

Shares are issued and traded on the equity market, either through exchanges or over-the-counter markets.

The euro (EUR) is the common currency of states participating in the Economic and Monetary Union and is the second most important reserve currency in the world after the U.S. dollar.

Periphery countries are less developed than the core countries of a specific region. In the Eurozone, the euro periphery consists of the economically weaker countries such as Greece, Portugal, Italy, Spain and Ireland.

The European Central Bank (ECB) is the central bank for the Eurozone.

The Eurozone, also called the euro area, is a monetary union of 19 of the 28 European Union (EU) member states which have adopted the euro as their common currency.

Event-driven investing strategies seek to exploit pricing inefficiencies that may occur before or after a corporate event, such as a bankruptcy, merger, acquisition or spinoff.

Exit markets describe the prevailing conditions the owners of a company face when trying to sell their participation.

The Federal Reserve System, which serves as the U.S. central bank, was established in 1913, consisting of the Federal Reserve Board with seven members headquartered in Washington, D.C., and twelve Reserve Banks located in major cities throughout the United States.

The federal funds rate is the interest rate at which banks actively trade balances held at the Federal Reserve.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board (Fed) is the board of governors of the Federal Reserve; it implements U.S. monetary policy.

Financial crisis refers to the period of market turmoil that started in 2007 and worsened sharply in 2008 with the collapse of Lehman Brothers.

Fiscal policy describes government spending policies that influence macroeconomic conditions. Through fiscal policy, the government attempts to improve unemployment rates, control inflation, stabilize business cycles and influence interest rates in an effort to control the economy.

The Foreign Investment Promotion Board is a national agency of the Government of India, with the remit to consider and recommend foreign direct investment (FDI) which does not come under the automatic route.

Fundamentals are the qualitative and quantitative information about a company, economy, security or currency.

High-yield is often used as a shorthand for high-yield bonds.

Initial public offering (IPO) is a type of public offering in which shares of stock in a company usually are sold to institutional investors that may in turn sell them to the general public, on a securities exchange, for the first time.

The interest-rate cycle is closely related to the economic cycle since interest rates tend to rise when economic growth and inflation increase and usually fall when the economy slows down to boost demand and economic growth.

An investment grade (IG) rating by a rating agency such as Standard & Poor's indicates that a bond has a relatively low risk of default.

A knock-on-effect is the effect which an action will have on other situations.

The potential return of an investment can be increased by using leverage in the form of various financial instruments such as options, futures, margin or borrowed capital.

Liquidity refers to the degree to which an asset or security can be bought or sold in the market without affecting the asset's price and to the ability to convert an asset to cash quickly.

Long/short equity strategies are investing strategies of taking long positions in stocks that are expected to appreciate and short positions in stocks that are expected to decline.

In statistics and probability theory, a median is the number separating the higher half of a data sample, a population, or a probability distribution, from the lower half.

Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) are two key methods of corporate consolidation. A merger is a combination of two companies to form a new company, while an acquisition is the purchase of one company by another in which no new company is formed.

Momentum in general refers to prices continuing to trend. The momentum and ROC (rate of change) indicators show trend by remaining positive while an uptrend is sustained, or negative while a downtrend is sustained.

Monetary policy focuses on controlling the supply of money with the ulterior motives of price stability, reducing unemployment, boosting growth etc. (depending on the central bank's mandate).