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柏氏银行英语便携词典

Dictionary of
Banking Terms

第三版

Thomas Fitch

吉林科学技术出版社

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Thomas P. Fitch

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吉林科学技术出版社

Dictionary of Banking Terms

Third Edition

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第三版前言

进入 21 世纪,我们在办理金融事务时比历史上任何时期都拥有更多选择。许多从事活期存款和储蓄业务的地方性银行都有许多这方面的功能,如办理年金、共同基金、各种保险、捆绑帐户等。

金融服务领域的指数增长并非一日之功,而是 30 年全球性竞争,大规模营销和金融改革的结果。无论在美国还是全世界,这种竞争性环境已不复存在。在经历了 1989 年储蓄和贷款紧急援助这一美国历史上代价惨重的金融急救之后,幸存的储贷组织都按商业银行的规则运作了。大萧条时期禁止银行包销经营证券的格提斯·史帝高法案被废除,银行从而得以在全球证券市场大显身手。趋同是这一复兴的金融服务市场的标志。

自助银行作为金融服务改革的另一面已在上个十年中趋于成熟。有人说一项新技术在推出后大约 20 年方能为大众接受。自动提款机 1969 年问世,90 年代初期被广泛使用。使用个人电脑的家庭银行同样会在 21 世纪取得类似的成功。

金融改革最直接的影响体现在日常银行用语上。事实上,“银行”一词已比 5 年前或 10 年前拥有了不同的感性含义。经过全面修订后,银行术语词典中的许多词条均被更新以跟上当前立法、银行法规和工作实践的变化。一些过时词条被删除,新的词条被加在了合适的地方。书后的一般行业首字母组合与缩写表也增加了不少内容。

为本词典撰稿的有以下组织:美国银行家协会、美国银行家、银行管理学院、货币审计官办公室、蔡斯·曼哈顿银行、易奎发克斯股份有限公司、费以撒股份有限公司、联邦国民抵押协会、联邦住房贷款抵押公司、联邦存储保险公司、纽约联邦储备银行、联邦储备州长理事会、马卡国际、迈耶、布朗与普拉特、国家自动结算所协会、节约管理办公室、公共证券协会、标准与穷人股份有限公司和威世国际。

作者在此向那些为本书编写提出大量有用评价的人表示感谢。唐约德·西门逊和本·韦伯曼对本书第一版和第二版作出了评价。爱

尔文·凯尔纳博士对第一版和最新修订版提出了许多建议。特别感谢布林 W. 史密斯,感谢他对银行法规有见地的评价。还有我的妻子凯西,感谢她审读每一版,以及多年来的耐心与支持。

托马斯 P. 费奇

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

As we approach the 21st century consumers have more options to consider in managing their financial affairs than probably at any other time. Many of these—annuities, mutual funds, various types of insurance, wrap accounts, among others—are available at the local banking office where they maintain a checking or savings account.

This exponential growth in financial services didn't occur overnight. It is the product of global competition, mass marketing, and financial deregulation over a 30-year period. The competitive environment has been made over, both in the U.S. and worldwide. Nearly ten years after the most expensive financial rescue in U.S. history, the savings and loan bailout of 1989, surviving savings and loan associations operate under the same rules as commercial banks. The Depression-era Glass-Steagall Act, barring banks from underwriting and dealing in securities, has been relaxed, giving banks a greater role in the global securities market. Convergence is the hallmark of this revitalized financial services market.

Self-service banking, another facet of the revolution in financial services, reached maturity in the last decade. It's been said that new technologies, once introduced, take about twenty years to reach mass market acceptance. Automated teller machines, first appearing in 1969, reached that stage by the early 1990s. Banking at home by personal computer could meet with similar success in the 21st century.

