

# Development of the Vietnam Derivative Stock Market

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**ABSTRACT**— *Stock Market is the most important parts of the financial markets; it is providing long-term investment for the economy. Financial markets are very sensitive, just one loss in a market division may spread to financial markets large and very easily lead to a financial crisis, causing damage to the economy. Thereby posing a requirement is to stabilize the financial markets. Therefore, during the past decade with the growth of the exotic derivatives market, one of the most important developments of the financial markets, the derivative financial instruments are increasingly widespread use, flexibility in financing activities. These are new tools and complex, so want to use it effectively Vietnam need to study and learn it.*

*Derivative securities are derivative financial instruments derived from stocks and have a relationship with the stock closely origin. These are financial instruments versatile and are important tools used in a flexible manner to help enterprises and investors on stock market risk treatment on stock prices and help speculators looking to profit. But derivatives to create ceramic molding from investors, and very complicated only for professional investors and stock market development. In Vietnam, the stock market just put into operation since 2000, also in phase initially built up the problem applies derivative securities is inadequate, but as the market develops, it becomes necessary.*

*After 15 years of establishment and development of Vietnam's stock market, dated 5/5/2015, the Prime Minister issued Decree No. 42/2015/ND-CP on derivative securities and stock market Derivative. This is considered a prerequisite for the operation and development of the stock market derivative Vietnam in June 2017; contribute to improve the market structure of modern finance, next to the stock market and bond market government listed.*

**Keywords**—Stock Market, Vietnam Derivative Stock Market, Financial Instruments, Risk Management;

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In fact, despite the stock market derivatives not appear officially, all kinds of derivatives are traded as a basic tool of risk prevention as well as investment instruments on the financial market Vietnam. On the currency market, the derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps; foreign currency option contracts were many commercial banks used in hedge interest rate risk, exchange rate risk. Some derivatives, such as stock option contracts were traded as an investment tool providing leverage for investors on the stock market informality. This shows the necessity of derivative products for participants in financial markets.

In the coming time, the opening of the economy is becoming more extensive, the bilateral agreements, freedom has been deployed will create further opportunities for the development of extensive economy general and financial markets in particular. But this also comes with more complex movements, potentially higher risk for market participants. Thus, the formation and development of derivative products as well as the derivatives market is needed to help investors take advantage of investment opportunities as well as better risk prevention more effective.

There are many reasons have been given, but basically due to the stock market (stock market) Vietnam is still in the process of finalizing the supply bridge platform, technology infrastructure base of the stock market. To be able to get a strong market CKPS first need to have a base commodity market stabilization technology with transaction systems, modern payment except complement. At the same time, the management body to ensure adequate surveillance capacities both legally and technology. All of these factors on the stock market in Vietnam is still in the construction phase. This is the cause of the application of the product roadmap CKPS still in the research and application. But market realities show that, before the development needs new products to increase revenue, profit-seeking differences and risk prevention, the Securities and many individual investors still sought "legal risk "to develop new products as traded option contracts, futures contracts and index products CKPS forms such as repurchase agreements, margin trading, short selling. Most new products are forms of derivatives (CKPS) although there is no legal regulations specific, especially those related to trading stocks.

However, lessons from the developed markets showed themselves derivative instruments does not generate risks, we only act as a distribution channel, refinement of risk but the management and inefficient use derivative securities used improperly will lead to huge risks for the financial markets due to the level of the high financial leverage these tools. Therefore, in order to operate effectively to ensure the derivative products as well as the market works properly the role, function, building a legal framework is of paramount importance.

## 2. OBJECTIVES AND TASKS OF THE RESEARCH

### *Objectives*

Focused research topic theoretical basis and practical derivative securities market; survey and analyze the situation of the elements of Vietnam's stock market derivatives for 2005-2015 (especially since Vietnam joined the WTO so far), then propose solutions to boost Vietnam's stock market derivatives developments in conditions of international economic integration (at 2020) to ensure stability and efficiency.

### *Research tasks*

- Clarify the basic theoretical issues of derivative securities market, systematize and clarify the contents, subjects and elements of derivative securities market;
- Based on the survey and study of international experience developed equities derivative of some countries in the world (focused on researching some typical cases and countries with similar conditions such as Vietnam) the thesis draws lessons can refer to Vietnam;
- Through practical research of the conditions of formation and development of the stock market derivative Vietnam last time, assess the impact of the Board for the stock market, the thesis draws the opportunities and challenges in the process of building and development of Vietnam's stock market derivatives;
- Based on the opportunities, challenges and development strategy of Vietnam's stock market in the Board, thesis proposes measures to boost Vietnam's stock market derivatives sustainable development.

