

Corporate Finance

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DERIVATIVES: ARBITRAGE, HEDGING AND SPECULATION

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Uses of Derivatives

- Hedging
- Speculation
- Arbitrage

Some of the largest trading losses in derivatives have occurred because individuals who had a mandate to be hedgers or arbitrageurs switched to being speculators

Hedging Using Futures

- Suppose it is July and a US company will have to pay £1 million in September for goods it has purchased from an British supplier
- Current FX rate: 1.6920
- September <u>futures price</u> for contracts on the British pound: 1.6850
- Each contract is for the delivery 62,500 GBP
- The company could hedge its FX risk by taking a long position in 1 million GBP worth of September futures contracts
- A total of 16 contacts have to be purchased
- Ignoring commissions and transactions cost, effectively the price to be paid has been fixed to \$1,685,000

Hedging Using Futures (continued)

- Possible outcomes in September:
 - FX rate 1.7100
 - The 1 million GBP it has to pay it will cost \$1,685,000 instead of \$1,710,000
 - FX rate 1.6600
 - The 1 million GBP it has to pay it will cost \$1,685,000 instead of \$1,660,000!
- The incentive here is not to speculate but to lock the FX rate!

Hedging with Options

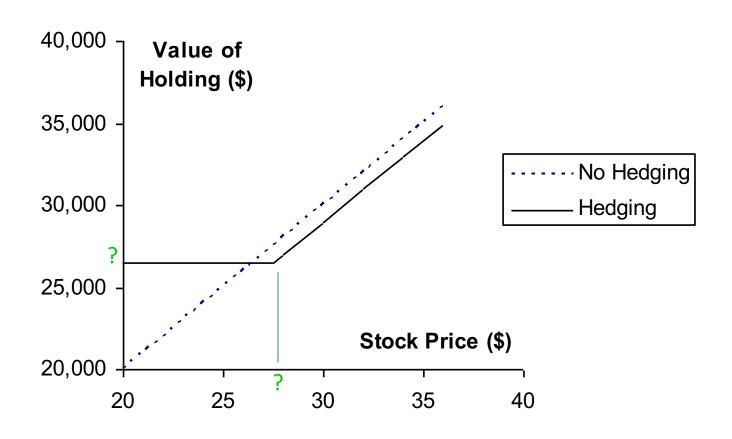
- An investor owns 1,000 Microsoft shares currently worth \$28 per share. A two-month put with a strike price of \$27.50 costs \$1.
- Each option contact is for 100 stocks
- The quoted option price is per share
- The investor decides to hedge by buying 10 contracts (protective put)
- **Total cost** of the strategy: 10 contracts x 100 stocks x \$1 = \$1,000

Hedging with Options (continued)

- When will the investor exercise the option?
 - If the market price of Microsoft falls bellow \$28
 - If it falls bellow \$27.5
 - If it falls bellow \$26.5
 - If it falls bellow \$20
 - If it rises above \$28
- What happens if the option expires worthless?

Hedging with Options (continued)

Value of Microsoft Shares with and without Hedging



Speculation Using Futures

- Consider a US speculator who in February thinks that GBP will strengthen relative the USD over the next two months
- The speculator is prepared to back his/her hunch to the tune of 250,000 GBP

• Alternative strategies:

- 1. purchase 250,000 GBP, in the hope that it can be sold later at a profit the sterling once purchased would be kept in an interest bearing account
- 2. take a long position on April futures contracts on sterling

Current FX rate: 1.6470

April futures price: 1.6410

Cost of alternative strategies:

1. purchase 250,000 GBP

250,000 x 1.6470 = \$411.750

2. long position on April futures

250,000 x 1.6410 = \$410,250

Possible outcomes:

- FX rate is 1.7000 in two months
 - Strategy: purchase 250,000 GBP

Strategy: long position on April futures

- FX rate is **1.6000** in two months
 - Strategy: purchase 250,000 GBP

Loss:
$$(1.6470 - 1.6000) \times 250.000 = $11,750$$

Strategy: long position on April futures

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Loss: (1.6410 - 1.6000) \times 250.000 = $10,250
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- The alternatives appear to give rise to slightly different profits/losses
- However, these calculations do not reflect the interest that is earned or paid
- When the interest earned in sterling or paid in dollars is taken into account, the profit/loss from the two alternatives is the same!
- What is then the difference between the two alternatives?

