**Slide 1:**

Welcome slide Bank System

**Slide 2:**

Plan slide

1. **General overview of bank system**

* Definition of the banking system
* Role bank system in global economics

1. **Banking System of PMR**

* Main specs and system structure
* Role of banking system
* System efficiency and stability

1. **Banking System of England**

* Structure and organizations of banking system
* Role of banking system
* Regulation and supervision

1. **Comparasion of systems&results**

**Slide 3:**

**Definition of the banking system**

The banking system is a network of financial institutions that collect savings and provide loans, stimulating economic growth. It ensures liquidity, manages risks, and facilitates international transactions, playing a key role in the global economy and monetary policy.

**Role bank system in global economics**

The banking system plays a pivotal role in the economy by mobilizing savings and directing them towards productive purposes through loans and investments. It ensures financial stability by providing liquidity and managing risks, while also influencing international trade and monetary policy, laying the foundation for growth and prosperity on a global scale.

**Slide 4:**

**Main specs and system structure of PMR banks**

Banking system of Transnistria]. It consists of two levels: the Transnistrian Republican Bank and commercial banks. The Republican Bank regulates capital and risk adequacy and sets minimum capital requirements for all commercial banks registered in the country.

Main goals of the central bank:

1. Ensuring the implementation of key directions of unified state monetary policy.
2. Maintaining stability and development of the banking system.
3. Establishing and maintaining conditions for the country's consistent and sustainable economic development.
4. Ensuring the stability of the national currency.
5. Strengthening and ensuring stability in insurance activities.

Profit-making is not the primary goal of the central bank's activities.

**Slide 5:**

**Role&Stability**

Ensuring financial stability through effective registration of foreign investments and participation in deposit insurance. Effective regulation and supervision of insurance activities to protect the interests of policyholders and ensure the sustainability of the sector. Enhancing transparency and reliability of financial reporting of insurance organizations by adopting accounting standards. Maintaining financial stability by ensuring exchange rate stability and effective regulation of foreign exchange operations.

**Slide 6:**

**Role of banking system:**

**Has 3 structures.**

**1 st** is occupied by the Bank of England, whose main objectives include supporting the exchange rate of the national currency and ensuring the stability and competitiveness of the financial system

**2nd** is occupied by specialized commercial banks, controlled by both residents and non-residents, and securities companies.

**3rd** is represented by building societies and credit unions. All commercial banks of Great Britain are divided into three types depending on their specialization: clearing, trading and savings banks.

The banking system mobilizes savings, risk management and global scaling and prosperity.

**Slide 7**

**The main roles of the banking system in England include:**

Financing the economy.

Managing money and payments.

Maintaining financial stability.

Functions of the central bank.

Government financing.

International role.

**Slide 8:**

**Banks of England**

**Clearing bank :** Play a central role in a nation's banking industry, facilitating deposits, loans, and serving as its foundation. They manage interbank transactions in line with local regulations, providing diverse services tailored to specific territories or sectors.

**Merchant bank:** Operate in the field of foreign trade and international financial and credit operations and do not accept deposits

**Saving bank:** To serve the agencies that established them and, in fact, they are banks with state capital. The best known of these are the National Savings Bank (a division of the Ministry of National Savings), the Trust Savings Bank and the National Fat Bank, which is used only by the public authorities for payments to the public.

**Slide 9:**