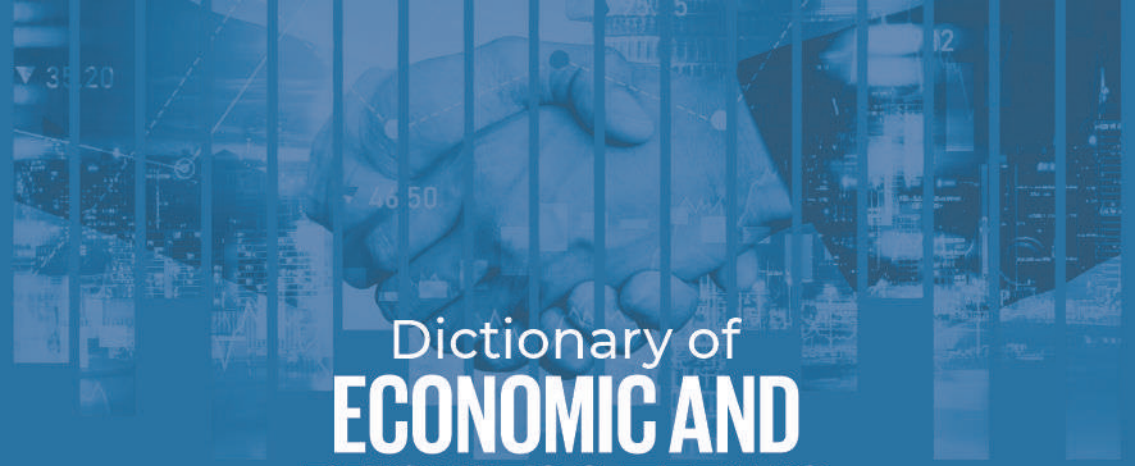
Editor: Ismet Faradis, ST

Dictionary of ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS TERMS



David Setiawan Prasetyo
Pratama Irwin Talenta



Dictionary of ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS TERMS

Dictionary of Economics and Business Terms is a comprehensive and practical reference book designed to support students, educators, and professionals in understanding key concepts and vocabulary used in the fields of economics and business. This dictionary contains a wide range of essential terms—ranging from basic definitions like capital, profit, and demand, to more advanced and technical entries such as macroeconomic indicators, supply chain management, monetary policy, and digital entrepreneurship.

All definitions are written in clear, concise English to promote better comprehension and to support the development of English proficiency, especially for learners studying English for Specific Purposes (ESP). Each term is explained in context, with usage examples where appropriate, making this dictionary a valuable tool not only for mastering terminology but also for enhancing academic and professional communication in global business settings.

This dictionary is particularly suitable for vocational students, university learners in economics or business programs, and teachers who integrate English language learning into business and economics education.

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PREFACE

We are grateful to Almighty God for His blessings, which have enabled the completion of this *Dictionary of Economic and Business Terms*. This dictionary was created as a practical reference tool for students, educators, professionals, and anyone interested in understanding the specialized vocabulary of economics and business in English.

In today's globalized economy, English is the dominant language of commerce, finance, and academia. Therefore, a solid understanding of economic and business terminology in English is essential for effective communication, comprehension of international publications, and participation in global discourse.

This dictionary features a comprehensive collection of terms commonly found in the fields of:

1. Macroeconomics and Microeconomics
2. Banking and Finance
3. Accounting and Auditing
4. Business Law and Contracts
5. Insurance, Marketing, and Trade

Each entry is arranged alphabetically and includes:

1. The term in English
2. A concise definition in English
3. Contextual explanations or synonyms where applicable

The aim of this work is to provide not only a tool for translation or clarification but also a means of supporting learning and academic writing in English for Economic and Business Purposes (EBP). It is our hope that this dictionary will benefit university students, vocational learners, ESP (English for Specific Purposes) instructors, and practitioners alike.

We welcome constructive feedback and suggestions to enhance future editions.

Semarang, May 2025

The Authors

Dictionary of Economic and Business Terms

With the completion of this dictionary, we sincerely hope that it will serve as a reliable reference for students and professionals navigating the complex landscape of economic and business terminology in English.

This dictionary is part of our ongoing effort to support English for Specific Purposes (ESP) education and to promote financial and economic literacy in both academic and professional contexts. As language and business practices evolve, we remain committed to updating and improving this work in future editions.

Our deepest gratitude goes to all those who contributed directly or indirectly to this project.

With appreciation,

The Authors

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DICTIONARY OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS TERMS

David Setiawan Prasetyo
Pratama Irwin Talenta, S.Pd., M.Pd.



A

abstracts
a summary of a statement, report, essay, and so on that is arranged systematically and thoroughly.
(abstract)

ratio **analysis**
ratio analysis

ad valorem
commonly used in connection with import taxation, which means according to value, not according to weights, measures, or units; ad valorem duty is a duty set according to value (money), not according to weights, measures or units, for example a credit provision set at 1% and the amount stated in the credit agreement concerned.
(ad valorem)

adjudication
an award rendered by a court authorized to deal with the matter in dispute; this dispute resolution is different from arbitration.
(adjudication)

tendency - **additional tendency of marginal consumption**
the ratio between additional consumption and additional income; the ratio of each additional income due to consumers allocating funds for consumption
(marginal propensity to consume)

tendency **- additional marginal saving tendency**
the rate of comparison between additional savings and additional income, reflected in the percentage of savings due to additional income of the society.
(marginal propensity to save)

advice
a written notification letter from the bank to the customer regarding the receipt of payment, transfer of funds, services performed or payment made, for example notification of crediting, debiting, withdrawing, or transferring funds.
(advice)

additional dividend
an additional dividend paid in addition to the ordinary dividend because in that year the company earned profits that exceeded its target.
(extra dividend)

affidavit
a written statement made voluntarily under oath by a person authorized to take oaths, such as a lawyer who has been appointed by an committee, consul, or notary public; an affidavit can be admitted as evidence or testimony before a court.
(affidavit)

sufficient - **adequacy of capital requirements**
The ability of a bank to absorb or cover operating losses or depreciation in the value of its assets; bank supervision agencies have over the years defined bank capital as the core and secondary capital that every commercial bank is required to reserve at all times to meet the needs of depositors and the demands of creditors;
(capital adequacy)

agent
a person or entity that is authorized or appointed to represent or act on behalf of another person or entity and has a permanent relationship with the one it represents; banks can also act as agents in several activities such as being custodians and/or trustees.
(agent)

agio
1 the excess earned in the exchange of gold or silver coins for banknotes of the same currency and face value, a term commonly used in European banking; see also *premium,* **2** the excess between the actual value and face value of a security or the exchange rate of

a foreign currency, or the depreciation of the value of a coin due to wear and tear
(agio).

acceptance
a promise to pay by the interested party by putting a signature on the bill of exchange; the acceptance must be expressed by the word "acceptance" or in another way that is similar in meaning; the signature only and the interested party is affixed on the cover page, the bill of exchange is valid as an acceptance; if it has been accepted, the bill of exchange becomes the same as a promissory note, which means that it can be traded or can be sold to another party before the maturity date.
(acceptance)

acceptor
the interested party who accepts the bill of exchange
(acceptor)

aksio pauliana
a lawsuit filed by a creditor to undo the fraudulent actions of the debtor that harmed him; the institution of *axi pauliana* was created to protect creditors from the fraudulent actions of their debtors, namely persons, partnerships / legal entities declared bankrupt.
(*actio pauliana)*

authentic deed
a deed of statutory form made by or before an authorized officer
(authentieke daad)

account activity
all mutations recorded in the account originating from, among other things, deposits, withdrawals, income crediting, and administrative expenses within a certain period; such mutations are recorded in the current account which by regulation must be issued every month so that they can be matched by the account holder's customers; *sin.* account activity
(account activity)

acquisition
the acquisition of a majority (more than 50%) or all of the ownership of a bank
(acquisition)

accumulated
periodic additions to a principal amount, e.g., return on capital or reserves, interest on deposits or principal payable
(accumulation)

active account
bank customer accounts that frequently mutate in the form of deposits and/or withdrawals
(active account)

accountant
a person who has the skills and meets certain requirements as an expert in the field of accounting.
(accountant)

accounting
matters concerning the administration of , both theories and customs, norms, principles, and so on.
(accountancy)

algorithm
a train of thought for problem solving consisting of a number of mathematical steps, e.g. a computer calculation program for calculating interest rates on loans, financial models such as alma, *transfer pricing* and data security.
(algorithm)

alons
endorsement paper of bills of exchange, acceptances or checks, for the purpose of endorsement, if the back page of such instruments is full, the endorsement being an integral part of the instruments so endorsed.
(aionge)

audit flow
an implementation guide containing a chronological system of recording activities; this system is used by auditors and managers to review the accuracy of audit results.
(audit trail)

amalgamation
the merger of two or more companies into one new company to achieve better positioning and economies of scale.
(amalgamation)

amendment
an amendment to the material of an official document that is agreed by all parties to the agreement and mutually signed; the amendment is an integral part of the main agreement.
(amendment)

amortization
an accounting procedure that gradually reduces the cost and value of an asset with a finite useful life or other intangible asset through periodic charges to income; amortization can also mean the reduction of debt by regular payments of principal and interest of a specified amount so that the loan is paid off at maturity
(amortization; amorticement)

automated teller machine (ATM)
a computerized machine that is activated by a coded or encoded bank magnetic card; through which a customer can deposit, withdraw cash, transfer money, or make a payment ATMs are installed nationally or internationally to enable customers to obtain cash from ATMs in the country where the customer is located by using the ATM code or password issued by the relevant bank and the customer's identification number.
(automated teller machine/A TM)

annuities
one of the ways of paying obligations periodically over a period of time
(annuity)

application
an application form that must be filled out by the customer and/or prospective customer to record the information needed by the bank.
(application)

appreciation
1 an increase in the value of an asset due to an increase in market price, revaluation, or income received compared to its previous value; **2** an increase in the value of a currency against another currency according to market conditions in a floating exchange rate system
(appreciation).

arbitration
settlement of disputes outside the court by a third party as an arbiter (arbitrator) appointed by the disputing parties; any decision made by the arbitrator is binding and must be obeyed by all parties to the dispute.
(arbitration)

arbitration
the making of a profit by purchasing securities, currencies, or commodities at a low price in one market and simultaneously selling in another market a higher price; such activity reduces differences between markets
(arbitrage)

accrual principle
a system of determining costs and revenues that recognizes all revenues and costs in a particular financial year even though the realization will only occur in the next financial year
(accrual basis).

ASEAN
abbreviation for Association of South East Asian Nations, a union that originally consisted of five countries in the Southeast Asian region, namely Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Thailand; when its membership increased with Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.
(A SEA N)

ates
a written statement under oath to be a witness in court
(attest)

Attested copy
a (true) copy and the original document, described by a witness
(attest copy)

audit
systematic and objective data collection and evaluation by a competent person of a company's activities.
(audit)

auditor
a person who examines the bank's operations; a bank official appointed by and responsible to the board of directors to assess all bank operations, including systematic supervision, verification of all bank books, and submitting reports to the board of directors or commissioners of the bank.
(auditor)

activity organization chart
a picture that shows the activities carried out by each unit in the organization.
(activity organization chart)

administration section
a work area in a bank whose activities include, among other things, recording deposits and withdrawals and crediting interest income to customer accounts; this section may be located in another building with activities of receiving loan installment payments, depositing checks or other documents to be sent to the issuing bank, reconciling customer account statements, bank activities, and others.
(back office)

all-risk insurance
insurance which covers all kinds of risks, except those which are expressly stated not to be covered.
(all risk insurance)

agent bank
the bank appointed by the members of the group of banks providing the syndicated loan to manage the interest of banks involved; the executing bank is responsible for notify other participating banks of the withdrawal or deposit of debtors and changes in interest; see syndication
(agent bank)

associative bank
banks that are members of an association or cooperate to provide convenience to the public, for example banks that are members of clearing house associations and banks that are affiliated with bank card systems, such as *Visa* and *Master Card Intemational* Basically, members of associations have different classes of membership depending on capital ownership and other factors.
(associate bank)

asia development bank
a development bank established in 1966 on the recommendation of ECAFE with the aim of promoting economic growth and cooperation in the developing countries of Asia and the Far East by providing loans or technical assistance to both public and private entities.
(Asian Development Bank/A 09)

absolute nullity
something that is declared invalid by a judge because the agreement does not fulfill the conditions specified by law or statute.
(null and void)

piling **up** - the **accumulation of debt**
Extended loans are, as a rule, used to pay off previous loans; such practices will further worsen the financial situation of the borrower, even to the point of collapse, and may be declared bankrupt.
(pyramid debt)

additional load
additional calculation imposed on the taxpayer to fulfill the calculation of the tax burden that should be in the form of revaluation of the taxpayer's assets to cover the loss of tax

calculation; for joint insurance policyholders, the additional burden is intended to cover the loss of tax calculation.
(*assessmentt*)

business - **affiliated companies**
a company that is effectively controlled by another company, or is incorporated with another company or companies due to common interests or ownership or management.
(affiliated company)

account opening application form
a form giving full particulars of the applicant, including a sample signature and the manner in which the account is to be used
(application form for a banking account)

account
systematic recording in ledger sheets of changes in the value of all assets or holdings, income, expenses, and debts of a particular subject made from time to time; if a person is said to have an account with a bank, it means that the person has deposits or debts in the bank; *sin.* account.
(account)

fees - **additional financing**
banking: a loan that is added to the principal debt, usually for propetti or home improvements and changes the payment amount and other terms;
finance: issuance of new securities at lower interest rates or longer maturities
(refinancing)

administration fee
fees that are regularly charged to account holders at a bank, e.g. current account administration fees, credit card annual fees; customers may not be charged such fees if they maintain a certain minimum balance.
(maintenance fee)

audit evidence
facts obtained as a result of physical examination, recalculation, third party confirmation, matching, statements of officials, etc.; those facts form a reasonable basis for expressing an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements.
(auditing eviclence)

asset ledger
auxiliary ledgers that record all transactions that occur on all estimates related to assets classified into debits and credits; the use of auxiliary ledgers depends on the size of the company and the complexity of the accounting system adopted, it can consist of one auxiliary ledger to record all assets or several auxiliary ledgers for different assets, for example fixed assets.
(asset ledger)

auxiliary ledger
an estimate in bookkeeping that is a breakdown of items in the ledger.
(subsidiary ledger)

account holder number book
a book where the number, name, address, date, and other information about the opening or closing of customer accounts are recorded.
(account register)

accrued interest
interest that has been accounted for as income or expense of the company, but has not actually been received or paid.
(accrued interest)

anticipated interest
an estimate of the amount of interest that will be earned at a certain time in the future and deposit accounts or placements with other banks.
(anticipated interest)

anticipatory backup
a reserve established to anticipate losses incurred as result of loans classified as doubtful and bad; if the loan is written off, the bank will use the reserve fund by considering the collateral controlled by the bank as one of the sources of repayment of the loan.
(special pro vision)

allowance for bad debts
costs reserved to cover the provision of credit losses sourced from the setting aside of a portion of profit
(provision for bad debt)

accounts receivable aging list
classification of receivables by term; generally done monthly in conjunction with the trial balance, which includes the name and address of the customer or identification of the account number, the amount of the receivable, and the term of the receivable.
(aging account receivables)

acceptance document
a document that can only be delivered after the bill of exchange has been accepted by the buyer; bill of exchange in question is marked with the words D/A
(document ~gaint acceptance; D/A)

anonymous endorsement
endorsement without specifying the party to whom the rights are transferred
(*endorsement in blankblank endorsement*)

accidental error
unintentional errors such as typos, miscalculations, and forgotten bookkeeping; *sin,.* unintentional errors
(unintentional error)

absolute rights
the highest right that can be obtained through registration of rights, for example through land registration. this right is absolute so that it cannot be revoked by any party; in Indonesia land rights function socially.
(absolute title)

adjustable rate mortgages
mortgages with interest rates that can be adjusted periodically or periodically, generally every six months
(adjustable rate mortgage/ARM)

annual mikala bond
bonds that have no maturity date and cannot be cashed in, but can only generate continuous interest paid annually.
(annuity bond)

processing - **automated data processing**
data processing using electronic devices in an electronic data processing system (SPDE)
(automatic data processing/ADP)

account relationship
a cooperative arrangement between two parties involved in a future transfer of funds, such as between a buyer and a seller, or an agreement by one party to hold funds for another.
(account)

amortization schedule
a table showing the principal and interest balances in each ; the table will show a decrease in the principal balance of the loan in each installment payment.
(amortization schedule)

additional guarantees
collateral in addition to the main guarantee, intended to further secure the return of credit provided by the bank; additional collateral can be in the form of assets or *personal guarantees*.
(additional collateral; side co/lateral)

approx - approx
a record in a ledger sheet of changes in the value of all assets or ownership, income, expenses, and debts of a particular subject that is made systematically or chronologically so that it is clear what the situation is at any time; everyday when it is mentioned that someone has an account with a bank, it means that the person has deposits or debts in the bank; *sin;* account; account.
(accounts)

approx - estimate of acceptance of bills of exchange
an estimate to record drafts that have been accepted; usually, the draft acceptance estimate contains data on the customer's name and address, L/C number, acceptance number, acceptance amount, and payment due date; *sin.* Money order *acceptance* account
(acceptance ledger)

approximate - approximate mix
an estimate whose balance contains elements of both the pure estimate and the profit and loss account, such as the inventory estimate and the sales estimate; a brokerage account with some securities held (on a long-term basis) and some securities borrowed (on a short-term basis);*sin,*. Mixed account
(mixed account)

approx - clearing estimate
an estimate used to aggregate total liabilities or income to allocate the amount in another estimate or move the net difference into the appropriate estimate; *sin.* clearing account
(clearing account)

approximate - approximate control
an estimate in the general ledger, the contents of which are a collective amount whose details are contained in various estimates in additional books; in banking it can also mean an estimate on behalf of a person that can be used as a monitoring tool for his loan account; the purpose of this account is to monitor debit-credit mutations so as to avoid the possibility of overdrafts; *sin.* control account
(control account)

approx - **revenue forecast**
account to record the company's revenue; *sin.* sales account
(income account)

approx - **forecast**
estimates or certain expectations in the future that are based on several factors and assumptions, such as historical data, current and projected market conditions, interest rates, and market demand for credit; these estimates are made in the context of *asset-liability* which is used as a planning tool in order to predict the amount of income to be received in the ; these estimates are constantly evaluated and adjusted according to market conditions and applicable policies
(forecasting).

accelerated repayment clause
a clause contained in a loan agreement that obliges the debtor accelerate the payment of all principal and interest debts if the debtor defaults; included in the criteria for default, among others, are failure or negligence in the payment of interest, principal, or payment of *sinking funds,* bankruptcy, negligence in the payment of taxes on the insured property
(acceleration clause)

acceleration coefficient
the ratio between the change in the amount of investment and the change in the amount of consumption, which shows the degree of influence of the change in consumption.
(acceleration coefficient)

acceptance commission
fees charged by the bank as a commission for using its name in accepting money orders.
(acceptance commission)

acceptance loans
a type of credit in the form of the bank's willingness to accept certain customer's term notes and then the notes can be sold in the money market by the customer; through this type of credit, the bank can

participate in encouraging the financing of domestic and export-import transactions.
(acceptance credit)

amortization credit
credit whose repayment is made by periodic installment payments based on a set schedule until the maturity date.
(fully amortizing loon)

anticipatory credit
Short-term credit for the expansion of the company, temporary because in a short time it is expected that the credit can be repaid by issuing shares or bonds
(anticipatie crediet).

account statement
a report that provides an overview of the transaction activity that occurred during a specified accounting period, usually one month, three, or a specified time interval; for example, an overview report of all checks paid, deposits, deposits, and balances during a specified period.
(account statement)

audit report
auditor's report stating that the examination has been carried out in accordance with the accountant's examination norms, accompanied by an opinion regarding the fairness of the company's financial statements examined; the types of opinions known are *unqualified clean, qualified*, reject with an opinion *(adverse)*, and reject without giving an opinion at all *(disclaimer*).
(audit report)

account mutation report
a statement that lists all transactions made by the account holder, both deposits and withdrawals, including transfer transactions, salary deposits, and ATM transactions *(descriptive statement)*.

annual report
an annual record containing a description of the operating conditions of a company or bank, usually consisting of a balance sheet and profit and loss statement and including an explanation of the company's operations, usually also accompanied by an audit report.
(annual report)

an explosion of prosperity
a period characterized by an increase in labor-intensive industrial and commercial activity, accompanied by rising prices and demand for goods and services; the term is also used to denote the rapid peaking of economic activity in a particular field, e.g., increased demand for rubber during the Korean War.
(boom)

auction
1 the sale of goods in public to the highest bidder (up auction); **2** the sale of shares on the stock exchange; the seller can offer the desired price, but if there is no buyer, the seller can lower the price until an agreement is reached (down auction).
(auction)

capable - **asset capability**
The ability of the company's assets to repay debt and other liabilities from the income received, which is reflected in the ratio of assets to long-term debt.
(asset coverage)

capable - **ability to pay**
the debtor's ability to pay principal debts and interest sourced from income and/or profits; *sin.* repayment capacity
(ability to pay)

auto pay machine
an electronic machine that functions similarly to an ATM, but cannot accept deposits.
(cash dispenser; automated teller; unattended banking terminal)

active partners
a participant in a limited partnership who has management authority and is jointly and severally liable with personal assets to third parties
(active partner).

added value
The excess difference between the selling price of goods and the purchase price of raw materials, auxiliary materials, spare parts, and services, which are used to produce those goods.
(value added)

automation
data processing using electronic machines, which allows work processes to run automatically, quickly, and efficiently; *sin.* automation
(automation)

maintain - **account maintainer**
a correspondent bank that maintains deposits of other banks, which are used as a means of settling clearing calculations or fulfilling required reserves for the account opening bank.
(depository correspondent)

affiliated parties
1 members of the board of commissioners or supervisory board of directors, officers, or employees of the bank; **2** members of the management, supervisory board, directors, officers, or employees of the bank, specifically for banks in the form of cooperative law in accordance with applicable laws and regulations; **3** parties who provide services to the bank concerned, including consultants, legal consultants, public accountants, appraisers; **4** parties who based on the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia participate in influencing the management of the bank (Law No.7/ 1992 concerning Banking).
(affiliate)

audit program
a systematic work plan including audit objectives to be carried out by the auditor, used as a guide and supervisory tool for audit work. *(audit program)*

annual general meeting
a meeting that is usually held annually between the shareholders, directors and commissioners of the company as stipulated in the company's articles of association; the meeting aims to report the business results of the previous financial year to the shareholders and determine the company's policy for the coming financial year. *(annual general meeting)*

administrative account
accounts and transactions that have not effectively resulted in changes in assets and liabilities and some important notes concerning foreign exchange transactions; these transactions can be either as bank receivables or as bank liabilities known as pledges or commitments and contingencies.
(off balance sheet)

account reconciliation
services provided by banks to their customers by reporting the customer's financial position to be matched with the customer's records.
(account reconciliation)

active stocks
stocks that are widely traded on the stock exchange *(active stock)*

account balance
the amount in the account after charging withdrawal service fees, debiting and crediting deposits, clearing check withdrawals that can be used for reconciliation by comparing bank statements with check books/registers; this account balance in credit is known as debit balance; *sin.* account balance
(account balance)

allowance for possible losses **on earning assets (PPAP)**
a reserve formed by charging the current year's profit or loss, to accommodate losses that may arise as a result of the non-receipt of some or all earning assets; the allowance for possible losses on earning assets that can be calculated as a component of supplementary capital is a maximum of a certain percentage.
(provision for loan losses)

balance - **allowance for loan** *losses*
reserves established to absorb losses on bank loans whose collectability has been classified as bad; see PPAP
(allowance for bad debt)

balance - **allowance for possible** *losses* **on accounts receivable**
a sum of money set aside from the company's profits to cover losses due to loans that cannot be repaid in the future; the amount of the allowance for loan losses is based on a percentage of outstanding loans at the end of the loan period; see PPAP.
(provision for bad and doubtful debts)

ability assessment system
employee performance appraisal conducted to determine additional income
(merit system; merit rating)

audit standards
audit implementation norms that include auditor quality requirements, audit process benchmarks, form, and content of reports
(auditing standard)

ash load letter
a bill of lading that provides a description of the goods being shipped, usually issued by more than one shipping company.
(original R/L)

value - **assessment**
a written statement issued by an independent appraiser or bank regarding the estimation and opinion on the economic value of collateral in the form of fixed assets based on the results of an

analysis of objective and relevant facts using generally accepted methods and principles established by the Indonesian Appraisal Professional Society (MAPPI).

shrinkage - **accelerated depreciation**
a method used to accelerate depreciation, for example on machinery, so that the depreciation period is faster than the technical life of the machinery; accelerated depreciation is carried out by establishing a larger depreciation allowance than usual
(accelerated depreciaton)

pull **- attract**
the party whose name appears on the face of the check or draft as the party ordered to pay the amount of money written on the securities.
(drawee)

audit techniques
data collection techniques performed by auditors to obtain audit evidence
(audit technics)

promise - **agreement (to) cardholders**
a written agreement between the cardholder and the card issuing institution containing the terms and conditions relating to the card; in the case of a credit card, the agreement states the interest rate per annum, the minimum payment per month, the membership fee per annum if any, the cardholder's rights in the event of a dispute in relation the payment of the bill.
(cardholder agreement)

administrative account transactions
transactions of giving/receiving commitments or other bank services that have not changed the assets and liabilities position of the bank at the date of the bank's financial statements, but must be implemented by the bank when the agreed terms become effective.
(off balance sheet transaction)

automatic fund transfer
an agreement between a bank and a fund holder to automatically transfer funds under certain conditions to obtain a higher interest rate; for example, agreement between a bank and an account holder to maintain the amount of funds at a certain level; if the amount of funds exceeds the agreed amount of funds, the excess funds will be automatically transferred to an account with a more favorable interest rate.
(automatic fund transfer)

arrears - arrears
debts or other obligations that have matured according to the agreement, but the full payment of the debt or obligation has not been made by the party who owes or who must fulfill the obligation.
(arrears; delinquency)

arrears - principal installment arrears
principal installments a credit with installments that after the due date of the installment period have not been paid; principal installment annuity credit consists of principal and interest *(installment arrears)*

arrears - application arrears
the number of orders or credit applications received by a company or credit-granting institution at a particular time, which have not yet been fulfilled or have not yet been decided upon for approval or rejection.
(backlog)

arrears - **interest arrears**
arrears of credit interest or other service fees, both credit with installments and without installments that are overdue
(interest arrears)

arrears - **principal arrears**
arrears and principal without overdue installments
(principal arrears)

accounts payable a list of short-term debts of individuals or business entities incurred as a result of the purchase of goods and/or services
(account payable)

archive
banking instruments, such as checks and inkaso, which represent funds that have not yet been received; paper containing information about an event to be used as evidence, such as clearing notes, inkaso notes, notes in settlement, receipts, and employee cards.
(item, document)

anticipatory notes
notes payable before the payment due date
(anticipated acceptance)

B

bank funds abstraction
unauthorized withdrawal of bank funds (e.g., embezzlement or misuse of authorization) and cash, escrow accounts, *trust* accounts, or other accounts
(*abstraction of bank funds*)

bank acceptance
a draft accepted by a bank; see acceptance.
(bank acceptance)

budget
a detailed and coordinated financial plan of estimated receipts and expenditures over a specified period of time, usually one year, as a means to the end of a work plan.
(budget)

balanced budget
budget with total revenues that are at least equal to expenditures in a certain period
(balanced budget)

bill of exchange arbitration
an action taken by a debtor to pay its debts in another country using bills of exchange with the hope of providing the lowest the lowest expenses through the use of changes in currency exchange rates that occur in the center of the world money market *(arbitration of exchange).*

bank card association
an association of financial institutions that issue or become credit card agents; in Indonesia known as the Indonesian Credit Card Association (AKKI).
(Bank Card Association)

bank protection insurance
insurance policies, purchased through insurance intermediaries, that protect the bank against losses due to various kinds of criminal acts, such as employee fraud, robbery, theft, and forgery.
(bankers' and brokers' blanket bond)

watch out - **budget oversight**
an assessment of a financial budget plan compared to its implementation; based on the assessment, a conclusion is reached that the budget plan has or has not been implemented effectively and efficiently.
(budgetary control)

Balai Harta Peninggalan (BHP)
an institution that manages the assets of a person or entity that has been declared bankrupt based on a District Court decision that has permanent legal force.

banco
nominal currency originally used in Europe
(banco)

bank
a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of deposits and distributes them to the public in the form of credit and / or other forms in order to improve the lives of the people.
(bank)

bank - **banking**
everything related to banks, including institutions, business activities, as well as ways and processes in carrying out their business activities.
(banking)

bank - **banking unit**
a banking system that prohibits the opening of *full-service* branches The unit bank system is found in the United States, usually in the Midwest and Southwest regions.
(unit banking)

bank frozen operations (BBO)
temporary suspension of a bank's operations by the government because it is deemed unable fulfill its obligations to third parties.
(suspension)

bank in liquidation
a bank that has had its business license revoked because it is unable to meet the requirements set forth in Government Regulation No. 68 of 1996 concerning the provisions and procedures for revocation of business licenses, dissolution, and *liquidation* of banks because it is considered impossible to save again despite various efforts to restructure
(liquidated bank).

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
Intemaslonal organization founded in 1930 in Basel, Switzerland, aimed at establishing cooperative relationships between central banks around the world in developing government financial activities, servicing payment transactions, and acting as a guarantor for IMF loans to developing countries.
(Bank for international Settlement/BIS)

Bank Indonesia
the central bank of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the applicable law

bank karya produksi desa (BKPD)
Non-BKD BPR established based on a decree of the Governor of West Java by obtaining a business license from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.

bank opening letter of credit document
a bank that opens a letter of credit document at the request of its customer
(issuing bank opening bank)

bank successor letter of credit document
a bank that forwards a documentary letter of credit from the lender to the beneficiary without being bound by the terms of the credit agreement to which it is forwarding; the forwarding is done after

being assured of the correctness of the cipher or signature of the opening bank of the documentary letter of credit.
(advising bank)

Bank Indonesia liquidity assistance (BLBI)
assistance provided to banks that are experiencing liquidity difficulties in their daily operations; these liquidity difficulties may occur, among others, due to massive withdrawals of funds by customers as a result of reduced public confidence in the banking world.

business barometer
indicators in the form of statistical figures to assess the situation and predict the development of the business in general and / or in certain aspects
(business barometer)

barter
a way of trading by exchanging goods or services without using money
(barter)

new - **bond terms update**
securities or bonds that are renewed with an extension of the repayment period, or for a certain period of time are not tradable
(lock up)

void - **bankruptcy annulment**
a court order canceling the debtor's bankruptcy proceedings and releasing the debtor from liability for certain obligations.
(discharge of bankrupt)

bea
a tax levy set by the government on goods/commodities related exports and imports or deemed necessary to be taxed.
(duty)

buy-purchase acquisition
revaluation method**: a** method of recording the incorporation of the acquired company's assets and liabilities after revaluation at fair market value with the assets and liabilities of the acquiring

company; the difference between the purchase price and the fair market value of the assets and liabilities of the acquired company is recorded by the purchaser as *goodwill; the* financial figures of the two companies remain incorporated, but their historical cost values are reestablished;
pooling of method**: a** method of recording the merger of the assets and liabilities of the acquired company without revaluing them with the assets and liabilities of the acquiring company.
(purchase acquisition)

buy-when profitable
in the purchase of assets with an advance payment called margin, the remaining debt is covered by a loan from a bank or broker; in the purchase of securities and commodities, the remaining debt does not need to be covered by a loan from a bank or broker.
(buy on margin)

buy rent
the purchase of goods by paying installments and the buyer only becomes the owner of the goods after paying off the price.
(huurkoop)

buy debt
takeover of a company by a person or group of investors using loan funds with collateral in the form of assets owned by the company being taken over or assets owned by investor; repayment of loan funds is taken from the income of the company being taken over.
(leveraged buy-out)

bailout fee
additional costs that must be incurred in advance by an employee in order to carry out business duties in fulfillment of an expense that must be incurred, then reimbursed by the company.
(out of pocket expenses)

Bill
forms, notes, and other written evidence that can prove transactions, containing information or orders to pay
(biljet)

bureaucracy
the workings of an organization that adheres strictly to hierarchy and rules.
(bureaucracy)

business
activities using certain capital to obtain profits, such as industry, trade, and transportation.
(business)

block
banking: a number of checks and or cash, which a teller collects during the specified transaction time, generally from 09.00 to 15.00 each bank these checks and cash along with the deposit slip are then sent to the collection department;
securities : a number of shares traded in one transaction, usually a block of 10,000 shares.
(block)

bloter
a journal or daily record that contains every transaction made by a dealer.
(blotter)

boycott
1.the act of preventing the continuity of a business by forcing people not to buy the company's products **2**.forcing people not to do business with certain parties
(boycott)

bolivar
Venezuela's currency unit; 1 bolivar is equal to 100 centimos.
(balivar)

boiiviano
the currency unit of Bolivia; 1 boliviano is equal to 100 centavos.
(bolli viano,)

bonafide
honest and trustworthy
(bona fide)

bonanza
general: large profits made by a company;
Vesting: A large return on an investment that results in a sudden increase in the wealth of the owner of the investment.
(bonanza)

bonus
the granting of additional benefits beyond salary to employees or additional dividends to shareholders
(bonus)

bourgeois
in the economy, a group of people who have their own jobs without hiring others, generally belonging to the high middle class
(bourgeois)

bankruptcy estate
the assets of a person or entity that has been declared bankrupt which is controlled by the estate agency.
(bankrupt estate)

book - **bookkeeping**
records carried out by a company that contains every transaction, both expenses and income.
(book keeping)

book - **bookkeeping streak**
bookkeeping of several transactions on one estimate sequentially and at once
(multiple posts)

bank interest
the amount of reward given by the bank to the customer for the funds deposited in the bank which is calculated as a certain percentage of the principal of the deposit and the term of the deposit or the interest rate charged on loans given by the bank to its debtors.
(bank interest)

backup
general: funds set aside and profit after tax to cover/fulfill future payments; there are two basic forms of reserves, namely primary reserves and secondary reserves; see: *primary reserves* and *secondary reserves;*
impairment: an account to adjust or depreciate the value of an asset by reducing income;
banking: allowance for loan losses or write-offs in anticipation of bad debt write-offs
(allowance; reserve)

bank reserves
a portion of the bank's assets in the form of liquid tools, such as *cash, receivables*, and other assets that can be immediately disbursed, such as demand deposits, deposits, and other deposits to deal with the possibility of customer account withdrawals.
(bank reserves)

bank primary reserves
the portion of a bank's reserves consisting of cash and current account balances with other banks that constitutes the aggregate total of reserves and working capital in a bank; total reserves. These are shown in the bank's financial statements under the heading "cash and other current assets due soon".
(primary bank-reserve)

bank secondary reserves
complementary to the bank's primary reserves that are liquid in nature; if needed, secondary reserves can be immediately cashed out, for example to pay for the withdrawal of third party funds whose withdrawal is beyond reasonable or for credit expansion; usually, secondary reserves are in the form of securities that are highly rated, low risk, short-term and very easy to sell so that they can be immediately converted into cash when needed.
(secondary bank reserve)

backup destination
part of profit after deducting tax that is set aside for a specific purpose and has been approved by the GMS or a meeting of members
(appropriated reserve; appropriated surplus)

blank check
a check form that has been signed by the drawer without specifying the amount of money to be paid with or without specifying the name of the recipient
(blank cheque)

blank check
a check drawn on an account with insufficient funds; the bank may pay for the *overdraft* if the customer has a good relationship with the bank or has an *overdraft* facility on the credit; the customer may still be known as an overdraft fee to pay the cost of processing the check with the bank.
(rubber check bounced check)

bounced check
cheques rejected as invalid, i.e. any cheque that contains defects caused by incorrect endorsement, incomplete endorsement, insufficient funds, closed accounts, etc.
(bed check)

bulk
unit volume of goods not in packaging
(bulk,)

blacklist
a list of names of individual or corporate customers who are sanctioned because they have committed certain actions that are detrimental to banks and the public, for example, a person or company that draws blank checks.
(black list)

balance list
a list containing the residuals of a group of customer accounts; the residual amount in the list must equal the residuals of the ledger accounts.
(balance book)

bank insurance fund
a deposit insurance fund organized by the government deposit insurance agency that guarantees deposits (deposits) and savings in commercial banks with principal and interest per account up to a certain amount.
(banking insurance fund)

bailout fund
funds provided by Bank Indonesia which are used to make advance payments to the bank's creditors and will become the bank's debt to Bank Indonesia.

can - **break-even revenue**
the revenue required to cover the full cost of marketing a new banking product or service; any additional revenue will increase profits.
(break-even yield)

bank debit
debits of checks paid, withdrawals approved, and other instruments of withdrawal from deposits of individuals, companies or other institutions over a given period that are usually reported daily; on a national scale, this process can be used to estimate national financial *trends*
(bankdebits).

board of directors
the head of the company who is elected by the shareholders to represent their interests in managing the company.
(board of directors)

beyond the price
a term used to describe an option whose exercise price is higher than the prevailing market price in the case of a call option, or lower in the case of a *put option*.
(out of the money)

bank discount
a discount calculated by a bank (usually in percent) on a security due to payment before maturity.
(bank discount)

bank endorsement
the affixing of an endorsement by a bank, usually on the back of the securities, which binds the bank to be liable for the payment of the securities if the issuer of the securities is unable to fulfill its obligations at maturity; *sin.* bank endorsement
(bank endorsement)

bank credit facilities
the amount of money created by banks in the form of loans and overdrafts through credit facilities from discounts granted with or without collateral; the amount disbursed is supervised by the central bank.
(bank credit)

bank group
a form of a holding bank that has a group management under the supervision of several member banks; each bank in the group has its own management, but the coordination of the activities of the group member banks is carried out by the management of the holding bank and the majority shareholder of each member bank.
(group banking)

base price
the price used as the basis for calculating the price of the goods sold; this price may be added to the cost of transportation, services, packaging, or deducted by discounts.
(base price)

bank holidays
days when the bank does not carry out operations for the public for certain reasons, usually stipulated in the form of regulations or announcements in the mass media.
(bank holiday)

bankruptcy estate
assets placed in the bankruptcy estate after the bankruptcy verdict is rendered
(after acquired property)

business assets
company assets that are directly used as a means of earning profits and the main activities of the company concerned.
(operating assets)

banking relationship
integrated marketing concept in an effort to expand banking services carried out by bank officials *(account officers)* so as to meet all customer needs
(relationship banking).

bind-promise purchase
an agreement between a mortgage bank and an investor, in which the investor agrees to purchase the mortgage at a specified time in the future; the investor is usually an insurance company or other financial institution called a *take-out lender*.
(take-out commitment)

bind the promise in advance
a written agreement to undertake a future activity on terms or conditions agreed upon at the time of the agreement; the most popular example is a binding contract of promise or commitment from a financial institution to provide a loan to a debtor at some time in the future on certain pre-agreed terms, e.g. a current account credit agreement.
(advance commitment)

bank holding company
a company that owns or controls two or more banks or other bank holding companies and is involved in the management control of these banks.
(bank holding company)

bank principle license
licenses granted in the context of approval to conduct preparations for the establishment of a commercial bank

bank business license
a license granted to conduct bank operations after obtaining a principle license.

billing schedule
grouping of receivables on the basis of date of sale, commonly used by credit guarantors
(aging schedule)

bail
assets placed as collateral for the payment or assumption of an obligation; these assets belong to the borrower; if the borrower defaults on his obligations, the assets this will be taken over by the bank and will be sold to fulfill the contract agreement; collateral that can usually be used as loan collateral is merchandise, securities, intangible assets, and business hasH; cash collateral pledged to the bank can also be funded assets, such as loans secured by inventory or receivables; in granting credit, the house purchased is used as collateral; *sin.* collateral
(collateral)

bank guarantee
a written undertaking given by a bank to a guaranteed party that the bank will pay a certain amount of money to the guaranteed party at a certain time if the guaranteed party cannot fulfill its obligations; *sin,* bank guarantee
(bank guarantee)

bid guarantee
a written undertaking given by the bank to the recipient of the guarantee that the bank will pay a sum of money to him if the guaranteed party does not take part in the auction and does not close the contracting contract in the event that his bid is accepted.
(bid bond)

bill of exchange guarantee
a guarantee given by a person for the payment of a bill of exchange by affixing his signature on the front page of the bill of exchange with or without the words "agree to guarantee"; if the signature is affixed on the back page or the endorsement, it must be accompanied by the words agree to guarantee.
(oval)

bank promise
a bank's moral commitment promise) to lend; this can be distinguished from contractual and legal commitments/promises; a bank *line* is another name for *a line of credit*; a bank *line* is an indication of a bank's willingness to lend to a particular borrower up to a predetermined amount of money, usually for working capital, and for a period of 1 to 3 years; these *lines* are renewable.
(bank line)

banking network
control of a group of banks (each a stand-alone entity) operating under the coordination of a majority shareholder, a group or a group *company (ho/ding company*) This condition may occur in countries that have regulations restricting the opening of bank branches; see chain bank.
(chain banking)

bank branch office
a bank office that is directly responsible to the head office of the bank concerned, with a permanent place of business and a clear office address where the branch office conducts its activities.
(branch office)

bank cards
transaction card that gives bank customers the ability to pay for goods and services at retailers and obtain cash from bank cashiers or ATMs; bank cards can be credit or withdrawal cards and checks or savings (debit cards); bank cards are also useful as identification when cashing or cashing checks
(bank cards).

bonded zones
warehousing areas specifically for exported goods; in these areas there are also industries that produce exported goods whose raw materials are not subject to import duties so that the production may not be marketed domestically; if there is evidence that the goods are marketed domestically, the entrepreneur will be subject to duties on the imported raw materials.
(bounded zone)

customs area
the part of the country's territory that is the boundary for the collection of import duties and customs duties
(custom area)

budget performance
the assessment and measurement of a budget expense used to produce and/or develop a product or service; the assessment and measurement is done by grouping budget accounts into categories related to the product or service.
(performance budgeting)

buy position
1 the position of a buying speculator; **2** a market participant in a financial commodity security or foreign exchange sells less than it buys so that the inventory for turnover increases; *ant.* Short position
(long position)

bank commission
a fee charged by the bank and debited from the customer's current account in return account administration services enjoyed by the customer.
(bank charges)

bond guarantee contract
a form of guarantee, one of which is in the form of a bond that is intended as a guarantee of debt repayment if the debtor fails to fulfill its debt repayment obligations.
(contract bond)

Bank Indonesia liquidity credit - KLBI
Loans provided by Bank Indonesia to finance government program loans that are channeled to finance projects that directly affect small businesses and low-income communities, such as farmer business loans (KUT), simple/very simple home ownership loans (KPRS/SS), loans to primary cooperatives for their members (KKPA), and loans to cooperatives (KKUD).

bad credit
Loans that (a) do not meet the criteria of current, substandard and doubtful and/or, (b) meet the criteria of doubtful, but within 21 months of being classified as doubtful there has been no repayment or credit rescue efforts or, (c) the settlement has been submitted to the District Court or the State Receivables Agency (BUPN) or compensation has been submitted to a credit insurance company.
(bad debt)

buyer credit
payments received by exporters and importers, funded by bank loans; in general, exporters receive direct payments from a bank.
(buyer credit)

balance sheet report
the bank's financial statements as of a certain date requested by the central bank
(bank call)

merger - **business consolidation**
the incorporation of a small business into an established company so that the original identity of the small business is no longer apparent.
(absorption)

capable - **bank capability**
1 a bank's ability to lend, specifically its ability to create money, by depositing part of a new loan in a bank account; the borrower does not take cash, rather the loan proceeds are deposited in a new or existing check account; the lender agrees that checks can be cashed on the account and can use part of the balance sheet to make new loans, unlike most other corporations which are free to engage in almost anything not prohibited by law; banks in the US may only engage in activities approved by statute or regulation; banking powers are generally grouped into two parts; express powers, including the ability to lend, are governed by statute and regulation, and include powers granted by courts through court rulings *Money Multiplier,* **2** permits to conduct nonbank activities for group companies, i.e. activities deemed to be related to bank powers that are recognized and approved by the *Federal Reserve Board* on a case-by-case basis.
(banking power)

billing period
the average number of days between the time of submission of the bill and the time of payment
(collection period)

bank mergers
the merger of two or more banks, by maintaining the existence of one of the banks and dissolving the other banks with or without liquidating them.
(bank merger)

book value method
silver treatment in converting bonds to shares; debiting the nominal amount of bonds plus premium and crediting the nominal amount of common stock plus premium; the amount of credit is based on *book* value and bonds, no gain or loss; may also add interest payments prior to bond conversion; see also *book value* method.

rn/nta - **bankruptcy request**
request to the court that the debtor be declared bankrupt by a judge's decision.
(petition)

petition - **bankruptcy petition**
a request made by either the debtor or the creditor to the court which may result in the placement of one of the parties in a state of bankruptcy; specifically for banks, bankruptcy applications for banks in Indonesia can only be made by Bank Indonesia because banks cannot file for bankruptcy on themselves.
(act of bankruptcy)

bank customers
parties who use bank services
(bank customer)

balance sheet
an overview that describes the position of assets, liabilities, and equity of a business entity at a particular time; called a balance sheet due to the fact that there is a balance between assets on the one hand and liabilities and equity on the other.
(balance sheet)

balance of services
an overview showing receipts and disbursements of foreign exchange and the difference due to the receipt and rendering of services, such as foreign travel, transportation, interest insurance, profits, wages of foreign workers.
(balance of service account)

balance of payments
the systematic recording of all economic transactions between residents of a country and residents of other countries that give rise to payments between countries within a specified period, usually one year; a balance of payments is said to be in surplus if there is an excess of funds and trade and investment compared to obligations paid to other countries; as a result, there is an appreciation in the value of the country's currency against the value of other countries'

currencies; Conversely, a balance of payments is said to be in deficit if there is an excess of imports over exports, a dependence on foreign investors, and an *overvaluation* of the country's currency *ovetvalued);* a country experiencing a balance of payments deficit is obliged to make up the deficit by exporting gold or *hardcurrency reserves*, such as US dollars, which are accepted as a means of servicing foreign debt.
(balance of payments)

balance of payments transfer
an overview showing the difference between foreign exchange receipts and expenditures that are not the result of rendering services, such as donations, remittances for schoolchildren or family.
(balance of transfer payments)

score - **bank soundness assessment**
assessment based on a qualitative approach to various aspects that affect the condition of a bank's development, namely an assessment of the factors of capital, quality of productive assets management, profitability, and liquidity.
(bank rating)

book value
the value of a company's assets as recorded in the accounts is generally not the same as the market value; typically, it is the price at which the asset was purchased; each year the value of the asset is depreciated and the reduction in value is charged to the company's income; book value is cost less accumulated depreciation.
(book value)

book value per share
value of shares booked at historical cost or price can be calculated as follows:
book value of common stock:
total shareholders' capital

$$\frac{(liquidation\ value\ of\ preferred\ stock + \ undistributed\ preferred\ stock\ dividends)}{number\ of\ ordinary\ shares\ in\ issue\ at\ the\ end\ of\ the\ year}$$

book value of preferred shares:

$$\frac{liquidation\ value\ of\ preferred\ stock\ +\ undistributed\ preferred\ stock\ dividends}{number\ of\ preferred\ shares\ at\ the\ end\ of\ the\ year}$$

(book value per share)

benchmark value

a value used as a benchmark in foreign exchange trading for the calculation of various types of foreign exchange transactions.

