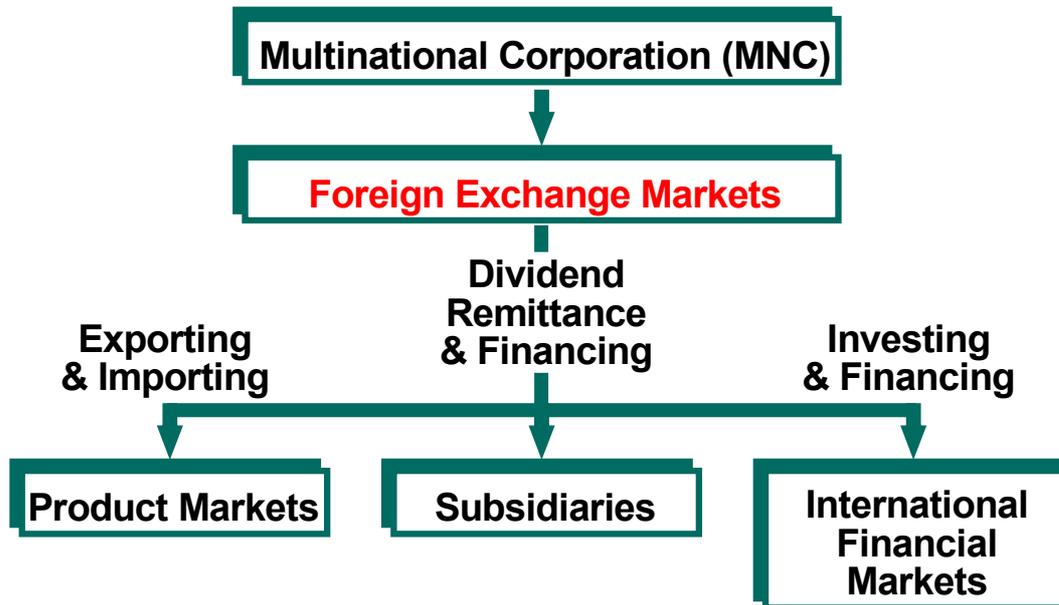


# International Financial Environment



## Currency Call Options

- A **currency call option** grants the holder the right to buy a specific currency at a specific price (called the **exercise** or **strike** price) within a specific period of time.
- A **call** option is
  - **in the money** if spot rate > strike price,
  - **at the money** if spot rate = strike price,
  - **out of the money** if spot rate < strike price.

# Currency Put Options

- A **currency put option** grants the option holder the right to sell a specific currency at a specific price (the **strike price**) within a specific period of time.
- A put option is
  - **in the money** if spot rate < strike price,
  - **at the money** if spot rate = strike price,
  - **out of the money** if spot rate > strike price.
- **Speculative outcomes in options contracts can be profitable**

## 1. Steps in applying NPV analysis

- I. Estimate and identify the size and value of all relevant cash flow
- II. Determine the appropriate discount rate (e.g required rate, cost of capital)
- III. Find the net present value by discounting the cash flows
- IV. Compare the NPV of completing project at the same point in time and make a decision. If  $NPV > 0$  accept the project or if the project with highest positive value NPV if the project are mutually exclusive

## 2. Steps in capital budgeting

- I. Identify and estimate the initial capital investment requirement (or identify initial capital to be put at risk)
- II. Estimate the cash flow to be derived from the project over time and the estimate of the terminal and salvage value
- III. Identify the appropriate discount rate for determine the present value of the expected cash flows

Apply tradition capital budgeting decision criteria such as net present value or internal rate of return to determine the acceptability or the priority ranking of the potential project