Chapter 2. Futures Markets

1. Question : What are “delivery options” in a futures contract? Generally, why are delivery options
 provided to the short but not to the long position?

Answer: At settlement of a futures contract, the contract calls for the buyer to pay the seller
the delivery price in exchange for the seller delivering to the buyer the specified grade of the
underlying. Delivery options allow the short position to substitute an alternative grade or quality
for the standard quality, at an adjustment in the delivery price. The futures contract specification
lists the alternative deliverable grades and describes how the price will be adjusted for each grade.

Delivery options are provided because specifying the deliverable grade narrowly in a commodity
futures contract may limit overall supply and facilitate market corners or squeezes. Corners and
squeezes are market manipulation attempts in which the manipulator takes on more long positions
in a given futures contract than the short position has ability to make delivery. This is achieved
by the long either controlling all of the available spot supply (a “corner”) or at least a sufficient
quantity so that the short position has difficulty finding adequate deliverable supply (a “squeeze”).
In a successful attempt, the price of the commodity is driven up by the lack of supply. The short
position must buy the required quantity for delivery at a high price and to sell it back to the
long position at the fixed price agreed to in the contract(or equivalently must compensate the long
position for the difference in prices). The provision of delivery options reduces the opportunity for
such behavior by the long position. For exactly the same reason, delivery options are provided only
to the short position and not the long.

2. Question : How do delivery options affect the relationship of futures prices to forward prices?

Answer: The delivery option is an option available only to the short position. The profit opportunity presented by delivery options to the short position comes at the expense of the long position. Other things being equal, the presence of delivery options means that the futures price will be lower than the forward price for a contract written on the standard grade. The presence of delivery options makes the futures contract more attractive to the short (who cannot lose from having this extra option), but less attractive to the long. With fewer buyers (long positions) and more sellers (short positions), the futures price will be lower than the forward price.

3. Question : To what do the following terms refer: initial margin, maintenence margin, and vari-
 ation margin?

Answer: An investor opening a futures account is required to deposit a specified amount of cash
into an account called the margin account. The amount deposited initially is called the initial
margin.

At the end of each day, the balance in the margin account is adjusted to reflect the investor gains and losses from futures price movements over the day. This process is called marking-to-market. The changes to the margin account are called variation margin.

A critical minimum balance amount, called the maintenance margin is specified for the margin account. If the balance in the margin account falls below this level, then the investor receives a margin call requiring the account to be topped up back to the level of the initial margin; if the top-up does not occur, the account is closed out.

4. Question : What are price ticks?

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Answer: Exchanges typically place restrictions on the minimum amount by which prices may change in either direction. These are known as price ticks and vary from contract to contract. In the US, the price tick is usually around $10-$25 per contract.

5. Question : Explain price limits and why they exist.

Answer: Exchanges often place restrictions on the maximum amount by which prices may fluctuate during a trading session. These are known as price limits. Price limits exhibit considerable variation across contracts ranging from around $1,000 per contract in some cases to over $10,000 per contract in others. In yet other cases, price limits may not exist at all, or may not be hard limits, operating, instead, in a flexible manner.

Price limits exist for the same reason as circuit breakers on the NYSE. They are aimed at preventing
panics in the market, and are a function of the usual levels of volatility for the asset underlying the
contract.

6. Question : What are position limits in futures markets? Why do we need these? Are they effective
 for the objective you state, or can you think of better ways to achieve the objective?

Answer: To reduce the possibility of market disruption and to prevent any single trader from
excercising undue influence on prices, exchanges and regulators limit the maximum number of
speculative positions an investor may hold. These are called position limits. Position limits vary
from contract to contract. An important determinant of the limits is the likely physical supply of
the underlying commodity. Most commodity futures contracts involve position limits, whereas in
markets where supply is not a constraint (e.g., Treasury or currency futures), there are often no
position limits. Also, investors who qualify as bonafide hedgers do not normally face position limits,
though in practice this may mean that they are allowed much higher limits than speculators.

