

INTRODUCTION

The present volume on “Banking Statistics of Pakistan” is the 67th of the series. It incorporates detailed information regarding State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), Scheduled Banks and other financial institutions of Pakistan up to December 2018. The data for earlier periods have been provided suitably. It also covers the related statistical information of co-operative banks data up to the same period.

2. Apart from the SBP and statutory corporations, the present volume absorbs the material supplied by 14,119 branches of scheduled banks and 190 branches of co-operative banks as on 31st December, 2018. It incorporates statements on their liabilities and assets along with 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>	2018		2017	
	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Branches</i>
A. (i) <i>Pakistani Banks</i>	29	14,109	29	13,618
(ii) <i>Foreign Banks</i>	5	10	4	10
Total (i+ii)	34	14,119	33	13,628
B. <i>Co-operative Banks</i>	4	190	4	190

3. This volume comprises of four parts:-

- (i) The first part consists of tables based on statutory return of affairs of the SBP and 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 SBP 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 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 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. 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

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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*: 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. A break-up of deposits by eight major categories of depositors, further classified by economic groups, has been given. 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. 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 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 given dates. The break-up of Borrowers may have some misclassification because of their utilizations in some subsidiary businesses. 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 on individual accounts. 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.

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 outstanding 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 Pakistan.

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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 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 SIIC. 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 presents security/share-wise classification of investments in Federal and Provincial Governments securities, foreign securities and corporate shares.

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21. TABLE 17 – *Annual Accounts of State Bank of Pakistan*: The table is based on the annual balance sheets and the profit and loss accounts of the State Bank of Pakistan for the years ended 30th June published in SBP annual reports.

22. TABLE 18 – *Annual Accounts of SBP-Banking Services Corporation*: The table is based on the annual balance sheets and the profit and loss accounts of the SBP- Banking Services Corporation for the years ended 30th June 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 10th October,2001 . The data is taken from the published/audited financial statements 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.

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25. TABLE 21– *Financial Position of Microfinance Banks*: This table shows the financial position of Microfinance Banks which have been derived from the published/audited annual accounts of the banks.

26. TABLE 22.1 – *Liabilities and Assets of House Building Finance Company Ltd*: This table shows assets and liabilities of House Building Finance Company Ltd. on half yearly/yearly basis. The company having its share capital 62.50% by Federal Government and 37.50% by State Bank of Pakistan 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.

27. TABLE 22.2 – *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.

28. TABLE 22.3 – *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 of setting up of subsidiary companies as well. The equity of 100 million U.S. Dollars subscribed equally by both the Governments.

29. TABLE 22.4 – *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. 1st 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.

30. TABLE 22.5 – *Financial Position of The Pak Oman Investment Company Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. The Pak Oman Investment Company Ltd was incorporated as a private limited company on July 23, 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 banking.

31. TABLE 22.6 – *Financial Position of The Pak Brunei Investment Company Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented 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.

32. TABLE 22.7 – *Financial Position of The PAIR Joint Investment Company Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. It is a Public Limited Company incorporated in Pakistan on 15th 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.

33. TABLE 22.8 – *Financial Position of The Pak China Joint Investment Company Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented 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).

34. TABLE 23.1- *Financial Position of Escorts Investment Bank Ltd.* : The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. Escorts Investment Bank Ltd. is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 on 15 May 1995. The Company started its commercial operations on 16 October 1996 and is listed on the Karachi and Lahore stock exchanges. The Company is licensed to carry out investment finance services, as a Non-Banking Finance Company under Section 282C of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulations) Rules, 2003. The registered office of the Company is situated at Escorts House, 26 Davis Road, Lahore.

35. TABLE 23.2 – *Financial Position of First Credit and Investment Bank Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. First Credit and Investment Bank Ltd.(formerly First Credit & Discount Corporation Ltd.) During 2008-09, the company was listed on the Karachi Stock Exchange and was incorporated in Pakistan on 31 August, 1989 as a public limited company. The company is an associated undertaking of Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and National Bank of Pakistan and each holds 30.77% holding in the company. The company is licensed to undertake business of investment finance services as Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) under the Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulations) Rules 2003 issued by SECP.