The financial services revolution can be felt most directly by its impact on the everyday vocabulary of banking. Indeed, the term "banking" has a different perceptual meaning than it did only five or ten years ago. In this thoroughly revised *Dictionary of Banking Terms* many entries have been updated to maintain consistency with current legislation, banking regulation, and industry practice. Some obsolete entries have been deleted and newer entries added where appropriate. The list of common industry acronyms and abbreviations at the back of the book has been expanded.

Many organizations contributed to the content of the dictionary, notably the following: American Bankers Association, American Banker, Bank Administration Institute, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Chase Manhattan Bank, Equifax, Inc., Fair Isaac and Company, Inc., Fannie Mac, Freddie Mac, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Federal Reserve Board of Governors, MasterCard International, Mayer, Brown & Platt, National Automated Clearing House Association, Office of Thrift Supervision, Public Securities Association, Standard & Poor's Corporation, and Visa International.

The author is indebted to several individuals for their numerous helpful comments in bringing the book into final form. Donald Simonson and Ben Webberman made extensive comments on the first and second edi-

tions of the dictionary. Dr. Irwin Kellner made numerous suggestions in reviewing the dictionary's first edition, as well as the most recent revision. A special note of thanks goes to Brian W. Smith for his insightful comments on banking regulation, and to my wife Kathy for reviewing each edition, and also for her patience and understanding over the years.

Thomas P. Fitch

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK EFFECTIVELY

Alphabetization: All entries are alphabetized by letter rather than word, so that multiple-word terms are treated as single words. For example, **asset management account** follows **asset liability committee (ALCO)**, **Dun & Bradstreet** follows **due-on-sale clause**, **goodwill** follows **good money**, and **selling group** follows **seller-servicer** and precedes **sell short**.

Many terms commonly used in banking have distinctly different meanings depending on the context in which they are used. Readers must determine the context relevant to their purpose. When a term has several entries, subentries are presented in alphabetical sequence. In some entries the various meanings are presented as simple numerical headings. In most entries, numbers in entry titles are alphabetized as if they were spelled out—for example **X9** follows **x-mark**.

Abbreviations and Acronyms: A separate list of abbreviations and acronyms follows the Dictionary. It contains a shortened version of terms defined in the book, plus related business terms.

Cross-References: To add to your understanding of a term, related, or contrasting terms are sometimes cross-referenced. The cross-referenced terms will appear in SMALL CAPITALS either in the body of the entry (or subentry) or at the end of the definition. These terms will be printed in SMALL CAPITALS only the first time they appear in the entry. When a term is fully defined by another term, a reference rather than an entry is provided; for example, **community bank**, *see* INDEPENDENT BANK.

Italics: Italic type is used to indicate that another term has a meaning identical or very closely related to that of the entry. Italic type is also used to highlight words or phrases that have a special meaning to the trade. Italics are also used for the titles of publications.

Parentheses: Parentheses are used in entry titles for two reasons. The first is to indicate that a word or phrase has a meaning so closely related to the term defined that only one entry is necessary; for example **capital gain (or loss)**. The second is to indicate that an abbreviation is used with about the same frequency as the term itself. For example: **certificate of deposit (CD)**, or **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)**.

Examples, Illustrations, and Tables: The examples in the Dictionary are designed to help readers gain understanding and to help them relate abstract concepts to the real world of banking. Line drawings are presented in some entries, in addition to text to clarify concepts best understood visually. Tables supplement definitions where essential detail is more effectively condensed and expressed in tabular form; for example,

an AMORTIZATION SCHEDULE shows how a loan is paid down through regular payments of principal and interest.

Special Definitions: Some entries are given expanded treatment to enhance their reference value. Examples are **Depository Institutions Deregulation & Monetary Control Act of 1980** and **Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery & Enforcement Act of 1989**. Organizations and associations that play a role in the industry are included in the Dictionary along with a brief statement of their missions.

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A

AAA highest rated corporate or municipal bond, with full payment of principal and interest expected at maturity. Bonds rated AAA, AA, A, and BBB by Standard & Poor's, and Baa or better by Moody's Investors Service, are considered investment grade bonds, eligible for purchase by banks and savings institutions as INVESTMENT SECURITIES. *See also* BOND RATING.

