

The investment fund statistics

Narodowy Bank Polski (NBP) publishes data reported by investment funds which have been defined in Art.3 section 1 of the act *Ustawa z dnia 27 maja 2004 r. o funduszach inwestycyjnych i zarządzaniu alternatywnymi funduszami inwestycyjnymi* (Dz. U. z 2018 r. poz., 56, j.t. z późn. zm.).

The act *Rozporządzenie Ministra Rozwoju i Finansów z dnia 21 września 2017 r. w sprawie sposobu, szczegółowego zakresu i terminów przekazywania do Narodowego Banku Polskiego danych niezbędnych do ustalania polityki pieniężnej, okresowych ocen sytuacji pieniężnej państwa oraz analiz ryzyka systemowego* (Dz. U. poz. 1803 z późn. zm.) is a legal basis for investment funds reporting to NBP.

Narodowy Bank Polski publishes the investment funds statistics in accordance with the European Central Bank (ECB) methodology. The statistical series include data on the investment funds population and aggregates broken down by specified attributes.

General definitions of the actual reporting population and reporting requirements have been laid down in the *Regulation (EU) No 1073/2013 of the European Central Bank of 18 October 2013 concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of investment funds*. Furthermore, the **definition of the money market funds** has been laid down in the *Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 of the European Central Bank of 24 September 2013 concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector*. The ECB has also provided the national central banks with detailed guidelines and instructions for compiling the IF statistics. **Currently, none of the investment funds reporting to NBP meets the money market funds definition included in the abovementioned Regulation.**

The list of entities published by NBP has encompassed all investment funds as defined in the act *Ustawa z dnia 27 maja 2004 r. o funduszach inwestycyjnych i zarządzaniu alternatywnymi funduszami inwestycyjnymi* that qualify as the reporting agents according to the act *Rozporządzenie Ministra Rozwoju i Finansów z dnia 21 września 2017 r. (...)*. The funds have been assigned to respective groups based on criteria defined by the ECB.

Aggregated balance sheets of Polish investment funds published on the NBP website are inline with the ECB methodology. This statistics do not include data on the money market funds as defined by the ECB, and data on the funds in liquidation. Data on the money market funds are included in the monetary financial institutions statistics, whereas data on the funds in liquidation are allocated to the statistical data of other financial intermediaries.

Data published in the statistical tables is broken down by type of investment fund. Types of investment funds have been derived from the act *Ustawa z dnia 27 maja 2004 r. o funduszach inwestycyjnych i zarządzaniu alternatywnymi funduszami inwestycyjnymi* and from the classification of investment funds according to the investment policy stipulated in the the act *Rozporządzenie Ministra Rozwoju i Finansów z dnia 21 września 2017 r. (...)*.

Where data is broken down by open-end/closed-end investment fund category, the specialised open-end funds are allocated to the open-end investment funds.

The IF statistics is aggregated according to the following:

- investor (counterparty) sector,
- financial instrument,
- residency/economic area of securities issuer.

Investors have been broken down by sector. Definitions of institutional breakdowns have been drawn up in accordance with provisions of *Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union* (Appendix 1 below).

Assets and liabilities of the investment funds have been broken down by instrument categories. Instruments and their coverage have been defined in detail in Appendix 2 below.

Holdings of shares and debt securities have been broken down by residency/economic area of the issuer. Residency/economic areas have been listed in Appendix 3 below.

Cells marked with (*) are deemed confidential.

IF statistics is compiled and published with a quarterly frequency; first data for Q2, 2010. First data on sales and redemptions of the investment fund units/certificates is available for Q3, 2010. The data is published by 15th working day of the second month following the end of the quarter to which the data relate.

Some data is preliminary and may be subject to future revisions. Revisions may occur following the review of semi-annual financial statements or the audit of annual financial statements.

Detailed methodological notes

Table 8. "Deposits and loan claims" comprises deposits, claims on extended loans and claims under reverse repos. Tangible fixed assets are included in "Remaining assets".

