# Deloitte.

## Exchange rate risks and possible solutions Accounting advisory

Uncertainty about the euro zone and stability problems of euro countries', as well as Hungary's risk rating and the downgrade of the Hungarian sovereign debt has caused foreign exchange (FX) rates to become highly volatile in the past year. Such extreme volatility can seriously affect the operation of companies which are internationally active or making FX denominated business in Hungary, and might lead to risks and losses hardly foreseeable.



| Potential problems  | Effects  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Appearance of non-realized loss from foreign currency revaluation | Negative effects because of FX denominated loans with weakening forint compared to hard currencies.  |  |
| Difficulties in planning EBITDA and income before tax             | Unexpected positive or negative effects compared to<br>business plans.<br>Shift from EBITDA to FX result is unpredictable                                |  |
| Foreign currency losses not transferable to selling prices        | Price increases arising from unhedged purchases may result in declining demand or delayed purchases by the customers.                                    |  |
| Non-realized loss on forward, option and swap deals               | Loss will be compensated only in the following accounting period, in hedge accounting is not used.   |  |
| Equity problems due to non-realized FX losses                     | FX losses might generate loss of equity and recapitalization need.   |  |
| Loan covenants  | Non-compliance because of unfavourable FX rates and FX loss can generate a default event or make financing more expensive.                               |  |
| Non-compliance with tender requirements                           | Some tenders prescribe positive equity and/or profit after tax.<br>The company may not be able to participate in public procurement due<br>to FX losses. |  |

#### **Possible solutions**

There are a number of potential solutions to reduce uncertainty and improve predictability in financial planning, as listed below. In order to choose the best tool or combination of tools one has to consider the advantages and disadvantages, and conduct an in-depth preliminary analysis on the available options suiting the company's business model. Before implementation, financial modeling and a preliminary feasibility study are able to assess the expected outcome and whether the selected solutions are feasible in all aspects.

| Solutions  | Advantages  | Disadvantages   |
|--|---|---|
| Forward, option and swap deals   | Classic tools to effective hedge of risk exposures widely available at the financial markets.   | Increases the volatility of profit (without hedge accounting).<br>Requires sophisticated risk assessment and hedging strategy due to the complexity of risks. |
| Natural hedge strategies and<br>renewal of customer/supplier<br>agreements | Risk handling strategy can be adjusted to the business model of the company.  | Requirement is the possibility of transfer of the FX risk to customers / suppliers Might result in falling customer demand.                                   |
| Increase/decrease of<br>outstanding foreign currency<br>denominated loans  | It can be an alternative risk hedging tool of<br>derivatives<br>Favourable in the case of FX denominated<br>overdraft.  | It may increases the FX currency risk<br>exposure in the balance sheet<br>Generates liquidity risks.  |
| Hedge accounting   | It helps eliminate the negative effects of<br>derivatives closed in line with business<br>purposes.<br>Alignment of accounting treatment with<br>business model can be favourable in<br>taxation. | It requires complex and detailed<br>documentation and (i.e. measurement of<br>effectiveness).   |
| Book-keeping in FX   | Decrease the volatility in balance sheet<br>and/or income statement if the business is<br>based on significant FX denominated<br>transactions.  | Not always an optimal solution due to the<br>nature of the business model.<br>Significant IT development could be required<br>to operate.                     |
| Restructuring the balance sheet  | Restructuring of business processes can be favourable to risk exposures in the balance sheet.   | Alternatives can be limited by the business model, current and future market conditions.  |

In addition to the above, for the **optimal solution** – and contrary to past practices focusing only on risk management issues – all the below aspects should be considered when dealing with foreign exchange risk:



#### How we may help you

- Identification of the best alternatives to reduce risks related to FX rate volatility
- Preparation of a feasibility study
- Advising on the restructuring of the business model
- Advising on the implementation of the designed risk management system

### **Contact us**

#### Gábor Molnár

Director | Accounting advisory Deloitte Ltd. Tel: +36 1 428 6450

Email: gmolnar@deloittece.com

Hungary, 1068 Budapest Dózsa György út 84/C

Visit our website: www.deloitte.hu

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, a UK private company limited by guarantee and its network of member firms, each of which is a legally separate and independent entity. Please see www.deloitte.hu/about for a detailed description of the legal structure of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited and its member firms.

Deloitte provides audit, tax, consulting, financial advisory and legal services (legal services to clients are provided by cooperating law firm Szarvas, Falcsik and Partners Law Firm) to public and private clients spanning multiple industries. With a globally connected network of member firms in more than 150 countries, Deloitte brings world-class capabilities and high-quality service to clients, delivering the insights they need to address their most complex business challenges. Deloitte's approximately 195,000 professionals are committed to becoming the standard of excellence.