ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT FACULTY

ECONOMICS DEPARTEMENT

ENGLISH MODULE

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UNIT (2): **BANKS AND ANALYZING GRAPHICS**

LECTURE (3): BASIC CONCEPTS

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS (BIS): an international financial regulatory organization based in BERNE, SWITZERLAND, which designs international regulations regarding capital adequacy and other bank practices. The BIS is governed by government appoints from the world's largest economies.

BAKING CYCLE: an economic cycle which results from cyclical changes in the attitudes of banks toward lending risk. When economic times are good, bankers become optimistic that loans will be repaid and hence they expand their landing. More credit means even stronger economic times, and so on. The opposite occurs when the economy becomes weaker, bankers began to fear on their loans.

BANKS: a company that accepts deposits and issues new loans, it makes profit by charging more interest for the loans than it pays on the deposits ,as well as, through various service charges0 by issuing new loans (or credit),banks create new money which essential to promoting economic growth and job creation.

CLASSICAL ECONOMIES: the tradition of economies that began with Adam Smith , and continued with other theorists including DAVID RICARDO, THOMAS MALTHUS, and others. Classical economists focused on the dynamic economic and political development of capitalism, analyzed economics in class terms.

CREDIT: the ability to purchase something without immediately paying for it – through accredit card, a bank loan. The creation of credit is the most important of new money ,and new spending power in the economy.

DEBT: the total amount of money owed by an individual ,company, or other organization to the banks , it represents the accumulated total of past borrowing .When it is owed by government , it is called public debt, and it represents the accumulation of past budget deficits.

GRAPHICS: refers to graphical designs that shows specific calculations about a given phenomenon.
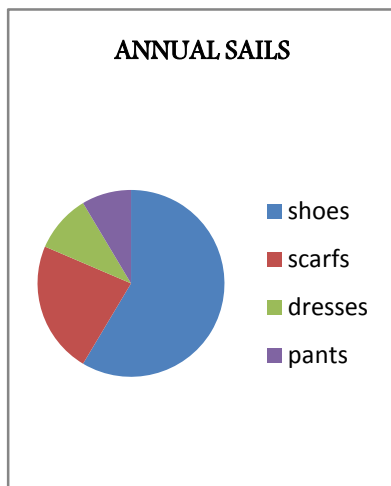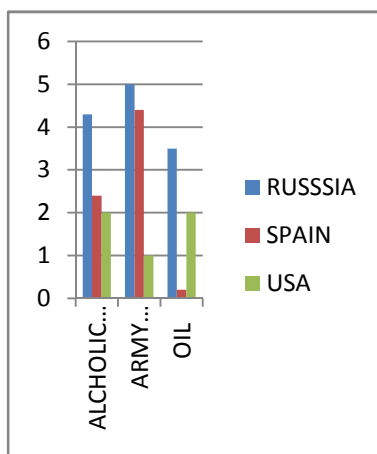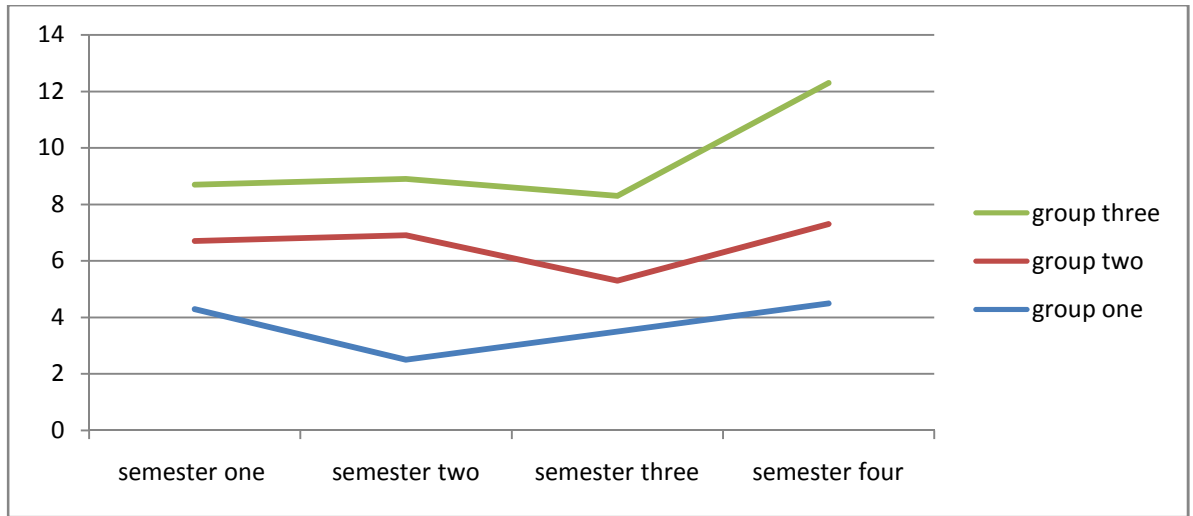

PIE CHART

A pie chart is a circular statistical graphic which is divided into colorful slices in order to illustrate numerical proportion .

COUMN GRAPH

A column graph summarizes categorical data by presenting parallel vertical bars which show specific quantities of data for each category.

GRAPHIC CURVE

Graphic Curve Is An Infinitely large set of points. Each point has two neighbors except endpoints. This dynamic graph show the different ups, downs, and fluctuations that might be compared.