# PCTA

# Bloomberg

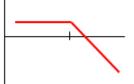
## **FX MARKET OPTIONS**

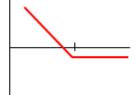
- » Why Options? Cannot beat the forward
- » Insurance Policy
- » Risk Reward
- » Leverage
- Sell for Profit
- » Unknown Hedge M&A

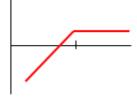


+Forward = +Call - Put







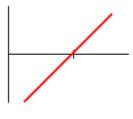


Long Call

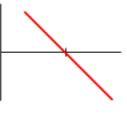
**Short Call** 

Long Put

Short Put



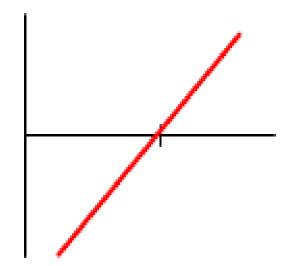
Long FX



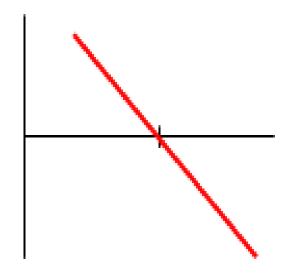
Short FX



## **PAY-OFF FX POSITION**

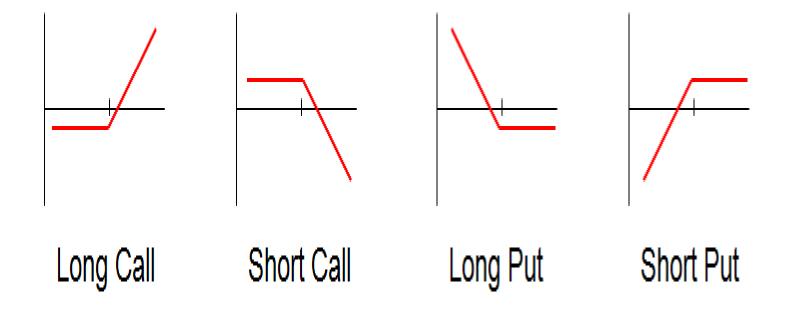


Long FX

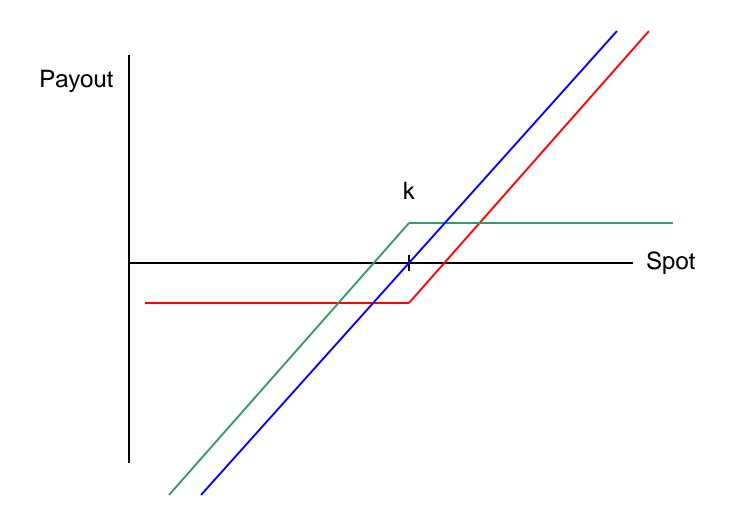


Short FX

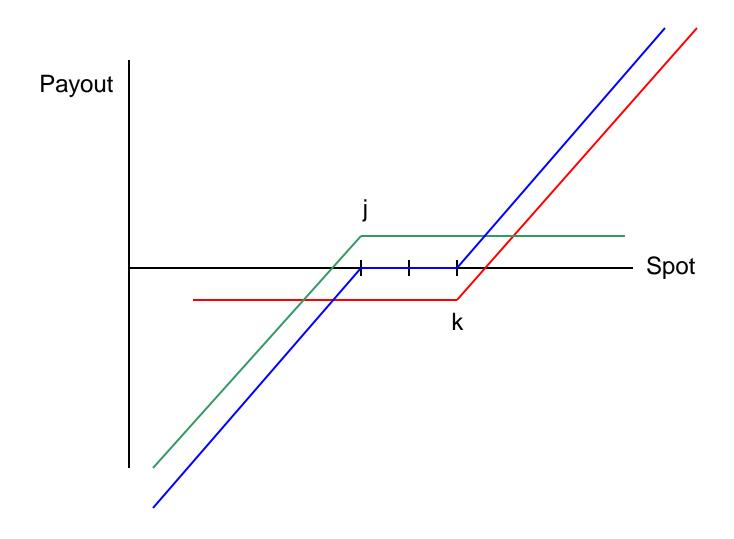
## **FX MARKET OPTIONS**



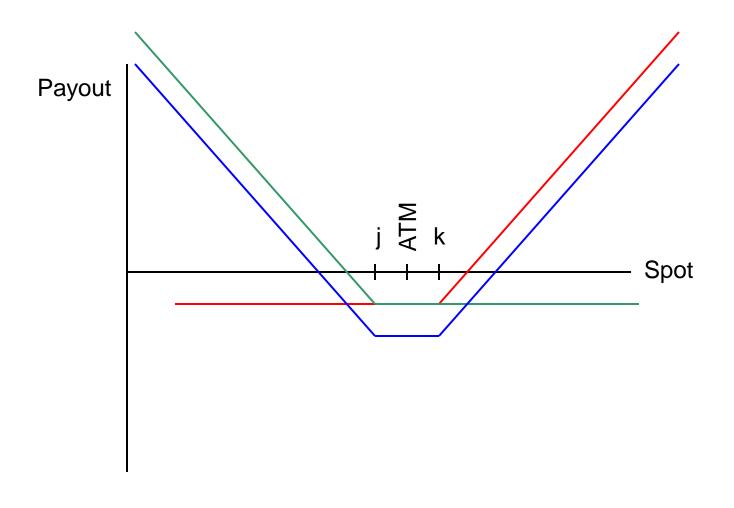
