



# Interactive Brokers

*presents*

## Mechanics of an Overseas Trade

**Andrew Wilkinson, Interactive Brokers**

Webinar begins @ 12:00 pm EST



[webinars@interactivebrokers.com](mailto:webinars@interactivebrokers.com)

[www.ibkr.com/webinars](http://www.ibkr.com/webinars)



Member SIPC [www.sipc.org](http://www.sipc.org)





## Disclosures

*Options involve risk and are not suitable for all investors. For information on the uses and risks of options, you can obtain a copy of the Options Clearing Corporation risk disclosure document titled [Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options](#) by visiting [Interactivebrokers.com](#).*

*Futures are not suitable for all investors. The amount you may lose may be greater than your initial investment. Before trading futures, please read the [CFTC Risk Disclosure](#). For a copy visit [interactivebrokers.com](#).*

*Security futures involve a high degree of risk and are not suitable for all investors. The amount you may lose may be greater than your initial investment. Before trading security futures, please read the [Security Futures Risk Disclosure Statement](#). For a copy visit [Interactivebrokers.com](#).*

*There is a substantial risk of loss in foreign exchange trading. The settlement date of foreign exchange trades can vary due to time zone differences and bank holidays. When trading across foreign exchange markets, this may necessitate borrowing funds to settle foreign exchange trades. The interest rate on borrowed funds must be considered when computing the cost of trades across multiple markets.*

*The Order types available through Interactive Brokers LLC's Trader Workstation are designed to help you limit your loss and/or lock in a profit. Market conditions and other factors may affect execution. In general, orders guarantee a fill or guarantee a price, but not both. In extreme market conditions, an order may either be executed at a different price than anticipated or may not be filled in the marketplace.*

*There is a substantial risk of loss in trading futures and options. Past performance is not indicative of future results.*

*Any stock, options or futures symbols displayed are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to portray recommendations.*

Interactive Brokers LLC is a member of [NYSE FINRA SIPC](#)

Interactive Brokers LLC is registered with HKSF and is a participant of the Sydney Futures Exchange (SFE)





# Foreign Transactions - Factors

- Trading risk
- Exchange rate risk
- Settlement in non-base currency
- Need for local market data?



# Credit Manager

- Client enters foreign stock transaction
- Credit manager checks currency account
- Is currency available?

Yes – Credit Manager debits currency account = Currency Conversion

No – Credit Manager creates Margin Loan using base currency as collateral  
– OR –

- Customer can BUY currency
- Customer can attach an FX order

This is for Margin accounts only!  
Loans are not permitted in Cash accounts



## Currency Conversion

Sell dollars – buy pounds

Assets

Liabilities

US\$15,000

GBP£1=\$1.50

$\$15,000 / \$1.50 =$

**GBP£10,000**

- Investor converts dollar deposit at a \$1.50 rate leaving account with £10,000
- Can now buy 10,000 shares @ £1.00 each



## Currency Conversion – CASE 1 - Shares sold – dollar **strengthens**

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
GBP £10,000 *\$1.40 = <b>\$14,000</b> <b>(loss = \$1,000)</b>	

- After some weeks the investor decides to sell his position at the same share price, leaving him with £10,000
- Now the investor must sell his pounds in order to get back to his base U.S. dollar currency. However, the pound's exchange rate to the dollar has *weakened* to \$1.40 – resulting in a **\$1,000 loss compared to the initial \$15,000 conversion**



# Currency Conversion –

CASE 2 - Shares sold – dollar **weakens**

Assets

Liabilities

GBP£10,000

\*\$1.60 = **\$16,000**

**(Gain = \$1,000)**

- After some weeks the investor decides to sell his position at the same share price, leaving him with £10,000
- Now the investor must sell his pounds in order to get back to his base U.S. dollar currency. The pound's exchange rate to the dollar has *strengthened* to \$1.60 – resulting in a **\$1,000 gain compared to the initial \$15,000 conversion**





# Currency Conversion –

## CASE 3 - Share price rises – dollar moves

### Assets

### Liabilities

10,000 shares UK ABC Corp.  
 @ **£1.10** = **GBP£11,000**  
 (Gain **£1,000**)

**GBP£11,000**

- \*\$1.40 = \$15,400 or **\$ 400 gain**
- \*\$1.50 = \$16,500 or **\$1,500 gain**
- \*\$1.60 = \$17,600 or **\$2,600 gain**

- The investor takes advantage of a 10% rise in the value of shares at UK ABC Corp. and sells his stake at **GBP£1.10** each.
- Account now shows £11,000 credit balance
- When the share price gains in British pound terms, the dollar results depend on what happens to the rate of exchange – here the gain is eroded by a rise in the dollar and magnified by a fall in the dollar's value



# Currency Conversion –

## CASE 4 - Share price falls – dollar moves

### Assets

### Liabilities

10,000 shares UK ABC Corp.

