

## MISCELLANEA

---

=====*Vasyl Lypchuk\**, *Nadiia P. Reznik\*\**, *Anna M. Slobodianyuk\*\*\**=====

### THE USE OF SPECULATIVE OPERATIONS IN THE CAPITAL MARKET AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

---

---

#### **Introduction**

Nowadays, stock exchange consists of two main components: primary market and secondary market. Secondary market is formed for formerly issued securities, namely for those that had been issued for primary market. Secondary market is also formed with two main components – stocks and market itself which gives owners of securities to reimburse them until profit has been gained (dividends or interests), as well as giving a possibility for negotiations or cash conversions depending on propositions and current demand which, in turn, prove a certain value of those securities. It can be considered to be an absolute market, as we're bound to regulations of propositions and demand which demonstrates real demand of capital for state's economy.

While researching such a complex question of speculative transactions, our main focus is concentrated on a question of their influence on functionality of stock exchange.

Decent amount of scientific researches, written by Ukrainian and foreign economists like Ash S., Blank I., Fedorenko V., Gabbard R., Keynes D., Marshall D., Pavlenko I., Parsyak V., Tules R. and others, have been devoted to the problems of functionality of stock market and influence of speculative operations on investment capital. Increased interest in such operations is caused mainly due to their leading role in causing recent financial crises.

The purpose of this article is to reveal the essence of the speculative component of the movement of investment capital in stock exchange.

---

*\* Stepan Gzhytskyi National University of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnologies, Lviv, Ukraine.*

*\*\* National university of life and environmental science of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine.*

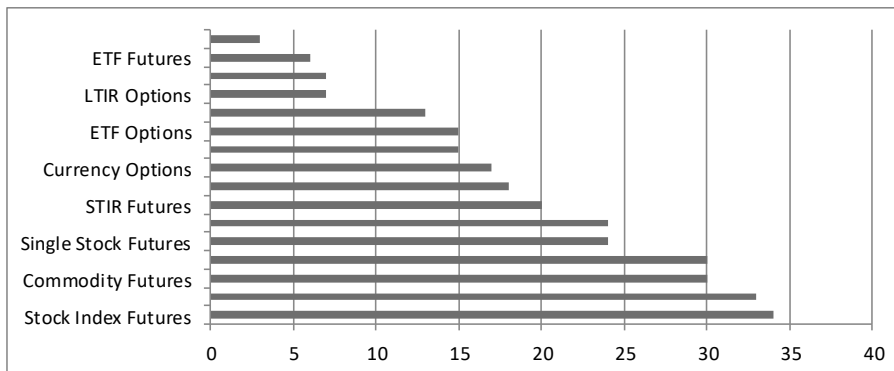
*\*\*\* National university of life and environmental science of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine.*

### Presentation of the main research material

Stock trading is very attractive for those who are interested in a combination of excitement and the possibility of a large quick profit. Firstly, it is an extraordinary opportunity for profit. Secondly, process of trading itself appears to be technically simple. The only thing required is to call your broker with certain orders. In several minutes, what he was told to do will be done. Thousands of broker organisations, as well as independent brokers, exist and ready to assist their clients' trading operations. Thirdly, stock operations stimulate intellectual activity, as they give an opportunity to analyse market tendencies and to predict how may it change.

Stock exchanges are quite interesting and informative by its nature. First feature that speculates reveal for themselves – there are few events that do not influence prices for securities or currencies. Speculations on stock market makes people, whose only wish is to gain profit, more knowledgeable about the world they live in. Securities market is tightly connected to capital market, currency market and financial market, as, traditionally, these places have financial activity.

Fig. 1. Volumes of trading operations by types of instruments in 2019, %



Source: made by author using following data R. W. Kolb, *Financial Derivatives*, 3rd Ed, John Wiley Sons, Inc., New Jersey 2016, p. 323.