Position limits in single contracts may not be effective in controlling overall counterparty risk, since
they do not account for the other aspects of the trader’s portfolio which may contain risk-enhancing
or mitigating positions, depending on the correlation of the various components of the portfolio.
Other measures such as Value-at-Risk (to be studied in Chapter 20) may be more useful as they
reflect the correct economic risk in contracts are usually better ways of managing total risk.

7. Question : What are the different ways in which futures contracts may be settled? Explain why
 these exist.

Answer: Futures contracts may be settled (a) by delivery, (b) in cash, and (c) by exchange of
physicals.

The most common is physical delivery, where the short position actually delivers the asset to the
long. For contracts settled by physical delivery, delivery may be effected on any day during the
delivery month.

For some financial futures contracts, especially where physical delivery is a problem (stock index futures are an example), cash settlement is used. In cash settlement, the two sides simply settle the change in contract value in cash terms. For a numerical example of how cash settlement works, consider a COMEX gold futures contract. (At the time of writing, COMEX gold futures are physically settled; we assume cash settlement only to illustrate the computations.) Suppose you enter into a long gold futures contract at a futures price of $930 per oz and the futures price at maturity is $964 per oz. Then, by buying at $930, you have gained an amount of $(964 - 930) = $34 per oz. If the contract is cash settled, you will receive $34 per oz in cash from the short futures position. Cash settlement takes place through the margin account.

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Finally, a third method called exchange of physicals is also possible. This is where long and short positions with equal position sizes negotiate price and delivery terms off-exchange, and communicate the details to the exchange. There are some restrictions on how EFPs may take place; in particular, they must involve physical delivery.

8. Question : What is meant by open interest?

Answer: The open interest measures the number of futures positions that have not yet been
reversed.

9. Question : Discuss the liquidity and maturity of futures contracts.

Answer: Liquidity is, in general, the ease of getting in and out of a contract. In general, most
futures contracts are highly liquid at short maturities but liquidity dries up as maturity increases.
One measure of liquidity for futures contracts (but not an infallible one) is the size of open interest
in that contract; a high open interest indicates a large number of participants and so a relatively
liquid contract.

10. Question : Describe the standard bond in the Treasury Bond futures contract on the CBoT and
 the delivery option regarding coupons.

Answer: The standard bond in the Treasury bond futures contract is one with a face value of $100,000, at least 15 years to maturity or first call, and a coupon of 6%.

Of the delivery options provided in the contract, the most important is the “quality option” that
allows the short position to substitute any coupon for the standard 6%. The price that the long
position has to pay is the quoted futures price times a conversion factor which depends on the bond
that is actually delivered. The conversion factor is calculated by discounting the cash flows from
the delivered bond at the standard 6% rate. If the delivered bond (a) has a coupon equal to the
standard 6%, the conversion factor will be equal to one, since we are then discounting 6% cash flows
at a 6% rate; (b) has a coupon higher than the standard 6%, the conversion factor will be greater
than one; (c) has a coupon less than the standard 6%, the conversion factor will be less than one.
See Section 2.4 and Chapter 6 for details on how the conversion factor is constructed.

11. Question : Suppose the delivered bond in the Treasury Bond futures contract has a remaining
 maturity of 20 years and a 7% coupon. Assume the last coupon was just paid. What is its conversion
 factor?

Answer: The conversion factor is

1

100

[

3.5 3.5

1.03+...+ 1.0340

+

]

100

= 1.1156

1.0340

12. Question : Suppose there are two deliverable bonds in the Treasury Bond futures contract, a 15-
 year 8% coupon bond and a 22-year 8% coupon bond. Assume the last coupon on both bonds was
 just paid. Which bond has the higher conversion factor? (Guess the answer first and then verify it
 by computation.)

Answer: Exercise for the reader. (Some exercise solutions are left to the reader intentionally. It fosters reading the text in some detail.)

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13. Question : What is meant by the delivery grade in a commodity futures contract? What is the
 problem with defining the delivery grade too narrowly?

