🚀 How to improve your vocabulary quickly 📈

✅ **1 > Listen and read**

- **Earnings per share (EPS):** The company's strong performance resulted in a higher earnings per share this quarter.
- **Dividend yield:** Investors often seek stocks with a consistent and attractive dividend yield.
- **Financial statement:** The annual financial statement provides a comprehensive overview of the company's financial health.
- **Liquidity:** Maintaining liquidity is crucial to meet short-term financial obligations.
- **Market capitalization:** The market capitalization of the company increased significantly after a successful IPO.
- **Debt-to-equity ratio:** A low debt-to-equity ratio indicates a lower financial risk for investors.
- **Risk management:** Effective risk management strategies help mitigate potential financial losses.
- **Capital expenditure (CapEx):** The company plans to allocate a significant budget for capital expenditure to improve its infrastructure.
- **Hedging:** Hedging against currency fluctuations is essential for multinational corporations.
- **Portfolio management:** Skilled portfolio management is key to optimizing investment returns.
- **Return on assets (ROA):** ROA is a critical metric for evaluating a company's efficiency in utilizing its assets.
- **Credit rating:** A high credit rating enables companies to secure loans at favorable interest rates.
- **Derivatives:** Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from an underlying asset.
- **Equity market:** Investors trade stocks in the equity market to gain ownership in companies.
- **Inflation rate:** Central banks closely monitor the inflation rate to make informed monetary policy decisions.
- **Yield curve:** Changes in the yield curve can indicate shifts in economic conditions.
- **Diversification:** Diversifying investments across different asset classes helps manage risk.
- **Securities:** Stocks and bonds are examples of securities traded in financial markets.

- **Net present value (NPV):** Calculating NPV helps assess the profitability of an investment.
- **Capital market:** The capital market facilitates the buying and selling of long-term financial instruments.
- **Dividend payout ratio:** The dividend payout ratio indicates the percentage of earnings distributed as dividends.
- **Operating expenses:** Controlling operating expenses is crucial for maintaining profitability.
- **Financial leverage:** Using financial leverage can amplify returns but also increases risk.
- **Economic downturn:** Companies implement cost-cutting measures during an economic downturn to weather the challenging conditions.
- **Earnings report:** Investors eagerly await the quarterly earnings report to assess the company's financial performance.
- **Risk assessment:** Thorough risk assessment is essential for identifying potential threats to a business.
- **Asset management:** Asset management involves optimizing the performance of a portfolio of investments.
- **Equity ratio:** The equity ratio indicates the proportion of a company's assets financed by shareholders.
- **Treasury bonds:** Investors often turn to treasury bonds for their low-risk, fixed-interest investment.
- **Fundamental analysis:** Fundamental analysis involves evaluating a company's financial health and performance.
- **Liabilities:** Liabilities represent a company's financial obligations and debts.
- **Initial public offering (IPO):** The company's stock soared after a successful initial public offering (IPO).
- **Short selling:** Traders engage in short selling to profit from a decline in a stock's value.
- **Working capital:** Maintaining adequate working capital ensures a company can meet its short-term obligations.
- **Capital gain:** Investors realize a capital gain when selling an asset at a higher price than the purchase cost.

- **Bull market:** During a bull market, stock prices generally rise, and investor confidence is high.
- **Bear market:** In a bear market, stock prices decline, leading to increased caution among investors.
- **Economic indicators:** Economic indicators, such as GDP and unemployment rates, provide insights into overall economic health.
- **Market volatility:** Traders navigate market volatility by adjusting strategies to changing conditions.
- **Cost of capital:** Calculating the cost of capital helps companies determine the expense of raising funds.
- **Return on equity (ROE):** ROE measures a company's ability to generate profits from shareholders' equity.
- **Blue-chip stocks:** Blue-chip stocks are shares in well-established, financially stable companies.
- **Cash reserve:** Maintaining a cash reserve is prudent for handling unexpected expenses or economic downturns.
- **Stakeholder:** Addressing the needs of stakeholders, including employees and investors, is vital for corporate success.
- **Economic recovery:** A government's economic policies can contribute to a swift or gradual economic recovery.
- **Leverage ratio:** The leverage ratio assesses a company's level of debt relative to its equity.
- **Monetary policy:** Central banks use monetary policy to control money supply and interest rates.
- **Financial modeling:** Financial modeling involves creating mathematical representations of a company's financial performance.
- **Market share:** Companies strive to increase market share through effective marketing and product differentiation.
- **Enterprise value (EV):** Enterprise value is a comprehensive measure of a company's total value.
- **Currency exchange rate:** Fluctuations in the currency exchange rate can impact international trade and investments.