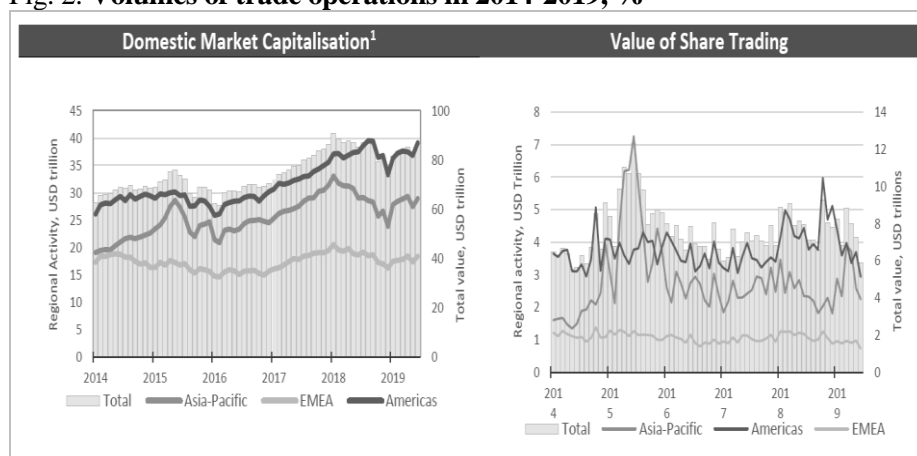
Primarily, obligations, stocks and government debt obligations, as well as their variations, are being main types of securities issued in stock exchange. The process of issuing securities for quoting on stock exchange is called “listing”; it is carried out in accordance with specific requirements for their issuer. Securities that have been listed and allowed to be bought or sold are being referred as stock asset. They are being traded by batches for certain price or by types; if trading by types,

operation is being carried by correspondence, when these securities are absent on stock market<sup>1</sup>.

According to World Federation of Exchanges (“The WFE”) data of 2019 year, comparing with results of 2018<sup>2</sup>:

- Total domestic market capitalization at the end of 2018 was 22.6% higher than at the end of 2019, reaching a new record high of 87.1 trillion dollars, which is the highest score during the five-year period observed on global and regional levels. This increase was due to the growth of domestic market capitalization in all regions: America by 17.8%, Asia Pacific by 27.6%, and EMEA – by 24.3% by 2019.

Fig. 2. Volumes of trade operations in 2014-2019, %



Source: The World Federation of exchanges. Published by: The WFE Statistics Team. Available at: <https://focus.world-exchanges.org/articles/world-federation-exchanges-publishes-h1-2019-market-highlights>.

This increase in domestic market capitalization was accompanied by a synchronized global recovery of GDP growth, continuous favourable monetary policy in many regions, low inflation, low market instability, recovery in commodity prices and strong corporate profitability.

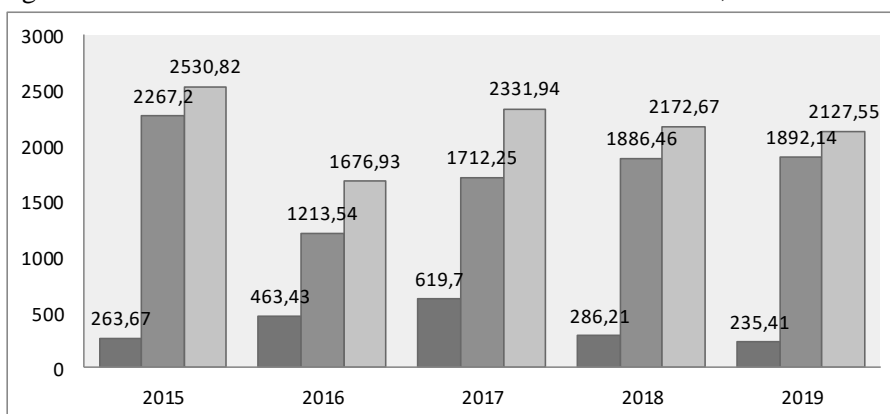
The analysis of the securities market of Ukraine shows changing dynamics of its development. This phenomenon can be traced to volume of trade during 2015-2019. It is impossible not to pay attention to the volume of exchange

<sup>1</sup> R. W. Kolb, *Financial Derivatives*, 3rd Ed, John Wiley Sons, Inc., New Jersey 2016, p. 323.

