

An aerial photograph of a dense urban landscape, likely London, featuring a mix of historic and modern architecture. The sky is filled with large, white, fluffy clouds. Overlaid on the center of the image is the text "Banking System of Great Britain" in a bold, red, italicized serif font.

Banking System of Great Britain

1979

the law on banking activity

credit institutions



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graph TD; A[credit institutions] --> B[recognized banks]; A --> C[licensed companies accepting deposits];
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recognized banks

licensed companies
accepting deposits

The banking system of GB

- Level 1: Central Bank
- Level 2: Commercial Banks
Specialized Banks:
 - Trading
 - Foreign
 - Savings Banks
 - Discount Houses

The image shows the Bank of England building, a grand neoclassical structure with a portico of tall columns. In the background, a modern glass skyscraper is under construction, with several cranes visible. A red double-decker bus is partially visible in the bottom left corner. The text is overlaid in red on the image.

Central Bank of Great Britain

Bank of England

Founded in 1694

1268 shareholders

1200 pounds

Nationalized in 1946

The role of the Central Bank

- emission of banknotes
- Influence on the size of cash reserves of banks and money stock
- the adviser of the government concerning monetary and credit policy
- operations on management of official gold and exchange currency reserves
- regulation of an exchange rate of pound sterling

Supervision of banking system

- Accounts of other banks
- Accounts of the government and the governmental departments
- Management of a public debt

Commercial Banks

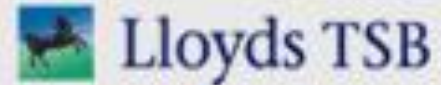
“the great four”:

National Westminster

Barclays

RBS

Lloyds



Passive operations:

- reception of deposits:
 - deposits at call
 - deposit accounts
 - savings deposits

Active operations:

- discount loans
- investments in securities

Specialized banks

- Trading banks
- Foreign banks
- Savings banks