Answer: Since there are usually different qualities of the same commodity (e.g., different purities
of gold), the delivery grade is specified in the contract to ensure that the buyer does not receive
substandard quality of the commodity on delivery. But by specifying the deliverable grade too
narrowly, corners and/or squeezes by the buyer are facilitated; these are situations in which the
long position in the futures contract also controls all or most of the deliverable grade of the spot
supply of the commodity).

14. Question : Identify the main institutional differences between futures contracts and forward con-
 tracts.

Answer: Forwards are over-the-counter (i.e., bilateral) contracts, while futures are exchangetraded. The interposition of the exchange between buyer and seller creates some differences in the contracts, as the following table summarizes:

Futures

Exchange-traded
Can reverse unilaterally

Forwards

Over-the-counter

Can unwind with original counterparty, but not unilaterally reverse (e.g., by

offsetting with a third party)

Default risk limited to exchange Counterparty default risk exists

Margin payments required

Standardized contracts
Large numbers of participants

No margin payments, but

collateral posting may be required
Not standardized; fully customizable
Participation generally limited to

institutions and wealthy investors

15. Question : Explain the term “delivery options.” What is the rationale for providing delivery
 options to the short position in futures contracts? What disadvantages for hedging are created by
 the presence of delivery options? For valuation?

Answer: Delivery options are choices provided to the short position in futures markets. They allow the short position to substitute a different grade for the standardized grade. (The price to be paid by the long position upon delivery is adjusted to reflect this substitution.)

The main advantages of delivery options are that they make corners and squeezes by the long position more difficult, and, therefore, increase market integrity.

From a hedging standpoint, delivery options degrade the quality of hedge provided: the long position cannot be sure of the quality of commodity it will receive.

Delivery options complicate valuation. The futures price will depend on not just the standard
grade, but on the “cheapest-to-deliver” grade (i.e., on the grade that the short position will find
most profitable to deliver, given the price-adjustments for each deliverable grade and the spot prices
of each grade).

16. Question : What is the “closing out” of a position in futures markets? Why is closing out of
 contracts permitted in futures markets? Why is unilateral transfer or sale of the contract typically
 not allowed in forward markets?

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Answer: To close out a position in a futures market, an investor must take an offsetting opposite
position in the same contract. (For example, to close out a long position in 10 S&P 500 index
futures contracts with expiry in March, an investor must take a short position in 10 S&P 500 index
futures contracts with expiry in March.) Once a position is closed out, the investor no longer has
any obligations remaining.

Credit risk is key to allowing investors to close out contracts. In a futures exchange, the exchange interposes itself between buyer and seller as the guarantor of all trades; thus, there is little credit risk involved. In forward markets, allowing investors to unilaterally transfer their obligations could exacerbate credit risk, so it is typically disallowed.

An obligation under a forward contract may be eliminated in one of two ways: (a) the contract
may be unwound with the same counterparty or (b) the contract may be offset by entering into an
equal and opposite contract with a third party. The latter is the analog of the unilateral close-out
of futures contracts. However, while close-out of the futures contract leaves the investor with no
net obligations, offset of a forward contract leaves the investor with obligations on both contracts.

17. Question : An investor enters into a long position in 10 silver futures contracts at a futures price
 of $4.52/oz and closes out the position at a price of $4.46/oz. If one silver futures contract is for
 5,000 ounces, what are the investor’s gains or losses?

Answer: Effectively, the investor buys at $4.52 per oz and sells at $4.46 per oz, so takes a loss of $0.06 per oz. Per contract, this amounts to a loss of (5000 × 0.06) = $300. Over 10 contracts, this results in a total loss of $3,000.00.

18. Question : What is the settlement price? The opening and closing price?

Answer: The opening price for a futures contract is the price at which the contract is traded
at the begining of a trading session. The closing price is the last price at which the contract is
traded at the close of a trading session. The settlement price is a price chosen by the exchange as
a representative price from the prices at the end of a session. The settlement price is the official
closing price of the exchange; it is the price used to settle gains and losses from futures trading and
to invoice deliveries.