## 3. OBJECT AND SCOPE RESEARCH

### *Subjects Research*

Subjects of the research study is the content, policies, organization and management of state derivative Vietnam stock market in terms of the actors stock market derivatives (bodies of state management, intermediary organization market, investors), focusing on in-depth analysis and assessment of the state of the factors that impact in terms of integration

### *Scope of research*

- In terms of when: research Vietnam stock market derivatives since the period 2005-2015, with particular emphasis time since Vietnam joined the WTO (November 11/2006) so far.
- In terms of space: the derivatives market of Vietnam is limited to the Stock Exchange of Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange and Hanoi.

## 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To ensure scientific and practical content in each part of the study, the dissertation uses a combination of different methods and in each stage of the study will apply the most appropriate method, which inherited the research projects and abroad as a basis for reasoning.

*Statistical methods, synthesis and analysis of data based on the material fact:* sources of statistical data secondary is collected primarily from management agencies such as the Securities Commission home water Commission financial Supervisory country, Ho Chi Minh city stock exchange and Hanoi stock exchange ... in addition, the thesis also inherit the research data from the research projects of the domestic and foreign authors. From these data and documents have been statistics, will analyze, synthesize to find the cause of the achievements, constraints and development trend of the subjects studied in the future; then propose the appropriate measures and effective.

*Method of comparison reference:* use this option to compare the current situation between the period and compare Vietnam fall to the stock market in relation to a number of countries, as well as in the previous stage.

*Method of survey:* study subjects of broad topics of content, related to various ministries as well as businesses. So to increase the empirical content and assessment of the thesis study, the authors used a questionnaire consisting of 11 questions with 400 votes and uses SPSS software to update and analyze information.

## 5. SOME STOCK DERIVATIVES MARKET IN THE WORLD.

### **The US Derivatives Stock market**

Transactions industry futures and options in the US have developed over 150 years and has been operating under the provisions of federal law since the 1920 contract for the future with agricultural products were traded in the United States since starting the operation of the market futures contracts America through exchanges such as the Commission deals Chicago (CBOT), the Department of commodity Exchange Chicago (CME) ... In recent years, trading tools derivative securities has expanded rapidly in new markets. Do not just stop at the traditional products or agricultural products, futures and options are now also expanded with the financial instruments, including foreign exchange rates, government bonds the US and countries outside, and the US stock indexes and foreign. Moreover, contract new future also be present in areas of commodities such as electricity, seafood, dietary products, seasonality, weather ... As of now, the US has nearly 20 Exchange tool sect students, with more than 68,000 floor traders, floor brokers, introducing brokers,

the cooperation, the business commission futures contracts, and consultants commodity Exchange. There are over 240 types of futures contracts traded on exchanges in the US futures contract, doubled compared to the previous decade. Trading volume doubled compared to the figure of 10 years earlier. There are approximately 350 million derivative contracts outstanding in the market with a total market value of approximately US \$ 80 trillion. Exchange futures contract largest in the US are: Committee deals Chicago (CBOT), the Department of Commodity Exchange Chicago (CME), the Department of Commodity Exchange New York (NYMEX), and Commission deals New York (NYBOT). While equity securities transactions centralized in New York (NYSE, NASDAQ), the derivative transactions are concentrated primarily in Chicago (CBOT, CME). Transaction Committee of Chicago (CBOT), established in 1848, is Exchange futures contracts and options leading exchanges in the future. CBOT today a future exchanges largest and oldest in the world, accounting for almost half the volume of future transactions made in the USA. During start-up, CBOT traded only agricultural commodities such as corn, wheat, oats and soybeans. The futures contracts traded on the original just agricultural products cannot be stored and non-agricultural products such as gold and silver. However, with the advent of these new contracts is increasing every year and the amount of growth of the futures contracts and financial indicators for the stock are pushing back the traditional contracts on contingent grains and livestock. Financial futures contracts of CBOT first released on May 10/1975 based on the pledge certificate of pledge National Association. Since then, trading futures contracts began to have more new products, such as Treasury bonds US stock index, the Swap...

