



# Financial Markets and Products

## Chapter 4: Introduction to Derivatives



**Bionic Turtle**

*A CeriFi Company*



# Chapter 4: Introduction to Derivatives

## Key Concepts:

- What are Derivatives?
- Derivative Features (Linear vs. Non-Linear, Exchange vs. OTC)
- Derivative Types (Forwards, Futures, Options)
- Derivative Traders (Speculators, Hedgers, Arbitrageurs)
- Derivative Risks
- Payoff Calculations



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# What are Derivatives?

*“Derivatives allow people who have risk and don’t want it to transfer it to people who want risk and don’t have it.” – Yours Truly*

Derivatives are contracts whose value depends on one or more underlying values. Some types of underlying include equities, commodities, currencies, any indices, and even the weather.

Some uses include:

- Businesses manage risks of input or output prices
- Make bonds more favorable to buyers or sellers
- Used as employee incentives
- Part of capital investment opportunities
- Allow mortgages to be pre-paid

Often misunderstood and criticized. There are many kinds, simple to complex, exchange-listed, and over-the-counter.



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# Derivative Features (Linear vs. Non-Linear)

## Linear

- Profits and losses rise and fall one-to-one with the underlying (Forwards and Futures)



## Non-Linear

- The rate of change of the derivative's price, varies with the underlying's price. (Options)





# Derivative Features (Exchange vs. OTC)

## Exchange Traded (Listed)

- Standardized contracts – Dates, Contract Sizes, Strikes,
- Physical Trading Floors → Now electronic
- Centralized Clearing
- Collateral (Margin) required
- Daily Settlement on Futures
- Liquid

## Over-the-Counter (OTC)

- Non-Standardized contracts – Make any terms you like
- Trade anytime, often by phone.
- Can use a central clearing house, but not always required.
- Counterparty risk
- Periodic Settlement – Sometimes
- Collateral Posted – Sometimes
- Illiquid



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# Derivative Types (Forwards and Futures)

## Forwards

OTC contracts where one party agrees to buy something at a specified price in the future, and another party sells it at specified price in the future. The payoff changes linearly with the future price.

If the agreed price is  $K$ , and the spot price at settlement is  $S$ , the payoff to the buyer is  $S-K$ , and the loss to the seller is  $K-S$

## Futures

Futures are exchange-listed forwards that have the same payoff profile as forwards. However, futures require daily settlement of profits and losses.

- Commodities - agriculture, energy, metals.
- Financial futures - treasury bonds, popular stock market indices.
- Weather Futures





# Derivative Types (Options)

**Options** – Call (put) buyer has the right to buy (sell), the call (put) seller has the obligation to sell (buy) if assigned. Offered on exchanges and over-the-counter.

- Calls – Contracts to buy an underlying at a predetermined strike price  $K$ .
- Puts – Contracts to sell an underlying at a predetermined strike price  $K$ .
- Values are non-linear. To one side of the strike the payoffs are 0.
- Buyers of options pay a premium at initiation of the trade.
- European/American
- Exotics (aka non-standard or not *plain vanilla*)