<sup>2</sup> *Exchange volume*. Futures Industry Association (2018), Available at: <https://fia.org/categories/exchange-volume> (Accessed 28 March, 2018).

trade, as the stock market clearly reflects changes in the country's economy through the volume of trade and changes in securities prices (Fig. 3)<sup>3</sup>.

Fig. 3. Volume of trades on the securities market in 2015-2019, UAH billion



Source: made by author using following data A. M. Slobodianyuk, N. P. Reznik, R. V. Levkina. *Application of Speculative Transactions On the Stock Market*, Solid State Technology, 2000, pp. 4153-4158.

During the period of January-August 2019, the volume of stock exchange contracts with the secondary market trade organizers reached mark of 98.30% of the total volume during the specified period<sup>4</sup>.

The highest volume of trading operations using financial instruments on trade organizers in 2018 recorded with government bonds of Ukraine – 210.08 billion UAH. This is 89.24% of the total volume of exchange transactions on stock exchanges in 2018.

The stability of the capital market while providing financial resources to the corporate sector is significantly influenced by the model of its regulation (Table 1).

The presence of a large group of speculators in stock markets leads to benefits both for stock markets and the economy as a whole. Speculators are an important source of market liquidity. The constant influx of orders of speculators in the trading hall can significantly reduce time of appearance of counter orders for acquirement or sellment of securities. On a liquid market with a large number of economic subjects, you can carry out transactions at any

<sup>3</sup> G. Abuselidze, N. Reznik, A. Slobodianyuk, V. Prokhorova, *Global Financial Derivatives Market Development and Trading on the Example of Ukraine*. In SHS Web of Conferences (Vol. 74, 2020, p. 05001). EDP Sciences.

<sup>4</sup> A. M. Slobodianyuk, N. P. Reznik, R. V. Levkina. *Application of Speculative Transactions on the Stock Market*, Solid State Technology, 2000, pp. 4153-4158.

scale with a slight change in prices. At the same time, the arrival of speculators, increasing the number of participants in transactions, promotes competition, and, ultimately, leads to more effective detection of the objective course.

**Table 1. Classification of the capital market by types of regulation**

On the basis of market participation	Belonging to stock exchanges	The subject of regulation	Banking system	Example
Active regulator + SRO	It does not belong to state organizations	Single mega-regulator (not a national bank)	Two-level	USA (SEC)
Active regulator in interaction with the market	It is under the indirect control of the state	Single mega-regulator (national bank)	Two-level	Japan(JFSA), Ukraine
Supervisor focused on supervision	It is wholly or partly owned by the state	Model «twin peaks»	Two-level	Germany(BaFin, Lander)
Regulator + exchange	It is wholly or partly owned by the state	Model «twin peaks»	One-level	Honkong(SFC, HKEx), Australia (Treasury, ASX), Canada(OSC, TSX)

Source: *Establishing viable capital markets*, Report submitted by a Working Group established by the Committee on the Global Financial System. Available at: <https://www.bis.org/publ/cgfs62.pdf>.

The activity of speculators contributes to relative stability of the market and generally eliminates price fluctuations, as the operations of speculators are often directed “against the market”, or, in other words, against the main current price trend. By buying assets for low prices, speculators contribute to increased demand, which leads to higher prices. The sale of assets by speculators at high prices reduces demand and, consequently, prices. Therefore, extreme fluctuations of prices, possible in any other conditions, are mitigated by speculative activity<sup>5</sup>.

On each stock exchange, speculators are being represented by two main types: “shorting” players “bullying” players. Some make a profit by raising rates, others – by “shorting” them. Speculation can be carried out on stock exchange both in cash and in urgent transactions. But cash transactions have fewer combinations and, thus, are generally less profitable. Therefore, the main arena of speculators is the futures market.

