

# **GRAIN CONTRACTS - MONTANA**



- **CASH**
- **FORWARD**
- **NO PRICE ESTABLISHED (NPE)**
- **MINIMUM PRICE / OPTION**
- **BASIS**
- **HEDGE-TO-ARRIVE (Fixed Futures)**

# CASH CONTRACT

- Grain is sold on the current market
- Delivery is nearby or already in the elevator
- Most effective in an inverted market

	Jan 14, 2000	
Futures	KC March 00	2.93
+Nearby Basis	Ptld 13 pro HRW	.90
- Freight & Margin	Conrad elevator	<u>-1.00</u>
=Cash Price	Cash Price	<u>2.83</u>

# CASH CONTRACT



## ADVANTAGES

- Easy to execute
- Price risk is eliminated
- Producer receives payment promptly

## DISADVANTAGES

- Producer accepts current market
- Futures and Basis marketed together
- Cash price may never reach target

# FORWARD CONTRACT

- Grain is sold for future delivery
- Delivery is made during contract delivery period
- Most effective in a carry market

	Jan 14, 2000		
Deferred futures	KC May 00		3.03
+Deferred Basis	April	Ptld 13 pro HRW	.90
- Freight & Margin		Conrad elevator	<u>-1.00</u>
=Forward Price		Forward Price	2.93

# FORWARD CONTRACT



## ADVANTAGES

- Ability to lock in carry
- Price risk is eliminated
- Logistics planning

## DISADVANTAGES

- Producer accepts forward market
- Futures and Basis marketed together
- Payment is received after delivery

# NPE CONTRACT

- Grain is delivered to elevator without being priced
- Producer and elevator agree on service charge and pricing time frame
- Used mostly for harvest time delivery

Futures	Jan 14, 2000	
+Nearby Basis	KC Mar 00	2.93
- Freight & Margin	Ptld 13 pro HRW	.90
<u>-Service Charge</u>	Conrad elevator	-1.00
=Contract Price		<u>-.15</u>
		2.68

Delivery date August 1, 1999. Price: 2.98

# NPE CONTRACT



## **ADVANTAGES**

- Customer is able to deliver grain without pricing
- Allows producer to reserve storage space prior to harvest

## **DISADVANTAGES**

- Service charge/interest cost may offset market gain
- Producer holds downside price risk

# OPTION CONTRACT

- Producer desires to lock in a price floor and participate in a market rally
- Option is held for producer to market

Futures	Jan 14, 2000	2.93
+Nearby Basis	KC Mar 00	.90
- Freight & Margin	Ptld 13 pro HRW	-1.00
<u>-Option Premium</u>	Conrad elevator	<u>-.17</u>
=Floor Price	Option Premium	2.66
	Floor Price	

**KC May 3.00 Call: 17 cents**

# OPTION CONTRACT

April 3, 2000

KC May Futures: 3.53

May 3.00 Call: .53 **Producer sells call**

Floor Price

2.66

Call Option

.53

Net Contract Price

3.19

April 3, 2000

KC May Futures: 3.00

May 3.00 Call: .06 **Producer sells call**

Floor Price

2.66

Call Option

.06

Net Contract Price

2.72

# OPTION CONTRACT



## ADVANTAGES

- Producer's downside risk is protected and still able to participate in a rally
- No storage and interest costs
- Producer controls marketing of option

## DISADVANTAGES

- Value of option will not increase one for one with futures market
- Option will lose value over time, all other things constant

# BASIS CONTRACT

- Producer desires to price the basis portion of their grain and stay long the futures portion
- Generally most effective in an inverted market

Basis	Dec 1, 1999
<b>PTLD 13.0 Pro Jan</b>	<b>1.13</b>
<u>-Freight &amp; Margin</u>	<u>-1.00</u>
= Contract Basis	.13