19. Question : An investor enters into a short futures position in 10 contracts in gold at a futures
 price of $276.50 per oz. The size of one futures contract is 100 oz. The initial margin per contract
 is $1,500, and the maintenance margin is $1,100.

(a) What is the initial size of the margin account?

(b) Suppose the futures settlement price on the first day is $278.00 per oz. What is the new
 balance in the margin account? Does a margin call occur? If so, assume that the account is
 topped back to its original level.

(c) The futures settlement price on the second day is $281.00 per oz. What is the new balance in
 the margin account? Does a margin call occur? If so, assume that the account is topped back
 to its original level.

(d) On the third day, the investor closes out the short position at a futures price of $276.00. What
 is the final balance in his margin account?

(e) Ignoring interest costs, what are his total gains or losses?

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Answer: Futures position: short 10 contracts Size of one contract: 100 oz

Initial margin per contract: $1,500

Maintenance margin per contract: $1,100 Initial futures price: $276.50 per oz

(a) Initial size of margin account = 1, 500 × 10 = 15, 000.

(b) If the settlement price is $278 per oz, the short position has effectively lost $1.50 per oz. This
 is a loss of 1.50 × 100 = 150 per contract. Since the position has 10 contracts, the overall loss
 is 150 × 10 = 1, 500. Thus, the new balance in the margin account is 15, 000 − 1, 500 = 13, 500.
 A margin call does not occur since this new balance is larger than the maintenance margin of
 $11,000.

(c) When the settlement price moves to $281 per oz, the short position effectively loses another
 $3 per oz. The loss per contract is 3 × 100 = 300, so the overall loss is 300 × 10 = 3, 000.
 Thus, the balance in the margin account is reduced to 13, 500 − 3, 000 = 10, 500. Since this is
 less than the maintenance margin, a margin call occurs. Assume the account is topped back
 to $15,000.

(d) When the position is closed out at $276 per oz, the short position makes a gain of 281−276 = 5
 per oz. This translates to a gain of 500 per contract, and, therefore, to an overall gain of 5,000.
 Thus, the closing balance in the margin account is 15, 000 + 5, 000 = 20, 000.

(e) The investor began with a margin account of $15,000, and deposited another $4,500 to meet
 the margin call, for a total outlay of $19,500. Since the margin account balance at time of
 close out is $20,000, his overall gain (ignoring interest costs) is $500.

20. Question : The current price of gold is $642 per troy ounce. Assume that you initiate a long
 position in 10 COMEX gold futures contracts at this price on 7-July-2006. The initial margin is 5%
 of the initial price of the futures, and the maintenance margin is 3% of the initial price. Assume the
 following evolution of gold prices over the next five days, and compute the margin account assuming
 that you meet all margin calls.

Date Price per Ounce

7-Jul-06 642

8-Jul-06 640

9-Jul-06 635

10-Jul-06 632

11-Jul-06 620

12-Jul-06 625

Answer: The initial margin is $321, and the maintenance margin is $193. The following is the
evolution of the margin account. Note that there is one margin call that takes place on 11-July-2006.

Initiation Price = 642

Initial Margin (5%) = 321

Maintenance Margin (3%) = 192.6 Number of contracts = 10

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Margin Account

Opening Daily Profit Adjusted Margin Call Closing

Date Gold Price Balance and Loss Balance Deposit Balance

7-Jul-06 642

8-Jul-06 640 321 -20 301 0 301

9-Jul-06 635 301 -50 251 0 251

10-Jul-06 632 251 -30 221 0 221

11-Jul-06 620 221 -120 101 220 321

12-Jul-06 625 321 50 371 0 371

21. Question : When is a futures market in “backwardation”? When is it in “contango”?

Answer: A futures market is said to be in backwardation if the futures price is less than the spot price. It is in contango if futures price is above spot.

22. Question : Suppose there are three deliverable bonds in a Treasury Bond futures contract whose
 current cash prices (for a face value of $100,000) and conversion factors are as follows:

(a) Bond 1: Price $98,750. Conversion factor 0.9814.