The difference between speculation in the cash and futures markets is following:

- in cash market, the speculator has the right to apply only when raising rates; speculation on the decline is impossible;
- with a cash transaction you cannot acquire more securities than are currently present on sale, so speculation in this market is limited by quantity of securities.

<sup>5</sup> Index Chart Barchart, 2018. Available at: <https://www.barchart.com/> (Accessed 28 March, 2018).

The game on shorting is carried out by selling shares by speculators in order to further purchase them at a lower price. The speculators involved in these operations are called “bears”. The game of promotion is carried out by buying securities for resale at a higher price. Speculators of this type are called “bulls”.

Speculative profits are possible both when playing “bully” and when “shorting”. At the same time, it should be emphasized that speculative transactions may bring losses, and, oftener – very significant one. Therefore, engaging in speculative activities and investing in it may be quite a risky decision.

To some extent, speculators can be classified by differences in methods of forecasting market conditions that they use. Thus, one group of speculators uses fundamental market analysis, i. e. focuses on changing the factors that determine supply and demand in the market. Another group uses applied analysis, i. e. based on information on price dynamics, transaction volumes, interest rate levels, price dynamics, transaction volumes, interest rate levels<sup>6</sup>.

Successful operations require two conditions - analysis and forecasting of prices, as well as the ability to effectively manage the capital allocated to the operation.

For successful speculative trading, a trader must, firstly, specialize in any securities and, secondly, limit the number of simultaneous transactions. The number of simultaneous transactions is set considering the time that the trader can devote to speculative activities. For non-professional speculators who do not have the opportunity to devote all their time to this occupation, it is considered prudent to have no more than five operations simultaneously. For professional traders, who have special equipment and staff, this limit can be a hundred or even more transactions.

Those of professional traders who manage clients' money must strictly adhere to discipline which prescribes how to quickly eliminate losing positions. This contributes to the fact that the losses possible on each individual position are more than offset by the profit on other positions. However, like any other type of aggressive investment, stock transactions do not provide a steady increase in capital over time, and periods of recovery even for a very good trader can alternate with recessions. Such declines are not important for long-term investors, because they care about the end result – an increase in capital in a year or several years<sup>7</sup>.

---

<sup>6</sup> G. Cohen, *The Bible of Options Strategies*, Pearson Education, New Jersey 2005. Available at: [https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/The\\_Bible\\_of\\_Options\\_Strategies.html?id=S1gXAgAAQBAJ&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/The_Bible_of_Options_Strategies.html?id=S1gXAgAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y).

<sup>7</sup> J. C. Hull, *Options, futures and other derivatives*, 5 ed., University of Toronto, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 2016, p. 780.

Tactics of operations and competent management of available monetary resources play a very important role in successful stock trading. Of course, effective capital management will not be able to provide a profit while enacting wrong decisions, but will help mitigate the impact of unprofitable transactions for the speculator.

The choice of the moment of entering into the agreement is one of the most crucial criteria on which depends its success or failure. The condition for determining the optimal term for concluding an agreement is a correct assessment of the duration of the expected price development: the tendency for decrease or increase, the interval of possible price fluctuations. According to empirical estimates, in more than 70% of cases speculators made some mistakes when entering the market: often the data on the further development of prices were taken into account either only partially or misinterpreted. At the time of concluding the agreement, the ratio of cash and forward exchange rate was often too unfavourable. Many speculators underestimated the likelihood of risk associated with urgent transaction<sup>8</sup>.