Besides CBOT, exchanges of goods Chicago (CME) is Exchange the largest in the US and the second largest in the world for trading futures contracts and option contracts. As where active management of global risks, CME provides buyers and sellers of products derivatives with 4 main types: interest rates, equity indexes, foreign exchange rates and goods. CME has some futures contracts and options outstanding at the close of the trading day on any of the largest world exchanges yet. Number of contracts outstanding at the close of the trading day is the leading indication of the liquidity of the market. The liquidity of the market is the ability to perform large buy and sell orders, quickly and efficiently. It is the ingredients to attract customers and ensure the success of the market. On an international scale, the number of exchanges is growing faster than in the US, as the economic center of large concentrated in the service sector with increasing demand for new tools to ensure against fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, and the portfolio securities held. Currently the US has plenty of future exchanges located in foreign countries, such as Toronto, London, Sao Paulo. Rio de Janeiro, Sydney, Amsterdam, Hong Kong, Tokyo...

#### **The Japan Derivatives Stock Market**

After years of rapid growth, the scale of capital market Japan is ranked on a par with capital markets of the United States - one of the largest capital markets in the world. By the end of 1990 the total market value of shares listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange is 2822 billion dollars, higher than the total market value of shares listed on the Stock Exchange New York (2,269 billion dollars). Japanese bond market is also growing fast: the end of 1990 the value of government bonds in circulation was 1,211 billion dollars, accounting for 38.3% gross national product of Japan (GNP), in Meanwhile the value of government bonds in the US is 3,365 billion dollars occupies 61% of GNP.

In recent years, along with increases in scale capital markets, Japan also made major changes such as the formation of the options market and futures contracts - an event worth marking. Exchanges of transnational capital has also been liberalized at a high level so the number of Japanese investors and foreign investors participate in the market is increasing. Japan's stock market derivatives have a number of characteristics such as products which are complex, professional participants, trading highly speculative in nature and contain many risks. Therefore, equities derivatives must be monitored, adjusted timely and consistent with the objective of market stability and protect investors, Tokyo Stock Exchange regulations some rules of conduct on the market with some specific cases such as:

- (i) When the market price of the futures contracts and option contracts if the price exceeds the base stock index, the temporary stop trading 15 minutes.
- (ii) When the broader TOPIX index fluctuates outside the permitted range is limited transaction account broader TOPIX for co-ownership of the securities business organizations.
- (iii) Participating traded while the broader TOPIX transaction object must have a daily report on the change of position when participating in the transaction. Futures indices started traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) and Osaka Securities Exchange (OSE) March 9/1988. Stock index options traded on OSE and TSE month 6/1989 and Nagoya Stock Exchange (NSE) May 10/1989.

Futures contracts and government bonds traded on the TSE since January 10/1985 and the option of government bonds traded on the OTC market in Japan from March 4/1989. Options which are traded on the TSE since 1997, only after a while since operated the trading volume of options market and futures contracts increased on par with the trading volume of the market American schools. Stock market derivative Japan have 3 Exchanges Main, which is the Tokyo Stock Exchange (Tokyo Stock Exchange - TSE), municipal securities transactions Osaka (Osaka Securities Exchange - OSE) and Exchange contract international financial future Tokyo (Tokyo international financial futures Exchange - TIFFE). Each Exchange has its own goods.

### **Market futures contracts**

Trading futures contracts based on 50 shares of high quality made on OSE month 6/1987. These transactions are called trading stock index futures. According to the amendment of the Securities Law 1988, TSE started trading futures contracts and OSE started broader TOPIX futures contract trading day 09.03.1988 NIKKEI. Since futures contracts traded stock index was introduced, the trading volume rose sharply from year to year. Currently, the value of futures contracts stock index converted into dollars on OSE higher than futures S & P 500 on municipal securities transactions Chicago, so OSE is considered as market contracts stock index futures world's largest.

To increase management tool of interest rate risk for the securities firms, the financial institutions and other participants in other markets, the TSE began allowing trading futures contracts of government bonds with a term 10 years - financial futures contracts traded in Japan on 10/19/1985. Then futures contract duration government bonds and 20-year bonds with a term of 5 years to be included in trading on 08/07/1988 and 16/2/1996. Viec put into trading goods as well as one of the Exchange's efforts to gradually internationalize the market. Market futures contracts Japan developed rapidly and is now considered one of the futures contract markets largest in the world.