(check rate)

bank identity number (NIB)

bank: a special password number owned by each bank in order to submit reports to the central bank and in the context of interbank transactions within the country;

credit card: the numeric code or cipher of a bank credit card issued by a financial institution affiliated with *Visa* or *Master Card Intemational* banks use the *bank identification number (BIN)* table for transfer activities to banks for credit approval or realization for their customers.

(bank identification number)

bonds

a stamped document stating that the issuer will repay its principal debt at a specified time, and will periodically pay coupons to bondholders; typically, bonds are secured by a pledge that can be sold to settle claims if the issuer fails to pay coupons and principal at maturity.

(bond)

bearer bonds

bonds paid to the bearer even if the bearer's name is not recorded on the books of the company issuing the bond.

(bearer bond)

bookkeeping date

the date a transaction is charged or the date it is credited to an account

(posting date)

bankruptcy
a debtor who has two or more creditors and does not pay at least one debt that is due and collectible, is declared bankrupt by a decision of an authorized procurer, either at his own request or at the request of one or more of his creditors; if the debtor is a bank, an application for a declaration of bankruptcy can only be filed by Bank Indonesia; *sin.* bankruptcy.
(bankrupt)

bank syndicate
A group of banks that jointly finance a project and are led by one bank that acts as the *lead manager*.
(banking syndicate)

bankruptcy - insolvency
the condition where a debtor has two or more creditors and is unable to pay at least one debt that is due and collectible for payment.
(bankruptcy)

black market
money market whose transactions are contrary to government regulations
(black market)

buyer's market
a market characterized by supply exceeding demand so that prices tend to decline in favor of buyers.
(buyer's market)

check - **bank check**
an examination of a bank conducted by a monetary authority to determine the bank's operations or compliance with regulations issued by the monetary authority; in Indonesia, bank examinations are conducted by Bank Indonesia; these examinations consist of general and special examinations.
(bank examination)

bond rating
a rating given by a bond rating company on the bona fides of the bond issuer (there are four ratings), e.g. Standard & Poor's rated BBB or good; commercial banks are allowed to buy bonds issued by companies with this rating; this type of bond can also be accepted as a pledge/fiduciary such as pension funds; bonds with ratings lower than BBB are known as *junk* bonds and are considered speculative investments.
(bond quality)

brokers
an intermediary in trade who is appointed and sworn; in entering into an agreement, the intermediary acts for and on behalf of the trustee by receiving a fee; he does not have a permanent working relationship with the trustee.
(broker)

borrow to replace
an agreement regarding the delivery of goods that can be used up by one party to another party, which obliges the user to replace it with similar goods and in the same amount.
(verbruiklening)

bond payment discount
discounted payments due to the price of exchange rates and materials and provisions are lower than the nominal value of the bond; with the discounted bonds, the company that buys the bonds will get a profit.
(discount on bond)

bankruptcy verdict
a court decision stating that a debtor has been declared bankrupt so that the control and management of the debtor's assets are handed over to the curator for the benefit of the creditors.
(adjudication order)

confidential - **bank secrecy**
the bank's obligation to keep confidential everything related to information about depositing customers and their deposits.
(bank secrecy)

bank statement
an account or accounts from which funds may be withdrawn or deposited by the owner at any time.
(current account)

business risk
risks faced by the company in conducting business
(business risk)

baseline risk
risks arising from the failure of management between sources of funds and their investment; for example, in terms of time period, short-term sources of funds are used to finance long-term loans.
(basis risk)

balance
banking: **1** checks and drafts that have not been presented to the interested bank for payment or are still in the process of collection; **2** the total amount of facilities held by a bank credit card holder, usually less than the total amount of card facilities due to payments by the card holder;

beginning balance
account balances that existed at the start of the encumbrance cycle
(previous balance)

binary cipher
The cipher used in the binary system is expressed in four digits so that the process of converting to decimal numbers will be faster.
(binary coded decimalBlCD)

completed - **bad debt settlement**
collection efforts for bad debts that have been written off; the source of collection may come from the debtor's willingness to pay part or all of the principal or interest that should have been paid, confiscate or sell the debtor's assets used as collateral for credit, or deduct the debtor's wages/salary.
(bad debt recovery)

and - **bank investments**
investment of bank funds in the form of shares of other companies for long-term investment purposes, whether in the context of establishment, participation in other financial institutions, credit rescue or others conducted not through the capital market.

bank interest certificate
a bank certificate stating the amount of interest that must be paid in advance by the debtor and included as profit so that the amount of tax can be calculated
(bank interest certificate).

business cycle
the ebb and flow pattern of business waves consisting of recovery, depression, recession, and expansion stages
(business cycle)

branched bank system
A system that allows banks to have branches in various places; there is also a single bank system, where banks are not allowed to open branch offices; this is not regulated in Indonesia.
(branch banking)

leisure - **business support opportunities**
factors that can be used as support for the establishment of a business; for example, in opening a branch office of a bank, factors that must be taken into account, among others, are the location of the office, population factors, industry, trade, and also the number of other banks.
(catchment area)

binary system
an electronic data system using only the base numbers 0 and 1, which represent decimal numbers; for example, the number 11001001 is 201 in decimal numbers.
(binary system)

sorting - **bookkeeping proof sorting**
select and categorize accounting evidence and estimates before bookkeeping.
(stuffing)

bribery
the giving of something involuntarily, unlawfully, with the aim of facilitating the management of an interest
(bribe)

bond anticipation notes
a short-term debt instrument issued by a local government and to be repaid with proceeds from the sale and of a bond; in the United States BAN *(bond anticipation note)* investors are promised tax-exempt income; income from securities may be higher than income received from other debt instruments with the same maturity.
(Bond Anticipation Note/BAN))

bearer securities
securities that include or do not include the name of the recipient accompanied by the clause or to the bearer"; this letter is transferred by handing *it over (toonder papier)*.

bank pay warrant
a letter issued by a bank containing a payment order for someone who does not have an account with the bank, but wants to send money.*(bank money order)*

bills of exchange
an unconditional warrant to pay a certain sum of money to a named person or to a person designated by him on the date of payment; the draft must contain the conditions set forth in the law, including the words "draft".
(bill of exchange)

billing - debt collection
actions taken solely to recover the amount of money that has been loaned to another party
(action of debt)

bill
a form detailing the goods, services, and prices, which the buyer must pay to the seller; a document evidencing the debtor's obligation to the creditor.
(bill)

basic tariff
the lowest rate to which the credit or mortgage rate is benchmarked; this base rate is set out in the credit document.
(rate floor)

basic interest rate
the base rate used by the bank for lending; the lending rate set is greater than the base rate in accordance with the risk level of lending.
(base rates)

bank discount rate
1 the discount rate set by dealers for short-term securities, such as *commercial paper* and government securities; when a bank agrees to pay for the securities, the difference between the amount paid by the bank and the face value of the securities is called the discount; **2** the discount rate charged by banks on discounted loans (loans received after deducting interest); the borrower receives the face value of the securities minus the discount.
(bank discount rate)

benchmarks
a benchmark against which work is measured
(yard stick)

benefits
an employee's additional income beyond salary or wages
(fringe benefit)

banknotes
with a certain nominal value that function as money, such as government banknotes, bank notes, and checks
(paper money)

bank notes
banknotes issued by banks and are legal tender in country; in Indonesia they are issued by Bank Indonesia.
(bank note)

business - group companies
a company that owns some or all of the shares in one or more other companies in order to control or participate in controlling these companies
(holding company).

borrowing authority
the power granted by lawful provision of a person, organization to borrow a sum of money from another party (bank); in organizations such authority is exercised by their directors.
(borrowing powers)

bills of exchange
notes that are immediately payable upon presentation; they are used when the seller wishes to control of the goods being delivered to the importer or exporter, either for credit reasons or to retain title to the goods; payment is made upon presentation of the notes or upon presentation of completed documents, or within a specified grace period.
(sight draft)

bank notes
notes issued by a bank in the context of the sale of bills by the bank to Bank Indonesia
(bank draft)

C

corporative agent
a bank that provides services as an agent to companies and/or government agencies; the services can be in the form of clearing, payment of dividends or interest, redemption and registration of shares, and tax collection; the bank will charge a fee for the services provided.
(corporate agent)

collection agency
a bank acting as an agent and a person or another bank to make an incaso
(collection agent)

collateral
Additional collateral submitted by debtor customers to banks in the context of providing credit or financing facilities based on sharia principles.
(collateral)

collateral assets
assets in the form of property, securities, or other assets that have been pledged as collateral to support the issuance of bonds, debentures, or loans
(pledge assets)

current activa
assets in the form of cash or other valuables that at any time can easily be used as cash
(active realizable; current asset)

cash equivalent assets
investments that are highly liquid, short-term, and can be quickly converted into a certain amount of cash without significant risk of changes in value; cash equivalents are held to meet short-term cash commitments, not for investment or other purposes.
(near-cash assets)

classified assets
earning assets, both those that have and those that have the potential not to provide income or cause losses for the bank.
(classified assets)

cash account
an account that contains details of the amount of cash coming in or going out; this record will show the remaining cash that must be available.
(cash account)

compensation account
a deposit account balance with the lending bank that the debtor must maintain for a certain amount as a minimum offset against the use of the credit received.
(compensating balance)

check writer tool
a device for writing the amount of money on a check by punching a hole and printing the amount on the check sheet.
(check writer)

account - **cost accounting**
A branch of accounting that deals with the methods and systems of recording direct and indirect costs arising from the bank's services to the various nits in the bank; cost accounting also records all expenses covering various types of costs, such as *overhead* costs which include building rent, equipment and administrative support costs, leadership salaries, marketing costs including advertising and promotions
(cost accounting)

credit analyst
a person who analyzes a credit application from various related aspects to assess the feasibility of the business to be financed with credit; the analysis includes, among others, legal, environmental, financial, marketing, production, management, economic aspects, and the availability of sufficient collateral.
(credit analyst)

computer systems analyst
someone who is an expert in developing systems for solving problems in the computer field
(system analyst)

customer profitability analysis
a method of analyzing the revenues and costs associated with a customer's use of a bank's services in order to maintain the relationship between the two parties; the analysis is included to determine the amount of profitability of the bank and the results of the relationship with the customer.
(customer profitability analysis)

cash budget
a budget of cash receipts and disbursements for a future period; the budget helps management to secure a balance of cash receipts and disbursements in accordance with reasonableness.
(cash budget)

capital budget
budget regarding the receipt and expenditure of capital goods in a certain period
(capital budget)

checkbook app
a form to be filled and signed by the account holder to obtain a new checkbook from the bank
(application for cheque book)

cash flow
flow of funds that reflects the movement of funds through a bank; flow of funds at a bank, usually a summary of the flow of funds showing the sources and uses of funds; sin. cash flow; flow of funds
(cash flow)

conto-disbursed cash flow
The expected value of cash receipts and disbursements, calculated using present value or rate of return and a factor in the analysis of both capital investments and securities investments.
(*discounted cash flow*)

capital inflows
movement of investment capital from overseas to domestic
(net capital inflow)

cash principle
recording of income and expenditure when cash is received or spent without regard to the date of the transaction; *sin.* cash principle; cash basis
(cash basis)

credit insurance
insurance that provides coverage to creditors for the risk of loss due to bad credit.
(credit insurance)

cash audit
examination of special books regarding cash transactions within a certain period of time to examine the completeness, correctness, and validity of cash transactions, and to determine whether all cash receipts have been recorded.
(cash audit)

watch out - **comprehensive bank supervision**
monitoring of bank operations whose scope has been expanded not limited to the bank's business activities, but also includes the business activities of *its* subsidiaries and *ho/ding companies* that directly affect the development of bank performance *(consolidated bankü~g supervision)*.

circle organization chart
an image in the form of a circle that shows the relationship of authority and responsibility and leaders to implementers in an organization.
(concentric organization chart)

capital section
the composition of a company's capital consisting of the type of participation and the source of funds; the composition of capital is the participation of capital holders embodied in the form of company shares.
(apport)

credit section
the section of the bank that evaluates the business conditions of credit applicants, such as financial, marketing, production, and collateral aspects; this section also manages the payment of loans that have been granted.
(credit deportment)

bank - **corporate banking**
banking services to large corporations and non-retail business units that have a strong financial structure.
(wholesale banking. corporate banking)

chain banks
a group of banks consisting of three or more banks that stand alone and are unofficially controlled by one or more persons.
(thein bank)

commercial bank
commercial bank
(commercial bank full service bank)

community bank
see *independent*
bank

concentration bank
a bank whose operations are more specialized to large customers/companies; usually, the bank is the main bank carrying out banking activities and the large customers/companies are
(concentration bank)

consortium bank
a bank whose shareholders consist of a group of banks; for example, BPD SI is a consortium of all former BPD banks in Indonesia.
(*consortium bank)*

cooperative bank
banks in the form of cooperative legal entities; as with cooperatives, the capital of cooperative banks is also obtained from mandatory and voluntary savings of its members.
(cooperative bank)

correspondent bank
a bank that based on an agreement has a relationship with another bank to provide services and/or conduct transactions for and on behalf of the bank concerned *(correspondent bank)*.

check-paying bank
the bank that pays the check; if the check is payable to another bank, it is sent to the issuing bank for payment or cashing.
(payer bank)

collection bank
banks that make direct inkaso to the party who is obliged to pay or the collectible party
(collecting bank)

confirming bank
a bank that confirms by binding itself to pay, accept, or take over the drafts drawn
(confirming bank)

central bank
a bank with the main task of assisting the government in regulating, maintaining and maintaining the stability of the rupiah, maintaining foreign exchange reserves, supervising banking activities, maintaining banking accounts in order to improve people's lives; in Indonesia the central bank is Bank Indonesia.
(central bank)

commercial bank
banks that carry out business activities conventionally and or based on Sharia Principles which in their activities provide services in payment traffic; *sin,* commercial banks
(commercial tire / full service bank)

consignment goods
goods to be shipped or to be delivered from the seller to the buyer's premise
(freight)

consumer goods
goods used directly or indirectly by consumers for personal or household purposes that are disposable; such goods are different from goods used in the production process.
(consumption goods; consumer goods)

capital goods
tangible assets that are generally used to produce other goods as company products
(capital goods)

credit limit
the maximum amount of credit that can be granted and/or provided by certain banks or companies to their debtor customers, both in the context of fulfilling credit agreements and the maximum amount in the use of credit cards.
(credit limit)

country credit limit
the limit of credit that a bank can extend to all borrowers, both public and private, within a country.
(country limit)

carry - **carrier**
a person or company who controls checks, letters, and the like without the name of the recipient; any bearer may receive payment thereof; see pay-on-demand.
(bearer)

pay - **conditional payment**
consent of the beneficiary of the documentary letter of credit to the right of bamk to recover the money paid to the beneficiary if the opening party of the documentary letter of credit refuses payment
(payment under reserve)

pay **- cash payment**
payments made at the time of the transaction
(cash payments; cash disbursements)

pay by order
a payment instrument that can be traded by means of an endorsement; the instrument is usually written "Pay to XYZ".
(pay *to order)*

pay - **constant payment**
periodic payments of an amount that includes both interest and principal; any loan with a declining principal balance where an installment payment exceeds a set amount so that the excess is allocated to reduce the principal, e.g. a fixed-rate mortgage loan.
(constant payment)

customs duties
taxes on imported and exported goods based on tariffs determined by the government.
(customs duties)

credit file
a collection of documents about facts or opinions related to the granting of credit to each bank debtor customer that are stored based on certain rules and classifications
(credit file; folder).

cost
unavoidable expenditure or sacrifice to obtain goods or services with the aim of obtaining benefits; expenditure for a specific activity, purpose, or time, such as shipping, packing, and selling costs intended to generate income; in a company's income statement, the cost component is a deduction from revenue; the

definition of costs is different from expenses; all costs are expenses, but not all expenses are costs.
(cost; expense)

cost - **common stock financing**
provision of funds intended only for the purchase of ordinary shares
(common stack fund,)

cost of funds
the cost that must be paid by a financial institution or bank for the use of money sourced from other parties (customers and / or banks); the cost of funds in a bank is the basis for determining lending rates after taking into account expected profits including administrative costs and other costs.
(cost of funds)

cost of credit
credit facilities to consumers to be able to make current purchases without having to pay cash; such credit payments can be made within a certain period of time (for example thirty days) or in installments
(charge account bonking)

cost of capital
the level of income that a business would have earned if it had chosen other investments with a balanced level of risk; in other words, the cost of capital is the *opportunity* cost and the funds used for those other investments; the cost of capital can also be calculated using a weighted average of the company's cost of debt and capital classification.
(cost of capital)

i/na **- credit coaching**
coaching efforts carried out by banks to debtors, including providing guidance, supervision, and instructions so that debtors avoid the possibility of credit congestion obtained from the bank concerned.
(nursing of credit)

borong - **contracting**
large-scale purchases of commodities or securities to monopolize the market.
(engrossing; corner)

checkbook receipt
receipt of a check form with a certain number of cents and sequential numbers that includes the provision that the recipient is fully responsible for the use of the check form
(cheque book receipt)

Checkbook
a book containing a number of check forms issued by the bank to be used as a means of withdrawal and customer accounts
(cheque book)

cash book
a book used to record every receipt, expenditure, either in cash or through the company's account at the bank.
(cash book)

compound interest
interest calculated on the principal loan amount plus interest earned previously; for example, if a person deposits his money in a bank of Rpl000.00 at an interest rate of 10% per year, at the end of the first year it will be calculated to be Rp l100.00 and at the end of the second year it will be Rp1210.00.
(compound interest)

commodity exchange
a regularly organized commodity market, used for the buying and selling of commodities on the basis of contracts with immediate or later delivery.
(commodity exchange)

cash reserves (1)
the amount of cash (rupiah and foreign currency) that is reserved and stored in the treasury and taken into account in fulfilling the bank's minimum liquidity obligations;
(cash reserve)

cash reserves (2)
an extendable credit facility with a current account that allows customers to cash their checks in excess of the available balance without incurring fees due to overdrafts.
(cash reserve checking; overdraft protection)

contingency reserve
funds set aside from net income to cover unforeseen or costs, such as unexpected bad debts, taxes, and interest expenses
(contingent reserve)

CAMEL
CAMEL is a benchmark that is the object of bank examinations conducted by bank supervisors; CAMEL consists of five criteria, namely *capital, assets*, management, *earnings,* and *liquidity*; a *CAMEL* rating below 81 indicates a weak financial condition as shown by the bank's balance sheet, such as an increased ratio of noncurrent loans to total assets; banks listed on the watch list are considered problem banks and are examined more frequently by bank supervisors than non-problem banks; banks with *CAMEL* ratings above 81 are banks with strong earnings and few noncurrent assets; *CAMEL* ratings are never widely disseminated.

caraka
the name given to certain employees of banks and brokerage houses; its main function is to collect checks, notes and drafts not issued by clearing houses for individuals, brokers and companies, such as acceptance drafts and drafts accompanied by shares or bonds; collection by caracas is often known as direct collection; *sin.* courier
(messenger)

CDO
order issued by the monetary authority/authorized agency in the context of guidance to the bank to take corrective steps towards its operational activities after hearing the considerations of various parties; *CDO* stands for cease *and desist order*.
(cease and desist order)

check
1. a mark in the form of graffiti or similar on something that states that it has been verified; **2**. a customer's written order to the bank to withdraw a certain amount of funds on his behalf or on behalf of the bank.
(check)

cashier's check
a check drawn by a bank office on itself; cashier's checks serve a variety transactions, such as credit withdrawals and bank counterparty payments.
(cashiers cheque)

check memo
a check drawn by the debtor in favor of the creditor to be cashed if the debtor does not pay on time; sometimes the check is backdated.
(memorandum cheque)

check order
a check bearing the name of the payee, with or without a "to the order of" clause; this check may be modified by endorsement.
(order cheque)

Check for yourself
A check that is disbursed through book-entry or direct settlement because the drawee bank's office is the same as the check holder's bank office.
(own cheque/self cheque)

cross-check
a check that has two parallel lines drawn from the bottom left to the top right without any information (general cross) or contains a quotation mark of the bank's name (special cross) between the two lines.
(crossed cheque)

chattel
right of utilization of the debtor's collateral by the creditor

characteristics
a mark given for a specific purpose to distinguish from others
(ear-mark)

credietverband
Collateral binding in the form of land which is generally not yet certified
(credietverband)

cruzeiro
Brazilia's basic unit of currency value
(cruzeiro)

cheating - cheating
intentional acts that cause harm to another party, for example someone who makes a false statement, conceals or removes important evidence
(defraud; fraud).

checkbook register
register for recording numbers and other marks and cheque books in stock; register and cheque books given to bank customers
(cheque book register*)*

consolidated list of debts
a list of all obligations of each debtor, including direct and loans, such as *L/Cs* and guarantees grouping all loans that are interrelated with the debtor can make the lender know the history of the debtor which is useful in monitoring the extension of credit so as not to violate the provisions of the maximum lending limit (BMPK).
(central liability)

may **- conditional opinion**
a public accountant's opinion explaining that the public accountant was unable to verify the bank's financial statements accurately and completely due to errors in the data available; the accountant's statement is of little use because of the number of fundamental errors
(qualified opinion)

Council
a group of people who have the highest and most important position in a company who are authorized by the shareholders to manage, control, or supervise the company.
(board)

credit dislocation
realization of a loan that is carried out at a bank office, while the signing of the agreement deed is carried out at another office of the bank concerned.
(credit dislocation)

credit documentation
documents relating to credit, including credit agreement contracts, financial statements, work plans, and other documents concerning the creditor's rights to assets pledged by the debtor to secure payment of the debtor's obligations and other documents used by the lending party in evaluating the eligibility of a prospective debtor; these documents detail the loan history kept in the debtor's credit file which will be used by credit analysts and field supervisors and external appraisal agents; the completeness of credit documentation is important given that it is directly related to the level of credit quality set by bank supervisors.
(loan documentation)

conditional endorsement
a form of endorsement on a note that includes the term *without recourse* indicating that the endorser is not responsible for making payments if the issuer defaults.
(qualified endorsement)

consular invoice
an invoice co-signed or accompanied by a consular certificate of the importing country in the exporting country stating that the data in the invoice corresponds to the actual situation; it is required by the government of the importing country to obtain actual data for the determination of duties and for statistical purposes.
(consular invoice)

credit facilities nirtenggat
A facility provided to customers to increase the amount of credit up to the limit of new credit that has been temporarily stopped or to repay the credit they have enjoyed at any time without being subject to fines/penalties, or to install their credit payments up to several times; examples of this type of credit that are widely used are credit cards and overdraft credit.
(open-end cradit)

credit withdrawal facility
a promise by a bank to lend funds to a borrower up to a certain amount over a certain period of time in the future and on certain terms.
(line of credit)

credit application form
a form containing requirements that must be met by prospective debtors in order to obtain credit; the form regulates, among others, the amount of credit, interest rate, term, payment terms, and collateral.
(credit application)

compensation error
Bookkeeping errors that cancel each other out affect the balance of the balance sheet:
sin. compensation error
(compensating errors)

check line
a line or space on the cheque form for the inclusion of the name or party to whom the cheque is payable.
(payee line)

customs warehouse
a warehousing area under the supervision of the government (Directorate General of Customs and Excise), where goods from abroad are temporarily stored until the importer has paid duties or taxes *(bounded warehouse)*.

ceiling price
the highest price of goods or services set by the government, as an economic policy, generally done in emergency conditions, such as wartime.
(celling price; administered price)

closing price
the price of securities traded at the end of the trading day
(closing prices)

contingent treasure
assets of the company that are not currently owned or not yet the property of the company, but it is estimated that in time these assets will become the legal property of the company
(contingent assets)

capital assets
fixed assets
(capital assets; permanent assets; fixed)

credit information
information about the debtor or prospective debtor, for example general information about the company, the owners or management, and the financial situation as one of the bases for creditors to provide loans.
(credit information)

credit investigation
collection of complete and systematic information about the debtor as a basis for assessing the possibility of granting an extension and / or reviewing the credit conditions of the debtor concerned; *sin.* credit examination
(credit investigation)

chattel warranty
a device prepared by the debtor or borrower *(mortgagor)* to transfer the proceeds of income and collateral *(chattel)* to the creditor *(mortgagee)* to provide security for the debt; if the mortgage is not paid, the creditor can sell the collateral to pay the debt.
(chattel mortgage)

cash collateral
cash, marketable instruments, documents, bank deposits, and other short-term assets that can be easily disbursed or converted into cash as collateral for bank credit facilities; *sin.* liquid collateral
(cash collateral)

check cashing guarantee
a service provider that guarantees the payability of a check by comparing the checking account number with a list of check drawers who are in bad standing; for this service, the institution will receive a *fee;* such an institution is not yet known in Indonesia.
(check guarantee)

promise - **covenant (to) the merchant**
a written agreement between a merchant and the bank issuing the bank card; this agreement provides the merchant's guarantees and rights to the bank card it receives, the discount rate, and procedures for resolving disputed transactions.
(merchant agreement)

pledge - **credit agreement**
a loan agreement between a bank and its debtor customer that contains provisions, among others, the amount of the loan, the method of withdrawal, the terms of repayment of the loan, including interest rates and repayment periods.
(credit contract)

caraka services
services commonly used by banks to carry out activities to deliver, hand over and/or pick up messages, inkaso notes, or other securities; *sin.* courier services
(messenger services)

custodial services
storage of assets based on an agreement or contract between a commercial bank and a depositor, provided that the commercial bank concerned does not have ownership rights over the assets *(custodial service)*.

sell - **cross-sell**
how to market a bank's other financial services to its customers who already use the bank's financial services
(cross selling)

cash journal
a daily ledger that records cash transactions chronologically; then records are entered into the cash ledger.
(cash journal)

credit review
a review by the senior credit committee, the bank's internal examination division, or an examination consultant to monitor loans that are being granted or loans that have been extended; the review is intended to determine whether the loans granted are in accordance with the bank's lending policy guidelines.
(credit review)

cannibalization
the transfer of funds from one type of account that has a relatively low interest rate to another account that has a higher interest rate.
(cannibalize)

capacity
the ability of the borrower to pay his/her obligations when due, usually determined by the amount of income received which is written at the time of the credit application along with the management's consideration of the possibility of continued employment; capacity is one of the 5Cs in credit requirements
(capacity)

capitalist
a person who uses all of his or her personal wealth or assets to obtain profit
(capitalist)

capitalism
an economic system characterized by:
1. private ownership of property,
2. a collection of property or capital that provides income to the individual or company that accumulates and owns it,
3. freedom of competition for individuals or companies to obtain their respective economic gains, and
4. the profit motive that is the basis for economic life

(capitalism)

cartel
Mutually beneficial cooperation between several entrepreneurs or companies, such as in determining prices, quantities and marketing areas to limit competition between them so as to obtain a kind of monopoly position.
(cartel)

cash card
card to access ATMs
(cash cord)

credit card
a card issued by a bank or credit card management company that entitles a person who meets certain requirements whose name is printed on the card to use it as a means of payment on credit for the acquisition of goods or services, or to withdraw cash within the credit limit as determined by the bank or credit card management company; in carrying out the repayment of credit, the cardholder is not required to make a lump sum payment, but is given the flexibility to pay installments with a certain interest rate and value of a certain percentage of the credit balance that has been used.
(credit card)

cash
cash available to a business consists bank notes and coins, which are legal tender; in non-bank enterprises, checks, drafts, and other securities that can be readily converted into money are also counted as cash.
(cash)

cash in bank
the amount of cash deposited with the bank that can be withdrawn at any time
(cash in bank)

cash on hand
the amount of cash at a given moment that company or person has including its funds in the bank.
(cash on hand)

credit cash
an amount of cash set aside from cash supplies and held by certain designated officials to supply small daily payments.
(petty cash)

manage - **cash management**
financial management techniques carried out by the company treasurer in controlling the payment schedule with the company's billing schedule
(cash management)

control - **credit control**
the policy of monetary authorities in order to encourage or limit economic growth through the use of monetary tools that can affect credit policy, such as open market operations or the establishment of minimum reserve requirements; in some countries this policy can also be done by raising or lowering the discount rate (US and Japan).
(credit control)

claim
request for compensation from the insured, to the insurer in accordance with the loss insured under the policy.
(claim)

clearing
calculation of debts and receivables between clearing participants centrally in one place by submitting securities and trade papers that have been determined to be taken into account.
(clearing)

cross clearing withdrawal of checks through clearing at the expense of funds that the drawer expects to receive from deposits of checks of other banks through kilring on the same day; according to the applicable provisions, the provision of this fund facility is prohibited
(cross clearing)

collectibility
based on Bank Indonesia regulations, the collectibility of a loan can be grouped into five groups, namely current, *special mention,* substandard, doubtful, and loss.
(collectibility)

collusion
a conspiracy between two or more parties to carry out an action that seems reasonable, but aims to gain an advantage by harming other parties
(collusion)

Commission
a sum of money in return or intermediary services in a transaction
(commission)

commodities
goods in bulk, such as grain (rice), metals, and foodstuffs that are commonly traded on commodity exchanges or real markets
(commodities)

credit committee
operational committee that assists the board of directors in evaluating and/or deciding on credit applications for the amount and type of credit determined by the board of directors.
(loan committee)

compensation
general: income, bonuses, awards, or anything pleasant received as payment for goods or services rendered;

Law: A method of canceling a debt between two parties who owe each other by taking into account their respective obligations and rights.
(schuld vergelsjking; compensotie)

competition
competition among producers in the market for goods and services; producers, therefore, will be efficient in their production factors.
(competition)

composition
an agreement between a creditor and a debtor in financial distress, which allows the debtor to pay only a portion of its obligations; the creditor is willing to accept such an amount in the hope that the debtor will still be able to save its business if all of its obligations are met, rather than the debtor's company having to be liquidated to pay all of its obligations.
(composition)

Compromi
peace
(compromie)

computerized
the use of computers in processing report data so that the presentation of bank financial statements can be more informative and reasonable so that various interested parties can get a more accurate picture of the bank's financial and business conditions *(computerization)*.

confirm
1 a written communication to the other party or partner explaining in detail relevant matters about the transaction, as agreed in a telephone or telex conversation; **2** the audit function, in this case the bank, asks the customer to check the correctness of the transaction.
positive confirmation is a request to the customer to check all amounts whether they are correct or appropriate; negative confirmation is a request to give an answer to the balance to be matched if there are only errors or differences (not appropriate); **3**

in the case of bankruptcy, confirmation is the creditor's ability to repay his debts
(confirmation).

consensus
mutual agreement between the parties making the agreement
(consensus)

consignment
the transfer of goods from the seller to a distributor or trader who acts as an agent/broker/commission taker to sell the goods on behalf of the seller by receiving a commission.
(consignment)

consignment - **consignor**
party who delivers goods to a certain party on the basis of a consignment agreement
(consignor)

consolidation
the merger of two or more banks, by dissolving the banks, with or without liquidating them, and establishing a new bank.
(consolidation)

credit consolidation
the combining of several loans into one to reduce the annual interest rate or monthly payments, usually by extending the repayment period of the loan.
(consolidation loan)

consortium
Joint financing of a project or company by two or more banks or financial institutions.
(consortium)

consumers
user of a product or service; to obtain a product or service, the user is not always a buyer
(consumer)

contingency
a state of uncertainty regarding the possibility of profit or loss by a company, which will only be resolved by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more events in the future.
(contingency)

counter warranty
guarantees/warranties made to support guarantees/warranties made previously
(contra guarantee)

contract
an agreement between two or more parties that has the legal force to bind each other to do, or not to do certain actions; usually the contract is made in writing, either authentically or under hand; see deed.
(contract)

contracts in forex
an agreement to buy or sell a specified amount of a guarantee to another party at a predetermined foreign exchange rate.
(contract in foreign currency)

collateral contract
a written agreement by a financial institution to guarantee liability in the event of a third party's default.
(surety bond)

contractions
economic downturn in a conjuncture pattern, characterized by falling prices, reduced money supply, production, and consumption.
(contraction)

control
activities that include a system of recording and detailing all transactions, both debit and credit that enter, through the office during the working day.
(control)

consumption cooperative
A cooperative that prioritizes the purchase and sale of daily necessities with cash sales to its members.

conversion
The process of changing from a certain system or type of instrument to another system or instrument; for example, (a) a change in the exchange rate one country's currency against another country's currency known as exchange rate, (b) a change in securities, such as bonds to shares, (c) a change in the price of an underlying transaction, and (d) a change in the legal form of a bank or financial institution to another form of legal entity, for example from BUMN to PT Persero.
(conversion)

convert - converted
1 an adjustable-rate mortgage convertible at the option of the borrower into a fixed-rate mortgage usually within the first one to five years, the borrower paying a conversion premium, but the cost of switching to a fixed-rate loan is usually less than the refinancing; **2** debentures or preferred stock exchangeable at a specified price for a predetermined number of common shares of the same issuer; **3** currency readily exchangeable for another currency or an amount equal to the value of gold; *sin.* exchangeable.
(convertible)

cooperative
business entity whose members consist of people who have the same goal; business capital is obtained from mandatory and voluntary savings of its members; each member has one vote regardless of the size of the contribution.
(cooperative)

cooperative center
cooperatives formed by at least five primary cooperatives that have been formed as legal entities

correlation
the pattern of the relationship between the influencing variable and the influenced variable
(correlation)

credit
the provision of money or bills that can be equated with it based on an agreement or borrowing agreement between a bank and another that requires the borrower to repay his debt after a certain period of time with interest
(credit).

credit trust
granting credit without having to conduct a feasibility study first because the debtor is considered to have high credibility.
(open credit)

credit under value
loans that have a market value less than their book value; if sold on the secondary market, the lender will suffer a loss; the decline in the value of the loan because the debtor makes payment arrears, coupon interest is lower than the interest rate of loans with similar quality and maturity, or the collateral is lower in value than the principal, or there is no main source to make payments
(underwater loon).

credit check
facilities provided by banks to their customers in a certain amount without a credit contract, such as cash withdrawal facilities on credit cards.
(check credit)

consumer credit
credit granted by banks or other financial institutions to individuals, including employees of the reporting bank, for consumption purposes by purchasing, renting, or otherwise; *sin.* personal credit; consumptive credit
(consumer credit; personal credit; consumer loan)

credit deterioration
deterioration in the performance of a company which results in a decrease in the amount of credit provided
(impaired credit)

credit bailout
short-term loans to address temporary shortages of funds pending future funding.
(bridging loan)

cash credit
permitted overdraft facilities in certain amounts
(cash credit)

creditor
a party that provides credit/loans to debtors with repayment in accordance with mutually agreed terms.
(creditor)

creditor (peng) execution
the person appointed to enjoy the proceeds of the execution of the collateral in accordance with his debt to the debtor.
(execution creditor)

check - data group check
checking the incoming data group so that nothing is missing or there are no errors
(batch control)

concurrent creditors
creditors who do not have the right to take repayment in advance of other creditors
(general creditor)

crisis
the period of the end of prosperity, characterized by conditions such as rising prices, inflation, and speculation.
(crisis)

cum dividend
the sale of shares along with dividends whose value has been determined, but the buyer still has the right to collect the dividends.
(cam dividend)

coupon
the interest rate on the bond that will be paid by the issuer to the bondholder at maturity.
(coupon)

curator
the party executing the guardianship
(curator)

cross rate
the rate of a particular foreign exchange against the local currency calculated on the basis of a comparison with other foreign exchange rates
(cross rate)

custodian
custodial activities for the benefit of other parties based on a contract; in carrying out custodial activities, the bank receives the depositor's assets by administering them separately from the bank's assets; mutations and entrusted goods are carried out by the bank at the request of the depositor; usually, custodial activities also include buying and selling securities on request as well as collecting dividends and interest; the bank only acts as an intermediary agent and does not provide recommendations buying and selling.
(custodian)

customer account statement
a bank statement prepared for the benefit of its customers, containing details of the debit and credit items of each transaction made, along with the amount of the last balance as of the date of the report; see account statement.
(bank statement)

concise audit report
The standard audit report consists of two paragraphs; the first paragraph is called the general section describing how the audit works; the second paragraph contains the opinion and audit findings; the concise audit report must comply with the standard format; if the findings show that the reported data is not reasonable and does not reflect the actual situation, the report is not in accordance with applicable accounting principles, then the auditor will not give an opinion.
(short form audit report)

combined report
a financial statement detailing the activities consisting of savings accounts, time deposits, balances related to renewed credit, banking transactions, etc. of a single customer.
(combined statement)

consolidated financial statements
financial statements that clearly disclose the financial position and results of operations of the parent company and its subsidiaries as a whole.
(consolidated financial statement)

classified financial statements
presentation of assets and liabilities in a bank's balance sheet arranged in order of liquidity and maturity.
(classified financial statement)

credit report
a report provided by a credit reporting agency at the request of lending party to a borrower whose name appears on the report; the report includes credit facilities enjoyed from debt repayments, including promptness, late payments, and arrears; in Indonesia credit information can be obtained at Bank Indonesia *(credit report)*.

run - **capital flight**
the movement of large sums of money from one country to another in search of greater profits or to avoid .losses due to economic or political deterioration in the home country.
(capital flight; flight of capital)

creditworthy
the creditor's assessment of the character or temperament and loan settlement ability of the prospective debtor; the assessment is used as a basis for approving credit to be granted by the creditor to the prospective debtor concerned.
(credit worthy)

clearing house
a form of cooperation between banks in a city by forming a collection center that aims to facilitate the exchange of checks, bills of exchange, bonds, or other forms; an institution that regulates procedures and organizes the clearing of checks and securities from clearing members; this institution also formulates policies and regulations for the benefit of its members; currently in Indonesia, the clearing institution is carried out by Bank Indonesia.
(clearing house)

currency
money in circulation in the form of banknotes and coins which are legal tender
(currency)

controlled currency
a currency whose exchange rate is influenced by central bank intervention *or* interference as opposed to the interaction between supply and demand in a free market; most strong currencies are controlled to some degree by the central bank buying and selling its own currency; it is intended to maintain market stability and keep the monetary policy of the economy in question
(managed currency).

company brand
a brand attached to a product by its manufacturer
(factory mark)

capital
a number of funds used to carry out business activities, in companies generally obtained by issuing shares.
(capital)

capital base
the amount of capital stated in the articles of association of a limited liability company that has been authorized by the competent authority.
(authorized capital)

core capital
bank capital consisting of paid-up capital, contributed capital, reserves formed from profit after tax, and profit after tax, after deducting *goodwill* in the bank's books and any shortfall in the amount of allowance for possible losses on earning assets and the amount that should have been formed in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations.
(core capital)

current capital
a company's capital invested in current assets, such as inventories, receivables, and cash in the company's treasury and in banks; see working capital.
(circulating capital)

capital deteriorates
a condition where the total value of paid-up or issued capital is less than the value of recorded capital due to a large loss or unhealthy banking practices; if the bank's condition is severe, the management and/or responsible party will be summoned by the competent authority to be asked to fulfill the capital shortage or will be liquidated.
(impaired capital)

complementary capital
bank capital consisting of loan capital, subordinated loans, and reserves formed not from profit.
(supplementary capital)

please - **credit applicant**
the party who submits a letter of credit application to the bank
(credit applicant)

clearing balance
an overview showing receivables and liabilities transactions through clearing for each bank at the end of the business day.
(clearing house balance)

consolidated balance sheet
a balance sheet that shows the total net assets and liabilities of the parent and its subsidiaries.
(consolidated balance sheet)

grade - **credit scoring**
evaluation of prospective debtors, both individuals and business entities regarding their creditworthiness
(credit rating)

collateral value
the estimated value by the bank of the collateral submitted by the debtor
(collateral value)

compensation value
the purchase or sale of foreign exchange between two foreign exchange banks with both parties agreeing to fix the value of the currencies to be exchanged according to the cash *(spot)* price on the settlement date; it reduces the risk of loss on the exchange transaction because the buyer agrees to pay the exchange difference that occurs, provided that each bank agrees not to make payments to third parties on the agreed date; this trade transaction is usually confirmed by telex.
(value compensated)

cash value
insurance: the amount of money returned by an insurance company to a life insurance policyholder when the policy is canceled;
banking: the accumulated value of life insurance policies used as additional collateral to obtain credit; usually, the bank will assess the value of the life insurance policy after deducting the interest charged on the credit received by the debtor; addition, the debtor is

also required to make a contract to transfer the rights to the insurance policy
(cash surrender value).

time value
general: the price set by the investor to compensate him for waiting until the investment yields, typically, the present value is used for the calculation; **option:** the excess of the premium value (in an option contract) over its intrinsic value, also reflecting the time remaining before the option's maturity date.
(time value)

capital to risk asset ratio
total capital divided by average total assets the value of each asset is based on its risk weighting
(capital to risk assets ratio)

credit note
1 a note from the bank to its customer informing that a certain amount of funds has been credited to the customer's account which is
2 bookkeeping memo for a credit transaction, e.g. a giro or savings deposit
(credit advise; credit ticket)

collateral bonds
bonds with collateral in the form of shares or bonds of other companies
(collateral bond)

convertible bonds
bonds that include a requirement to be exchangeable for shares at the request of the owner.
(convertible bond)

currency options
an agreement that gives the option buyer the right (choice) to realize the foreign exchange sale and purchase contract, not followed by the movement of funds and carried out on or before the time specified

in the contract, at the exchange rate that occurs at the time of realization *(currency option)*.

ceiling
the highest limit on something, such as the highest limit for granting credit, setting deposit interest rates and foreign exchange price limits; *sin.* ceiling
(ceiling; cap)

credit ceiling
the maximum credit limit that banks can provide to customers
(credit ceiling)

corporate tax
tax payable by the company, imposed on profits earned according to the provisions of the law.
(corporation tax)

use - **computer data user**
parties who need the results of data processing in the electronic data processing system (SPDE)
(user)

charter party
a written agreement between a shipowner and another party regarding the provision of a ship to transport people or goods at a certain time or journey; often this written agreement is used by the shipowner as collateral to obtain credit from a bank.
(charter party)

capital market
A market that is a means for companies and governments to raise long-term funds by selling stocks or bonds.
(capital markets)

current liabilities
debts or other obligations that must be settled within a period not exceeding one year
(current habilifies)

important - **conditional importance**
a share or right in wealth that will only be given to the rightful owner if an uncertain event occurs
(contingent interest).

check - **checkup**
investigation of persons, objects, procedures, or the like by reviewing, testing, or questioning using applicable guidelines, measures, norms, and statutory provisions.
(examination)

command per phone
verbal instructions over the telephone, inter alia, to move funds from one account to another, or from one bank to another by check or electronic transfer
(telephone order)

compound interest period
the time period on which the calculation is based; compound interest is defined as interest-bearing interest and the time period can be daily, monthly, yearly, or any other time base
(compounding periade).

commodity brokers
a person who buys and sells on a commodity exchange; *sin.* commodity intermediary
(produce broker)

custodian - **security custodian**
a person or institution authorized by the government to deposit and maintain securities and foreign shares on behalf of the owner.
(authorized depository)

check - **general check**
Bank examination that directs attention to all aspects that affect the condition and development of banks which include aspects of capital, quality of productive assets, management, profitability, and liquidity.
(general examination)

capital **transfer - capital transfer**
the disbursement of investment in a particular country or sector of the economy to invest in another country or sector of the economy; capital flight includes the notion of capital flight; see capital flight.
(capital movement)

collateralized loans
A loan secured by the assignment of an interest in property to the ; such security may take the form of the project being financed by the loan, cash, inventories of trade goods, accounts receivable, securities, and other accepted collateral;
in the event that the borrower is unable to repay the loan in accordance with the stipulated terms, the lender may take legal action to claim or sell the collateral.
(secured loan)

cash basis loan
a loan in which interest payments are recorded when effectively paid by the borrower; an accounting system in which income is counted or recorded when received in cash and payments are counted or recorded when effectively paid.
(cash basis loan)

commodity loans
loans provided by banks to finance commodity-related businesses
(commodity loan)

consolidated loan
the merger of several loan facilities into one loan account which is usually followed by a change in terms
(consolidation loan)

cross post
an intermediate estimate to account for items that have not yet been settled; this estimate is essentially off-balance when its counterpart has been settled.
(cross post)

cash deductions
discount to stimulate cash payment or payment before the set time *(cash discount)*

customer profile
information that explains the attitude, , and characteristics of a customer who uses a bank product or service.
(customer profile)

center - **centering**
concentration of fund sources: a condition where most of the bank's fund sources come from one type of deposit, such as deposits or savings, which is dominated by one or a few specific customers;
credit concentration: the condition of a bank's credit portfolio where a large portion of the bank's credit is disbursed only to certain industry sectors, for example, concentrated in the property industry sector.
(concentration)

cost center
a unit in an organization that in accordance with its function does not carry out activities related to sales or other forms of revenue, but instead always incurs costs; in a bank, cost centers are generally found in research and development units or education and training units.
(cost center)

court decision
judge's decision in a case filed with the court *(verdict)* for the coming year; *sin.* rasto price of the result
(price earning ratio)

cash ratio
comparison between the amount of cash owned by the company and the amount of liabilities that can be collected immediately; this ratio is used to assess the level of liquidity of the company; *sin. cash* ratio*)*

current ratio
ratio between current assets and liabilities that must be paid immediately; the ratio gives an indication of the liquidity condition of the business.
(current ratio)

capital ratio
a financial ratio that measures the adequacy of a bank's capital in relation to its assets or liabilities; generally, the higher the ratio, the healthier the bank; a bank with a high ratio of capital to total assets is protected against the operating losses of a bank with a lower ratio; *sin.* capital ratio
(capita/ratio)

common stock ratio
percentage of capitalization of all common shares owned by the company
(common stock ratio)

cash register
a machine used to directly record every cash transaction as well as to store money from daily transactions.
(cash register)

current account
deposits in banks whose withdrawals can be made at any time by using checks, other payment orders, or by book-entry.
(demand deposit)

capital account
an account in a person's name that shows the amount of capital he has invested in a company; this account can usually be seen at the end of the accounting period.
(capiatl account)

controlled account
an account control system that sets a certain amount of funds that can be managed by subsidiaries; this management is carried out through the main account at the parent company and a number of other accounts at the subsidiary; at the end of the day, the balance

position of the account at the subsidiary must be the same as the balance position that has been determined.
(zero balance account)

calculated mean
The average obtained by dividing the sum of the scores and members of a group by the number of members.
(arithmetic means)

credit risk
the risk arising in the event that the debtor fails to fulfill the obligation to pay installments of principal or interest as agreed in the credit agreement; in addition to interest rate risk, credit risk is one of the main risks in the implementation of bank lending.
(credit risk)

capital risk
risks arising from a decline in asset quality, due to bad debts, which forces the bank to issue new shares and/or additional capital deposits by the owner, or find new investors to improve its capital condition so that it complies with capital requirements.
(capital risk)

country risk
risks arising from economic or political changes in a country that affect other countries with which the country will deal; for example, a shortage of foreign exchange reserves of a country will cause delays in loan payments to creditor banks in other countries.
(country risk)

common stock
shares without special rights, for example to dividends, determination of the board, and the remaining assets of the company in the event of liquidation
(common stock)

cumulative preferred stock
priority shares on which dividends are payable annually to shareholders; if in one year dividends cannot be paid, in subsequent

years the unpaid dividends must first be repaid before dividends can be paid on ordinary shares.