The main transactions carried out on the stock market are mainly speculative in nature and are classified into two groups: “spot trading” operations and “forward trading” operations. “Spot trading” operations are the exchange of securities for certain amounts of money at the existing price of the exchange on the day of the transaction, accepted by the participants of that time<sup>1</sup>. These transactions are described as a person who has placed locks for sale or sale related to trading or other periods of time of partners selling securities or amounts. Thus, an investor can acquire securities if he can pay the same day (or others) in full. The client who sells “cash”, is ordered to deliver the contract on securities at the same time, will receive their value on an open account in the joint stock company (broker of legal entities). Typically, these transactions are carried out by measuring changes in the portfolio or processing of financial assets to be kept in cash. In addition, it can be a speculative goal, when several quotes are performed in different markets, where securities are quoted differently, resulting in gains from the price difference in favour of the operator.

“Forward trading” or “Futures trading” is characterized by the fact that participants are obliged to fulfil their obligations within a certain period, beginning from the date of the transaction, but the price is determined by the date of transaction completion. Forward transactions are, in fact, speculative, as the

---

<sup>8</sup> G. Abuselidze, O. Mohylevska, N. Merezhko, N. Reznik, A. Slobodanyk, *Risks of Traders on the World Stock Market on the Example of Ukraine*, In SHS Web of Conferences (Vol. 67, 2019, p. 06001). EDP Sciences.

main purpose of operators is not the actual receipt or transfer of securities, but to gain profit due to a favourable difference in the exchange rate between the date of its completion and its maturity<sup>9</sup>.

As a tool, which purpose is to attract investment opportunities, speculation plays a crucial role in achieving a balance between financial market participants. Hedge funds are designed to eliminate market imbalances, adjust interest rates or exchange rates. The stock market recognizes speculation as a prerequisite for proper functioning. The ultimate goal is to place exchange trades in securities, divided into four categories: simple investments, securities arbitrage, hedging transactions and speculation on the stock exchange.

Simple investments mean investing available capital (individuals or firms) in stock markets by buying or selling securities. These securities are represented by target securities (shares), fixed income securities (bonds) and other shares. Such investments are made to generate income in the form of dividends or interest, or in the form of capital gains. An investor who places available capital on the stock markets expects better use of this capital, but at the same time he knows that these investments are subject to a certain risk, which usually becomes greater when potential investment becomes more profitable. The main way to reduce this risk is diversification. Therefore, a balanced investor will place its funds in more securities than just one, thereby offsetting the losses caused by certain securities with the income received from others. Therefore, the investor will build an efficient and balanced securities portfolio in accordance with certain basic principles, among which we mention a detailed analysis of the securities portfolio, constant supervision and better information on the development of the stock market<sup>10</sup>.

Securities arbitrage is aimed at making a profit by making a number of investments, namely by purchasing securities in a market where the stock level is lower, followed by simultaneous or immediate sale in another market where the value is higher. Arbitrage is considered risk-free, so investors can satisfy small returns. Unlike speculation, arbitrage is based on stock prices of already known securities, not on valuations, so it cannot be completed other than with profit. Arbitrage should not be limited to obtaining positive differences for the same securities at one time, but it should also receive profits from different arbitrations in securities and for longer periods.

Since the stock market embodies the general economic situation of a country or even a particular region, the main indices are its best indicators of the economy

---

<sup>9</sup> J. Marshall, *Dictionary of Financial Engineering*, John Wiley Sons. Inc., 2016, p. 289.

<sup>10</sup> R. Mc Donald, *Derivatives Markets*, Addison Wesley 2016, p. 881.



as a whole. Using recent developments in the US stock market, consider potential futures and options trading strategies. Chart of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index – one of the major stock indexes in the United States shows a strong “bullish” trend throughout 2019, which was almost not accompanied by corrections and therefore the index showed almost constant rapid growth<sup>11</sup>. Thus, the stock market was clearly “overheated”, i.e. overestimated by investors, and in early 2020 what happened sooner or later happened, only strong enough fundamental factors were needed, which eventually occurred and a strong wave of correction began. These preconditions were: problems with the adoption of the state budget, the dismissal of a number of key political figures in the government and foreign economic instability against the background of President Trump's radical policy towards major trading partners. Such fundamental changes led to a strong stir in the stock market, which caused investors to panic and redistribute their capital to other sectors of the economy.