## +Fwd = Call - Put



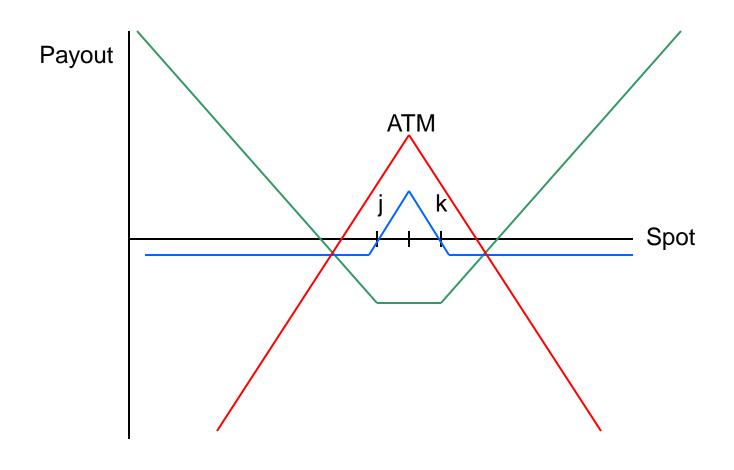
## $C_k - P_j = Risk Reversal$



## $C_k + P_j = Strangle$



## Strangle – Straddle = Butterfly



## **VOL SURFACE CONTRIBUTED SURFACE**

#### **OVDV**

Entering the ATMF, RR and BF we build out the surface. Each entry is observable via ALLQ. Note the settings.



## **FX MARKET PRICING**

- > We use the Garman-Kohlagen extension of Black-Scholes that includes two interest rates, the inputs into the model are;
- CALL [Strike; Spot; Interest rates; TIME, VOLATILTY]
- > Given that Spot (Forward) and Strike are contract specifications we can then focus on the remaining input TIME and VOL.
- > These are the two important relationships

Price to Time,

Price to Vol.

> So price of Calls and Puts is related to t and  $\sigma$ .



