# Commodity Futures Markets

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- ► H. Geman, Ch.2. Agricultural Commodity Spot Markets, in: *Agricultural Finance*, John Wiley & Sons, 2015.
- L. Nijs, Ch.14. Commodities I: Derivatives Markets, in: The Handbook of Global Agricultural Markets: The Business and Finance of Land water and Soft Commodities, Palgrave MacMillan, 2014.

Price formation in commodity markets

Volatility

- Supply
- Demand
- ► Inventory + Perishability

## Metals vs Agricultural Commodities

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Price formation in commodity markets

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Metals prices driven more by demand Agricultural commodities driven more by supply factors Why?

- Robusta vs Arabica coffee
- Kansas city wheat vs Chicago wheat
- Basis risk can arise because of price differences between different grades of a standardized futures contract and a commodity whose price risk one is trying to hedge against

Crop	World acreage (million hectares)
Wheat	217
Corn	162
Rice	153.6
Soybeans	102.4
Barley	48
Sorghum	40.5
Millet	35.1
Cotton	32.1
Rapeseed (Canola)	31.7
Groundnuts	24.1
Sugarcane	23.8
Sunflower	23.1
Oil palm	15.0
Coffee	10.2
Cocoa	8.9

- Current year production
- "Carry-in" from the previous year
- Imports from other regions or countries

Carry-in = remaining supply from previous year plus current year production plus imports minus consumption

Price formation in commodity markets

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- domestic use
- exports

- current year ending stocks
- measure of shortage of supply (important in technical analysis)
- high impact on price volatility

- ▶ No underground reserves for agriculturals unlike metals
- Inventory links harvest from year to year
- Stock to use ratio is the ratio of inventory to consumption
- Information about scarcity or abundance

Volatility



Figure: Corn prices

## Price volatility

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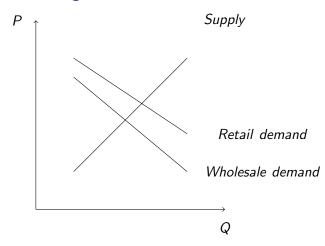
Price formation in commodity markets

Volatility

The dispersion of prices around the mean

- Low volatility price results in low change in prices (Why?)
- High volatility large price changes
- High volatility harms consumers and producers
- Price transmission from commodities to consumer products moderate in developed countries
- Price averaging and price levelling

Volatility



Gap between wholesale and retail prices is smaller at higher than at lower prices. Wholesale prices more volatile than retail prices. Developed country prices less volatile than developing country prices.

- ▶ volatility → more risk
- farmer investments postponed during periods of high volatility due to inability to forecast
- Flow-on impact to ag machinery and technology and agribusiness

## How to detect multiple structural breaks?

- Log data to get something close to normal
- Linear regression model
- Calculate SSR for different horizons
- Solve dynamic programming problem to identify breakpoints.

### Definition

Volatility is the standard deviation of returns (in finance)

$$\mathsf{Returns} = \frac{P_t - P_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}}$$

Returns matter to stock investors (they want the value of stocks to go up).

Farmers and commodity buyers are converned with the price level not the return

$$CV = rac{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{12} (P_i - \bar{P})^2 / 12}}{\bar{P}}$$

### Micro-factors

- storage
- trade restriction

### Macro-factors

- Business cycle
- Growth
- ► GDP
- ► CPI

Volatility

Calculate the coefficient of variation for corn and soybeans and add it to your report! (Hint: Check if there is a Numpy command for this). Don't forget you should generate you report in such a way so that it is reproducible, i.e. no cutting and pasting of graphs.

 ${\sf Volatility}$ 

Thanks for listening!