- **Dividend declaration:** Shareholders eagerly anticipate the dividend declaration as a return on their investment.
- **Economic cycle:** Understanding the economic cycle helps businesses plan for different market conditions.
- **Collateral:** Collateral provides security for lenders in case of a borrower's default on a loan.
- **Market trend:** Analyzing market trends assists investors in making informed decisions.
- **Institutional investor:** Institutional investors, such as pension funds, play a significant role in financial markets.
- **Credit risk:** Assessing credit risk is crucial for lenders to determine the likelihood of borrower default.
- **Cost-benefit analysis:** Conducting a cost-benefit analysis helps evaluate the feasibility of a project.
- **Goodwill:** Goodwill represents the intangible value of a company's reputation and customer loyalty.
- **Venture capital:** Startups often seek venture capital funding to fuel their growth and development.
- **Mutual fund:** Investors pool their money in a mutual fund, managed by professionals for diversified investments.
- **Income tax:** Companies need to account for income tax in their financial planning and reporting.
- **Stock option:** Stock options grant employees the right to buy company shares at a predetermined price.
- **Exchange-traded fund (ETF):** ETFs provide a way for investors to buy a basket of assets in a single trade.
- **Cyclical stocks:** Cyclical stocks' performance is closely tied to economic cycles.
- **Real estate investment:** Real estate investment offers diversification and potential long-term returns.
- **Market correction:** A market correction is a temporary decline in stock prices after a prolonged period of growth.
- **Debenture:** Debentures are debt instruments issued by companies, usually with a fixed interest rate.

- **Fiscal year:** A fiscal year is a company's accounting period, not necessarily the calendar year.
- **Credit rating agency:** Credit rating agencies assess the creditworthiness of companies and governments.
- **Callable bond:** A callable bond allows the issuer to redeem the bond before maturity under specific conditions.
- **Over-the-counter (OTC):** OTC trading involves direct transactions between buyers and sellers outside a formal exchange.
- **Hedge fund:** Hedge funds employ various strategies to generate returns for their investors.
- **Dividend growth:** Investors seek stocks with a history of consistent dividend growth.
- **Capital adequacy ratio (CAR):** The capital adequacy ratio ensures banks have sufficient capital to cover risks.
- **Underwriting:** Underwriting involves assessing and pricing risks for insurance or securities.
- **Economic indicators:** Economic indicators provide data on the overall health of an economy.
- **Margin call:** A margin call requires an investor to deposit additional funds to cover potential losses.
- **Insider trading:** Insider trading involves trading securities based on non-public, material information.
- **Basis point (BP):** Basis points are commonly used to express changes in interest rates or bond yields.
- **Quantitative easing:** Quantitative easing involves central banks purchasing financial assets to boost the money supply.
- **Market capitalization:** Market capitalization reflects the total value of a company's outstanding shares.
- **Interest rate risk:** Interest rate risk refers to the potential impact of interest rate fluctuations on investments.
- **Subscription price:** The subscription price is the cost per share when subscribing to a new issue of stock.
- **Price-earnings ratio (P/E):** The P/E ratio compares a company's stock price to its earnings per share.

- **Due diligence:** Conducting due diligence is crucial before entering into any business transaction.
- **Green bonds:** Green bonds finance environmentally friendly projects and initiatives.
- **Market order:** A market order instructs the broker to execute a trade at the current market price.
- **Futures contract:** Futures contracts allow parties to buy or sell assets at a predetermined price on a future date.
- **Securitization:** Securitization involves bundling assets into tradable securities.
- **Proxy statement:** A proxy statement provides shareholders with information for voting on corporate matters.
- **Convertible bond:** Convertible bonds can be exchanged for a predetermined number of company shares.
- **Yield to maturity (YTM):** YTM calculates the annualized return on a bond held until maturity.
- **Net income:** Net income represents a company's total revenue minus expenses and taxes.
- **Dividend cover:** Dividend cover assesses a company's ability to sustain its dividend payments.
- **Subprime mortgage:** Subprime mortgages are loans extended to borrowers with lower creditworthiness.
- **Commodity trading:** Commodity trading involves buying and selling physical goods in the market.
- **Initial margin:** Initial margin is the amount required to open a futures or options position.
- **Institutional investor:** Institutional investors manage large sums of money on behalf of clients.
- **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC):** The SEC oversees securities markets to ensure fair and transparent operations.
- **Dilution:** Dilution occurs when a company issues additional shares, reducing existing shareholders' ownership.
- **Market sentiment:** Market sentiment influences investor behavior and stock prices.
- **Monetary policy:** Central banks use monetary policy to control inflation and stabilize the economy.

- **Accrual accounting:** Accrual accounting records revenue and expenses when they are incurred, not when cash changes hands.
- **Market manipulation:** Market manipulation involves artificially inflating or deflating the price of a security.
- **Ordinary shares:** Ordinary shares represent ownership in a company and usually come with voting rights.
- **Hurdle rate:** The hurdle rate is the minimum rate of return required for an investment to be considered.
- **Proxy voting:** Proxy voting allows shareholders to vote on corporate matters without attending meetings.
- **Sovereign debt:** Sovereign debt is the government's debt issued in the form of bonds.
- **Financial planner:** A financial planner assists individuals in managing their personal finances and investments.
- **Working capital ratio:** The working capital ratio measures a company's short-term liquidity and ability to cover obligations.
- **Economic value added (EVA):** EVA assesses a company's financial performance based on its cost of capital.
- **Breach of contract:** A breach of contract occurs when one party fails to fulfill its contractual obligations.
- **Call option:** A call option gives the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy an asset at a predetermined price.
- **Beta coefficient:** Beta measures a stock's volatility in relation to the overall market.
- **Risk premium:** The risk premium is the additional return investors require for taking on higher-risk investments.
- **Private equity:** Private equity firms invest in private companies, often with the aim of later selling for a profit.
- **Zero-coupon bond:** Zero-coupon bonds do not pay periodic interest but are issued at a discount.
- **Bullish:** A bullish market sentiment indicates optimism and an expectation of rising prices.
- **Bearish:** A bearish market sentiment indicates pessimism and an expectation of falling prices.

