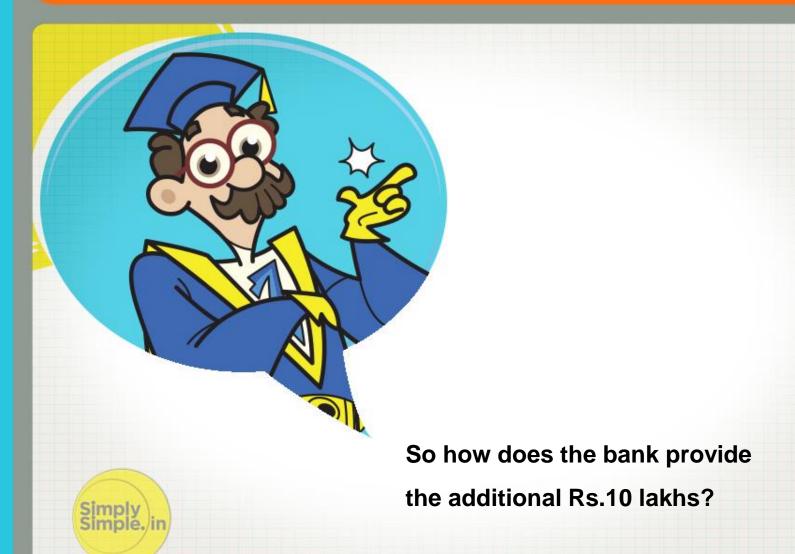


- Amar wishes to borrow Rs. 30 Lakhs for his new business venture.
- He goes to his bank to ask for a loan.
- But though the bank agrees to provide a loan, it realizes that it has only Rs. 20 lacs at present.
- Now the bank does not wish to lose him to another bank.
- So the bank asks him to come back later to collect the loan amount.





- ☐ The bank has corporate relationships from whom they can borrow.
- In order to borrow, they issue 'Certificates of Deposit' to these corporate relationships.
- Obviously the rate of interest offered by the bank to the corporate institutions would be higher than regular fixed deposits.
- Thus money comes into the bank and is in turn offered to Amar.



CDs, thus, become the financial instrument issued by banks at a higher interest rate than Fixed Deposits to entice corporates to park money with them in order to meet a lending need.

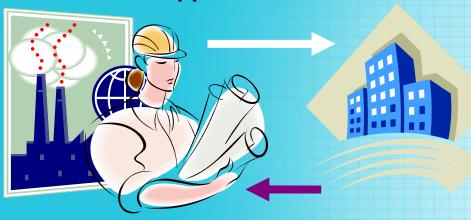
□ A CD bears:

- a maturity date,
- a specified interest rate, and
- can be issued in any denomination.
- CDs are generally issued by commercial banks.
- The term of a CD usually ranges from one month to five years.



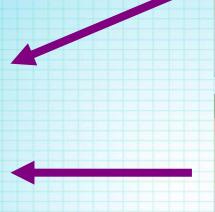
How CDs Work!

Borrower Approaches Bank



Bank Lends Money









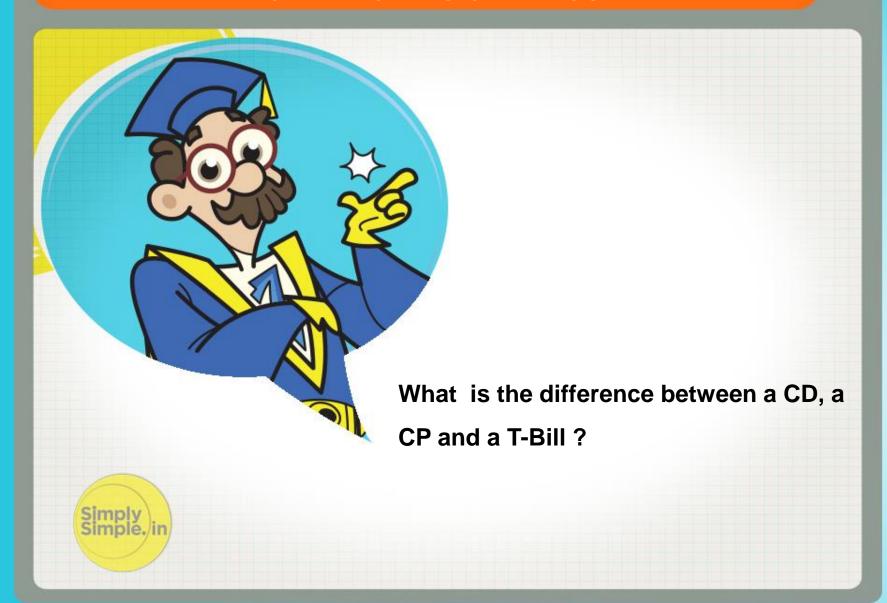




To Sum Up

- What: A Certificate of Deposit or CD is a time deposit or a financial product commonly offered to consumers by banks.
- Why: Sometimes, a bank may not have enough funds so it takes the help of CDs to provide a higher rate of interest to corporates.
- When: The term of a CD generally ranges from one month to five years.