(b) Bond 2: Price $102,575. Conversion factor 1.018.

(c) Bond 3: Price $101,150. Conversion factor 1.004.

The futures price is $100,625. Which bond is currently the cheapest-to-deliver?

Answer: Since the long position will pay the futures price of 100,625 times the conversion factor in settlement, the short position prefers to deliver the bond on which the ratio of the sale price to the purchase price is highest. Essentially, this means the bond delivered is cheapest relative to the sale price. We compute this ratio for all three bonds as follows:

100, 625 × 0.9814
 98, 750

100, 625 × 1.018
 102, 575

100, 625 × 1.004
 101, 150

= 1.0000

= 0.99865

= 0.99879

Hence, the first bond is the cheapest to deliver.

23. Question : You enter into a short crude oil futures contract at $43 per barrel. The initial margin
 is $3,375 and the maintenence margin is $2,500. One contract is for 1,000 barrels of oil. By how
 much do oil prices have to change before you receive a margin call?

Answer: If the margin account falls to a value of $2500 then a call will occur. Therefore, the
loss on the position must be equal to $3375-$2500=$875 for a margin call. Solving the following
equation

1000 (P − 43) = 875

gives P = 43.875, which is the price at which a margin call will take place.

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24. Question : You take a long futures contract on the S&P 500 when the futures price is 1,107.40,
 and close it out three days later at a futures price of 1,131.75. One futures contract is for 250× the
 index. Ignoring interest, what are your losses/gains?

Answer: The gain is

250(1131.75 − 1107.40) = $6087.50

25. Question : An investor enters into 10 short futures contract on the Dow Jones Index at a futures
 price of 10,106. Each contract is for 10× the index. The investor closes out five contracts when the
 futures price is 10,201, and the remaining five when it is 10,074. Ignoring interest on the margin
 account, what are the investor’s net profits or losses?

Answer: Exercise for the reader.

26. Question : A bakery enters into 50 long wheat futures contracts on the CBoT at a futures price of
 $3.52/bushel. It closes out the contracts at maturity. The spot price at this time is $3.59/ bushel.
 Ignoring interest, what are the bakery’s gains or losses from its futures position?

Answer: Each CBoT Wheat contract is for 50,000 bushels and so the settlement gain is

50 × 50, 000 × (3.59 − 3.52) = $175, 000

27. Question : An oil refining company enters into 1,000 long one-month crude oil futures contracts
 on NYMEX at a futures price of $43 per barrel. At maturity of the contract, the company rolls
 half of its position forward into new one-month futures and closes the remaining half. At this point,
 the spot price of oil is $44 per barrel, and the new one-month futures price is $43.50 per barrel. At
 maturity of this second contract, the company closes out its remaining position. Assume the spot
 price at this point is $46 per barrel. Ignoring interest, what are the company’s gains or losses from
 its futures positions?

Answer: Exercise for the reader.

28. Question : Define the following terms in the context of futures markets: market orders, limit
 orders, spread orders, one-cancels-the-other orders.

Answer: See section 2.3 of the book.

29. Question : Distinguish between market-if-touched orders and stop orders.
 Answer: See section 2.3 of the book.

30. Question : You have a commitment to supply 10,000 oz of gold to a customer in three months’
 time at some specified price and are considering hedging the price risk that you face. In each of the
 following scenarios, describe the kind of order (market, limit, etc.) that you would use.

(a) You are certain you wish to hedge and want to take up a futures position regardless of the
 price.

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(b) Gold futures prices have been on an upward trend in recent days and you are not sure you
 want to enter the market right now. However, if the trend continues, you are afraid you will
 be locked into too high a price. Weighing the pros and cons, you decide you want to take a
 futures position if the price continues to trend up and crosses $370 per oz.

(c) Consider the same scenario as in 30(b), but now suppose also that you expect a news an-
 nouncement that you think will drive gold prices sharply lower. If matters turn out as you
 anticipate, you want to enter into a futures position at a futures price of $350/oz or lower.
 However, you recognize there is a probability the news announcement may be adverse and
 gold prices may continue to trend up. In this case, you want to buy futures and exit if prices
 touch $370/oz.