# Derivative Types (Options) (cont.)

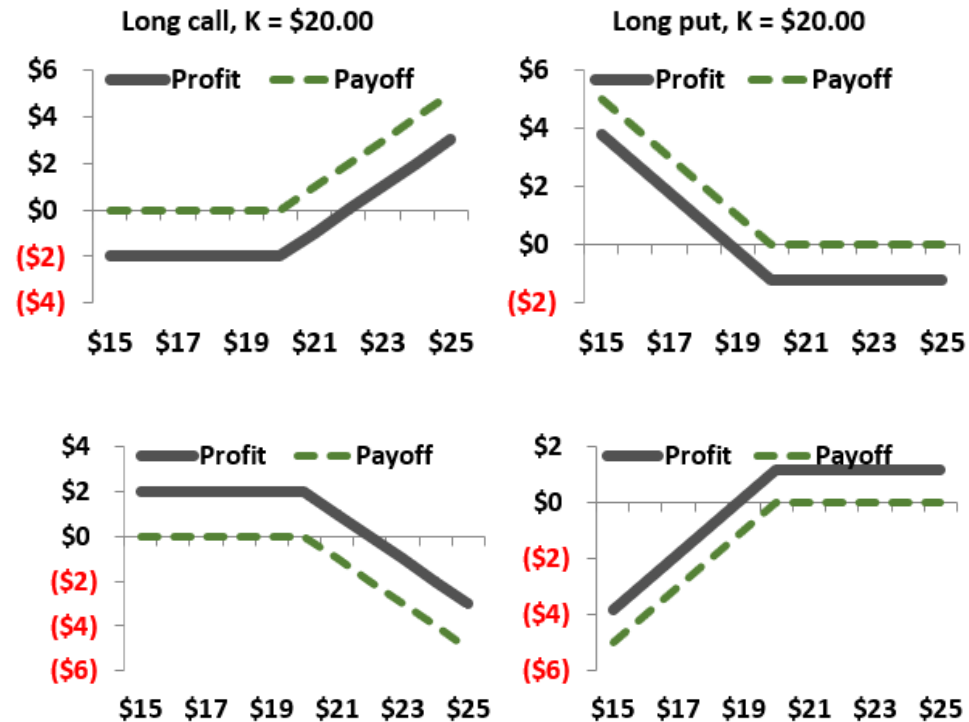
Payoffs at expiration

Call buyer:  $\max(S-K, 0)$

Call seller:  $-\max(S-K, 0)$

Put buyer:  $\max(K-S, 0)$

Put seller:  $-\max(K-S, 0)$







# Derivative Traders (Speculators, Hedgers, and Arbitrageurs)

- **Speculators**

Make bets, typically directional, (sometimes on volatility) on price movements for less up front capital than buying or selling the underlying.

- **Hedgers**

Reduce or eliminate risk. Lock in future prices or protect themselves from adverse price movements.

- **Arbitrageurs (Arbs)**

Take advantage of price discrepancies between derivatives, and between derivatives and underlying. Typically use models and sometimes leg into positions.





# Derivative Risks

- Derivatives are inherently levered positions. For zero to little money up front you can take a position in almost anything that trades.
- Market Risk
- Counterparty Risk (OTC)
- Liquidity Risk (mainly OTC but listed as well)
- Operational Risk – The buyer or seller doesn't understand the specifics of what they have bought or sold.
- Operational Risk – Settlement Risk; failing to close out a commodity contract before delivery and being forced to take delivery.

# Payoff Calculations (XLS)

## Forwards

Long Payoff =  $S - K$

Short Payoff =  $K - S$

	Strike	Long/Short
Forward #1	18	1 Long
Forward #2	22	0 Short



	Future Stock Price										
	\$15	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23	\$24	\$25
Forward #1	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Forward #2	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3



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# Payoff Calculations (XLS) (Cont.)

## Options (Calls)

Long Payoff =  $\max(S-K, 0)$

Short Payoff =  $-\max(S-K, 0)$

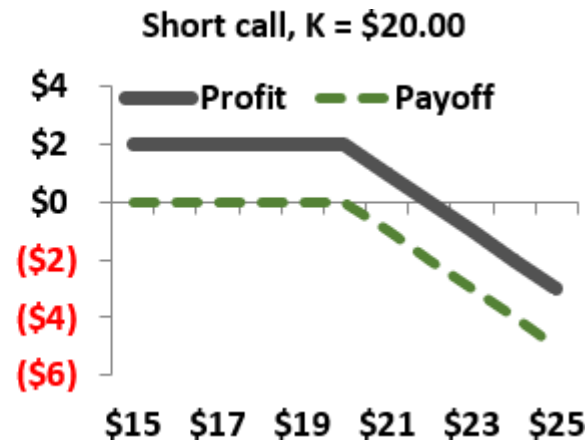
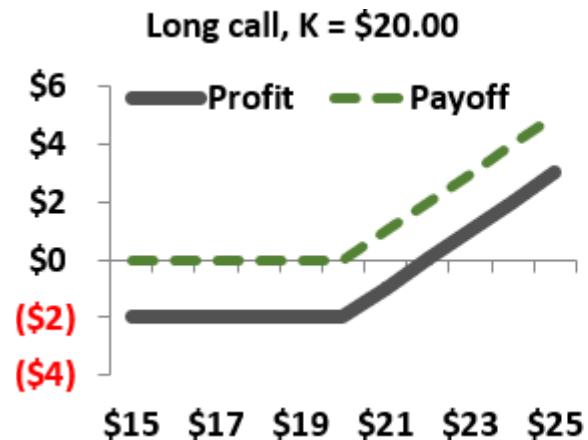
Call Price: \$1.99

