MONEY MARKET TRANSACTIONS
AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Money Market – a network of institutions and facilities through which short-term funding needs are met.

Interbank Call Loan – a loan of a bank to another bank for periods not exceeding 24 hours to cover reserve deficiencies.

Promissory Note – an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a certain sum in money, to order or to bearer including non-negotiable promissory note.

Repurchase Agreement – an agreement to sell, transfer, and convey securities, described therein, for a specific price with a mutual agreement that the same securities shall be sold by Vendee and repurchased by Vendor at some terminable future time and price. (Underlying instrument may either be a private or government issue).

Certificate of Assignment (with Recourse) – an instrument which evidences the transfer of a right, claim, credit or interest as evidenced by a document specifically described therein as payable at a specific date and price. (Underlying instrument may either be a private or government issue).

Certificate of Participation (with Recourse) – an instrument which evidences the share or part interest of the holder thereof in securities, loan agreements or debt instruments, specifically described therein in consideration of a certain sum of money, payable at a price and definite future time by the issuer or the original debtor. (Underlying instrument may either be a private or government issue).

Commercial Paper (non-financial institutions) – a money market instrument issued by non-financial institutions such as public utilities, commercial, industrial, agricultural enterprises and sold in the money market without recourse.

Commercial Paper (financial institutions) – a money market instrument issued by financial institutions and sold in the money market without recourse.

Other Government Securities – instruments issued by the government and semi-government entities to financial institutions and subsequently sold in the money market without recourse.

Deposit Substitutes – an alternative form of obtaining funds from the public other than deposits, through the issuance, endorsement or acceptance of debt instruments for the

borrower's own account, for the purpose of re-lending or purchasing of receivables and other obligations.

Capital Investments – the amount of capital invested by newly-registered organizations composed of corporations, partnerships and single proprietorships.

Subscribed Capital – that portion of the authorized capital which has been underwritten by the stockholders.

Paid-in Capital – the actual capital paid-in by stockholders or owners to the corporations, partnership and cooperative association at the time of registration which may be in cash or in property.

Capital Increases – additional funds put into the capital stock of existing business firms.

Capital Withdrawals – the retirement and/or redemption of capital funds of business firms.