### **BLOOMBERG FX COMMUNICATION**

#### **NEWS/INFORMATION**

- » Defined filters (G7 Flash, Read), news related functions
- » Analytics
- » Economics

#### **RISK**

- » Book keeping information sharing, life cycle
- » Scenario risk, what-if, detailed greeks rega, etc
- » Choice of model, surface, history, Mark to Market

#### COMMUNICATION

- » Sharing portfolios, volatilities, pricing requests, ideas
- » Excel upload/download
- » Electronic trading with STP

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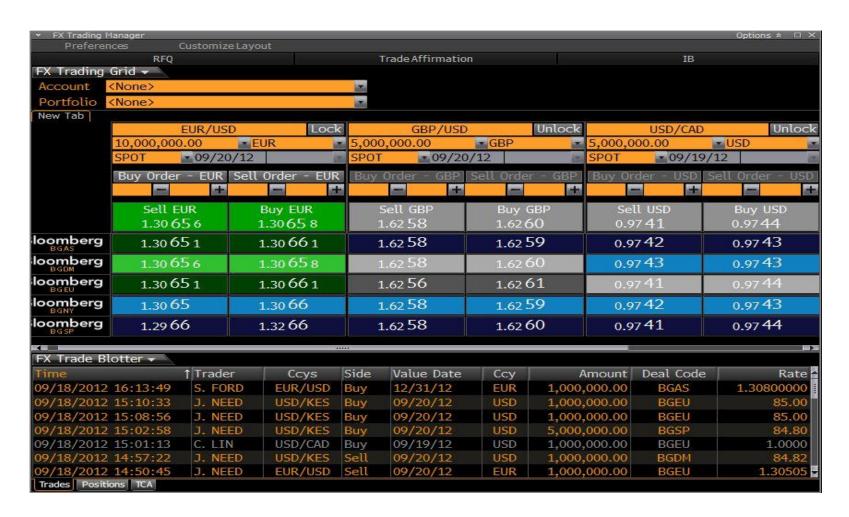
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### **ELECTRONIC TRADING FX**



FXGO <GO>

## BLACK-SCHOLES OPTION PRICING FORMULA

$$c = S_0 \exp(-r_f T) \mathbb{N}(d_1) - K \exp(-r_d T) \mathbb{N}(d_2)$$

$$p = K \exp(-r_d T) \mathbb{N}(-d_2) - S_0 \exp(-r_f T) \mathbb{N}(-d_1)$$

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln(S_0/K) + (r_d - r_f + \sigma^2/2)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

 $S_0$  is the current spot rate

**K** is the strike price

**N** is the cumulative normal distribution function

 $r_d$  is domestic risk free interest rate

 $\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{f}}$  is foreign risk free interest rate

*T* is the time to maturity (calculated according to the appropriate day count)

 $\sigma$  is the volatility of the FX rate.

## **FX OPTION GREEKS - DELTA**

**Delta** – is the change in the value of an option for a change in the market price of the underlying asset. For example, a call option with a delta of 50% means premium will rise by half the amount that the underlying asset goes up. For a put option the premium rises as the underlying asset's price falls.

This change of value, given a change in spot can be as written as;

$$d_1 = \frac{\ln\left[\frac{S_t}{X}\right] + \left(R_f + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2\right)T}{\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

$$delta_{Call} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial S} = N(d_1)$$

Market makers will trade options with a '<u>Delta Hedge</u>' so if they are <u>buying</u> a 1 month 50 delta EUR Call, they will sell 50% of the notional amount of the option in underlying. Therefore if the market moves down they gain an equivalent return on their spot sale as they lose in the option value. If the option bought is a 25 delta Put, what should the buyer do on their hedge?

If there is zero sum gain why do this?

Type: Delta <Help Key> then select definitions

## **FX OPTION GREEKS - GAMMA**

Gamma - the rate of change in delta per unit change in the price of the underlying.

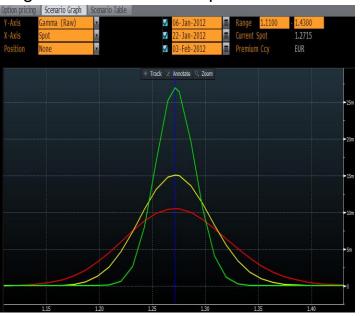
This rate of change of delta, given a change in spot can be as written as;

$$N'(d_1) = e^{\left[\frac{-(d_1)^2}{2}\right]} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$gamma_{Call} = \frac{\partial delta}{\partial S} = \frac{N'(d_1)}{S\sigma\sqrt{T}}$$

Gamma is at its highest for vanilla options when spot trades around 50delta, the slope of the Delta change is at its steepest. Also gamma is highest for short dated options.