36. TABLE 23.3 – *Financial Position of First Dawood Investment Bank Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. First Dawood Investment Bank Ltd. was incorporated on 22 June, 1994 as a public limited company in Pakistan under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and is listed on the Karachi & Islamabad Stock Exchanges. The company obtained the licenses for Leasing Business and Investment and Finance services under Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulations) Rules 2003. The company is acting as trustees to Term Finance Certificate / Sukuk issued by Allied Bank of Pakistan, Escort Investment Bank Ltd., Engro Fertilizer Ltd., Saudi Pak Leasing Company Ltd., New Allied Electronics Industries (Pvt.), Security Leasing Company Ltd., Dewan Cement Ltd., HBFCL, Bunny's Ltd., Pak Hy-Oils Ltd. and Flying Board Paper Products Ltd. The Value of assets under trustee as at June 30, 2015 amounted to Rs 12.33 billion (2014: Rs 16.89 billion)

37. TABLE 23.4 – *Financial Position of IGI Investment Bank Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. IGI Investment Bank Ltd. was incorporated on 7 February, 1990 as a public limited company in Pakistan under the Companies Ordinance, 1984. IGI Investment Bank Ltd. is licensed to carry out investment finance activities and leasing operations as a Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulations) Rules 2003 and Non-Investment Banking Finance Companies and is listed on the

Karachi & Islamabad Stock Exchanges. IGI Investment Bank is merged with IGI insurance with effect from Dec 2016.

38. TABLE 23.5 – *Financial Position of Innovative Investment Bank Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. Innovative Investment Bank Ltd. (IIBL) provided cash deposit, finance leasing, and housing finance services. The company was formerly known as Innovative Housing Finance Ltd. and later changed its name to Innovative Investment Bank Limited in February, 2008. The company was incorporated in 2007. Innovative Investment Bank Ltd. operated as a subsidiary of Innovative Global Business Group Ltd. The Lahore High Court Lahore has passed winding up order of Innovative Investment Bank Ltd.(IIBL) on 02.05.2013 in response to winding up petition filed by Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan u/s 282 J (3) of Companies Ordinance 1984 in CO 46/2010.

39. TABLE 23.6 – *Financial Position of Invest Capital Investment Bank Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the company, extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. The Company is engaged in the business of leasing and investment finance activities as a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) and is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). The Company is listed on all the stock exchanges of Pakistan. In 2009, the Company entered in a scheme of arrangement for the amalgamation by way of merger of Al-Zamin Leasing Corporation Limited (AZLCL) and Al -Zamin Leasing Modaraba (AZLM) with and into Invest Capital Investment Bank Limited. All the assets, liabilities and reserves of AZLCL and AZLM were vested with and assumed by the Company. The merger effective from June 30, 2009 (close of business).

40. Table 23.7 – *Financial Position of Security Investment Bank Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the Security Investment Bank Ltd. (SIBL), extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. The SIBL was incorporated on 23 May, 1991 and started its commercial operation on December 31, 1991. Its shares are quoted on Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad Stock Exchanges. SIBL is licensed to carry out business of investment finance services as Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) under section 282 C of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and Non-Banking Finance Companies (Establishment and Regulation) rules, 2003 issued by SECP.

41. Table 23.8 – *Financial Position of Trust Investment Bank Ltd.*: The Financial Position of the Trust Investment Bank Ltd.(TIBL) extracted from the published/audited Annual Accounts of the company, has been presented in this table. Ltd. and was incorporated in 1992 as a public limited company under Companies Ordinance, 1984 and is listed at Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad Stock Exchanges. The company is mainly engaged in business of finance services. It is classified as a Non-Banking Finance Company and is regulated by SECP. TIBL has a wholly owned subsidiary company Trust Capital (Pvt.) Ltd.