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I am pleased to present a Business & Economics Newsletter for the month of January-2021 issue . In this issue, I have highlighted the different aspects of world businesses in 2021



One day you're in, the other day you're out. China's billionaire rankings seem as stable as hydrogen. In 2017, Hui Ka Yan, founder of real estate developer China Evergrande Group, was the nation's richest man. That throne was claimed by Alibaba Group Holding's Jack Ma one year later. Now, Zhong Shanshan, chairman of water bottler Nongfu Spring Co., is China's wealthiest; in fact, he is even richer than Warren Buffett. Eye-popping billions seem to spring from all walks of life. The swift reshuffling in part reflects structural changes in the Chinese economy.



10 MOST POPULAR STOCK MARKET WORDS TO LEARN: When female investors begin investing, they may not only do their own research but also speak with friends and family members who would have been investing in equities since long. However, as they continue their journey they might come across several terminologies that are used by individuals and publications which track the markets. Unfortunately, because of gender stereotypes, it is believed that women can't handle money matters.

However, research has shown that women turn out to be successful investors. Therefore, women must neither get overawed by these terms nor remain ignorant. One can create a check-list of stock market-related terms and keep adding new ones every time one comes across it. To get started, here is a handy glossary to help you out with 10 terms related to the stock markets:

1)Share market: Anywhere you can buy or sell shares. All stock exchanges across India are part of the Indian share market. Any shares that you buy or sell outside the exchanges are also part of this share market. **Example:** Shares of Tata Steel are **trading** in the **market** at Rs 230 a **share**. An investor can buy these **shares** at current **market** price and will get part-ownership of the company

and become a shareholder. ... On becoming a shareholder, an investor earns a part of the profits earned by the company by way of dividend.

2) Stock exchange: This is a specific facility where stocks are listed for sale/purchase. All stock exchanges in India are now digital, and you can access them online through a brokerage firm. **Example**, Nestlé and Novartis are domiciled in Switzerland and traded on the SIX Swiss Exchange, so they may be considered as part of the Swiss stock market, although the stocks may also be traded on exchanges in other countries, for example, as American depositary receipts (ADRs) on U.S. stock markets.

3) Creditors: The term creditor can mean different things depending on the situation, but it typically means a financial institution or person who is owed money. **Example** Mortgage: A mortgage is a loan you take out from a financial institution to purchase a house. In this case, the creditor would be the financial institution that provides the borrower with the mortgage loan.

4) Over-the-counter: If you trade a security that is not listed in a stock exchange, you are making an over-the-counter trade. **Example** OTC trading is a security, currency, or other financial product being bought through a dealer, either by telephone or electronically. Business is typically conducted by telephone, email and dedicated computer networks

5) **Stock:** Stock is a general term used to refer to a certificate indicating ownership in a company. **Example** stock is 100 shares of Disney Corporation. A supply accumulated for future use; a store.

6) **Share:** A share is a stock certificate of a particular company. So, if an investor says that she owns 10 stocks – she is most likely referring to shares from 10 different companies. On the other hand, if she says she is buying 100 shares, she is referring to shares of a single company. **Example of share** is when you go out to a \$100 dinner and you have to pay for half.

7) **Bull market:** When stock prices in a market are generally rising, it is called a bull market. **Example:** A bull market is when everyone is buying stocks because prices are up approximately 20% and rising.

8) **Bear market:** The exact opposite of a bull market is a bear market – when the stock prices in the market are generally falling it is called a bear market. **Example:** changes in the tax rate or in the federal funds rate can lead to a **bear market**. Similarly, a drop in investor confidence may also signal the onset of a **bear market**.

9) **Order:** It is a show of intent to buy or sell shares in a given price range. For example, you may place an order to buy up to 100 shares of Company A, at a maximum price of Rs. 80 per share. **Example consider a stock whose price is \$11. An investor sets a**

limit order to sell 100 shares at \$12. In this scenario, only when the stock price hits \$12 or higher will the trade execute

10) Bid: Your bid is the amount that you are willing to pay for a share. **Example a stock is trading with an Ask price of \$20, then a person wishing to buy that stock would need to offer at least \$20 in order to purchase it at today's price.**



