Capital markets, funds and insurance

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- **securities** – 证券 (zhèngquàn) – sekuriti: transferable financial instruments such as shares, bonds and units in collective investment schemes.
- **bond** – 债券 (zhàiquàn) – bon: a debt security in which the issuer promises to pay interest and repay the principal at maturity.
- **futures** – 期货 (qīhuò) – niaga hadapan: exchange-traded contracts to buy or sell an asset at an agreed price on a future date (Chapter D.II).
- **derivative** – 衍生工具 (yǎnshēng gōngjù) – derivatif: a contract whose value depends on the price of an underlying asset, rate or index (Chapter D.II).[1]
- **stock exchange** – 证券交易所 (zhèngquàn jiāoyìsuǒ) – bursa saham: an organised market on which securities are listed and traded.
- **listing** – 上市 (shàngshì) – penyenaraian: the admission of a company's securities to trading on an exchange.
- **initial public offering (IPO)** – 首次公开募股 (shǒucì gōngkāi mùgǔ) – tawaran awam permulaan: the first sale of a company's shares to the public, usually combined with a listing.

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- **prospectus** – 招股说明书 (zhāogǔ shuōmíngshū) – prospektus: the disclosure document that must accompany an offer of securities to the public.
- **insider trading** – 内幕交易 (nèimù jiāoyì) – dagangan orang dalam: dealing in securities while in possession of material information that is not generally available.
- **market misconduct** – 市场不当行为 (shìchǎng bùdàng xíngwéi) – salah laku pasaran: conduct such as market manipulation, false trading and insider trading prohibited by the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter E.I).
- **fund management** – 基金管理 (jījīn guǎnlǐ) – pengurusan dana: the professional management of investment portfolios for clients or collective schemes (Chapter E.V).
- **asset management** – 资产管理 (zīchǎn guǎnlǐ) – pengurusan aset: the management of investments on behalf of institutions and individuals, which in Singapore includes fund management and discretionary mandates.
- **fund management company** – 基金管理公司 (jījīn guǎnlǐ gōngsī) – syarikat pengurusan dana: a firm licensed or registered with MAS to carry on fund management (Chapter E.V).
- **external asset manager (EAM)** – 独立资产管理人 (dúlì zīchǎn guǎnlǐ rén) – pengurus aset luaran: an independent manager who manages assets held in custody at a private bank on behalf of the client (Chapter E.V).[2]
- **collective investment scheme** – 集体投资计划 (jítǐ tóuzī jìhuà) – skim pelaburan kolektif: an arrangement under which the contributions of many investors are pooled and managed as a whole.
- **unit trust** – 单位信托 (dānwèi xìntuō) – unit amanah: a collective investment scheme constituted as a trust, in which investors hold units.
- **real estate investment trust (REIT)** – 房地产投资信托 (fángdìchǎn tóuzī xìntuō) – amanah pelaburan hartanah: a listed trust that owns income-producing property and distributes most of its income to unitholders.

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- **variable capital company (VCC)** – 可变资本公司 (kěbiàn zīběn gōngsī) – syarikat modal berubah: a corporate vehicle for investment funds whose capital can vary with subscriptions and redemptions (Chapter E.IV).
- **hedge fund** – 对冲基金 (duìchōng jījīn) – dana lindung nilai: a lightly regulated investment fund that uses leverage, short selling and derivatives to pursue absolute returns.
- **private equity** – 私募股权 (sīmù gǔquán) – ekuiti persendirian: investment in companies that are not listed on an exchange, usually through closed-end funds.
- **accredited investor** – 认可投资者 (rènkě tóuzīzhě) – pelabur bertauliah: an investor with wealth or income above statutory thresholds, to whom certain products may be offered with fewer protections (Chapter E.V).
- **capital markets services licence** – 资本市场服务执照 (zīběn shìchǎng fúwù zhízhào) – lesen perkhidmatan pasaran modal: the licence under the Securities and Futures Act required for regulated activities such as dealing and fund management (Chapter E.V).
- **financial adviser** – 财务顾问 (cáiwù gùwèn) – penasihat kewangan: a person licensed to advise clients on investment products and life insurance under the Financial Advisers Act (Chapter E.I).
- **reinsurance** – 再保险 (zài bǎoxiǎn) – insurans semula: insurance bought by an insurer to transfer part of its own risk to another insurer.
- **captive insurance** – 专属自保保险 (zhuānshǔ zìbǎo bǎoxiǎn) – insurans kaptif: an insurer owned by a non-insurance group to insure that group's own risks.

Notes

1. PRPM, entry "derivative", citing *Kamus Inggeris-Melayu Dewan* (accessed November 2026): "derivatif", given there in a general sense. A finance-specific entry was not displayed. ↩

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2. Chinese and Malay forms reflect professional usage. ↩

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