Purchase 250,000 GBP

requires an up-front investment of \$411.750

Long position on April futures

- requires only a percentage of the nominal value of \$410,250 to be deposited as a margin
- for a 6% margin requirement that is \$25,000
- if the speculator deposits \$410,250 as a margin the notional value of the futures position will be more than \$6.7 million! (more than 16 times the initial)
- The speculators profit if the FX rate rises to 1.7000, will not be \$14,750 but more than \$242,000!
- What about his losses???

Speculation Using Options

- Suppose it September
- A speculator with \$7,800 to invest feels that IBM's stock price will increase over the next 2 months
- The current stock price is \$78 and the price of a 2-month call option with a strike of 80 is \$3
- What are the alternative strategies?

Speculation Using Options (continued)

- Alternative strategies:
 - Straight purchase of 100 IBM shares

Cost : $100 \times $78 = $7,800$

Buy the option to buy IBM in December

With \$7,800 the speculator can purchase:

\$7,800 / 3 = 2,600 options

= 26 contracts (2,600 / 100)

Cost: \$7,800

Speculation Using Options (continued)

Possible outcomes:

- IBM's price rises to \$90 by December
 - Strategy: Straight purchase of 100 IBM shares

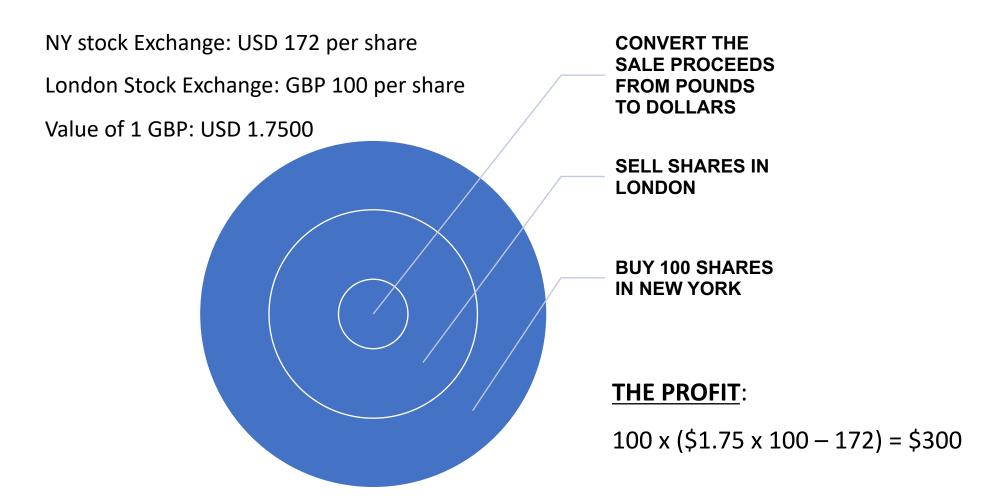
Strategy: Buy IBM December call options

- IBM's price falls to \$70 by December
 - Strategy: Straight purchase of 100 IBM shares

Strategy: <u>Buy IBM December call options</u>

Loss: up to \$7,800

The Notion of Arbitrage: Example



Hedge Funds

- Hedge funds are not subject to the same rules as mutual funds and cannot offer their securities publicly.
- Mutual funds must
 - disclose investment policies,
 - makes shares redeemable at any time,
 - limit use of leverage
 - take no short positions.
- Hedge funds are not subject to these constraints.
- Hedge funds use complex trading strategies are big users of derivatives for hedging, speculation and arbitrage