University of Petroleum & Energy Studies College of Management & Economics Studies Bidholi Campus, Dehradun

End-Semester Examination – April, 2018

Programme Name: MBA-Business Analytics Subject: EnterpriseRisk Management Subject code: MBCG 756	Semester III M. Marks: 100 Duration: 3 Hrs
Note: All Sections are compulsory	
Section – A (20 Marks)	(10×2)Marks
Q1. Risks associated with counter-party default are termed as	
a) Settlement Risks b) Market Risks	
c) Credit Risks d) Operational Risks	
Q2. Arbitragers take advantage of in the markets?	
(a) Hedgers (b) Volatility (c) Mispricing (d) Speculators	
Q3. The forward rate for any two currencies is generally a function of their	r spot rate and:
(a) Trade Difference (b) Difference in the exchange rate	
(c) Int. rate differential between them (d) Both B and C	
Q4. Which of the following is not a derivative transaction?	
(a) An investor buying index futures in the hope that the index will	- ·
(b) A copper fabricator entering into futures contracts to buy his a	nnual requirements of
copper.	
(c) A farmer selling his crop at a future date	
(d) An exporter selling dollars in the spot market	
Q5. There are many in the financial and business environment toda	
(a) Risks (b) mergers and acquisitions (c) legal issues (d) consolidations	tions
Q6. The bull spread can be created by only buying and selling	
(a) basket option (b) futures (c) warrant (d) options	
Q7. When the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying, a continuous price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying, a continuous price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the underlying and the strike price is lower than the spot price of the strike price is lower than the spot price of the strike price is lower than the spot price of the strike price is lower than the spot price of the strike price is lower than the spot price of the strike price is lower than the strike price is lower than the spot price of the strike price is lower than the spot price of the strike price is lower than the strike prin	call option will be
(a) At the money (b) In the money	
(c) Out of the money (d) American Type	
Q8. A buying hedge in the options market is achieved by	
a) Purchasing a call option b) Buying a put option	ion
c) Selling a call option d) None of these	
Q9. Price that is agreed upon at the date of the contract for the delivery of	t an asset at a specific
futures date is called	
(a) Spot Price (b) Discount Price	
(c) Cash market price (d) Futures Price	
Q10.Risk of an individual asset refers to variability of its returns around its	s mean returns. True or False
Section – B	(5×4)Marks
Each question is of 5 marks	
Q1. Suppose a 6-m forward contract on shares of ITC Limited is available price of ITC is Rs 180. If the risk free interest is s 6% per annum what she 6 month forward contract?	
Q2. Distinguish between the intrinsic value and time value of an option?	
Q3. Discuss the different types of business risks	

Q4. Three put options X,Y and Z with strike prices of Rs 100, Rs 105,and Rs 110 are selling at Rs 2, Rs 5 and Rs 13 respectively. Current market price of the underlying asset is Rs 105. What is the moneyness of each of the options? What would be the moneyness of each option if each put price increases by Rs 2?.

Section – C (10 \times 3) Marks

Each question is of 10 marks. Attempt any three

- Q1. Explain cash-and-carry arbitrage. How it is different from reverse cash and carry arbitrage.
- Q2. What is put call parity? Provide the relationship for call and put prices for European options
- Q3. What is Enterprise Risk management? Discuss the process of Enterprise risk management
- Q4. Given the following information about an asset:

Current Market Price: Rs 50, Annual Volatility: 30%, Risk Free Interest Rate for 3months: 10%

Find out the value of 3-month call option with strike prices of (a) Rs 40; (b) Rs 50 and (c) Rs 60. What are the intrinsic and time value of the calls?

$\underline{Section - D} \qquad (30 \text{ Marks})$

- Q1. A 2-month call option on an asset with strike price of Rs 2,100 is selling for Rs 140 when the share is trading at Rs 2,200. Find out the following:
 - i) What is the intrinsic worth of the call option?
 - ii) Why should one buy the call for a price in excess of intrinsic worth?
 - iii) Under what circumstances the option holder would exercise his call?
 - iv) At what price of the asset the call option holder would break even?
 - v) If the price of the asset becomes Rs 2,150, should the option holder exercise the call option?
 - vi) What is the profit/loss of the holder and writher if the price of the asset is Rs 2,000, Rs 2,250 and Rs 2,500 on the date of expiry of the option?