### **Options market**

OSE put NIKKEI average option in transactions from April 6/1989 - this is the first option traded on the Japanese stock market. May 10/1989, options and the broader TOPIX index options 25 securities traded at the TSE. Since going into operation in options trading NIKKEI average increased steadily. As of May 9/1991, the trading volume of option contracts is more than 50% over the trading activity of the S & P 100 options on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Options market in Japan is very diverse, such as: the right to choose the future contracts of government bonds, options, funds, index options, options broader TOPIX, options NIKKEI...

- Option futures Government bond the right to buy or sell a futures contract amount of Japanese government bonds (JGB) with a predetermined rate over a period of time. There are two types of options traded on the TSE JGB that the call option and the put option.
- Call option JGB futures contract allows the buyer the right, but not the obligation with the position (buy) Long-term JGB futures contract with a price has been determined in advance to make the right purchase.
- Option JGB futures contract allows the buyer the right, not be obliged to hold the position (sell) Short term JGB futures contract with a price already determined prior to exercise the option to sell.

Option buyer futures contract JGB must pay the seller the right to select an amount called "price option," while sellers option futures contracts JGB are obliged to unconditionally when the real buyers your current options. Of course, the option holder JGB futures contract can choose to play a long-term option position can generate their profits instead of implementing the right to choose. Thus, the seller can buy back the same option and therefore he can cancel or close their position.

- The right to choose which order to diversify the goods on the market, providing investment tools to investors, dated 18.07.1997 Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) began allowing implementation options trading capital . With the option of capital, investors can assess their financial position, patiently while participating in the transaction and willing to face the risks.

Such can be said that, since put into operation, the market of derivative instruments in Japan has gradually increased the scale can be compared with the US stock market. The continuous growth of this market have contributed to Japan's financial markets become one of the largest financial market in the world.

### **The Korea Derivative Stock Market**

Investments into any securities market are risky. Korean stock market is not an exception. Investors faced with many risks: the instability of the markets, the volatility of a particular stock or all shares. To reflect the growth of the market need to have tools that barrier, derivative securities market nascent Korea has grown so strong that surprised. Especially the KOSPI 200 index options reached its peak ever since thanks to the volume of securities transactions among the highest derivative products traded on the world's Department; index the KOSPI 200 futures contract No. 3 in trading volume.

Activity derivative securities transactions initiated from the 1980s based on a feasibility study on the prospects of the market of derivative securities in the country. 1993 marked an important event is the stock market derivative Korean official involved in the securities industry in Korea.

May 5/1996, the first of derivatives and index stock futures contract (KOSPI 200) was based on the calculation of the price index shares on the Korea Stock Exchange. After only one month of operation, KOSPI 200 options market clearly shows their performance and the need to have a market of derivative instruments formally. Thanks to the success of this market being put into operation, the management agency securities industry Korea decided to put KOSPI 200 options market activity in March 7/1997. Then Exchange futures contracts Korea (KOFEX) was established in May

4/1999 in the port city of Busan south. In addition to the derivative instruments were being traded on the KSE, the product options and financial futures contracts are traded on KOFEX. The goods are listed on this are: Option and futures contracts Korean Treasury Bonds; Futures contract interest rate bonds and monetary stabilization future KOSDAQ index 50; Options and futures contracts issued with par value calculated in US dollars; Contract interest rate certificates of deposit; Futures contract on gold ... Experience shows that, to be successful in: (i) South Korea has developed a legal mechanism to close and incentives given initially for members in the stock market, namely tax incentives; (ii) Build a modern infrastructure, meet the requirements quickly matched transactions. Accept online transactions from being put into operation derivative securities market; (iii) Application of collateral closely when making transactions of derivatives in order to prevent liquidity risks, the deposit was made based on two regulations is the initial margin and margin only.

