

## INTRODUCTION

The present volume on “Banking Statistics of Pakistan” is the *fifty ninth* of the series. It incorporates detailed information regarding State Bank, Scheduled Banks and other financial institutions of Pakistan up to December, 2010. The data for earlier periods have been provided suitably. It also covers the related statistical information and Co-operative banks data up to the same period.

2. Apart from the State Bank and statutory corporations, the present volume absorbs the material supplied by 9,339 branches of scheduled banks and 198 branches of co-operative banks as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010. It incorporates statements on their liabilities and assets alongwith detailed classification relating to deposits, advances, investments, bills purchased and discounted etc. The following table sets out the latest position of the branches of scheduled banks and co-operative banks.

<i>Banks Operating in Pakistan</i>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2009</b>	
	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Branches</i>
A. (i) <i>Pakistani Banks</i>	34	9281	33	8,966
(ii) <i>Foreign Banks</i>	12	58	13	93
<b>Total (i+ii)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9339</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9,059</b>
B. <i>Co-operative Banks</i>	4	198	4	198

3. This volume comprises of four parts:-

- (i) The first part consists of tables based on statutory return of affairs of the State Bank and also information obtained in response to special directives issued from time to time, for example, those in respect of half yearly liabilities and assets, distribution of deposits and classification of advances of scheduled banks. These tables present the overall position of the State Bank of Pakistan as well as the consolidate position of various items of interest regarding scheduled banks and national saving schemes.

- (ii) The second part consists of statements, which provide the overall data of the co-operative banks compiled on the basis of information supplied by provincial co-operative banks.
- (iii) The third part consists of tables, which have been prepared by making use of the published balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the State Bank of Pakistan, SBP-Banking Services Corporations, scheduled banks and microfinance banks. These tables give the overall position of individual banks and also consolidated position of All Banks, Pakistani Banks and Foreign Banks.
- (iv) The fourth part consists of tables relating to Development Financial Institutions, which provide medium and long-term finance to industry. Liabilities & Assets of House Building Finance Corporation is also given in this part. The information has been presented in a manner so as to provide a link with the data given in parts one and three.

## **EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE STATISTICAL TABLES**

### **P A R T - I**

4. The term "Scheduled Banks" means, "All commercial banks and specialized banks (like IDBP and ZTBL etc.) which are included in the list of scheduled banks maintained under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the State Bank of Pakistan Act, 1956."

5. TABLES 1.1 & 1.2 – *Liabilities and Assets of the State Bank of Pakistan*:-The figures relating to assets and liabilities of the State Bank of Pakistan presented in this table are based on the statutory weekly statements of affairs of the Issue and Banking Departments of the State Bank of Pakistan issued in pursuance of section 40 (I) of the State Bank of Pakistan Act, 1956.

6. TABLES 2.1 to 2.4 – *Liquidity Positions of Scheduled Banks*: - These tables show the consolidated liquidity position of Pakistani and Foreign Scheduled Banks maintained in terms of section 29 of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962. The data have been derived from the returns in Form IX submitted by these banks as prescribed under section 29(3) of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962.

7. TABLE 3 – *Liabilities and Assets of Scheduled Banks*: - The figures in this table present a consolidated picture of the Liabilities and Assets of all Banks & Commercial Banks as of the last day of periods mentioned therein. The figures have been based on half yearly returns of branches of Scheduled Banks.

8. TABLES 4.1 to 4.7 – *Distribution of Scheduled Banks' Deposits by Types of Accounts, Category of deposit Holder, Size of Accounts, Rates of Interest/Return, Weighted Averages:-* These tables provide a detailed break-up of distribution of Scheduled Banks' Deposits. Total Demand and Time Deposits of Scheduled Banks (Other than Inter-Bank) are classified into five broad type's viz., (a) Current Deposits, (b) Call Deposits, (c) Other Deposit Accounts, (d) Saving Deposits and (e) Fixed Deposits. The fixed deposits are further classified by maturity. Current and Call deposits are in the nature of demand deposits while fixed deposits are exclusively time deposits. However, a proportion, varying from bank to bank, of saving deposits constitutes demand liabilities. Similarly some sundry accounts are in the nature of time deposits. Unless, therefore, the demand liability on account of saving deposits is separately known it is not possible to bifurcate sundry deposits into demand and time deposits. A break-up of deposits by eight major categories of depositors, which have been further classified by economic groups, has been given. As regards the rates of return, the Scheduled Banks allowed return on various types of return-based deposits. The amounts under saving and fixed deposits against zero rate of return represent mainly the deposits of persons/institutions that decline to accept return on religious grounds. Again, pending instructions from depositors, the overdue or matured fixed deposits do not earn any return and as such are shown at zero rates. In Size of Accounts statements the number of accounts and corresponding amounts falling within specified groups are not based exclusively on individual accounts. As the number of accounts is considerably large, the respondents have the option to combine the accounts and amounts where the 'type of account', the 'category of the owner' and 'rate of return' are the same. For such grouped accounts it is not the actual sizes of components but the average size of group which determines the class to which it belongs.

