CONCEPT: STOCKS, BONDS, AND MUTUAL FUNDS

 Bonds are financial securities that promise to repay a fixed amount of principal, generally a 	long with	
□ Coupon Payment – an interest payment on a bond at the bond's stated interest ra	ite	
□ Interest – the cost of borrowing funds, usually stated as a percentage of the amount borrowed		
> The interest rate that must be paid is aligned with the amount of	_ involved in lending	

> Rating agencies, such as Moody's and S&P, will rate company bonds for credit quality

	Moody's Investors Service	Standard & Poor's (S&P)	Fitch Ratings	Meaning of the Ratings
Investment-grade bonds	Aaa	AAA	AAA	Highest credit quality
	Aa	AA	AA	Very high credit quality
	Α	Α	Α	High credit quality
	Baa	BBB	BBB	Good credit quality
Non-investment- grade bonds	Ba	BB	BB	Speculative
	В	В	В	Highly speculative
	Caa	CCC	CCC	Substantial default risk
	Ca	CC	CC	Very high levels of default risk
	С	С	С	Exceptionally high levels of default risk
	_	D	D	Default

• Stocks are illiancial securities that represent partial or a limit
☐ Shareholders are entitled to their portion of a corporation's profits
> The corporation doesn't pay out all profits, it keeps some as retained earnings to fund future projects
> Dividends – Payments by a corporation to its shareholders
> Capital Gains – increases in the market value of the stock over the purchase price
☐ Stocks do not have a maturity date because a corporation is assumed to continue indefinitely
• Mutual Funds – an institution that sells shares to the public, using the money raised to crease a portfolio
☐ Shareholders purchase shares of the mutual fund, not of the stocks in the portfolio
> Actively-managed mutual funds have portfolio managers constantly buying and selling stocks
> Passively-managed mutual funds follow a specific stock index and hold more constant portfolios

 \qed *Diversification* – reducing risk by replacing a single large risk, with smaller, unrelated risks

> "Don't place all your eggs in one basket"