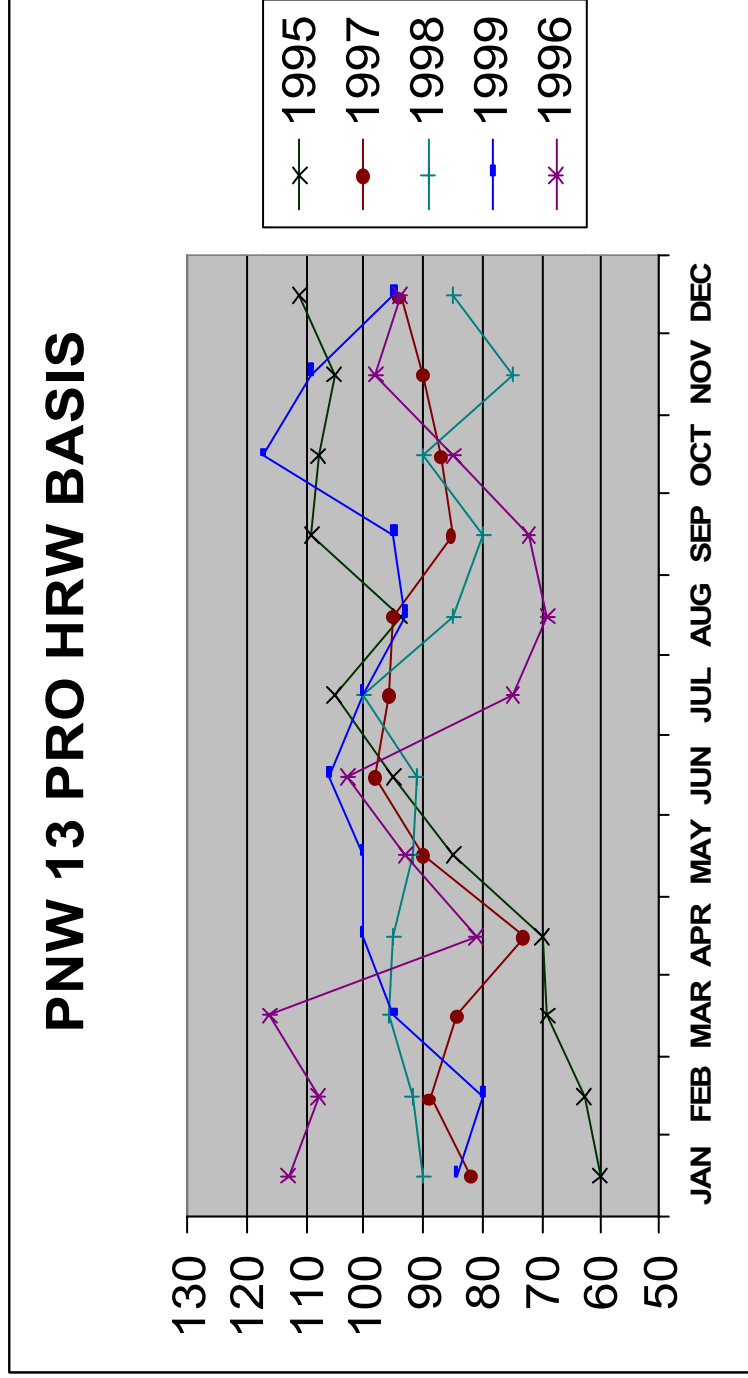
Dec 1, 1999 KC March Futures: 2.80

Jan 14, 2000 KC March Futures: 2.93 **Producer Prices**

Net Contract Price: 2.93 + .13 = 3.06

Elevator Cash Price: 2.83

# BASIS CONTRACT



# **BASIS CONTRACT**



## **ADVANTAGES**

- **Producer's locks in an attractive basis price and waits for potential futures rally**

## **DISADVANTAGES**

- **Producer holds downside futures price risk**

# HEDGE-to-ARRIVE CONTRACT

- Producer desires to price the futures portion of their grain and stay long the basis portion
- Generally most effective in a carry market

August 1, 1999

KC Sept 99 Futures: 3.03

KC Mar 00 Futures: 3.31 **Producer hedges futures and sets Jan delivery period**

Dec 1, 1999

Ptld 13 Pro HRW 1.13 **Producer prices Jan Basis**

Conrad elevator -1.00

Contract Basis .13

Net contract price: 3.31 + .13 = 3.44

# HEDGE-to-ARRIVE CONTRACT



## **ADVANTAGES**

- Producer's locks in an attractive futures price and waits for potential basis increase

## **DISADVANTAGES**

- Producer holds downside basis price risk
- Carrying charges accrue prior to basis pricing and/or delivery of grain