Scenario Graph, second tab on OVML

### **FX OPTION GREEKS GAMMA TRADING**

Report Sp	ot Ladder 💌	6) Add 7) E	dit Home	USD	
Spot	Spot Change	Value Chg Ccy1	Delta Ccy1	Gamma Ccy1	P/L Ccy1
EURUSD					
1.2982	+2%	676,386	49,439,313	1,624,826	706,643
1.2918	+1.5%	441,275	47,494,752	7,438,788	471,533
1.2854	+1%	223,890	40,584,805	22,199,928	254,147
1.2791	+0.5%	60,458	24,407,078	42,911,101	90,715
1.2727	+0%	0	-415,894	53,372,790	30,257
1.2663	-0.5%	68,251	-25,238,611	42,433,951	98,509
1.2600	-1%	242,667	-41,319,238	21,419,440	272,924
1.2536	-1.5%	475,292	-48,024,660	6,817,213	505,549
1.2472	-2%	729,977	-49,812,113	1,358,491	760,235

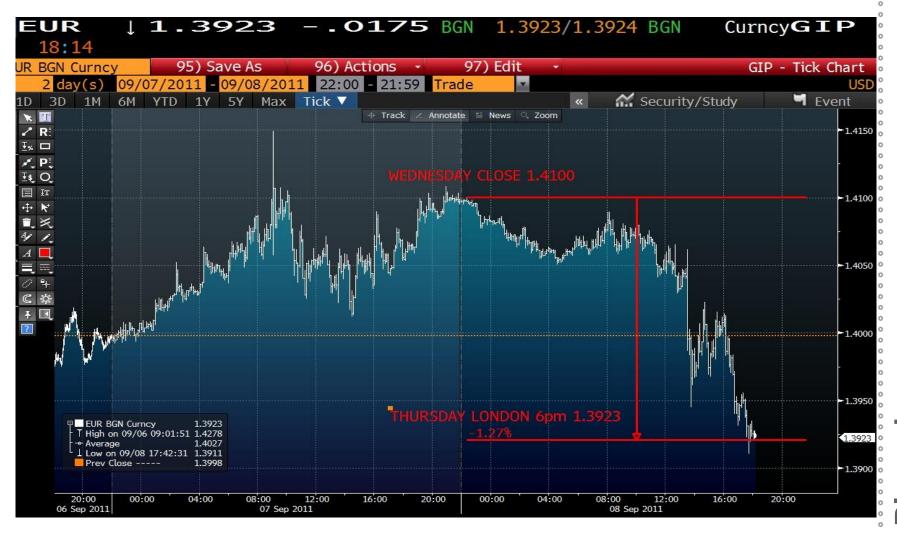
#### **DESCRIPTION**

- Short dated gamma is higher as probability of exercise (Delta) moves faster
- > As the probability increases or decrease the owner of the option can rehedge his delta.
- A return back to 50 delta would enable positive revenue on the re-hedge.
- > Theta increases with gamma.



### "STICKY DELTA" or volatility adjusted delta

Takes into account the volatility smile when calculating delta. For example;



## START OF DAY BUY A 6 MONTH 25D PUT STRIKE 1.4100, FOR 17.17% VOL







# SPOT DROPPED 1.25%, VOLATILITY UNCHANGED SO RE-PRICING THE OPTION AT THE CLOSE.....16.74%







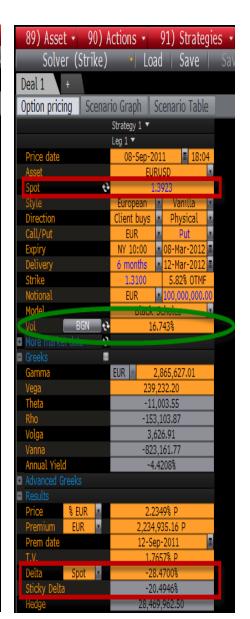
OVDV<GO>

#### WHAT HAPPENED .. SPOT LOWER .. HIGHER DELTA



#### **IMPACT**





Vol loss 17.17% to 16.74% on €230k VEGA. So VEGA loss €98,900.

If using Sticky Delta, hedge is €18m instead of €25mio for 25delta option.

So client recovers, 1.4100 - 1.3923 = 0.0177On the difference between Sticky and regular, or €7m \* 0.0177 = €123,900

A much more reflective hedge, leaving the trader to make their own assumptions on Vol not the surfaces.