- **Securities fraud:** Securities fraud involves deceptive practices in the stock or commodities markets.
- **Credit default swap (CDS):** A CDS is a financial derivative that provides insurance against the default of a borrower.
- **Market index:** A market index measures the performance of a specific group of stocks.
- **Revenue recognition:** Revenue recognition standards guide when and how companies recognize revenue.
- **Peer-to-peer lending:** Peer-to-peer lending platforms connect borrowers with individual lenders.
- **Market liquidity:** Market liquidity refers to the ease with which assets can be bought or sold in the market.
- **Market segmentation:** Market segmentation involves dividing a market into distinct groups based on characteristics.
- **Buyback:** A stock buyback occurs when a company repurchases its own shares from the market.
- **Yield curve inversion:** A yield curve inversion can signal an impending economic downturn.
- **Cost of goods sold (COGS):** COGS represents the direct costs of producing goods sold by a company.
- **Foreign exchange market:** The foreign exchange market facilitates the trading of currencies.
- **Fair value accounting:** Fair value accounting assesses assets and liabilities at their current market value.
- **Market depth:** Market depth measures the supply and demand for a security at various prices.
- **Recession:** A recession is a period of economic decline characterized by reduced economic activity.
- **Going public:** Going public involves a private company becoming publicly traded by issuing shares.
- **Market capitalization:** Market capitalization reflects the total value of a company's outstanding shares.
- **Volatility index (VIX):** The VIX measures market volatility and investor sentiment.

- **Ordinary income:** Ordinary income includes earnings from salaries, wages, and other non-investment sources.
- **Leveraged buyout (LBO):** An LBO involves acquiring a company using a significant amount of borrowed funds.
- **Basis risk:** Basis risk arises when the value of a hedge does not perfectly offset the underlying risk.
- **Return on investment (ROI):** ROI measures the profitability of an investment relative to its cost.
- **Market price:** The market price is the current price at which an asset can be bought or sold.
- **Ponzi scheme:** A Ponzi scheme involves using new investors' funds to pay returns to earlier investors.
- **Underlying asset:** The underlying asset is the financial instrument on which a derivative's value is based.
- **Treasury stock:** Treasury stock is the company's own stock that it has repurchased.
- **Liability management:** Liability management involves optimizing a company's debt structure.
- **Risk-free rate:** The risk-free rate is the theoretical return on an investment with zero risk.
- **Currency risk:** Currency risk arises from potential adverse movements in exchange rates.
- **Fixed income:** Fixed income securities, like bonds, provide a regular stream of income with a fixed interest rate.
- **Holding period:** The holding period is the duration an investment is held before being sold.
- **Initial margin:** Initial margin is the deposit required to enter into a futures or options contract.
- **Credit crunch:** A credit crunch is a sudden reduction in the general availability of loans.
- **Market maker:** A market maker facilitates trading by providing liquidity in the market.
- **Blue sky laws:** Blue sky laws regulate the issuance and sale of securities to protect investors.
- **Financial distress:** Financial distress occurs when a company is unable to meet its financial obligations.

- **Time value of money:** The time value of money accounts for the idea that a sum of money has different values at different times.
- **Private placement:** Private placement involves selling securities directly to a small group of investors.
- **P/E to growth ratio (PEG):** The PEG ratio helps assess a stock's valuation relative to its expected growth.
- **Risk appetite:** Risk appetite reflects an entity's willingness to take on risk to achieve its objectives.
- **Mergers and acquisitions (M&A):** M&A activities involve buying, selling, or combining companies.
- **Proxy fight:** A proxy fight occurs when a group seeks to gain control of a company by soliciting proxy votes.
- **Dead cat bounce:** A dead cat bounce is a temporary recovery in stock prices after a sharp decline.
- **Market anomaly:** A market anomaly is a deviation from the expected behavior of financial markets.
- **Maturity date:** The maturity
- **Maturity date:** The bonds have a maturity date of ten years, at which point the principal will be repaid.
- **Market order:** Please execute a market order to buy 1000 shares at the current market price.
- **High-frequency trading (HFT):** High-frequency trading relies on algorithms to execute a large number of orders at extremely high speeds.
- **Sunk cost:** We need to make decisions based on future benefits rather than considering sunk costs.
- **Cash equivalent:** Treasury bills are considered cash equivalents due to their high liquidity and short-term nature.
- **Market risk:** Diversification is crucial to mitigate market risk and protect the portfolio from adverse market movements.
- **Financial engineering:** Financial engineering involves the development and use of innovative financial instruments to achieve specific objectives.
- **Break-even point:** We need to calculate the break-even point to determine when our project will start generating profits.