If the general situation in the economy tends to deteriorate, it will arbitrage stocks for bonds (indexed if we are linked to inflation). Eventually, if the situation begins to recover, it will arbitrage shares for obligations<sup>12</sup>. It is good to note that arbitrage is not available to anyone, it is designed specifically for exchange specialists or those who work in the exchange system, who have access to information tools and always support changes in stock prices while trading in several markets.

Hedging transactions are transactions in which the originator intends to cover itself from the risks of changes in stock market prices. In practice, however, hedging is the protection of an investor's securities in an unstable market, made not for profit. Thus, with the help of these hedging operations, it allows brokers and investors to avoid losses during period of turbulence, as well as the chances of making a profit.

Even if the purpose of hedging differs from the purpose of the speculators, this technique is the same as in the case of speculation, when one of the partners involved in the transaction wins and the other loses, resulting in losses and profits being transferred. In this case, at a time when the sale of shares is at risk, those who want to cover the speculative fund will start trading under the same conditions, but vice versa.

---

<sup>11</sup> *Invest in Market Watch. Chart of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index.* Available at: <https://www.marketwatch.com/investing/index/spx/charts>

<sup>12</sup> T. Copeland, T. Koller, J. Murrin. *Valuation: Measuring and Managing the Value of Companies*, Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2001, p. 161.

Therefore, the buyer of certain securities will also become a seller of speculators for the same securities, and the seller will become a buyer of speculators.

Speculative stock market transactions are successful sales - the purchase of securities transactions aimed at making a profit from the difference in stock prices. The basic principle is in any speculative business: buy low and sell high. What characterizes stock-based speculation is the profit that the speculator turns to and the risk that he consciously assumes. This risk stems from the fact that the speculator cannot accurately predict the issuance of currency<sup>13</sup>.

In many cases, the distinction between simple investment and speculation is difficult, although goals differ. Through simple investments, we are willing to generate income and investment security. However, simple investment, which we use to acquire securities for safekeeping, will be speculated if these securities are quickly sold for profit, the same happens in the opposite case. Following types of speculators exist:

- those who speculate on fluctuations of exchange rates for a certain period;
- those who speculate on changing course from one day to another;
- long-term speculators who target exchange rate changes recorded for a longer period of time (months, years) of permanent speculators.

The end goal of any existing speculator is to maximize the return on the stock exchange of any completed transaction, knowing and expecting that this will happen as a result of risks he assumes. From this point of view, the speculator will be ready at any time to “get rid” of any securities that he personally does not trust, seeking to place them to less savvy investors.

Practically, two main types of speculation, depending on the evolution of the stock price, exist:

- “On drop” speculation - a case where the speculator believes that the stock price will fall and, therefore, will give an order to sell futures. If his forecasts are confirmed (the rate decreases), by the end of the contract he will purchase the securities through a transaction on the spot (within a specified period) and transfer it to the buyer. Thus, the speculator gets profit from difference of the two stock rates;
- Speculation “on growth” – when a speculator assumes that the stock rate will increase and, consequently, will give orders to buy futures. In the event that such a rate increases, before the expiration of the contract,

---

<sup>13</sup> S hkarlet S.M., Tkachuk V.A., Reznik N.P., Naumko Y.S., Prokopenko V.Y. *Methodology of managerial innovations in governmental management*. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 2020, 29 (8 Special Issue), pp. 2538-2543.

he will purchase securities at a previously set rate and make a sale in (on time).