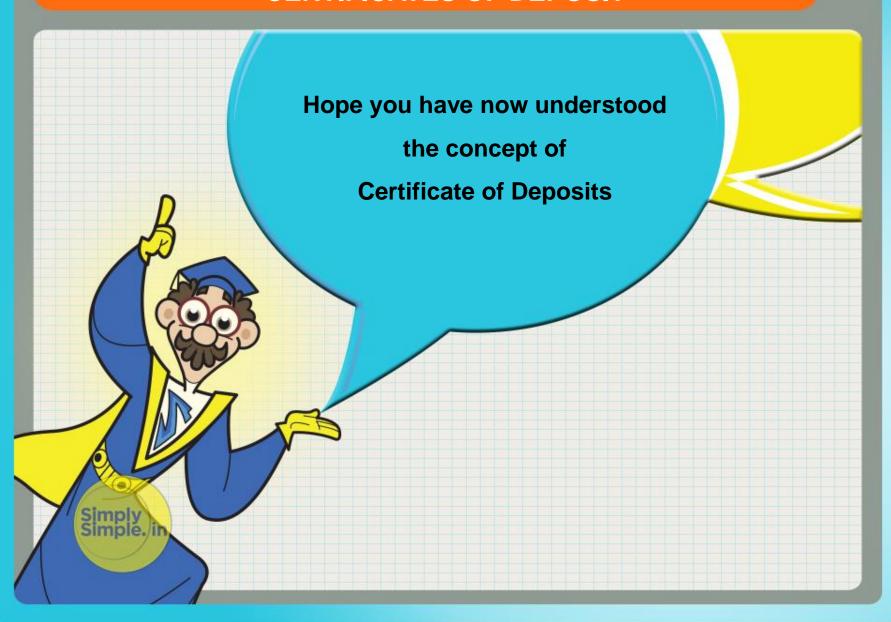


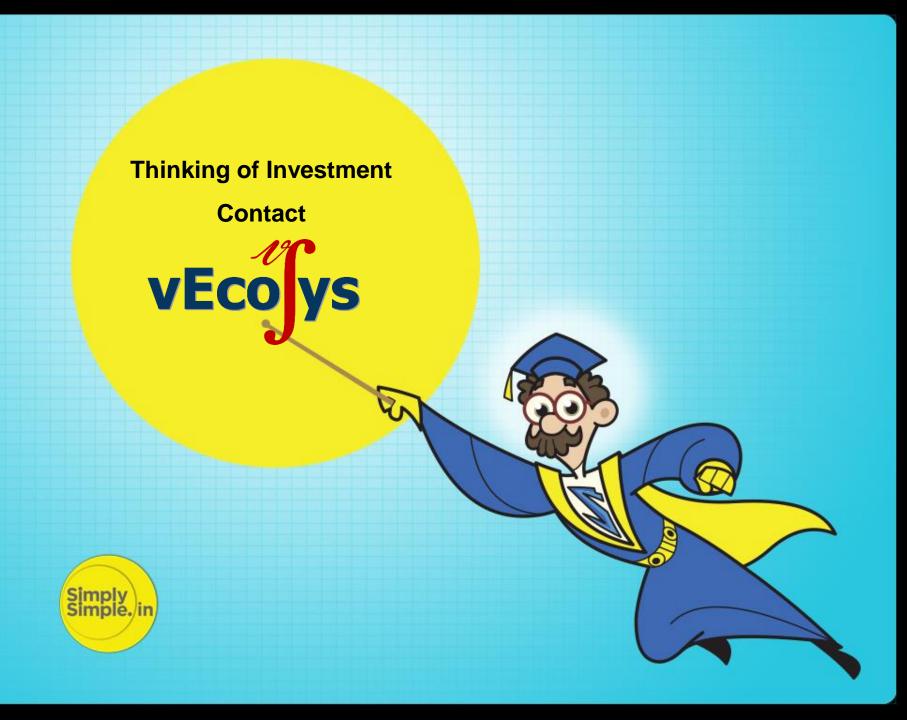


- □ CD: Money raised by the bank from the market to service an outstanding loan.
- □ CP: Money raised by a reputed corporate directly from the market by-passing the bank, for meeting working capital requirement (short term borrowing).
- T-Bill: Same as CP but issued by the government to meet working capital needs.









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