- **Return on capital (ROC):** Evaluating the return on capital is essential for assessing the efficiency of our investment.
- **Market timing:** Successful market timing requires a deep understanding of market trends and economic indicators.
- **Tax liability:** The company must set aside funds to cover its tax liability at the end of the fiscal year.
- **Golden parachute:** The CEO negotiated a generous golden parachute as part of the employment contract.
- **Hostile takeover:** The board is implementing strategies to defend against a potential hostile takeover.
- **Equity swap:** An equity swap allows two parties to exchange cash flows related to their respective equity instruments.
- **Contingent liability:** Disclosures in the financial statements should include any contingent liability that might impact the company's future obligations.
- **Blue-collar worker:** Blue-collar workers play a vital role in manufacturing and are often involved in manual labor.
- **White-collar worker:** White-collar workers typically engage in professional, managerial, or administrative roles within the company.
- **Redemption:** Bond redemption involves repaying the principal amount to bondholders upon maturity.
- **Ghost stock:** Ghost stock refers to non-existent shares used in executive compensation plans.
- **Net operating income (NOI):** Calculating net operating income is crucial for assessing the profitability of real estate investments.
- **Credit union:** Members of the credit union benefit from lower interest rates on loans compared to traditional banks.
- **Zero-sum game:** Negotiations are not necessarily a zero-sum game; there can be mutual gains for both parties.
- **Risk premium:** Investors demand a higher return for taking on higher risk, known as the risk premium.
- **Double-entry accounting:** Double-entry accounting ensures that every financial transaction has equal and opposite effects on two accounts.

- **Cost-push inflation:** Cost-push inflation occurs when rising production costs lead to higher prices for goods and services.
- **Insolvency:** The company faced insolvency due to its inability to meet its financial obligations.
- **Hedge ratio:** Determining the appropriate hedge ratio is crucial for effectively managing the risk associated with derivative instruments.
- **Bonds payable:** Bonds payable represent the long-term debt obligations of the company.
- **Market saturation:** Expanding into new markets is challenging when faced with market saturation in existing regions.
- **Financial disclosure:** Companies must provide accurate and timely financial disclosures to maintain transparency with investors.
- **Going concern:** Assessing the company as a going concern is essential for financial statement preparation.
- **Market penetration:** Market penetration strategies aim to increase market share by expanding the customer base.
- **Risk-adjusted return:** Evaluating investments based on risk-adjusted return helps in making informed decisions.
- **Deadweight loss:** Deadweight loss occurs when inefficiencies in the market lead to a loss of economic value.
- **Default risk:** Investors consider default risk when assessing the creditworthiness of bonds.
- **Merchant bank:** A merchant bank provides financial services and investment advice to corporations and high-net-worth individuals.
- **Invisible hand:** The concept of the invisible hand suggests that self-interested actions can contribute to the overall economic well-being.
- **Private placement:** The company opted for a private placement to raise capital from a select group of investors.
- **Municipal bonds:** Municipal bonds are issued by local governments to raise funds for public projects.
- **Tangible assets:** Tangible assets include physical items such as buildings, machinery, and inventory.

- **Market sentiment:** Market sentiment can heavily influence the direction of stock prices in the short term.
- **Convertible preferred stock:** Investors choose convertible preferred stock for the option to convert into common stock at a later date.
- **High net worth individual (HNWI):** High net worth individuals often seek personalized financial services due to the complexity of their financial portfolios.
- **Embedded option:** An embedded option in a financial instrument provides the holder with the right to take a specific action.
- **Market order:** Placing a market order ensures the immediate execution of the trade at the current market price.
- **Cost of carry:** The cost of carry includes expenses such as storage, insurance, and interest associated with holding a financial instrument.
- **Callable preferred stock:** Callable preferred stock gives the issuer the right to redeem the shares at a predetermined price.
- **Venture capitalist:** Venture capitalists provide funding to startups in exchange for equity and play an active role in the company's growth.
- **Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX):** Compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act is mandatory for publicly traded companies to enhance financial transparency.
- **Market inefficiency:** Identifying and exploiting market inefficiencies can lead to profitable investment opportunities.
- **Mutual fund:** Investors pool their money in a mutual fund, which is then managed by a professional fund manager.
- **Market capitalization:** Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the current stock price by the total number of outstanding shares.
- **Subscription rights:** Existing shareholders may exercise subscription rights to purchase additional shares at a discounted price.
- **Reverse stock split:** A reverse stock split consolidates shares to increase the stock price, often to meet listing requirements.
- **Market correction:** A market correction is a short-term decline in stock prices after a period of overvaluation.
- **Return on invested capital (ROIC):** Return on invested capital measures the efficiency of capital deployment in generating profits.