The existence of well-informed speculators is beneficial for stock markets, as their activities eliminate stock market fluctuations, so investors who are interested in investing or selling are able to find a counteragent more easily. This is the fact that speculation in the stock market is necessary, and, conversely, it does not violate ethical rules if the profits of speculators are not free, but are the result of the risks that had been taken. The concepts of “speculator” and “player” are often misunderstood here. In general, a speculator is a prudent person, well-informed, has a rich portfolio of knowledge in the stock market, focusing on rational predicament, and the “player” depends largely on success of his speculations. For comparison, an experienced investor will properly and effectively use both elements of rational economic analysis and understanding of his behaviour, as well as behaviour of other stock exchange subjects. Thus, he will be able to affect the efficiency of its portfolio less than a change to make of himself a memorable investor, who can easily influence the latest developments in his portfolio or market<sup>3</sup>.

It is also worth mentioning that the consequences of certain operations that are aimed at artificially increasing or decreasing rates, spreading false rumours about the situation of certain companies, practices called excitement. These are transactions that contradict the rules of fair practice in the stock market. Those who use this sort of “hype” artificially do affect the rate of decline, and when the price reaches the desired low enough, they will acquire them and then sell at a higher price, after artificially raising the rate.

Regarding securities market manipulation, the European Securities Market Regulatory Committee (CESR) has issued a first handbook, the “Market Abuse Directive”. This applies to recognized market practices, market manipulation and indications that CESR members consider market manipulation.

This is due to the fact that, in many cases, under the concept of speculation were hidden operations that appeared to be on the verge of legality, aimed at attracting investors to excessive risk, which ultimately proved unfavourable. Based on the extensive experience in this field, developed economies have issued a set of rules for managing listed issuers, providing reliable protection against speculative actions that may mislead investors, thereby protecting their funds and maintaining the positive nature of these speculative transactions. Therefore, the idea of market abuse is still relevant for the development of the Ukrainian market, especially if you look on a membership in the European

Union, whose law and experience in the field of economics may be of a great interest to the Ukrainian capital market.

### **Conclusions**

The proper functioning of the capital market, especially stock exchanges, as well as the avoidance of market abuse (in any form) are serious problems for market participants as well as for companies engaged in financial transactions, as it affects the real economy with certain chain reactions that have both of negative and positive effects.

Although the importance of the speculative nature of the stock market cannot be challenged, a critical point of view still does exist – regarding the question of the ethical purpose of speculation, which for some is a well-established normality, and for others – a departure from the real economy and social or moral values as they are known on a conceptual level. However, speculation must be supported and regulated so that the long-term effects of such transactions do not affect the integrity of the market and the performance of its crucial functions.

### **Bibliography**

- Kolb R. W., *Financial Derivatives*, 3rd Ed, John Wiley Sons, Inc., New Jersey 2016, p. 323.
- Exchange volume*. Futures Industry Association (2018), Available at: <https://fia.org/categories/exchange-volume> (Accessed 28 March, 2018).
- The World Federation of exchanges*. Published by: The WFE Statistics Team. Available at: <https://focus.world-exchanges.org/articles/world-federation-exchanges-publishes-h1-2019-market-highlights>.
- Abuselidze G., Reznik N., Slobodianyuk A., Prokhorova V., *Global Financial Derivatives Market Development and Trading on the Example of Ukraine*. In SHS Web of Conferences (Vol. 74, 2020, p. 05001). EDP Sciences.
- Slobodianyuk A. M., Reznik N. P., Levkina R. V., *Application of Speculative Transactions On the Stock Market*, Solid State Technology, 2020, pp. 4153-4158.
- Establishing viable capital markets*. Report submitted by a Working Group established by the Committee on the Global Financial System. Available at: <https://www.bis.org/publ/cgfs62.pdf>.
- Index Chart Barchart (2018), Available at: <https://www.barchart.com/> (Accessed 28 March, 2018).
- Cohen G., *The Bible of Options Strategies*, Pearson Education, New Jersey 2005. Available at: [https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/The\\_Bible\\_of\\_Options\\_Strategies.html?id=S1gXAgAAQBAJ&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.com.ua/books/about/The_Bible_of_Options_Strategies.html?id=S1gXAgAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y)
- Hull J. C., *Options, futures and other derivatives*, University of Toronto, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 5 ed, New Jersey 2016, p. 780.