competition - ruthless competition
competition that aims to kill its competitors which is done in various ways
(cut throat competition)

compensation balance
a balance to be maintained in a customer's account that is used to pay for services provided by the bank to its customers.
(compensating balance)

credit balance
the balance of an estimate where the amount on the credit side greater than the amount on the debit side.
(credit balance)

commoditized ally
company allies who do not actively participate in running the company's activities but only submit their capital or goods as a sign of participation in the ownership of the company
(limited partner).

finish - **cloud finishers**
an expert appointed to settle and determine the burden of each insurer, i.e. the loss arising from the discharge of goods into the sea and/or the destruction of parts of the ship's equipment for the salvage of the ship or the remaining goods to be borne by the shipowner and/or owner of the goods; usually, the appointment of the expert is stipulated in the contract of carriage; otherwise, it is adjusted to the law in force at the place where the relevant voyage ends *(average adjuster)*.

finished - **completion**
banking: the accounting recording of the transfer of funds, both on the asset side and the liability side of the two parties involved in the transfer; the available funds can be used or withdrawn after the transfer is effective;

real estate: the transfer or conveyance of title to a property to the purchaser of the property and the recording of a mortgage by the bank that financed the purchase of property; also known as a mortgage closing;
securities: the delivery of securities by the seller's broker and the execution of payment by the buyer's broker, usually within five business days after the transaction date; such delivery may sometimes take longer than five days, particularly in the case of new issues and tax-exempt bonds; see shoot.
(settlement)

handover - **consignor**
party who delivers goods to a certain party on the basis of a consignment agreement
(consignor)

certificate
evidence of something that can be used to document a fact, such as a birth certificate, having completed or attended a seminar.
(certificate)

certificate of analysis
a certificate from an authorized third party or manufacturer required for a contract of sale and delivery of goods, attesting that the goods have been inspected
(certificate of analysis)

certificate of origin
a document that states the country of origin of the goods being traded, usually required in international trade
(certificate of origin)

certificate of deposit
deposits in form deposits which certificate proof certificate of deposit can be transferred
(certificate of deposit)

certificate of marking
a document stating the weight of goods traded and issued by an authorized body
(certificate of weight)

agree - **credit approval**
notification to prospective debtors that their credit application has been approved
(credit acceptance)

save - **custody storage**
a guarantee made by the bank by accepting envelopes, boxes, and other documents to be kept in a safe room; before being handed over to the bank, the boxes and envelopes must be sealed so that the bank is not responsible for the loss of the items in the envelopes and boxes.
(safe custody)
save the night
a part of the bank provided for storing cash, checks, securities outside the bank's working hours or on holidays; many banks provide a vault located in a bank room, which the owner (depositor) can enter by using a certain key/code; the money to be deposited is put in an envelope that is given the identity of the owner; this is a convenience provided by the bank for customers/traders who do not want to take the risk of storing cash; some banks even provide automatic cash registers that also function as a means of depositing money which immediately provides proof of transaction
(night depository)
saved
funds entrusted by the public to banks based on deposit agreements in the form of demand deposits, time deposits, certificates of deposit, savings, and / or other forms that are equated with it
(deposit)

copy estimate system
a bookkeeping system that records daily the amount of receipts and disbursements of individual estimates; these amounts at the end of

the month are posted with one amount to the general ledger; a copy of the bank statement is sent to the person concerned.
(duplicate statements)

confiscation of execution
detention of the property of the loser of the case for failure to comply with the judgment in lieu of the amount of money to be paid and the costs of enforcing the judgment.
(executoricalbeslag)

credit slip
a document that explains the crediting back of the cardholder's account, which proves that the cardholder has returned purchased goods to the seller; *sin.* proof of credit
(credit slip; credit voucher)

commodity standard
a monetary system that uses certain goods (not gold or silver) as a standard; in this system, money can be exchanged for certain goods on the basis of a fixed price or exchange rate
(commodity standard).

collateral substitution
replacement of collateral with other collateral that is at least equal in value to the first collateral
(substitutions in collateral)

collateralized securities
1 short-term securities issued with the guarantee of mortgage rights; the issuance of these securities is preceded by an agreement secured by mortgage rights; the holder of the securities has the same claim rights as the creditor holding the mortgage rights; **2** short-term securities secured by priority shares or other securities.
(*collateral trust note*)

commercial paper
short-term, unsecured debt securities in the money market, issued by well-known companies or financial institutions, with a maturity of between 2 and 270 days;

securities with a maximum maturity of 30 days; the issuer of these securities must be rated by a recognized rating agency; the current rating agency for short-term securities in Indonesia is PT Pefindo.
(commercial paper)

capital pawn letter
a promissory *note* issued by a *bank* or *holding* bank that is convertible into common stock at a stated conversion rate for a future date; also called a *capital note; a capital note* with a "convertible" clause that obligates the issuer to convert the promissory *note* into common stock is considered supplementary capital under the risk-based capital requirements established by the banking regulatory agencies.
(equity contract notes)

certificate of arrears
a letter made to explain the amount of debt that has not been paid, the methods, and the time of payment that can be made.
(arrears certificate)

commodity letter
securities as "security" for a loan provided by a bank in the form of a bill of lading or receipt of goods in a warehouse.
(commodity paper)

charge letter (SM)
a letter issued by the shipping company stating that it has received the goods and the shipper to be transported to the port of destination; a bill of lading has three functions, namely as a transportation agreement, proof of receipt of goods, and proof of ownership of goods.
(bill of lading/B/L)

credit application letter
a credit application form that must be filled out by the credit applicant, containing some information about the applicant, including the applicant's identity, domicile information, occupation or type of business, income, number of loans already owned, and assets owned and can be used as collateral.
(credit application)

currency swaps
an agreement to exchange one currency for another on the basis of agreed exchange rate in order to anticipate the risk of future exchange rate movements; for example, on August 13, 1998 ABC company obtained a loan in Dem and a bank in Germany; at the same time ABC company entered into a Dem swap with XYZ company at the exchange rate at that time $1= Oem 1.5 and agreed to provide Dem money in the amount of US $ 1= Dem 1.7 on February 13, 1999; even if later on February 13, 1999 there was a change in the exchange rate, ABC company was only obliged to pay the amount in accordance with the agreement.
(currency swap)

date - **currency dating**
electronic execution of payments that precede the date when the funds are actually credited to the customer's account; this process is widely used in direct deposit programs, such as social security benefits or salary payments that are automatically posted to the employee's account.
(*value dating)*

closing date
1 the date on which the pledged property is delivered to the guarantor of the issued securities; **2** the date on which the bond order or supplemental order is finalized, the collateral is delivered to the guarantor, the official documents are executed, and the cash is received by the issuer of the securities.
(closing date)

currency date
the effective date of a transaction; usually, the exchange date is also the time benchmark in the calculation of interest days.
(value date)

collateral: the withdrawal of collateral for a loan by providing new collateral.
(withdrawal)

pull - **cash withdrawal in advance**
disbursement of an individual loan by using a credit card at a teller or ATM; fees (interest and other charges) are calculated from the date of the transaction.
(cash advance)

rigorous - **cross research**
control to determine the correctness of results by comparing two different programs to ensure the accuracy of amounts through a mathematical approach; for example, the sum of the debit side equals the sum of the credit side at the end of the month.
(crossfooting)

receive - **consignee**
party receiving goods on consignment basis
(consignee)

commodity interest rates
interest rates set by banks on treasury bills and the issuance of other documents relating to fixed commodities.
(comadity rate)

reject - **credit rejection**
rejection of a credit application is accompanied by written reasons for rejection; in Indonesia, rejection of a credit application is not always accompanied by written reasons for rejection.
(credit denial)

continuous transaction
a complete trading transaction; the sale of previously purchased securities or bonds, or the purchase of goods to cover a previous sale.
(round transaction)

cash surrender
1 cash withdrawal received by the owner of a credit card by presenting his credit card to the bank or through a letter of demand; 2 payment incurred by the buyer before the goods are received
(cash in advance)

currency
banknotes, coins, commemorative coins, and commemorative banknotes issued by the central bank that are legal tender in a country.
(real money)

coins
currency made of metal materials, such as gold, silver, copper, aluminum, bronze, and suasa, issued by the government and valid as legal tender; the right to issue money (including coins) in Indonesia is Bank Indonesia.
(coin; me talic money)

cheap money
money that can be borrowed or obtained at a low interest rate
(cheap money)

counterfeit money
Counterfeit money, made by parties who are not authorized to circulate or have circulated, as if it were legal tender
(counterfeit money)

customer service unit
the section or unit of the bank responsible for answering questions and resolving complaints faced by customers; this unit is usually called the customer service unit.
(customer relations)

mandatory - **conditional obligation**
liabilities that may arise from the occurrence of other liabilities that are uncertain
(contingent liability)

D

debit advice
the bank's notification letter to the customer regarding the reduction or change of funds in the account along with the reasons.
(debit advice)

deed
a written statement signed by an interested party to prove the truth or desirability as written in the document.
(deed)

deed under hand
deeds that are not made by or before an authorized officer
(private deed)

discounted notes account
an estimate to account for discounted notes, i.e. those taken over by the bank at a price after interest is taken into account
(bills discounted account)

delivery mandate
a written message to the depositor or carrier to deliver the goods to party stated in the message
(delivery order)

deferred annuity
an annuity with payments that will begin at a specific time in the future
(deferred annuity)

alert - **direct supervision**
monitoring of bank activities carried out by conducting direct examinations of designated banks in an effort to determine the truth of the reports submitted or to find out possible deviations made by banks in their operational activities.
(on-site supervision)

danger
things that can result in loss, such as fire, storms, robbery, and accidents
(peril)

dark bank
an entity that conducts public fund-raising activities without a license from the competent authority.

pay - **delayed payment**
k.redit letter stating that payment to the exporter will be made some time after the complete documents are submitted to the bank
(deferred payment)

deferred expenses
expenditures that have not yet become costs in the current financial year, but are still recorded as assets.
(deferred charges)

differentiation - wage differentiation
a difference made in the rate of pay for one type of work due to differences in working conditions or other reasons.
(wage differential)

cost - **debt financing**
the process of increasing the amount of debt by issuing long-term debt securities, such as bonds or other debt securities
(debt financing)

debt ledger
the bank's central database of debts accrued by borrowers and deductions for all borrowers, maintained by the credit department of a bank; this ledger of debts may consist of a subsidiary ledger for the bank's computerized accounting system or, in non-automated systems, the loan position of each customer is recorded on each borrower card; the sum of all loan positions constitutes the bulk of the bank's earning assets.
(liability ledger)

diary
a book to record all company transactions every day according to the order of time as the basis or source of further bookkeeping.
(day book)

debit interest
interest charged by the bank on the debit balance of the customer's account
(debit interest)

daily interest
interest income calculated from the time of deposit until collection; such interest is calculated daily with compound interest, but payment is at the end of the month or at such other time as may be determined.
(daily interest)

definite interest
interest on deposits calculated on the basis of a 365-day year; the opposite is called *ordinary interest*.
whose basis of calculation is 360 days
(exact interest)

defect check
a check that is torn in such a way as to merit rejection; the bank will be liable if payment is nevertheless made on the check intentionally
(multilated cheque)

debt repayment fund
general: money collected in a special account to repay debts according to a predetermined schedule; some of the requirements of the debt repayment fund must be met by the redemption of a *certain* number of instruments that have been issued during a given year;
mortgage backed securities: provisions in an *indenture call* during the amortization schedule of a mortgage secured by bonds or debentures subject to prepaid activities, e.g. *controlled am*ortization bonds *sin.* repayment fund
(sinking fund)

dealer
traders who have a special position in selling certain branded merchandise and selling it to consumers; in securities trading, traders buy or sell on their own account.
(dealer)

discharge
the left-hand side of the balance sheet which, among other things, contains records of cash, marketable securities held, and fixed assets; the order of recording is in accordance with the liquidity of the assets.
(discharge)

debit- **direct debit**
payment by charging the customer's account after first giving approval to the bank to withdraw a certain amount of money at a time; .this payment system is usually carried out by bank customers holding account cards that also function as debit cards.
(direct debit)

debtors
the party receiving the credit or loan
(debtor)

defalcation
embezzling so as to cause losses to other parties, for example embezzling company funds or money belonging to other parties entrusted to him by using fictitious receipts.
(defalcation)

deficiency
a decline in the value of an asset so that it is worth less than its purchase price or less than the money borrowed to purchase the asset; in liquidation it can be defined as the non-payment of all liabilities even though all assets have been sold.
(asset deficiency)

deflation
a situation in which the purchasing power of money increases during a certain period because the amount of money in circulation is relatively smaller than the amount of goods and services available.
(deflation)

deflator
a statistical tool or official component that can reflect the factors that cause deflation to occur
(deflator)

demonetization
the abolition or withdrawal of the function of monetary standards and certain means of payment; *sin.*
withdrawal in circulation
(demonetization)

denomination
face value designation of money, shares, etc.
(denomination)

deposit with notice
deposits that can only be withdrawn on condition of prior notice
(deposit on call)

depression
an economic situation characterized by falling prices, declining purchasing power, supply that far exceeds demand, a sharp increase in unemployment, and a sluggish business world that leads to company liquidation.
(depression)

depreciation
a decrease in the value of a currency against another currency according to market conditions in a floating exchange rate system.
(deprecio tion)

devaluation
a decrease in the exchange rate of a country's currency against another country's currency; usually a devaluation of a currency is carried out in the context of implementing monetary policy *(devaluation)*.

dimes
currency in the United States that has a value of one-tenth (1/10) of an American dollar.
(dime)

dinar
currency base unit of Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain, Jordan, Libya, South Yemen,
Tunisia, Kuwait, Iraq and Yugoslavia
(dinar)

Director
a member of the board of directors, which is a person appointed and elected in accordance with the articles of association or applicable provisions to lead and control the company
(director).

disagio
the difference between the actual value and the nominal value stated on a security or the exchange rate of a foreign payment instrument or the decrease in the value of coins due to wear and tear
(disogio)

disinvestment
reduction or cessation of investment, carried out by selling plant and equipment, or not maintaining or replacing capital assets that wear out in use
(disinvestment)

discount
general: a reduction in the gross value of a transaction;
banking transactions: a deduction method in which interest expense on loans or debentures has been calculated in advance
(discount)

dividend
part of net income in accordance with the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) which is determined to be distributed to shareholders as a profit on share ownership
(dividend)

document
a document used as evidence that generally has the legal force of proof.
(document)

dollars
the basic unit of money value of the United States, and some other countries, such as Australia,
Canada, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bahamas and Dominica
(dollar)

domicile
1 the place to which payment of the draft is directed; **2 the** place of permanent residence or domicile of a person or legal person, or the place chosen in the settlement of legal affairs.
(domicile)

drachma
the basic unit of value of Greek money
(drachma)

due dililgence
A direct examination of a bank which entitles the examiner to seek confirmation from the bank's management as to the accuracy of the financial statements. In relation to bank examinations in Indonesia, this term is defined as a financial audit of banks in the context of the implementation of the bank recapitalization program.

dumping
bulk sales of goods in another marketing area, usually overseas at a lower price than the domestic sales price.
(dumping)

duopoly
the state of a market characterized by the presence of ,offers by only two producers
(duopoly)

discount facility
credit provided by the central bank to a bank in order to overcome liquidity difficulties caused by a temporary *mismatch* in fund management.
(discount window)

delete - **deletion**
move the balance of an asset estimate to an expense or profit and loss estimate; see *write off*.

delete books
bad loans that can no longer be collected are written off from the balance *sheet (on-balance sheet)* and recorded in the administrative account *(off-balance sheet); the* write-off of bad loans is charged to the allowance for possible losses on productive assets account; although the bad loans have been written off, this is only administrative in nature so that the collection of debtors is still carried out; the proceeds of the collection of the principal loan are recorded in the allowance for possible losses on productive assets account, while the interest collection is recorded as other income.
(write off)

debt instruments
a note containing a written statement of the ability to pay a certain amount of money at a certain time, such as an acceptance letter, promissory note, and bond.
(debt instrument)

selling - **direct selling**
sales system by selling its products directly to consumers without going through wholesalers, distributors, or retailers.
(direct selling)

debit card
a bank card that can be used to pay for a transaction and/or withdraw some funds at the expense of the cardholder's account using a PIN *(personal identification number).*
(debit card)

debit card plus
A bank card created with various attractive benefits for its customers, such as being able to be charged directly to the customer's savings or current account.
(proprietary debit card)

group - **data grouping**
serially numbered and itemized document checks in bundles per group for processing
(batch header)

development - development of bank relationships with self-help groups (PHBK)
Bank Indonesia's program to bridge community business groups with financial difficulties to obtain credit facilities from banks by providing guidance or technical assistance.

data control
one of the electronic data processing work units responsible for data entry, reconciliation, and balancing of all transactions and distribution of all reports from the computer system; data control, generally, consists of two things, namely the incoming side and the outgoing side.
(data control)

doubtful credit
Loans classified as doubtful because they do not meet the criteria of current and substandard, but based on the assessment, it can be concluded that (a) the credit can still be saved and the collateral is worth at least 75% of the borrower's debt, including interest or (b) the credit cannot be saved, but the collateral is still worth at least 100% of the borrower's debt.
(doubtful loan)

diversified exchange rates
a foreign exchange rate that is set differently for various transactions, including imports, exports, and tourism.
(multiple exchange rates)

deposit insurance agency
legal entities that carry out guarantee activities for ' deposits through insurance schemes, buffer funds, or other schemes.

Overflow - **delegation of authority**
transfer of some rights and authority from superiors to subordinates.
(delegation of authority)

debt management
management of loans received, including, among others, the use, type of loan, term, interest, and repayment method.
(debt management)

debit memo
a bookkeeping document that contains information about the basis for debiting an account.
(debit ticket; debit memorandum)

direct write-off method
one way to book the amount of *bad debt;* this method assumes that the amount of receivables that are unlikely to be received back is only booked when the receivables are truly uncollectible.
(direct write off method)

demand - the demand for money
the relationship between income, interest rates, and the money needed to support economic activity at a given level.
(demand for money)

demand - inelastic demand
a measure that shows the relationship between a change in the price of a good or service compared to the change in demand for the quantity of the good; the demand for a good or service is said to be inelastic if the percentage change in quantity is smaller than the percentage change in price (both expressed in absolute values); the

demand for goods and services such as food, telephone services, and emergency operations in hospitals is said to be inelastic because the demand for these types of goods or services is expected to remain despite changes in prices since these needs cannot be postponed.
(inelastic demand)

donated capital
capital recovered from the donation of shares, including the difference between the carrying value and the selling price if the shares are sold; capital originated and donated by external parties received by banks in the form of cooperative law is also included in the definition of donated capital.
(donated capital)

debtor customer
customers who obtain credit or financing facilities based on sharia principles or equivalent based on the bank's agreement with the customer concerned customers who place their funds in the bank in the form of deposits based on the bank's agreement with the customer concerned.

debit note
a note to record a debit transaction in the books, such as a loan
(debit ticket)

definitive bond
bonds issued in lieu of temporary bonds
(definitive bond)

direct tax
tax imposed periodically on persons or entities in accordance with tax assessment letter; this tax must be borne by the taxpayer himself.
(direct tax)

deserted market
general: a situation where the selling rate is very high but the buying rate is very low, there is a gap in interest rates, the purchasing power of consumers is decreasing, and various other factors that make the sales rate very low;

Investment: where price changes are very small and investment levels are very low.
(dead market)

day loan
loans granted to brokers with a period of only one day as a funding facility for the purchase of securities; loans are made in the morning and repayment is made at the end of the day; if the end of the day the loan has not been repaid, when the securities have been controlled by the broker, the securities that have been controlled by the broker will become collateral for the loan.
(day loan)

doubtful accounts
loans that are no longer yielding because the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties
(nonaccrual loans; nonaccrual assets)

debt position
a position that shows the amount of debt of the debtor at a certain time
(outstanding)

process - **data processing**
a data processing technique that is done perfectly in the order in which it was collected
(batch processing)

debt earnings ratio
a comparison between available cash flow and principal and interest debt payments in a certain period to assess whether a company's operating income is sufficient to fulfill the obligation to pay principal and interest in that period.
(debt service coverage)

dead accounts
bank statements that are no longer used for withdrawals and deposits
(dead account)

debt-to-capital ratio
a comparison between long-term debt and all of the company's capital to assess the level of own capital income in connection with efforts to increase *operating income.*
(gearing ratio)

debt to equity ratio
the ratio between debt and *equity* to assess the limit of the ability of own capital to bear risk or the limit of business expansion using borrowed capital
(debt to equity ratio).

donation shares
shares that are handed back by shareholders to the issuing company, the purpose of which is to enable the issuing company to obtain a certain amount of cash that can be used to finance working capital needs through the sale of such shares.
(donated stock)

debit balance
the balance of an estimate where the amount on the debit side is greater than the amount on the credit side; the amount of a customer's withdrawal is greater than the facility provided to that customer, blase is called an **overdraft**.
(debit balance)

dynamic gap
a gap model that shows the balance between projected future balances of assets and liabilities, or the difference between interest-sensitive assets and interest-sensitive liabilities at a future time.
(dynamic gap)

deal - a deal of trust
verbal agreement between the parties based on trust
(gentleman's agreement)

save **- data store**
a place where data is stored in a computer; a device where a unit of information can be duplicated, stored, and output at a later time.
(memory; storage)

derivative deposits
deposits originating from temporarily unused credit facilities
(derivative deposits)

interbank deposits
deposits established by a bank for other banks that are generally its correspondent banks; each bank concerned has an account relationship with each other
(interbank deposit*)*.

dual banking system
the application of *equal treatment of* supervision to commercial banks operating under the interest system and banks operating under the Islamic system; in the United States, the definition of a dual banking system is the application of different provisions between *state banks* supervised by the central bank and *national banks* supervised by the *Office of the Comptroller of the Currencies*.
(dual banking)

deposit slip
a form signed by the customer or depositor, filled in with the details of the deposit by type, such as cash, check, and bilyet giro; this document can be used as a reference if there is a difference between the bank's records and the customer's records; usually, banks maintain this document until a bank reconciliation is carried out.
(deposit ticket; paying in slips)

documented letter of credit
a written promise issued by the *issuing bank* on the basis of *a* written request by *the applicant* or itself to the *beneficiary* to pay or accept the draft, authorize another bank to pay or accept or take over the *draft,* if the documents submitted by the *beneficiary* comply with the terms and conditions of the written promise issued by the *issuing bank*.
(letter of credit)

domestic letter of credit (SKBDN)
applicant's written promise that binds the opening bank to:
1. make payment to the beneficiary or his order, or accept and pay drafts drawn by the beneficiary;

2. authorize another bank to make payments to the beneficiary, accept and pay drafts drawn by the beneficiary;
3. authorize another bank to negotiate a draft drawn by the beneficiary on the basis of submission of documents, as long as the SKBDN is fulfilled

(domestic L/C)

direct documented letter of credit

a documentary letter of credit that is immediately payable upon the exporter's presentation of the draft accompanied by complete supporting documents

(straight L/C)

documented letter of credit supported

the documentary letter of credit being opened is based on another documentary letter of credit supporting it; the applicant for the documentary letter of credit being opened is the beneficiary of the other documentary letter of credit. the terms of the documentary letter of credit being opened must match the terms of the documentary letter of credit supporting it.

(back to back L/C)

deferred payment letter of credit

a documentary letter of credit stating that payment to the exporter will be made some time after the complete documents are submitted to the bank.

(deferred payment)

defective load letter

a bill of lading containing an additional note, which clearly explains the poor condition of the goods and/or their packing.

(foul B/L)

debt acknowledgment letter

securities issued to legally bind all collateral owned by the debtor for the benefit of creditors.

(blanket lien)

debt securities
general: long-term unsecured debt; financial: corporate bonds;
law: a debt instrument signed by the debtor.
(debenture)

demand draft
a bill of exchange signed by the drawer, acceptor or depositor merely authorizing the use of his name to assist another party in obtaining funds through the sale of the bill of exchange; although he has no interest in the bill of exchange, he is liable under the law.
(accommodation paper)

shrinkage - **depreciation**
depreciation: the reduction in the useful value of fixed assets due to use, age, etc. that can be charged as an expense periodically over the estimated economic life of the asset; depreciation or depreciation reduces taxable income, but does not reduce cash;

data processing stage
ways, levels, and sequences of data processing in SPDE and from data entry to data exit
(the steps in processing)

planting - **direct investment**
investment by taking over shares or increasing capital in an existing or new company.
(direct investment)

discount date
the date stated in the draft with a statement that the interested party agrees pay the amount of money stated in the draft that he has signed
(date discount)

expiration **date** see
expiry date

backward date
date on a check or date on a negotiable instrument, payable only at a future date; checks written with a later date are payable only from

the date shown on check; bank acceptances and time drafts are backdated instruments.
(post dated)

date of submission
the date the transaction order must be completed, either payment for the purchase of securities in cash for the buyer, or delivery of securities and receipt of proceeds for the seller; usually, the delivery/settlement date is between 1--3 business days after the transaction date; *sin.* settlement date
(settlement date)

dependents
an individual or company, usually an insurance company, that guarantees the performance or bona fides of a third party; this terminology also applies to *surety bonds*, which are guarantees.
that support the performance and the individual or third party secured, such as a contractor;
sin. guarantee
(surety)

deadline
time that must be kept to complete a job; *sin.* time limit
(dead line)

discount rate
the discount rate charged by the central bank to foreign exchange banks for transactions to rediscount securities originating from exporter customers.
(rediscount rate)

decline to view the audit report *(adverse of)*

disclaimer of opinion **on** the audit report

derivative transactions
transactions whose value is a derivative and the value of the underlying instrument such as interest rates, exchange rates, commodities, equities, and indices, whether followed by movement or without movement of funds/instruments.
(derivatives transaction)

decrease - decrease in selling price
1 *the* amount deducted from the sale price when a customer sells securities to a *dealer* on an *over the counter* exchange; if the securities are purchased and *the dealer, the* customer must pay a *mark up* or amount added to the purchase price; 2 the reduction in the price offered by an insurer for government bonds after the market shows a lack of buying interest at the original price; **3** downward adjustment and value of securities by banks and investment companies, based on a decrease in market bidding; **4** reduction and original retail selling price, which is determined by adding a factor called *mark on*, to the cost of the merchandise; whatever is added to the *mark on is* included in the *mark up* and the term *mark dowm* is not applicable unless the price is reduced below the original selling price.
(mark down)

down - **decrease in tensile slack**
decrease in the credit facility provided due to partial withdrawal of the facility by the debtor; for example, the debtor withdraws part of the loan amounting to Rp 40,000,000.00 and the credit facility provided is Rp 200,000,000.00
(take down)

dead money
money that can only be lent at high interest rates
(dead money)

down payment
payment of money to another party who has not yet performed or fulfilled an obligation, for example to a contractor at the time the contract is signed or to a seller who has not yet delivered the goods; partial payment and the agreed price by the buyer to the seller which is a sign that the sale and purchase agreement is binding.
(advance; down payment)

for - **deposit designation**
rules for customers in making credit payment orders in their accounts which must be made in detail; if the customer does not provide details in the payment order, the bank is free to organize

and divide the customer's payment for the repayment of all or part of the customer's debt to the bank.
(appropriation of payment)

debt
a sum of money or something that can be valued with money received from another party based on an agreement with the obligation to return or pay off
(debt)

dlviden debt
part of the company's profit that is decided to be distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends.
(dividend payable)

dollar bills
acceptance letters and notes issued in a country, but payable in the United States or another country in U.S. dollars or issued in the United States, but payable in another country in U.S. dollars
(dollar exchange)

E

escrow agent
parties who take, both for the seller and buyer as well as for the creditor and debtor that the agreement made by each party will be carried out.
(escrow agent)

earning assets
investment of bank funds in the form of loans, securities, investments, and other investments to obtain income.
(earning assets)

external audit
an audit conducted by an outside auditor to verify the accuracy of the bank's financial statements which is conducted in depth on several aspects; the examination is carried out in accordance with applicable examination standards with the final result in the form of an examiner's opinion on the financial statements.
(external audit; independent audit)

external auditor
independent public accountants who conduct examinations of financial statements; in Indonesia public accountants who can conduct examinations of bank financial statements must be registered with Bank Indonesia; *sin.* external examinations
(*external auditor)*

electronic bank
a bank that in its service activities uses electronic means as a substitute for conventional services, such as cash or transfer services.
(electronic banking)

employee bank
a bank whose shares are owned by a labor union or trade union, in which case each member of the labor union or trade union automatically becomes a shareholder of the employee bank.
(labor bank)

executing bank
a bank that receives a message or instruction from its customer to carry out the transaction ordered or instructed by the customer.
(ordering bank)

export duties
duties levied on goods shipped abroad
(export tax)

exchangeable
something that has value so that it can be exchanged for other things of equal value; when used as money, it means that it can be freely exchanged for other currencies.
(convertible)

exchange
a place for trading securities, foreign exchange, or goods that is conducted on a regular basis
(bourse)

encoded check
cheques with special markings, only known by the bank and the cheque issuer; in some cases the cheque issuer and the bank can make an agreement to put a special mark on each cheque drawn; this special mark/code is used to avoid forgery.
(marked cheque)

expiration check
a check whose right to collect payment has expired, namely after six months from the expiration of the 70-day grace period after the date of drawing
(stale cheque)

tendencies - **economic tendencies**
the general and orderly long-term development of a piece of economic data
(economic trend)

escrow fund
funds that are handed over to third parties for specific purposes in accordance with the agreement
(escrow funds)

executed debtor
a debtor who by court order must pay a sum of money to the court in connection with the execution of his collateral to be handed over to the creditor.
(execution debtor)

expansion
1 business enlargement/expansion activities characterized by the creation of new markets, expansion of facilities, recruitment of employees, etc.; **2** increased economic activity and business growth
(expansion)

economic expansion
economic development in a conjuncture pattern characterized by rising prices, increased money supply, production, and consumption.
(economic expansion)

export
overseas sales of goods or services
(export)

exporters
person or entity conducting export
(exporter)

credit extension
extension of credit period to overcome debtor's liquidity difficulties
(extended credit)

equity
the difference between the value of an asset that can be sold from the receivable
(equity)

elasticity of supply
the degree of response (response) to price changes; if the price moves up, usually the supply will increase; if it does not increase, the supply is inelastic; supply is said to be elastic if the price increase is also followed by an increase in production
(elasticity of supply)

elasticity of demand
the degree to which buyers respond to changes in price; demand for luxury goods may decrease dramatically if prices are increased; this happens because such goods are not basic needs and their purchase can be postponed; on the other hand, demand for goods and services, such as food, telephone services, and emergency operations in hospitals, is said to be inelastic; demand for such goods or services is expected to remain despite changes in prices since the need cannot be postponed.
(elasticity of demand)

embargo
a government-issued prohibition on the import or export of certain goods to other countries in the context of policies related to politics, economics, or other policies.
(embargo)

emissions
the issuance of securities for sale by a company to the public.
(issue)

enaosan
the party making the endorsement; *sin.* the endorser
(accommodation endorser)

endorsement
transfer of rights to another person on a *negotiable instrument*, such as a check, money order by affixing his name and signature on the back page of the instrument.
(endorsement)

endorsement without right of regression
endorsement with a note without regression; this kind of endorsement does not bind the endorser to the payment of the letter of credit.
(endorsement without recourse.- absolute endorsement)

escudo
Portugal's basic unit of money value

eurodollar
United States dollars used by entities or persons located outside the United States to conduct transactions through banks in Europe.
(euro dollar)

euromoney
a unit of currency used jointly by certain in Europe as a legal tender.
(euromoney)

darkness - **embezzlement**
the willful and unlawful possession by a person of property that partly or wholly belongs to another person entrusted to his or her care.
(embezzlement)

execution price
a price agreed as a benchmark price for purchasing shares or foreign currency at a certain time with the agreement that the purchase will only be made if the price of shares or foreign currency is in accordance with the agreed price; for example, it is agreed that the purchase will be made in the next two weeks if the share price is Rpl000.00 or the price per Rp5000.00 is equivalent to $1.
(strike price)

bind - **engagement**
a legal relationship between the party entitled to demand a performance and party obliged to fulfill it.
(verbintenis)

economic science
science that studies human efforts in meeting their many needs with limited means of fulfillment.
(economics)

pledge - **employment agreement**
an agreement made between a company and each worker in the company that contains provisions regarding the rights and obligations of each party (company and worker)
(labor agreement).

outgoing - **expenditure**
a payment made now for a future obligation in order to obtain some benefit; if made to increase fixed assets, the expenditure is called a capital expenditure; if made for operating expenses, the expenditure is called an operating expenditure; the cash cost is to obtain goods, services, or business results.
(expenditure)

send - **electronic fund transfer**
money transfer using electronic equipment, used by bank customers to conduct business without having to visit the bank office, but from their place of business using the electronic payment terminal center.
(remote electronic banking)

executive committee
a group of leadership members entrusted with leading the execution of a particular endeavor
(executive committee)

export credit
credit to finance investment activities of working capital provided in rupiah and/or foreign currency to exporters or suppliers
(loon export)

employee credit
the provision of credit to employees provided by the company concerned which is carried out without the requirement of providing collateral in the form of collateral but their income
(credit personnel).

Excess - excess credit
loans that exceed the maximum lending limit; the current maximum lending limit (LLL) in Indonesia is:
1. for parties not related to the bank is set at 20% of the bank's capital;
2. for parties related to the bank is 10% of the bank's capital, either for one borrower or for the whole bank;
3. for companies whose shares are traded on the stock exchange by more than 30%, are treated as independent companies and are subject to individual LLL of 20% of the bank's capital.

(excess loans)

examiner sheet
a sheet used to facilitate the testing of the correctness of an accounting, also functions as a diary; the test sheet is a copy of all accounting on the card (debtor card, creditor card, etc.).
(proof sheet)

expensive
high-cost and costly circumstances or activities
(dear)

early entry - early exit (THEN)
valuation of the cost of goods sold on the basis of the cost of goods in inventory that came in first, while the value of inventory is calculated based on the cost of goods that came in later; in times of inflation, this valuation will result in a higher ending inventory value and a lower cost of goods sold so as to show a greater profit
(first in-first out/FIFO)

European Economic Community (EEC)
a six-country trade group of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands that aims to combine the participating countries into a single economic unit with no duties, no quotas, and a single tariff structure against non-member countries.
(european economic community/EEC)

electric milling machine (MPE)
electric powered bookkeeping equipment, such as typewriters, computers, *printers* and calculating machines related to the bookkeeping process.
(electrical accounting machine/EAM)

exchange rate
The exchange rate of a country's money unit against another country; the exchange rate is influenced by several factors, such as domestic interest rates, inflation rates, and central bank intervention in the money market if necessary so it is constantly changing.
(exchange rate; rate of exchange)

external bonds
bonds issued by a country, sold in another country, and paid in the currency of the country in question (another country)
(external bond)

length - **elongation**
1 time deposits or certificates of deposit that have matured and are renewed on new terms at the prevailing interest rate**; 2** Eurodollar term loans that are periodically at a mutually agreed *spread* based on a market index rate, e.g. LIBOR; **3** buying and selling of foreign currency within one business day, which may take various forms depending on the date of the transaction and delivery on the next business day, such transactions being *overnight rollovers,* which usually involve money market instruments, e.g. *repurchase*, other types being *spot next tormnext*, and *swaps***; 4** extending the maturity or renewal of a loan or obligation**.**
(rollover)

equity participation
the purchase of shares of a company by a financial institution as a temporary measure to assist the company concerned with capital ahead of the sale of such shares to the public.
(equity participation)

recover - **economic recovery**
the state of the economy in a conjuncture pattern characterized by the resumption of production and consumption, the increase in employment opportunities, the money supply and the increase in demand for credit.
(economic recovery)

entrepreneur
a person who on his/her own initiative with due regard to the risk of financial loss that he/she may suffer establishes a self-managed business.
(entrepreneur)

escrow account
an escrow account for funds entrusted to a custodian under a written agreement for a specific purpose, usually earning the same interest as savings, deposits, or other deposits, acting as a custodian is generally a bank or *trust company*, an amount of funds deposited by the new owner of a bank and invested in an account opened specifically for the purpose of rescuing loans; the interest earned is used to pay the repayment of rescued loans.
(escrow account)

exchange rate risk
the risk of loss in the event of appreciation (increase) or depreciation (decrease) of foreign currencies caused by *open* positions
(exchange risk).

cipher - **encoding**
1 converting a news and ordinary form into a cipher form in order to maintain confidentiality; **2** giving a cipher to a bank note in the context of clearing; this cipher can only be read by a special machine cipher reader (MICR); *sin.* encoding
(encoding)

exchangeable securities
immediately redeemable securities, or fixed-interest securities exchangeable for common stock, under agreements
(convertible stock convertible securities)

electronic data processing system (SPDE)
data processing using computers and software whose results are used for the purposes of company reports or for analysis.
(electronic data processing system/EOPS)

effective interest rate
1 the interest rate actually charged during the year; if the interest rate is charged once a year, the nominal interest rate is equal to the effective interest rate; **2** a description of the income/yield on the value of a debt instrument held compared to the value of the instrument at the time of purchase.
(effective rate)

engagement letter
a letter containing an agreement between the creditor and the debtor; in the agreement, the creditor states his willingness to provide a certain amount of funds and the debtor states his ability to repay the funds within the agreed time and amount.
(commitment letter)

estimate - **estimator**
expert in insurance who assesses and settles loss claims; in relation to the suspension of bank activities, a settlor is a party appointed resolve all matters relating to the settlement of the rights and obligations of the bank.
(adjuster)

estimated compensation
exact determination of the loss by the insurance company
(adjusting claim)

effective date
The date on which a transaction is recorded / recorded, or an agreement is declared effective. for example, in banking, when the renewal or extension of the certificate of deposit is renewed / extended in accordance with the applicable interest rate, and the interest payment on the deposit is adjusted to the applicable interest rate.
(effective date)

expectancy theory
interest rate theory which says that the expected return of securities is determined by how much influence the investor's expectations have on the level of interest rates in the future.
(expectation theory)

receive - **endos receiver**
the person who receives the right to securities transferred by way of endorsement
(endorsee)

export golden point
the highest limit of the exchange rate between two countries using the gold standard monetary system; at the highest rate it is more profitable to make payments by exporting gold.
(gold exporting point)

entrust - **entrustment**
transfer of goods to a person who is trusted on the condition that the goods will be returned when the purpose of the guarantee of the goods has been completed; the depositor is responsible for the security of the goods stored.
(bailment)

electronic funds transfer
transfer of funds between accounts using electronic media (not through conventional methods that use paper); currently there are two categories of use, namely (1) large transfers of funds commonly carried out between banks and central banks; this type of transfer is commonly known as *wholesale transfers,* (2) transfer of funds (usually in small amounts) for the benefit of individual customer payment systems such as ATM transactions, credit cards, and other banking products.
(electronic funds transfer)

exchange rate banknotes
paper money that can be exchanged for coins according to their nominal value
(convertible paper money)

expensive money
money that can be borrowed or obtained at high interest rates
(dear money)

easy money
money obtained at low interest rates or obtained without difficulty due to credit expansion in the banking sector; easy money policy can help economic growth; however, if implemented over a long period of time it can cause inflation.
(easy money)

business - **expedition company**
companies that provide services in the collection, management, warehousing, and delivery of goods
(forwarding agent)

emos point
the upper and lower limits of currency exchange rates in the gold standard monetary system
(gold point)

F

fiscal agent
agents on financial matters in general, especially those appointed by the government as tax collectors, receivers or depositors of funds, and execution of payments for government expenditures; banks may be appointed as compulsory agents to collect taxes on customer deposits and are obliged to deposit them with the government; fiscal agents are often also called *compulsory collectors*.
(fiscal agent)

fixed assets
bank assets with a service life of more than one year, intended not to be sold to support the bank's operational activities, including land, buildings, and equipment owned or leased.
(fixed assets; capital assets, permanent assets)

flow of funds
1 the movement of funds from economic units that are overfunded to economic units that are underfunded through financial intermediary institutions; **2** the movement of funds caused by the activities of raising and using funds
(flow of funds)

account - **free silverware**
the provision of accounting services to service users by accountants who are not bound as employees or employees of the companies using accounting services.
(pub/ic accounting)

flexible budget
a budget that can accommodate changes in estimates and expenditures; it recognizes that different types of costs vary with different levels of production or sales.
(flexible budget)

fixed budget
a budget that will not be amended or will not be adjusted in light of developments during the fiscal year in question
(fixed budget)

fixed installment
payment of obligations in a fixed amount within a certain period without taking into account the type, amount of use, purchase, and so on; *sin.* flat rate
(flat rate)

factoring - factoring receivables
a party whose activities purchase the receivables of another party by assuming the risk of non-payment of the debt.
(factor)

factoring
financing activities in the form of purchasing and/or transferring and managing receivables or short-term bills of a company for domestic or trade transactions; companies that carry out factoring are called factoring companies.
(factoring)

flexible assets
inherited assets that can be immediately used to pay off debts and/or other obligations of the inheritor (giver of inheritance); *sin.* flexible assets
(asset enter mains)

fire insurance
Insurance regarding the risk coverage of goods against fire hazards for a certain period of time.
(fire insurance)

watch out- **foreign exchange control**
government regulation in the field of foreign exchange to stabilize or increase the value of its own currency and improve the balance of payments position.
(exchange control)

share **- fair share**
distributing everything according to proportion fairly and evenly
(apportion)

foreign exchange bank
commercial banks that can conduct activities in foreign exchange by fulfilling the provisions stipulated by Bank Indonesia.
(foreign exchange bank)

foreign aid
financial assistance originating from abroad as a loan or government debt
(foreign aid)

famous items
specialty and well-known branded goods purchased for their brand consideration
(specialty goods)

fixed load
obligations payable when due do not depend on the presence or absence business activities.
(fixed charges)

free of charge to board the ship
terms of delivery of goods in pricing which state that the risk and all costs of transporting the goods to the vessel at the port of shipment are borne by the seller.
(free on board/FOB)

free of charge to board the train
terms of delivery of goods in the pricing stating that the risk of all costs of transporting the goods to the railroad car at the freight station is borne by the seller.
(free on rail/FOR)

free of charge to the top of the truck
the terms of delivery of goods in pricing which state that the risk and all costs of transporting the goods to the truck at the departure of the goods to be delivered are borne by the seller.
(free on truck/FOT)

free in-flight fees
terms of delivery of goods in the pricing stating that the risk of all costs of transporting the goods to the aircraft at the delivery airport is borne by the seller.
(free on plane/FOP)

free of charge to the ship side
the terms of delivery of goods in pricing which state that the risk of all costs of transporting the goods to the ship's side at the port of shipment is borne by the seller.
(free alongside ship/FAS)

i/aya - **financing based on sharia principles**
the provision of funds or bills that are equated with it based on an agreement or agreement between a bank and another party that requires the other party who is financed to return the money or bill after a certain period of time in return or profit sharing.

cost - **financing the supply of goods**
Working capital credit to finance the purchase of inventories of goods for resale; payments are made in stages according to the amount that has been sold; credit must be secured by receivables whose value is higher than the value of inventory because receivables are faster to cash and easier to apply for additional credit.
(inv ntr,y financing)

cost - **financing receivables**
form of loans for various purposes, particularly short-term financing secured by receivables.
(receivable financing)

fixed costs
a company's costs that are not affected by the volume of the company's activities, either in production or in sales; these fixed costs include salaries incurred by the company for employees, interest payments, rent, depreciation, and insurance costs.
(fixed cost)

bijak- **fiscal policy**
policies regarding taxes, other revenues, debts and government expenditures with specific objectives, such as supporting economic stability, monetary balance, increasing economic development, and expanding employment opportunities.
(fiscal policy)

flowers
the rate paid by a borrower for funds received; interest is expressed in percent.
(interest)

flowers added
a method of calculating interest payments by using a percentage of the desired loan principal to calculate the interest cost; the interest cost is then added to the principal debt to calculate the amount payable by the borrower
(ad-on rates; ad-on interest).

free backup
funds that are intentionally provided by the bank to be used in the bank's investment, either in the form of credit or in the form of investment of other funds.
(free reserve)

foreign exchange reserves
reserves in foreign currency maintained by the central bank to meet financial obligations due to international transactions.
(reserve currenry)

fixed asset revaluation reserve
reserves formed from the difference in the revaluation of fixed assets that have been approved by the Directorate General of Taxes

flexible check
a check with insufficient funds, but can be paid by the bank because it gets an overdraft facility; overdraft facilities are provided if the customer has a good relationship with the bank and has good performance
(rubber check).