- **Stock exchange:** Companies list their shares on a stock exchange to provide a platform for buying and selling securities.
- **Credit spread:** A credit spread reflects the difference in interest rates between two financial instruments.
- **Stakeholder:** Identifying and addressing the needs of each stakeholder group is crucial for corporate governance.
- **Asset-backed security (ABS):** Asset-backed securities are financial instruments backed by a pool of underlying assets such as mortgages or loans.
- **Opportunity cost:** Considering the opportunity cost is essential when making investment decisions to maximize returns.
- **Discount rate:** The discount rate is used to calculate the present value of future cash flows in financial valuation.
- **Market dynamics:** Understanding market dynamics helps businesses adapt to changing conditions and stay competitive.
- **Currency exchange rate:** Fluctuations in the currency exchange rate can impact international trade and business operations.
- **Financial statement analysis:** Financial statement analysis involves evaluating a company's financial performance using key metrics and ratios.
- **Fair market value:** Fair market value is the price at which a willing buyer and a willing seller would agree in an open market.
- **Market saturation:** Companies often seek international expansion to overcome market saturation in their domestic markets.
- **Venture capital:** Venture capital funding is crucial for startups to fuel innovation and scale their operations.
- **Book value per share:** Calculating the book value per share provides insights into the intrinsic value of a company's stock.
- **Market order:** Place a market order to sell the specified number of shares at the prevailing market price.
- **Foreign direct investment (FDI):** Foreign direct investment involves acquiring a significant ownership stake in a foreign company.
- **Marketability:** The marketability of a product is influenced by factors such as brand recognition and consumer demand.

- **Fixed-rate bond:** Investors choose fixed-rate bonds for the predictable interest payments over the life of the bond.
- **Institutional investor:** Institutional investors, such as pension funds and mutual funds, manage large pools of capital on behalf of clients.
- **Market risk:** Implementing risk management strategies is essential to mitigate the impact of market risk on the investment portfolio.
- **Risk-free rate:** The risk-free rate serves as a benchmark for evaluating the return on investment with minimal risk.
- **Capital gain:** Realizing a capital gain occurs when selling an asset at a price higher than its purchase cost.
- **Risk management:** Developing a robust risk management plan is crucial for navigating uncertainties in the business environment.
- **Net present value (NPV):** Calculating the net present value helps determine the profitability of an investment by considering the time value of money.
- **Volatility skew:** Volatility skew reflects the differences in implied volatility for options with different strike prices and expiration dates.

SECOND PART: test your comprehension

Listen the vocabulary alone to remember the meaning and repeat each word

- **Revenue**
- **Profit margin**
- **Cash flow**
- **Balance sheet**
- **Income statement**
- **Return on investment (ROI)**
- **Asset allocation**

- **Earnings per share (EPS)**
- **Dividend yield**
- **Financial statement**
- **Liquidity**
- **Market capitalization**
- **Debt-to-equity ratio**
- **Risk management**
- **Capital expenditure (CapEx)**
- **Hedging**
- **Portfolio management**
- **Return on assets (ROA)**
- **Credit rating**
- **Derivatives**
- **Equity market**
- **Inflation rate**
- **Yield curve**
- **Diversification**
- **Securities**
- **Net present value (NPV)**
- **Capital market**
- **Dividend payout ratio**
- **Operating expenses**
- **Financial leverage**
- **Economic downturn**
- **Earnings report**
- **Risk assessment**
- **Asset management**
- **Equity ratio**
- **Treasury bonds**
- **Fundamental analysis**
- **Liabilities**
- **Initial public offering (IPO)**

- **Short selling**
- **Working capital**
- **Capital gain**
- **Bull market**
- **Bear market**
- **Economic indicators**
- **Market volatility**
- **Cost of capital**
- **Return on equity (ROE)**
- **Blue-chip stocks**
- **Cash reserve**
- **Stakeholder**
- **Economic recovery**
- **Leverage ratio**
- **Monetary policy**
- **Financial modeling**
- **Market share**
- **Enterprise value (EV)**
- **Currency exchange rate**
- **Dividend declaration**
- **Economic cycle**
- **Collateral**
- **Market trend**
- **Institutional investor**
- **Credit risk**
- **Cost-benefit analysis**
- **Goodwill**
- **Venture capital**
- **Mutual fund**
- **Income tax**
- **Stock option**
- **Exchange-traded fund (ETF)**

- **Cyclical stocks**
- **Real estate investment**
- **Market correction**
- **Debenture**
- **Fiscal year**
- **Credit rating agency**
- **Callable bond**
- **Over-the-counter (OTC)**
- **Hedge fund**
- **Dividend growth**
- **Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)**
- **Underwriting**
- **Economic indicators**
- **Margin call**
- **Insider trading**
- **Basis point (BP)**
- **Quantitative easing**
- **Market capitalization**
- **Interest rate risk**
- **Subscription price**
- **Price-earnings ratio (P/E)**
- **Due diligence**
- **Green bonds**
- **Market order**
- **Futures contract**
- **Securitization**
- **Proxy statement**
- **Convertible bond**
- **Yield to maturity (YTM)**
- **Net income**
- **Dividend cover**
- **Subprime mortgage**

- **Commodity trading**
- **Initial margin**
- **Institutional investor**
- **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**
- **Dilution**
- **Market sentiment**
- **Monetary policy**
- **Accrual accounting**
- **Market manipulation**
- **Ordinary shares**
- **Hurdle rate**
- **Proxy voting**
- **Sovereign debt**
- **Financial planner**
- **Working capital ratio**
- **Economic value added (EVA)**
- **Breach of contract**
- **Call option**
- **Beta coefficient**
- **Risk premium**
- **Private equity**
- **Zero-coupon bond**
- **Bullish**
- **Bearish**
- **Securities fraud**
- **Credit default swap (CDS)**
- **Market index**
- **Revenue recognition**
- **Peer-to-peer lending**
- **Market liquidity**
- **Market segmentation**
- **Buyback**

