

Hedging Financial Risks of the Automotive Industry

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Abstract: The change in the value of currencies and securities, the cost of raw materials and metal, makes it relevant to the issue of hedging of financial risks at the enterprises of automotive industry. The article presents an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of financial instruments such as futures, options, and presents the methodology to hedge the risks of rising prices for raw materials and currency to the automotive industry depending on the net position.

Key words: Automotive industry, hedging, risk, futures, option, foreign exchange risks, steel, a model

INTRODUCTION

In world practice, the use of various financial instruments hedging has long been an integral part of the economic activity of the largest companies.

Initially, risk management applied at the unit level corporations and the main task was to reduce the costs incurred by currency fluctuations (Kurilov *et al.*, 2014; Matis *et al.*, 2009). Today, the corporation is carried out both short and long-term currency risk management across the organization, using financial and non-financial hedging strategies. In this case, the main task is considered, on the one hand, the reduction of risks from adverse changes in exchange rates and on the other-to benefit from favorable changes.

Under the derivatives are understood financial contracts with standard terms and conditions agreed by the parties or the value of which is a derivative with respect to the underlying asset.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Theory: Futures and options are the most common hedging instruments (Ajupov *et al.*, 2015a, b). The advantages of using futures are:

- The availability of an organized market - access to the stock market is real for a small company or a private investor while OTC transactions are with professional financial market participants and the effectiveness of these transactions depends on the size and reputation of the organization

- To conduct hedging without taking significant credit risk-the main credit risk is the risk in the hedge of the exchange which is usually significantly lower than the counterparty credit risk in the OTC market; credit risk is reduced through effective mechanisms for offsetting requirements are usually proposed by the exchange
- Ease of adjusting the hedging position or closing it;
- Availability of statistics on prices and trading volumes on the available tools that allows you to choose the optimal hedging strategy

The disadvantages of this type of hedging are:

- Inability to use fixed-term contracts of any size and the period of performance-standard contracts involve fixed lot size and duration, a lot of them is limited, because of this basis risk hedging is obviously impossible to make less than a certain value
- The need for commission expenses in transactions
- The need to divert resources and the adoption of liquidity risk in the implementation of hedging-the sale and purchase of standard contracts require any deposit margin and its subsequent increase in the event of adverse price changes-for volatile instruments and long hedging volume of collateral (margin) may be significant

The main feature of futures trading-fictitious transactions in which the sale takes place but exchange of goods is almost completely absent (real asset supply end only 2% of the total number of transactions).

Terms of futures trading suggest the following: if the futures contract was originally sold (sell position is opened), then later it will be necessary to buy an identical futures contract (for the same asset in the same amount), i.e., closed position (Zhang, 2009; Kong *et al.*, 2008). If was originally bought a futures contract (open Buy position), then to close the position it needs to sell. Uncovered by the due date of the transaction party positions will need to be put (take) the asset in its entirety.

Option is a contract in which the seller, for a fee, called a premium, gives the buyer the right to buy or sell an asset, the underlying, within a certain time at a predetermined price. As an asset may be: futures, options, currency, securities, stock indexes, interest rates.

Costs for the purchase of the option are paid a premium (Berk and Lonscarski, 2011). Additional collateral in the form of margin is required.

Distinguish option to buy (call) and an option to sell (put). In the first case, the buyer of an option acquires the right, but not the obligation to buy an asset exchange. In the second case, the buyer has the right but not the obligation to sell the asset.

In case of unfavorable price changes, the option buyer waives its right to buy (sell) an asset, the underlying (Marion and Meyer, 2011; Lin *et al.*, 2009). Thus, the maximum loss to the buyer of the option-the amount of the premium paid and the profit potential is unlimited.

Compared with futures options are less costly and risky. Futures are desirable to use when there is confidence in the predictions of the future developments in the market (Ajupov *et al.*, 2015a; Jurse *et al.*, 2011). However, the conditions of this contract require that the transaction is executed and erroneous predictions may be lost. Therefore, to limit the risk of a certain amount of hedging, it is better to use options.

The main drawback of a simple option "call" which makes it difficult to use for the purpose of hedging-the high cost to the buyer (Pavlidis *et al.*, 2011). So, simple monthly option "call" dollar/euro at the money ("in the money" that is redeemable at a profit) in the average cost of 1-2% of the hedged amount. Longer options are even more expensive.

Despite the costs associated with hedging and the numerous difficulties that the company may face in developing and implementing a hedging strategy, its role in ensuring sustainable development is large enough:

- A significant reduction in the price risk associated with the purchase of raw materials and delivery of finished products

- Hedging frees up resources of the company and helps management personnel to focus on core aspects of the business while minimizing risks, as well as increasing capital, reducing the cost of the use of funds and stabilizing incomes
- The hedge does not meet with the usual business transactions and ensures continuous protection without the need to change the policy reserves or make long-term forward contracts
- In many cases, hedge facilitates attraction of credit resources: banks take into account hedged deposits at a higher rate; the same applies to contracts for the supply of finished products

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the course of its business in the automotive industry there are two main types of risks. The first type of risk associated with the possibility of increased cost of raw materials and components used in the production of motor vehicles with the automotive industry, the company cannot raise the price of the final product due to high competition.