trade - **foreign exchange trader**
a bank or non-bank company that has the business of trading foreign exchange, such as bank notes, coins, bank checks, and traveler's checks; such companies may not make remittances and collect abroad; in Indonesia, such companies must be licensed by Bank Indonesia.
(money changer)

funds
cash and / or other assets that can be immediately cashed available or set aside for a specific purpose
(fund)

funding-funding
the provision of funds sourced from other debts to settle existing debts one or before maturity under more favorable conditions, for example by issuing bonds.
(funding)

feeder funds
Investment: money borrowed to increase the return on investment capital; **banking**: the use of funds purchased in the money market or borrowed from depositors to finance productive assets, mainly loans;
finance: the use of debt or securities with a longer maturity to obtain a higher return on owner's capital.
(leverage)

foreign exchange stabilization fund
foreign exchange funds established by the government or central bank through the sale and purchase of a currency to influence the exchange rate as a way of monitoring foreign exchange.
(exchange equalization fund)

funds primary interest rate
A pooled fund used to purchase corporate loans from a bank at an interest rate designed to be close to the *prime rate*, which is then passed on to shareholders without management fees.
(prime rate fund)

funds for loans
funds available in the bank that can be used for the purposes of lending to third parties
(loanable funds)

fine
a monetary penalty payable for violating a rule or law.
(fine)

foreign exchange
foreign exchange balances in banks and other foreign means of payment except for coins that have official exchange records with Bank Indonesia; in international banking circles, foreign exchange is the same as foreign currency.
(deviezen)

foreign exchange blocked
Government intervention in the foreign exchange market by prohibiting the exchange of certain foreign currencies, except for specific purposes that have been determined; the policy is taken in the context of monitoring foreign exchange and trade balance.
(blocked currency,)

Financial Accounting Standards Board
an independent body in the United States responsible for establishing and interpreting generally accepted accounting principles.
(*Financial Accounting standards Board / FSAB)*

final dividend
dividends paid at the end of the year to make up for shortfall in payments made by interim dividends based on the year's dividend decree *(final dividend)*.

farak
general: the difference between the cost of goods or supply and the cost of sales or demand, which is the limit of scope for general and selling expenses and possible profits;

banking: The difference between a bank's interest income (loans and other assets) and its cost of funds (interest paid to depositors and interest on other debt); **securities: 1** the difference between the purchase price paid by a dealer as principal to the issuer of securities, and the price paid by investors when the bank securities offered are sold; also known as the gross spread: **2** the difference between the bid and ask prices for stocks or bonds sold outside the main exchange arena.
(over the counter)
futures: the difference in value between the simultaneous purchase and sale of *futures* under the same financial instrument for delivery at different times;
finance: the difference in value between a call option and a put option on the same security; **foreign exchange: the** difference in the bid and ask prices in the spot market; also known as *spot spread, sin.* difference in value.
(spread)

Federal Reserve Bank
twelve regional banks that are part of the *federal reserve system* in the United States that functions as a central bank
(Federal reserve Bank).

federal reserve system
the central banking system of the United States that consists of twelve *reserve* banks and 24 branches, the *federal reserve board of governors, the federal open market committee, the federal advisory council,* and banks that own shares in the *Federal Reserve Bank.*
(federal reserve system)

fiduciary
The binding of movable goods as collateral for credit, the collateral is controlled by the debtor, but the ownership is handed over on the basis of trust to the creditor.
(fiduciare eigendemsoverdracht/FEO)

firm
A trade partnership established to carry on an enterprise under one common name; in this trade partnership each participant is individually or jointly liable for all obligations entered into on behalf of the trade partnership
(venootchap).

fiscal
matters concerning finance, especially those relating to tax affairs or state revenues
(fiscal)

fit and proper
evaluation of the integrity of controlling shareholders as well as evaluation of the integrity, competence, and independence of the management in controlling the bank's operations.

force majeure
circumstances that occur beyond human ability so that losses cannot be avoided, such as floods and earthquakes
(force majeure)

franc
the basic unit of value of money of France and some other countries, such as Belgium and Switzerland
(francs)

franco
the terms of delivery of the goods in determining the price that states all costs. up to the place called for by the seller
(franco)

fail-fail
banking: the failure of a bank to fulfill its obligations to another bank; securities: the trading of securities in which the sale does not take place due to, for example, the seller's failure to deliver the securities or the buyer's failure to pay the specified price.
(fall)

Finished price
a definite price for shares to be bought in a call contract or sold in a put contract; puts and calls are options that give the right to buy or sell a certain number of shares at a certain price and time.
(*exercise price*)

frozen treasure
assets that cannot be disbursed or sold due to the provisions of the authorities
(frozen asset)

factory treasures
fixed assets of an enterprise, other than land, used in the production process, which includes buildings, machinery, equipment, and other supplies; for which, a depreciation reserve must be established
(plant assets)

fixed assets
fixed assets
(permanent assets; capital assets, fixed)

financial investment
purchases of "good" stocks and bonds as opposed to investments in capital goods such as real estate or machinery/equipment.
(financial investment)

pledge - **foreign exchange clearing agreement**
bilateral agreements to settle the calculation of payment obligations through the central bank of each country
(exchange clearing agreement)

manage - **fund management**
management of own funds and external funds obtained from other institutions with the aim of maximizing profits while maintaining adequate liquidity and safety in making investments.
(funds management)

control - **foreign exchange control**
foreign exchange control
(exchange control)

financial commercial paper
securities sold directly by the government to large investors; the terms of the sale have been negotiated in advance.
(finance paper)

fine clause
a clause contained in a contract or loan agreement or savings instrument regarding the imposition of penalties if the terms of the contract are not fulfilled, or the repayment of a loan is delayed or the withdrawal of savings before maturity
(penalty clause).

futures contract
the purchase or sale of a specified quantity of a good, government security, foreign currency, or other financial instrument at a currently fixed price with delivery and settlement at a specified future date; a forward contract is a complete contract as opposed to an option contract in which the holder has the option to settle or not settle the forward contract which may constitute a closing on the sale of the forward contract.
(forward contract)

future contracts
futures contracts whose maturity is not in the near future
(back contracts)

futures exchange contract
an agreement between two parties to exchange one currency for another at a later time or date; a forward futures contract requires delivery at a date later than the settlement of a spot transaction, usually within ten days of the transaction date; unlike a forward contract, a forward futures contract does not take place on a regulated exchange and does not involve delivery of a standard amount of currency; forward contracts allow a bank or bank customer to arrange for the delivery (or sale) and a specific amount of currency at a specified future date based on current market prices; this protects the buyer and the risk of exchange rate fluctuations to obtain foreign exchange requirements to meet future obligations.
(forward exchange contract)

financial lease contract
the lease contract with services provided by the lessee to the lessee is limited to the purpose of financing the procurement of the equipment; all responsibilities relating to the ownership of the equipment (e.g. maintenance, taxes, and insurance) are borne by the lessee.
(financial lease)

farmer group credit
agricultural credit for farmer association groups managed by an agricultural credit administration to secure credit for its members
(production credit association)

forced credit
bank credit extended involuntarily to certain borrowers because loans cannot be repaid at maturity or because overdrafts have occurred.
(forced loan)

final creditor
One of the functions of the central bank is to provide credit to banks because other sources of financing have been closed.
(lender of the last resort)

financial report
a report on the financial condition of a business entity consisting of a balance sheet L / R calculation, and other financial information such as a report on *cash flow (cash flow)* and a report on retained earnings.
(financial statement)

financial report publication
a summary of financial statements that must be published in the mass media within a certain period; the report consists of a balance sheet, a statement of commitments and contingencies, a calculation of profit and loss and retained earnings, a cash flow statement, and notes to the financial statements; this report is also equipped with a list of management and shareholders.
(condensed statement of condition; condensed financial statement/CFS)

financial institutions
institutions that raise funds from the public and invest them in the form of other financial assets, such as loans, securities, demand deposits, and other productive assets; included in financial institutions are banks and non-bank financial institutions.
(financial institution)

five creditworthiness criteria
five criteria are used in assessing the creditworthiness of potential borrowers; these are character, capacity, capital, collateral, and economic conditions; the first four are related to the ability and willingness to pay, while the last is related to the general economic situation.
(five c's of credit)

lipat- **folding**
the ratio between the change in the amount of national income and the change in the amount of investment, which shows the dual power of the investment change.
(multiplier)

foreign currency
currencies of other countries, e.g. US$ and Yen
(foreign currency)

fixed capital
the company's capital invested in fixed assets, patents and grants *(goodwill),* land and machinery, as well as shares and other securities.
(fixed capital)

value **- financial valuation**
assessment of the project plan in terms of financial aspects to determine whether the project financing plan can run smoothly in maintaining the continuity of the project; the assessment of the financial aspects includes an assessment of capital requirements and structure, cash budget plan, including loan repayment along with loan interest, and an estimate of the expected profit rate.
(financial appraisal)

face value
the value stated on securities or other financial instruments; the nominal value of ordinary shares is the nominal value specified in the articles of association of the company and has no special relationship / connection with the financial condition of the company concerned after the date of issuance of shares; the nominal value of debt securities, such as bonds, is closely related to financial conditions because the value is the price that will be paid to bondholders at maturity.
(at par nominal)

fare
charges for services rendered; such charges are levied on borrowers for extending credit, such as annual credit card fees; fees or charges are also levied for non-credit services, such as commissions; *syn.* charges
(fee)

facility fees
fees or charges imposed on the facility user in connection with the provision of a previously agreed facility; for example, credit facility funds that have not been used by the borrower until the agreed deadline; for this reason, the borrower is charged a fee or charge for providing the facility
(facility fee)

franchise tax
tax levied against franchise companies
(franchise lax)

free market
market conditions that give people the freedom to buy and sell goods, with prices determined by supply and demand.
(free market)

futures market
a market where commodities, foreign currencies, and securities with future delivery are bought and sold; *sin.* foreign exchange futures market; *ant.* tunal market
(forward market; future market)

financial markets
money markets and capital markets in a financial system; money markets have activities in the form of buying and selling credit instruments with a short term / less than one year; capital markets have activities in the form of buying and selling credit instruments with a long term (more than one year) and capital instruments *(financial markets)*.

foreign exchange rate benchmark
fixing the exchange rate of one country's currency against another country's currency on a fixed basis; done by buying and selling foreign exchange to influence the market so as to achieve the desired exchange rate.
(pegged exchange rates)

fair
a place to exhibit and demonstrate merchandise or production results in the context of business promotion for a certain period of time.
(trade fair)

free port
a free trade area that usually includes the entire port area that is part of the port outside of customs to unload, store, and repackage imported goods without being subject to customs duties, for example, ports in Hong Kong and Singapore
(free port)

financial budget period
the time period that defines the beginning and end of a financial budget
(financial budget period)

foreign commercial loans (PKLN)
loans received by the debtor from parties abroad including branches of the bank concerned abroad
(commercial offshore loan)

foreign loans
loans that give rise to repayment obligations to foreign countries, both in foreign currency and in rupiah.
(foreign loan)

foreign exchange loan
rupiah loans provided by banks at the foreign exchange counter value in the context of project assistance
(foreign exchange loan)

financial position
a description of a company's financial condition indicated by the value of the company's assets and debts reflected in the company's balance sheet.
(financial position)

flower cut
interest income that is foregone or returned to the debtor if the debtor repays the loan before maturity; see rebate.
(rebate)

fixed expenses to sales ratio
comparison between fixed expenses and sales to assess the effect of expenses on the return on capital ratio
(period costs to sales ratio)

financial statement engineering
the presentation of financial statements are engineered so that they describe a better financial condition than the actual situation.
(window dressing)

fully paid shares
shares that have been paid for in exchange for goods, services, or money equivalent to the price of the shares
(fully paid stock)

financial markets: uncollectible funds or receivables, as well as unpaid liabilities corporate share capital securities, shares issued and sold to investors minus shares repurchased by the issuer (*short-term stock/treasury stock)*
(outstanding)

agreed - **future interest rate agreement**
an agreement between two parties agreeing on an interest rate to be paid in the future on a specific date; the agreement specifies an agreed amount; payment is only made if there is a difference between the agreed interest rate and the actual interest rate.
(forward rate agreement/FRA)

sero - **firm company**
cooperation between two or more people who jointly organize a company with the intention of making a profit; each partner usually puts his capital into the company as well as taking charge and being jointly and severally liable if the company suffers a loss.
(partnership)

Fractional savings
disbursement of checks where part of the funds are deposited and the remainder is received in cash
(split deposit)

foreign currency deposits
funds maintained in the form of foreign exchange accounts
(foreign deposit)

floating interest rate
interest rates that are not set at a fixed percentage, but fluctuate according to international interest rates (LIBOR, SIBOR) or market interest rates
(floating interest rote)

financial securities
short-term loans that are not supported by commercial transactions or transfer of rights to ownership of fixed assets stated in an agreement *(financial paper)*

fixed asset secured debentures
a written agreement to repay a loan with a mortgage lien plus interest; the mortgage provides a security interest to the creditor.
(mortgage note)

floating rate bonds
a debt instrument with a *floating* interest rate; interest rate adjustments are made periodically, usually every six months, depending on money market indices, such as the interest rate on securities; this *note* usually has a maturity of approximately five years *(floating rate note/FRN)*.

foreign exchange: the weakening of the exchange rate of a currency against another currency that is not caused by the monetary policy of the government or central bank.
(depreciation)

terms - conditions **for granting credit**
Factors to be considered to determine the ability of a prospective debtor to repay his/her obligations; matters to be considered include, among others, the prospective debtor's income, current personal debts, current accounts and other sources of credit, and his/her past history of taking credit from other institutions; creditors are entitled to use various other sources of information to approve or reject the credit application of the prospective debtor in question.
(credit criteria)

fiscal year
a period of twelve consecutive months as the basis for organizing and closing books and a business entity to determine business results, financial conditions, work plans, and budgets; this year does not need to coincide in time with the calendar year or the calendar year.
(fiscal year)

planting - **foreign investment**
the flow of capital from one country to another as a result of business or other activities that are still under the control of the country.
(foreign direct investment)

fixed - **flat pricing**
the method commonly used in determining the price or amount of consideration on the repurchase agreement of the object being traded; the calculation of the repurchase price for the object including the interest component and transaction costs.
(price flat)

fixed interest rate
credit with an interest rate that does not depend on the term of the credit; at a fixed interest rate, generally the amount of payment is constant, through monthly installments of principal and interest; for example, consumption credit on an installment basis is a car loan, motorcycle loan, home improvement loan, using a fixed interest rate; *ant.* floating interest rate credit
(fixed rate loan)

famous goods store
a retailer that sells certain types of goods, especially well-known goods, e.g. a retailer that specializes in selling canned food, cakes and bread, and a few specific brands and types of goods
(specialty store)

futures transactions
foreign exchange sale and purchase contracts that are not followed by the movement of funds made at a certain place, time period, and amount at the exchange rate at the end of the contract.
(futures)

cover - **fixed load cover**
the ratio of imputed profit before payment of interest and income tax compared to interest on securities and other long-term liabilities; it gives an indication of the amount of interest expense that the company takes into account as a basis for prepayment of taxes.
(fixed-charge coverage)

money- **finance**
1 an effort to raise funds to establish a new business or expand a business, for example by selling shares, bonds, or notes, or a combination of the three; **2** knowledge of the theory and practice of finance, including money, credit, banking, securities, investments,

foreign exchange, , brokerage, *trusts*, and so on; **3** the raising of funds by the government through taxation or bond issuance, and the administration of state revenues and expenditures; these activities are known as "*public* finance".
(finance)

foreign money
currencies of other countries, not legal tender domestically Indonesia such as the U.S. dollar, *Yen,* and Rupee
(foreign money)

fiduciary money
currencies that are not fully secured by precious metals
(fiduciary money)

floating money
money in a bank that is over-liquid, while the opportunities for its profitable use have yet to be determined.
(floating money)

Fractional money
currency in a monetary system with a nominal value smaller than a unit of money, e.g. penny in Indonesia, shilling in the UK
(fractional money)

business - **foreign companies**
a company whose shareholding is partially or wholly owned by a foreign party
(foreign corporation)

business - **finance company**
business entities outside banks and non-bank financial institutions specifically established to carry out activities included in the business field of financing institutions; the definition is based on Presidential Decree No. 61/1988 concerning Financing Institutions article 1 paragraph 5.
(finance company)

foreign exchange
foreign currency used in International trade
(foreign exchange)

franchise
privilege granted by a company to another company or individual to sell the same product in a certain place.
(franchising)

fund debt
debts with maturities of more than one year incurred due to the issuance of bonds or other long-term securities.
(funded debt)

G

guarantor agent
an agent who guarantees payment for goods sold by him by receiving an additional commission
(del credere agent)

get along
a settlement that has been agreed upon, both by the party who bears the loss and the party who caused the loss; this agreement is usually made in front of a judge so that it will not become a problem in the future
(accord).

ampu - **guardian**
a person or entity that has the legal responsibility to represent a person who is unable to handle his or her affairs, for example a parent representing a minor child to manage his or her wealth and interests.
(guardian)

ampu - **guardianship**
the management of a person's assets and interests by another person or party appointed by the court because the person has a mental disorder or is wasteful.
(curate/c)

group insurance
insurance against the dangers of death, accident, etc. for the insured consisting of a homogeneous group of people with
using one policy
(group insurance)

pay - **gradual payment**
partial payments made by the bank to complete the stages of the construction loan which are adjusted to the *progress* of the completion of the financed project
(progress payments).

give - the lender
the party extending credit; see creditor
(lender)

Guidebook
guidebook, containing information, instructions, prices, etc. that can help smooth the work
(manual)

gold reserves
the amount of pure gold and gold money held by the monetary authority as reserves for credit expansion, money in circulation, and the balance of payments
(gold stock)

general reserves
reserves formed from retained earnings or from net after deducting taxes, approved by the general meeting of shareholders or members' meeting in accordance with the provisions of the establishment or articles of association of each bank.
(*general reserve*)

guaranteed check
a check that is guaranteed for payment by the bank and thus legally becomes an obligation of the bank; the funds to cover it are taken from the depositor's account; usually, the front page of the check is stamped with the word "fiat" or similar, dated, and signed by an authorized officer of the interested bank which means that the check is eligible for payment.
(certified cheque)

government funds
Government debt to the public that is collected in an account for the benefit of the state and the welfare of the community.
(public funds)

can - **gross revenue**
the difference between the cost of funds plus *overhead* costs incurred by the bank and the interest rate and/or other fees paid by the debtor.
(gross margin)

group debtors
a group of borrowers who are related to each other in terms of ownership, management, and/or financial relationships

gold bars
gold that is not in the form of currency, but in the form of bars, slabs, and bundles; the price of such gold is determined by market forces.
(gold bullion)

gait **- gait check**
how to obtain funds in the form of disguised credit through the withdrawal of checks to cover the shortage of balances in other banks, checks of other banks; *sin.* tug of war on checks
(check kitting)

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
the conventions, rules, and procedures that define customary accounting practices applied in the U.S., including rough guidelines and detailed procedures; the basic doctrine was proposed by the *Accounting Principles Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants,* which in 1973 was replaced by the *Financial Accounting Standards Board.*

gilda
an association of like-minded entrepreneurs, established for the mutual assistance and protection of all members.
(guild; gild)

giro
deposits whose withdrawals can be made at any time by using checks, bilyet giro, other means of payment orders, or by book-entry.
(current accounts; checking accounts)

giro bilyet
a letter with a certain form containing a customer's request to the bank to transfer his funds to another party.
(giro biljet)

globalization
1 the process of financial transactions in financial markets in which market participants expand towards the disappearance of geographical boundaries of countries; **2** the integration of the world's financial markets into a single entity; in the process of globalization there is interdependence between buyers and sellers of financial instruments in financial centers around the world
(globalization)

gourde
basic unit of value of Haitian money
(gourde)

groschen
Austrian metal currency worth 1/100 Schilling
(groschen)

guarani
currency unit of Paraguay
(guarani)

gulden
the basic unit of value for the Netherlands and some other countries, such as Antilen and Suriname.
(guilder; guilder)

Gresham's law
The law that says that people tend to use shabby money and thus take good money out of circulation; for example, if there are two kinds of currency of the same nominal value, a person will be encouraged to keep the good money and use the shabby one.
(gresham's law)

guarantee - **guarantor companion**
a person who co-signs a promissory note as additional security for a loan or to enhance the quality of a loan; such a person has the same obligations as an *endorser* or *guarantor* although he or she cannot legally be compelled to repay the promissory note until certain conditions are met.
(comaker)

pledge - **general agreement on tariffs and trade**
a treaty of the noncommunist countries on international trade relations in 1948; the aim of the treaty was to encourage mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation by lowering tariffs, restrictions, and national borders.
(general agreement on tariffs and trade/GA TT)

group - **grouper**
a device in an electronic machine that records and stores data separately into each similar estimate
(accumulator)

group of ten
a group of major industrialized countries, members of the *International Monetary Fund (*IMF*)* that coordinates fiscal and monetary policy through *general agreements to* borrow and other activities; the group of ten are Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany; Switzerland, a of the IMF, has announced its intention to join; also called the Paris group.
(group of ten; Paris club)

group seven
an international group finance ministers from seven leading industrialized nations that meets to coordinate economic and monetary policy; the group is also known as the G-7 which includes Japan, Germany, France, the UK, Italy,
Canada, and the United States; the group was founded in 1986.
(group of seven)

guarantee commission
additional commission paid to the guarantee agent
(del credere commission)

guaranteed contract
a *contract* issued by the guarantor to the lender as a statement that the guarantor institution provides a guarantee to the lender *(contract of guarantee)*.

gross profit on sales
profit earned from sales less cost of goods sold
(gross profit on sales - GPS)

giral traffic
payment traffic by using bilyet giro, checks, and other book-entry instruments
(giraal verkeer)

gap management
a tool that can be used to manage assets and liabilities based on the desired maturity in order to obtain a satisfactory level of profit by minimizing the level of risk.
(gap management)

gross margin
the difference between the cost of funds and the interest rate paid by the debtor; gross margin is also called *gross profit*, which is the excess difference between net sales and cost of goods *(gross margin)*.

grace period
a grace period in the repayment of principal loan installments and/or interest agreed by both parties; this grace period is estimated to be sufficient to achieve a level of production that allows for the commencement of partial repayment of loans and interest without affecting the company's working capital.

(grace period) maslahat - **termaslahat**
a person or entity named in a bill of exchange, letter of credit, or other agreement as the party entitled to receive payment or something of value.
(beneficiary)

government bonds
long-term borrowing, in the form of bond issuance by the government to pay off its current debt
(consolidotie lening)

Guidelines for the Preparation of Bank Credit Policy (PPKPB)
guidelines for banks in preparing the Bank Credit Policy (SCP), namely:
1. The SC must be able to oversee the overall credit portfolio and set standards in the individual credit granting process;
2. KPB must also have standards or measures that contain elements of internal control at all stages in the credit granting process.

growth percentage
1 the difference between two or more periods expressed as a percentage of the original figure**; 2** the increase in sales or revenue from one year to the next as stated in the Annual Income Statement; the percentage figure for this is calculated based on the ratio between the sales or revenue figure in the second year divided by the difference between the sales or revenue of the first year and the second year
*(percentage growth)***.**

gross national product
the market value of goods and services produced in a country; *gross national* product consists of government spending and personnel costs, domestic private investment, and the net value of exports of goods and services before deducting depreciation and consumption of capital goods
(gross national product/GNP).

government guarantee program
Indonesian government program to provide guarantees to domestic and foreign customers/creditors for payment obligations of commercial banks incorporated in Indonesia, including their offices; guaranteed obligations include all payment obligations of commercial banks, both in rupiah and in foreign currencies with

certain conditions, except obligations that are expressly stated not to be guaranteed
(the government guarantee on commercial bank obligations).

general account
an account or accounts contained in the bank's ledger other than and other third party accounts, which describes the mutation of the account balance; *sin.* general account
(general account)

gap
an asset is acquired without anticipating the maturity of the liabilities used finance the asset; for example, a bank finances a long-term loan such as a residential mortgage using short-term deposits.
(gapping)

gold standard
a monetary system that uses gold as the basis of legal tender, the basic unit of money value, and the basis for comparing the value of various ; this system was introduced in the UK in 1821 and was, at one time, practiced in the US in the 1870s until 1971
(gold standard).

grace period for ordering goods
the period from the order to the arrival of the goods at the buyer's warehouse
(lead time)

grace period
the time stated in the agreement, i.e. the time from when the agreement is concluded until the date of repayment.
(duree)

gold banknotes (SDRs)
monetary assets held by International Monetary Fund (IMF) countries as part of their international reserves; unlike other reserve assets, such as gold, SDRs have no tangible form; created by the IMF itself, SDRs are valued against five foreign currencies, namely the

US dollar, mark (Germany), pound sterling (UK), franc (France), and yen (Japan); see special drawing rights.
(special drawing right)

government debt
loans made, both by the central government and local governments
(public debt; national debt)

grace time
postponement of payment of principal or interest, usually between 10 - 15 days after the due date of the agreed payment; within the grace period there is no penalty or late payment penalty; usually, the grace period given by international creditors such as the World Bank or IMF, is given in years.
(days of grace)

H

horizontal audit
operational practices of internal control through the examination of accounting procedures; this activity is usually carried out by public accountants; *sin.* horizontal examination
(horizontal audit)

hanging check
checks issued by customers that have not been cashed by the check holder
(outstanding checks)

hidden error
intentionally concealed errors, such as adjusting the balance of cash estimates with cash supplies, by changing the vertical amount; *sin.* hidden errors
(concealed error)

hidden treasure
assets owned by a company, but not shown on the balance sheet.
(hidden values)

hyperinflation
an economic condition characterized by rapidly rising prices of goods and declining purchasing power; it threatens economic stability and the ability to repay debt; the term is often used if the price of consumer goods rises by more than 50% per month, especially in developing countries.
(hyperinflation runaway inflation)

homologation
judicial approval of the agreement between debtors and concurrent creditors to terminate bankruptcy
(homologa tie)

honor
1 payment on a cheque if presented or an agreement to pay a term bill on a specified future date; **2** acceptance by a merchant, and a bank card, or *travel and entertainment (T&E)* card is offered as payment for goods or services.
(honor)

horizontal integration
the merger of several companies or several parts of companies that produce and/or market the same goods
(horizontal integration)

home secured loans
a loan secured by a private home; this type of loan allows the homeowner to utilize the accumulated value of his/her home, i.e. the difference between the current market value of the home and the amount secured and has been tied up with a mortgage.
(home equity credit/loan)

home banking services
services with an interactive terminal system that allows bank customers to check balances, transfer funds between accounts, pay bills, and other bank services electronically from home.
(home banking)

heyday
a phase in which the business cycle characterized by high volumes of trade and bank activity, rising prices, high profits, low business failures, high salaries, and large purchases; this phase generally follows a period of recovery followed by a depression.
(prosperity)

horizontal merger
a form of merger of two or more companies, either producing goods or services into one company.
(horizontal merger)

hidden taxes
indirect taxes that are included in the price of goods or services, e.g. tobacco excise tax
(hidden tax)

high-rate loans
a mortgage loan that is close to the value of the property being used at a rate of more than 80%; usually the high-rate collateral is insured; for example, a mortgage loan in Indonesia is a loan for a home ownership loan.
(high ratio loan)

high quality notes
Notes that have high quality or quality due to the bona fides of the drawer, acceptor, and endorser.
(*gilt edged)*

healthy and safe
The goal to be achieved by the banking industry is banking stability considering that the industry functions as an intermediary institution.
which collects and distributes public funds
(safety and soundness)

high cost rent
very high rental costs, amounting to close to the entire amount of production value or rental value of the property
(rack rent)

hold position
attempts to maintain a certain economic position, for example by preventing price rises, limiting credit, and preventing unemployment from increasing.
(holding the line)

head teller
bank teller or cashier whose duties include supervising other cashiers, keeping an eye on cash in the cashier's drawer, preparing daily cash reports for bookkeeping, and assisting other cashiers to

find discrepancies if at the end of the day debits and credits do not balance; such duties vary by type of financial institution.
(head teller)

hot money
funds that are managed for speculative purposes and obtain high returns in a short period of time; these funds will move to borrowers who dare to provide high interest rates; borrowers (eg banks) who use these funds must be careful because the funds can be withdrawn at any time if the owner of the funds gets an offer with a higher interest rate.
(hot money)

I

interbank accounts liabilities
the amount of a bank's obligation to another bank that can be withdrawn at any time; *ant.* interbank *due to account* This account is only known in the United States.
(dur to account)

inactive account
a savings account that does not show active mutations, except for the recording of interest income at a certain time period; usually, the balance of this savings account is small, each month a service fee of a certain amount is charged; *sin.* sleeping account
(dormant account)

insured account
an account with a bank that is secured by loss insurance
(insured account)

accounts - **inflation compounding**
an account that shows the impact of inflation on the price of an asset by comparing the current value of the asset with the value when the asset was purchased.
(inflation accounting)

accuracy - **internal measurement**
part of the internal control that intertwined in the procedure for completing a transaction involving more than one party, which supervises each other
(internal check)

intermediary - financial intermediary
money market organizations that are licensed by buyers, sellers, borrowers and fund owners to manage their money with the intention of obtaining more value for the money.
(financial intermediary)

intermediary - marketing intermediary
intermediaries linking producers and consumers, or wholesalers and consumers; often these intermediaries take a large risk by ordering and storing goods before they obtain a sales contract, usually buying in bulk and selling at retail; they also agree on distribution costs and the profit between the purchase and sales price, usually up to 5%.
(middleman)

interest sensitive assets
bank assets, especially loans, whose value is affected by changes in interest rates, either due to maturity or due to revaluation in accordance with existing interest rate indices; asset value adjustments are set based on fluctuations in cost of funds indices or interest rates and *prime banks,* such as *treasury bills,* interest rate banks, such as variable rate consumer loans.
(interest sensitive assets)

international development association
an international financial institution managed by the World Bank with the aim of assisting the governments of less developed member *countries* to finance development by providing concessional loans.
(international development association; IDA, world bank group)

insurance
an agreement between an insurer and an insured, which obliges the insured to pay a premium to provide compensation for the risk of loss, damage, death, or loss of expected profits, which may be suffered due to an unforeseen event.
(insurance)

internal audit
audits conducted by internal auditors to ensure that there is no manipulation, the duties and responsibilities of the management and commissioners have been carried out properly.
(internal audit)

import-export bank
a bank whose main activity is to provide credit to companies that conduct export-import transactions.
(export-import bank)

independent bank
a commercial bank owned by the local community, absorbing funds from the community where the bank operates and lending them to the local community; an independent bank not affiliated with a *muttibank holding company,* also known as a community bank.
(independent bank)

Industrial bank
a bank established to provide financing to employees or workers; the bank has a source of funds and savings from employees or workers; most industrial banks today merge into *commercial* banks.
(industrial bank)

investment bank
a bank whose main activity to raise and channel long-term funds needed by companies by buying, selling, and guaranteeing securities issued by companies; until now this type of bank has not existed in Indonesia
(investment banking).

initiating bank
the bank acting as the initiator of the money transfer
(originator's bank)

Islamic bank
a bank that uses banking systems and operations based on Islamic sharia principles, namely following business procedures and business agreements guided by the Qur'an and Hadith, and following business procedures and business agreements that are not prohibited by the Qur'an and Hadith.
(Islamic banking)

investment banker
a company that acts as an agent or insurer and acts as an intermediary between issuers of securities and the investing public; bankers, as managers or members of an investment banking group, may purchase securities directly from issuers and sell them to dealers and investors
(investment bankers).

interbank credit limits
limit the amount of payment to a certain level agreed in the interbank agreement of clearing participants; the purpose is to limit *intraday* credit risk when payments to other clearing members are approved, while additional funds for the execution of such transfers have not yet been received from other banks; the bank faces the risk another bank, for some reason, cannot fulfill its obligations to the other banks to which it relates.
(billateral credit limit)

import duties
tax levied on goods entering the country
(import duty)

form - **inventory formation**
the formation or supply of goods or raw materials as a reserve to deal with emergencies, for example storing food supplies in times of war
(stockpiling)

indirect labor costs
labor wages that cannot be calculated directly to the cost of a product because they do not change with the amount of production.
(indirect labor costs)

indirect costs
company costs that are not directly related to the production or sale of goods or services
(indirect overhead)

incentive bonus
monetary gifts to employees, usually given at the end of the year based on employee performance.
(incen tive bonus)

international reserves
an international means of payment that can be accepted at any central bank, mainly in the form of gold, certain currencies (such as the dollar), and an instrument called *special drawing rights (SDR)* at the *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*.
(international reserves)

internal check
cheques that are only issued and drawn by the issuing bank itself, used to meet internal expenses up to a certain amount in accordance with the authority of the official entitled to sign the cheque; this kind of cheque drawdown system is not commonly practiced in banking in Indonesia because internal expenses are made using internal documents, such as cash bon and warrant to pay.
(official checks; cashier checks)

idle funds
certain customer funds in the bank that are not withdrawn within a relatively safe period of time which is a permanent source of funds for banks in the context of lending.
(core deposits)

International Monetary Fund
a financial institution established by an economic conference at Bretton Woods in 1944, to promote international monetary cooperation and to maintain and improve the balance of international payments among its members
(International Monetary Fund/IMF).

can - **income (1)**
all receipts, both cash and non-cash, resulting from the sale of goods or services within a certain period of time.
(income; revenue)

can - **income (2)**
receipt of funds as a result of an investment
(return)

may - **interest income**
interest income received for lending money to others
(interest earned)

can - **investment income**
receipts in the form of interest or dividends expressed as a percent of the investment return.
(yield)

can - **income per capita**
national income divided by population
(income per capita)

interbank deposits
deposits of a bank with another overseas bank, usually a correspondent bank; each bank maintains an interbank *due to account* on behalf of the other bank; also called deposits; the onshore bank's account with the overseas correspondent bank is called a *nostro* account and the offshore correspondent bank's account with the onshore bank is called a *vostro* account.
(in bank deposits)

individual income distribution
fair sharing or distribution of income and individuals or households
(personoel distribution of income)

interim dividend
dividends are declared and paid before the company's annual earnings are determined; typically, payments are made periodically (quarterly) during year; many companies try to remain consistent, planning quarterly dividends that they believe they can afford, and reserving changes until the fiscal year results are known.
(interim dividend)

immediate execution
execution under agreements made without a court decision
(parate execu tie)

issuer
a company that raises funds through the capital market, either by issuing shares or bonds and selling them to the public; a company that lists its shares and trades on the stock exchange is also called an issuer.
(emitten)

invoices
a written statement from the seller to the buyer regarding the goods sold, the quantity, quality, and price which can be used as a guide by the buyer to examine the goods he buys
(invoice).

individual rights
rights that give individuals the power to sue or collect certain parties for their rights, such as receivable rights and lease rights.
(persoonlijk recht)

immovable property
property in the form of land and other immovable property owned by the company
(real property)

result - **income**
income generated by individuals or entities in connection with business activities or work
(earnings)

income - net income
the company's income earned, both from the main business and outside the main business during a period minus the amount of taxes payable in the same period
(net income after taxes).

income - regular income
revenue whose amount is not affected by changes in the price level as stipulated in contracts, regulations, etc.
(fixed income)

income - fixed income investments
fixed income earned from investments in securities
(fixed-income investment)

insurance interest relationship
The relationship between the person or thing insured from the party insured in the policy; for example, an is tri has an interest in the life of her husband because financially disadvantaged in the event of her husband's death; therefore, the wife is entitled to receive the sum insured in the event of her husband's death, while the policy is still in force.
(insurable interest)

International Finance Corporation
an international financial institution, established as an affiliate of the World Bank with the aim of assisting the development of underdeveloped member countries through lending and/or investment in the private sector.
(International finance Corporation - IfC)

ikatjanji
an engagement or contract in the form of a promise that cannot be canceled unilaterally and must be implemented if the mutually agreed conditions are met; common types of financial commitments are loan facilities received, credit facilities granted, repurchase obligations of assets sold on a repo basis, *irrevocable* L/Cs, acceptance of import bills on the basis of term L/Cs, cash *(spot)* foreign exchange transactions, and *forward* foreign exchange transactions; *sin.* commitment.
(commitment.)

import
the importation of goods or services from abroad or customs area for circulation in the country or free traffic area; services received from abroad, such as insurance, transportation, foreign personnel are also considered as imports.
(import)

importer
person or entity carrying out import activities
(importer)

index
general: a number to express the level of prices, trading volume, etc. over a certain period of time in comparison to a value, expressed as 100 for a certain base period;
banking: the interest rate used as the basis for setting variable lending rates, often called the cost of funds index;
economics: a statistical measure of changes in interest rates in an economy, e.g., an index of leading **economic** indicators that tends to be an indicator of changes in the business cycle; **securities:** an indicator of money market performance, e.g., the Standard & Poor's 500 index.
(index)

inden
the buyer's request to the importer to enter the goods on specific price terms and delivery dates
(indent)

INDRA
an entity that functions as an intermediary for the settlement of foreign debt of the national private sector by providing the required foreign exchange based on the exchange rate set by INDRA; this makes it easier for the national private sector to pay its overdue obligations.
(Indonesian Debt Restructuring Agency/INDRA)

Industry
economic activity that produces goods or services
(industry)

start-up industry
industries that are still in the growth stage and cannot compete with large industries so that they still need protection from the government
(infant industry)

inflation
a state of the economy characterized by rapid price increases that result in a decline in purchasing power; often followed by a decline in savings and/or investment due to increased public consumption and little long-term savings; according to modern economics, there are two types of inflation that are distinct from each other, namely cost-push *inflation* and *demand-pull* inflation; in the case of cost-push inflation, rising wages force industries to raise prices to cover wage costs in new contracts resulting in a cyclical pattern of higher wages and prices called the wage price *spiral*; in the case of demand-pull inflation, high demand for credit stimulates gross national product growth which in turn pulls prices further upward; some economists believe that demand driven inflation can be controlled through a combination of Central Bank policy and Treasury policy, e.g. tight money policy by the Central Bank and expenditure control by the Government; cost driven inflation is thought to be better controlled through an increase in the growth rate of the economy than through monetary or fiscal policy.
(inflation)

incaso
the collection of checks, drafts, and other debt securities from the issuer of the securities and receiving payment from the *paying* bank This term includes checks, drafts, notes, bonds, and other debt securities.
(collection)

incoming inkaso
incaso received by the bank from other banks or persons
(incoming collection/out ward collection)

incentive
a gift, usually in the form of money to workers to increase their enthusiasm for work (beyond normal activities) so as to achieve greater results; generally given to those who are able to sell goods/services more than a predetermined target *(incentive*).

insolvency
the inability of a person or entity to pay debts on time or circumstances that show the amount of liabilities exceeds assets.
(insolvency)

inspection
in-depth examination of a problem on matters that are specific and considered important to achieve the success of the organization's efforts based on predetermined provisions.
(inspection)

credit instruments
a written guarantee agreement that may contain an undertaking to pay or an order to pay as evidence of a loan; credit instruments that constitute an undertaking to pay, among others, are promissory notes and acceptance letters; credit instruments that constitute an order to pay, among others, are checks, drafts and L/Cs.
(credit instrument)

investment
capital investment, usually in the long term, for the acquisition of fixed assets or the purchase of shares and other securities for profit.
(investment)

investment banking
the field of business in which banks can participate in forming new capital for new or established businesses for government agencies, both central and regional; in Indonesia such activities are not yet permitted, only temporary equity participation in the context of credit rescue, and equity participation in financial institutions.
(banking investment)

implementation guarantee
a guarantee given by one party to another party to protect the second party if the other party does not fulfill its obligations to the second party in accordance with the terms of the contract.
(performance bond)

return - **interest return**
refund of interest to debtors who pay before the due date
(refundable interest)

familiarity **- introduction to magnetic symbols**
the magnetic ability of the machine to read the check, including the amount, account number, bank number, and serial number of the check
(magnetic ink character recognition - MIRC')

control - **internal control**
A method, procedure, or system designed by a company to increase efficiency, safeguard assets, maintain accurate records, enforce , and improve employee compliance with company policies.
(internal control)

insurance clause
a condition that can be agreed upon in a mortgage deed stating that the creditor will receive insurance money from the insurance company issuing the insurance policy on an insured collateral item
(assurantiebe ding)

installment credit
Credit in which principal and interest payments are made periodically in the same number of over a certain period of time.
(installment credit)

interbank credit
credit extended from one bank to another.
(interbank loon)

inventory guaranteed credit
loans granted against goods stored in warehouses
(field warehousing loon)

internal credit
a loan made by a community to a community within a country where the principal and interest payments are made in the same currency within the country
(internal loan).

investment credit
Medium and long-term loans granted to finance new projects or expansion projects of a company.
(investment loan)

installment-free credit
Credit where repayment of the principal is not staggered in the loan agreement.
(non-istallment credit)

interim financial statements
interim financial statements for the benefit of the public users of bank services and other related parties, covering monthly or quarterly periods which are an integral part of the annual financial statements; interim financial statements must be prepared based on the same accounting principles as the annual financial statements which at least consist of balance sheets, profit and loss calculations, statements of pledges/commitments and contingencies; if there is a change in accounting principles, reporting in the interim period must be based on the accounting principles used in preparing the latest financial statements.
(interim statement)

income statement
an overview that contains details of the income and expenses of a business entity in a certain period that illustrates loss or profit.
(profit and loss statement)

investment banking institutions
institutions or entities that trade securities by buying in bulk and reselling them to investors; the activities of these institutions are to finance long-term capital or credit needs, while banks finance short-term funding needs.
(investment banking house)

intermediary institutions
a financial institution that mediates between parties with excess funds and parties who need funds.
(intermediary)

impairment method
a method of determining the write-off of *fixed assets* that assumes that write-offs should be made by reducing the amount each year so that the write-off expense in the first year will be greater than in subsequent years (associated with economic life).
(reducitig charge method)

issued capital
the part of the authorized capital of a limited liability company stated in the articles of association that is the obligation of its shareholders and has been agreed to be paid up.
(issued capital; subscribed)

value - **independent appraiser**
appraisal companies that are not related to banks and debtors to carry out appraisal activities based on the Indonesian Appraisal Code of Ethics and other provisions stipulated by the Indonesian Appraisal Council, have a business license from the authorized agency
(independent appraiser)

intrinsic value
monetary: the original value attached to the physical item, such as the value of gold in gold coins;
option trading: the difference between the value of an option at exercise *(strike price)* and the market value of *underlying* transaction e.g. in a call option, if the exercise price is $53 for the purchase of a stock whose market value is $55, the value of option is $2; thus, in a put option, if the exercise price is $55 and the market value of the underlying stock is $53, the *intrinsic* value of *the* option is $2; neither *at tile money (*break even) nor *out of money* options have intrinsic value; *sin. intrinsic* value.

identity number (NID)
a secret number assigned to a cardholder (credit card, ATM card, debit card, etc.) whose code number may be assigned by the bank or finance company or determined by the cardholder; this number is used for various transactions, such as cash withdrawals, transfers, deposits, or to obtain information; it is intended to prevent

unauthorized use of the card when accessing financial service terminals.
(personal identification number/PIN)

interest bonds
bonds issued by certain companies or organizations due to a shortage of cash to pay interest on other bonds that have been previously issued
(interest bond)

income bonds
bonds on which interest is paid if the company makes a profit; interest is usually paid ahead of dividends to shareholders.
(income bond)

irredeemable bonds
bonds that cannot be repaid at ; at maturity the bond issuer may extend the term with or without other conditions.
(noncallable bond)

interest deferred bonds
Bonds whose interest rates gradually increase to a certain level or whose interest payments are postponed until the company's ability to do so permits.
(deferred bond)

Indirect tax
a tax levied on evidence, acts, or events; this tax is levied without an assessment.
(indirect tax)

installer - mortgagor
a person who places a mortgage on his/her fixed assets as security for a loan received from a bank.
(mortgagor)

Indonesian banking accounting guidelines (PAPI)
guidelines for the implementation of accounting treatment and presentation of bank financial statements

important **- importance remains**
claim, right or interest in something, either now or in the future
(vested interest)

interbank loans
A loan provided by a bank to another bank that occurs because the borrowing bank lacks liquidity, while the lending bank has excess liquidity.
(interbonk borrowing)

income tax
tax imposed on the tax subject on the income received or earned in the tax year.
(income tax)

installment personal loan
Individual loans whose installment payments are made regularly, both in amount and time.
(personal instalment loan)

indirect loans
1 the forwarding of a loan received by an institution from a creditor to a bank for re-lending to its customers for the financing of a project; often also called a *two-step loan;* **2** the transfer of collection rights by way of purchase by a bank of a loan agreement between the original lender and its customer or customers; **3** a loan granted indirectly through another institution as an intermediary.
(indirect loan)

insurance policy
a written contract between the insured and the insurer regarding the transfer of risk that contains certain conditions, such as the amount of coverage, type of risk, and period of time.
(insurance policy,)

investment portfolio
a number of securities owned by an individual or company as a way of investing capital
(in vestment portfolio)

Investment: the condition of an investor in a particular security or market; if the investor in a *long position*it means that the investor is buying more securities than selling them; conversely, in a *short* position, the investor is selling more than buying.
(position)

insurance premium
the cost of coverage paid in a lump sum or periodically by the insured to the insurer under a policy.
(insi.srance premium)

interlocutory ruling
judicial decisions that can be executed first, despite requests for appeal or cassation
(uitvoerbaar bij voorraad)

import duty refund
the refund of import duties on certain goods imported for re-export or for use as raw materials or auxiliary materials in the production of exported goods.
(customs drawback)

interest rate risk
risk of impairment of interest income (e.g. interest on bank loans) due to changes in market interest rates
(interest rate risk)

inactive shares
stocks that are rarely traded; they are illiquid so investors tend not to be interested in them.
(inactive stock)

available - **inventory of goods**
company financing: the value of raw materials, work-in-process and finished goods, operational equipment owned by a company;
personal financing: a list of all assets owned by a person and their value based on cost, market value, or both; such an inventory is usually required for property insurance purposes and is a requirement for a loan application; *sin*. **Securities** inventory: the net

long (short) or short *(long)* position of a dealer, as well as securities purchased and held by a dealer for future sale.
(inventory)

insurance certificate
a statement that an insurance policy has been issued showing the amount and type of goods insured in detail; the policy can be used as evidence to reinsure to the insurer.
(certificate of insurance)

inspection certificate
a certificate stating that the condition of the goods to be shipped is in good condition before the goods are transported / shipped
(certificate of inspection)

in accordance with the advice
the words "in accordance with the advice" on the face of the draft, indicating that the drawing of the draft was preceded by and in accordance with the notice.
(as per advice)

interest cost structure
a fee charged by a bank to its customers for the use of bank funds; this fee is usually set as a percentage per year.
(rate structure)

interest rate
a fee expressed as a certain percentage in order to borrow money for a certain period of time; represents the cost of bank credit to customers.
(interest rate)

interbank market rates
the reference used by banks in setting interest rates on loans and/or other banking transactions; usually the reference is the average interest rate of certain banks; internationally usually refers to LIBOR or SIBOR interest rates; in Indonesia refers to JIBOR.
(interbank market offered rate/IBOR)

interest rate equivalent
an interest rate per day, per week, per month, or per year for a number of loans or investments over a specified period of time that if calculated for a specified period would give the same interest yield.
(equivalent rate)

invoice letter
a documented letter of credit to the debtor that contains a warning to pay the debt
(dunning letter/dun)

interest rate cross swap
the exchange of a liability denominated in one currency with a fixed interest rate for a liability denominated in another currency with a floating interest rate.
(crass currency interest rate swap)

interest rate swaps
an exchange of interest payment obligations of a different nature between two parties, based on a certain agreed amount of money.
(interest rate swap)

implied prohibition condition
terms of prohibition that are not in writing but are considered by all parties to be reasonable and known to be part of the policy.
(implied warranties)

illiquid
1 the state of a bank that is unable to meet its maturing obligations; **2** assets that are not easily sold cash, such as loans in a limited *secondary* market; however, such loans can be sold at a discount and nominal price; included in this definition are assets that are not counted towards the bank's capital, such as real estate acquired with an advance payment and *illiquid* securities.