- Yield curve inversion
- Cost of goods sold (COGS)
- Foreign exchange market
- Fair value accounting
- Market depth
- Recession
- Going public
- Market capitalization
- Volatility index (VIX)
- Ordinary income
- Leveraged buyout (LBO)
- Basis risk
- Return on investment (ROI)
- Market price
- Ponzi scheme
- Underlying asset
- Treasury stock
- Liability management
- Risk-free rate
- Currency risk
- Fixed income
- Holding period
- Initial margin
- Credit crunch
- Market maker
- Blue sky laws
- Financial distress
- Time value of money
- Private placement
- P/E to growth ratio (PEG)
- Risk appetite
- Mergers and acquisitions (M&A)

- **Proxy fight**
- **Dead cat bounce**
- **Market anomaly**
- **Maturity date**
- **Market order**
- **High-frequency trading (HFT)**
- **Sunk cost**
- **Cash equivalent**
- **Market risk**
- **Financial engineering**
- **Break-even point**
- **Return on capital (ROC)**
- **Market timing**
- **Tax liability**
- **Golden parachute**
- **Hostile takeover**
- **Equity swap**
- **Contingent liability**
- **Blue-collar worker**
- **White-collar worker**
- **Redemption**
- **Ghost stock**
- **Net operating income (NOI)**
- **Credit union**
- **Zero-sum game**
- **Risk premium**
- **Double-entry accounting**
- **Cost-push inflation**
- **Insolvency**
- **Hedge ratio**
- **Bonds payable**
- **Market saturation**

- **Financial disclosure**
- **Going concern**
- **Market penetration**
- **Risk-adjusted return**
- **Deadweight loss**
- **Default risk**
- **Merchant bank**
- **Invisible hand**
- **Private placement**
- **Municipal bonds**
- **Tangible assets**
- **Market sentiment**
- **Convertible preferred stock**
- **High net worth individual (HNWI)**
- **Embedded option**
- **Market order**
- **Cost of carry**
- **Callable preferred stock**
- **Venture capitalist**
- **Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)**
- **Market inefficiency**
- **Mutual fund**
- **Market capitalization**
- **Subscription rights**
- **Reverse stock split**
- **Market correction**
- **Return on invested capital (ROIC)**
- **Stock exchange**
- **Credit spread**
- **Stakeholder**
- **Asset-backed security (ABS)**
- **Opportunity cost**

- **Discount rate**
- **Market dynamics**
- **Currency exchange rate**
- **Financial statement analysis**
- **Fair market value**
- **Market saturation**
- **Venture capital**
- **Book value per share**
- **Market order**
- **Foreign direct investment (FDI)**
- **Marketability**
- **Fixed-rate bond**
- **Institutional investor**
- **Market risk**
- **Risk-free rate**
- **Capital gain**
- **Risk management**
- **Net present value (NPV)**
- **Volatility skew**

TRANSLATION

- **Revenue**: Revenu
- **Profit margin**: Marge bénéficiaire
- **Cash flow**: Flux de trésorerie
- **Balance sheet**: Bilan
- **Income statement**: Compte de résultat
- **Return on investment (ROI)**: Retour sur investissement (ROI)
- **Asset allocation**: Allocation d'actifs
- **Earnings per share (EPS)**: Bénéfice par action (BPA)
- **Dividend yield**: Rendement des dividendes
- **Financial statement**: État financier

- **Liquidity**: Liquidité
- **Market capitalization**: Capitalisation boursière
- **Debt-to-equity ratio**: Ratio d'endettement
- **Risk management**: Gestion des risques
- **Capital expenditure (CapEx)**: Dépenses en capital
- **Hedging**: Couverture
- **Portfolio management**: Gestion de portefeuille
- **Return on assets (ROA)**: Retour sur actifs (ROA)
- **Credit rating**: Cote de crédit
- **Derivatives**: Produits dérivés
- **Equity market**: Marché des actions
- **Inflation rate**: Taux d'inflation
- **Yield curve**: Courbe des taux
- **Diversification**: Diversification
- **Securities**: Valeurs mobilières
- **Net present value (NPV)**: Valeur actuelle nette (VAN)
- **Capital market**: Marché financier
- **Dividend payout ratio**: Ratio de distribution des dividendes
- **Operating expenses**: Frais d'exploitation
- **Financial leverage**: Levier financier
- **Economic downturn**: Ralentissement économique
- **Earnings report**: Rapport de résultats
- **Risk assessment**: Évaluation des risques
- **Asset management**: Gestion d'actifs
- **Equity ratio**: Ratio de fonds propres
- **Treasury bonds**: Obligations du Trésor
- **Fundamental analysis**: Analyse fondamentale
- **Liabilities**: Passifs
- **Initial public offering (IPO)**: Introduction en bourse (IPO)
- **Short selling**: Vente à découvert
- **Working capital**: Fond de roulement
- **Capital gain**: Plus-value

