

More Futures

BUSI 722: Data-Driven Finance II

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Some cash-settled contracts

- [S&P 500](#)
- [Fed Funds](#)
- [Crack Spread](#)



Slopes of Forward Curves



- Forward curve (or futures curve) = futures price as a function of maturity
- Sometimes upward sloping (prices are higher at later maturities)
- Sometimes downward sloping (prices are lower at later maturities)
- Why?
- [Histories of forward curves](#)



Gold futures

- Can create "synthetic" gold futures:
 - borrow money, buy gold spot and store it
 - later pay today's spot price + interest and have gold
- Futures price should equal today's spot price + interest
 - Anyone can create synthetic futures and sell actual futures if synthetic futures is cheaper
 - People storing gold can "sell" synthetic futures and buy actual if synthetic is more expensive
- [Gold futures prices](#)



Cost of carry and convenience yield

- Cost of carry = cost of owning physical = foregone interest + storage costs
- Convenience yield = benefit of owning physical = dividends and/or profits from temporary product shortages



Contango and backwardation

- Contango = upward sloping forward curve (futures > spot)
- Cost of carry > convenience yield \Rightarrow contango (like gold)
- Backwardation = downward sloping (spot > futures)
- Convenience yield > cost of carry \Rightarrow backwardation (like peso)



Currencies

- Cost of carry for currency = U.S. interest rate
- Convenience yield for currency = foreign interest rate
- Foreign rate $>$ U.S. rate \Rightarrow backwardation. See [peso futures](#).
- Foreign rate $<$ U.S. rate \Rightarrow contango. See [euro futures](#).



Financials

- Cost of carry for financials = U.S. interest rate
- Convenience yield = dividends (for stock index futures), coupons (for T-bond futures), ...
- Dividends/coupons > interest rates \Rightarrow backwardation
- Dividends/coupons < interest rates \Rightarrow contango
- [S&P 500 futures prices](#)



Commodities (agriculture, energy)

- Commodities can have high cost of carry (storage) and sometimes high convenience yields
- Sometimes in contango and sometimes in backwardation
- Seasonal commodities can be in neither (cyclical)
 - [Natural gas](#) prices high in winters
 - Gasoline prices high in summers
 - Agricultural high before harvest and low after harvest



Futures roll and expectations hypothesis



Futures roll

- Think of the forward curve as in terms of time to maturity
 - Futures price for 1 month to maturity, 2 months, ...
- Suppose you buy a futures that is in contango, and the forward curve never changes. Do you make or lose money?
- Maybe sell contango futures and buy backwardation futures?



Illustration

- Contract that is 12 months out
- Follow the price of the contract as time passes
- If the forward curve doesn't change, the futures price will
 - fall in a contango market and
 - rise in a backwardation market



Futures roll in a contango market

Futures roll in a backwardation market



But maybe the forward curve tends to rise over time in contango markets and fall over time in backwardation markets?



Expectations hypothesis

- Today's futures price should be related to the spot price people expect the asset to trade at in the future.
 - Example: suppose we can buy December corn now at 5.00 per bushel
 - If we expect corn to sell for 4.00 per bushel in December, then maybe we should all be selling 5.00 corn now. Spot-futures convergence implies 1.00 profit if corn is 4.00 in December.
 - If there are no expected profits of this sort, then we must expect corn to sell for 5.00 in December.
- The expectations hypothesis is that the futures price represents today's expectation of the future spot price.



Expectations hypothesis in a contango market

Expectations hypothesis in a backwardation market



- But there could be risk premia.
- Example: more corn hedging by farmers than by grain processors
 - Speculators are needed to buy corn futures from farmers
 - Expect compensation for risk
 - Implies futures price < expected future spot

Currencies

- The data indicate that selling contango currency futures and buying backwardation currency futures is profitable on average.
 - Long futures \sim long synthetic futures = borrowing dollars and buying currency
 - Short futures \sim short synthetic futures = borrowing foreign currency and buying dollars
- Selling contango futures means selling (borrowing) high interest rate or low interest rate currencies?
- Buying backwardation means buying (investing in) high interest rate or low interest rate currencies?



Futures-based ETFs



- You can buy or sell futures through a stock broker by buying ETFs.
- Example: USO holds oil futures
- To set up a 100 million dollar ETF:
 - Raise 100 million cash.
 - Buy (or sell) enough futures contracts so that $\text{\#contracts} \times \text{futures price} = 100 \text{ million}$
 - Deposit 10 million as T-bills for margin
 - Buy other higher yielding liquid safe assets with other 90 million
 - Gain/loss each day = $100 \text{ million} \times (\% \text{ change in futures price} + \text{interest})$.



```
In [18]: import pandas as pd
from pandas_datareader import DataReader as pdr
import yfinance as yf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
sns.set_style("whitegrid")

spot = pdr("DCOILWTICO", "fred", start=1990)
uso = yf.download("USO", start=1970, progress=False)["Adj Close"]
spot = spot.reindex(uso.index)
```

Spot (front month futures) price of oil



```
In [19]: plt.plot(spot)  
plt.show()
```



Comparing oil prices to USO returns

- Calculate what 1 dollar of oil in 2006 is worth now
- Calculate what 1 dollar in USO in 2006 would have grown to



```
In [20]: spot = spot/spot.iloc[0]
         uso = uso/uso.iloc[0]
         plt.plot(spot, label="Spot")
         plt.plot(uso, label="USO")
         plt.ylabel("Value per 2006 $")
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
```