responsibility - **insurer**
a party that has a formal license to conduct business activities related to taking over the risks of other parties based on a policy; for this coverage, the risk insurer receives a premium from the other party as the insured; usually, the insurer is an insurance company.
(insurers)

bargaining - **inelastic bidding**
the amount of supply that is less affected by price changes; *ant.* elastic supply
(inelastic supply)

information systems technology (TSI)
technology that is not limited to the use of computer facilities, but includes data processing, financial aspects, services since planning, standards and procedures, as well as organization and control of information systems.
(technology information system)

interest rate setting theory
The theory of determining lending rates based on the demand and supply of funds available for credit as part of all funds.
(loanable funds theory of interest)

insured
a party who transfers risk to another party based on a policy by paying a premium.
(insured; insuree)

investigation team
a team that conducts investigations into allegations of bank irregularities found from the results of bank supervision and examination, including violations of the provisions of the maximum lending limit, net foreign exchange position, or other misconduct in the banking sector.
(investigation team)

inflation rate
the rate of change in prices; the two main indications in the calculation of the rate of change in inflation are the consumer price index and the producer price index which follow changes in prices paid by consumers and producers; *sin.* the inflation rate
(inflation rate)

internal rate of return (IRR)
the interest rate at which the net value of the investment equals zero; a measure to select the few projects that are expected to provide the highest rate of return.
(internal rate of return)

import gold point
the lowest limit of the exchange rate between two countries using the gold standard monetary system; at the highest rate it is more profitable to make payments by importing gold.
(gold import point)

down - **impairment**
reevaluate the book value of assets (securities, loans or other assets) when the market price is lower than the book value of the assets; marketable securities should be adjusted to the prevailing market price on a daily basis.
(write down)

decrease - **impairment of the underlying value**
reduce the quality, purity or content of metals and coinage
(debase)

idle money
money that has not been used, such as cash stored in chests or excess liquid instruments in a bank.
(barren money: idle)

business - **individual financial services company**
an individual company engaged in financial services that lends a relatively small amount of money to a person to fulfill the borrower's personal needs at a high interest rate.
(personal finance company)

business - **individual company**
entity. a business owned and operated entirely by one person; the owner of the business has full rights to profits and is fully responsible for the company's debts up to his personal assets; in Indonesia known as a company in the form of a firm or CV.
(proprietorship)

Internal debt
government or private obligations to other parties within the country
(internal debt)

mandatory - **interest sensitive liabilities**
setting interest rates on a floating basis, the value of which is influenced by changes in market interest rates for short-term investment instruments.
(interest sensitive liabilities)

implementing personnel
workers who use physical labor in performing their work; usually, the nature of manual labor work does not require special skills.
(blue-collar worker)

J

joining fee
costs incurred to produce two or more different products so that there will be several kinds of products from the same production process using the same raw materials.
(joint cost)

JIBOR
the average interest rate of interbank loans which is determined based on interest rates offered by several leading banks in Jakarta that can be used as an indication of transactions in the money market.
(Jakarta Interbank Offerred Rate)

joint-stamped credit cards
Visa or *Master Credit Cards* jointly sponsored by a bank and a retailer, such as a department store; jointly stamped cards can be issued at a lower cost than regular retail private label cards, and provide the issuing bank with an entry point to new customers.
(co-branded credit cartl)

joint cooperatives
a cooperative that is established and consists of at least five primary cooperatives that have been established as legal entities.

journal sheet
bookkeeping form with specific columns to record all transactions in one day
(journal sheet; proof)

value **- job appraisal**
systematic analysis of various measures to classify various jobs and their ratio values so as to obtain the right personnel, rank system, and appropriate wages.
(job evaluation)

joint account
a bank account jointly owned by two or more persons; such joint account may be established with the provision that, among other things, the issuance of checks or withdrawal of funds must be signed by the account holders jointly, or each account holder may act individually in accordance with the provisions that have been made in at the time of opening the account.
(joint account)

juridical risk
the risk that occurs because the bank does not pay attention to the juridical or legal aspects of the agreement or engagement it makes.
(legal risk)

job rotation
the movement of workers from one job to another in one work unit in a company; job rotation is one of the human resource development systems
(job rotation).

sero - a **joint stock company**
a firm in which one or more members do not participate in the management and are not entitled to act for and on behalf of the firm and bind the firm with third parties and whose liability is limited to the amount of money they have put into the firm.
(commanditaire vennoo tschap)

joint responsibility
the responsibility of the debtors either jointly, individually, or specifically one of them to bear the payment of the entire debt; the payment of one debtor results in the other debtors being relieved of the obligation to pay the debt.
(joint and several liability)

break down - **job description**
a breakdown of tasks to be performed in a job
(job description)

K

khazanah
a strong room where money and letters or valuables are stored so that they are safe from various dangers, such as fire, water, theft, etc.
(vault; strong room)

kip
Mongolian currency
(kip)

krona
the basic unit of value of money of Denmark and some other countries, such as Sweden and Norway
(krone; krona)

kuasisewa
Lease of property other than land, for example, purchase lease of machinery for an industrial company financed by a financial institution, the amount of payment for the leased item is higher if the supply of the item is limited.
(quasi-rent)

kwacha
Zambia's basic unit of money value
(kwacha)

kyat
basic unit of Mianmar currency value
(kyot/ky)

taklikuid - **ketaklikuidan**
financial: a company that does not have sufficient funds to meet its maturing obligations;
Investment: assets that cannot be immediately liquidated, such as stocks, bonds, or commodities that are not actively traded and would be difficult to sell at once without suffering a loss.
(illiquidity)

L

event - **lawyer**
a legal professional or a person who is authorized by law by another person to conduct business transactions; in addition, it can also represent others in litigating in court
(attorney).

limited account
accounts with limited withdrawal rights, such as blocked accounts
(restrictive assets)

legal tender
means of payment in the form of money that is officially issued by the government as legal tender
(legal tender)

liquid tools
represents cash and other assets that can be cashed immediately so that business operations, including inventory of merchandise, prepaid expenses and assets that can be cashed within 1 year.
(liquid assets)

liquidity analysis
analysis of financial statements to determine the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations.
(liquidity analysis)

labor analysis
An analysis to obtain a description of the work to be performed, its responsibilities, nature, timing, and so on to determine the qualifications that a worker must possess in order to perform the task efficiently.
(job analysis)

lift value
an increase in the value of securities based on market forces of supply and demand; a broker may increase the price of stocks or bonds if there is an increase in demand for the securities.
(marking up rates)

labor force
all people who have reached a certain age and have the ability to work, both those who are already working and those who are looking for work.
(labor force)

watch out - **layered surveillance**
one way of internal security by establishing procedures for obtaining approval through certain stages involving the approval of two or more people (specifically authorized) in order to minimize the possibility of fraud or fraud
(dual control).

legal entity
a body or organization that is treated by the law as a person, i.e. holds rights and bears obligations.
(legal entity)

plow - **labor piracy**
withdrawal of labor and other companies by providing higher wages or a better working environment
(labor piracy)

letter of credit payer bank
a bank designated by the opening bank of a documentary letter of credit as the interested party of the draft submitted.
(paying bank)

low quality goods
a particular good whose consumption increases when the consumer's income decreases and whose consumption decreases when the consumer's income increases.
(inferior goods)

lower limit
the minimum interest rate that can be applied to a floating or variable rate loan; the lower limit is often linked to the upper limit; the lower limit protects the creditor from a drastic fall in the interest rate, while the upper limit guarantees the borrower that the cost of

borrowing will not rise massively; the continuous use of lower and upper limits is called a *collar*.
(floor)

load
fees charged for services performed by the bank on the customer's account; such charges may be made on a quarterly or semesterly basis in accordance with the bank's agreement with the customer;. such charges consist of provisions and/or fees on the amount of overdrafts made by the customer.
(charges)

free - **land acquisition**
revocation of rights to land and objects on it by the government to be used as a means of public interest; the implementation of the revocation of rights is accompanied by the provision of compensation to the person or party who has the right to land and objects before, in a manner regulated by law.
(onteigening)

beri - **lender**
a person or party who gives a loan or receivable to another party based on a legal bond and has the right to receive or obtain repayment from the party who has owed him, including interest, when the loan is due.
(obligee)

cost **- initial financing**
funds used to start a business or to purchase assets; if the financing is done through Venture capital, the financing is used as an element of capital, while the financing from the bank is used as working capital.
(start-up financing)

loading fee worth paying
a statement stamped on the bill of lading that the charge is payable.
(freight payable)

labor cost
the amount of wages and salaries paid to workers
(labor cost)

ledger
a collection of estimates used by companies/banks to record their transactions; this *ledger* will be adjusted to the number of estimates that arise based on the transactions carried out so that it contains the number of debit or credit mutations
(ledger).

liquidity reserves
a certain percentage of third party funds that must be deposited in the form of current accounts with Bank Indonesia
(reservable deposits)

legal loopholes
loopholes contained in provisions or regulations whose contents are still not fully able to anticipate all possible actions to avoid the intent of the provisions without violating the material provisions.
(loopholes)

list of despicable people (DOT)
a list of people who meet the criteria for disgraceful behavior in the banking sector set by Bank Indonesia and are prohibited from becoming shareholders and / or bank management.
(da tar of the despicable)

liens
The creditor's right to certain assets as collateral for his debt; for example, a house that is tied with a mortgage, if not paid on time, the pledged house can be executed to pay off the debt.
(lien)

loan guarantee
loans secured by personal wealth
(collateral loan)

limited credit
periodic installment payments in the form of principal and interest may not exceed the predetermined period; borrowers cannot increase their credit limit even if repayment is made earlier than agreed.
(closed-end credit)

laping
a crime committed by bank officers to cover cash shortages by delaying the accounting of customer deposits or booking the amount into another customer's account.
(hipping)

lek
Albanian currency unit
(lek)

lempira
currency unit of Honduras
(lempira)

LIBOR
the interest rate at which major banks in London are willing to lend *eurodollars* to each other LIBOR is used to determine the average rate of interbank lending in London and is set based on the rates offered by the 16 member banks of the *British Bankers Association; the* LIBOR rate is generally used as a guideline for lending large amounts of eurodollars to countries and companies with poor creditworthiness.
(London interbank offered rate)

Liquid
1 the position of assets that have enough cash or assets that are easily liquidated into cash to meet spending needs; **2 the** position of assets that can be quickly converted into cash without significant losses
(liquid)

liquidation
the dissolution of the company as well as the administration by selling the company's assets, collecting receivables, paying off debts, and settling the remaining assets or debts among the owners.
(liquidation)

liquidator
person or body authorized to settle all matters relating to the dissolution of the company.
(liquidator)

liquidity
the ability to fulfill all obligations that must be paid off immediately in short time; a company is said to be liquid if it has a means of payment in the form of current assets that are greater than all its obligations.
(liquidity)

line of credit
a sum of money provided by a bank to a specific borrower, usually for a period of one year; the line of credit is generally only a moral bond and is not based on a contract of engagement.
(credit line)

loan sharks
a person or entity whose business is to lend funds to other persons or entities by charging very high interest; this lending is usually done by taking advantage of the weakness or life difficulties of the borrower; a loan shark often threatens and even does not hesitate to take the borrower's belongings if there is a delay in payment.
(loan shark)

lira
Italian and Turkish currency units
(lira)

license
permission from the government or other bodies to carry out certain actions in carrying out business
(license)

litas
currency unit of Lithuania
(litas)

lumsum
amount of money paid in one lump sum, not in installments
(lumpsum)

paid off- **lump sum credit repayment**
Loans where the principal and interest are repaid in one lump sum at maturity; because the debtor has no source of funds to repay the loan, an adjustment is made to the interest rate, disbursement of the debtor's assets, or sale of the collateral controlled; this method of credit repayment is still better than the provision of *evergreen* loan facilities.
(bullet loan)

local currency
in international trade, this means the currency of the local country with which the is dealing.
(local currency)

labor mobility
ease of job transfer, either to the same level or to a higher or lower level or to a different type of job
(labor mobility)

loan capital
Debt backed by instruments or notes that have capital-like properties and have characteristics:
1. not guaranteed by the bank concerned, equated to fully paid-up capital,
2. cannot be repaid or withdrawn at the owner's initiative without the approval of Bank Indonesia,
3. have the same position as capital in the event that the amount of bank losses exceeds retained earnings and reserves included in core capital even though the bank has not been liquidated, and
4. Interest payments can be deferred if the bank is in a loss or its profits do not support paying the interest;

the definition of borrowed capital includes capital reserves derived from deposits
effective capital by the owner that has not been supported by sufficient authorized capital, and does not include capital market *debt instruments* and all derivatives; for banks incorporated as cooperatives, the definition of loan capital is in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Law No. 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives; formerly called *quasi-capital*
(loan capital; previously quasi-capitol).

liquidation value
1 the value of the proceeds of sale of some or all of the property of a company if the property is sold or if the company is liquidated; **2** the amount agreed to be paid for each preference share on the liquidation of the company
(liquidating value)

liquidity ratio
a ratio that measures the ability of a bank, company, or borrower to meet its short-term liabilities as they come due; this ratio is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities.
(liquidity ratio)

liability bonds
A type of mortgage bond with a face value greater than the value of the property it secures; in a liability bond there is compensation to the lender for the value that exceeds the value of the mortgage
(bond obligation)

listed bonds
a bond whose owner's name appears on the bond and is registered with the issuer and can only be transferred to a new owner if endorsed by the registered or authorized owner; a bond that is registered for principal only (not for interest) is called a registered coupon bond; unregistered bonds are called bearer bonds; *coupon bonds* are bonds issued with a coupon amount that will be invoiced to the issuer or paying agent when payment of interest or principal

is due; bearer bonds are tradable instruments and legally do not require endorsement.
(registered bond)

loan fees
a fee charged to the borrower for obtaining a loan, which may be charged at the time of the agreement or as funds received in advance at a certain stage, for example in construction finance; there are several forms of loan fees, namely annual fees for maintaining credit limits, agreement fees for keeping unused loan reserves or credit limits, and usage fees for the amount of credit actually obtained from the approved credit limit.
(loon fee)

line organization
organization with complete delegation of authority to the head of the work unit below; the head of the work unit is directly responsible to the superior in accordance with the hierarchy.
(line organization)

loan
a sum of funds provided by a bank to a customer with interest, which must be repaid at the agreed time or in installments.
(loan)

evergreen loan
evergreen loan

loan cash flow
short-term loans without collateral binding whose repayment can only be made after obtaining proceeds from the sale of assets; for example, loans to meet *cash flow* needs whose repayment can only be made after selling certain assets, such as shares and office buildings.
(cash flow loan)

loan upon request
non-commercial type of loan, but the borrower must repay the loan immediately when the lending bank requests repayment.
(demand loan)

loss **- loss**
the amount of expenditure that is more besan than the income received; in insurance it can also be interpreted as the amount of payment that must be given by the insurer to the insured for the occurrence of the insured thing.
(loss)

liquidity risk
the risk that the bank does not have enough cash or short-term assets that can be cashed immediately to meet the demands of depositors or debtors; this risk occurs as a result of failure to manage between sources of funds and investment of funds *(mismatch)* or lack of liquidity / funds *(shortage)* which results in the bank being unable to meet its financial obligations at the specified time.
(liquidity risk)

leading stocks
shares of a company that sells best on the stock exchange and is of high value; usually, the company has a good reputation characterized by high profit growth rates, smooth dividend payments, has good quality management, products, and services; in the past, the term *blue chips* was used in gambling; the highest-value *chips* or coins are usually colored blue.
(blue chips)

difference **- labor disputes**
disputes between laborers and employers over terms of employment, such as wages, dismissal, and termination.
(labor dispute)

sero **- limited liability company**
a company in the form of a legal entity, established with capital divided into shares, fulfilling the requirements set forth in the Limited Liability Company Law and its implementing regulations; the liability of shareholders is limited to the nominal amount of shares owned.
(limited company)

lease purchase
a lease agreement, usually concerning land, buildings or capital equipment for a specified period of time with periodic rental payments, including landlord obligations such as taxes, depreciation and insurance; at the end of the lease term, , the lessee is given the option to either continue the lease term or purchase the leased item.
(lease)

listed securities
securities whose owners are registered with the stock exchange and Bappepam; as with registered bonds, the face value of the bond and its interest, if recorded as interest, will be paid to the registered owner of the securities; conversely, if the coupon is sold, the coupon holder must submit it to the issuer for payment.
(registered security)

letter of credit documented documented documented green clause
a documentary letter of credit with a clause allowing the customer to receive an advance for the purpose of purchasing or producing his goods; the advance will then be taken into account with the results of the negotiation of the export note
(green clause L/C)

limited document letter of credit
a documentary letter of credit that restricts the exporter's right to negotiate shipping documents with a specific bank named by the *issuing bank*.
(restrictedL/C)

letter of order
transactions that use means in the form of tradable securities that contain the name of the recipient, with or without stating the clause "to order", but remain transferable by way of endorsement
(order paper)

lease restriction terms
conditions that can be imposed in the mortgage deed that limit the debtor's freedom to rent out the collateral
(huurbeding)

of course - **lowest price determination**
the method of valuing inventories applied in financial accounting; conservative, i.e. by setting the lowest price option between cost and market price.
(cost or market whichever is lower)

long-term debt
Debt or obligation of the company with a repayment period of more than one year.
(long term debt)

legal debt
debts that can be recovered through legal claims
(legal debt)

long-term notes
bills of exchange with a minimum maturity of thirty days; typically, these long-term bills of exchange are drawn between sixty and ninety days after presentation; for trades requiring long shipping times, these bills of exchange are typically drawn between four and six months after presentation.
(long-dated paper)

M

mandate
Investment: an order to sell or buy a security to a broker; these orders can be divided into four basic categories, namely market orders, restricted orders, futures orders, and stop orders; instructions to execute a trade transaction to a broker or *dealer;* **negotiable instrument: a** request by the payee to the maker, as stated on a check.
(order)

marginal analysis
analysis of economic information by examining value-added results when one variable increases due to an increase in another variable.
(marginal analysis)

monetary assets
money or the right to receive money in a fixed or determinable amount without being linked to future prices of goods and services.
(monetary asset)

marine insurance
transportation insurance relating to ships and their cargoes; such insurance covers all risks due to hazards at sea on a particular voyage for a specified period of time, except those expressly stated not to be covered.
(marine insurance)

marketing audit
evaluation of a company's marketing operations to find ways to improve the effectiveness of marketing activities.
(marketing audit)

mixed bank
commercial bank established by one or more commercial banks, domiciled in Indonesia and established by Indonesian citizens and/or Indonesian legal entities wholly owned by Indonesian citizens with one or more banks, domiciled abroad
(joint venture bank)

merchant bank
1 a credit card processing bank that receives bank card receipts from retailers; the merchant issuing the receipt converts the receipt into a deposit by charging a processing fee called a merchant discount; if the transaction is submitted by a customer to another bank, the merchant bank that obtains information about the receipt, through the bank card information exchange system, collects the amount of the charge and the receipt minus the exchange fee. exchange from the card-issuing bank; **2** investment banks in Europe that joined as merchant banks
(merchant bank)

multijasa bank
a bank that provides various types of banking services to its customers, usually called a *depr,tment store* banking system; in Indonesia known as a commercial bank
(multiple banking).

market bank
Old-style rural banks (BPR) established before Pakto 27, 1988 with a business license from the Minister of Finance, their legal entity can be PT, MAI, PD, or cooperative.

multilateral development bank
an international financial institution charged with providing financial assistance and technical assistance to developing countries in order to promote their economic growth; it is financed with funds derived from donations by its members and from loans from international capital markets; its scope of operations may be worldwide (World Bank Group), region-specific (Development Bank of the Americas or Asian Development Bank) or institution-specific (Caribbean Development Bank or African Development Bank).
(multilateral development bank)

mutual savings bank
a savings bank organized under a state charter for the ownership and benefit of its depositors; typically, income is distributed to depositors after all expenses have been accounted for; today many

mutual savings banks have begun issuing stock and offering consumer services, such as credit cards and gino's, in addition to other commercial services such as commercial loans for real estate; mutual savings banks are prevalent in the US.

maximum credit limit
the maximum amount that the bank is willing to provide funds to customers within a certain time.
(line of credit)

maximum lending limit (LLL)
the maximum limit of funds permitted to be provided by a bank to a particular borrower or group of borrowers.
(legal leading limit)

pay - **minimum payment**
the lowest/minimum payment that a credit card holder can make to reduce the outstanding balance in accordance with the terms of the credit card holder agreement; generally, the credit card issuing bank requires a minimum payment of a certain percentage or amount and the outstanding balance.
(minimum payment)

cost - **mezzanine financing**
Mezzanine financing can be done in two ways, namely (a) in the context of capital restructuring: a type of financing in the context of capital restructuring which is usually done through mergers or acquisitions; mezzanine loans are usually in the form of subordinated loans with a maturity of more than five years and are made through the purchase of securities; (b) in the context of *going public,* second-stage or third-stage financing by Venture Capital companies shortly before the company goes ; Venture Capital companies choose the second or third stage. This financing is lower risk than *start-up financing* because it can expect early capital appreciation.
(mezzanine financing)

marginal cost
an increase or decrease in the total cost of an enterprise due to the addition or subtraction of one unit of output; determination of marginal cost is critical in determining quantities; typically, marginal cost decreases as production volume increases in accordance with economies of scale, including discounted material costs, trained labor, and more efficient use of machinery.
(marginal cost)

marginal cost of funds
the incremental cost or difference in cost arising from each additional dollar for a new loan assuming the cost of funds remains unchanged; in general accounting theory, the marginal cost of obtaining funds will decrease after reaching economies of scale; by In other words, marginal cost is inversely proportional to the authorized capital of the financial institution because larger banks, which have loan portfolios as well, can more easily enter the capital and money markets than smaller banks.
(marginal cost of funds)

wise - **monetary policy**
rules and regulations issued by monetary authorities to control the money supply, inflation, and to maintain a country's economic stability; this can be achieved by various means, such as changes in interest rates, open market operations as well as certain asset and deposit reserve amendment ratios.
(monetary policy)

may be canceled
something that can be canceled by a judge at the request of one of the parties because the agreement was not freely made or the maker of the agreement was incompetent.
(voidable)

mortgage interest
an estimate of the value, cost, or interest that must be considered for the use of capital (money or goods) even though cash payments have not been made, usually this estimate is made in the context of tax calculations.
(inputed interest)

more reserves
the excess of a bank's reserves over the required amount, the amount of which has been set by the central bank.
(excess reserves)

monetary reserve
the amount of gold or silver bullion held by central banks or banks as collateral for credit expansion, money supply, and balance of payments.
(mane tory reserves)

money reserves
see: bank reserves, gold reserves and reserves
(money reserve)

mandatory reserves
a certain amount as the lowest liquidity tool that must be controlled by banks according to central bank regulations
(legal reserve)

fast **- money velocity**
The rate at which money turns over in the economy; it is a way of measuring national income relative to purchasing behavior by describing the relationship between money, purchases of goods, and services; it is usually expressed as a ratio of gross national income to money available for purchase (money supply); an increase in velocity means that on average money is consumed in a short period of time, indicating a growing demand for money and a general expansion of the economy; a decrease means that usage is not so rapid and consumers prefer to save their money rather than spend it; high money turnover can also mean high consumer transactions.
(velocity of money)

creation - **market creator**
a person who takes over the risk of trading on an ongoing basis by acquiring traded securities and currencies and executing transactions at market prices; the margin required by the market maker is not so large as to keep the transaction executed at the agreed price; in stock and futures markets, the market maker obtains an operating license from a specific agency or from the market itself.
(markat maker)

match - **matching**
introduction or research of bonds and authorization of cash disbursements; research of the correctness and validity of accounting evidence
(vouching)

wash - **money laundering**
the receipt of large amounts of cash by banks or financial institutions from the public that are suspected of originating from illicit drug trafficking proceeds; if the money is kept in deposits or invested in other investments, after going through the process, as if the money is the result of legitimate transaction activities
(money laundering)

cheating - **merchant cheating**
fraudulent practices on credit card operations carried out by merchants in collaboration with other parties, for example, merchants cooperate with other people; a common form is called white plastic *fraud,* which is a scheme and merchants submit proof of sales to collectible banks by telephone and then share their income with the person who provides, the account number to be charged
(merchant fraud).

money order acceptance list
a register containing a record of the full details of all drafts accepted; in addition to containing details of draft acceptances, the draft acceptance book also contains data on the name of the authorizing

bank, a sample signature of the authorized party, and a list of documents
(acceptance register)

trade - **merchant (1)**
a person whose daily occupation is to buy and sell at his own risk for profit
(trader)

trade - **merchant (2)**
an individual or company that has a cooperative relationship with the bank that issued the credit card to accept the bank's credit card as a means of payment for goods and/or services sold by the company
(merchant).

can - **marginal revenue**
the additional revenue earned by an additional unit of sales; in the short run, under competitive conditions, it is the market price.
(marginal revenue)

more emissions
capital stock issued in excess of that authorized or stipulated by the articles of association or board of directors of the company;
(overissue)

management error
a situation in the management of sources of funds and their placement (ALMA) when assets generate profits and debts are paid out of balance; also known as a *mismatch book* as an example when an asset is mortgaged by an entity whose loans have different maturities; in the reality of the national banking system banks and depository institutions borrow in the short term and lend in the long term; *sin.* Mismanagement
(mismatch)

magnetized line
a line on a magnetic ribbon stamped on bank debit and credit cards that contains a code containing the cardholder's identifying information, such as the account number and expiration date of the

card that is useful for automated transactions; the standard for magnetic stripes in the bank card industry allows for three separate lanes for entering data, namely:
lane 1: developed by the international air transport association for air ticket automation
lane 2: developed by the American Bankers Association for financial transaction automation, and **lane 3:** developed by the management industry for financial transaction terminals with *off-line* systems (not connected to a *processor,* or host computer in order to authorize transactions*)*.
(magnetic stripe)

mortgages
pledge of immovable property and/or vessels of a certain size as well as goods determined by the government given by the debtor to the creditor as security for his debt; the pledge is evidenced by a deed of encumbrance (APHT)
(hypothecation).

marginal cost price
a method of determining the cost of production required for a product to break even or achieve a predetermined profit target.
(marginal cost pricing)

market price
Prices are formed based on supply and demand
(market price)

Mortgage
a debt instrument in which the lender grants a mortgage on the property and the borrower to the lender as security for obligation; in this case the borrower can still use or utilize the property; the mortgage on the property lapses after the obligation is paid in full.
(mortgage)

macroeconomics
a branch of economics that studies the economy as a whole, including gross domestic income, labor and unemployment, productivity, economic growth, government budgets and spending,

price levels, inflation, fiscal and monetary policy, balance of payments of exchange rates, international trade and capital flows, and others *(macroeconomics)*.

microeconomics
The study of the behavior of economic units, such as firms, industries, or households.
(microeconomics)

pledge - **mortgage barter agreement**
exchange of *mortgages* and their papers or through collateral backed by the same mortgage; mortgage lenders are mostly prudent institutions; exchanging *mortgages* to the *Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Fredie Mac)* obtains collateral guaranteed by *Fannie Mae* or *Fredie Mac* for the following improving asset quality, obtaining approved collateral for conditional repurchase agreements to keep the balance of asset prices from falling or for other purposes
(mortgage swap agreement)

manage - asset and liability management
how to manage assets and liabilities to generate maximum profit; for example, a bank that has funds must decide whether to invest its funds in loans or securities; the decision is based on several considerations, including interest rates, the ability to generate profits, the risks that may arise, and the ability to maintain liquidity.
(asset liability management)

multi-currency credit
credit which in practice involves several types of currency
(multicurrency loan)

magnetized inked identifying emblem
a machine used to electronically code a cheque/cheque draft so that the cheque/cheque draft can be read and processed electronically using a cheque sorting machine; this machine is required in electronic clearing processing
(magnetic ink character recognition/MICR).

monthly account statement
a bank's report to its customers containing a record of its transactions during the month and its financial position at the end of the month.
(monthly statement)

mixing metal
in the monetary sense is a mixed metal composition of several types of selected metals so as to produce the desired metal quality; for example, copper when mixed with nickel, will produce a type of composite metal that is hard and wear-resistant; these characteristics are needed to make togam money; *sin.* aloi
(alloy)

malafide
dishonest, untrustworthy and thus prone to misconduct, excluding unintentional misconduct
(malafide; bad faith)

management
the process of mobilizing human power, capital, and other equipment in an integrated manner to achieve a specific goal; the combination of policy, administration, and people who make the decisions and supervision needed to carry out the owner's objectives in achieving business stability and growth; policy formulation requires an analysis of all factors that will affect short- and long-term profits; administration.
policies are implemented by leaders, assisted by their staff and everyone who is authorized by their superiors, the size of management will differ between one person in a small organization when compared to a larger and more complex organization; the highest members of management are called senior managers, their job is to report to the owner of the company; in large companies, managers, directors, and sometimes other senior officials report to the board of directors consisting of representatives elected from shareholders; the application of the basics of the science of decision making is called *management science (management science)*.
(management)

management by objectives (MBS)
a system of management oversight in which managers and employees jointly set goals to be achieved over a period of time and meet periodically to evaluate progress toward the goals; with respect to management by objectives (MBS), difficulties often arise due to over adherence to the original plan and rigid and inflexible application of the system.
(management by objectives/4490)

manager
a person appointed by the owner of the company to manage the work unit or branch office of the company.
(manager)

marginal benefit
additional benefits due to additional units of production or services
(marginal utility)

manifest
list of ship's cargo required for customs inspection
(manifest)

margin
banking: the difference between the value of securities offered and the outstanding value of loans;
trade: the difference between the cost of production and the selling price; also called profit;
forex market: the difference between *spot* and *forwad* values known as premiums or discounts
(margin)

mark
basic unit of German currency value
(mark/DM)

memo
1. memorandum or warning letter;
2. statement letter in diplomatic relations

3. a form of communication that contains advice, direction, or illumination

(memorandum)

machine-read sort

a machine that separates checks received from bank tellers or other banks, sorts them into different categories, and prepares credit notes sent other banks, sorts, codes or ciphers checks, and distributes checks; checks that are bills to other banks are issued first and collected together in the form of credit notes for collection to other banks.

(reader; sorter)

market value method

the price of goods or securities indicated by market bidding, i.e., the price at which additional goods can be sold or purchased; at any given moment, the market value of certain goods and securities is determined by the last sale value; for inactive securities, i.e., there is no bidding at the time, the last bid price is used. in the case of unlisted securities, the market value is determined by the last sale or determined by an appraisal agency; the market value continuously fluctuates when news breaks and will change frequently throughout the day.

(market value method)

monopoly

the state of the market for certain goods whose supply is controlled by one or a group of sellers who control or determine the price level or quantity of goods or services

(monopoly).

monopsony

the state of the market for certain goods where only one or a group of buyers can determine the price level.

(monopsony)

moral hazaard

the tendency of bank owners and administrators to commit various irregularities and violations.

moratorium
postponement of the maturity of notes, debts, and other obligations decided by the government against creditors due to a financial crisis; postponement of an action or process.
(moratorium)

motive
a person's cause or reason that is the impetus for doing an activity.
(motive)

muhibah
the value of intangible assets, in the form of the ability to earn profits, such as good relationships, favorable locations; this value is included in determining the price of a company, which can only be taken into account when the company is sold.
(goodwill)

multi-expansion of deposits
credit granted by a bank to its customers to be used in business transactions and to be deposited with another bank; part of the credit may be used by the second bank as a statutory reserve and the remainder may be loaned for business purposes; the remainder may be deposited with a third bank.
(multiple expansion of bank deposits)

main customer
bank customers who have a large number of transactions, obedient in fulfilling their obligations to the bank as required.
(prime customer)

monetary system balance sheet
the consolidated *balance sheet* and the balance sheet of the monetary authority from the balance *sheets* of commercial banks after interbank transactions are excluded; this *balance sheet* reflects the bills and liabilities of monetary system to sectors outside the monetary system, such as the government, private, and foreign sectors
(the balance sheet of the monetary system).

maturity value
a sum of money to be paid at maturity in accordance with the terms of the agreement
(maturity value)

matched capital ratio
the ratio of adjusted capital to total assets; this ratio is used in the calculation of capital adequacy; the calculation of bank capital is carried out by taking into account the allowance for bad debts, allowance for losses/profits on securities minus loans classified as bad.
(adjusted capital ratio)

memorandum of information
insurance: a letter of approval in principle from an insurance company to a bank to cover credit insurance for loans that the bank will or has given to its debtors; **banking: a** certificate stating a situation based on a certain agreement; for example, in a credit agreement, the debtor's land certificate is controlled by a notary.
If the bank agrees, a *cover note* can be made.
about it
(cover note)

mortgage bonds
issuance of bonds secured by a mortgage on property owned by the issuer; this statement is contained in a notarial deed and delivered to bondholders
(mortgage bond)

market share (1)
part of the overall demand for a good that reflects the consumer group according to its characteristics, such as income level, age, gender, education, and social status.
(market segment)

market share (2)
the share of the market controlled by a company and its entire selling potential; usually expressed in percentages
(market share)

market
1 a public place for selling and buying goods; **2** the meeting of sellers and buyers of goods or services, not necessarily a physical place, e.g. money market
(market)

market - **marketing**
activities that accelerate the movement of goods and services from producer centers to consumer centers, i.e. everything related to advertising, distribution, trading, product plans,
promotion, publicity, research and development, sales, transportation, and storage of goods, and services
(marketing)

market down
a state of the market with a tendency for stock or bond prices to decline due to more selling transactions; a decline in stock prices, usually, is caused by an anticipated decline in economic activity, while in a decline in bond prices it is caused by interest rate activity *(bear market)*.

money market
the market for short-term transferable certificates of deposit, such as Eurodollar certificates of deposit, *commercial paper,* and *treasury bills* The commonality between these instruments is that they are liquid and safe; this money market is operated by dealers.
(money market)

hold - **majority shareholder**
shareholders who have an interest in overseeing a company; ownership of more than 50% of the shares is necessary for this purpose, but in companies that have *gone public, a* majority vote can be obtained by combining minority shareholders to reach more than 50%.
(majority stockholders)

hold - **major shareholders**
a shareholder who owns a majority of the shares of a company; see majority shareholder
(principle stock holder)

market participants
the party that drives the secondary market by buying and selling securities.
(market maker)

nurture - **maintenance**
the process of keeping fixed assets in good condition over ; the process requires expenditures that can be booked as a cost and recorded in the maintenance expense estimate; because they are maintenance in nature, the expenditures do not directly increase the value of the fixed assets.
(maintenance)

multiple choice answers
A way to determine the speed and accuracy of thinking by showing one or more of the available answers to a question.
(multiple choice)

multipurpose loan
loans whose use is not binding; usually, this type of loan is commercial in nature
(nonpurpose loan)

marginal product
the additional production output due to an additional unit of input; for example, the marginal product of labor is the additional production output by adding an additional unit of labor to the production process with fixed capital; the marginal product of is the additional capital to the production process with fixed labor costs.
(marginal pro duct)

mass production
massive production such as cement and fertilizer production
(bulk mass production)

mutual funds
a forum used to raise funds and the investor community to be invested in a securities portfolio.

mussels
1 the transfer of money or securities that are physically transported from one office to another; **2** the payment of debts, either in cash, or by checks, drafts, and other securities
(remittances).

marketing research
the process of collecting, recording, and analyzing data about potential markets, products, or services.
(marketing research)

moral hazard
in lending money, there is a part of the risk that depends on the integrity or honesty and the debtor or potential debtor; for unsecured credit, moral risk is the most important of all credit elements; in assessing the moral risk involved in filling out an application form to borrow credit, one should investigate several things, including reputation for honesty, emotional stability, conscientiousness, and ethical business standards.
(moral risk)

minority share
interests and shareholders who together own less than 50 percent and all of the bank's shares; in the consolidated balance sheet of a company in which the subsidiary is not wholly owned by the bank, these interests are shown in a separate capital account or as a liability that has no time limit and no priority rights.
(minority interest)

miscalculation
addition, subtraction, multiplication, or other calculation errors in the bookkeeping process
(arithmetical errors)

minimum balance
the minimum amount of funds that must be maintained by the customer as a minimum requirement to earn certain interest or services, or to be exempted from certain obligations; if the amount of funds in the account is less than the required amount, the account holder must pay certain fees set by each bank.
(minimum balance)

minimum balance due
the amount of the obligation that must be paid for a predetermined period of time; on credit cards the amount of the obligation that must be paid at maturity is called the minimum payment even if the credit card holder is able to pay more up to the amount of the entire billing.
(balance due)

marketing channels
a person or entity that mediates in the process of transferring, owning, and delivering goods and producers to consumers.
(marketing channels)

means of access
bank cards or individual authorization numbers that can be used by customers to make electronic transactions/deposits, withdrawals, remittances or bill payments; financial institutions issue means of access only at the request of consumers
(access device)

balanced - **monetary balance**
the situation in the monetary field that occurs if changes in economic factors that increase the money supply are offset by changes in other economic factors that reduce the money supply, for example, the excess of exports over imports is offset by the excess of private savings over investment.
(monetary equilibrium)

handover - **makeshift handover**
delivery of goods according to the condition at the time of delivery without any repair or correction
(as it is)

management information system (SIM)
a data processing system designed for human resources management and supervisors that is equipped with up-to-date information; in the communication process, data is recorded and processed for operational purposes.
(management information system/MIS)

monetary system
the system that sets policies and actions that affect the interaction of monetary factors in a country, including the supervision of foreign exchange reserves; in Indonesia the monetary system authority consists of Bank Indonesia, the Government represented by the Minister of Finance
*(mon*etary *system)*.

multimonetary system
a foreign *currency* control system that allows domestic currency to be exchanged for foreign currency only through the government or authorized banks *(multiple currency system)*.

monetary standard
the basic unit money in a monetary system that functions as a means of payment, a measure of value, and a controller of the money supply; two types of monetary standards, namely commodity standards and average standards.
(monetary standard)

marketing strategy
determination of marketing policies by controlling factors that can be controlled and factors outside the company's control to achieve company goals through consumer satisfaction
(marketing strategy).

market interest rates
interest rates on deposits, loans, or investments that are based on market mechanisms; market interest rates can be known through mass media.
(market rate of interest)

money market interest rates
1 interest rates on a wide range of money market instruments that reflect general economic factors and are related to the level of liquidity, security, size, and term of the investment; **2** lending rates that refer to market interest rates, for example 2% above the SBI interest rate
(money market rates)

money market securities
debt securities issued by private businesses, governments, and government agencies, generally with a maximum maturity of one year; such debt securities are highly liquid investments; for example, Bank Indonesia Certificates, money market securities, commercial paper, including short-term debt securities, bank acceptances, commercial paper, tax-exempt local government short-term securities, and bank certificates of deposit that can be sold.
(*money market instruments*)

mualim letter
a letter of receipt of goods removed from the ship; the letter is issued by the captain of the ship, but is not a panting document and is only temporarily valid; then the letter is replaced by a *bill of lading*.
(mate's receipt)

maturity date
a date set as a time for repayment of a debt or obligation
(due date; date of maturity)

marginal tax rate
one of the tax systems imposed on certain additional income; in the progressive tax adopted by the US, the marginal tax rate increases with income; economists believe that from the *supply side economics* it will reduce productivity and discourage investment; in an effort to reduce the marginal tax rate for individuals and businesses, economists argue that the increase in work effort and investment generated by the tax rate reduction will reduce stagflation.
(marginal tax rate)

pull - **mass withdrawal**
Massive cash withdrawals beyond expectations due to declining confidence of depositors due to fears of bank closure.
(bank run; rush)

mail teller
bank cashier responsible for receiving, sorting, and approving incoming deposits by mail; at larger banks, customer and correspondent deposits are as numerous as those received directly at the cashier's desk; sufficient or adequate clerical knowledge is required to attend to the necessary details in order to properly handle such deposits. it is the duty of the mail cashier to supervise such work the greater part of which is to sort checks by each collecting agency and approve such deposits by attaching the deposit sheet; some of these will be collected through the clerk's office; It is the duty of the mail cashier to supervise the work and the major part of the job is to sort the checks by each collecting agent and approve the deposits by attaching the sheet; some of them will be collected through clearing houses, others through carriers or *messengers; the* transfer part and its cost will be charged to the customer's account; usually, this cashier also records the clearing house post between the various clearing houses and the exchange is charged at cost
(mail teller)

receive - **mandate recipient**
a party appointed or mandated by a procurer to act as agent for an insolvent debtor; the mandatee is entrusted with reorganizing or liquidating the company to meet obligations to creditors, and is required to maintain property for the benefit of creditors or shareholders before it is declared insolvent.
(receiver)

minimum profit rate
the required or expected rate of return on an investment plan expressed in percent.
(hurdle rate)

money
anything that is generally accepted as legal tender in order to fulfill an obligation; in general, it has three different purposes depending on its use, namely as a medium of exchange for payments among consumers, businesses and governments, as a basic unit for assessing the purchasing power or value paid to acquire goods and services, and as a store of value to measure the economic value of present income against expenditure; other forms and money are commodity money (gold and silver bars and coins, *brightly colored & shells*, etc.), barter, trade in goods and services without *monetary* exchange *(monetary* exchange*)* today paper money only represents a small portion of a country's money reserves, approximately 3/4 of the money supply is done in the form of debit and credit checking account balances in commercial banks (demand deposits)
(money)

money goods
money with a face value equal to the value of goods established as a standard of value and exchangeable for those standard goods on the basis of certain comparisons.
(commodity money)

money in circulation
the monetary liabilities of a monetary system to the public; in Indonesia this money consists of the amount of currency outside the monetary system and current account balances on behalf of parties not members of the monetary system.
(money supply)

monetary unit
a unit of measurement in a monetary system to express the value of money, such as the rupiah in Indonesia, the dollar in the United States, and the yen in Japan.
(unit of value; monetary unit)

business - **multinational companies**
a giant company that has business activities, production, and marketing networks in two or more countries.
(multinational corporation)

N

non-productive assets
bank assets that do not generate income, such as cash held by the bank, demand deposits with the central bank, current accounts with other banks, checks still in the process of collection, and fixed assets.
(non-earning assets)

non-performing earning assets
earning assets whose collectibility is classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss; the productive assets in this case are loans, investments in other banks, securities owned, and investments in other banks.
(adversely classified assets)

non-individual account
accounts that are not in the name of a person or entity and do not show debts and receivables to other parties, such as expense accounts, interest accounts, and cash accounts; *sin.* non-individual estimates
(impersonal accounts)

non-reportable credit transfer
bills against the debtor that have been transferred into securities by the bank and then sold to investors without notice to the debtor; if the debtor defaults, the bank is still responsible for the repayment of the securities.
(non-notification loan)

non-liquid assets
assets that are not easily cashable; such assets include, among others, buildings and machinery
(illiquid assets)

watch out - **non-direct supervision**
monitoring of bank operations by analyzing all reports submitted by banks to Bank Indonesia.
(off-site supervision)

National Banking Restructuring Agency (IBRA)
a government agency established to implement efforts to restructure banks, manage non-performing assets, and administer the government guarantee program
(Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency/IBRA).

bank - **non-checking banking**
a banking system that no longer uses checks as a means of payment; this payment system is carried out through electronic book-entry.
(checkless banking)

non-bank
a bank that accepts deposits or makes commercial loans, but does not carry out both activities at the same time; its field of business is limited, namely accepting deposits or making loans; non-bank banks are different from the definition of banks in Law No. 7/1992; before the issuance of Law No. 7/1992, non-bank banks were known as non-bank financial institutions (LKBB); with the issuance of Law No. 7/1992, LKBB is no longer known, meaning that these business entities must choose to become banks or securities companies
(non-bank banks).

negotiation bank
a bank that takes over a bill of exchange under a letter of credit; the bank's name may be specifically listed in the letter of credit as the *negotiating* bank.

non-movable goods
immovable property, such as land and buildings; in the legal sense includes ships of more than 20,000 tons.
(immovables)

berries - **non-collateralized credit granting**
the provision of credit where the borrower does not submit collateral; also called *fiduciary* because the collateral is used for the company's operations
(fiduciary loan).

notify - financial notification
a form of notification of a customer's financial position recorded at a bank, delivered by the bank concerned to each of its customers on a regular basis.
(notification)

net
Silvering: an auditor's attestation that there are no irregularities or improprieties in a company's books that need to be disclosed; also known as "unqualified";
banking : debt-free i.e. during the cleansing period each year the debtor repays the entire loan so that the loan balance is zero;
international trade*: bills of exchange, bills* of *exchange* or L/Cs without accompanying shipping documents, usually given to organizations with a good reputation.
(clear)

non-interest expense
fixed operating costs of the bank that can be taken into account with income from loans, late fees, annual fees and charges for credit facilities or providing services outside of credit, such as salary costs, equipment costs, rental costs of buildings and equipment, taxes, and other costs including allowances for bad debts.
(noninterest expense)

non-operating expenses
costs that are an expense of the company that are not directly related to the company's main business activities; *sin.* indirect costs
(nonoperating expenses)

non-residents
a person who is not domiciled in the jurisdiction in question
(nonresident)

