



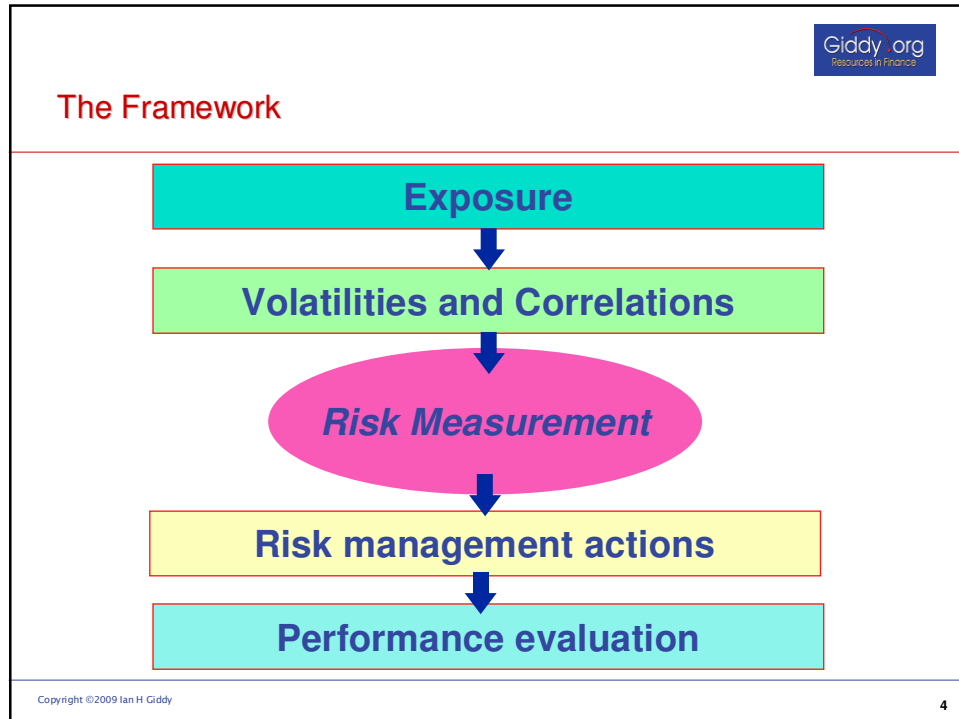
Hedging and Risk Control

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Hedging and Risk Control

- ❑ How to manage risk associated with hedging transactions
- ❑ Mark to market? When and when not?
- ❑ Distinguish hedging from speculation
- ❑ Identify goal of hedging
- ❑ How to measure hedging performance
- ❑ Compare active hedging with forward prices
- ❑ Management reporting: hedging and risk control

