

# Powerverven: When It Is Imperative to Change

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International  
Corporation  
London,

operations  
is mainly  
Australia and

# Foreign exchange Risk

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- What does Rio Tinto regarding foreign exchange risk?



**Rio Tinto**

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- British-Australian multinational metals and mining corporation with headquarters in London, United Kingdom.
- The company has operations on six continents but is mainly concentrated in Australia and Canada

## Risk management at Rio Tinto

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- Groups earnings, shareholders equity and cash flows influenced by a wide variety of currencies due to geographical dispersion.
- US dollar is main currency
- Generally invest and borrow on floating interest rates. As main currencies rise and fall with commodity prices, offering a natural hedge.

At 31 December 2013

Gains/(losses) associated with 10% strengthening of the US dollar

Currency Exposure	Closing exchange rate US cents	Effect on net earnings US\$m	Of which amount impacting underlying earnings US\$m	Impact directly on equity US\$m
Australian dollar	89	(1,442)	21	20
Canadian dollar	94	(3,077)	30	–
South African rand	12	(4)	1	2
Euro	138	372	(22)	6
New Zealand dollar	82	51	–	–

At 31 December 2012 restated

Gains/(losses) associated with 10% strengthening of the US dollar

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# Foreign Risk Management Plan

## Three Main types of risk

- Transaction exposure
- Economic/operating exposure
- Translation exposure

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## Transaction exposure

- The risk that currency exchange rates will change between the start of a deal and the end.
- Reducing transaction exposure
  - Forward contracts
  - Futures contracts
  - Money market hedge
  - Options
- Locking in vs. not locking in

## Translation exposure

- Financial statement produced by foreign subsidiaries
- For Rio Tinto
  - Many overseas assets
  - When currency depreciates against home currency, asset prices and cashflow drops.
- Theoretically:
  - Hold all assets in home currency
- Balance sheet hedging of net assets.

## Economic/ Operating Exposure

- The result of unexpected currency fluctuations affecting a company's market value and future cash flows.
- If a currency depreciates it can purchase less decreasing supply and therefore commodity prices.
- Difficult to reduce risk as by nature it is an unexpected change.
  - Exchange rate swaps
  - Market
  - Pricing

## Positives and negatives of Rio Tinto's risk management process

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### Positives:

- As Rio Tinto does not actively currency hedge it keeps administrative costs low, and enables them to benefit from upwards swings in the market.
- As they have a fluid approach to risk management it allows them to be more interactive and take things on a case-by-case approach. This is beneficial as it gives their Risk management team lots of experience in different incidents.
- Currency risk management does not increase cash flow, in reality consumes cash flow. Thus by not regularly engaging in the practice Rio Tinto can save that cost.
- It is not theoretically possible to outguess the market. And when the market returns to equilibrium the expected net present value of hedging is zero.

### Negatives:

- By not hedging and making cash flows known, it makes it more difficult to predict future cash flows. This may affect future investment opportunities
- By not reducing the risk associated with cash flows, management increases the chance that cash inflows will not be sufficient to keep the company out of financial distress.



risk  
1?

## Risk management techniques

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- Does not believe in active currency hedging
- Reviews exposure on a regular basis
- Utilizes currency protection where it deems appropriate
  - Aquisitions
  - Disposal
  - Tax
  - Dividends
- Example of money market hedge

### Money market hedge example

How much should the US firm invest?  
Assume the following: the firm needs to pay 10 million in 90 days. The firm needs to invest in a 90-day T-bill. The T-bill rate is 4%.

The firm is in the US and the T-bill rate is 4%. The firm needs to invest in a 90-day T-bill. The T-bill rate is 4%.

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