@ £0.90 = GBP£9,000

(Loss = £1,000)

GBP£9,000

\*\$1.40 = \$12,600 or \$2,400 loss

\*\$1.50 = \$13,500 or \$1,500 loss

\*\$1.60 = \$14,400 or \$ 600 loss

- The cautious investor sells to close his stake after 10% slide in the value of shares at UK ABC Corp. and sells his stake at **£0.90** each.
- Account now shows **GBP£9,000** credit balance
- When the share price **falls** in British pound terms, the translation back to U.S. dollars depends on what happens to the rate of exchange – here the **loss** is increased by a rising dollar and is eroded by a decline in the value of the dollar



## Margin Loan - Uses loan to buy British stock

### Assets

US\$15,000

### Liabilities

Buys 10,000 shares in UK  
ABC Corp. @ £1.00 per share

Loan created to enable settlement  
GBP£10,000

- An investor with an account value of \$15,000 buys British shares with a value of £10,000
- With the exchange rate at \$1.50 the investor creates a margin loan for £10,000 and now has an equal and offsetting liability to match the dollar-based asset



# Margin Loan –

## CASE 1 - Sell shares after they **rise**

### Assets

US\$15,000

### Liabilities

Sells 10,000 shares in UK  
ABC Corp. @ **£1.10** per share  
**= GBP£11,000**

**GBP£10,000**    loan

**GBP£11,000**    balance

**GBP£ 1,000**    gain after sale

Investor sells UK ABC shares after they rise to £1.10 each leaving the investor with a £1,000 gain after the loan is repaid



## Margin Loan – CASE 1 - Sell shares after they rise

### Assets

US\$15,000

### Liabilities

GBP£10,000 loan

GBP£11,000 balance

GBP£ 1,000 gain after sale

\*\$1.40 = \$1,400 or \$ 400 gain

\*\$1.50 = \$1,500 or \$1,500 gain

\*\$1.60 = \$1,600 or \$2,600 gain

- The investor now has £1,000 in excess of the loan balance that needs translating back to dollars. Its dollar value depends on the performance of the dollar. If the dollar rises, the translation is less. If the pound rises (dollar declines) the residual value rises.



## Margin Loan – CASE 2 - Sell shares after they **fall**

### Assets

US \$15,000

### Liabilities

Sells 10,000 shares in UK  
ABC Corp. @ **£0.90** per share  
= **GBP£9,000**

**GBP £10,000**      loan

**GBP £ 9,000**      balance

**GBP £ 1,000**      **LOSS after sale**

- Investor loses faith and sells UK ABC shares after they decline to £0.90 each leaving the investor with a £1,000 **LOSS** after the loan is repaid



## Margin Loan – CASE 2 - Sell shares after they **fall**

### Assets

US\$15,000

### Liabilities

GBP£10,000    loan

GBP£9,000    balance

GBP£ 1,000    deficit after sale

£1,000\*\$1.40 =    \$1,400 loss

£1,000\*\$1.50 =    \$1,500 loss

£1,000\*\$1.60 =    \$1,600 loss

The investor now has **£1,000** shortfall in order to pay off the loan balance, which now requires an amount of dollars to be sold to fund the overseas deficit. How much depends on the exchange rate. As the pound strengthens the dollar value needed to repay the loan rises. The investor benefits when the dollar strengthens since the shortfall is reduced.



## Summary so far

Both transactions are available to equity traders wanting to buy company shares in overseas markets

### Currency Conversion –

- Leaves the investor facing currency risk on principal sum
- Daily P&L also subject to currency risk
- Investor does not face finance charges

### Margin Loan –

- Currency risk is removed from the principal sum
- Capital losses on equity could leave investor with debt of greater value than the cost of the loan
- Daily P&L subject to currency risk
- Investor may face finance charges depending on the “spread” between two yields
  - The base currency deposit used as collateral accrues prevailing interest payable
  - The margin loan incurs prevailing interest charge





# Conclude

Let's look inside TWS and hopefully demonstrate a couple of real trades under:

- Margin loan
- Currency Conversion

Any questions?