Valuation of the risk of increased prices of raw materials can be expressed as Eq. 1:

$$P = V \times a \quad (1)$$

Where:

P = Valuation of risk

V = Conditionally: the valuation of the cost of the enterprise associated with the use of a particular type of raw material including the component parts (e.g., steel) in the production of motor vehicles

a = Possible increase in raw material costs, expressed as a decimal fraction which can be determined on the basis of data on the average increase in the value of raw materials for the previous periods

Making the decision to hedge the risk of possible when the valuation of risk above the cost of hedging (Eq. 2):

$$P > C \quad (2)$$

Where:

P = Valuation of risk

C = The cost of hedging, defined as the value of the use of financial instruments

The largest share in the automotive sector is steel from 70-80% by weight of the domestic car. At the same time steel prices are highly volatile which may lead to lower profits in the automotive industry.

Table 1: Methods of currency hedging by the automotive industry, depending on the net position

Method of hedging	Currency risks on import operations (N<0)	Currency risks on export operations (N>0)	Drawbacks hedging
Forward/futureshedge in the amount of the receivable	Buy currency forward or futures contract in foreign currency in the amount payable	Sell currency forward or futures contract in foreign currency	Significant losses if the selected item is incorrect
Hedge using money market instruments	Take out a loan in rubles and convert to currency payables. Invest the funds in a bank deposit to the closing of the transaction	Take out a loan in foreign currency receivables and convert into rubles. Invest the funds in a bank deposit Pay the loan receivable accounts	Significant transaction costs for the operation
Currency option	Buy currency call option in the currency and the amount commensurate payables	Buy foreign currency put option (put option) in the currency and the amount commensurate receivables	Loss of premium in case of incorrectly selected item
Optional portfolio	The simultaneous purchase and sale of a set of call and put options	The simultaneous purchase and sale of a set of call and put options	Significant losses if the option portfolio is generated is not correct

Therefore, for the majority of the automotive industry is a relevant hedging increase in steel prices. Available instruments hedge the rising cost of steel are futures and options on futures contracts that are traded on the London Metal Exchange. In terms of limiting the risk of potential losses on hedging operations are the most preferred option contracts, the risk of loss for which the premium is limited.

The second type of risk associated with the prisoners now the automotive industry export-import contracts and loan agreements, material terms of which are denominated in foreign currencies.

To determine the value of risk assessment is necessary to determine the net position of the company for each foreign currency on the following proposed Eq. 3:

$$N_{cur} = \sum PV(EX_{t(cur)}) - \sum PV(IMT_{t(cur)}) \quad (3)$$

Where:

- N_{cur} = Net position of the enterprise in a particular foreign currency CUR
- $EX_{t(cur)}$ = The amount of the export contract with expiry date t , expressed in the currency of CUR
- $IMT_{t(cur)}$ = The amount of the export contract with the date t , expressed in the currency of CUR
- $PV(EX_{t(cur)}) = EX / (1 + r/12)^{12 \times n}$
- $PV(IMT_{t(cur)}) = IMP / (1 + r/12)^{12 \times n}$
- r = The discount rate, it is proposed to take r as equal to the LIBOR rate for a particular foreign currency
- n = Number of years before the date of expiry of the contract, expressed as an integer or a decimal fraction

If the Net position (N) is equal to 0, the risk positions in a particular Currency CUR the enterprise are not currently available.

When the Net position (N) is greater than 0, the company bears the risk of appreciation (increase) the value of the national currency and the risk of reducing the value of the currency of the contract.

If the Net position (N) is less than 0, the company bears the risk of reduction in price (reduction) of the national currency and the risk of rising value of the currency of the contract.

Valuation risk, if the net position is different from 0, it is proposed to carry out on the basis of the estimated data on changes in the value of foreign currency by a formula similar to the valuation of the exposure to changes in commodity prices (Eq. 4):

$$P = N_{cur} \times a \quad (4)$$

Where:

- P = Valuation of risk
- N_{cur} = Position enterprise-specific foreign currency CUR
- a = Possible adverse change in the value of foreign currency, expressed as a decimal fraction

Additional condition that the decision to hedge currency risks, in addition to having the Net position (N) for any foreign currency other than 0 should be a fulfillment of the condition (Eq. 2), i.e., valuation of the currency risk should be higher than the costs of hedging. Possible methods of hedging currency risks the automotive industry are presented in Table 1.

Thus, the most effective method of hedging for the automotive industry in terms of the risk of possible losses and transaction costs for operations is the buying and selling of foreign currency call and put options on foreign currencies or futures contracts on the currency.

