



# SNS College of Technology

Coimbatore - 35



## 23BAE703 – Derivatives and Risk Management

### Unit III – Options Contract

Presented by,

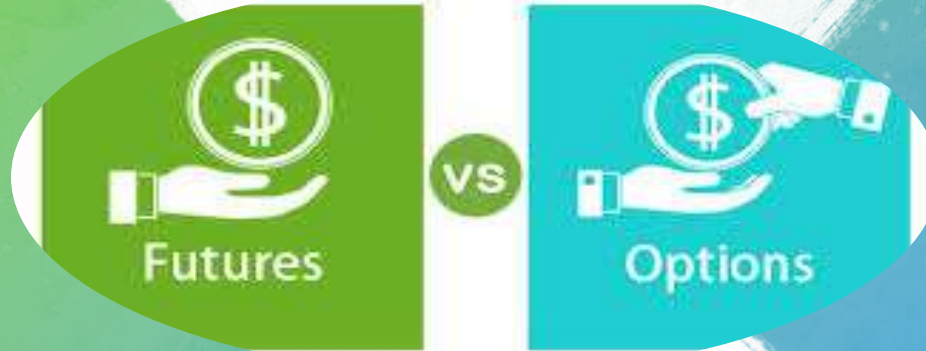


**Ms.A.Hanis Sultana,**  
*Design Thinker.*





# Can you Guess the Topic!!



## Difference Between Futures and Options Contract



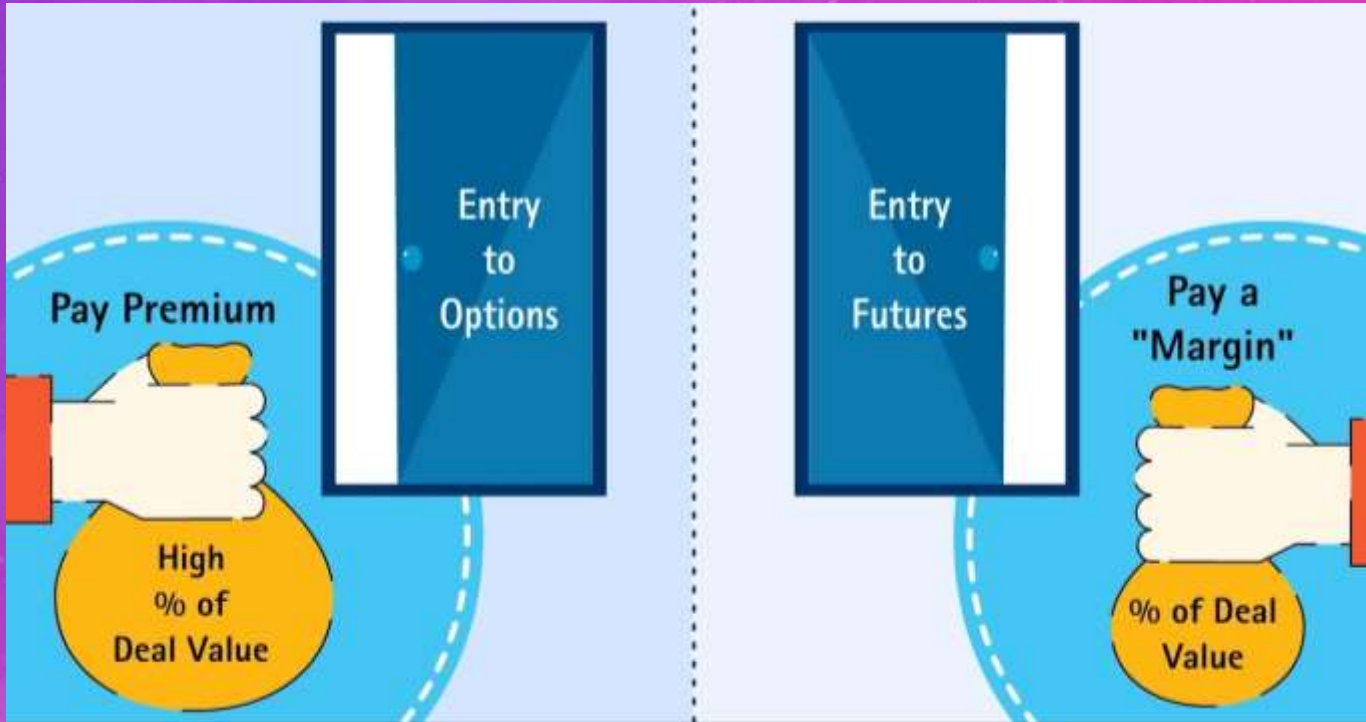
# Recap

- ✓ Why Option Pricing Model
- ✓ Option Pricing
- ✓ How Option Pricing Changes over time?
- ✓ Option Pricing Model
- ✓ Types