9. TABLES 5.1 to 5.11 – *Classification of Scheduled Banks' Advances by Borrowers, Securities Pledged, Size of Accounts, Rates of Margin, Rates of Return and Weighted Averages:-* These tables provide a detailed break-up of the Scheduled Banks' outstanding advances other than those to banks on the dates which correspond with those of table 5(a). As regard the break-up of Borrowers there can create some misclassification as the advances are classified in accordance with the major economic callings of borrowers but in actual effect their utilizations may have been for some subsidiary business. The classification of Borrowers has been revised from Dec.2001 and again from Dec.2003 as per International standard industrial classification (ISIC Rev.3.1). In Size of Accounts statements the number of accounts and corresponding amounts falling within specified groups are not based exclusively on individual accounts. As the number of accounts is considerably large, the respondents have the option to combine the accounts and amounts where the security, the economic category of the borrower and rates of return are the same. For such grouped accounts it is not the actual sizes of components but the average size of the group which determines the class to which it belongs. Notwithstanding the existence of an element of statistical error, it is believed that the estimates would not differ significantly from the actual position for reasons cited in paragraph 7.

10. TABLE 6 – *Classification of Scheduled Banks’ Bills Purchased and Discounted by Economic Groups*:- This table gives a detailed break-up of the Scheduled Banks’ Bills Purchased and Discounted as at the end of the periods mentioned therein coupled with corresponding statements on advances. Bills have also been classified by major economic callings of clients and consequently suffer from the same limitations as the classification of advances given in the relative tables.

11. TABLE 7 – *Classification of Scheduled Banks’ Investment in Securities and Shares*:- This table presents security/share-wise classification of investment in Federal and Provincial Governments securities, foreign securities and corporate shares.

12. TABLE 8 – *Agricultural Loans Disbursed by Holdings and Sectors*: - This table shows amount of Agricultural Loan disbursed by the banks by “Holdings & Purpose”. The holdings are further bifurcated into “Subsistence, Economic and Above Economic Holdings”.

13. TABLE 9 – *National Saving Schemes*: - This table presents the outstanding balances of various National Saving Schemes derived from the information received from the Central Directorate of National Savings.

14. TABLE 10 – *Telegraphic Transfers Issued and Encashed by the State Bank of Pakistan*: - The statistics appearing in this table are based on the accounts maintained by the State Bank at its offices in respect of Telegraphic Transfers issued and encashed as provided under Section 17 (7) of the State Bank of Pakistan Act, 1956.

15. TABLE 11 – *Clearing House Statistics*: - This table shows the total number and amount of cheques presented for clearing at different Clearing Houses in Pakistan.

16. TABLE 12 – *Paid-up Capital and Reserves of Scheduled Banks Registered in Pakistan and Commencing Business Since 1947*:- This table gives information about the dates of registration and commencement of business, paid-up capital and reserves of banks incorporated in the country.

## **PART – II**

17. TABLE 13 – *Liabilities and Assets of Co-operative Banks*: - The figures in this table provide basic information on the liabilities and assets of the co-operative banks in

Pakistan as of the last day of period mentioned therein. The figures have been based on half yearly returns of branches of co-operative banks. The adjusted figures of banks have been used to arrive at the overall position of the five Provincial Co-operative Banks' branches.

