**Finance**

1. How the United States Government Gets Its Finance
2. The federal government makes money primarily through taxation.
3. The main taxation types include individual income tax, corporate income tax, and payroll taxes.
4. Fixed Coupon Bond
5. The Federal Reserve System is responsible for managing the supply of money.
6. The Federal Reserve controls the amount of money in circulation through the varying reserve ratio.
7. Potential Risk of the Corporate Bond vs. Government Bond.
8. Corporate bonds are somewhat riskier than federal government bonds.
9. Corporate bonds have a high level of default risk while the Treasury bond has no default risk.
10. Corporate bonds attract a market risk when an individual is selling or buying the bonds on a secondary market.
11. The Origin of Negative Government Bonds and Reasons Investors Want To Invest In Negative Government Bonds
12. Market participants argue that the negative government bonds effectively deteriorate the American economy and geopolitical tensions.
13. American investors still earn money from a negative-yielding government bond.
14. Does A Greater Risk Imply A Bad Investment?
15. The high-risk investment offers investors a chance for significant income returns to accept the associated risk levels.
16. When considering investment decisions, an investor must face the reality of the risks and return.
17. What Are the Four Main Uses of Interest-Rate Swaps
18. The use of trades helps to avoid transaction costs, the works can be used in exposures of hedging risk, and there is access to more securities when using swaps.
19. Interest rate swaps are used to swap interest payments as they are derivative contracts.
20. A Credit Default-Swap
21. A credit default swap is a financial contract that allows investors to offset their credit risks with another investor.
22. Credit default swaps are widely used in the world markets as they are powerful, and there is the assurance of payment in case of default.