- Abuselidze G., Mohylevska O., Merezhk N., Reznik N., Slobodianyuk A., *Risks of Traders on the World Stock Market on the Example of Ukraine*. In SHS Web of Conferences (Vol. 67, 2019, p. 06001). EDP Sciences.
- Marshall J., *Dictionary of Financial Engineering*, John Wiley Sons. Inc., 2016, p. 289.
- Mc Donald R., *Derivatives Markets*, Addison Wesley 2016, p. 881.
- Invest in Market Watch*. Chart of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index. Available at: <https://www.marketwatch.com/investing/index/spx/charts>
- Copeland T., Koller T., Murrin J. *Valuation: Measuring and Managing the Value of Companies*. Third Edition. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2001, p. 161.
- Shkarlet S.M., Tkachuk V.A., Reznik N.P., Naumko Y.S., Prokopenko V.Y. *Methodology of managerial innovations in governmental management*. International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 2020, 29 (8 Special Issue), pp. 2538-2543.

## WYKORZYSTANIE I ZNACZENIE OPERACJI SPEKULACYJNYCH NA RYNKU KAPITAŁOWYM

### *Streszczenie*

Artykuł poświęcony jest uzasadnieniu znaczenia operacji spekulacyjnych i ma na celu zbadanie ich stanu i rozwoju. Udowodniono, że istnienie i stabilność rynku papierów wartościowych odgrywa istotną rolę w rozwoju rynku finansowego, który z kolei staje się kluczowym elementem mechanizmu gospodarki. Autorzy podkreślają, że płynny rynek nadal funkcjonuje nawet przy dużej liczbie podmiotów gospodarczych, a wahania cen papierów wartościowych nieznacznie się zmieniają. Jednak pojawienie się spekulantów zwiększa liczbę uczestników transakcji giełdowych, sprzyjając tym samym konkurencji i ostatecznie skuteczniejszemu wykrywaniu realnej wartości podmiotu gospodarczego. Udowodniono, że handel akcjami jest bardzo atrakcyjny dla tych, którzy są zainteresowani połączeniem emocji i możliwości szybkiego, dużego zysku, i jest niezwykle okazją do osiągnięcia zysku, ponieważ sam proces handlu wydaje się technicznie prosty. Ustalono, że spekulacje na giełdzie można prowadzić zarówno przy użyciu gotówki, jak i transakcji terminowych. Jednak operowanie transakcjami gotówkowymi ma mniej kombinacji i generalnie jest mniej opłacalne, dlatego główną areną spekulantów staje się rynek przyszłych transakcji. Udowodniono, że spekulacyjne zyski są możliwe zarówno podczas „hossy”, jak i shortów, stając się tym samym ważnym narzędziem do dodatkowego przyciągania inwestycji. Podsumowując, spekulacje odgrywają kluczową rolę w osiągnięciu równowagi między uczestnikami rynku kapitałowego.

### *Summary*

The article is devoted to substantiation of significance of speculative operations and follows the goal to study their condition and development. It is substantiated that existence and stability of the securities market plays a significant role in development of financial market, which in turn becomes a key element in the mechanism of economy. The authors emphasize that the liquid market continues to function even with a large number of economic agents while price fluctuation of securities have a little change. Yet, arrival

of speculators increases the number of participants in stock exchange transactions, thus promoting competition and, ultimately, more efficient detection of real value of economic subject. It has been proven that stock trading is very attractive for those who are interested in a combination of excitement and the possibility of a large quick profit, and is an extraordinary opportunity for profit as process of trading itself appears to be technically simple. It has been established that speculation can be carried out on the stock exchange both using cash and in futures transactions. However, operating with cash transactions has fewer combinations and in general less profitable, thus the main arena of speculators becomes the market of future transactions. It has been proven that speculative profits are possible during both “bullish games” and in shorting’s, thus becoming an important tool for additional attraction of investments. In summary, speculations have a crucial role in achieving a balance between capital market participants.