

## Section - 10

(b)

Describe the meaning of derivatives?

Derivates →

A derivatives is a contract between two or more parties whose values is based on an agreed upon underlying financial assets (like a security) or set of assets. (like an index)

Common underlying instrument included Bonds, Commodities, currencies, interest rate, market index and stocks.

Generally, belonging to the realm of advance investing, derivatives are secondary, securities whose value is solely based on the value of the primary securities they are linked to.

Future contract, forward contract, option, swaps and warrants are commonly used derivatives.

Future contract → Is a derivative because its value is affected by the performance of the underlying assets.

Similarly, a stock option is a derivative because its value is derived from that of the underlying stock. While a derivative value is based on an asset.

There are two classes of derivatives product

"lock" and "option". Lock product binds the respective parties from the outset to the agreed upon terms over the life of the contract.

option product on the other hand offers the buyer the right, but not the obligation to become a party to the contract under the initially agreed.



This risk reward option equation is often thought to be the basis for investment derivatives. Can be used to either mitigate risk, or assume risk.

For ex  $\rightarrow$

A trader may attempt to profit from an anticipated drop in an index price by selling (or going short)

Derivatives used to hedge allow to associated with the asset price.