Riskless rate 4.0%

Future Stock Price											
\$15	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23	\$24	\$25	

	Strike	c/p?	L/S?	
Option (1st)	\$20.00	1	call	1 long
Option (2nd)	\$20.00	1	call	0 short

Option Payoff											
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	



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# Payoff Calculations (XLS) (Cont.)

## Options (Puts)

Long Payoff =  $\max(K-S, 0)$

Short Payoff =  $-\max(K-S, 0)$

Put Price: \$1.20

Riskless rate 4.0%

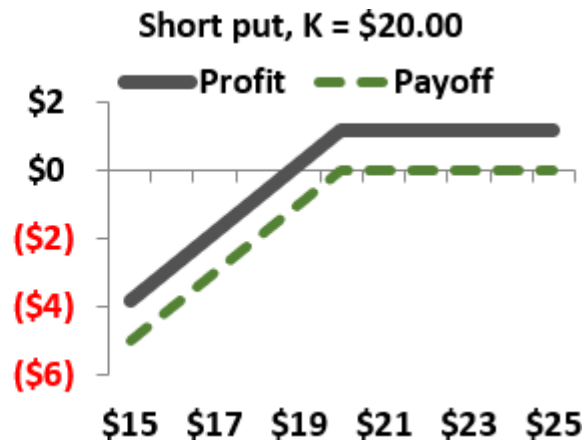
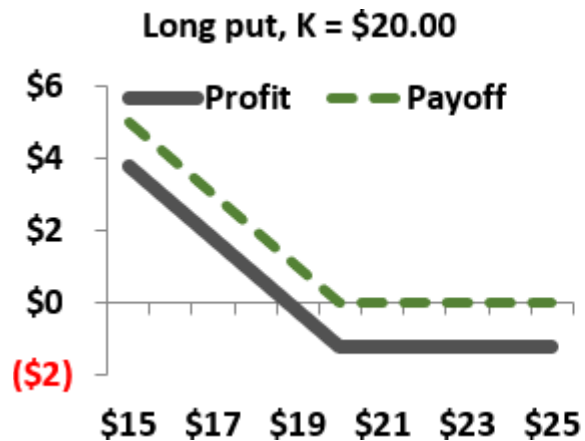
	Strike	c/p?	L/S?	
Option (1st)	\$20.00	0	put	1 long
Option (2nd)	\$20.00	0	put	0 short

Future Stock Price

\$15	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23	\$24	\$25
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Option Payoff

5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0



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# Payoff Calculations (XLS) (Cont.)



## Arbitrage – Futures vs. Spot

Commodity spot, $S(0)$	\$900.00	<i>Annual compounding</i>
Interest rate, $R_f$	10%	
Maturity (years)	1.0	
Theoretical COC price	\$990.00	

### Scenario #1: Futures "trades rich" (greater than theoretical price)

Observed futures price \$1,000.00

<u>Cash and Carry</u>	<u>Time 0</u>	<u>Time 1.0</u>	<u>Net</u>
Buy commodity	-\$900.00		
Borrow cash (to buy commodity)	\$900.00	-\$990.00	
Short futures contract		\$1,000.00	
Net Cash Flow	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$10.00

### Scenario #2: Futures "trades cheap" (less than theoretical price)

Observed futures price \$980.00

<u>Reverse cash and carry</u>	<u>Time 0</u>	<u>Time 1.0</u>	<u>Net</u>
Short commodity	\$900.00		
Lend cash (collected from short)	-\$900.00	\$990.00	
Long futures contract		-\$980.00	
Net Cash Flow	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$10.00



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