

Hedging the Bitumen Price Index Component of Revised Reseal Contracts

11th August



Background – What is hedging ?

- Creation of price certainty, when the price of a good or service would otherwise be uncertain

- Why create price certainty?
 - 1) to maximise/minimise revenues/expenses
 - 2) financial rigour around the planning and budgeting process

- Who hedges?
 - 1) Households with fixed rate mortgages
 - 2) Local Authorities
 - 3) Numerous others

Budgeting Difficulties ?

- *“Contracts awarded under Land Transport NZ’s “Competitive Pricing Procedures” may specify that amounts payable under the contract will be adjusted in line with a Transfund formula”*
- **That is:** the total price paid for a Road Resealing contract is not known until completion (after cost adjustment), making budgeting very difficult !
- Upon receiving a set amount of \$NZ funding for the purpose, a Road Owner budgets to Reseal a certain number of kilometres of road.
- However, when these “Cost Adjustment Factors” are applied to the original tender amount, the cost per KM is potentially higher, meaning the planned resealing is only partially completed or over budget.
- So, what are these “Cost Adjustment Factors”?

Revised Reseal

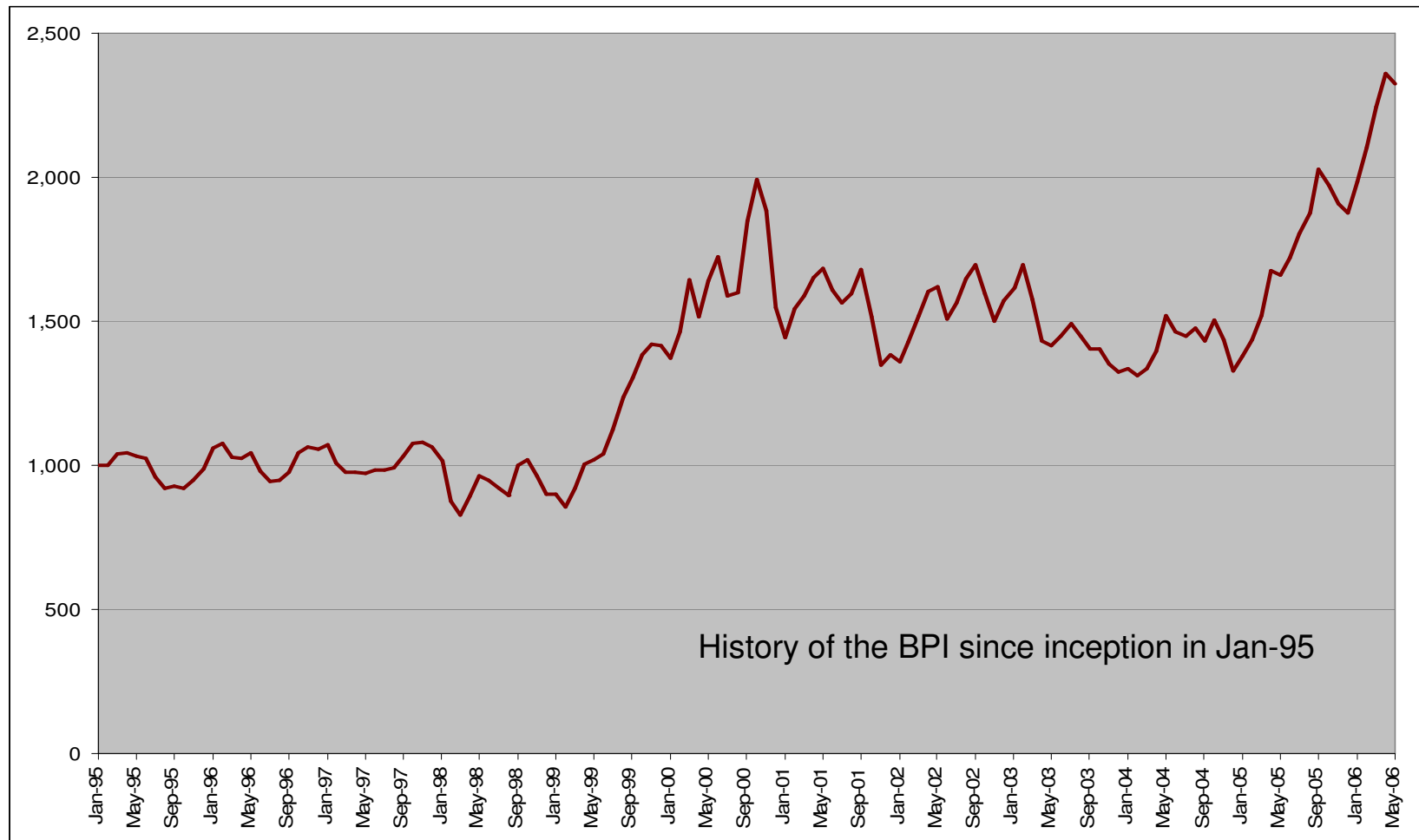
- The “Revised Reseal” Cost Adjustment Factor is the aggregate of the following factors and weights:

20%	Construction
5%	Storage
15%	Labour index
20%	Non-metallic mineral production
40%	Bitumen price index

Revised Reseal and Bitumen

- **Bitumen**, at 40%, is the largest single component of the “Revised Reseal” Cost Adjustment Factor
- Recent Bitumen price increases, together with its large weighting, have been responsible for a large percentage of the cost appreciation of resealing contracts.
- As a product of oil, Bitumen prices are likely to continue to be very volatile as a result of the current geopolitical (Middle East) and economic (China) influences.
- So, how volatile is the Bitumen Price Index?

The Bitumen Price Index



Bitumen Hedging Solution

- So, how can we eliminate the effects of Bitumen Price Index changes on the cost of Road Resealing?
- Like “fixing” the rate on a home loan, [Westpac can offer a Fixed Bitumen Price Index.](#)
- This would remove the effect of Bitumen price fluctuations from the Revised Reseal Cost Adjustment Factor !!!
- It would therefore be [easier to predict the cost of \(and budget for\) a Road Resealing Project.](#)

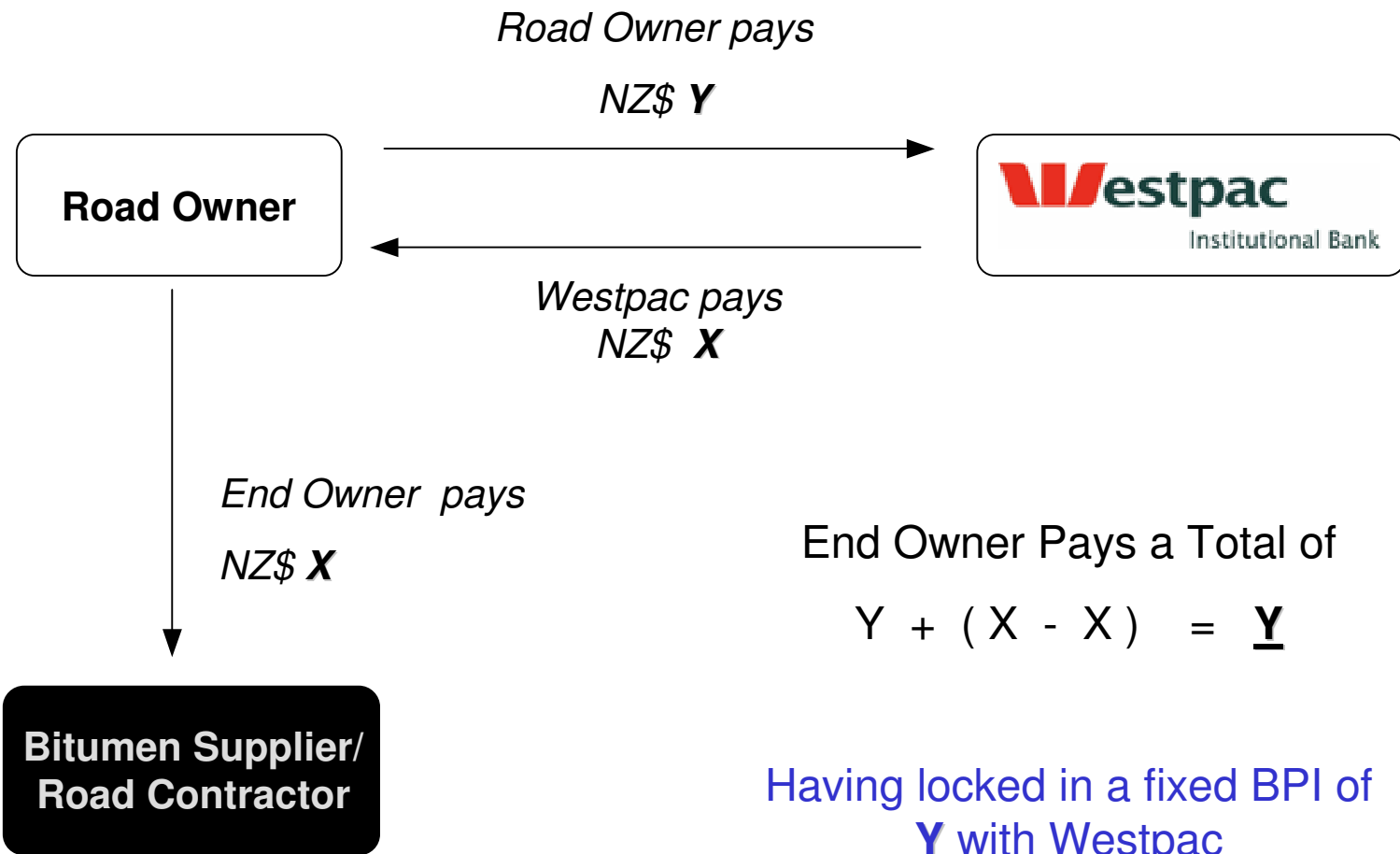
Westpac BPI Swaps

- This is done through a
“Westpac Bitumen Price Index Swap”

- How does it work ?
 - In transacting the swap, a Fixed Bitumen Price Index (Fixed BPI) is agreed with Westpac.

 - Westpac then guarantees to cover the difference between this Fixed BPI and the BPI published at completion of the Road Resealing.

Bitumen Price Index Swap



Westpac BPI Swaps

	Fixed BPI from Westpac	Actual BPI used in paying contractor	Westpac pays	BPI actually achieved
Jan-05	1,525	1,528	3	1,525
Feb-05	1,525	1,579	54	1,525
Mar-05	1,525	1,535	10	1,525
Apr-05	1,525	1,620	95	1,525
May-05	1,525	1,675	150	1,525
Jun-05	1,525	1,659	134	1,525
Jul-05	1,525	1,722	197	1,525
Aug-05	1,525	1,806	281	1,525
Sep-05	1,525	1,875	350	1,525
Oct-05	1,525	2,028	503	1,525
Nov-05	1,525	1,972	447	1,525
Dec-05	1,525	1,910	385	1,525
Jan-06	1,525	1,877	352	1,525

Difference between these
= the BPI Achieved

Benefits of the Westpac BPI Swap

- Knowing for certain the Bitumen Price Index that will effectively be used in the “Revised Reseal” Cost Adjustment,
- Provides more certainty over the actual Final Cost of the Road Resealing project,
- Helps to more accurately predict works to be completed with the funds received,
- Road Works budgeted will be more likely to be completed in full.
- [ie: Budgeted Targets Met !!](#)

Bitumen Price Index Swaps – an example

■ Example :

- In Dec-05 the end owner accepts a tender for \$ 10mil for a project forecast to be completed in May-06. The end owner wishes to hedge it's \$ 4mil exposure to the Bitumen price Index

- $BPI_{Start} = 1,910$ (BPI published for Dec-05)
- Notional = \$ 4,000,000 (\$ 10mil Contract amount * 40%)
- Maturity = May-06 (forecast completion date to hedge to)

- $BPI_{Fixed} = 2,031$ (Westpac Fixed BPI quote accepted by end owner)

- At maturity, when the BPI for May-06 is published, it is :

- $BPI_{End} = 2,360$

- In early April-06 :

- End owner Pays $4,000,000 * (2,031 / 1,910) = \text{NZ\$ } 4,253,403$
- Westpac Pays $4,000,000 * (2,360 / 1,910) = \underline{\text{NZ\$ } 4,942,408}$

- End Owner Receives Net of $\text{NZ\$ } 689,005$

Bitumen Price Index Swaps - the syntax

■ Settlement :

— In the Project completion month (at Swap Maturity),

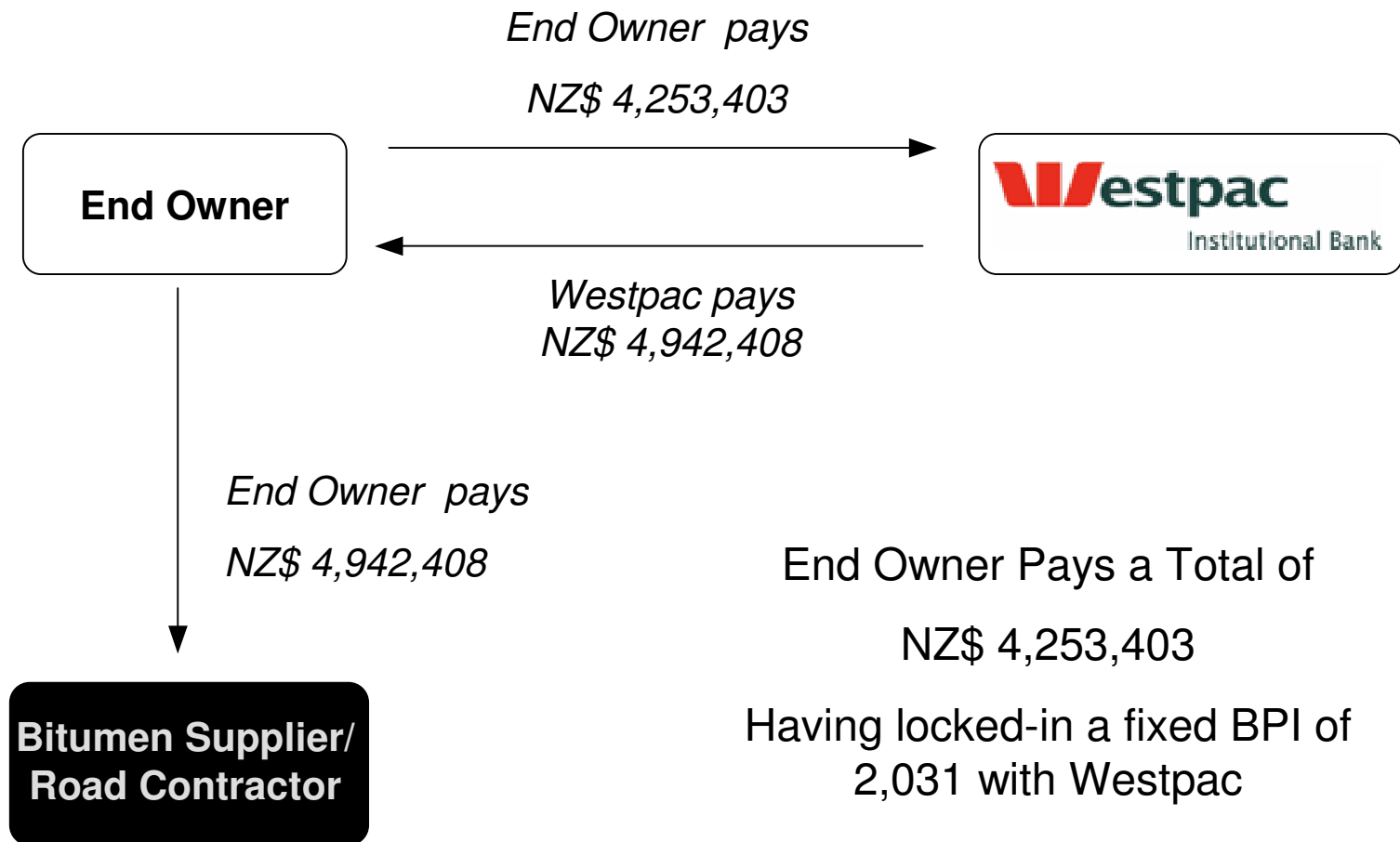
— End Owner Pays Westpac :

- Notional (\$) * (BPI_{Fixed} / BPI_{Start})

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Contacts :

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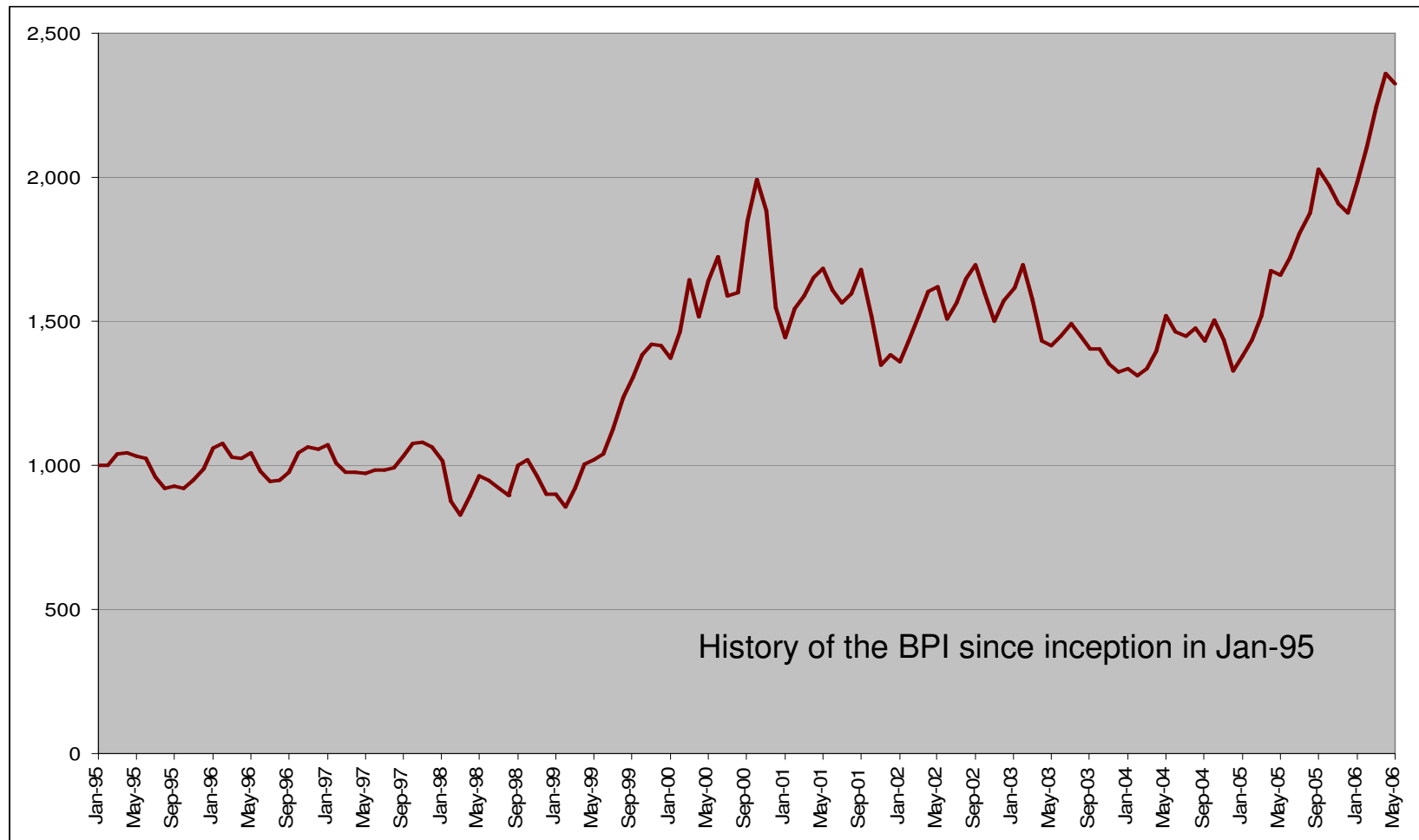
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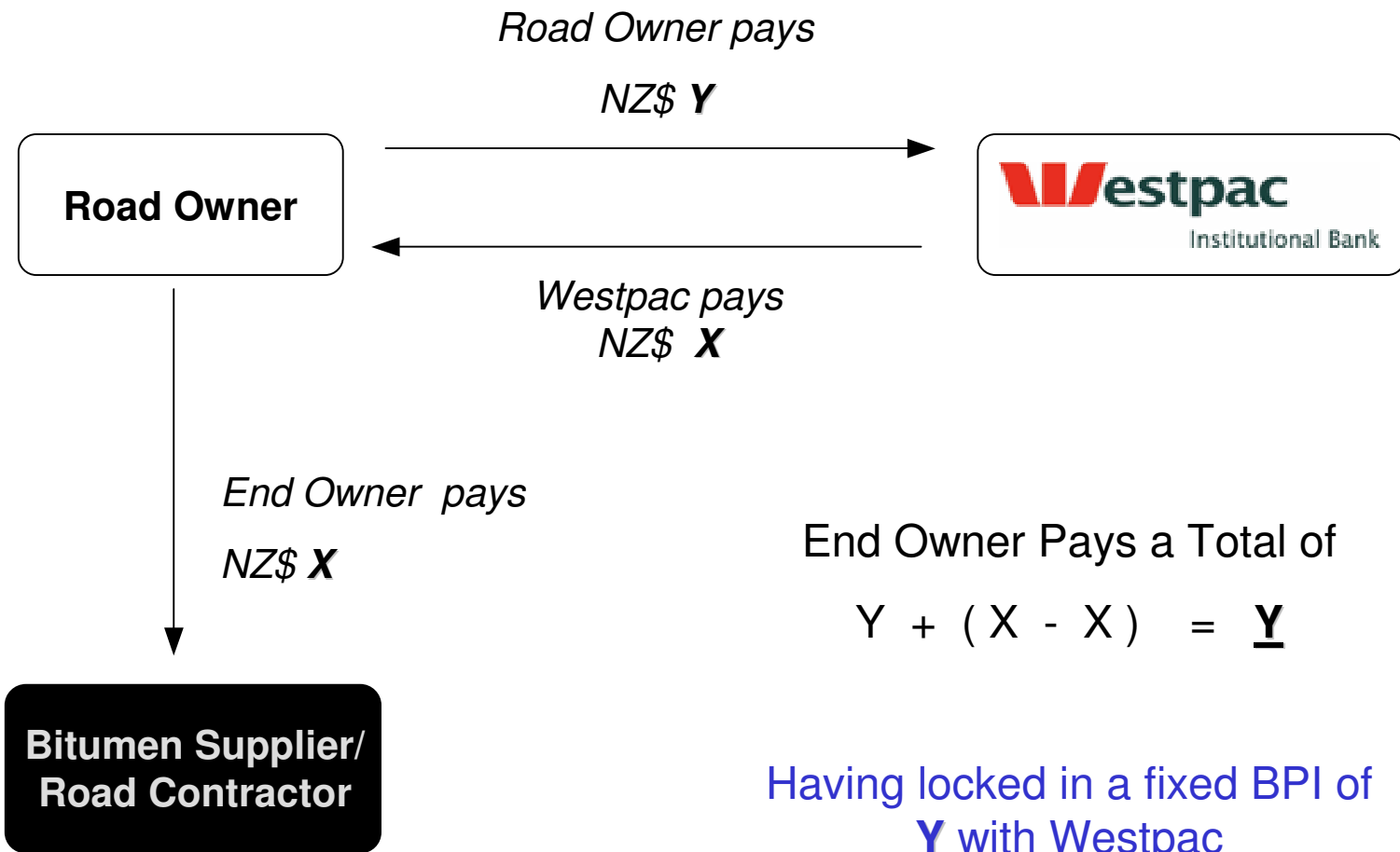
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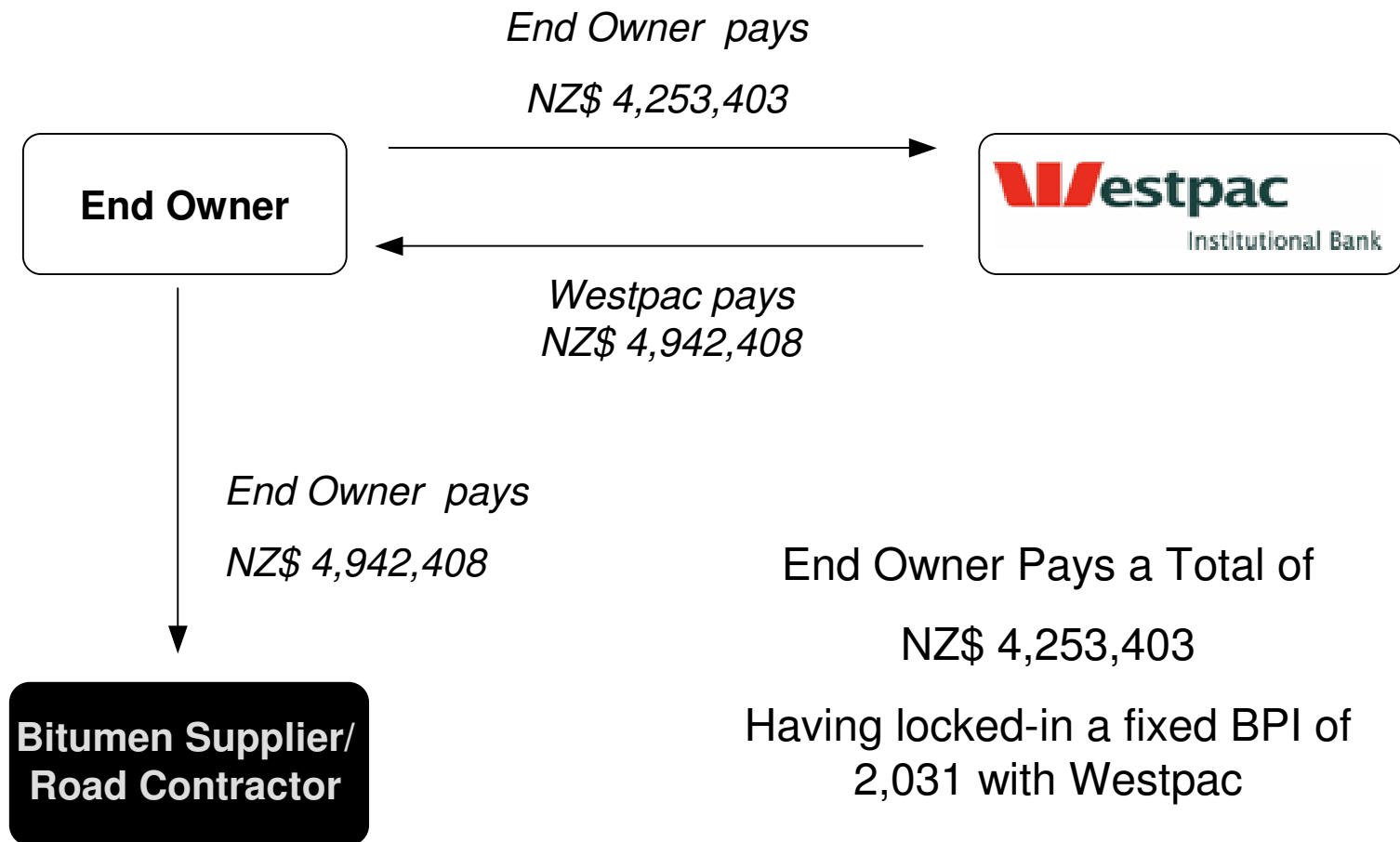
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