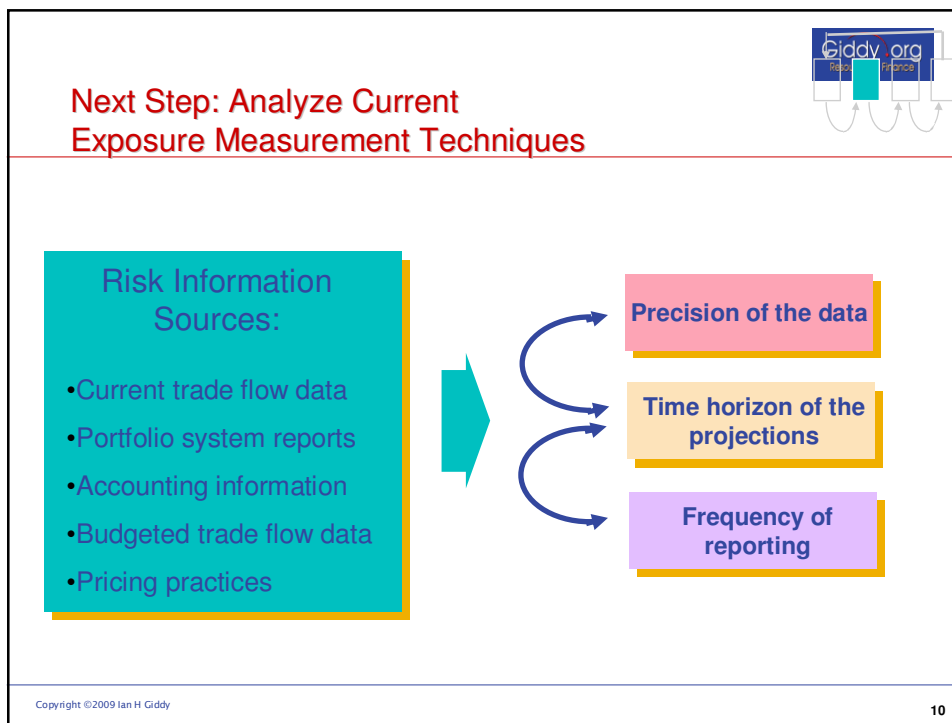
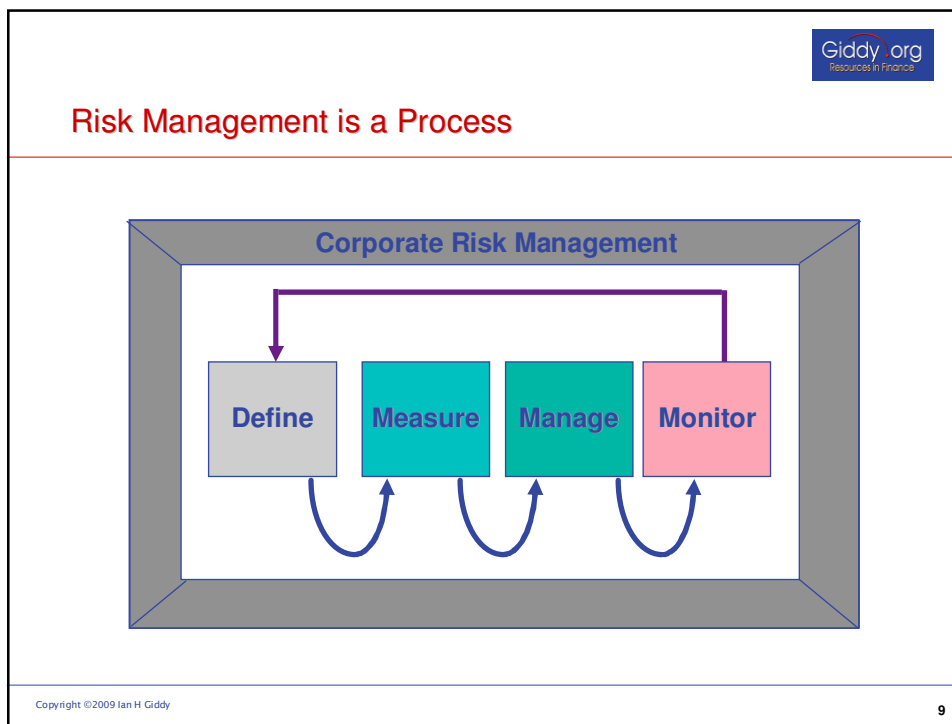




Measuring Market Exposure

- ❑ Defining corporate exposure:
“How will my company’s value be affected by market price fluctuations?”
- ❑ Types of exposure
 - ❑ Transactions
 - ❑ Balance sheet/portfolio
 - ❑ Economic
- ❑ Every bank and company needs a **risk management framework**.