18. TABLES 14.1 to 14.5 – *Distribution of Co-operative Banks' Deposits by Types of Account, Category of Deposit Holder, Size of Accounts, Rates of Return and Weighted Averages*:- These tables provide a detailed break-up of distribution of co-operative banks' deposits, total demand and time deposits of co-operative banks other than inter-bank are classified into five broad types viz., (a) current deposits, (b) call deposits, (c) other deposit accounts, (d) saving deposits and (e) fixed deposits. The fixed deposits are also classified by maturity. Current and call deposits are in the nature of demand deposits while fixed deposits are exclusively time deposits. A break-up of deposits by a few significant categories of Owners viz., Government and Government's Agencies, Business, Trust Funds and Personal has been provided. The Business category has been further classified with reference to the main groupings of the Standard International Industrial Classification. As regards the rates of return, the co-operative banks allowed return on various types of return-based deposits. The amounts under saving and fixed deposits at zero rate of return represent mainly the deposits of persons/institutions that decline to accept return on religious grounds. Again, pending instructions from deposit holders, the overdue or matured fixed deposits do not earn any return and as such are shown at zero rates.

19. TABLES 15.1 to 15.6 – *Classification of Co-operative Banks' Advances by Economic Groups, Securities Pledged, Size of Accounts, Rates of Margin, Rates of Return and Weighted Averages*:- These tables exhibit the number of accounts and the corresponding amounts against different types of collateral. Like deposits, the two classifications are restricted to advances made to societies and individuals and exclude inter-bank loans/overdrafts. Other statements in these tables give the information on the credit extended to various economic groups distinguished with reference to S.I.I.C. In so far as a borrower pursues more than one profession, this classification has been made in accordance with his major calling. As regards the rates of return, the co-operative banks lent amounts at various rates of return mostly represent (a) advances to bank's own employees (b) advances associated with clearing disputes and (c) salary advances to employees. Advances classified by rates of return and economic groups provide information of amounts outstanding against various economic groups.

20. TABLE 16– *Classification of Co-operative Banks' Investment in Securities and Shares*:- This table present security/share-wise classification of investments in Federal and Provincial Governments securities, foreign securities and corporate shares.

### **P A R T – III**

21. TABLE 17 – *Annual Accounts of State Bank of Pakistan*: - The table has been based on the annual balance sheets and the profit and loss accounts of the State Bank of

Pakistan for the years ended 30th June. The figures have been based on the information published in SBP annual reports.

22. TABLE 18 – *Annual Accounts of SBP-Banking Services Corporation*: - The table has been based on the annual balance sheets and the profit and loss accounts of the SBP-Banking Services Corporation for the years ended 30th June. The figures have been based on the information published in SBP annual reports.

23. TABLES 19.1 to 19.5 – *Financial Position of Scheduled Banks incorporated in and outside Pakistan*:- The table shows the annual position of Scheduled Banks incorporated in and outside Pakistan under revised classification adopted by BSD vide Circular No.36 dated 10<sup>th</sup> October,2001 . The data is taken from the printed balance sheets of the scheduled banks submitted under Section 34 of the Banking Companies Ordinance of 1962.

24. TABLE 20 – *Stock Prices of Scheduled Banks Listed at KSE*:- The table shows the Stock Prices of Scheduled Banks share listed at Karachi Stock Exchange on June & December basis.

25. TABLE 21- *Financial Position of Microfinance Banks*: - This table shows the financial position of Microfinance Banks which have been derived from the printed annual accounts of the banks. The main purpose of the banks is to mobilize funds for providing micro-finance services to poor persons especially to poor women for mitigating poverty and promoting social welfare and economic justice through community building and social mobilization.

#### **P A R T – I V**

26. TABLE 22 – *Financial Position of Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation*: - This table shows PICIC's liabilities and assets. The corporation is a privately managed investment banking institution established in October 1957 with the joint sponsorship and agreement of the Pakistan Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. PICIC is an investment banking institution having as its aim the financing of the private sector of industry in Pakistan. It endeavors to do this by extending straight loans in local and foreign currency, sponsoring and underwriting issue of shares and securities and guaranteeing and counter-guaranteeing loans and obligations. PICIC also endeavors to attract foreign capital for investment in the private sector of industry in Pakistan and in the long run aims at providing managerial, technical and administrative advance to industry. The PICIC has been merged with PICIC Commercial Bank after December 2006.

27. TABLE 23 – *Liabilities and Assets of House Building Finance Corporation*: - This table shows assets and liabilities of House Building Finance Corporation on half

yearly/yearly basis. This corporation having its entire share Capital subscribed by the Federal Government was established in 1952 for granting loans to individuals and to co-operative societies for the purpose of constructing houses and flats on co-ownership basis.