#### **The Taiwan Derivatives Stock Market**

In recent years, advances in communication and abolition of regulations on finance have spurred the introduction of financial instruments Derivatives on financial markets globally. In particular, futures trading were conducted with an increasingly important role because of its function in the discovery and conversion price risks. Along with this trend, and the further development of Taiwan as a financial center for Asia Pacific, in 1988 the government began plans to develop a full market futures contract in Taiwan Stripper. Committee futures contracts and securities (SFC) set out to develop market futures contracts locally on a plan in two phases: initial futures contracts abroad, followed by futures contracts domestic. May 10/1992 "Law futures contracts traded abroad" was adopted in the currency Taiwan to help expatriates to change views about trading futures contracts before the introduction of foreign trade contracts domestic hybrid. From January to July 1993, the SFC bill to license brokerage firm futures contracts (FCM). FCM is the company's first futures contract opened on May Grand Cathay 4/1994, the company paved the way for future industry Taiwanese contract.

Since going into operation, the derivatives market in Taiwan are constantly offering derivative products with two purposes to hedge risk and speculation such as futures contract index capitalization Exchanges Taiwan; index futures contract area of electronic exchanges Taiwan; Index futures contract insurance sector and the banking SGD Taiwan; Mini-futures contracts TAIFEX; Option contracts TAIFEX ...With products increasingly diversified stock market derivative Taiwan increasingly attracted many traders have organized and aims to be one of the derivatives market's major world.

#### **The Singapore Derivative Stock Market**

Process of formation and development: divided into 2 main stages as follows:

**Stage 1:** To start from 1984 and ending in 2004. During this period production market very slow growth, not making a mark in the development process. Singapore in 1995 first put stock options in the transaction but failed, making stock options in the transaction failed due to:

- Standards for listed options too high.
- Many provisions are limited.
- The level of investors is limited

**Phase 2:** Bringing the system online transactions into operation in 2004, plus a number of other causes, such as the strict regulations for the release of the tool CKPS new created momentum with growth of lofty CKPS listing and CKPS OTC

Over this period, the second time Singapore offering stock options in the transaction and successfully, the cause of success may include the following:

- Replace the financial trading floor system by electronic trading systems online.
- Exemption from prospectus requirements
- Reduce the standards listed option
- build a number of market makers.

Conditions for participation in transactions TTCKPS Singapore: Need to meet certain conditions such as:

- For trading members as individuals: Must be a trader derivative professional, full knowledge, understanding CKPS, no minimum capital requirements.

- For members of a self-trading: May be held abroad, and there are no regulations on minimum capital levels for this member.

- For members of payment: Must have minimum capital, permits service providers and capital markets to meet the financial standards highest

- Members of transaction: Must have minimum capital, with paper allowing service providers in addition to the capital market to meet the financial standards lower than membership payments.

Derivative Singapore stock market was formed in 1984 with the establishment of the currency exchange market International Singapore (SIMEX), products mainly futures contract of Nikkei 225. By August 12/1999, in order to create favorable conditions for management while saving resources to build infrastructure and concentrate the human resources of high quality, 3 derivatives market goods (SICOM), derivative securities (SIMEX) and currency derivatives (SES) were combined into a common stock Exchange Singapore Exchange's (SE). SE is an independent organization, and the agency is also subject to the supervision of the agency managing the Singapore currency. Since its establishment, the management of the market made a rational decision when allowing equities derivatives Singapore is connected with Chicago market (equities derivatives have historically oldest and most developed in the world gender), whereby investors (investors) are allowed between 2 market transaction without cost.

Besides, the conditions for participation in the market was also SE specifies for each target group: (i) For trading members as individuals: a trader derivative professional, full knowledge and understanding of derivatives, no minimum capital requirement; (ii) For members pay: must have minimum capital of 5 million Singapore dollars, permits service providers and capital markets meet the highest financial standards. This provision has attracted many investors participate in the market for the first time established, creating a foundation for rapidly developing stock market derivatives and sustainable. Since 2004, Singapore began to put more stock options in the transaction and continue to reap success through a variety of mechanisms and policies to create favorable conditions for investors such as: Replacing the system matched in production by the system online electronic transactions; Free prospectus requirements; reducing the options listing standards.

## **6. LESSONS LEARNED**

From practical experience in management and development of the derivatives market in the country, we can draw some lessons learned as follows:

- State plays a key role in promoting the development of the stock market derivatives through the introduction of macro-economic policies, micro appropriate, depending on the conditions of economic development in general and the situation of active stock market in particular, of each country.

