

Assets and liabilities of monetary financial institutions (MFIs)/banks

Definitions of sectors of the economy are included in the document „ Sectoral classification of the economy in monetary statistics“ disseminated in the NBP website.

Assets

Loans and other claims – receivables of resident MFIs/banks from resident sectors due to: loans and advances, debt purchased, guarantees called, deposits placed, financial leases, repos and other operations.

Loans to non-financial corporations on current account and working capital loans – loans to finance current activities of a company, e.g. revolving loans, overdrafts, credit card loans, operating loans, working capital loans, discount loans.

This category includes debt consolidation loans where loans on current account and working capital loans prevail in the outstanding consolidated debts.

Loans to non-financial corporations for investment purposes

- **Investment loans** – loans to finance new or increase existing capacity of the borrower, to finance other investment or to finance projects aiming at replacement, modernization and increase of fixed assets. The category does not include loans for the purchase of real property.

This category includes debt consolidation loans where investment loans prevail in the outstanding consolidated debts.

- **Loans for the purchase of real property** – loans for the construction, expansion, reconstruction of residential buildings, adaptation of non-residential premises for dwelling purposes; for the purchase of a building lot or its part for the construction of single-family houses or residential buildings; for renovation, modernization or refurbishment of apartments and residential buildings provided that the above activities are not directly or indirectly related to business conducted by institutional units, and loans for the purchase, construction, expansion or reconstruction of a building or premises which is a separate property or the acquisition of a cooperative ownership right to business premises, public premises or non-residential premises (e.g. garages); and the acquisition

of land the land perpetual usufruct right for the construction of buildings to be used for business, public or non-residential purposes.

This category includes debt consolidation loans where loans for the purchase of real property prevail in the outstanding consolidated debts.

Other loans to non-financial corporations – loans to non-financial corporations not included elsewhere, e.g. loans for car purchase, loans for the purchase of securities.

Loans to households – loans to individuals, private entrepreneurs and farmers.

Loans to individuals for consumption – loans extended to individuals for purposes unrelated to their business activities, mainly for the purchase of consumption goods, often durables (e.g. cars, household appliances, home electronics) or services (travel). This category includes, for example, hire purchase loans and loans with unspecified aim.

Individual entrepreneurs and farmers who take loans for consumption (e.g. car purchase for private use) are classified as individuals.

This category includes debt consolidation loans where loans for consumption prevail in the outstanding consolidated debts.

Loans to individual entrepreneurs and farmers on current account – loans to finance current activities of a firm or farm, e.g. revolving loans, overdrafts, credit card loans, operating loans, working capital loans.

This category includes debt consolidation loans where loans on current account and working capital loans prevail in the outstanding consolidated debts.

Export loans are also included in this category to the extent they are extended for the purpose of financing everyday operations of companies involved in export contracts (e.g. for the repayment of liabilities towards suppliers, payroll, everyday expenses).

Investment loans to households/individual entrepreneurs/farmers/non-profit institutions serving households – loans to finance new or increase existing capacity of the borrower, to finance other investment or to finance projects aiming at the replacement, modernization and increase of fixed assets. The category does not include loans for the purchase of real property.

This category includes debt consolidation loans where investment loans prevail in the outstanding consolidated debts.

Loans to households for the purchase of real property – loans for the purchase of real property extended to individuals, individual entrepreneurs and farmers.

Loans to households (individuals and individual entrepreneurs) for house purchase – loans for the acquisition, construction, expansion, reconstruction of residential building or residential premises which is a separate property; the acquisition of a cooperative ownership right to residential premises or single-family house or a freehold right to residential premises in a housing cooperative; refurbishment of the house or premises referred to above (with the exception of regular maintenance and renovation), for the purchase of a building lot or its part for the construction of single-family house or residential building where the residential premises is or is to be located; for other purposes related to meeting housing needs, e.g. covering costs of participation in social housing associations.

Individual entrepreneurs and farmers who take loans for housing purposes to meet their own needs are classified as individuals.

This category includes debt consolidation loans where loans for house purchase prevail in the outstanding consolidated debts.

Other loans to households – loans to households not included elsewhere, e.g. loans for car purchase, loans for the purchase of securities.

Revolving loans and overdrafts to individuals – revolving loans are loans that have all the following features: (1) the borrower may use or withdraw funds to a pre-approved credit limit without giving prior notice to the lender; (2) the amount of available credit can increase and decrease as funds are borrowed and repaid; (3) the credit may be used repeatedly; (4) there is no obligation of regular repayment of funds. Revolving loans include the amounts obtained and not yet repaid (outstanding).

Overdrafts are debit balances on current account available according to general conditions for opening and maintenance of current accounts set forth by a reporting bank.

This category includes debt consolidation loans where revolving loans and overdrafts prevail in the outstanding consolidated debts.

In the maturity breakdown revolving loans and overdrafts are included in “up to 1 year” band, unless the agreement provides for longer repayment period.

Loans to individuals related to credit cards – this category comprises credit granted via delayed debit cards or credit cards (i.e. cards providing convenience credit and extended credit). The category does not include debt related to charge cards or debit cards.

In the maturity breakdown credit card loans are included in “up to 1 year” band, unless the agreement provides for longer repayment period.

Liabilities

Deposits and other liabilities to domestic residents (excluding repos) – funds of resident sectors placed with resident MFIs/banks on overnight deposits and deposits with agreed maturity, and other liabilities.

- **Overnight deposits** – funds of resident sectors held with resident MFIs/banks on current accounts, savings accounts without any agreed maturity and/or similar forms of deposits, which are convertible into currency and/or which are transferable on demand by cheque, banker's order, debit entry or similar means, without significant delay, restriction or penalty; and other liabilities without a fixed maturity.
- **Deposits with agreed maturity** – funds of resident sectors placed with resident MFIs/banks with an agreed maturity, which cannot be converted into currency before an agreed fixed term or that can only be converted into currency before that agreed term provided that the holder is charged some kind of penalty, e.g. reduction of interest due. This item includes, for example, blocked deposits, savings accounts, structured deposits, individual retirement accounts (IKE), individual retirement security accounts (IKZE), and other liabilities with and a fixed maturity.

Repos – amounts owed by resident MFIs/banks to resident sectors on repo-type operations, i.e. repurchase agreements, sell-buy-back agreements and/or securities lending against cash collateral.

Repos included in M3 – amounts owed by resident MFIs/banks to resident sectors other than MFIs and central government on repo-type operations, i.e. repurchase agreements, sell-buy-back agreements and/or securities lending against cash collateral.