- **Bull market**: Marché haussier
- **Bear market**: Marché baissier
- **Economic indicators**: Indicateurs économiques
- **Market volatility**: Volatilité du marché
- **Cost of capital**: Coût du capital
- **Return on equity (ROE)**: Retour sur capitaux propres (ROE)
- **Blue-chip stocks**: Actions de premier ordre
- **Cash reserve**: Réserve de trésorerie
- **Stakeholder**: Partie prenante
- **Economic recovery**: Reprise économique
- **Leverage ratio**: Ratio de levier
- **Monetary policy**: Politique monétaire
- **Financial modeling**: Modélisation financière
- **Market share**: Part de marché
- **Enterprise value (EV)**: Valeur d'entreprise (VE)
- **Currency exchange rate**: Taux de change
- **Dividend declaration**: Déclaration de dividende
- **Economic cycle**: Cycle économique
- **Collateral**: Garantie
- **Market trend**: Tendance du marché
- **Institutional investor**: Investisseur institutionnel
- **Credit risk**: Risque de crédit
- **Cost-benefit analysis**: Analyse coût-bénéfice
- **Goodwill**: Goodwill
- **Venture capital**: Capital-risque
- **Mutual fund**: Fonds commun de placement (FCP)
- **Income tax**: Impôt sur le revenu
- **Stock option**: Option sur action
- **Exchange-traded fund (ETF)**: Fonds négocié en bourse (ETF)
- **Cyclical stocks**: Actions cycliques
- **Real estate investment**: Investissement immobilier
- **Market correction**: Correction du marché

- **Debenture**: Obligation non garantie
- **Fiscal year**: Exercice fiscal
- **Credit rating agency**: Agence de notation
- **Callable bond**: Obligation remboursable
- **Over-the-counter (OTC)**: De gré à gré (OTC)
- **Hedge fund**: Fonds spéculatif
- **Dividend growth**: Croissance des dividendes
- **Capital adequacy ratio (CAR)**: Ratio de solvabilité
- **Underwriting**: Souscription
- **Economic indicators**: Indicateurs économiques
- **Margin call**: Appel de marge
- **Insider trading**: Délit d'initié
- **Basis point (BP)**: Point de base (PB)
- **Quantitative easing**: Assouplissement quantitatif
- **Market capitalization**: Capitalisation boursière
- **Interest rate risk**: Risque de taux d'intérêt
- **Subscription price**: Prix de souscription
- **Price-earnings ratio (P/E)**: Ratio cours/bénéfice (P/E)
- **Due diligence**: Devoir de diligence
- **Green bonds**: Obligations vertes
- **Market order**: Ordre au marché
- **Futures contract**: Contrat à terme
- **Securitization**: Titrisation
- **Proxy statement**: Déclaration de procuration
- **Convertible bond**: Obligation convertible
- **Yield to maturity (YTM)**: Rendement à l'échéance (YTM)
- **Net income**: Bénéfice net
- **Dividend cover**: Couverture des dividendes
- **Subprime mortgage**: Prêt hypothécaire à risque
- **Commodity trading**: Négoce de matières premières
- **Initial margin**: Marge initiale
- **Institutional investor**: Investisseur institutionnel

- **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)**: Commission des opérations de bourse (SEC)
- **Dilution**: Dilution
- **Market sentiment**: Sentiment du marché
- **Monetary policy**: Politique monétaire
- **Accrual accounting**: Comptabilité d'exercice
- **Market manipulation**: Manipulation de marché
- **Ordinary shares**: Actions ordinaires
- **Hurdle rate**: Taux de rendement minimum
- **Proxy voting**: Vote par procuration
- **Sovereign debt**: Dette souveraine
- **Financial planner**: Planificateur financier
- **Working capital ratio**: Ratio de fonds de roulement
- **Economic value added (EVA)**: Valeur économique ajoutée (EVA)
- **Breach of contract**: Violation de contrat
- **Call option**: Option d'achat
- **Beta coefficient**: Coefficient bêta
- **Risk premium**: Prime de risque
- **Private equity**: Capital-investissement
- **Zero-coupon bond**: Obligation zéro coupon
- **Bullish**: Optimiste
- **Bearish**: Pessimiste
- **Securities fraud**: Fraude sur titres
- **Credit default swap (CDS)**: Swaps de défaut de crédit (CDS)
- **Market index**: Indice boursier
- **Revenue recognition**: Reconnaissance du revenu
- **Peer-to-peer lending**: Prêt entre pairs
- **Market liquidity**: Liquidité du marché
- **Market segmentation**: Segmentation du marché
- **Buyback**: Rachat d'actions
- **Yield curve inversion**: Inversion de la courbe des taux
- **Cost of goods sold (COGS)**: Coût des marchandises vendues (CMV)

