

Agricultural Commodity Marketing: Futures, Options, Insurance

# Grain Marketing & Storage Decisions

By: Dillon M. Feuz  
Utah State University

Funding and Support Provided by:



# Basis is the Key to Grain Marketing

---



# Alternatives

---

- Sell at Harvest
- Store on Cash Market
- Storage Hedge
- Basis Contract
- Sell at Harvest & Buy Futures
- Sell at Harvest & Buy a Call Option

# Sell at Harvest

---

- Harvest Basis is Stronger than Normal
- You expect Prices to Decline
- You expect Prices to Increase but not to Cover your Storage Costs

# Store on Cash Market

---

- Store Grain when Harvest Basis is Weaker than Normal
- Store Grain when you Expect a Price Increase to exceed Storage Costs
- Advantages
  - You have control of Grain
  - Take full advantage of Price Rally
- Disadvantages
  - Cost of Storage
  - Grain Quality can Deteriorate
  - Interest on Grain

# Market Situation

---

- Harvest Basis is frequently weaker than basis at other times of the year
  - Large supply coming to the market
- Price Improvement (futures expectations) often will be less than the total cost of storing grain (particularly if you are paying commercial storage)

# Futures Expectations

## Example 1 Aug 20XX

---

- | KCBT Wheat | Price  |
|------------|--------|
| • Sep      | \$5.00 |
| • Dec      | \$5.10 |
| • Mar      | \$5.16 |
| • May      | \$5.20 |
- Expect \$.03/bushel/month Storage Cost

# Storage Hedge

---

- Store Grain
- Sell deferred futures contract
- Profit from Storage =  
    Basis Improvement – Storage Costs
- Basis Improvement =  
    Closing Basis – Opening Basis
- Closing Basis = Expected Basis when grain will be sold
- Opening Basis = Current Cash – deferred Futures

# Storage Hedge Example

---

- Ogden Wheat Price Jul 16, 2006     \$4.47
- KCBT Jul Wheat     \$5.00
- Harvest Basis     -\$0.53
- Typical Harvest Basis -\$0.30
- Not a good time to sell wheat
- KCBT Dec Wheat on Jul 16     \$5.17
- Opening Basis =  $\$4.47 - \$5.17 = -\$0.70$
- Expected Closing Basis =  $-\$0.20$
- Basis Improvement =  $\$0.50$
- Storage Costs =  $\$0.16$
- Expected Profit =  $\$0.50 - \$0.16 = \$0.34$

# Storage Hedge Example

| Date  | Cash                                    | Futures                       | Basis                    |
|-------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7/16  | Cash Wheat \$4.47<br>Storage <u>.16</u> | Sell KCBT Wheat<br>For \$5.17 | Opening Basis<br>-\$0.70 |
|       | Break-even \$4.63                       |                               |                          |
| 11/13 | Sell Wheat<br>For \$4.83                | Buy KCBT Wheat<br>For \$5.08  | Closing Basis<br>-\$0.25 |
|       | +\$0.20                                 | +\$0.09                       | +\$0.45                  |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit} &= \text{Basis Improvement} - \text{Storage} \\ &= \$0.45 - \$0.16 = \$0.29 \end{aligned}$$

# If Narrow Basis at Harvest Storage Hedge Not Profitable

---

- Sell Cash
- Basis Contract
- Sell Grain & Buy Futures
- Sell Grain & Buy a Call

# Basis Contract

---

- Deliver grain to elevator. Price is tied to a deferred futures contract with an agreed upon basis (producer usually get 75% of value of grain)
- Features of Basis Contract
  - Most storage costs are eliminated
  - Buyer gets grain, producer loses control
  - Benefits buyer and seller when buyer needs grain now but seller expects higher prices in the future
  - Producer is fully exposed to price risk
  - Buyer accepts basis risk

# Sell Grain & Buy Futures

---

- Take advantage of narrow harvest basis by selling grain and benefit from a price rally in the futures.
- Attributes of this strategy
  - All storage costs are eliminated
  - Basis risk is eliminated
  - Producer is exposed to price risk in futures market
  - Producer is speculating on futures, not hedging
  - Producer exposed to Margin Calls

# Sell Grain and Buy Futures

## Example Market Rallies

---

- Sell Wheat at Harvest in August for \$4.50
- Expect Wheat Market to Rally
- In August, Dec KCBT Wheat is \$5.20
- Buy Dec KCBT Wheat @ \$5.20
- In November, Dec KCBT is at \$5.70
- Sell Dec KCBT Wheat @\$5.70
- Futures Gain = \$.50
- Net Cash Price =  $\$4.50 + .50 = \$5.00$

# Sell Grain and Buy Futures

## Example Market DOES NOT Rally

---

- Sell Wheat at Harvest in August for \$4.50
- Expect Wheat Market to Rally
- In August, Dec KCBT Wheat is \$5.20
- Buy Dec KCBT Wheat @ \$5.20
- In November, Dec KCBT is at \$5.00
- Sell Dec KCBT Wheat @\$4.80
- Futures Loss = \$.40
- Net Cash Price =  $\$4.50 - .40 = \$4.10$
- Potential Loss is not limited

# Sell Grain & Buy a Call Option

---

- Take advantage of narrow harvest basis by selling grain and benefit from a price rally with the Call Option.
  - Call increases in value as the market rises
- Attributes of this strategy
  - All storage costs are eliminated
  - Basis risk is eliminated
  - Call Premium is often equal to cost of storage
  - Worst case, you lose the Call Premium
  - There are no Margin Calls

# Sell Grain and Buy a Call Option

## Example Market Rallies

---

- Sell Wheat at Harvest in August for \$4.50
- Expect Wheat Market to Rally
- In August, Dec KCBT Wheat is \$5.20
- Buy \$5.30 Dec KCBT Wheat Call @ \$.12
- In November, Dec KCBT is at \$5.70
- Sell \$5.30 Dec KCBT Wheat Call @ \$.42
- Options Gain = \$.30
- Net Cash Price =  $\$4.50 + .30 = \$4.80$

# Sell Grain and Buy Call Option

## Example Market DOES NOT Rally

- Sell Wheat at Harvest in August for \$4.50
- Expect Wheat Market to Rally
- In August, Dec KCBT Wheat is \$5.20
- Buy \$5.30 Dec KCBT Wheat Call @ \$.12
- In November, Dec KCBT is at \$5.00
- Call Option Expires with \$0 value
- Options Loss = \$.12
- Net Cash Price =  $\$4.50 - .12 = \$4.38$
- Potential Loss is limited to call Premium

# Summary

---

- Strong Basis at Harvest
  - Do not expect rally      Sell at Harvest
  - Expect Rally      Basis Contract
  - Sell Grain Buy Futures
  - Sell Grain Buy Call
- Weak Basis at Harvest
  - Storage Hedge