ABANDONMENT voluntary surrender of rights, title, or claim to property, and forfeiture of any legal rights of ownership. A savings account or brokerage account will be considered abandoned property if it is unused for a certain number of years and the owner cannot be found; the account legally becomes state property under ESCHEAT laws covering disposal of abandoned property.

ABA TRANSIT NUMBER numeric coding facilitating check clearing among banks. The ABA numbering system, managed by the American Bankers Association, assigns a unique identifier to each U.S. financial institution. The ABA number is printed as the numerator (upper portion) of a fraction appearing in the upper right corner on checks; the denominator is the bank's CHECK ROUTING SYMBOL, which identifies the Federal Reserve Bank servicing that financial institution. *See also* MAGNETIC INK CHARACTER RECOGNITION.

ABILITY TO PAY capacity to meet future obligations from earnings or income.

1. **Banking.** A borrower's capacity to make principal and interest payments from disposable income. When making loans, lenders look closely at a credit applicant's current salary and expected future earnings, and at an organization's CASH FLOW from conversion of assets into cash. *See also* BALANCE SHEET RATIOS; FIVE C'S OF CREDIT; QUALIFYING RATIO.
2. **Securities, municipal bonds.** The issuer's capacity to generate sufficient income from taxes or other sources, based on property taxes, bond rating, and so on.
3. **Finance.** The ability to meet DEBT SERVICE payments on bonds and other long-term obligations.

ABOVE PAR *see* PAR VALUE.

ABSOLUTE PRIORITY RULE *see* BANKRUPTCY.

ABSOLUTE TITLE clean title, free of liens or attachments, replacing all previous titles. Accepted as the sole document of title, it is defensible against claims by third parties.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE summary of title to real property, listing current owners, liens, judicial proceedings, satisfaction of claims, and other information affecting title. A title abstract is a necessary step in obtaining TITLE INSURANCE.

ABSTRACTION OF BANK FUNDS *see* DEFALCATION or EMBEZZLEMENT.

ACCELERATED COST RECOVERY SYSTEM (ACRS) *see* ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION.

ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION accounting method of reducing the book value of an asset at a higher rate than comparable methods in the early years of ownership. It is based on the theory that an asset's value is highest during its early years, when it is new and has greater earnings potential than in subsequent years. Since 1981, the most common form of accelerated depreciation is the *accelerated cost recovery system* (ACRS), which later was modified by the TAX REFORM ACT of 1986. The Internal Revenue Service must approve accelerated methods of depreciation, which are arithmetically more complicated than straight line asset depreciation allocating an equal portion of the asset value to each year. Accelerated depreciation also has the undesirable effect of reducing income in the early years, although offsetting advantages include the deferral of taxes until later years. Under ACRS, depreciation is more a method of allocating costs over multiple accounting periods than an attempt to match costs with income. Previous methods of accelerated depreciation included the *declining balance method* and the *sum-of-the-years digits* method.

ACCELERATION CLAUSE clause in a mortgage bond or promissory note stating that the unpaid balance is due and payable if specified conditions of default, defined in a loan COVENANT or bond INDENTURE, should occur. Acceleration, at the option of the lender, calls for immediate payment of the remaining balance, plus interest due, if the borrower fails to make timely payments, maintain insurance on mortgaged property, pay property taxes, and so on.

ACCEPTANCE promise to pay created when the drawee of a TIME DRAFT stamps or writes the word "accepted" above his signature and a designated payment date. Once accepted, the draft is the equivalent of a promissory note; the drawee becomes the ACCEPTOR, and is obligated to pay the amount shown at maturity. Acceptances are NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, which means they can be sold to another holder before maturity.

