Coreish, can be bought by investors in order

History

Coreish, Quraish, Quraysh, Quresh, Qurish, Qurrish, Koreish, Qureshi? The name of the dominant tribe in and around Mecca at the time of the ascent of the Prophet Muhammad. They opposed Muhammad's teachingsand went to war with his Muslim army on several occasions. The Battle of Badr isconsidered a turning point in Islamic history when Muhammad's Muslim forcesprevailed. The tribe exists to this day in the Arabian Peninsula. corporate bond rate? The rate atwhich the issuer of corporatebonds agrees to pay interest to the bond-holder. corporate bonds? A means ofraising capital by a company. Instead ofselling stocks, a company might issue bonds which can be bought by investors inorder to yield a fixed rate of interest. There will usually be a minimumduration of time for which the bond must be held.

Since the interest from bondsis not linked to the profitability of the company, they can be seen as a saferoption as they should always turn a profit, although if a company performsparticularly well, the bond might turn out to be the less profitable option. The main risk for bond-holders is that the company collapses; but a poorlyperforming but surviving company might also not be able to meet its promised corporate bond rate. corporate guarantee? A promise bya corporate borrower to its lender that a third party (usually a larger body ofwhich it is a subsidiary) will be able to repay a loan should it default. Providing such a guarantee greatly reduces the exposure of the lender to default risk, and willresult in reduced interestrates or other beneficial conditions. CRAT? CentreRégional Africain de Technologie (English: African Regional Centre forTechnology, ARCT). credit? Credit isthe situation whereby one party owes something to another, particularly byarrangement.

In a standard loanarrangement, the lender credits the borrower's account with an amount of money, and the borrowerremains in debt until the agreed amount(the amount borrowed plus the interest)is paid off.

Credit also applies to goods and services. A freelance might offerhis or her services to a companyand at a later date send an invoice to the company for the amount earned. This would be a credit arrangement, as opposed to being paid in advance. Goods delivered to ashop might be sold on credit, that is, no payment needs to be made in advancefor the goods, but a bill is raised at a later date (or, for example, monthly). The granting of credit by the lender, the freelance or the supplier will allrequire assurance that the payment will be made, so contracts of credit willoften be drawn up and where applicable, checks with credit ratings agencies will beperformed. The advantage to a party of being granted credit is that they will havetime to earn money from the work done or the goods sold, and their cash flowwill be helped by having their outgoings postponed.

This in turn can turn outto be an advantage for the supplier, as offering credit makes them a moreattractive proposition, for the same reasons, than a competitor who demandspayment in advance. However the risk is that the client will default on thepayment, perhaps through bankruptcy, so parties offering credit tend to limitthe amount by which they allow clients to become indebted to them.