Note (n.b.)
additional remarks to note, placed next to or below the signature
(nota bene)

notes (information)
a collection of records in written form that provide information, stored in an archive; the information can be recorded in a computer.
(record)

notes to the financial statements
notes to the financial statements that are used to provide additional information not covered by the items in the financial statements; accounting principles commonly consider notes to be explanations/adjustments/parts of the financial statements; accounting principles require that certain information be provided in the form of notes, such as discussion summaries, additional monetary explanations, and schedules. one of the notes specifically describes the accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements (e.g. cost flow assumptions, inventory and write-off methods); the notes to the financial statements are usually based on reality and not on interpretations of the financial statements.
(notes to financial statement)

non-rari check
a check that cannot be drawn in accordance with the value stated on the check when drawn through another bank
(nonpar check)

can - **net income**
the positive difference of total revenue (operating and non-operating) with total expenses (operating and non-operating) in a period after deducting estimated income taxes.
(net income)

can - **net investment income**
the income received from an investment after deducting the inflation rate that occurred when the funds were invested; this income is also referred to as the real interest rate; for example, if an investor earns an income of 8% with an inflation rate of 3%, the net income he receives is 5%.
(real rate of return)

can- **national income**
the value of all goods and services received by society as income in producing goods and services over a certain period of time, usually one year.
(national income)

can - **nonoperating income**
income received by the company, which is not directly related to the company's main business.
(nonoperating revenue)

name borrowing endorsement
an endorsement made by the depositor by simply authorizing the use of his name to assist another party to obtain funds through the sale of notes; although he has no interest in the notes, the depositor remains liable under the law
(accommodation endorsement)

non-appearing error
errors that cannot be uncovered through routine book checks, such as errors in calculating interest or errors in booking costs into asset accounts; they can be uncovered through special examination techniques, such as recalculation; *sin.* non-emergent errors
(non self revealing error)

nominal price
a price that is not a company's offer to buy and/or sell, but is primarily for information or to give an indication of the price and what is prevailing in that company *(nominal price)*.

net worth
the difference between the value of total assets and the value of total liabilities reported in the balance sheet.
(net assets)

rich - **net worth**
equity capital in a business is calculated as wealth after deducting liabilities; in financial institutions, it is usually capital that includes surplus, undivided profits of shares owned by the company, and

general reserves in a cooperative institution; net worth in shares held by banks often includes common shares and preferred shares.
(networth)

non-price competition
a seller's attempt to influence buyers without discounts, but in other ways, such as improved services and improved quality.
(non price competition)

Nil control
a system of control over the correctness of the bookkeeping of each mutation based on the counting of several numbers that will produce zero if there is no error in taking numbers
(zero proof; cipher proof)

non-depositor correspondents
correspondent bank in which the correspondent does not maintain a corresponding bank account
(non-depository correspondent)

non-performing loans
Loans whose collectibility is classified as doubtful or bad; these loans are called non-performing because there is doubt about their repayment.
(impaved credit)

non-current loans
credit that is not followed by the fulfillment of principal and/or interest payments as required by the credit agreement; see also non-current earning assets
(non-performing loan)

net profit
net income earned in the current financial year after deducting estimated tax payable
(net profit)

normalized profit
the amount of profit that is not too high, but also not too low so that a business is still worth maintaining.
(normal profit)

non-bank financial institutions
a business entity that is neither a bank nor an insurance company, whose business activities are directly or indirectly to raise funds from the public by issuing securities and channeling them to finance the company's investment, either in the form of loans or in the form of equity participation.
(non-bank financial institution)

nominal capital
small and negligible amounts of capital, occurring in incidental businesses
(nominal capitol; face capital)

notary
officials authorized to make authentic deeds, except those whose making is assigned other officials; for example, birth certificates are made by civil registration employees and land sale and purchase deeds by land deed makers (PPAT).
(notary public)

novation
making a new debt agreement by abolishing the old agreement due to changes in the object and / or parties concerned (credit debtors)
(novation)

non-collateralized bonds
a long-term debt instrument that is not secured by any specific property; the issuance of unsecured bonds is usually done by appointing a company or agency that must provide funds for the repayment of the bonds.
(debenture bond)

nationalization
the acquisition and regulation of ownership of privately owned businesses by the government for the benefit of the state, the implementation of which is determined by a government decision *(nationalization)*.

newly industrialized countries
developing countries whose economic structure was originally dominated by the agricultural sector began to be pushed towards an industrial economic structure characterized by increasing export proceeds in the industrial sector compared to export proceeds in the agricultural sector.
(newly industrialized country)

negotiations
bargaining between parties to reach an agreement on quantity, price, quality, or terms in accordance with the talks.
(negotiation)

net present value
the difference between the present value of fund flows and investment costs
(net present value)

nirdividen
the sale of shares for which the purchaser does not receive dividends on the shares
(ex dividend)

non-scale loans
loans that continue to exist in the bank's loan portfolio due to the granting of extension facilities in accordance with the customer's needs and on the basis of the bank's judgment; *sin.* perpetual loans
(evergreen loan)

net foreign exchange position
net difference between assets and liabilities in foreign currency after taking into account administrative accounts
(net open position)

national products
the value of all goods and services produced by a country's economy in a given period of time.
(national product)

net national product
gross national product (GNP) minus capital stock over a period of time.
(net national product)

non-cash items
checks or other instruments that are still in the process of collection, are maintained as a collection *item*, and will not be credited to the customer's account before effective payment is received
(noncosh item)

Notes receivable
money orders accepted by banks and their customers for collection through foreign and/or correspondent banks; sent by one party to another with an order pay a certain amount as stated in the money order (e.g. *bills of exchange,* checks, *postal orders)* for a transaction.
(reimbursement draft; bills for collection)

Notes receivable outward
Notes receivable which will be collected through its branch offices or through other banks.
(out bills of collection; bills remitted)

notes payable
a written agreement to pay a certain amount of funds at a predetermined time.
(notes payable)

nostro account
a bank's foreign currency account or accounts held at its correspondent bank ; such accounts are denominated in the currency of the country in which the correspondent bank is located, with a countervalue of United States dollars; *Sin.* nostro account; *ant.* vostro account
(nostro account)

non-rari stocks
shares with *no par* value *(no par check)*

non-voting shares
shares that do not vote in the general meeting of shareholders (GMS)
(nonvoting stock)

net interest differential
the difference between the interest received after taking into account the tax base and the interest expense.
(net interest margin)

negative gap
the difference caused by the interest rate sensitivity of assets being lower than the interest rate sensitivity of liabilities; a bank that has interest liabilities ahead of interest income is called debt-prone.
(negative gap)

national banking system
a system that regulates everything related to banks, including institutions, business activities, as well as the ways and processes of carrying out bank activities. activities In Indonesia, the provisions regarding the latest national banking are regulated in Law No. 7 of 1992 concerning Banking and Law No. 10 of 1998 concerning Amendments to Law No. 7 of 1992 concerning Banking; Indonesian banking aims to support the implementation of national development. national development in order to increase According to its type, banks in Indonesia consist of commercial banks and rural banks
(national banking system).

nominal interest rate
the interest rate stated on the securities, calculated based on the purchase price and maturity of the obligation.
(nominal interest rate)

natural resources
assets in the form of natural resources, such as coal mines, gold mines, tin mines, and nickel mines
(natural resources)

non-recognizable securities
securities issued by unknown companies do not have a name; although the risk of the securities is lower, the price is not very high when compared to securities issued by more well-known companies that may be more risky; for example, securities issued by company A are higher in price when compared to the price of securities of company B which is not well-known even though the risk of company B is less than company A.
(second class paper)

net surplus
surplus minus dividends; see also surplus
(net surplus)

net debt
the sum of fixed and current debt less sinking funds and cash or other assets specifically set aside for payment; as applied to local or government finances, the term means the amount financed and the balance of *floating* debt less existing sinking funds *(net debt)*.

notes payable
an unconditional written promise signed by a person to pay a certain amount of money on a date specified in the draft.
(note payable)

O

over-insurance
conditions in the closing of coverage where the amount of coverage is higher than the market value of the object of insurance itself
(overinsurance)

on the basis of judgment
an opinion that is based on facts or evidence with due regard for matters that are implied; for example, the level of audit testing required in a particular situation depends on the auditor's judgment about the quality of the internal control system.
(judgment)

organization chart
a chart that shows the interrelationship of various positions in an organization in terms of authority and responsibility; there are basically three organizational patterns, namely line organization, functional organization, and line and staff organization
(organization chart).

occupational hazards
hazards that may occur in carrying out job duties, such as work accidents
(occupational hazard)

operational costs
costs in the form of expenditure of money to carry out basic activities, namely in the form of selling and administrative costs to obtain income, excluding expenses that have been taken into account in the cost of goods sold and depreciation.
(operating expenses)

opportunity cost
income that could have been obtained or costs that could have been saved by choosing an alternative investment of funds that is more attractive than what has been considered; the cost arises because of the source of funds lost due to the adoption of other alternatives that

are considered better, for example, investment in bonds is more attractive than deposits
(opportunity cost).

ordinary flowers
interest calculated only on the principal of the loan, while no interest is calculated on the interest payable; interest calculated based on 360 days in a year.
(simple interest; ordinary interest)

official flowers
the highest interest rate set by the government
(legal rate of interest)

out-of-town check
checks drawn on behalf of a bank domiciled outside the city or clearing area, can be cashed by incaso
(out of town cheque)

overdraft
a withdrawal in excess of available funds in a checking account; a negative account caused by a customer writing a check that exceeds the amount of funds in his account; by definition, a withdrawal in excess of funds constitutes a debt and therefore reportable as a credit expansion; banks are not required to grant overdrafts; , they often make exceptions for customers with whom they have a good relationship; bank customers who obtain an overdraft facility can withdraw any amount of funds or checks they need at any time without worrying about the check bouncing or having to pay an overdraft penalty.
(overdraft)

offshore funds
funds derived from foreign loans, rupiah deposits in the name of overseas banks, rupiah certificates of deposit sold to overseas banks, and all other similar funds in foreign currencies or rupiah ex foreign currencies
(foreign fund)

overnight funds
funds sold in the interbank market by banks that have idle funds to banks that need funds temporarily (in the short term); the U.S. Central Bank funds market in which financial institutions sell their excess funds from reserve accounts held at the U.S. Central Bank is a source of dispersed funds for overnight funds; the funds must be deposited back to the selling bank the next day at the beginning of business hours.
(overnight money)

can - **operating income**
income earned by the company as a result of the company's principal business
(operating revenues)

overdraft fines
interest penalties that must be paid by customers due to overdrafts
(overdraft penalty)

ownership documents
proof of ownership of a company by an individual deposited in a bank
(proprietorship certificate)

Outline.
a brief description of a problem or event that still provides a clear picture of the whole problem or event.
(outline)

override rights
the right of a holder of to compel a prior holder of a security to fulfill its obligation of payment if the issuer of the security defaults
(recourse)

ownership rights
the right to obtain possession of it without having to file a claim, particularly in the of insolvency; in insolvency law, the right of *abandonment* is a .tool to return the security to the secured creditor, with the consent of the receivers
(abandonment).

overview of fund flows
a statement showing where the used for the business came from and what they were used for; the end result is reflected in the cash balance for a given period; *sin.* overview of fund flows
(cash flow statement)

Open inflation
uncontrolled inflation
(open inflation)

outgoing incaso
an inkaso sent by a bank to another bank or person; see inkaso.
(outgoing collection/outward collection)

janji - **oral agreement**
agreements made orally
(parol contract)

pledge - **overnight repurchase agreement**
an agreement to purchase securities by way of repo with a period of only one night; see also repo *(repurchase agreement)* and *reverse repurchase agreement*
(overnight repurchase agreement).

work - **office worker**
workers who use a lot of thought power in doing work
(white - color worker)

open credit
facilities provided to customers to be able to increase the amount of credit up to a new credit limit / ceiling that has been determined temporarily or can repay the credit they have enjoyed at any time without being subject to fines / penalties, or can install their credit payments up to several times, for example credit cards and overdraft loans.
(open-end credit)

operating profit
the profit of the company obtained from the company's main business activities within a certain period of time.
(net operating income)

layan - **one-stop bank service**
1. a selective marketing strategy to attract, maintain, and improve relationships with bank customers; integrated banking services seek to provide satisfaction in the financial services required by bank customers**; 2.** program that offers a package of integrated banking services to bank customers; often customers are offered lower fees based on the type of account they have.
(relationship banking)

overtime
perform their work beyond the normal working time or hours set by their company.
(overtime)

overdue
failure in insurance coverage due to non-payment of insurance premiums at the due date of payment of insurance premiums that have been determined, or non-payment of insurance premiums within the payment period allowed by the insurance company.
(lapse)

property - **owner**
a person who owns a business
(proprietor)

property - **owner of the leased item**
the person who is the owner of the goods in the lease purchase agreement *(leasing) (lessor)*

owner's capital
the amount of money invested in an ongoing company by the owner or owners; invested funds are not only initial funds, but also include retained profits and reserves.
(proprietary's stake)

obligator
a person or party that has a legally binding obligation to repay a debt or loan to a party that has made a loan to it, including interest, when the debt or loan becomes due, for example a bond issuer, a

borrower of money from a bank or other source, or a credit customer of a supplier or business retailer.
(investigator)

offset
banking: The legal right of a bank to seize funds deposited in the name of a person or company to cover a loan that the bank has given to a person or company that fails or is unable to repay at a predetermined and agreed upon time;
offset**:** an equal amount to offset the other side's amount on the opposite side of the same ledger or another estimated ledger**.**
(offset)

oligopoly
a market situation where a small number of companies engage in the sale of certain goods and/or services, controlling the market supply and the particular goods and/or services
(oligopoly).

option
freedom for a person or party to make choices that are the right of the person or party concerned to own, buy, sell, or rent goods or services based on certain conditions.
(option)

ordonatir
official who issues a warrant to pay money at the expense of the treasurer's office
(ordonateur)

organization
a group of individuals who each have a division of tasks, authority, and responsibility in a productive relationship to achieve certain predetermined goals; within the group there is a coordinated pattern of relationships between skills and responsibilities through supervision, with the aim of increasing efficiency, profitability, and high competitiveness.
(organization)

orientation
introduction to new employees about the ins and outs and matters relating to the work they must do as well as an outline of the duties of the business sector of the office where the new employee works.
(orientation)

open credit market
an open market activity that allows brokers to conduct short-term financing by buying and reselling commercial paper.
(open market credit)

open market
market conditions in which price formation occurs solely on the basis of free competition without any restrictions from buyers or sellers.
(open market)

Order
communication that contains one or more transactions or related information
(message)

overfunded parties
can generally be defined as a government, community, or business entity whose expenditures are smaller than the income received.
(surplus spending unit)

open policy
a form of insurance coverage, usually in transportation insurance where the policy does not state the value of the insured goods, but states the maximum amount of risk
(open policy).

open post
bookkeeping items that arise as a result of a transaction between two parties, one of which has not conducted its bookkeeping.
(open staande post)

overall position
a comprehensive description of the trading of foreign exchange or securities in oversold, overbought, and balanced states; oversold and overbought states are often followed by actions to bring them into balance.
(overall position)

overdraft protection
a credit facility to a depositor to cover an overdraft; the facility allows the depositor to draw a check in excess of the available funds on his account balance so that the overdrawn funds are subject to daily interest; if the overdrawn funds are covered by his credit facility, the overdrawn funds are not subject to daily interest.
(overdraft protection)

operational risk
the risk that the bank will not be able to carry out its normal operations due to natural disasters, fire or other causes, such as *hackers* who manage to infiltrate the bank's data center and disrupt data; this risk may also occur due to errors and abuse of authority (fraud), uncertainty about the provisions or weaknesses in internal control structures, and inadequate procedures, or due to disruptions in the bank's management information system, communication, and payment systems.
(operational risk)

ownership risk
risks that may arise as a result of the failure of the owner acting as bank manager
(ownership risk)

Own risk
part of the risk of loss that befalls an insurance object that has been covered/insured by a loss insurance company that must be borne by the insured; the provisions have been stated in the insurance policy.
(own risk own retention)

off-exchange shares
shares that are not listed and not traded on an official stock exchange and transactions are conducted by telephone or do not use computers that connect stock and bond *dealers* (parallel exchange); usually, parallel shares are issued by companies that have not met the requirements to list their shares on a stock exchange; the price of parallel shares is published in a separate newspaper and the shares are listed on the stock exchange.
(over the counter)

outstanding balance
debit balances of unpaid and outstanding loans or advances; outstanding balances may take the form of a current debit balance on a loan, credit card or debit balance (past due balances (including late fees) if payment is not made by the specified deadline. balances not paid by the specified deadline must be reported as credit arrears.
(unpaid balance)

own password
wire ciphers that are compiled and used by interconnected people or companies and their use is limited to the two parties concerned; can only be used after obtaining their approval.
(private code)

order load letter
a bill of lading specifying the name and identity of the consignee with or without a "to order" clause; such a bill of lading is transferable by endorsement *(order B/L)*.

bargain - **offer (1)**
the price proposed by the prospective buyer for the securities or goods proposed by the contractor.
(bid)

bargain - **offer (2)**
the amount of a commodity or service offered at a given price level, time, and market
(supply)

on time
the provision of inventories or supplies in a company that are limited to the needs of their use or that are provided just at the time of production to reduce the investment of large funds for such use.
(just-in-time/JIT)

open market interest rate
the interest rate on various securities in the money market; the interest rate is different from the interest rate set by banks to their customers or the discount rate set by the central bank.
(open-market rate)

***outright* transactions**
sale and purchase transactions of money market securities (SBPU) on the basis of the remaining term of the SBPU without the obligation to repurchase before maturity.
(outright transaction)

overlap
a situation where the same work is done by several people or groups, resulting in duplicate work.
(overlapping)
obsolete - **obsolescence**
the deterioration or diminution of the value of an item caused by the item in question has gone out of style, age, or changes in public taste
(obsolescence).

mandatory - **obligation**
the responsibility and obligation of the debtor law to pay or settle the debt when due or agree to do or not do something, and the right of the creditor by law to impose its implementation on the debtor in the event that the debtor does not fulfill its obligations (default).
(obligations.)

P

paying agent
an agent, usually a commercial bank, that is authorized by the issuer of securities to pay principal and interest obligations to the holders of the securities; the agent acts as a payer and charges fees for services
(paying agent)

productivity reduction action
action by workers individually or collectively to reduce or decrease productivity intentionally; this action is intended to strengthen a demand to the company.
(labor slowdown)

public accountant
accountants who have a license to practice from the government as private accountants so that they can provide accounting services to companies by getting certain payments
(public accountant).

pons control device
a tool in the SPDE (Electronic Data Processing System) to control the punching cards completed by the puncher.
(verifier)

performance analysis
Analysis to assess the level of success of a bank in a certain period based on the work plan, work plan realization report, and periodic reports of the bank; aspects assessed mainly include *capital, assets,* management*, earnings,* and *liquidity,* abbreviated as CAMEL, compliance with regulations, and other aspects; in Indonesia, bank performance analysis is basically carried out by Bank Indonesia as the central bank; performance analysis can also be carried out by other parties for various purposes.
(performance analysis)

perpetual annuity
annuity with an indefinite term
(perpetuity)

principle of indemnification
the principle stating that the insured is only entitled to reimbursement of the highest amount of loss that he actually suffers.
(principle of indemnity)

principle of subrogation
the principle stating that the insurer is entitled to repayment of the compensation that the insurer has given to the creditor.
(principle of subrogation)

program language
a communication system used to directly command a computer to carry out specific instructions.
(programming language)

payment instrument issuing bank
a bank authorized by the government to issue money as legal tender; in Indonesia the bank authorized to issue money is Bank Indonesia.
(bank of issue)

people's credit bank
banks that carry out business activities conventionally or based on sharia principles which in their activities do not provide services in payment traffic.
(rural bank)

preferred bank
a bank that for certain considerations is selected or appointed by the government or the public to provide services, both in the collection and placement of funds and in services for certain purposes.
(pet banks)

primary bank
a bank that can create money by increasing credit to a certain level without being influenced by the funds it collects; in Indonesia, which is classified as a primary bank is the central bank and

commercial banks; in providing credit, banks are limited by applicable laws and regulations.
(primaire banken)

project assistance
foreign loans whose use is intended to finance investment or development of government or private projects, in the form of capital goods or other foreign exchange needs.
(project aid)

pay - **prepayment**
general: payment of a debt obligation of principal and interest before maturity; prepayment**:** current expenditure for a benefit to be received in the future; this expenditure is recorded as a prepaid expense on various assets which will then be amortized when the benefit is enjoyed, e.g. prepaid rent; **banking:** early repayment of part or all of a loan by a debtor before the maturity date; early repayment may be influenced by economic factors, such as a sharp decline in interest rates that allows the debtor to refinance at a lower interest rate, as well as changes in the number of members of the debtor's family, relocation of the place of business, sale of the debtor's house, or death of the debtor; commercial loans and installment loans are also repaid early if the debtor gets a refinancing facility.
(prepayment)

pay on show
checks, drafts, or other payment instruments that can be cashed by the bearer without endorsement
(pay to bearer)

pay-per-phone
a form of bank service to a customer over the phone to make a payment as requested by the customer; the bank will then carry out the customer's request by charging it to the customer's account.
(pay by phone)

pay preload
transportation charges paid in advance and stated on the bill of lading with a stamp that the freight has been paid in advance.
(freight prepaid)

pay immediately post-loading
a statement stamped on the bill of lading that the freight is not payable in advance and must be paid at the time the goods are collected.
(freight to be paid)

ber - the **pawnbroker**
the party who delivers goods in the form of a pledge as security for the payment of debt; *sin.*
pawnbroker
(pledger)

permanent file
barkas contain letters or documents of a permanent nature, such as articles of association, minutes of leadership meetings, data on personnel, and contracts.
(permanent. file)

cost - **project financing**
financing made by a bank or financial institution to finance a construction project; if the construction project is , certain conditions will be set in granting the credit; the bank will ask for guarantees that the installment payments will be made according to the specified time.
(project finance)

prepayment fee
expenditures paid for purposes in the next financial year, such as rental payments, royalties, and insurance premiums; such expenditures are not yet expenses in the current financial year.
(prepaid expenses)

prepaid interest expense
interest expense that has not actually become a liability payable by the company in the period concerned, but has been paid in advance.
(prepaid interest expense)

pledge fee
fees that will be charged to the debtor in connection with the creditor's ability to lend a sum of money at an agreed interest rate and within an agreed time; *sin.* commitment fee
(commitment fee)

commitment fee
commitment fee

prepaid insurance premium costs
insurance expenses that have not actually become payable during the period, but have been paid in advance
(prepaid insurance expense)

prepaid rent expense
rent expense that has not actually become payable in the period, but has been paid in advance
(prepaid rent expense)

proof of repayment
a document or written evidence of the repayment of an obligation; this evidence of repayment relieves the debtor of the obligation to pay interest on securities; when the debtor has completed the payment of the last installment of a mortgage, the creditor issues a document indicating that the debtor's debt has been paid in full.
(acquit fance)

proof of check payment
a check with an attached application stating the reason for payment; the party endorsing the check deposits the check and retains the stub as proof of payment; in a sale on credit, the amount shown on the check stub indicates the amount of money booked to credit the seller's receivables ledger and the buyer's payables ledger.
(voucher check)

proof of clearing calculation
a calculation sheet containing the settlement of checks and bills of exchange made by members of the clearing house every working day; the document shows the debit and credit amounts of incoming and outgoing notes of each bank which are the basis for adjusting the account balances of each clearing member; this proof of clearing calculation is known as the *clearing* balance.
(clearing house proof)

proof of transaction
a document as evidence that supports and authorizes a transaction carried out or evidence of an obligation to another party that must still be carried out, for example checks, bilyet giro, and remittance documents; see also *proof of payment*.
(voucher)

passbook
a book issued by a bank that lists the amount of customer deposits in a savings account at a bank whose ownership is proven by the identity written on the book so that it cannot be traded or transferred; the book must be shown at each deposit or withdrawal and when recording interest; the book is also commonly referred to as the bank book; in some banks, the bank book is no longer used, as a substitute the customer is given a copy of the deposit receipt
(passbook)

pre-tax interest
the receipt of interest on an investment before the payment of tax
(gross interest)

primary reserve
the amount of cash required for the bank's operating needs plus mandatory reserves that must be deposited at the central bank/correspondent bank, plus checks that have not been drawn on the bank; primary reserves cannot be used to cover sudden deposit withdrawals or temporary liquidity crises; primary reserves differ from secondary reserves which can be invested in marketable securities, such as short-term securities and government bonds.
(primary reserve)

Protected coverage
the level of financial capability to assess how much assets or assets owned by a company or bank are able to cover its obligations.
(coverage)

promise injury
failure or negligence of the debtor to pay its financial obligations to the creditor when due; for example, failure of the debtor to pay principal and interest when due.
(default)

prevent risk
a method or technique to avoid risks arising from fluctuations in market prices in relation to commodity, security, or exchange transactions; for example, in a foreign exchange lending agreement it is agreed that repayment will be made at the agreed exchange rate; if the exchange rate changes on the day of the loan repayment, the payment will still use the agreed exchange rate; *sin.* hedging.
(hedge/hedging)

paid off check
a cheque that has been paid by an interested bank and is marked by a perforated stamp "paid in full" or other such mark; *sin.* perforated cheque
(canceled cheque)

personal check
a check drawn by an individual, not by a partnership, company, or bank
(personal check)

peace - peace
a written agreement between two or more parties that constitutes an agreement to end an ongoing case or to prevent a case from arising by releasing some of their respective rights or claims; *sin.* compromise.
(compromise)

petty cash fund
funds provided for day-to-day financing needs that are not large, such as telegram, postal, car, transportation, and other small equipment needs; evidence of each expenditure is recorded, periodically petty cash costs are analyzed and charged to various cost accounts; , the evidence *(voucher)* is maintained as part of petty cash.
(petty cash fund)

performance fund
A common fund designed for capital growth; to achieve good fund performance, the common fund invests in companies that have a high rate of profit growth, but the dividends to be earned are not distributed so as to increase its capital.
(performance fund)

pension fund
funds collected by a company or trade union or government-owned enterprise or other organization for the purpose of creating a reserve fund as a pension payment for employees who have retired.
(pension fund)

product life cycle
product life cycle depicted by a graph consisting of four stages, namely introduction, growth, maturity, and decline.
(product life cycle)

primary dealer
banks appointed by Bank Indonesia as participants in the auction of Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI)
(primary dealer.)

property dividend
a dividend declared by the company at the place of payment of the cash dividend of which the shareholders are the legal owners.
(property dividend)

payment documents
bank documents or forms as a means for banks to transfer funds from one party to another.
(payment document)

position evaluation
measurement of a bank's value in each situation, carried out by internal, concerned banks
(position evaluation)

proforma invoice
the invoice issued by the seller is sent to the buyer to confirm the sales contract in detail.
(pro forma invoice)

pawn
Mortgage rights on movable property; the collateral must be released from the debtor's control.
(pand)

pawn - **pawnshop**
a business entity that lends money by accepting movable goods as collateral, generally consisting of jewelry or household goods.
(pawn shop)

Privileges
credit: the right of certain creditors to be repaid in advance of other creditors;
derivative: a special financial contract that allows one party to exercise certain *privileges* or options, such as the purchase of securities or commodities at a specified time and price; these special forms and privileges in options are call options, put options, *spreads*, and *straddles*.
(privilege)

payment privileges
a clause in the consumer credit contract that gives the debtor the option not to pay the installments according to the schedule, but the debtor must notify the creditor in advance.
(skip-payment privelege)

property rights
rights that give direct control over an object and can be defended against anyone, such as property rights, mortgage rights, and debt security rights.
(zakelijkrecht)

patent rights
ownership rights granted by the government to a person for what is created accompanied by legal protection against the possibility of counterfeiting by other parties.
(patent)

program usage rights
the right to use the program; the user is charged on a monthly basis; the program's functions relate to the processing of data required by the user
(program product)

pension rights
entitlement to employee pension benefits payable and no deferral of such entitlement if the employee has met the minimum period of entitlement.
(vested)

Price
the amount of money received by the seller and the sale of a product or service, namely sales that occur in the company or place of business / business; the price is not always the price desired by the seller of product / service, but is the price that actually occurs in accordance with the agreement between the seller and the buyer.
(price)

price, insurance, freight, and commission
the terms of sale of goods as a basis for determining the price of a good, which includes all costs until the goods arrive at the buyer's port borne by the seller, including insurance costs and commissions.
(cost, insurance, freight inclusive commision/CIFIC)

price and freight
the terms of delivery of goods as a basis for determining the price of an item, including all costs until the goods arrive at the buyer's port are borne by the seller except insurance costs.
(cost and freight/CDF)

price, insurance and freight
the terms of delivery of goods as a basis for determining the price of an item which includes all costs until the goods arrive at the buyer's port are borne by the seller including insurance costs.
(cost, insurance and freight/CIF)

puffed up treasure
assets with a book value much higher than the market value
(watered asset)

prudence - bank prudence
implementation of the bank's prudential principles to minimize the risk of the bank's operational business by referring to the provisions of the central bank and internal bank regulations.
(prudential banking)

hiturig **- profit and loss calculation**
summary of openational results, in the form of income and expenses during the accounting period
(incomestatement)

procedural law
legal provisions governing court proceedings regarding the settlement of disputes.
(adjective low)

price index
indicator numbers of price levels and inflation rates published by the government or certain authorized institutions, as the *consumer price index (CPI)* and *producer price index (PPI)*.
(price indexes)

parent company
a company that owns one or more other companies and controls them through voting rights based on its percentage shareholding in each company; generally, a holding company has a separate business; however, if the holding company does not have a separate business, such a holding company is a group *company (ho/ding company)* also called a holding *company*.
(parent company)

post-sale guarantee
full guarantee given by the seller to the buyer in relation to the goods being traded
(express warranties)

personal guarantee
the ability of a person to assume the repayment of another person's debt in the event of a breach of promise.
(borg)

payment term
the grace period of a *bill of* exchange calculated from the date the *bill* is issued to the due date of payment; this term means the time granted by customs for the B/E period on trade between two countries, which ranges from two weeks to two months or more; current means the period when the *bill* is drawn *(usance. tenor)*

payment due
the date set as the deadline for payments or transactions; payments or those that occur on that date are directly/automatically recorded at the data processing center so that the position or description of the customer's account on that date has shown the most up to date position.
(payment due date)

paired journal
a system of bookkeeping in which each transaction requires an accounting paragraph in at least two estimates to express the double effect of each transaction on the company e.g., if salaries are paid, the effect is an expense and a reduction in cash; in principle, in this

system the amounts shown on the debit and credit sides are the same.
(double entry; dual system)

control - **price control**
government regulation regarding the setting of the highest price of a good or service to prevent the price of that good or service from rising.
(price control)

control - **pay date control**
organization of documents for each transaction so that payments and documents can be made in a timely manner
(due date control)

work - **part-time worker**
workers who are assigned only a portion of the normal working time, for example someone who is appointed as an expert staff or other position in a company who only works for three days a week
(part time staff)

parent cooperative
cooperatives formed by at least three joint cooperatives that have been incorporated.

primary cooperative
cooperatives that are established and consist of several people, with a minimum of 25 members.

producer cooperatives
cooperatives whose main business is to produce goods or services by selling and buying together the necessary materials so that the price of materials and goods produced is lower.

personal loans
credit granted to individuals or families for household purposes such as paying taxes, hospital bills; this credit is also called consumption credit so that the nature of its use is different from credit for the purpose of financing a business/industry; this credit, usually, is not accompanied by collateral and is amortized according

to the term of the installments of principal and interest payments; see consumer credit.
(personal loan)

professional credit
Credit allocated to professional groups, such as doctors, lawyers, teachers, and accountants, to support their business professions; the procedure for credit payments is usually made in installments at the end of each month in accordance with the agreed time limit *(service credit)*.

preferred creditor
creditors who have the right to take repayment in advance of other creditors
(preferential creditor)

power
the authority to do something or to determine something (represent, manage, etc.)
(authority)

power of attorney
a written order from the customer to the bank authorizing it to charge, pay periodically on behalf of the customer.
(bankers order)

profit
the excess of revenue over the amount of expenses incurred to earn that revenue.
(profit)

profit or loss on paper
an estimate of gain or loss on securities held that has not actually occurred; also referred to as paper gain or loss; accounting rules stipulate that unrealized losses on securities caused by a decline in market price must be included in the income statement even though the securities have not yet been sold.
(unrealized profit or loss)

performance report
a report that describes the comparison between the actual results of the plans made in a budget that has been prepared previously
(performance report)

proforma report
an overview of financial statements that shows assets and liabilities, or revenues and expenses that may be recognized in the future; it also shows projected revenues in the event of a merger with another company, or the sale of a portion of its operations; companies are often required to submit a pro forma statement when submitting a credit application.
(pro formo statement)

preload worthy
a statement stamped on the bill of lading that transportation charges may be paid in advance
(freight pre-payable)

payment services
a form of service that carries out messages or orders to make payments from one customer to another.
(payment service)

past due
loan repayments are not made in accordance with the repayment schedule and are subject to late fees after the allowable grace period has passed; prolonged delays will be recorded in the loan recipient's credit history and may be reported to the credit department or credit reporting agency; past due loans are reported on a bank's *call report.*
(past due)

lindung - the **protector of the wairis**
guardian of a minor heir who is also named in the testator's will
(testamentary guardian)

Hedging.

Paid off

the state of completion of a debt because it has been paid back in full; in banking practice, a debt and credit certificate that has been paid in full by the debtor, usually marked "paid off" or "completed". *(paid in full)*

paid off - **partial repayment**

1 a partial reduction in debt due to a customer paying off a portion of an outstanding credit card, mortgage, or installment loan balance; **2** the refinancing of a bond issue that is repaid with a new, smaller bond issue in order to reduce interest costs, e.g., a company that a few years ago issued bonds of Rp 100 million at 13%, refinances that debt with a new issue of Rp 80 million with an income yield of 9%. *(paydown)*

capable - **profitability**

The company's ability to earn profits and the potential to earn income in the future, which can be measured by (a) the rate of *return on assets (ROA)* net income divided by total assets; ROA is the main ratio to measure the level of profit that shows the level of efficiency of the use of assets of a financial institution; (b) the rate of *return on equity (ROE);* net income divided by total capital, which shows the level of quality of invested capital; *sin. profitability (profitability)*

position sheet

an accounting summary prepared to show the amount of a bank's or foreign exchange trader's liabilities in a foreign currency; position sheet. generally prepared on a daily basis to show precisely the bank's position in relation to its foreign exchange balances and the total amount of its liabilities, both *spot* and *future* contracts practice The position sheet is an overview of the foreign exchange ledger and shows whether the bank is in a *long* or *short* position for each foreign currency.
(position sheet)

steady - **price stabilization**
stabilizing the value of a security or commodity by intervening in the market at a certain price point or level by buying or selling when necessary; for example, for certain commodities, such as sugar and rice, this is done through market operations by BULOG; for currency stabilization, the government determines the exchange rate of its currency by binding its currency to the *currencies* of other countries or a *basket of currencies* that have a strong and stable exchange rate; for example, the rupiah exchange rate is tied to *special drawing rights (SDRs)*.
(peg/pegging)

profit margin
the difference between the value of sales after deducting all operating costs divided by total sales; calculation of profit as a ratio to net sales and company capital
(profit margin)

payback period
The period of time required to recover the capital invested in an investment; the payback period is calculated on the basis of a ratio and the initial investment to the annual cash inflows.
(payback period)

passive partner
a participant in a limited partnership who has no management authority and whose liability is limited to the amount of money put into the partnership
(sleeping partner; dormant; silent partner).

paid-up capital
for banks in the form of cooperatives, paid-up capital consists of mandatory savings and participation capital as stipulated in Law No. 25 of 1992 concerning cooperatives.
(paid up capital)

value - **price appraisal**
a person who due to his/her expertise and experience sells services as a price appraiser of movable and immovable goods.
(appraiser)

grades - **performance appraisal**
a method for assessing employee performance that is based on an evaluation of the effectiveness of the performance of tasks or an assessment of the minimum adequacy of the work results required by the company for the employee concerned.
(performance appraisal)

present value
the value of a sum of money that will be obtained at a future time minus the amount of interest calculated from the time of calculation/now until the money will be recovered at the prevailing interest rate; for example, money amounting to Rp889.00 is deposited in a bank with an interest rate of 4% per year and at the end of the third year the amount will be Rpl000.00; thus, the present value and Rpl000.00 is Rp889.00.
(present value)

primary capital to *assets* **ratio of**
core capital divided by average total assets
(primary capitol to assets ratio)

profit sharing obligation
bonds that provide interest and the right to profit sharing
(profit sharing bond)

perpetual interest bonds
a bond that has an interest rate and periodic payments with no time limit, for example, a bond with an interest rate of Rp l00.00 per year and a discount rate of 10%, the perpetuity value is Rp l00.00/10% = Rp l000.00; see bond with no annual period.
(perpetual bond)

passive bonds
interest-free bonds, but with the right to profit sharing
(passive bond)

put option
option holder who has the right to sell, but not an obligation to sell before a certain time at a certain price.
(put option)

price ceiling
setting a price below the market equilibrium price that makes it impossible to increase the price above the price limit, resulting in a scarcity of a product in the market; for example, the government sets the highest retail price for a zak of cement at Rp7,000, while the production cost is Rp7,500; because
producers are unable to raise their selling price above IDR 7,000, they tend to hold their product inventory, leading to a shortage of cement in the market.
(price ceiling)

payment ceiling
the terms of a loan that has been set a limit on its periodic payments by a certain percentage; for example, an ARM *(adjustable rate mortgage)* has a limit of 7.5%; if the periodic payment is set at Rp l00,000.00, the maximum payment in the first adjustment period is Rp107,500.00 [Rp l00,000.00 + (Rp l00.000.00 x 7.5%)] and then the maximum payment in the second adjustment period is Rp115,560.00 [Rp107,500.00+ (Rp107,500.00 x 7.5%)]; thus, if there is an increase in the interest *rate* on a loan with *a floating rate, the* maximum payment on the loan is the upper limit that has been set *(payment caps).*

proportional tax
obligation to pay taxes that are determined in proportion to the income received
(proportional tax)

panic **- panic selling speculators**
the fear of speculators selling as prices continue to rise, requiring speculators to close transactions at a loss.
(bear panic -squeeze)

paripasu
something that has the same function, value, or other things that are applied in accordance with an agreement that has been determined and / or made in advance
(paripassu)

parity
a comparison of the value of a commodity with another commodity or a comparison of the value of one country's currency with another country's currency.
(parity)

primary market
the market for the issuance of new securities; this market is distinguished from the secondary market which trades in previously issued and sold securities.
(primary market)

post time
the time that is used as basis for determining whether a transaction has taken place on the relevant business day, or on the next business day; such time can be clearing hours, cash hours, and working hours for banks.
(after hours)

hold - **pseudo shareholder**
shareholders who are not the real shareholders
(dummy stockholder)

penalty
penalties in the form of charges for breach of an agreement, for example, late repayment of principal debt or violation of cash ratio requirements.
(penalty)

check - **(per)preparation check**
physical examination of goods in inventory so that the number, condition, and value of these goods can be determined.
(stock taking;)

pay order
an instruction to a bank to pay a certain amount of money or funds through an instrument (e.g., a check) to a third party at the expense of the instruction giver's account.
(payment order)

percentage
a number that shows the value of something in numbers per hundred, used to show interest rates, dividends, and statistical comparisons, among others.
(percentage)

pesos
the basic unit of currency of the Philippines and several other countries, such as Argentina, Chile, Columbia,
Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay, and Bolivia
(pesos)

petitum
the part of the complaint that the court seeks to decide or order.
(petitum)

pawn brokers
a person or company licensed to engage in the business of lending money on a short-term basis against the collateral of an item or valuable document on behalf of the borrower; if repayment of the loan is not made within six months, the collateral will be sold and the proceeds used to repay the loan; this activity in Indonesia must be licensed as a bank or pawn shop.
(pawn broker)

paid party
the person or entity whose name appears on an instrument, note, or agreement as the party entitled to receive payment.
(payee)

floor limit
parallel loan
a loan involving a parent company and its subsidiaries in different countries denominated in the currency of one country with a

promise to pay principal and interest at a future date; the loan is secured by an existing credit to the company that is larger than the loan; the excess amount of the loan is transferred to secure the loan of another subsidiary in another country; a parallel loan is similar to a *back to back* loan.
(parallel loan)

participation loan
a loan provided by more than one bank in a joint financing agreement; it is done because of the provisions that prohibit banks from providing credit to a company or group of companies exceeding a certain percentage and bank capital; the bank that will finance invites other banks to participate in loan so as to avoid violating existing regulations; see syndicated loan.
(participation loan)

moving - **postal transfer**
transfer of debit and credit amounts from the journal to the corresponding estimates in the ledger.
(post)

policy worth
a policy that states the amount of compensation in the event of a total loss of the insured item without estimating the actual price of the item.
(valued policy)

position
banking: 1 the net foreign currency balance of a bank after taking into account all assets and liabilities denominated in the same currency**; 2** the state of the current account balance;

pounds sterling
the basic unit of money value of the UK and some other countries such as: Cyprus, Egypt, Ireland, and Israel; also called sterling.
(poundsterllng; sterling)

pre-date
the inclusion or writing of a date in a document (such as agreements and bills of exchange) that is earlier than the date on which it was signed.
(antedated)

premium
1 incentives that banks can offer to customers in certain transactions, for example, in the form of a reduction in the interest rate for customers who pay installments regularly and according to a set schedule; **2** fees that must be paid to an insurance company to obtain a protection / insurance guarantee for risks that can befall an object of insurance
(premium)

prescription
rights that are based on good faith according to an agreement or agreement that has been made jointly, or based on the law
(prescription)

principal
a body or individual who in an agreement gives a mandate to another party to carry out a trade transaction; in banking, anti *principal* is the principal loan.
(principal)

probability
an estimate that becomes a benchmark regarding an event that may occur in the future
(probability)

program
software that contains a series of instructions given to the computer to process work from start to finish in order to obtain the desired results *(program)*.

proxy
a person authorized by another person to act on the proxy's behalf in voting
(proxy)

promes
securities that prove the existence of debts and receivables between debtors and creditors; if not rated by a rating agency, the securities are legally untradeable; *sin.* promissory notes
(promessary notes)

promoter
An entrepreneur who takes the initiative to start a new business, i.e. someone who supports business development;
(promoter)

property
something that can be owned, such as land, goods, buildings, and facilities and infrastructure that are an integral part of the land and/or building; the owner is entitled to the benefits derived from the ownership of the goods;
property can be inherited from its owner
(property)

prospectus
a book that includes information about the company's development plans, for example, an offer for the sale of shares, bonds, including a lease of property *(prospectus)*

protest
an acknowledgment that the check or draft is dishonored; on the basis of the acknowledgment, a right of recourse is exercised against the previous issuer or holder.
(protest)

profit center
business units that are responsible for contributing profits to the bank, such as the
treasury in a bank
(profit center)

price-to-earnings ratio
the ratio of the price of a share to earnings per share; the calculation of this ratio uses data on earnings reported in the last year or projected earnings for the coming year; *sin*. the ratio of price to yield *(price earning ratio)*

problem accounts
accounts whose owners (debtors or credit card holders) are in default, but whose whereabouts are unknown.
(skip account)

personal account
accounts payable and receivable on behalf of a person or entity, such as debtor accounts, creditor accounts, and savings accounts *(personal accounts)*

***plan* - profit planning**
systematic analysis of revenues and costs and each unit in a company that is expected to generate profits or profits using available resources.
(profit planning)

price risk
the risk arising from uncertainty in changes in the price of an asset, such as unfavorable income and fixed-income securities due to changes in interest rates.
(price risk)

political risk
the difficulty of repaying obligations by the borrowing country on the terms set as a result of the disruption of the country's political stability.
(political risk sovereign risk)

payment system risk
the risk that the failure of one large bank to honor a large payment obligation may result in similar failures by other banks.
(payment system risk)

principal balance
the outstanding amount of the loan or other obligation, excluding interest or other provision fees
(principal balance)

price spread
option strategy and an investor who simultaneously buys and sells two options to cover the same security in the same maturity month at different prices; for example, the investor buys call ABC at Rp. 100,000 in Mel 1998 and sells it at Rp. 90,000 in May 1998.
(price spreading)

proprietary securities
securities as transferable evidence of ownership; such securities may be in the form of preferred or common shares.
(equity securities)

positive disparity
A bank is said to have a positive gap if there is a maturity mismatch in a bank's assets and liabilities, i.e. there are more assets maturing in a given period than liabilities; a bank with a positive gap has assets that are *sensitive* to changes in the misalignment between the value or maturity and a bank's assets and liabilities.
(positive gap)

primary savings
1 deposits from customers within a bank; **2** large deposits belonging to major customers of a bank
(primary deposits)

payment system
a system that includes people, machines, procedures, which are contained in an activity of transferring funds for payments made by one party to another.
(payment system)

pawn confiscation
confiscation of goods that are authorized by the creditor because the debtor is unable to redeem the goods at maturity.
(pand be slag)

price stabilization
the act of maintaining the price of a good or service at a certain level by the government in times of high inflation rates in an effort to stabilize the price of these goods and services over a period of time.
(price stabilization)

paper standard
a monetary system based on paper money as the basis of legal tender that is not redeemable and cannot be linked to gold or other objects.
(paper standard)

primary interest rate
The interest rate set by the bank to its prime customers; the setting of the interest rate is considered by the bank taking into account market forces affecting the cost of funds and the interest rates set by the bank to other customers; the interest rate is usually given on short-term bank loans with the least credit risk; such interest rate setting is also applied to large depositors, i.e. the interest rate given to such depositors is higher than the interest rate given to other depositors.
(prime rate)

payment order letter (SPP)
a financial instrument that can be easily exchanged for money by the person receiving payment and whose name appears on the warrant; such warrants are issued by banks, telephone offices, post offices, and companies that issue *traveler's checks* to other people by providing cash or other means of payment; these warrants are usually used by people who do not have a checking account.
(money order)

promissory note
an instrument, such as a *promissory note*, that serves as legal evidence of a debt; a note signed by the issuer (debtor) promising to pay a certain amount of money at a certain date and place, addressed to a person or bank called a lender/creditor
(promissory note).