- **Foreign exchange market**: Marché des changes
- **Fair value accounting**: Comptabilité à la juste valeur
- **Market depth**: Profondeur du marché
- **Recession**: Récession
- **Going public**: Introduction en bourse
- **Market capitalization**: Capitalisation boursière
- **Volatility index (VIX)**: Indice de volatilité (VIX)
- **Ordinary income**: Revenu ordinaire
- **Leveraged buyout (LBO)**: Rachat avec effet de levier (LBO)
- **Basis risk**: Risque de base
- **Return on investment (ROI)**: Retour sur investissement (ROI)
- **Market price**: Prix du marché
- **Ponzi scheme**: Schéma de Ponzi
- **Underlying asset**: Actif sous-jacent
- **Treasury stock**: Actions en trésorerie
- **Liability management**: Gestion des passifs
- **Risk-free rate**: Taux sans risque
- **Currency risk**: Risque de change
- **Fixed income**: Revenu fixe
- **Holding period**: Période de détention
- **Initial margin**: Marge initiale
- **Credit crunch**: Crise de crédit
- **Market maker**: Teneur de marché
- **Blue sky laws**: Lois sur les valeurs mobilières
- **Financial distress**: Détresse financière
- **Time value of money**: Valeur temps de l'argent
- **Private placement**: Placement privé
- **P/E to growth ratio (PEG)**: Ratio cours/bénéfice par action (PEG)
- **Risk appetite**: Appétit pour le risque
- **Mergers and acquisitions (M&A)**: Fusions et acquisitions (F&A)
- **Proxy fight**: Lutte par procuration
- **Dead cat bounce**: Rebond du chat mort

- **Market anomaly**: Anomalie de marché
- **Maturity date**: Date d'échéance
- **Market order**: Ordre au marché
- **High-frequency trading (HFT)**: Trading haute fréquence (HFT)
- **Sunk cost**: Coût irrécupérable
- **Cash equivalent**: Équivalent de trésorerie
- **Market risk**: Risque de marché
- **Financial engineering**: Ingénierie financière
- **Break-even point**: Point mort
- **Return on capital (ROC)**: Retour sur capital (ROC)
- **Market timing**: Synchronisation du marché
- **Tax liability**: Responsabilité fiscale
- **Golden parachute**: Parachute doré
- **Hostile takeover**: OPA hostile
- **Equity swap**: Swap d'actions
- **Contingent liability**: Passif éventuel
- **Blue-collar worker**: Ouvrier qualifié
- **White-collar worker**: Employé de bureau
- **Redemption**: Remboursement
- **Ghost stock**: Action fantôme
- **Net operating income (NOI)**: Revenu net d'exploitation (NOI)
- **Credit union**: Coopérative de crédit
- **Zero-sum game**: Jeu à somme nulle
- **Risk premium**: Prime de risque
- **Double-entry accounting**: Comptabilité en partie double
- **Cost-push inflation**: Inflation par les coûts
- **Insolvency**: Insolvabilité
- **Hedge ratio**: Ratio de couverture
- **Bonds payable**: Obligations à payer
- **Market saturation**: Saturation du marché
- **Financial disclosure**: Divulgation financière
- **Going concern**: Continuité d'exploitation

- **Market penetration**: Pénétration du marché
- **Risk-adjusted return**: Rendement ajusté au risque
- **Deadweight loss**: Perte sèche
- **Default risk**: Risque de défaut
- **Merchant bank**: Banque d'affaires
- **Invisible hand**: Main invisible
- **Private placement**: Placement privé
- **Municipal bonds**: Obligations municipales
- **Tangible assets**: Actifs tangibles
- **Market sentiment**: Sentiment du marché
- **Convertible preferred stock**: Actions privilégiées convertibles
- **High net worth individual (HNWI)**: Individu à valeur nette élevée (HNWI)
- **Embedded option**: Option intégrée
- **Market order**: Ordre au marché
- **Cost of carry**: Coût de portage
- **Callable preferred stock**: Actions privilégiées rachetables
- **Venture capitalist**: Capital-risqueur
- **Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)**: Loi Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX)
- **Market inefficiency**: Inefficacité du marché
- **Mutual fund**: Fonds commun de placement (FCP)
- **Market capitalization**: Capitalisation boursière
- **Subscription rights**: Droits de souscription
- **Reverse stock split**: Regroupement d'actions inversé
- **Market correction**: Correction du marché
- **Return on invested capital (ROIC)**: Rentabilité du capital investi (ROIC)
- **Stock exchange**: Bourse
- **Credit spread**: Écart de crédit
- **Stakeholder**: Partie prenante
- **Asset-backed security (ABS)**: Titre adossé à des actifs (ABS)
- **Opportunity cost**: Coût d'opportunité
- **Discount rate**: Taux de remise
- **Market dynamics**: Dynamique du marché

- **Currency exchange rate**: Taux de change
- **Financial statement analysis**: Analyse des états financiers
- **Fair market value**: Juste valeur marchande
- **Market saturation**: Saturation du marché
- **Venture capital**: Capital-risque
- **Book value per share**: Valeur comptable par action
- **Market order**: Ordre au marché
- **Foreign direct investment (FDI)**: Investissement direct étranger (IDE)
- **Marketability**: Liquidité
- **Fixed-rate bond**: Obligation à taux fixe
- **Institutional investor**: Investisseur institutionnel
- **Market risk**: Risque de marché
- **Risk-free rate**: Taux sans risque
- **Capital gain**: Plus-value
- **Risk management**: Gestion des risques
- **Net present value (NPV)**: Valeur actuelle nette (VAN)
- **Volatility skew**: Inclinaison de la volatilité