- Derivative securities market has developed very strongly in the world in recent years. Economic function of the derivatives market is the transformation of risk from those who do not want to endure the risk to those willing to take risks on condition that they paid for. In terms of this, the derivatives market is nearly identical to the insurance industry, but people do not see this function is the function of insurance is called price protection function. In fact, most of the derivatives transactions serve speculative purposes rather than residential purpose room. But speculation here should be understood that they serve the purpose of creating liquidity for the market, to help the market perform its full function is to convert the risk. Because actual figures show that the volume of wager on the financial markets is much bigger compared to the bet in the gambling industry. Since the stock market derivatives exist primarily to provide a technique for risk pricing and risk management, so in the first period, when the stock market was established, many investors private investor confusion derivative securities with gambling or speculation, the illusion that they will earn a lot of money due to market speculation. This easy-to market disorder and lead to collapse. On the other hand, if the market is so tightly regulated and controlled quite demanding, the market cannot be active because they cannot make good the function of the derivatives market. Therefore, to have a derivative securities market development and efficient growth, the first step to establish a regulatory framework and a comprehensive legal and consistent as the foundation for the market. And strengthen and establish full market institutions operating on the stock market, bond market, the derivative instruments, as well as the functional operation such as clearing and depository securities, with financial institutions in the field of investment fund management and derivative securities industry.

- The number of banks and brokerage firms engaged in stock market derivatives increased rapidly causing concern that there will be losses catastrophic that could lead to the collapse of the financial system main. There are many examples illustrating the real dangers in such speculation. For example, a German company Metallgesellschaft has branches in the US is the company MG, active trading on the stock market derivatives, according to the financial statements of the MG 1993, they loss of \$ 500 million and total losses could reach \$ 800 million. Therefore, the training of experts in securities is extremely necessary. Derivative securities market is the area affected by the fluctuations huge and need evaluation and scrutiny. Therefore, to market derivative securities activities effectively, people participate in the market, including the policy makers and business people stock, brokers, even the investors need to be trained as experts in securities.

- Regarding management model: The model of state management combined with the self-regulation model is popular in the country, state model macro management cum organize and operate the market only in stages early development of some markets. Poses a problem for any country that wants to develop the derivatives market is to determine the scope of the state to manage decentralization and self-management scope for practicing organization. Avoid merely copied, imitated prototype model of a different country. Option is selected to suit the characteristics of the legal system and the conditions of economic development - society of his country.

- One of the important benefits that come from a municipal derivative transactions future when it acts as a catalyst for the operation of the business is new. The Exchange has a history of attracting people who are well trained, innovative, promising according to business areas. These people are enhancing the business from mutual learning. They often work together to create new businesses, new products, new jobs ... This is a significant benefit. Besides the derivatives market works well will create direct employment and impact on local economies. Virtually every basic industry will be connected to exchanges both direct and indirect, provides products and services for Exchange, for its members and for its customers. No measurable different effects of all the work related to exchanges, but a thorough review and consolidate several related organizations that are not members of the exchanges but there be affected by the formation of future exchanges to provide ideas for the creation of indirect benefits. One such list would include: the local banks, brokers abroad, the management of assets, the foreign banks, the management agencies, law firms, companies plan mathematics, the telecommunications company, the services data processing, the vendor equipment data processing, the software developer, services, clearing, contractors securities, new services , the transport services, the service quality monitoring ... Therefore, to develop a stock market derivative work effectively, besides the establishment of strict and complete management framework, legal management and market institutions, the review and strengthening of relevant institutions indirectly to the Department of derivative transactions is as useful for advanced developed derivatives market.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The stock market is an integral part to the financial markets, have functions of regulating rotation impartial where surplus to the deficit, the stock market raising capital and long-term investment can be infinite. A developed stock market, the first requirement is a commodity in the market to diversity, large volume multiple categories, includes not only stocks and bonds that have both derivative securities. Derivative securities is both a commodity on the stock market, the medium is the method to use hedging or used for speculation. Derivative securities is very versatile so it facilitates stock market development, vibrant, stimulating investors to invest both in stocks usually lettered stocks, bonds and the tool guide Recommended. Therefore, the stock market to really fulfill its role, the stock market must be developed with a variety of goods varies enough categories. The derivative financial instruments are increasingly widespread use, flexibility in financing activities. These are new tools and complex, thus requiring the study specifically and more clearly in the new specific conditions can be applied effectively. This thematic, due to the complexity of it just stopped at the learning the basic theory of derivative securities as prerequisite for further study.

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