28. TABLE 24 – *Financial Position of Pakistan-Kuwait Investment Company Limited:* - This table shows liabilities/assets of Pakistan-Kuwait Investment Company. The company was incorporated in March 1979 with the joint sponsorship and agreement of Pakistan Government and Government of Kuwait. Government of Pakistan in Pak Rupees and Government of Kuwait in U.S. Dollars equally subscribed the share capital. Pakistan-Kuwait Investment Company is engaged into multifaceted financing ranging from equity participation, term loaning, debenture financing, investment in shares and investment units to short term financing.

29. TABLE 25 – *Financial Position of Pak-Libya Holding Company Limited:* - This table shows liabilities/assets of Pak-Libya Holding Company. The company was incorporated in 1978 in order to promote general and economic co-operation between Pakistan and Libya. After incorporation the company commenced full operation in 1981. In addition to providing the conventional services of a financial institution by way of local currency and foreign currency loans, equity participation, underwriting of public issue etc., has as its charter the setting up of subsidiary companies as well. The equity of 100 million U.S. Dollars subscribed equally by both the Governments.

30. TABLE 26 – *Financial Position of Saudi-Pak Industrial and Agricultural investment Company Limited:* - This table shows liabilities/assets of Saudi-Pak Industrial and Agricultural Investment Company. The Company was incorporated as a private limited company on 23rd December 1981 and became fully operational w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> January 1983. Government of Saudi Arabia in U.S. Dollars and Pakistan Government in Pak Rupees equally subscribed the authorized capital of Rs.1 billion of the Company. The company provides finance in various projects in industrial and Agro-based sectors of Pakistan's economy.

31. TABLE 27 - *Financial Position of The Pak Oman Investment Company Ltd.:* -The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the printed Annual Accounts of the company, has been shown in this table. The Pak Oman Investment Company Ltd was incorporated as a private limited company on July23; 2001.It is a joint venture between Government of Pakistan and Government of the Sultanate of Oman. The Company's objectives inter-alia includes promotion of the economic growth between Pakistan and Oman through industrial development and agro based industries on commercial basis and to carry on the business of finance and Investment bank.

32. TABLE 28- *Financial Position of SME Bank:* - This table shows the financial position of the Bank, which has been derived from the printed Annual Accounts of the Bank. The SME Bank was incorporated on 2001 with the prime objective of supporting and developing SME sector of the country. Two public sector entities namely Small Business

Finance Corporation & Regional Development Finance Corporation were amalgamated into it with their entire staff, branch network and business. License was issued to bank as a specialized bank on 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2004.

33. TABLE 29 - *Financial Position of The Pak Brunei Investment Company Ltd.:* -The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the printed Annual Accounts of the company, has been shown in this table. Pak Brunei Investment Company is a full service Development Financial Institution (DFI), established as a joint venture between Government of Pakistan & Brunei Investment Agency. The Company received Certificate of Commencement of Business from State Bank of Pakistan in August 2007. Pak Brunei Investment Company provides the entire range of Investment Banking Services including arrangement of Debt and Equity through private and public placements, underwriting, Islamic and conventional structured financing and strategic advisory services.

34. TABLE 30 - *Financial Position of The Pak Iran Joint Investment Company Ltd.:* - The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the printed Annual Accounts of the company, has been shown in this table. It is a Public Limited Company incorporated in Pakistan on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2007 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984. The Company has been notified as a Development Financial Institution (DFI) by the Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan. The Company is a 50:50 Joint Venture between Government of Pakistan and Iran Foreign Investment Company which is owned by Government of Iran. It is engaged in financing for industrial and commercial projects, capital and money market operations, and other investment banking activities.

35. TABLE 31 - *Financial Position of The Pak China Joint Investment Company Ltd.:* - The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the printed Annual Accounts of the company, has been shown in this table. Pak China Investment Company Limited (PCICL) is a Development Financial Institution (DFI) formed under the initiatives taken by Government of Pakistan and Peoples Republic of China for promotion of Trade, Investment and Economic Growth of Pakistan. The company was incorporated in July 2007 with an Authorized Capital of USD 200 Million and was formally launched in December 2007. The company is a joint venture in which equity is equally contributed by Government of Pakistan and China Development Bank (one of the largest State Owned banks of Peoples Republic of China).