(d) You want to institute a hedge only if you can obtain a gold futures price of $365/oz or less.

(e) Gold futures prices have been on a downward trend in the last few days. You are hoping this
 continues but don’t anticipate prices will fall too much below $362/oz, so you are willing to
 take the best price you can get once prices are at $364/oz.

Answer: The respective answers are:

(a) Market order.

(b) Wait till gold reaches $370 and then place a market order.

(c) Buy futures, place a sell limit order at $370 and a buy limit order at $350. If the buy limit
 order is hit, then close out the futures position.

(d) Place a buy limit order at $365.

(e) Place a buy limit order at $364.

31. Question : The spot price of oil is $75 a barrel. The volatility of oil prices is extremely high at
 present. You think you can take advantage of this by placing a limit order to buy futures at $70
 and a limit order to sell futures at $80 per barrel. Explain when this strategy will work and when
 it will not.

Answer: This strategy has the deceptive attraction of being a buy-low and sell-high play. Of
course, for it to succeed, both limits must be hit so that in effect, you will have bought low and
sold high. If this does not occur then there might be losses. For example, if the buy order is hit at
$70 as the oil price falls and then keeps falling, and never returns to $80 (at least before the order
or the contract expire), then one eventually sustains a loss. On the other hand, if the price hits $80
and keeps on rising, then again a loss will be sustained. Thus, unless there is high volatility and a
reversal of direction, this approach may not be profitable and might turn out to be loss-making.

32. Question : The spread between May and September wheat futures is currently $0.06 per bushel.
 You expect this spread to widen to at least $0.10 per bushel. How would you use a spread order to
 bet on your view?

Answer: If the price differential between September and May futures is currently $0.06 and is
expected to widen to $0.10, then we should enter into a long position in the September contract
and a short position in the May contract. When the spreads widens we close out both contracts.

33. Question : The spread between one-month and three-month crude oil futures is $3 per barrel.
 You expect this spread to narrow sharply. Explain how you would use a spread order given this
 outlook.

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Answer: Assuming the three-month minus one-month spread will narrow, we should go long the one-month contract and short the three-month contract. When the spread narrows, we buy back the short three-month contract and sell back the long one-month contract. We capture (ignoring interest) the difference between $3 and the new spread.

34. Question : Suppose you anticipate a need for corn in three months’ time and are using corn futures
 to hedge the price risk that you face. How is the value of your position affected by a strengthening
 of the basis at maturity?

Answer: The basis is the futures price minus the spot price. A strengthening of the basis occurs if the basis increases. If this occurs, the position in the question is positively affected since you are long futures. In notational terms, you go long futures today (at price F0, say) and close it out at T (at price FT , say) for a net cash flow on the futures position of FT −F0. In addition, you buy the corn you need at the time-T spot price ST , leading to a total net cash flow of (FT −F0)−ST = (FT −ST )−F0. A strengthening of the basis FT − ST at maturity improves this cash flow.

35. Question : A short hedger is one who is short futures in order to hedge a spot cash flow risk. A
 long hedger is similarly one who goes long futures to hedge an existing risk. How does a weakening
 of the basis affect the positions of short and long hedgers?

Answer: The short hedger is short futures and long spot, so gains if the basis weakens. The long hedger is long futures and short spot, so loses in this case.

36. Question : Suppose you deliver a grade other than the cheapest-to-deliver grade on a futures
 contract. Would the amount you receive (the conversion factor times the futures price) exceed,
 equal, or fall short of the spot price of the grade you deliver?

Answer: By definition, the cheapest-to-deliver grade is the one for which the difference between the price received (the futures price times the conversion factor) and the spot price is greatest. Since the futures price reflects the cheapest-to-deliver grade, delivering that grade is a zero-profit situation. Consequently, delivering any other grade should lead to a loss, that is, the the proceeds you receive will be less than the spot price of that grade.