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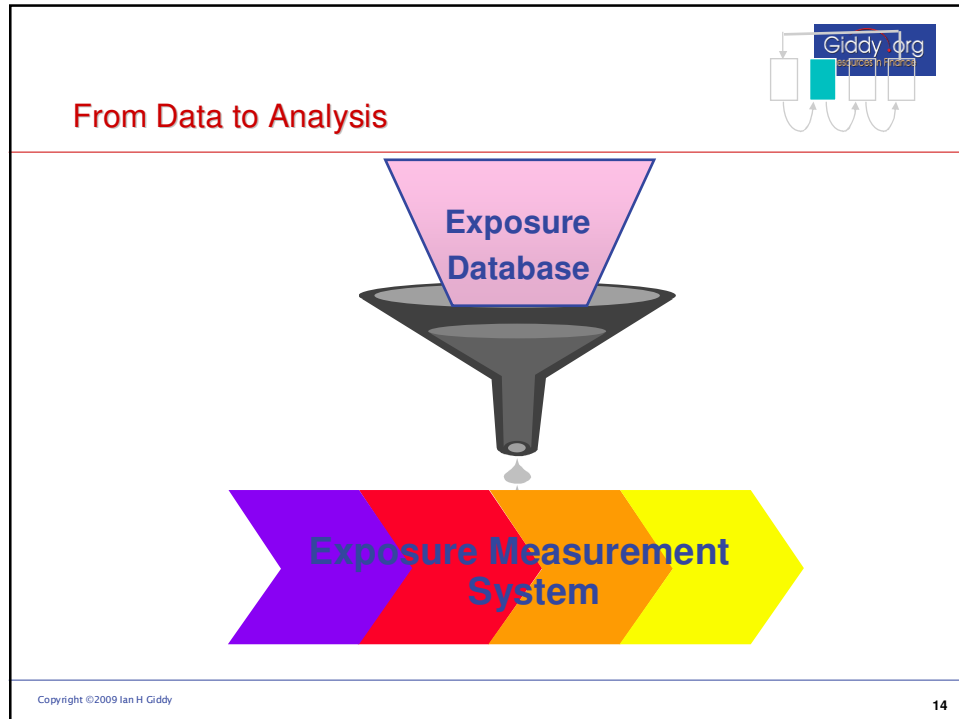




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A Management-Friendly Report

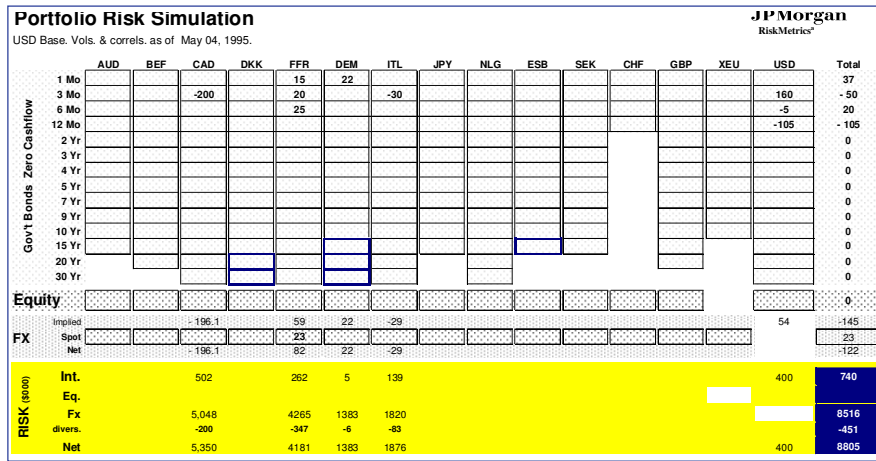
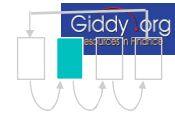
1. An example is FourFifteen™, named after J.P. Morgan's market risk report produced at 4:15 p.m. each day.
2. The "4:15 Report," a single sheet of paper, summarizes the Daily Earnings at Risk for J.P. Morgan worldwide.

The image shows a clipboard with a report titled "4:15 Report". The report is a single sheet of paper with a grid of data, likely representing market risk or earnings at risk. The grid has multiple columns and rows, with some cells highlighted in yellow. The report is held by a brown clipboard with a silver clip at the top.