Table 9. "Deposits" refers to deposits. Loan claims and tangible fixed assets are included in "Remaining assets"

Appendix 1

Institutional breakdowns

The following institutional sectors and sub-sectors have been defined:

- **Monetary financial institutions** (MFIs) comprise financial institutions whose business is to receive deposits or close substitutes for deposits from entities other than MFIs, and, for their own account, to grant loans and/or to make investments in securities. MFIs comprise banks (i.e.: resident commercial and cooperative banks, the National Bank of Poland, the European Central Bank and non-resident national central banks), credit unions and **money market funds**. This sector also includes the Bank of International Settlements and the International Monetary Fund.
- **General government** includes all administrative departments of the State and other central agencies, public legal persons as well as other organizational units of the State which are not registered in the National Court Register, and which are mainly financed from public funds (except for state-owned enterprises, state-owned banks and commercial law companies). This sector includes ministries and other central agencies, local government and units controlled by them as well as central and local administrative agencies whose principal activity is to provide social benefits.
- **Investment funds and other financial intermediaries** comprise:
 - investment funds within the meaning of article 3 section 1 of the Act on Investment Funds, **except money market funds and funds in liquidation**.
 - financial institutions principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from institutional units other than monetary financial institutions. This group consists of: IF management companies, brokerage houses, corporations engaged in financial leasing, corporations engaged in factoring, **financial vehicle corporations created to be holders of securitized assets**, banks in bankruptcy, liquidation or under organization, **investment funds in liquidation**, pension funds management companies; and
 - financial auxiliaries principally engaged in auxiliary financial activities but which are not financial intermediaries themselves. This group includes: insurance brokers, insurance and pension consultants, securities brokers, investment advisers and corporations providing stock exchange, etc.;
- **Insurance corporations, reinsurance corporations and pension funds** include entities operating under the provisions of the *Act of 22 May 2003 on insurance activity* (Journal of Laws 2013, item 950, consolidated) and entities operating under the provisions of the *Act of 28 August 1997 on the organization and operation of pension funds* (Journal of Laws 2013, item 989). This sector does not include entities whose activity is to provide social benefits (Social Insurance Institution, Agricultural Social Insurance Fund, National Health Fund, Labor Fund);
- **Non-financial corporations** consist of institutional units whose principal activity is the production and distribution of goods and non-financial services.

- **Households and non-profit institutions serving households** comprise:
 - households sector covers individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and/or entrepreneurs producing market goods and non-financial services. This sector includes: individuals, individual farmers, and sole proprietors (i.e. individuals conducting business activity and employing up to 9 persons).
 - non-profit institutions serving households consist of non-profit institutions whose principal resources are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households, from payments made by general governments and from property income. This sub-sector comprises, among others: trade unions, political parties, consumers' associations, churches or religious societies, funds and foundations serving households, charities, relief and aid organizations.

Appendix 2

Financial instruments and other assets

The below classification of financial instruments applies in investment fund statistics:

- **Debt securities** comprise holdings of:
 - long-term debt securities (with original maturity over 1 year) issued by central and local government, banks and non-financial corporations, e.g.:
 - bonds,
 - mortgage bonds,
 - long-term notes,
 - debt securities issued by financial vehicle corporations,
 - commercial papers (money market debt instruments with remaining maturity of up to 397 days from the date of issue/purchase) issued by central and local government, banks and non-financial corporations, for example, money market instruments comprise:
 - certificates of deposit,
 - money bonds,
 - Treasury bills,
 - non-participating preference shares.
- **Shares and other equity** comprise holdings of:
 - shares, excluding shares which give the holder unconditional right to fixed or contractually determined income,
 - allotment certificates,
 - global depository receipts ,
 - investment certificates of investment funds,
 - shares of limited liability companies,
 - shares of non-resident companies,
 - investment fund shares/units,
 - other shares/units of collective investment undertakings.
- **Deposits** comprise:
 - deposits with agreed maturity,
 - overnight deposits,
 - currency and claims on margin deposits,
- **Financial derivatives** are instruments which value is based on or derived from the so-called underlying instruments. The underlying instrument is, among others, another financial instrument (e.g. bond, share), commodity, precious metal, foreign exchange rate, index, interest rate, credit rating. This item also comprises instruments which are not directly linked, in terms of value and risk, to foreign exchange rates, interest rates, share prices, equity market indices, commodity prices or credit risk level.

The following balance sheet items have been distinguished in assets and liabilities of investment funds:

- **Claims on repurchase agreements** refer to claims arising from *repo* transactions. This item comprises also claims on *buy-sell-back* transactions.
- **Loans received** comprise loans received by the investment fund from monetary financial institutions. This item also comprises claims on reverse repo transactions.
- Tangible fixed assets comprise:
 - lands, real-estate buildings and dwellings,
 - civil and water engineering structures as well as machinery and technical appliances,
 - valuables (e.g. precious metals).

Appendix 3

Residency and economic areas:

- **Europe:** Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, , Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.
- **EU Member States:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.
- **OECD Member States:** Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America.
- **BRIC Member States:** Brazil, China, India, Russia.
- **South-east Asia and Pacific:** Australia, Burma, China, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.
- **Emerging markets:** Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey.