# CHAPTER 17 Futures Markets and Risk Management

### 17.1 THE FUTURES CONTRACT

## Futures and Forwards

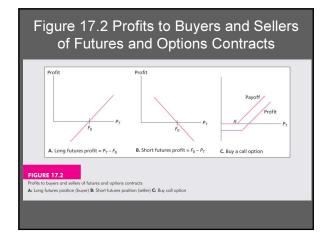
- Forward an agreement calling for a future delivery of an asset at an agreed-upon price
- Futures similar to forward but feature formalized and standardized characteristics
- Key difference in futures
  - Secondary trading liquidity
  - Marked to market
  - Standardized contract units
  - Clearinghouse warrants performance

# **Key Terms for Futures Contracts**

- Futures price agreed-upon price at maturity
- Long position agree to purchase
- Short position agree to sell
- Profits on positions at maturity

  Long = spot minus original futures price

  Short = original futures price minus spot



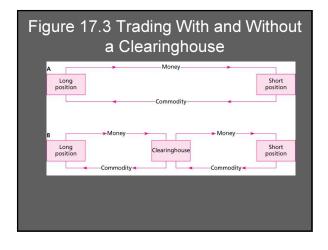
# Types of Contracts

- Agricultural commodities
- Metals and minerals (including energy contracts)
- Foreign currencies
- Financial futures
  Interest rate futures
  Stock index futures



# 17.2 MECHANICS OF TRADING IN FUTURES MARKETS

# The Clearinghouse and Open Interest Clearinghouse - acts as a party to all buyers and sellers. Obligated to deliver or supply delivery Closing out positions Reversing the trade Take or make delivery Most trades are reversed and do not involve actual delivery Open Interest



# Marking to Market and the Margin Account Initial Margin - funds deposited to provide capital to absorb losses Marking to Market - each day the profits or losses from the new futures price and reflected in the account. Maintenance or variance margin - an established value below which a trader's margin may not fall.

# Margin and Trading Arrangements Margin call - when the maintenance margin is reached, broker will ask for additional margin funds Convergence of Price - as maturity approaches the spot and futures price converge Delivery - Actual commodity of a certain grade with a delivery location or for some contracts cash settlement Cash Settlement - some contracts are settled in cash rather than delivery of the underlying assets

# 17.3 FUTURES MARKET STRATEGIES

## **Trading Strategies**

- Speculation -
  - short believe price will fall
  - long believe price will rise
- Hedging -
  - long hedge protecting against a rise in price
  - short hedge protecting against a fall in price

Figure 17.4 Hedging Revenues Using Futures, Example 17.5 (Futures Price = 61.79)

Figure 17.4

Hedging revenues using futures Price = 61.79)

Figure 17.4

Hedged revenues are constant at \$61.79 per barrel, equal to the futures price equal to the futures price | \$61.79 per barrel, futures price |

## Basis and Basis Risk

- Basis the difference between the futures price and the spot price
  - over time the basis will likely change and will eventually converge
- Basis Risk the variability in the basis that will affect profits and/or hedging performance

# 17.4 THE DETERMINATION OF FUTURES PRICES

## **Futures Pricing**

- Spot-futures parity theorem two ways to acquire an asset for some date in the future
  - Purchase it now and store it
  - Take a long position in futures
  - These two strategies must have the same market determined costs

## Parity Example Using Gold

Strategy 1: Buy gold now at the spot price (S $_0$ ) and hold it until time T when it will be worth S $_{\rm T}$ 

Strategy 2: Enter a long position in gold futures today and invest enough funds in T-bills ( $F_0$ ) so that it will cover the futures price of  $S_T$ 

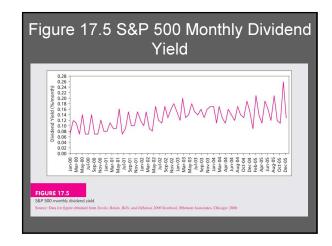
Parity Example Outcomes			
Strategy A:	Action	Initial flows	Flows at T
	Buy gold	-So	ST
Strategy B:	Action	Initial flows	Flows at T
	Long futures	0	ST - FO
	Invest in Bill FO(1+rf)T	- FO(1+rf)T	FO
	Total for B	- FO(1+rf)T	ST

# Price of Futures with Parity

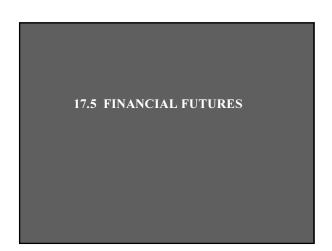
Since the strategies have the same flows at time T

$$F_{O} / (1 + r_{f})^{T} = S_{O}$$
  
 $F_{O} = S_{O} (1 + r_{f})^{T}$ 

The futures price has to equal the carrying cost of the gold



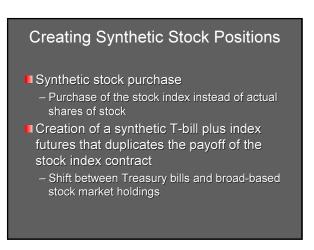








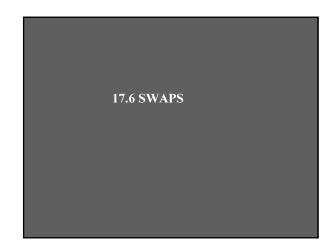




# Exploiting mispricing between underlying stocks and the futures index contract Futures Price too high - short the future and buy the underlying stocks Futures price too low - long the future and short sell the underlying stocks Difficult to do in practice Transactions costs are often too large Trades cannot be done simultaneously







Swaps

Large component of derivatives market

Over \$200 trillion outstanding

Interest Rate Swaps

Currency Swaps

Interest rate swaps are based on LIBOR