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Exposure Report: Example

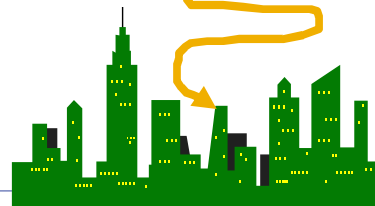


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Why Measure Performance of Treasury?

- ❑ Performance evaluation: “the science of attribution”
- ❑ Example: Why did this taxi take so long?
 - ❑ The traffic; the driver; my bad instructions?
- ❑ How much should I tip this taxi driver?
- ❑ Would I use this taxi company again?



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Why Measure Performance of Treasury?

- ❑ Like banks, treasurers face market risks, and must manage them
- ❑ Unlike banks, exposures cannot be known with precision - so there's no such thing as "fully hedged"
- ❑ Hedging is a dynamic process
- ❑ Making money is not enough - must be evaluated relative to cost and risk and capital allocated.

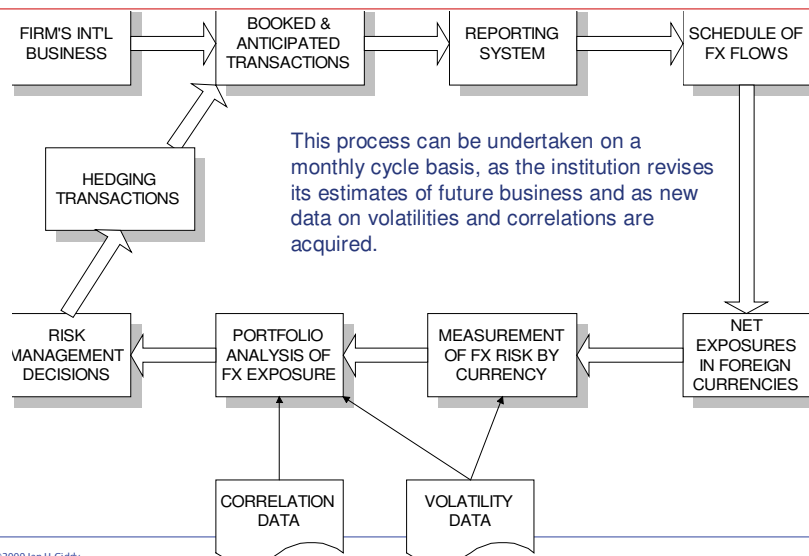
Monitor Performance

- ❑ Proper evaluation assures continuous improvement in the overall risk management program
- ❑ Essential elements of performance monitoring:
 - ❑ measure against predetermined targets/benchmarks
 - ❑ ensure compliance with corporate policy
 - ❑ trigger revisions to program where necessary

What Do We Want to Measure?

- ❑ Return performance (did we outperform some benchmark measure – the forward rate?)
- ❑ Risk reduction
 - ❑ Hedged positions?
 - ❑ Reduced earnings volatility (historical)?
 - ❑ Reduced Value at Risk (anticipated)?
- ❑ Reporting, disclosure and problem identification (have we improved our risk measurement system?)

The Risk Management Cycle



How Effective is My Company's Risk Management?

Warning Signs:

- ❑ Don't measure risk
- ❑ No linkage of risk to value
- ❑ No effort to anticipate
- ❑ Lack of business risk policy
- ❑ Fragmented effort
- ❑ Narrow focus
- ❑ Poor risk communications
- ❑ **Lack of an integrated risk assessment framework**

A Hedging Framework

- ❑ Distinguish hedging from speculation
- ❑ Identify *goals* of hedging
- ❑ Limit *methods* of hedging
- ❑ Limit currency and interest rate *risks*: use hedging and risk control
- ❑ Measure hedging performance:
 - ❑ Compare active hedging with “passive” hedging (forward rates)
- ❑ *Conclusion: separate risk management from risk measurement.*

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