payment surplus
the state of a country's foreign trade transactions that describes the value of exports greater than the value of imports in a country's foreign trade and foreign trade transactions; see balance of payments surplus.
(payment surplus)

penalty conditions
clauses in contracts, credit agreements, or other obligations that allow financial institutions to impose penalties for untimely withdrawals on deposit accounts, late payments on installment loans, or contract termination
(penalty requirements).

payment date
the date set as the time schedule for depositing funds; in banking transactions known as *p-date*.
(pay date)

bargain - **public offering**
the offering and sale of securities by the issuer after fulfilling the requirements set by Bapepam; public offerings, usually, are conducted by a syndicate of *underwriters* in accordance with the term and interest rate in the *underwriting* agreement.
(pulic offering)

payer teller
bank employees who are responsible for implementing the payment of funds to customers
(paying teller)

place - **placement**
investment of bank funds in other banks or financial institutions, both domestically and abroad, in the form of interbank loans *(interbank call money)*, savings, time deposits, and other forms to obtain income.
(placement)

of course - the **price setter**
producers who dominate or control the largest share of a product or service so that the price set becomes a reference for other producers
(price leadership)

receive - **pawn receiver**
the party who receives the goods in the form of pawn as a guarantee of debt payment
(pledgee)

project team
a group of people with a variety of expertise formed to research a new plan; their function is to consider and propose the best way to achieve the best results.
(project team)

price level
a number indicating value, price, rate of development, and production based on a particular unit of measurement; the cost of an insurance premium; a charge, fee, or price.
(rate)

profit
profit earned on transactions; such profit occurs when the selling price of securities is greater than the purchase price.
(gain)

profit - **profit/loss on paper**
unrealized gains or losses on investment portfolios, *open positions* on options and *futures* transactions; unrealized gains are calculated by comparing the market value with the actual cost of the investment; gains can only be received in real terms if the securities have been sold, or the *futures* position has been liquidated, or the put option has been exercised.
(paper gain/loss)

private debt
private sector loans, both individuals and companies
(private debt)

mandatory - **primary obligation**
obligations that are prioritized payment among other obligations; for example, payment of taxes owed to a liquidated company. *(primary liabilities)*

Q

quality stamp
a legal mark stamped on precious metals, such as gold and silver, indicating the grade they contain
(hallmark)

quantity control
Policies and procedures are usually used to maintain the desired quantity, adjusted to the needs of the company's business prospects.
(quantity control)

quality control
the policies and procedures normally used to maintain and preserve a desired level of quality.
(quality control)

quotation committee
a committee appointed by the stock exchange to decide on the terms of *quotations* that may be granted to companies, consider and decide on each application
(quotation committee).

commitment
quality of earning assets
a benchmark to assess the likelihood of recovering funds invested in earning assets (principal including interest) based on certain criteria; in Indonesia, the quality of earning assets is assessed based on their collectability, namely current, special mention, substandard, doubtful, or loss.
(earnings asset quality)

quorum
the minimum number of members required to be present at an organizational meeting, the number of which is stated in the articles of association or regulations of the organization to adopt resolutions; if the required number is not met, resolutions cannot be adopted so that they must be made at the next meeting.
(quorum)

quotes
the highest bid price to buy or the lowest bid price to sell or to utilize services
(quotation)

quality rating
rating of securities based on the results of rating agencies to assess the level of risk for investors.
(quality rating)

quick ratio
The ratio of cash, banks, accounts receivable, and marketable securities to current debt; this ratio is used as a measure of a company's ability to pay its current debt promptly.
(acid test ratio; quick ratio)

quality certificate
a certificate explaining that the quality or quality of the goods is in accordance with the requirements set by the buyer and signed by an authorized official.
(certificate of quality)

quantity theory of money
a theory that explains the relationship between money, prices, and the economy; this relationship explains how the inflation rate is controlled by the amount of money in circulation
(quantify theory of money).

quasi money
monetary system liabilities in the form of time deposits, savings in rupiah and foreign exchange account balances belonging to residents
(quasi money)

venture - **quasi-public company**
private companies run for the benefit of the general public
(quasi public company)

R

risky assets
all bank assets, except cash and government securities; to determine the capital adequacy ratio or ratio, Bank Indonesia sets limits on risk-weighted assets (RWA).
(risk assets)

real account
accounts whose balances at the end of the period are transferred to the next period's balance sheet, such as assets, debts, and capital accounts.
(real account)

ratio analysis
analysis to assess bank performance using financial and other ratios, including capital, quality of earning assets, profitability, liquidity, and management ratios; *sin.* ratio analysis
(ratio analysis)

recommendation
informal requests by central bank officials and/or government agency officials to convince bankers to do or not to do something in the context of monetary control; such requests may be made by telephone, or press releases, such as an appeal to banks to reduce interest rates on mortgage loans so that more middle-class people can buy houses.
(moral suasion)

bank - **regional banking**
the establishment of a bank in a state can be done through a merger, acquisition, or new establishment; a regional bank office can be opened if there is a reciprocal agreement between the two states to allow the bank to be established or opened; this is the case in the United States.
(regional banking)

respondent bank
a bank that regularly purchases checks, drafts, and other services from correspondent banks including purchasing securities and clearing the sale of securities.
(respondent bank)

retail bank
a bank that specializes in bank service products offered, both to individual customers and small-scale business entities.
(retail banking)

repossessed bank
a bank whose management is taken over by a special agency such as IBRA by appointing a companion bank because its capital ratio (CAR) is less than the percentage set by BI, it has obtained BI liquidity assistance of more than a certain amount and during the term of the bank's management.

repossessed bank
a bank whose management is taken over by a special agency such as IBRA by appointing a companion bank because its capital ratio (CAR) is less than the percentage set by BI, it has obtained BI liquidity assistance of more than a certain amount and during the term of the bank's management. the bank is classified as unhealthy for a certain period of time; the bank continues to operate with certain restrictions.
(bank take over/B TO)

rescue assistance
financial assistance to insured banks or savings institutions that have suffered losses due to bad debts, sluggish market conditions, or sudden large withdrawals of funds by depositors; efforts made by the institution can be in the form of assistance to troubled banks, seeking acquisition by healthy financial institutions; in certain cases, the *deposit insurance fund* provides assistance in the form of *promissory notes* to cover the difference in the estimated market value of the bank's assets and liabilities (the bank's net worth has shown a negative position) so that it will make the company healthy.
(bailout)

new - **renew**
maintain master data in the electronic data processing system (SPDE) to be adjusted to the latest situation.
(update)

limits - **risk limitation**
a contract for future purchase that is a combination of the purchase of a specified amount of currency and an option contract; this limitation reduces losses due to currency depreciation to an agreed amount and gives the option holder the option to share the risk.
(range forward)

pay - **repayment**
payment or reimbursement of the value and amount that has been paid or something that has been delivered in advance based on specified conditions; payment by the insurance company of the amount paid by the insured to be replaced by the agreed amount.
(reimbursement)

pay - **repayment**
payment or reimbursement of the value and amount that has been paid or something that has been delivered in advance based on specified conditions; payment by the insurance company of the amount paid by the insured to be replaced by the agreed amount.
(reimbursement)

pay - **regular payment**
payment of the same amount of money on a regular basis within a predetermined period of time, such as mortgage loan installment payments. insurance premiums, assistance funds to certain parties, such as jamsostek (labor social security) payments or pension payments.
(recurring payment)

risk-free detention and deprivation
export goods insurance clause stating that the insurance company does not cover losses due to detention and seizure
(free of capture and seizure/FC&S)

rejection news
a letter made by a notary public on the order of the holder of a check or money order because the interested party or bank refuses to make payment
(notice of dishono)

round - rounding
1 a practice to shorten the disclosure of information by adjusting numbers up or down to the nearest number; for example, Rp3,789,564.00 is rounded up to Rp3.8 million or Rp3,743.564.00 is rounded down to Rp3.7 million; **2** in the provision of interest rates for loans or deposits, the interest rates are usually rounded up or rounded down; for example, 17.4532% is rounded down to 17.45% and 17.4563% is rounded up to 17.46%
(rounding).

REMINDER NOTES
notes on obligations that are due and need attention on a daily basis for follow-up, for example those related to financial transactions or obligations that must be completed on that day.
(tickler)

reverse check
a check that specifies a future date for its withdrawal; the check must not be paid by the bank before the stated date arrives.
(post-dated cheque)

redemption check
a special clearing house cheque issued by a bank for the payment of a cheque that has been cleared, but rejected by the payer bank and returned to the originating bank; the cheque is payable only to members of the clearing house, cannot be traded, and is payable through the clearing house.
(redemption check)

registered check
checks, similar to *money orders*, are purchased at a bank with a commission; registered checks are used by people who do not have a checking account to transfer funds to another party or pay bills.
(registered check)

funds - **refinancing**
the re-provision of funds by issuing new bonds to lower interest costs; for example, a private company or regional company that has issued bonds with an interest rate of 14% buys back the bonds and issues new bonds with an interest rate of 10% when market interest rates fall.
(refunding)

can - **refute opinion**
financial audit report by an independent auditor stating that the company's financial statements examined are not in accordance with the actual financial condition
(adverse opinion).

risk diversification
capital investment of various types of investments with the aim of reducing the possibility of risks that will be faced
(risk diversification)

regular dividend
dividends that a company sets on its shares, usually paid regularly, for example every three or six months.
(regular dividend)

re-pawn
the transfer of a customer's collateral to another bank as collateral for a loan drawn by the bank that transferred the collateral.
(herbelening)

repurchase right
The right of the seller to repurchase the goods he has sold with precedence over other prospective buyers if the goods are to be sold again.
(pre-emption)

regress rights
the right of the holder of a bill of exchange/check/card to collect the drawer/debtor/avalis to obtain payment if the drawee refuses to make payment
(recht van regres)

right of substitution
the right given to a power of attorney holder in handling a case to appoint another party as a substitute if the power of attorney holder is unable appear in court.
(substitutie recht)

right to sue
the right to demand a fulfillment of an obligation or ownership of goods or money based on a certain agreement, such as patents and copyrights; the right to demand is classified as intangible movable property.
(chose in action)

Recalculate
recalculate all payments by recalculating
(recomputation)

rewards
banking: services provided by a bank to other financial institutions to generate income; for example, a financial institution that does not have an automated teller machine may issue ATM debit cards and arrange for its cardholders to use the automated teller machines of other banks in the vicinity; another example, a bank that functions as an agent may also provide deposit services for other banks;
securities: an opportunity to acquire shares in a second offering for investors who already own shares in the first offering.
(piggybacking)

schedule **- rescheduling**
changes in credit terms that only concern the payment schedule or time period
(rescheduling)

schedule - **rescheduling**
an agreement between the debtor and the creditor to reschedule the payment of the debtor's debt in accordance with the terms set by the creditor to help the debtor avoid bankruptcy so that the debt can be repaid; it is usually caused by the economic situation and or the deteriorating financial condition of the debtor.
(scheme of arrangement)

guarantee **- re-guarantee**
the act of re-guaranteeing collateral that has been pledged to a person/bank/lending institution with the permission of the collateral owner.
(repledge)

pledge - **repurchase agreement**
an agreement to sell and simultaneously *repurchase* securities at a predetermined date and price; this agreement is also known as *repo* or RP.
(repurchased agreement)

pledge - **retail repurchase agreement**
a form of repurchase agreement often entered into by financial institutions with small depositors; the financial institution will then purchase funds from the small depositor and repay the funds after a specified period of time; such transactions are generally collateralized by the institution with a portfolio of government securities; the borrower's risk is that if the repurchase agreement is in the form of an investment, rather than a deposit, the agreement is not covered by deposit insurance.
(retail repurchase agreement)

pledge - **renewal agreement**
the creditor's agreement to extend its credit; the creditor, usually, approves such an extension after being convinced that the debtor's financial condition will improve in the future; *sin.* approval of extension
(extension agreement)

rationing - foreign exchange rationing
foreign exchange control by requiring exporters to hand over export proceeds to the government at a certain exchange rate, and the allotment of its use for imports is regulated according to government regulations; *sin.* foreign exchange control
(rationing of exchange)

reverse journal
journal *entries* used at the end of a particular period; these reverse journal entries are estimates of income payables and expenses; at the beginning of the next period these estimates must be reversed so that the financial position will show the actual situation
(reversing entries).

representative office
an office of a bank located in another country that does not carry out normal banking activities, usually with only a few employees to develop business that can be forwarded to its head office or branch office
(representative office*)*.

outgoing - **revenue expenditure**
expenses charged to the profit or loss account
(revenue expenditure)

back - **refund**
the amount of money that must be returned by the bank participating in the clearing because there is an error in recording the amount after checking; the correction made is only the amount of the difference
(reclamation).

return - **return on Investment**
the amount of income expressed as a percent of the company's capital, i.e. capital divided by income before interest income, taxes, and dividends, is intended to assess the best alternative use of capital or to direct management's attention to the overall conduct of the business.
(return on investment)

remittance of funds
1 transfer of funds between related accounts or to third party accounts; **2** overseas remittances between the sending financial institution and another financial institution as recipient
(fund transfer)

remittance by wire
the remittance of an amount of money by the remitting bank by wire instructing the payer bank to pay the amount to the beneficiary.
(telegraphic transfer/TT)

remittance by outgoing wire
a wire remittance sent by the sender's bank to the payer's bank.
(outward outgoing telegraphic transfer, outgoing telegraphic transfer / OTT)

remittance by incoming wire
wire remittances received by the payer's bank and the sender's bank
(inward incoming telegraphic transfer, incoming telegraphic transfer/ITT)

remittance by mail (KUS)
transfer of funds from the sender's bank office to the recipient's bank office whose order is made by letter.
(mail transfer - M T)

remittance by outgoing mail
remittance by letter sent by the sending bank to the payer bank
(outgoing outward mail transfer; outward mail transfer)

remittance by incoming mail
shipment by mail received by a payer bank from a sending bank
(inward incoming mail transfer. incoming mail transfer)

recurring credit
1 a credit facility for a specified period of time, which does not have a fixed repayment schedule; the debtor is allowed to draw down at any time or repay the entire facility without penalty; the debtor is usually charged a commitment fee at the time of approval of the credit; this credit has a different meaning from *evergreen* loan; **2** a credit card, checking account, or other consumer credit agreement that provides the option to borrow against a pre-approved credit facility; the debtor is not subject to penalties or fees if the facility is not used.
(revolving credit)

rescued loans
Loans that were originally classified as doubtful or non-performing are then attempted to be repaired as stated in the credit rescue contract.

real profit or loss
the gain or loss on the sale of a security that is sold or transferred at a higher or lower price than the purchase price.
(realized profit or loss)

retained earnings
the balance of net profit after deducting tax which the GMS or members' meeting decided not to distribute.
(retained earning)

report
a detailed record of a customer's account that includes debit estimates, credit extensions, inter-account transfers, and fees.
(statement)

Retrieved
terms of delivery of goods in pricing which state that all costs after the goods are ready for transportation are borne by the buyer; in this case the costs of packaging, weighing, and marking are borne by the seller.
(of)

/unas - **repayment**
repayment of debt securities or preferred shares before maturity at pari value or premium price; mutual fund shares are repaid at net asset value in the event of liquidation
(redemption)

risk management
management of various forms of risk associated with the bank's operations in accordance with prudential principles in order to control financing risk consisting of credit risk, interest rate risk by *hedging, financial futures*, and *interest rate caps,* with the aim of

controlling the cost of funds, budgeting interest costs, and limiting pressure on interest rate changes.
(risk management)

property - **repossession**
confiscation of additional collateral in order to secure a loan if the debtor fails to repay its obligations; this is done when all collection efforts have failed; however, usually the estimated value of the additional collateral is set lower than the market value so that the debtor can claim back the goods that have been used as additional collateral after a court decision.
(repossession)

ask - **request**
the quantity of an economic good that buyers are willing to purchase at a given price level, time, and market.
(demand)

request - request for additional margin
requests from securities brokers or clearing houses to clearing members to add funds and/or collateral to cover loss positions; in Indonesia clearing for banks is only done by Bank Indonesia; until recently, collateral in the form of shares was prohibited in Indonesia.
(margin call)

value - **revaluation**
adjustment of the debtor's collectability or credit collectibility to a better position because the debtor has made payments of arrears and penalties
(reinstatement)

realization value
the amount of revenue from the sale of an item whose value is not necessarily the same as the nominal value, book value, etc.
(realization value)

residual value
the residual value of an item that has reached the end of its economic life; in accounting, this value is calculated as a deduction from *overhead* costs.
(scrap value; residual value)

ratio
a number that shows a comparison between one value and another on a relative basis, which is not a comparison between two items in the financial statements and can be used to assess the condition of the company; *sin.* ratio
(ratio)

ratio of fixed assets to net capital
This ratio is used to determine the level of investment in fixed assets with capital owned by business owners; in the banking sector, the ratio of fixed assets to net capital cannot exceed 50%.
(ratio of fixed assets to net worth)

total **capital** *ratio*
(total capital ratio)

cash ratio
ratio of net profit to net capital
ratio to assess credit risk, i.e. the ability of a business (business activity) to generate profit in a period
(rate of net profits to net worth)

ratio of profit to assets (ROA)
net income divided by total assets; ROA is the main ratio or ratio to measure the ability and efficiency of assets in generating profits (profitability).
(return on ossets/ROA)

ratio of profit to capital
net income divided by equity is a ratio or ratio of profitability that measures the level of capital's ability to generate net income.
(return on equity - ROE)

ratio of debt to net capital
This ratio is used to determine the proportion of debt to net capital used in business activities.
(ratio of debt to net worth)

retirement package
a system used by companies or agencies to provide funds for pension payments to employees who according to company regulations can no longer work
(pension plan)

rising market
a market for securities or commodities with a tendency prices to increase due to speculator buying.
(bull market)

retire
periodic payments to an employee who has worked properly for a certain period of time who has quit his/her job.
(pension)

rating - **rating**
an assessment of securities issued by a bank or institution conducted by an *independent* rating agency based on the performance of the institution or bank; this assessment is also carried out on the performance of a bank compared to the performance of similar businesses, for example the issuance of bank ratings based on published financial statements by an institution.
(rating)

restructured loan
loans whose repayment terms are reviewed due to the deterioration of the debtor's financial condition, among others by extending the term or reducing the interest rate of the *loan*
(renegotiated loan).

receivables written off
receivables that are no longer collectible and will be removed from company records
(receivable written off)

recover - recovery
credit: the recapture of a receivable that has been written off as a loss; since the receivable has been charged against the allowance for loan losses, the recapture should be credited against the allowance for loan losses or allocated to retained earnings; **economic: the** period in the business cycle when economic activity begins to improve and *gross domestic product* grows, leading to the expansion phase of the cycle;
finance: the absorption of costs through the allocation of depreciation, the collection of an estimate of accounts receivable that has been written off as doubtful accounts, and the residual cost or salvage value of a fixed asset after all allowable depreciation;
Investment: a period of increase only in the securities or commodities market after a period of falling prices.
(recovery)

rebates
an amount returned as a rebate after the price has been paid in full; see: interest rebate
(rebate)

rand
the basic unit of money of South Africa and some other countries, namely Lesotho and Swaziland
(rand)

ratio
a comparison between two related things, usually in numerical form; ratio, generally, used to measure the financial rating or position of a company and analysis for granting credit; *sin.* ratio
(ratio)

ratio of reserves to earning assets fluctuated
a financial ratio calculated by dividing the ending balance of the allowance for loan losses by the amount of classified earning assets; this financial ratio aims to measure the bank's ability to absorb potential losses from classified earning assets.
(coverage ratio)

ratio of sales to current assets
a comparison between sales and current assets to assess the effect of the speed of turnover of current assets on the return on capital ratio.
(sales to current asset ratio)

ratio of inventory to current assets
comparison between inventory and working capital to examine the production turnover period to assess its effect on the company's liquidity level.
(inventory to net current assets)

realestat
land and all physical structures, including all objects attached to the land, such as buildings, trees, and fences
(real estate)

reinsurance
reinsurance of some or all risks and insurance companies to other insurance companies based on agreements
(reinsurance)

recapitalization
improvement of the structure and/or changes in the amount of capital by increasing its capital; in relation to banks, recapitalization is carried out by increasing the bank's capital so that it reaches the minimum required amount through the issuance of new shares by the bank, additional deposits by the owner, and the search for new investors.
(recopifalization)

reclamation
correction of the nominal value of securities incorrectly recorded by the clearing house in the clearing balance sheet
(reckmination)

reconciliation
determining the difference between two accounts of the same thing in two different parties; matching balances and two or more accounts of the same thing *(reconciliation)*

reorganization
changes in lines of authority, organizational structure, financial structure and other changes aimed at improving the management and financial structure of an organization
(reorganization)

repatriation
return of capital deposited in an overseas bank office or overseas branch of a bank to the home country bank; if the death is in foreign currency, the return of capital may be hampered by the foreign currency control provisions of the country.
(repatriation)

recession
the decline of a country's economy as reflected in aggregate economic activity although the measure used to determine the state of recession is subjective, generally a recession occurs when gross national income falls in two consecutive quarters; another measure of recession is a sharp increase in unemployment.
(recession)

resi
evidence of receipt of something in writing
(receipt)

resisi
contract postponement without penalty
(recision)
Respondensia An instrument issued by a shipmaster pledging his cargo to obtain an urgent loan ship repairs at a port abroad *(respondentia)*.

reaffirmation
a voluntary declaration by an insolvent debtor to repay all or part of a debt even though the debtor is not legally obligated to do so and cannot be compelled by his creditors to repay the debt.
(reaffirmation)

restructuring
changes in credit terms that involve actions to increase bank funds and / or, conversion of all or part of the arrears of interest into new credit principal and / or conversion of all or part of the credit into participation in the company, which may be accompanied by rescheduling and / or re-requirements.
(restructuring)

revaluation
1 a change in the level of the exchange rate of a country's currency relative to the currency of another country, generally tending to result from an increase in the exchange rate against that other country's currency; *ant.* devaluation; **2** an adjustment of the book value of a company's assets or assets to their market value.
(revaluation)

risk
the level of possibility of loss that must be borne in granting credit, investing, or other transactions that can take the form of assets, loss of profit, or economic capacity, among others, due to changes in interest rates, government policies, and business failure.
(risk)

refinancing risk
the risk that a bank will not be able to refinance its maturing obligations on reasonable terms and at reasonable interest; when a bank seeks funds in the money market to pay its obligations, it faces the risk of obtaining funds at a high cost or even not obtaining the funds needed so that the bank cannot make new investments; typically, refinancing risk relates to the money market and corporate debt, such as debt securities.
(refinance risk)

reinvestment risk
the risk that occurs as a result of fluctuations in market prices and interest rates that are contrary to those expected in reinvestment, thus affecting the balance sheet position or administrative accounts.
(reinvestment risk)

riyal
the basic unit of money of Dubai, Iran, Qatar, Oman, and Saudi Arabia
(riyal)

roya
the removal of the binding of a collateral in the form of land so that the ownership rights to the land concerned return to the original owner.
(reconveyance)

royalty
amounts paid for the use of property, such as patents, copyrights, or natural resources; for example, an author is paid royalties when his or her work is produced and sold; an author may earn royalties when books written by him or her are sold; a landowner leasing his or her land to an oil company or a mining company will earn royalties based on the amount of oil produced and land
(royalty)

runut
following the process of an event to determine the suitability of the implementation and procedures and authorities in force at that time.
(trace)

rupees
the basic unit of money of India and some other countries, such as Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh
(rupees)

rupiah (Rp)
the basic unit of value of Indonesian money
(IDR)

rang
the difference between the amount of assets and liabilities that are sensitive to changes in interest rates for a certain period based on their maturity, for example, the difference between loans and deposits that mature within one year; if the interest rate on deposits is greater than the interest rate on loans, there is a negative gap;

conversely, if the interest rate on loans is greater than the interest rate on deposits, there will be a positive gap; see negative gap and positive gap.
(gap)

redemption letter
a bill of exchange drawn by the holder of the right of regression to obtain reimbursement of losses due to refusal of payment in the amount of the nominal amount plus protest fees.
(redraft)

re-swap
A swap that replaces an existing interest rate or currency swap; the transaction can be entered into either with a first party or with a new party; both transactions have the same objective, i.e., profit generation.
(reverse swap)

terms - **return requirements**
partial or complete changes in credit terms that are not limited to changes in payment schedules, time periods, and / or other requirements as long as they do not involve changes in the maximum credit balance
(reconditioning)

terms - **requirements of a bill of exchange**
a provision in the bill of exchange governing the type of transaction or exchange rate used
(claused bill of exchange)

Receipt.
written evidence received by the customer for a transaction or delivery of a sum of money either in cash or by using other means; see receipt.
(receipt)

record date
1 the calendar day used by the issuing institution to determine the validity of the calculation of future payment bills, including principal and interest; for example, the number of days a holder of

a secured housing bond has, generally, one month before maturity; **2** the date of receipt of payment of dividend payable and shares of the issuing company's shares declared as on an *nght issue*.
(record date)

rates
a tax on imports or exports, usually imposed to raise revenue or to protect domestic companies and competition from imported goods
(tariff)

redeem - redemption
payment to recover debentures, bonds, shares, mortgages, or pledges to settle debts
(redemption)

ransom
payable debts; redemption of pledges, repayment of loans to pawn houses and recovering pledged goods or movables; redeemable bonds or shares, i.e. preference shares, debentures and government shares that are redeemable at a future date.
(redeemable)

receiving teller
teller who functions as a receiver of deposits/savings at the counter and customers in cash; the duties of this teller are opposite to the duties of the payer teller; from this receiving teller counter can be in the form of deposits in the form of cash, checks, money orders, or coupons that are due
(receiving teller).

reciprocity - **reciprocity**
equal treatment between two countries or institutions, in particular the recognition by each country or institution of the policies applied to the other party's wanga, for example to avoid the imposition of double taxation
(*reciprocity*).

real interest rate
the interest rate is calculated by subtracting the inflation rate from the nominal (set) interest rate; the real interest rate is an important

factor for comparing the effective earnings of different investments, by calculating the present or future value by estimating the future inflation rate; a bond or certificate of deposit that earns 11% at 5% inflation will have a net pre-tax income of 6%; if inflation increases beyond 5%, the value of the investment will fall as interest income decreases as a result of general price increases.
(real interest rote)

rate of return
the level of income earned *on* an investment as a measure of operating performance; the ratios often used are *return on equity* or *return* on assets.
(rate of return)

refuse to pay
denial of payment by a bank cardholder or issuing bank of a charge made or received from a *merchant* or *merchant* bank because it does not match the *actual* transaction or supporting evidence; the charge sheet will be returned by the cardholder customer to the bank if the transaction was not processed properly, or the transaction was never made by the cardholder; *visa* and *master cards* have detailed rules for handling payment denials.
(charge back)

S

share capitalization
the net assets of the company derived from the valuation or sale of shares above the pari price.
(par)
(paid in surplus)

safe - **security**
actions taken by investors to counteract sudden changes in the market for long-term securities; when interest rates rise, prices and fixed-income money market instruments decline, while income for fixed-income securities declines.

safe - **security**
actions taken by investors to counteract sudden changes in the market for long-term securities; when interest rates rise, prices and fixed-income money market instruments decline, while income for fixed-income securities declines. bond instruments will increase; in such market conditions, *back-up* is needed for bondholders because they cannot redeem/sell their bonds easily as in the conditions before the market changes; when investors anticipate a shift/change in the market by exchanging long-term bonds into short-term bonds, these investors have *backed-up* or changed their investment portfolio.
(back up)

accounts - **silverware**
the process of recording, classifying, and categorizing company transactions in monetary values as well as the preparation of financial statements and their analysis; thus, it can also mean that accounting is an information system to accumulate, process and communicate all information related to financial transactions of economic actors.
(accounting)

subsidiaries
a company that is partly or wholly controlled by another company because most or all of its capital is owned by the other company; *sin.* subsidiary company
(subsidiary company)

system analysis
research on whether a procedure or system has or has not met standards to improve efficiency
(system analysis)

syndication member
1 a member of a group of investors (in this case a bank) financing a project; **2** a member and a group of investors acting as a guarantor in a share issue.
(syndicate member)

simple annuity
an annuity with a term of interest or premium that coincides with the term periodic payments
(simple annuity; ordinary annuity)

sleeping assets
assets that are not productive in day-to-day operations because their use is incidental, for example, a power generator that is only used during power outages; as long as the machine is not used, it is called a sleeping asset.
(dead assets)

savings and loan association
a savings association that does not issue *capital stock*; the association is owned and controlled by its savers and borrowers who are members; the members do not share in the profits as it is a non-profit organization.
(mutual assosiation)

awar - **special**
the share of loss due to perils of the sea borne by the owner of the goods
(particular average)

alert - **surveillance**
activities to monitor the implementation of an activity so that it is in accordance with the provisions and procedures; with respect to banks, supervision can be interpreted as monitoring the bank's operational activities so that they are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the central bank; supervision methods carried out by Bank Indonesia include supervision and direct supervision; basically the purpose of bank supervision is to anticipate possible deviations committed by banks so that banks can operate healthily.
(supervision)

special hazards
special perils or risks specifically stipulated in the policy to be covered by the insurance company
(named perils)

bank - **self-regulatory banking**
a banking system that establishes provisions for self-regulation while still referring to the guidelines made by the central bank to implement the principle of prudence, for example in determining bank lending policies, standards for the implementation of internal audit functions, and information system technology.
(se/f-regulatory banking)

bank - **self-service banking**
an integrated banking service system that allows customers to carry out various banking activities without having to come directly to the bank, such as paying debts, depositing or withdrawing funds, and transfers that are carried out automatically through automated machines (ATMs) or *phone banking* facilities. this service system can only be carried out if it is supported by the availability of facilities and the readiness of all related parties; at certain transaction volumes, this system can reduce service costs and provide convenience for customers.
(se/f-service banking)

special lender bank
bank that has more authority than other banks in approving loans to borrowers that are made jointly by these banks.
(preferred lender bank)

secondary bank
banks that do not create demand deposits; which are classified as secondary banks, for example rural banks
(secundaire banken)

savings bank
a bank whose main source of funds comes from savings and in its business mainly deposits its funds in well-rated securities.
(saving bank)

single bank
banking system, in which a bank can only conduct its operations independently without a network of branch offices; this system applies in in the United States that have a Single Bank Law (Unit Banking Law).
(bank unit)

securities guarantee assistance
the act of another party to accept or pay a bill of exchange with the holder's consent by writing it on the bill of exchange; if the holder refuses the intervention, he loses his right of regression; the other party is a party who is not recorded as owing on the bill of exchange and the bill of exchange has previously been protested for non-acceptance or non-payment.
(act of honor)

semi-finished goods
goods used in the manufacturing process, which are not ready for sale or use; *sin.*
goods in process
(work in process)

pay - **standard prepayment**
a form or pattern of prepayment in securities secured by a mortgage based on an agreed prepayment amount each month against the unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan; interest due each month is applied as a new mortgage loan.
(standard prepayment)

pay - **settlement payment**
settlement of payment on a check or money order that has been made a rejection note by a notary; this payment settlement is completed with a notarial deed in order to restore the good name of the interested party; see rejection note
(payment for honor)

stamp duty
tax on the evidence of an act that is paid, for example with a stamp paper or a stamp paste
(stamp duty)

buy - **share buyback**
an agreement that the company can repurchase the issued shares if the company needs to; this can be an incentive for contract employees as they can then sell their shares back at the end of their employment contract.
(stock repurchase)

cost - **staged financing**
project financing for construction (property, real estate) with payments based on the stage of completion of the project.
(take out loan)

expenses **- short-term financing**
credit facilities with maturities of up to one year
(short term financing)

cost - **speculation financing**
use of other people's funds for speculation that can result in losses for the owner of the funds
(high finance)

service business
Types of economist activities in the form of selling services, expertise, or technical processes carried out by business entities, such as lawyers, accounting firms, architectural bureaus, administrative bureaus, advertising agencies, computer centers, photocopiers, and consulting offices; *sin.* service business
(business services)

book - **side-by-side bookkeeping**
bookkeeping of two current accounts placed side by side in a bookkeeping machine to obtain two original accounts automatically

***(side by side posting)* sales ledger**
a ledger that contains the accounts of subscriptions that purchase goods on credit and records each transaction.
(sales ledger)

stock exchange
a party that organizes and provides systems and/or facilities to bring together bidders for the sale and purchase of securities of other parties with the aim of trading securities between them; *sin.* securities exchange
(stock exchange)

securities exchange
stock exchange
(stock exchange)

special reserve
a reserve established by setting aside a portion of net income for a specific purpose on a regular basis.
(appropriate reserve)

secondary backup
bank assets invested in short-term marketable securities, such as government securities (SBIs); these assets earn interest and can be counted as a bank's supplementary reserves; if loan demand is modest, funds raised are often invested in short-term marketable

securities (converted to cash); these reserves are not listed separately in the balance sheet's POS.
(secondary reserve)

surplus reserves
retention: excess cash that is not allocated to a specific forecast;
banking: reserves that are greater than the required minimum statutory reserves; also known as excess reserves or excess reserves that have not been allocated to an account at the central bank.
(surp/us reserves)

trade - **service trade**
international trade that, although not considered an export or import, is treated as an import or export, such as rent, freight, and shipping costs
(invisible trade)

severe depression
the period of economic downturn and massive unemployment from 1929 to the pre-World War II period.
(great depression: malaise)

standard deviation
a measure of the degree of disbursement of the difference between the value of each member in a group of values and the average value of the count; it is a number obtained by finding the root and sum of each deviation to the second power divided by the number of members of the group.
(standard deviation)

stock dividend
dividends paid by the company to shareholders in the form of shares; the purpose is to maintain the company's capital level; this dividend provides benefits to the recipient because it reduces the amount of tax that must be paid *(stock dividends)*

script dividend
dividend paid by script; see script
(dvidend script)

shipping documents
supporting documents domestic and foreign bills of exchange; in domestic transactions, the minimum shipping documents contain B/L and sales *invoice*, while in foreign transactions, the minimum documents contain marine B/L, shipping insurance certificate and sales invoice; in addition, the documents are also attached with documents agreed between the buyer and seller and other documents required by the destination country, such as consulate invoice, certificate of analysis, certificate of inspection and weight of cargo, certificate of authenticity of goods, customs *receipt, dock receipt,* and war risk insurance certificate.
(shipping document)

source document
documents containing information that will be used as entry data in the electronic data processing system (SPDE), such as checks, receipts, and bilyet giro
(source document)

special endorsement
an endorsement that transfers ownership of the negotiated instrument to the party designated in the endorsement
(special endorsement)

salary
special payment for services that is usually paid weekly, biweekly or monthly; *salary* is distinguished from wages, which are usually paid on an hourly basis.

similar group
grouping of commercial banks based on the size of assets and other criteria; a uniform system of reporting on the condition of banks classifies banks into different groups; within a group, banks are compared with other banks of similar condition with respect to their ability to earn profits, etc.; peer group analysis is used by banks to measure their financial condition against rival banks in the market; peer groups are determined and the bank's business volume, location and line of business of each group may consist of up to 5-6

banks in the event that the bank is a financial center or hundreds of small community banks; *sin.* peer group.
(peer group)

special pull rights
the amount of money that any country in deficit may withdraw from its account at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) before it requests additional loans; the paper gold right (SDR) was established at the Rio de Janeiro conference in 1967; although it is only an accountant's note that is not guaranteed by banknotes or gold, the SDR is a reserve asset.
(special drawing rights/SDRs)

sales results
proceeds from the sale of assets or securities issued after deducting expenses incurred in connection with the sale of such assets or securities.
(proceeds)

Supported pledge
an agreement to provide an advance on a construction or building loan backed by a promissory note between a mortgage bank and an investor.
(back to back commitment)

side integration
the merger of several stand-alone companies that produce ancillary goods with companies that produce basic goods
(lateral integration)

Promise **- share purchase agreement**
an agreement to purchase shares of a company, either an existing company or a newly established company.
(stock subscription)

promise **- settlement agreement**
a mutually beneficial agreement between debtors and creditors to overcome non-performing loans by restructuring credit.
(workout agreement)

pledge **- subordination agreement**
1 an agreement signed by another interested party that guarantees property held jointly with the debtor; the lender may require the other party to co-sign a promissory note or subordination agreement if the debtor defaults; **2** a device whereby a creditor's claim is second in priority to other creditors; in a subordination loan agreement, the loan is subordinated to the creditor's claim.
The agreement has a second-order claim the company's assets after the bank loan; it guarantees that the bank loan will be paid first *(subordination agreement)*.

sea transportation services
freight transportation services to meet the needs of parties who deliver goods on a consignment basis or consignees to carry out shipping and transportation, customs clearance, and other general activities carried out by sea transportation service companies.
(freight forwarder)

sell - **sell out**
wholesale sales for the benefit of creditors, which include all or part of the debtor's company goods
(bulk sale)

share allotment
the amount of securities distributed to participants in a group of investment institutions (overseas by investment banks) formed to underwrite and distribute a new issue; participants are called *subscribers* or *allotees;* the financial responsibilities of subscribers are described in an *allotment notice* prepared by the investment group manager.
(allotment)

sale and leaseback
sale of fixed assets by the owner (lessor) with an agreement to lease them back from the buyer (lessee) on a long-term basis; this form of financial agreement strengthens the seller's balance sheet because a capital asset is sold and converted into cash or accounts receivable; this may result in reduced depreciation and gains in taxes; sale and lease back transactions, including the refinancing of headquarters

buildings or other facilities, the sale of which is recorded as a *nonrecurring gain*.
(sale and leaseback)

signature sample card
a card signed by a depositor when opening an account at a bank; it identifies the depositor; a duplicate of the card is kept at the branch office; it also serves as a layered control for customers to access the *safe deposit box or deposit box*; opening the *safe deposit box* requires two signatures, the signature of the customer and the signature of a bank employee.
(signature card)

secured credit card
a bank credit card secured by savings; the issuer (bank) holds the cardholder's savings or deposit account in an amount equal to the credit card limit and has the right to use the savings or deposit account to pay or settle the credit card bill if the cardholder is unable to pay; *secured* credit cards, as a rule, are issued only to people who, based on experience, have no definite ability to pay.
(secured credit way)

similar commodities
goods that are similar in size, quality, and shape produced by different companies
(homogeneous commodity)

savings and loan cooperative
1 a cooperative whose main business is to encourage savings and provide loans to its members with low interest; **2** a cooperative-type institution established cooperatively by certain groups, such as a group of farmers, a group of taxi drivers, whose activities are to collect and distribute funds to its members; the purpose of this institution is not solely to seek profit, but is mainly aimed at improving the welfare of its members
(credit union).

safe deposit box
a security facility for valuables in the form of a box provided by a bank for the benefit of its customers; the box can only be opened by the bank and the customer together; *sin;* treasure security box
(safe deposit box)

special documented credit
a letter of credit stating that payments can only be made at the bank named in it
(special L/C1)

seasonal credit
granting credit based on seasonal cycles, for example granting credit in the planting and harvest seasons
(seasonal credit)

supporting credit
a credit facility provided by a bank to the issuer of *commercial paper,* to cover the obligations of the issuer when the commercial paper matures.
(back up fine)

semerta credit
credit facilities provided by banks to their customers whose disbursements are made on the same day without interbank clearing using checks or other payment orders.
(immediate credit)

syndicated loan
the provision of credit by a group of banks to one debtor, whose amount of credit is too large to be provided by one bank alone.
(loan synthcation)

secured credit
1 a loan where the endorser or guarantor is prepared to pay in case of default by the debtor; **2** a loan to a limited liability company with a direct lending program, where the borrower is backed by certain collateral and is still liable for *the loan*
(recourse loan).

small business credit
Loans granted to small business customers with a certain maximum credit limit finance productive businesses; such loans may be in the form of investment or working capital loans; investment loans are medium/long-term loans to finance the purchase of capital goods and services required for the rehabilitation, modernization, expansion, relocation of projects and/or establishment of new projects; working capital loans are short-term loans to finance the working capital needs of businesses or projects.

secured creditors
creditors who legally and physically control some of the goods pledged by the debtor
(secured creditor)

signature authorization
power or authority given by a bank or company to an employee to sign certain documents or letters.
(per pro)

strong - **securities strengthening**
a technique used by issuers of debt securities to improve the credit rating of the securities they offer so as to lower the discount rate; the improvement of the rating is done by guaranteeing it to an insurance institution that has a high credit rating so that the securities remain attractive to investors even though the income is smaller.
(credit enhancement)

substandard
the quality of credit whose repayment rate reflects a poor condition because there are payment arrears within a certain period of time; in Indonesia, credit collectibility is determined by Bank Indonesia; see collectability
(sub-standard)

supply and demand curves
a graph that presents the state of the level of supply and demand in a market; the meeting point between the demand curve and the supply curve shows the equilibrium point between the price and the amount of commodities or services offered; *sin.* supply and demand equilibrium
(supply and demand curves; supply and demand equilibrium)

special audit report
limited audit reports, both in scope and purpose, including audit reports of not-for-profit organizations.
(special report)

statement of changes in capital
A report on the changes in a company's capital over a period of time, for example due to additional investment, decrease/increase in company profits, or taking money for personal use.
(capita/statement)

securities depository institution
a person or institution authorized by the government to deposit and maintain securities and foreign shares on behalf of the owner.
(authorized depository)

state gazette
official publications from the government that contain legislative products, such as laws and government regulations so that everyone can know them.
(staatsblaad)

skip purchase
a situation arising in the trading of foreign exchange or securities in which the amount of purchases is greater than the amount of sales; in industry the amount of purchases of raw or auxiliary materials is greater than the amount of orders for production; *sin, overbought.*

SELL
a situation that describes the conditions or circumstances arising in the trading of foreign exchange or stocks/securities on the stock exchange; the amount of supply is greater than the amount of

demand; in industry, the number of orders is greater than the production plan; *syn*. sell more
(oversold)

skip workers
a situation where the number of people expecting to get a job or people looking for a job is more than the available job opportunities; *sin.* excess workers
(overfull employment)

service counter
Bank services to customers through specially provided counters so that customers do not need to enter the bank building, but simply pass the counters available on the outside of the bank building.
(walk up window)

safe margin
the excess of sales over the break-even point; if the break-even point can be reached with sales of, for example, 3,000 units and the actual sales volume reaches 3,400 units, the excess of 400 units is a safe margin.
(safety margin)

net interest margin (banking)
margin *(net interest* margin*)*

strong currency
a country's currency that has stable demand and little fluctuation in the international money market and is often used in international trade; the central bank keeps part of its foreign exchange reserves in the form of deposits in the strong currency; in foreign exchange trading, the strong currency is sold at a premium to the weak currency.
(strong currency; hard currency)

supervised merger
actions of the *supervisory* authority in the context of bank restructuring, namely by ordering weakly capitalized financial institutions to merge with stronger institutions *(supervisory mergers)*.
property - **sole proprietorship**

a form of company ownership that is absolutely owned and controlled entirely by one person; in Indonesia known as a company in the form of a firm or CV; in Law No.1 of 1995 concerning Limited Liability Companies, sole ownership of a company in the form of a limited liability company is prohibited.
(sole proprietorship)

share capital
the capital of the company derived from the sale of shares issued by the company; the funds obtained from the sale of these shares are the principal capital of the company.
(capita/stack)

strike - **strike**
action taken by workers individually or in groups by stopping work; the purpose and action is generally to request that company management improve working conditions; strikes are carried out to strengthen demands
(strike)

slumped bonds
Reinforced bonds of other companies with full responsibility for repayment
(endorsed bond)

secured bonds (1)
bonds that are secured by certain assets of the issuing party
(blanket bond)

surety bonds (2)
bonds that guard against possible losses due to misuse of public funds by officials
(public official bond)

service fee
payment by a financial institution to an individual or organization for services received or to be received.
(service charge)

stamp tax
tax paid by attaching a seal to certain products or documents, such as cigarettes, share certificates, and title deeds.
(stano tax)

sales tax
indirect tax imposed by the entrepreneur on the delivery of goods by the manufacturer or on imported goods.
(sales tax)

sluggish market
market conditions characterized by declining prices of securities and commodities on that day
(market off)

seller's market
a market characterized by demand that relatively exceeds supply because there is a scarcity of goods in the market so that the price of goods tends to increase; in this condition the market is controlled by sellers so that at any level the price is held by the seller.
sellers, the goods will still be bought by buyers; for example, if there is a scarcity of nine basic necessities (sembako), the price created in the market is a price benchmark set by the seller.
(sellers market)

secondary market
an exchange/market where securities are traded between investors outside the primary market.
(secondary market)

spot market
a market for goods or forex whose purchase or sale is made by spot transactions.
(spot market)

Software
a computer program with guidelines for its use that is ready to be used by users
(software)

scan - **scanning**
a quick or cursory reading of a bank statement to find something that is expected to be unusual; if irregularities are found, further research/examination will be carried out on the bank statement.
(scanning)

secured loan
a loan secured by the borrower's wealth, either in the form of current assets or fixed assets; if the borrower is unable to repay the loan, the collateral will be sold by the lender.
(collateralized loan)

savings guarantee loan
lending with collateral in the form of savings or deposits held by the debtor with the bank; such loans are generally guaranteed to be repaid and are classified as risk-free loans because the value of the collateral is at least equal to or greater than the loan amount.
(saving account loan; cash collateral credit)

soft loan
loan facilities with lenient repayment terms, low interest rates and long terms; these facilities are provided by multilateral and bilateral development banks, such as IBRD, OECF to finance development projects in developing countries; usually, the concessional loans have a long term of up to 50 years, during the grace period only pay interest and service fees; developing countries with low per capita income and developing countries with balance of payments problems will get facilities with lower interest rates from a lighter repayment schedule.
(soft loan)

settlement loan
loans from banks with strict conditions to debtors who are experiencing financial difficulties, in order to get out of their difficulties.
(workout loan)

syndicated loan
a loan provided by a group of banks to a debtor; the profit will be distributed to each member of the syndicate on a prorated basis.
(syndicated loan)

short loan
interbank loans or bills with a very short term (daily), which can be repaid at any time; in Indonesia based on SEBI. No. 6/22/UPUM dated February 28, 1974, short *interbank* loans *(interbank call money)* are determined for a maximum of seven days.
(call money)

subordinated loan
loans that meet the following conditions:
1. there is a written agreement between the bank and the ;
2. prior approval and Bank Indonesia; in this regard at the time of application, the bank must submit a repayment program for the subordinated loan;
3. are not guaranteed by the bank concerned and are fully paid up;
4. minimum term of 5 years;
5. if repayment before maturity must be approved by Bank Indonesia; with such repayment the bank's capital remains healthy;
6. In the event of liquidation, the right to collect is the last of all existing loans; the definition of subordinated loans includes debts, in the context of loans whose funds come from the World Bank, Nordic Investment Bank, and similar International Financial Institutions; the treatment as subordinated loans starts from the receipt of funds by the bank until the maturity date according to the loan forwarding agreement; the amount of subordinated loans that can be calculated as capital for the remaining period of the last five years is subordinated loans minus amortization calculated using the straight line method (prorated) of 50% of core capital; this is based on SEBI No.26/1/BPPP dated May 29, 1993

(subordinated loan)

sales receivables
receivables arising in connection with the use of bank cards that give cardholders the obligation to pay to the card issuing bank; cardholders will be given a list of each use of their card which is used as a basis for billing by the card issuing bank
(sales draft).

