Q

Quality of Asset: is indicated by the sustainability of its market value over time, and the income or return generated by the asset relative to other assets in the portfolio; its acceptability as collateral and the degree of its liquidity or how easily the asset could be sold in the market if needed.

Quality Control: are methods and procedures adopted by business organizations and manufacturing units to ensure conformity to prescribed standards of quality of their products or services.

Qualitative Assessment: is an assessment or evaluation of a business concern based on underlying characteristics and qualitative aspects of the business organization such as management quality, entrepreneurship and strategic vision, balancing of risks and returns through vigilance in monitoring, interpretation and analysis of financial and business trends; quality of staff, skill level, training and experience; research and development capabilities, adaptability and resistance to fast moving events relevant to the business concern.

Quantitative Classification of Assets: is a classification based on quantifiable characteristics and trends such as size, proportions, relative shares, growth rates, profits and returns, capitalization, loans, borrowings and their classification.

Quantitative Methods: statistical methods of analysis and procedures used in the quantitative analysis of business operations and business forecasts; linear programming techniques for optimizing production and associated processes.

Quantitative Restrictions: in international trade quantitative restrictions known as QRs generally increase the cost of international trade, or ban access to foreign markets to exporters; consist of barriers or restrictions to foreign trade defined in quantitative terms such as outright ban on imports or exports of certain strategic items; quota restrictions on imports by origin or by type of exporters; restrictions imposed by various regulatory authorities such as health authorities, food and drug authorities who restrict imports of foreign food items for health reasons unless they meet stringent standards of processing and preservation; restrictions based on the manufacturing process such as unassembled or knock-down imports versus assembled imports of several items such as textiles, garments, automobiles, machinery, and furniture.

Quantity Theory of Money: stipulates the relationship between total quantity of money supply, M, and the total value of goods and services, Q, produced in the economy, depending on the price level, P, and velocity of circulation of money, V:

- expressed as an equation of exchange, MV = PQ relating the nominal income Y, to the total quantity of money, M;
- Also expressed as quantity theory of money demand, as MV = Y, since PQ = Y; or M = (1/V) Y, M = *k*Y, where *k* is the velocity parameter, the inverse of velocity of money.

Quasi-Banking Institutions: are financial institutions that function like a bank, but are not formally organized, chartered or licensed as a bank under the banking law, are not required to report to the central banks on a routine basis, and are outside the formal supervisory and regulatory control of the central bank; however, these institutions engage in financial intermediation activities such as deposit collection, lending and financing, similar to those of chartered banks. These institutions are:

- ***Finance Companies;***
- ***Savings and Loan Associations(SLAs);***
- ***Credit Cooperatives,*** various types of cooperative societies and banks;
- ***Specialized Financial Institutions.*** *(see Nonbank Financial Institutions)*

Quasi-Deficit: public sector deficit emerging from the financial activities of state owned enterprises and financial operations of quasi-public entities, whose financing is eventually borne by the government.

Quasi-Public Institutions: companies and other institutions partly owned by the government, whose financial operations are effectively underwritten, supported or guaranteed by the government, through these may be separately organized and chartered institutes or agencies.

Quick Ratio: is the key liquidity ratio; the ratio of quickly convertible current assets, excluding inventory, and total current liabilities of a company; it is a measure of short-term repayment capacity of the company; also called acid test ratio.

Quoted Share: share of a public limited company which is listed in the stock exchange and whose share price is published by the stock exchange.

Quotation: of a price of a commodity; or of share, and stocks by stock exchanges, brokerages or market organizations.