1. **Banking.** A time draft honored by a bank, known as a BANKER'S ACCEPTANCE. It is used primarily in financing international trade, for example, an overseas manufacturer selling goods to an importer, although a domestic acceptance is not uncommon. *See also* DOCUMENTARY CREDIT; THIRD COUNTRY ACCEPTANCE.
2. **Finance.** Trade acceptance that is issued by a finance company affiliated with a manufacturer, for example, General Motors Acceptance Corp. or by an importer acting as agent for a manufacturer. It is often backed by a bank LETTER OF CREDIT.

ACCEPTOR person or party, normally the DRAWEE, who accepts a bill of exchange or TIME DRAFT. This person or party then becomes responsible for payment at maturity to the party named in the draft.

ACCESS

1. right to use banking services. Specifically, the right to make deposits to or withdrawals from a bank account, verify an account balance, use a safe deposit box, or make electronic transfers using a bank card or other ACCESS DEVICE.
2. bank card organization in Great Britain formed in 1972, a member of MASTERCARD INTERNATIONAL and Eurocard.

ACCESS DEVICE bank card or personal security code giving consumers the means to make deposits, withdraw funds, transfer funds, or pay bills electronically. As defined by Federal Reserve Board Regulation E, an access device is any DEBIT CARD, PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, home banking password, or bill payment code used to initiate an electronic transfer of funds. Financial institutions may issue an access device only at the consumer's request. *See also* SMART CARD.

ACCOMMODATION ENDORSER person who endorses a PROMISSORY NOTE as a favor to the borrower, without compensation or benefit. An endorser or cosigner's signature enables the borrower to qualify for credit, or to obtain credit at more favorable terms. The endorser is a GUARANTOR or surety, and remains secondarily liable in event of default. *See also* COMAKER.

ACCOMMODATION PAPER PROMISSORY NOTE OR NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT signed by a third party, who acts as accommodation maker, endorser, or party. Banks, before advancing funds to corporations of uncertain credit strength or to closely held corporations, often require corporate officers to personally guarantee repayment of bank loans by endorsing the note evidencing the loan. *See also* ACCOMMODATION ENDORSER.

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION legal term for *payment in full* toward discharge of an obligation; the satisfactory completion of an agreement and acceptance of payment. When a new contract is accepted in place of an expiring one, it is a NOVATION.

ACCOUNT contractual relationship between two parties involving an exchange of funds at a later date, as between buyer and seller, or an agreement by one party to hold funds in trust for the other. It also is the continuously updated record of transactions, yielding the current balance, or AVAILABLE BALANCE. For example, a charge account, checking account, or trust account.

1. **Accounting.** A bookkeeping entry in a ledger. Examples are accounts receivable, accrued interest, allowance for bad debt.
2. **Banking.** (1) A record of funds on deposit under a particular name or ACCOUNT NUMBER, such as a checking account, also called a DEMAND DEPOSIT account, which pays no interest but allows the account holder to withdraw funds by writing checks; a NEGOTIABLE ORDER OF WITHDRAWAL (NOW) account, a check-like account that pays interest; a PASSBOOK account, a savings account with no specified

maturity; and a **TIME DEPOSIT** account, which pays interest on funds deposited for specified periods (7 days up to 7 years or more), and is subject to an **EARLY WITHDRAWAL PENALTY** if funds are taken out before the maturity date. *See also* **ALL SAVERS CERTIFICATE**; **AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SERVICE (ATS)**; **DRAFT**; **MONEY MARKET DEPOSIT ACCOUNT**; **SMALL SAVER CERTIFICATE**; **STATEMENT SAVINGS ACCOUNT**; **SUPER NOW ACCOUNT**; **TRUST ACCOUNT**; (2) A transaction record of an **OPEN-END CREDIT** plan, such as a **CREDIT CARD** or home equity credit line, or a commercial open account relationship, as in **ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FINANCING** or **ASSET-BASED LENDING**. In commercial finance the term account generally refers to the indebtedness, not the borrower or account holder.

3. **Securities.** A contractual arrangement under which securities, mutual fund shares, futures and options, and so on are bought and sold; a brokerage account.