# Why to study the difference?





# Differences between Futures and Options

## Futures

- Exchange traded, novation
- Exchange defines the product
- Price is zero
- Linear payoff

## Options

- Same as futures
- Same as futures
- Strike price is fixed, price moves
- Price is always positive



# Differences between Futures and Options

## **FUTURES**

Futures contracts have the buyer obligated to honor the contract

Contract seller has the obligation to sell/buy, if buyer exercises right

Require higher margin payment than Options

Preferred by speculators and arbitrageurs

Unlimited profit, loss potential

## **OPTIONS**

In options contract, there is no obligation on the buyer to buy or sell

Contract seller has the obligation to sell/buy, if buyer exercises right

Require lower margin payment than Futures

Preferred by Hedger

Unlimited profit, limited loss potential



# Differences between Futures and Options



## FUTURES CONTRACTS V/S OPTIONS CONTRACTS

### FUTURES

- Buyer obligated to honour contract.
- Contract seller has obligation to sell/buy if buyer exercises right.
- Requires higher margin payment than Options.
- Preferred by speculators and arbitrageurs.
- Unlimited profit, loss potential.

### OPTIONS

- No obligation on buyer to actually buy or sell.
- Contract seller has obligation to sell/buy if buyer exercises right.
- Requires lower margin payment than Futures.
- Preferred by hedger.
- Unlimited profit, limited loss potential.





# How to Profit from Futures Vs Options

FUTURES	OPTIONS
Futures Contract is an agreement to buy or sell specified quantity of the underlying assets at a price agreed upon by the buyer and seller, on or before a specified time. Both the buyer and seller are obliged to buy/sell the underlying asset.	In options the buyer enjoys the right and not the obligation, to buy or sell the underlying asset.
Unlimited upside and downside for both buyer and seller	Limited downside (to the extent of premium paid) for buyer and unlimited upside. For seller (writer) of the option, profits are limited whereas losses can be unlimited.
Futures contracts prices are affected mainly by the prices of the underlying asset.	Prices of options are however, affected by (a) prices of the underlying asset, b) time remaining for expiry of the contract and c) volatility of the underlying asset.



## How to Profit from Futures vs Options



# How to Profit from Futures Vs Options

## How to Profit from Futures and Options



## What is Derivative Market

## Trade Futures & Options

### *There are Some Fundamental Differences Between Futures and Options Contracts*

- Compare to futures, the buyer of the option **has a choice** of not to complete the deal and would only deal if the price is favourable to him.
- The option buyer hence is being **protected** from unfavourable market movements. Therefore, the **risk of loss** is carried by the option seller.



# Assessment



✓ How can options, futures, and forward contracts be used to devise simple hedging strategies?

- a. Options are often used by firms to limit their downside risk. For example, if you own an asset and have the option to sell it at the current price, then you have effectively insured yourself against loss.
- b. Futures contracts are agreements made today to buy or sell an asset in the future. The price is fixed today, but the final payment does not occur until the delivery date. Futures contracts are highly standardized and are traded on organized exchanges. Commodity futures allow firms to fix the future price that they pay for a wide range of agricultural commodities, metals, and oil. Financial futures help firms to protect themselves against unforeseen movements in interest rates, exchange rates, and stock prices.
- c. Forward contracts are equivalent to tailor-made futures contracts. For example, firms often enter into forward agreements with a bank to buy or sell foreign exchange or to fix the interest rate on a loan to be made in the future.

- A. a                      B. b                      C. c                      D. All the three statements are correct

**All the three statements are correct**





# References



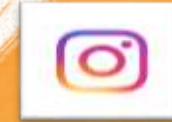
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# Thanks!



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