



EI”VSTU”

FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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A financial chart with a dark blue background and a white grid. It features candlestick price data and several moving average lines in green, yellow, and red. Overlaid on the chart are several horizontal dashed white lines representing Fibonacci retracement levels: 78.60%, 61.81%, 50.00%, 38.19%, and 23.88%. Labels for these levels are placed to the left of the lines. Additionally, there are labels for different time periods: 'indexes - day, 5', 'indexes - day, 12', 'indexes - day, 55', and 'indexes - day, 144'. The x-axis at the bottom shows months from October to January, and the y-axis on the right shows price values from 1500 to 1825.

Securities markets

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The main advantage of money – with them feel confident everywhere.



Content:

- Securities market
- Levels of securities market
- Types of securities
- Conclusion

Securities market

- **Securities market** is a component of the wider financial market where securities can be bought and sold between subjects of the economy, on the basis of demand and supply. A securities market is used in an economy to attract new capital, transfer real assets in financial assets, determine price which balance demand and supply and provide a means to invest money both short and long term.

Levels of securities market:

- Primary market
- Secondary market
- Over-the-counter market



Primary market

- The primary market is that part of the capital markets that deals with the issue of new securities. Companies, governments or public sector institutions can obtain funding through the sale of a new stock or bond issue. This is typically done through a syndicate of securities dealers.

Secondary market

- The secondary market is the financial market where previously issued securities and financial instruments such as stock, bonds are bought and sold.

Over-the-counter market

Over-the-counter market is to trade financial instruments between two parties. It is contrasted with exchange trading, which occurs via facilities constructed for the purpose of trading such as stock exchanges.

Types of securities:

- Promissory note
- Bond
- Stocks

Promissory note

A promissory note is a debt paper. It may be presented only in documentary form. It gives its owner the right to receive cash from the debtor.

○ Types of promissory notes:

- Simple
- Conversion

Series _____ *Nº* _____

PROMISSORY NOTE

The sum of _____ (amount, in figures)

Date of issue, Place of issue _____

Promissor _____ (long title and business address)

promises to pay unconditionally against the present promissory note on the sum of _____ (amount, in words)

to the order of _____ (long title and business address)

The Date of Maturity _____

Place of Payment _____

Promissor (Position, Name) _____ *Signature* _____

Chief accountant (Position, Name) _____ *Signature* _____ *seal*

Collateral guarantee

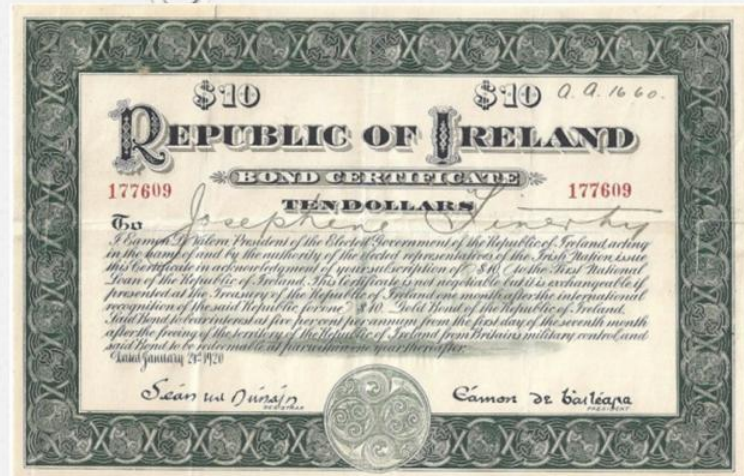
To sign for _____ *Signature* _____ *Date* _____ *seal*

Bonds

A bond is a debt security, at which the company or the government promise to pay you back in full, with regular interest payments.

Types of bonds:

- According to the method of payment of the income
- According to discount bond
- By type of Issuer bonds
- Eurobonds



Stocks

The stock is a security, the owner of which receives rights to participate in the management of a commercial organization.

❖ Types of shares

- Common shares
- Preferred share



Conclusion:

Security paper is a form of existence of capital, which is different from its commodity, monetary and productive forms and that can be transmitted instead of circulating in the market as a commodity, and to generate income.

The securities market is a market in which to buy, sell and resell these securities.

Thank you
for attention