Purchase and sale of options can be carried out through the organization, provide brokerage services on an international exchange LSE or derivatives section of RTS - FORTS and MICEX. The choice of a particular site will depend on the currency, the net position in which it will be necessary to hedge and the size of the commission for the transaction.

Table 2: Selection of strategies hedge changes in raw material prices (steel) and the currency, depending on the dynamics of the foreign exchange and commodity markets for the automotive industry

Forecast changes in asset prices	Hedging commodity risk (risk of price increases on steel)	Currency risks
Forecast growth in asset prices (bull trend)	Buying call options on the raw material (steel) or number of options on futures contracts for raw materials (steel)	Buying call options on currency at which the net position $N_{cu} < 0$
Forecast declines in asset prices (bearish)	Wait and see attitude	Buying put options on currencies to which the net position $N_{cu} > 0$
Forecast the volatility of the asset at the level of achieved values (sideways)	Wait and see attitude	Wait and see attitude

When hedge commodity and currency risks is relevant to determine the optimal moment of inception of the hedge-the entry into the market, i.e., position opening or the date of purchase of option contracts. Implementation of hedging unfavorable points-the points of fracture of the market may lead to a loss of premium paid for the option and not the objective of the hedge.

To solve this problem, it must be assumed that any financial and commodity markets may be three possible types of price movement-rising prices (bullish trend), the price decline (bearish trend) and price fluctuations in the level of achieved values (sideways).

Based on the above to determine the current market situation and future forecast price movements are encouraged to use the following procedure.

On the basis of historical data on the movement of prices is necessary to build a line of Thomas Demark five highest and lowest values of asset prices over a period of 21 days which corresponds to the market cycle in 4 working weeks: Calculation of the indicator - The time of price changes (Rate of Change - ROC):

$$ROC = P_{now} / P_t \times 100 - 100 \quad (5)$$

Where:

P_{now} = Current price

P_t = The price of an asset t days ago (proposed to use $t = 21$ days which corresponds to the length of the four-market cycle)

Forecast growth of asset prices will be formed, if the angles of the lines of Thomas Demark respect to the axis of the time period will be in the range $[0, 90]$ and the indicator value ROC will be in the range $[10, +8]$.

The forecast reduction in the price of the asset will be formed if the angles of the lines of Thomas Demark respect to the axis of the time period will be in the range $[90, 180]$ and the indicator value ROC will be in the range $[-8, -10]$.

Forecast the volatility of asset values at the level achieved will be formed if the angles of the lines of Thomas Demark respect to the axis of the time period will correspond to 0° and the value of the index ROC is in the range $[-10, 10]$.

Depending on the forecast changes in asset prices suggest the following sequence of actions to implement the hedge increased cost of raw materials (steel) and currency risks.

Model for the formation of option portfolios for the automotive industry which is presented below while minimizing the costs and financial risks as well as to implement speculative and investment strategies in the automotive industry in the stock market (Table 2).

Model formed to create options for the purchase of products in the commodity market of steel but can be the basis for the purchase of foreign currency and other types of metal.

Consider the situation where the automotive industry has access to the stock options market of the London Metal Exchange, where deals are futures and options with different expiration dates.

On the stock market London Metal Exchange traded stock options: call options on futures on steel S_c with 2 different strike prices (prices expiry options) and put options S_p also with 2 (3 and 15 months) with different strike prices.

We presume that in any market there are three possible options for forecasting price movements relative to the total-an increase, decrease and sideways.

Automotive industry to strive to get maximum results in the event that the price of the underlying asset at some point in the future will take a certain predicted value or one of the predicted values but set loss limits adverse price movement.

Futures have as underlying asset prices for steel and options-futures steel.

We denote the possible values of the futures price set of $P_E [0, +8]$. An investor can expect different behavior of prices of the underlying asset from the current P_{now} . Forecasts investor can be written as follows:

- Normal growth forecast or fall in the price of the underlying asset to a certain value in a target point $P_E = P_{Expected}$ which is the point of intersection of two moving averages: short and long. Depending on whether the $P_E > P_{now}$ or $P_E < P_{now}$ this price forecast will be talking about the expected growth potential or falling asset prices

- Bimodal forecast price changes of the underlying asset to the first or second P_{E1} , P_{E2} target prices where $P_{E1} < P_{E2}$ and ROC is in the range $[-10, 10]$ and the line of Thomas De Mark parallel

Depending on the position of target prices P_{E1} and P_{E2} relatively P_{now} this forecast can talk about the strong/moderate increase price volatility of the underlying asset or the expected upside/downside to the two possible target prices of the underlying asset.

CONCLUSION

Thus, instruments to build complex option products under a given set of traded contracts, to minimize costs and risks, achieving the purpose of the enterprise, developing investment and speculative strategies. The proposed methods of hedging currency risks by the automotive industry as a function of net positions and the choice of strategies hedge the exposure to changes in commodity prices and currency, depending on the dynamics of the currency and commodity markets can be used by both Russian and foreign automotive industry.

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