Sell position
Commodity: a contract in which the trader agrees to sell a commodity in the future at a specified price;
Forex and securities: transactions in forex or securities where the selling conditions are greater than the buying conditions; ant. long position.
(short position)

securities portfolio
a collection of securities, including stocks, bonds, mutual fund participation units that have been sold in a public offering, as well as debt recognition letters, commercial paper, debt evidences

sharia principles
rules of agreement based on Islamic law between banks and other parties for the deposit of funds and / or financing of business activities, or other activities that are stated in accordance with sharia, including financing based on the principle of profit sharing (mudharabah), financing based on the principle of equity participation (musyarakah), the principle of buying and selling goods with profit (murabahah), or financing of capital goods based on the principle of pure lease without choice (ijarah), or with the option of transferring ownership of goods leased from the bank by other parties (ijarah wa iqtina); it is based on Law No.10 of 1998 concerning Amendments to Law No.7 of 1992 concerning Banking.

sales promotion
all means used by marketing agencies to inform, persuade or influence end users of products, excluding advertising, personal selling, and publicity; sales promotions are sales aids, including exhibitions, bonuses, coupons and gifts
(sales promotion)

randai - **serandai**
a computer system that posts customer transactions to the bank's central registry, directly to the customer's account, also known as *on-line* transaction processing (OLTP); many banks have *on-line tel/er* terminals, linked via a computer at the branch office, directly to the administrative computer system where customer files are stored; This allows customers to access their funds more quickly when they deposit checks issued by the same bank, and also means that money is released more quickly when checks are paid; many electronic banking systems, including automated card machine (MKO or ATM) networks and electronic *point of sale systems,* are full-signature systems, meaning that transactions are approved or declined and funds are transferred between accounts. executed at the same time as the transaction is entered into the system; *ant. off-line* network
(on line)

sales to net worth ratio
A comparison between sales and net worth to determine the ability of capital to create sales.
(sales to networth ratio)

sales to receivables ratio
comparison between sales and receivables to assess the effect of accounts receivable turnover speed on the capital profit ratio
(sales to debtor ratio)

sales to inventory ratio
comparison between sales and inventory to find out how many times a company sells goods in one year compared to its inventory *(sales to inventory ratio)*.

surplus revaluation
capital valuation becomes larger, due to an increase in the value of fixed assets
(revaluation surplus: appraisal -; appreciation)

surrender risk
the possibility that the buyer/seller will not be able to fulfill its obligations at maturity in the sale and purchase of an instrument or foreign exchange due to delivery problems.
(delivery risk)

secure storage room
a special room with iron walls provided by the bank, usually underground, containing a number of *safe deposit boxes* that are rented to customers to store valuables based on an agreement; *s/n.* khazanah room
(sale deposit vault)

shares
proof of ownership or share of capital of a limited liability company that can be traded, both inside and outside the capital market, which is a claim on the company's income and assets; giving rights to dividends in accordance with the share of paid-up capital as specified in the company's articles of association.
(stock)

stock barometer
stocks that if the price changes will greatly affect the price changes of other stocks on the exchange.
(barometer stock)

special shares
shares with special rights according to the provisions of the articles of association, for example in the form of priority to dividends, determination of management, and the remaining assets of the company in the event of liquidation
(preferred stock)

sample
a small portion of a selected item and a larger group and scrutinized to determine from the group; the sample item helps the statistician to determine precisely the dri or nature of the group; the sample item is also important in auditing; *sin.* percontoh
(sample)

scatter - the **spread of risk**
allocating substantial credit by not concentrating lending to a particular group of borrowers to reduce the risk of potential losses.
(risk spreading)

securities
evidence of indebtedness or proof of capital ownership in the form of tradable securities, such as bonds, stocks, mortgages, notes, promissory notes, certificates of deposit, coupons, scrip, guarantees, *rights,* and options.
(securities)

securitization
the conversion of a group of receivables of the same type (usually loans) into marketable securities, including principal and interest receivables; the securitized loans are usually high quality loans that are made to increase income and reduce the level of credit risk; by converting loans and receivables, banks can increase capital ratios and issue new loans; the securities to be sold by the bank to investors are guaranteed by the assets to be converted.
thus often referred to as *asset backed securities*
(securitization).

salvation - credit rescue
credit whose interest rate is lowered or the loan term is extended to make it easier for debtors to make payments; this alternative credit rescue is often carried out against debtors who cannot pay their principal and / or interest obligations as agreed.
(restruc ted loan)

share certificate
proof of ownership of a number of shares of a company; the certificate includes the name of the issuer, the nominal amount or representative of the declared value, or a declaration of value instead of nominal, and the rights of the shareholder; this certificate can be traded in full by returning the certificate to the issuer or through a broker for discussion.
(certificate of stock)

sessions
a way to assign receivables on behalf of and other intangible property; the assignment of such receivables must be done by making a deed, either an authentic deed or an underhand deed confirming the transfer of such rights from the creditor to a third party; this transfer must be approved by the debtor.
(cessie)

set-off
the process of combining the same accounts recorded, both on the asset side and on the liabilities side of the balance sheet; the purpose is to determine the actual position of the account in question; for example, in the balance sheet of bank A recorded .inter-office account assets of Rp 1,500,000.00 and inter-office account liabilities of Rp 1,000,000.00, then the actual position of inter-office accounts after *set-off* is Rp 500,000.00 on the asset side, set-off is also done to determine the actual position of total bank assets.
(set-off)

security deposit
money received by the bank as collateral that will be taken into account at the time of completion of a transaction, for example in the opening of domestic and foreign L/Cs.
(marginal deposit)

shilling
1 base unit of value for Austria, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda; **2** British currency
= 1/10 pound
(shilling)

SIBOR
Average interbank interest rate in Singapore set based on interest rates offered by 8 leading Singapore banks.
(singapore interbank offered rate)

symmetalism
the monetary standard of a country that implements the use of two or more precious metals in its coinage.
(symmalism)

syndicate
group of investors working together for the financing of a project
(syndicate)

single bookkeeping system
a simple bookkeeping system characterized by the recording of multiple transactions with a single entry; it does not rely on debit and credit balances.
(single posting system; short entry book keeping)

self-service banking system
an integrated banking service system that allows its customers to be able to carry out various banking activities without having to come directly to the bank to carry out various kinds of transactions, such as debt payments, depositing or withdrawing funds, and transfers through *telephone banking* facilities, ATMs, *home* banking services, the internet, or other facilities; this service system can only be carried out if it is generally supported by the availability of facilities, facilities, and the readiness of all related parties.
(selfservice banking)

seizure - confiscation
1 entrustment of disputed goods to a third party, appointed by the parties to the dispute or by the court; the third party obliged to hand over the disputed goods to the party declared entitled after a court decision; **2** takeover of a person's property and then sell it to pay off his debts; if the sale price of property is greater than the amount of the debt, the remaining proceeds must be returned to the debtor *(sequestration)*.

script
money: convertible securities as a temporary substitute for legal tender currency, usually issued when the country is in a state of emergency such as during the war in America; this money is often referred to as emergency banknotes;

securities: temporary documents issued in lieu of shares or cash dividends, usually when the issuing company undergoes a reorganization, share exchange, *spinoff* or lacks cash to pay cash dividends.
(script)

solvency
general: the ability to pay all debts to third parties, when due, with the calculation that the value of the company's assets is higher than the value of all liabilities; also known as net worth;
banking: the ability of a bank to pay its liabilities according to a set schedule; it means that the amount of assets is greater than its liabilities; see *capital* adequacy.
(solvency)

subpoena
a written warning through the court and the creditor the debtor who has broken his promise to fulfill his obligations within a certain time limit.
(call)

sorter - **sorter**
a computer that can read document passwords, such as checks and sorting documents according to existing commands
(sorter)

speculators
a person who engages in financial transactions to obtain expected profits and price changes; the higher the profit expected by the speculator, the greater the risk he or she faces.
(speculator)

speculators buy
a trader who speculates that the price of a security or commodity will rise and buys in the hope of making a profit.
(bull)

speculators sell
a speculative trader on the stock exchange who anticipates that certain securities will decline in value; therefore, he sells goods that he does not yet own on the condition that he delivers them later and buys them back at the agreed time.
(bear)

speculation
the risk of buying an asset whose price is expected to rise in the future and can be resold for a profit; conversely, the sale of an item whose price is expected to fall in the future and can be bought back at a lower price for a profit; the term is commonly, used in the money, stock, commodity, and options markets.
(speculation)

sponsor
a person or company responsible for carrying out an activity, i.e. by accepting responsibility for its financing, in order to promote the business of that person or company; *sin*. sponsorship
(sponsor)

stagflation
a state of very high and prolonged inflation, characterized by a standstill in economic activity that causes unemployment.
(stag flation)

specialized standard of Indonesian banking accounting (SKAPI)
accounting system applied in banking activities in Indonesia to create uniformity of accounting treatment and presentation of bank financial statements.

standard for the implementation of the bank's internal audit function (SPFAIB)
standards set by Bank Indonesia which is the minimum size to be used as a reference in the implementation of the bank's internal audit.

silver standard
a monetary system that uses silver as the basis of legal tender, the basic unit of value and as a basis for comparing the value of different currencies.
(silver standard)

statistics
data in the form of numbers that are collected, tabulated, classified so that they can provide meaningful information about a problem or symptom.
(statistics)

signature stamp
reproduction of signatures using a stamp or photo device, usually done in transactions using checks; basically, banks are not allowed to practice it unless the bank has received guarantees to avoid irregularities or misuse of the stamp; in Indonesia, the use of signature stamps in checks is not allowed
(facsimile signature).

subrogation
transfer of the creditor to another party who has made payments on the debtor's debt so that the other party replaces the position of the creditor; thus, all rights and obligations of the debtor are transferred to him.
(subrogation)

subsidies
financial assistance provided by the government to certain parties based on the consideration that the provision of such assistance is used for the public interest, for example to control the price of basic necessities or education fund donations.
(subsidy)

securities
a debenture, bill of exchange, share, bond, credit security, or any derivative thereof, or other interest, or an obligation of the issuer, in a form commonly traded in capital and money markets
(securities)

tax anticipation securities
short-term securities issued by the central or local government to finance a project in the amount of estimated taxes to be received, which are planned as repayment of the securities; they are issued at a discount, have a maturity of less than one year, and expire either at a specific future date or at the time of receipt of the tax bill.
(tax anticipation note)

superior securities
securities issued by people or institutions that have a good name (high reputation or bona fides) so that they are low risk; in the United States these securities are usually issued by institutions that have a AAA rating.
(first clas *paper; prime paper)*

standby letter of credit
a letter of credit in the form of a guarantee and opening bank to the recipient against the possibility of default and opening; its function is just in case and is not intended to be disbursed.
(standby L/C)

ship's bill of lading
a bill of lading stating that goods have been loaded on a particular ship named in the bill of lading.
(shipped B/L)

swat net load
a bill of lading that is not accompanied by an additional note about the defective state of the goods and/or their poor packing.
(clean B/L)

ship's bill of lading
a ship's transportation document stating that goods are being moved from one place to another; if the document is attached to a bank draft, the goods can be released upon payment by the payer's bank; this document includes the name of the consignee with a "not to order" clause; this bill of lading is only transferable by session.
(rechta connossement)

ship transfer bill of lading
a bill of lading that allows the carrier to move the cargo at any port it deems necessary
(transhipment B/L)

short load letter
a bill of lading that does not include detailed conditions of carriage, but contains a clause saying that all parties are subject to the rules stated in the bill of lading.
(short form B/L)

state treasury letter
securities issued by the government to raise short-term funds by selling them at below par.
(treasury bill)

subordinated debt securities
debentures that are *subordinated* to other *debentures* and will only be repaid after the higher priority *debentures* have been repaid first *(subordinated debentures).*

single bill of exchange
bills of exchange issued or circulated singly (without duplicates or triplicates)
(sola bill)

surplus
the excess of assets over debt and paid-up capital to which the owners of the company are entitled, generally consisting of reserves and capital reserves.
(surplus)

self-funded
part of the funding requirements for financing that can be provided by the credit applicant himself, while the shortfall is provided by the bank as a loan.
(self-financing)

swap
general; exchange of goods for other goods; *sin,* barter
Forex: The exchange of one currency for another on the basis of an agreed exchange rate in anticipation of future exchange rate movements.
(swap)

savings
deposits whose withdrawals can only be made according to certain agreed conditions, but cannot be withdrawn by check, bilyet giro, and / or other tools that are equated with tu; with technological advances, savings can currently be withdrawn using bank cards, ATMs, or by telephone.
(savings)

signature of endorsement
a signature that is affixed in addition to other existing signatures on a document so that the document is qualified and valid; in addition, it also functions as a double control tool.
(countersign)

bargaining - **supply and demand**
shows the relationship between consumption and production, i.e. if demand exceeds supply, prices will rise, and vice versa.
(supply and demand)

bidding - **securities offering**
an offering of new shares, generally in the form of common shares, sold to existing shareholders at a lower price than the price offered to the general public.
(rights offering)

receive - **share allotment recipient**
the person or entity that received the share allotment in connection with the proposed share subscription registration
(allottee)

stockpile - hoarding
the accumulation or storage of large amounts of money or goods for fear of not being able to obtain them again in the event of scarcity or price increases.
(hoarding)

savings rate
the average level of savings compared to people's income *(saving rate)*

spot transactions
purchase or sale of foreign currency with *settlement* within two business days
(spot transaction)

shabby money
the condition of money that is not fit for circulation and can be withdrawn from circulation.
(mutilated currency)

standardized money
money or money unit that is the standard of a monetary system
(standard money)

size
a way of assessing the number of objects, times, or situations according to certain rules or guidelines
(measurement)

profit - **short-term profit**
gains derived from the sale of securities or capital investments with a maturity of less than one year; these gains are taxable.
(short term gain)

special debt
debts whose repayment must take precedence or priority over other debts
(preferred debt)

short-term debt
debts or other obligations that must be settled within a period not exceeding one year
(current liabilities)

signature verification
testing the validity of a signature on a bank draft when making a payment.
(signature verification)

special guardian
a guardian or trustee appointed by the court to represent the rights of a person under guardianship.
(special guardian)

T

transfer agent
a bank that provides services as an agent appointed by a company to maintain records of changes in ownership, cancellation, issuance, sale of securities, and to resolve problems arising from lost, damaged, or stolen securities; such services are usually performed by commercial banks that conduct commercial banking activities.
(transfer agent)

trust contract
A written agreement used in documentary credit financing provided to a buyer or importer; the buyer undertakes to hold the goods received on behalf of the bank providing the financing even though the bank retains ownership of the goods; the trust beneficiary allows an importer to sell the goods before they are paid to the L/C issuing bank.
(trust receipt)

third party accounts
an account with a foreign bank in foreign currency in the name of the bank's customer
(loro account)

trust account
a shorthand name for all types of accounts handled by the *trust* department of bank or company; the term is usually applied in the United States; *sin.* trust account
(trust account)

transfer - credit transfer
the sale of credit to other parties with or without the knowledge of the debtor, generally this credit sale is to fulfill the bank's health level requirements.
(loan sale)

transfer of property
the act of taking over the ownership of loan collateral that is in bad standing or collectibility
(repossession)

take over
buying all or most of the shares of a company to gain control of the company
(take over)

take a position
the purchase of one lot of a particular stock by a broker for resale when the price of stock rises.
(take a position)

trend analysis
one of the analysis methods used in the context of granting credit; the analysis is carried out in detail, including financial ratios and cash flow or cash flow for several accounting periods to determine the amount of credit that can be given; this analysis is useful for determining whether the debtor's financial condition tends to improve or worsen.
(trend analysis)

technique analysis
forecasting price movements by analyzing trading volume, supply and demand, short-term or long-term market trends, and other influencing factors.
(technical analysis)

aagkut- **transportation on land**
a type of economic activity in the form of providing transportation services for goods or people on land, such as those carried out by bus and taxi companies.
(land transportation)

trade association
an association of trading companies in a particular field of business or field with the aim of advancing common interests.
(trade association)

third party insurance
insurance regarding risk coverage due to the danger of claims for damages from third parties
(liability insurance)

atur - **the organization of wealth**
arrangement for the distribution of assets of a company that is liquidated to the rightful parties in accordance with predetermined priorities.
(marshalling of assets)

Thai baht
basic unit nitai money thailand
(Thai baht)

troubled banks
1 a bank that has a high ratio of nonperforming loans to its capital; **2** a bank whose *CAMEL* score is four (unhealthy) or five (unhealthy) on the bank condition ranking list; the assessment is not disseminated to the public; a *troubled* bank will be examined more frequently than a healthy bank.

transferee bank
a bank that receives transaction inputs electronically from other clearing participants through an automated clearing system - see receiving bank
(originating bank receiving bank)

beli - **term purchase**
purchase of money market instruments or currencies to anticipate the risk of price changes or changes in demand
(buying forward)

transaction fees
a fee charged by a bank to another bank in connection with a transaction, such as payment of a credit card bill submitted by a merchant or withdrawal of cash through an automated teller machine (ATM); fees incurred are generally charged to the credit card holder in the form of an annual fee or late payment fee.
(handling chargelinterchange rote)

travel agency
economic activities in the form of providing services needed in the context of travel, such as ticket purchases, passport or visa processing, lodging, and tourism events.
(travel bureau)

top check take
a check that includes or does not include the name of the payee with a clause or to bearer; this check is transferred by handing it over.
(bearer cheque)

traveler's checks
cheque-like payment instrument, invented for the traveling public and redeemable at the offices of the issuing bank or at designated parties; payable by the issuing company and sold for a certain nominal amount and guaranteed against loss or theft; the cheque was accepted as a substitute for cash by merchants, redeemable at certain offices.
(travelers check traveler's Cheque)

third party check
cheques are transferred by *endorsement* with the words 'pay on demand'; the new holder has the same rights as the previous holder and is free to negotiate his own cheque, by endorsing the reverse of the cheque and depositing it or by cashing it at the bank; commercial law allows the transfer of a cheque to a new owner any number of times; in practice, it is not common for cheques to be endorsed repeatedly.
(third party *check)*

tendency - additional marginal investment tendency
the ratio between the additional amount of investment and the amount of national income
(marginal propensity to invest)

time deposits
deposits whose withdrawals can only be made at certain times based on the depositor's agreement with the bank.
(time deposit)

endos - **terendos**
party receiving rights due to endorsement
(endorsee)

trade invoice
invoices in foreign trade, containing information about goods and transactions that can be used as a basis for determining import taxes
(commercial invoice)

the right to enjoy the fruits
the right to use and enjoy the fruits of an object belonging to another person without the right to own it.
(usufruct)

treasure
anything that has monetary value, owned by a person or organization, usually at cost or fair market value; an asset, usually, is a specific item such as *real estate* or other tangible assets or a claim against another party; *sin.* asset
(asset)

tax law
regulations regarding taxes, which include subjects, objects, types, collection methods, and sanctions.
(tax law)

Time period
the maturity period of a loan or savings indicated in months; the maturity of a short-term loan or investment is usually under one year, while the maturity period of a long-term loan is one to thirty or forty years *(term)*.

total reserves
all funds belonging to the bank that are in the central bank which are designated as reserves
(total reserve)

except - **tax exemptions**
the right guaranteed by law to be exempted from paying taxes because they are not tax subjects and objects, such as property used for educational, religious, social purposes, consuls, and representatives of foreign diplomats
(tax exemption)

expiration
expiration date

work - **trained workers**
laborers who perform specific jobs that require training and skills to perform.
(skilled labor)

total loss clause
a clause in the insurance policy stating that compensation is only made if the insured property is completely destroyed.
(total loss clause)

transaction type code
a special code that is the identity of the bank in carrying out its activities; the code is differentiated based on the type of transaction.
(ordering bank identifier type)

trade commission
an intermediary in trade who in entering into an agreement acts on his own behalf based on a mandate, but at the expense of the trustee by receiving a provision
(commission merchant).

two-way communication
the delivery of news, from superiors to subordinates and vice versa, which is necessary so that cooperation in the organization can run at its best.
(two way communication)

credit - **temporary crediting**
re-crediting a customer's account that has been debited by the bank, while the bank re-examines a transaction claimed by the customer that never made; in the United States, banks have ten business days

from the date of the claim to re-examine and correct the error; if within that time the bank cannot prove and correct the error, the bank must return the customer's funds that it has debited; banks have 45 days to re-examine (investigate) transactions that are often the reason for an error
(provisional credit).

third party credit
credit given to buyers in order to purchase goods and services which are paid using credit cards or the like
(third party credit)

retail credit
1 credit accounts, credit cards, or credit in installments extended to consumers by merchants; **2** credit extended directly by banks to customers, such as consumer credit and credit for the purchase of vehicles
(retail credit)

transactional credit
Short-term commercial credit used as working capital in financing receivables or sudden commodity purchases; credit will be repaid as soon as cash is obtained from the collection or sale of the financed commodity;
Typically, these loans are granted to companies with good credit standing in order to help them finance projects that have a fast *cash flow*.
(self liquidating credit)

tax auction
auction of taxpayer's property to settle tax arrears
(tax sale)

tax-free period
investment stimulation in the form of exemption from corporate tax and/or dividend tax for a certain period of time (between 2 to 6 years) based on Laws No. 1 of 1967 and No. 6 of 1968.
(tax holiday)

trademark
a symbol used by nonmanufacturer wholesalers for goods purchased from manufacturers without a trade symbol.
(house brand; trade mark)

tangible capital
share capital after deducting good *will* and other intangible assets which is an indication of the borrowing ability of a bank or savings institution.
(tangible net worth)

trade balance
an overview that shows the difference between the value of a country's export and import transactions within a certain period of time.
(balance of trade)

value - **technical assessment**
an examination of a project from a *technical* point of view, including an assessment of the production process, machine capacity, suitability of machinery and equipment, provision of project facilities, and necessary facilities, such as electricity, water, raw materials, and skilled labor, to determine whether the project is technically feasible and capable of sustaining its life
(technical appraisal).

turnover ratio
a ratio that indicates the speed of conversion of receivables into cash or the length of asset turnover into cash.
(turnover ratio)

transferable bonds
bonds that can be transferred from the first holder to another party based on negotiation.
(negotiable bond)

temporary bonds
temporary certificates issued in lieu of definitive bonds to be issued and redeemable at the time of issuance; *sin.* interim bonds
(interim bond)

tax
compulsory contributions to the state based on law to finance state expenditures, and as a tool to regulate welfare and the economy
(tar)

tight money market
money market conditions characterized by a lower supply of money than demand which tends to result in rising interest rates.
(tight money market)

transaction order
a term in securities trading which is an order to sell or buy certain securities which if not immediately executed means the transaction is canceled, usually an order to sell or buy is made when a customer wants to give a certain share in a large amount and at a certain price; *sin.* sell or buy
(fill or kill; all or none/A ON)

transshipment
the transfer of cargo from one vessel or means of conveyance to another vessel or means of conveyance
(franshipment)

term loan
medium- or long-term loans granted to borrowers to finance investment and/or working capital.
(term loan)

tied loans
a foreign loan with certain conditions, usually requiring its use to purchase goods or services originating in the creditor country.
(tied loan)

trade receivables
short-term receivables of individuals and or business entities that occur as a result of the sale of goods and services.
(account receivable)

travel policy
The policy covers the risks of the ship or goods during one trip from one place to another place mentioned in the policy.
(voyage policy)

trade deductions
reduction of the price stated in the hanga list
(trade discount)

trade program
a computer program about trading that can at the same time display continuous transactions of buying and selling shares and an index of the profit to be obtained
(trading program).

turnover - asset turnover
A ratio to measure the ability of a company's assets to generate revenue; the faster a company's assets rotate, the greater the company's revenue.
(asset turnover)

turnover - receivables turnover
the ratio or ratio of total sales on credit to average receivables during a certain accounting period; this process is a measure of the financial efficiency of a business organization in converting receivables into cash.
(account receivable turnover)

total capital ratio
core capital plus supplementary capital divided by average total assets; *sin.* ratio of total capital
(total capital ratio)

trade ratio (TOT)
the ratio between the price of a country's exported and imported goods, usually calculated as a ratio of the price indexes of these goods; *sin.* trade ratio
(terms of trade)

trust account
trust account

loss **- total loss**
general: all losses incurred by a company from operating and non-operating activities in a given period.
insurance: loss as a result of the insured item being completely destroyed.
(total losses)

test password
a combination of letters or numbers that is kept secret to test the truth of the news; for this purpose, mutual consent is required between the sender and the recipient of the news.
(test key)

trade unions
association or association and workers and an organization or company that has the same goal to protect rights in accordance with existing provisions; in the event of a problem related to the rights of workers who are members, trade union officials help handle it on behalf of workers by conducting talks or negotiations with company management or owners to resolve it.
(labor union)

sero **- the company**
an alliance between two or more people to achieve a common goal.
(corporation)

temporary share certificate
temporary proof of ownership of each issued share.
(provisional certificate)

lease **- tenant**
the party who is the *lessee* in the lease purchase agreement *(leasing)*
(lessee)

twin standard
a monetary system that uses gold and silver as the basis of legal tender; the basic unit of money value and the basis for comparing the value of various ; the fixed exchange rate between gold and silver is regulated by the government.
(bimetalism)

transferable letter of credit
a letter of credit that includes a *transferable* condition; the first beneficiary can transfer his rights and responsibilities in part or in full to another beneficiary and can also reduce the amount and shorten the term of the credit.
(transferable credit)

trade letter of credit
a statement made by the buyer or importer containing a promise or ability to the seller or exporter to withdraw or calculate the price of goods on agreed terms; a letter of credit with a trade document can be submitted through a bank without the bank having to be responsible for payment.
(merchant's credit)

tariff on demonstration
exchange rate charged on bills of exchange or checks
(sight rate)

tanks - **towing**
the party giving the order to pay by putting his signature on the face of the check or draft
(drawer)

time and motion studies
a study of the time it takes an employee to perform a particular task to find the most efficient way of working.
(time and motion study)

teller
bank officers who are responsible for accepting deposits, cashing checks, and providing other banking services to the public; the cashier's signature is required as a valid sign of a transaction document; in financial institutions, cashiers generally work behind the geral *(counter),* in large banks the duties and functions of cashiers have been determined based on job descriptions, for example, a cashier processes deposit receipts received by mail, stores, and records all evidence of deposits and payments from each customer; *sin.* cashier.
(teller)

tenan
1 owner or user or lessee of property or realestate; **2** part owner and a type of securities
(tenant)

tom next
diversification of swap transactions, usually also called *synthetic* swaps, which are swap transactions whose delivery is made one day after tomorrow; the purpose of this transaction is not for *trading,* but to cover liquidity.
(tomorrow next)

transaction
an agreement between two or more parties that creates rights and obligations, such as buying and selling, and leasing.
(transaction)

transfer
remittances received by a bank including the results of incaso collected through the bank which will be forwarded to other banks to be paid to customers.
(transfer)

transfer per phone
transfer of funds from one account to another made by telephone order
(transfer by phone)

transportation
economic activities in the form of providing transportation services for goods or people, whether on land, sea, river or in the air, such as those carried out by bus companies, taxis, mining boats, shipping, and aviation.
(transportation)

trust
1 a large-scale enterprise or group of enterprises that monopolizes or nearly monopolizes the entire production or distribution of a particular good or service; **2** a pool of assets entrusted to a *trustee* for income.
(trust)

tight money
economic conditions that make it difficult to obtain credit, usually caused by central bank policies that limit the money supply.
(tight money)

token money
coins which by law are determined to have a higher nominal value and the value of the material.
(token money)

business - **trustee company**
a company whose activities are to receive and execute trusts regarding assets for and on behalf of the trustor.
(trust company)

taxpayer
the subject who is obliged to pay taxes, for example, taxes on the wealth he owns and on the income or profit he earns.
(tax payer)

trustee
business activities that can be carried out by commercial banks to represent the interests of securities holders based on agreements between commercial banks and issuers of securities concerned.
(trustee)

threshold note
money orders, checks, and other securities that in the process of settlement; *sin.* notes in settlement
(float)

term notes
bills of exchange with payment terms on a certain date, a certain number of days after signature or a certain number of days after presentation
(usance draft)

trade notes
a draft drawn by the seller, which is honored by the buyer.
(trade acceptance)

U

unrecorded installments
loan installments that were paid or deposited during the grace period, but for some reason or another, the payment was not recorded in the appropriate account; if the correction is not made in due time, it will result in late fees against the account holder.
(missing payment)

Unexpected annuities
annual payments whose frequency or period of payment is made in event of an uncertain event
(contingent annuity)

underinsurance
insurance that is closed with a coverage value lower than the value of the goods or the amount at risk
(underinsurance)

new - **update**
issuance of a new promissory note to replace a matured promissory note; renewal can also be done simply by extending the term of the matured promissory note *(renewal)*

upper limit
a limit on the highest amount in a trade transaction where payment is not in cash such as using a check or credit card without authorization; *sin.* basic footing
(floor limit)

upper limit of maturity
a covenant or agreement that protects the borrower from a certain highest interest rate increase so that the borrower will not pay more than that rate; for the covenant, the borrower is charged a *cap fee.*
(interest rate cap)

uncollectible funds
1. checks or drafts that have not been paid by the issuing bank; **2**. checks that cannot be paid by the issuing bank due to insufficient funds
(uncollected funds)

may - **unconditional opinion**
auditor's opinion stating that the examination has been carried out accordance with the examination norms, the financial statements have been prepared based on accounting principles that are consistently applied, and provide a fair description of the financial situation.
(unqualified opinion)

may - **unearned income**
revenue that has been received but not yet recognized as revenue in the relevant financial year so that in the balance sheet it appears as a debt or liability.
(deferred income; deferred revenue; deferred credit)

US dollar deficit
the state of the balance of payments of a country against other countries that shows an excess of imports and other debts over exports and/or other receivables in U.S. dollars.
(US dollar gap)

under guardianship
the position of a person who according to civil law cannot act alone in legal actions without being represented or assisted by another party, for example minors, married women who are subject to western law.
(onbekwaam)

Understandable error
error due to an unbooked value, but does not affect the balance of the balance sheet; *sin.* excusable error
(error of ommission)

use - usefulness
the ability of a good or service to fulfill human needs
(utility)

guarantee - **underwriting**
the transfer of property by the debtor to the creditor as security for the loan granted.
(pledging)

pledge - **underwriting agreement**
an agreement between the *managing underwriter* acting as agent of the underwriter and the issuer of securities; the agreement sets out the responsibilities of all parties to the sales proposal and the initial price of the securities offered. determines whether the guarantor will purchase all unsold securities; the recipient of the securities pays registration fees, commissions, and a prospectus explaining the terms of the offering to the public.
(underwriting agreement)

work - **unskilled workers**
laborers who perform certain jobs that do not require special training or skills to perform.
(unskilled labor)

upward communication
delivery of news, from subordinates to superiors, which can take the form of reports, proposals, or complaints to provide information material in making decisions.
(upward communication)

unsecured loans
1 credit granted on the basis of the ability to repay by the debtor; this credit is not supported by collateral as security, but is supported by a promissory note; 2 disbursement of documentary credit (L/C) before maturity; this facility is only given to certain exporters whose credibility has been believed by the bank; *sin. unsecured* loan
(straight credit; unsecured)

unilateral irrevocable credit
credit that cannot be changed, canceled, or withdrawn without the consent of all parties concerned
(irrevocable credit)

unsecured creditors
creditors who do not have legal and/or physical control over collateral goods
(unsecured creditor)

power of attorney - **unauthorized possession**
a person's control over an item belonging to another person with or without the knowledge of the owner; by law the ownership of the item will pass to him if there is no objection claim from the rightful owner within a period of 20 consecutive years
(adverse possession).

use value
the value of goods or services determined on the basis of their direct usefulness to the user, not on their ability to be exchanged for other goods.
(use value)

unemployment
a situation that describes the non-participation of productive labor in the production process because the number of jobs is smaller when compared to the available labor.
(unemployment)

underfunded parties
In general, it can be interpreted as a government, community or business entity whose expenses are greater than the income received.
(deficit spending unit)

unsecured **loan**
kredit non collateral
(unsecured loan)

uncollectible loans
a bad loan that has been written off or is eligible to be written off and is a loss to the bank; although the loan has been written off, the bank still has the right to collect; see bad debts.
(uncollectible accounts)

sero - **unlimited liability company**
partnership is not a legal entity that is responsible for its debts, not only limited to the amount of the partnership's assets, but including the assets of the management.
(unlimited company)

unit banking system
a banking system consisting of banks whose business is limited to a certain area or region.
(unit banking)

unconditional letter of credit
a documentary letter of credit which in its forwarding to the payer bank is not endorsed by another bank.
(unconfirmed L/C)

unconditional letter of credit
a documentary letter of credit that cannot be altered, canceled, or withdrawn without the consent of all parties concerned.
(irrevocable L/C)

unlimited letter of credit
a *documentary* letter of credit whose drafts/documents may be presented to any bank selected by the *beneficiary.*
(unrestrictedL/C)

unilateral canceled letter of credit
documentary letter of credit or L/C that can be changed or canceled by the importer or issuing bank without the approval of other related parties during the validity period of the L/C
(revocable L/C).

unconventional
currency or securities that are not freely exchangeable for other currencies or securities or for cash; the currency cannot be freely traded or exchanged for other currencies or gold due to exchange rate controls, transfer restrictions, or ownership and this currency; the currency that is not exchangeable is less attractive to foreign investors than the currency that is exchangeable; *sin.* non-fungible *(inconvertible)*

unauthorized transfer
an *unauthorized* withdrawal or transfer of funds and an account because it was not made by the account owner or authorized party; this *unauthorized* transfer can also occur due to debit card misuse *(unauthorized transfer)*

uang cash khazanah
cash contained in the treasury that is not required for immediate use that serves as a reserve; the remaining and other cash is placed in the money bin and cash drawer under the custody of the cashier. *(vault cash)*

Uniform Customs (UCP)
short for 1 Uniform Customs And Practice For Documentary Credits, which is an international provision regarding the requirements of letters of credit issued by the *International Chamber Commerce*.

profit - **unrecurring gain/loss**
gains or losses that are not expected to recur and only occur in one accounting period, for example when a bank liquidates or cancels an investment portfolio and writes off part and non-capitalized costs or sells an office building; these conditions, if they occur, may constitute an extraordinary gain or loss *(extraordinry charge/gain)*. *(nonrecurring gain/loss)*

unsecured debt
an offering of a loan secured only by the trust and reputation of the issuer (the borrower) and not backed by collateral in kind; see also commercial paper and debentures.
(unsecured debt)

mandatory - **unlimited liability**
The liability of the owner of an individual company or other legal entity is secured by all of the company's assets including his personal property; this is different from the liability of shareholders in a limited liability company whose losses are borne only to the extent of their investment in the company
(unlimited liability).

V

very current assets
current assets after deducting inventory that can be immediately converted into cash if needed at any time, usually with a term of less than one year
(quick assets).

vertical organization chart
an image that shows the hierarchy of authority and responsibility in the organization from the highest official to the lowest official.
(conventional organization chart; vertical organization chart)

vehicle bank then
bank offices that have cashiers in certain places so that customers can get banking services without having to get out of their vehicles.
(drive-in banking)

variable costs
company costs, the amount of which is in accordance with the volume of business activities
(variable cost)

vetted invoice
a special trade invoice that has been marked by the representative of the country of the buyer of the goods with a statement that the goods may be entered into the country of the buyer
(visaed commercial invoice)

verification matters
the process of re-examination by bank officers of transactions made by bank customers; for example, if the nominal value of the check is different from that written by the customer or when the customer deposits through an ATM so that bank employees will carry out checks to find out whether the amount of the deposit is in accordance with what is claimed by the customer.
(subject to verification)

vertical integration
the merger of several companies covering all phases of production from raw materials to finished goods in one organization.
(vertical integration)

venture capital
equity participation in a venture capital company to (a) develop new inventions, (b) develop companies that in the early stages of their business experience funding difficulties, (c) assist companies that are in the development stage, (d) assist companies that are in the stage of business decline, (e) develop research and engineering projects, (f) develop various uses of new technology and technology transfer both from within and outside the country, and (g) to assist in the transfer of ownership of the venture capital company in each venture capital company is temporary and shall not exceed a period of ten years The withdrawal of equity participation (divestment) by the venture capital company in all forms shall be reported to the Minister of Finance no later than three months after it has been implemented.
(venture capital)

value of non-performing loans
Loans to foreign borrowers that are classified as noncurrent because the borrower is in arrears in interest payments for six months or more; these loans do not meet the criteria established under the debt restructuring program and the International Monetary Fund and there is little expectation of repayment in the near term and have not been in compliance with debt rescheduling requirements for more than a year or there is little prospect of improving repayment ability in the near term.
(value impaired)

par value par **value market value**
the price of goods or securities indicated by market bidding, i.e., the price at which additional goods can be sold or bought; at any given time, the market value of a security is determined by the last sale price; for inactive securities, when there are no bids, the last bid price is used; for unlisted securities, the market value is determined

by the last sale or by an appraisal agency; the market value constantly fluctuates when there is breaking news and will often change throughout the day.
(market value)

value
the exchangeability of a good or service to obtain another good or service that is measured quantitatively by the number of units of goods or money.
(value)

bankruptcy **- voluntary bankruptcy**
a petition filed by a debtor through the court to obtain a judge's determination that the debtor is declared bankrupt.
(voluntary bankruptcy)

verdict tree
1 a financial analysis diagram showing the interaction of a financial ratio with other ratios and its impact on other ratios so that a financial analyst or bank examiner can see the causal relationship of the ratios; **2** a credit scoring model for determining whether a credit application is approved or rejected; this model illustrates the interaction between different factors of a debtor in the form of a tree-like diagram, for example, the interaction between age group, income, type, and place of residence.
(decisiontree)

vostro account
foreign exchange estimates of overseas correspondent banks at banks; *ant.* nostro account
(vostro account)

voting shares
shares that give the right to vote in general meetings of shareholders
(voting stock)

rate **- value improvement**
efforts to improve fixed assets in the form of buildings or buildings so that their value increases
(*betterment*)

variable
symbol of a particular set of numbers, which in question; in the set of numbers y = 2+5x, x is the symbol for one of the number groups in question.
(variable)

verify
checking the accuracy of the data and the process of its compilation
(verification)

VISA
VISA International Services Association:
an association based in San Mateo, California, that licenses financial institutions to issue VISA credit and debit cards and provides services to its members through a transaction settlement network; prior to 1977 VISA was called National Bank Americard Inc, VISA manages a cooperative network of electronic links called the *VISA net* that connects financial institutions, merchant authorization terminals and automated cash registers throughout the world; today VISA has upgraded its operations from bank cards to electronic banking and acts as a payment processor from point of *sale* terminals for debit cards and automated clearing for financial institutions in many cities;
electronic payment system: known as *VISA cash* which is used as a means of payment in lieu of cash; the magnetic card will record the amount of funds available for use so that when used it will reduce the balance on card, like the use of a telephone card; once the balance is zero, the card can no longer be used.
(VISA)

W

war hazard insurance
policies containing war perils coverage
(war risk insurance)

watch - supervisor
the party who has the responsibility to supervise the implementation of an activity; in the task of bank supervision, the party directly responsible for monitoring the performance of a bank is the bank supervisor.
(supervisor)

World Food Agency
a United Nations agency established to, inter , increase the production of foodstuffs and promote agriculture in the broadest sense.
(food and agricultural organization/FAO)

World Bank
a financial institution established at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944 with the aim of assisting the reconstruction and economic development of its member countries and promoting private investment and international trade.
(world bank International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/IBPD)

notify **- withdrawal notice**
written notification of the depositor's intention to withdraw his/her deposits in the bank in a large enough amount (may affect the bank's liquidity) several days before the withdrawal date.
(notice of withdrawal)

whole cost
direct costs and indirect costs; total costs and certificates of deposit are deposit interest paid to depositors, deposit insurance premiums, and *opportunity* costs incurred by banks to maintain minimum statutory liquidity reserves at the Central Bank; total cost of credit is interest payable which includes , services, and other miscellaneous

costs; in bank loans, total cost of credit includes interest payable, fees, commissions, administrative costs, and other miscellaneous costs.
(all in cost)

watch list of
1 a list of banks that the bank supervisor considers to have weak earnings or capitalization problems, i.e. banks with a *CAMEL* rating below 81; *CAMEL* ratings are used by the bank supervisor to identify banks that require close supervision,; **2** a list of banks that issue certificates of deposit to the secondary market with potentially weak balance sheets according to credit rating agencies, such as *Standard & Poor's;* **3 a** list of countries whose ability to repay debt is observed by the supervisor in the event of a change in financial conditions; **4** all lists regarding loans and credit expansion compiled by a bank for internal supervision.
(watch list)

wage list
a list of the wages of workers over period of time, such as weekly or monthly; it also includes certain types of deductions from income, such as income tax and health insurance.
(payroll)

trade - **wholesale trade**
economic activities in the form of buying and reselling goods in quantities between wholesalers or industries or retailers, such as import, export, and distribution.
(wholesale trade)

with a special alert
all special cloud losses are covered by the insurance company
(with particular average/WPA)

worker movement
the efforts of workers, either individually or collectively, to obtain an improvement in their welfare through political or economic power.
(labor movement)

wholesale
traders who buy goods in bulk and sell them to other traders or retailers, not directly to consumers
(whole saler)

warehouse
buildings or premises for storing, caring for or maintaining goods, commodities, etc. on a rental basis
(warehouse; godown)

write-off - write-off of earning assets
The uncollectible earning assets of the bank are charged to the allowance for possible losses on earning assets (PPAP) because
(net charge-off)

write-off - interest write-off
interest on loans that are written off due to the passage of time or due to doubtful / non-performing loans
(terminable interest)

working days
the days that people work, usually from Monday to Friday, with average operations from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
(business day)

warranty of injury to promise
a written statement that contains the ability to compensate someone (guaranteed) if the person who is obliged to the guaranteed is injured.
(indemnity bond)

control - **wage control**
government policy to prevent or reduce the increase in the inflation rate through freezing or limiting wage increases.
(wage control)

work - **worker**
production factors in the form of labor and human activities that participate in the production process on the basis of wages; *sin;* labor
(labor)

written communication
delivery of news from one party to another in writing
(written communication)

working capital credit
Short-term credit provided to finance the working capital needs of a company.
(working capital loan)

word symbol
symbols in the form of words that indicate an understanding, whether written or spoken.
(verbal symbol)

weak currency
the condition of a country's means of payment is less desirable when compared to other countries' currencies; is a country's foreign exchange reserves that are closely monitored by the monetary authority so that there are limitations to convert into gold or other countries' currencies; these conditions are caused by frequent adverse events / events in the economy or political stability.
(exotic currency; weak currency; soft currency)

working capital
net capital which is the difference between current assets and current debt to finance business activities.
(working capital)

warehouse receipt guaranteed loan
loans granted on the basis of warehouse deposit marks
(warehouse receipt loan)

white plastic
a form of credit card crime in which the merchant is aware of having received a fraudulent transaction; the person who created this modus operandi purchases merchandise with a credit card with a legitimate account number; therefore, it is named white plastic then sells the merchandise for cash and the merchant is paid with a portion of the proceeds
(white plastic)

weighted average
the calculated average obtained by multiplying each value by its frequency or percent value.
(weighted average)

warehouse receipt
document as a sign of storage of goods in a warehouse that can be traded or used as collateral for debt
(warehouse receipt)

won
currency unit of Korea
(Won)

work plan
commercial bank's plan to improve business performance and fulfill all prudential requirements in accordance with the target and time set.
(business plan)

wrong book
an unintentional error in the accounting of a transaction, either the estimate, the debit or credit side, or the amount.
(clerical error)

wage structure
a wage system that describes the various rates of pay for various positions or positions in a company.
(wages structure)

without gap
the state in a certain period with the condition that the interest rate on the bank's investment in productive assets (assets) is equal to the interest rate on debt *(liabilities)*.
(zero gap)

without protest
order and the bank to other collecting banks not to reject excuses in the event of non-payment; the sending bank stamps the front page of the note with the letter NP; if uncollectible, the collecting bank returns the note without objection.
(noprotest)

without joint and several liability
the risk of non-payment of a promissory note or other commercial instrument by the purchaser (person who issued the note); by law, the endorser (who signs the check/draft/promissory note) is held liable for the payment of the instrument to the holder if the issuer of the instrument is unable to pay (default), this can be done if the endorsement contains a clause containing the words "without joint and several liability".
(without recourse)

pull - **withdrawal**
deposit: the withdrawal of funds and deposits held in a bank by using a check, money order, or withdrawal slip; usually, withdrawals of deposits that are not yet due will be subject to penalties;

work value theory
the theory that the value of a good is determined by the amount of labor required to produce it, with the understanding that other means of production are counted as labor that produces the good.
(labor theory of value)

wage rate
the amount of wages paid based on units of work measurement, such as time units, such as daily, weekly, or units of output, such as liming walls per m^2, excavating soil per m^3, and sewing clothes per piece.
(wage rate)

weak money
1 paper money; **2** money with unstable value or purchasing power.
(soft money)

wages
monetary compensation to an individual or company for the use of their expertise in a particular field.
(fee)

Wall Street
the name of a street in lower Manhattan in New York City, famous as a financial center
(Wallstreet)

warrants
1 short-term debt securities issued by a government or local government to repay debt, the repayment of which is derived from a specific source, such as debt securities issued in anticipation of future income tax revenues or other cash revenues; **2** certificates entitling the bearer to purchase securities, gold or other commodities at a specified price level, time period or at some point in the future; also called a *subcription warrant;* the offering price is, usually, above the prevailing market price; this is in contrast to an offering of new securities which are usually offered below the market price; this instrument is offered to the public in a form that can be freely traded on the capital market; *sin.* subscription rights letter (share)
(warrant)

will
a written statement of one's will concerning what should be done with one's property after one's death.
(will)