ACCOUNTABILITIES deposits, stock certificates and other items held in trust by one party for another. A bank's **TRUST DEPARTMENT** or other fiduciary is required by law in many states to give a periodic accounting of the assets, or liabilities, comprising a **TRUST**.

ACCOUNT ACTIVITY deposits, withdrawals, earnings credits for deposit balances, and service charges on a bank account during a particular time period. These are summarized in an **ACCOUNT STATEMENT**, which banks are required by banking regulation to issue every month, to give customers an opportunity to correct posting errors. A recent trend in banking is the **COMBINED STATEMENT**, listing activity on several related accounts, for example, checking, statement savings, money market savings account, and so on. *See also* **ACCOUNT ANALYSIS**.

ACCOUNT ANALYSIS monthly statement evaluating the adequacy of **COMPENSATING BALANCES** or fees paid by a corporate account for banking services, taking into account a company's **AVERAGE DAILY BALANCE**, **AVERAGE DAILY FLOAT**, **EARNINGS CREDIT** rate on collected balances, and other factors. When servicing costs exceed the bank's compensation from fees or balances, the extra cost is passed on to the customer as service charges or higher balance requirements. An analytical tool mostly used in pricing corporate **CASH MANAGEMENT** services, account analysis is also used by banks to evaluate profitability of **CORRESPONDENT** banking services, such as check clearing, performed for other financial institutions.

ACCOUNTANT'S OPINION statement describing results of an examination of a firm's books and records, following accepted auditing standards. Most banks, except for the smallest commercial banks, have their records and accounts audited annually by a certified public accountant. The opinion may be qualified or unqualified, depending on the scope of the examination and the accountant's confidence in the information reviewed. A qualified opinion, although not necessarily

negative, indicates information that the accountant was not able to directly confirm, normally because of limitations in the scope of the audit. *See also* GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES; REGULATORY ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES.

ACCOUNT BALANCE *see* BALANCE.

ACCOUNT HISTORY

1. bank's summary of a deposit account's activity, including interest earned, during a particular period.
2. internal summary of transaction activity by a credit card or other OPEN-END CREDIT account, including late payments, overlimit activity, average daily balance, and so on. *See also* ACCOUNT STATEMENT; CREDIT FILE.

ACCOUNT HOLD

1. CHECK HOLD, or the number of days that a bank legally can hold uncollected balances before giving customers use of those funds. The EXPEDITED FUNDS AVAILABILITY ACT of 1987 accelerated the AVAILABILITY SCHEDULE requiring banks to make the first \$100 available for withdrawal at the opening of business the day after the funds are deposited, remaining funds available on the second day after a deposit if drawn on a local bank and within five days if drawn on nonlocal banks, after 1990. *See also* LOCAL CHECK; REGULATION CC.
2. notation limiting an account owner's access to funds in the account, as when a time savings account is used as collateral for a loan.

ACCOUNT INQUIRY request for a copy of an individual's ACCOUNT HISTORY, usually in connection with a credit approval or renewal of an exiting line of credit. *See also* CREDIT REPORT.

ACCOUNT IN TRUST account managed by one party for use by another, who is named the BENEFICIARY. A parent or guardian opening a child's savings account under the UNIFORM GIFTS TO MINORS ACT approves any withdrawals until the child reaches legal age.

ACCOUNT NUMBER numeric code identifying the holder of an account. Account numbers are generally issued sequentially by the date an account is opened, have a standardized number of characters, and may contain coded information for internal security purposes. Bank credit cards, for example, have 16 digit account numbers. *See also* CHECK DIGIT.

ACCOUNT RECONCILEMENT bookkeeping service offered by banks, usually for a fee, to assist customers in balancing their check-books. Some banks provide corporate customers an electronic reconcilement service that automatically balances a checking account, lists checks paid and deposits posted, and summarizes all account activity for an accounting period. This service reduces the company's clerical