

Agricultural Commodity Marketing: Futures, Options, Insurance

Basis

The Cash – Futures Relationship

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Fact Sheets

- Knowing and Managing Grain Basis
- Understanding and Using Feeder and Slaughter Cattle Basis

What is Basis?

- Basis is defined as the difference between your local cash price (local elevator, local auction, direct sale price) and a futures contract price
- $\text{Basis} = \text{Local Cash Price} - \text{Futures Price}$
- Basis is usually calculated using the nearby (closest to expiration) futures contract
- Basis can be positive (cash is higher than futures) or negative (cash is lower than futures)

What is Basis (cont.)?

- A futures contract price represents the consensus opinion of the value of that commodity at the time the futures contract expires
 - It is specific to a certain grade
 - It is specific to a location (delivery point)
- A local cash price represents the value of a specific quality of a commodity at a specific location and at a specific point in time
- Cash and futures prices may differ because of
 - Location
 - Quality
 - Time of Delivery

What is Basis (cont.)?

- The futures price is a measure of the aggregate supply and demand conditions for a commodity
- Your local cash price is influenced by these aggregate conditions and also by local supply and demand conditions
- Thus Basis will vary over time with changing local conditions relative to changing aggregate conditions

Example Aggregate versus Local Conditions

- Nationally there may be a relatively short supply of yearling feeder cattle in August to place on feed
 - The Aug FC contract price may be relatively high
- Locally you may be in an area of drought
 - Yearlings are being pulled off grass earlier than normal and being taken to the auction
 - Your local cash price may be lower than you would expect based on the higher Aug FC contract prices

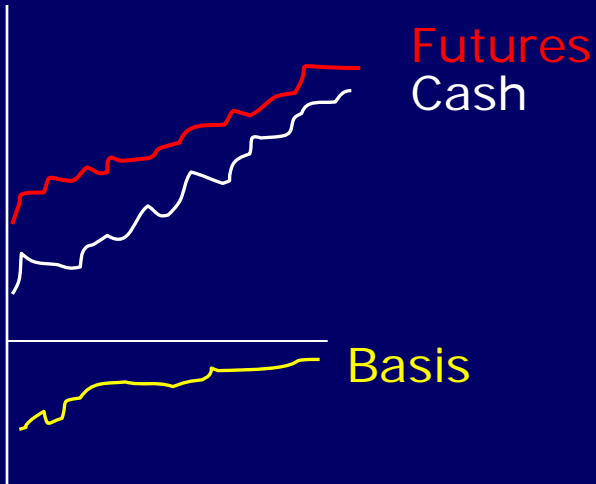
Basis Terminology

- “Strong” basis also sometimes “Narrow” basis
 - Basis is more positive or less negative than is typical
- “Strengthening” basis
 - Basis is becoming more positive or less negative
- “Weak” basis also sometimes “Wide” basis
 - Basis is less positive or more negative than is typical
- “Weakening” basis
 - Basis is becoming less positive or more negative

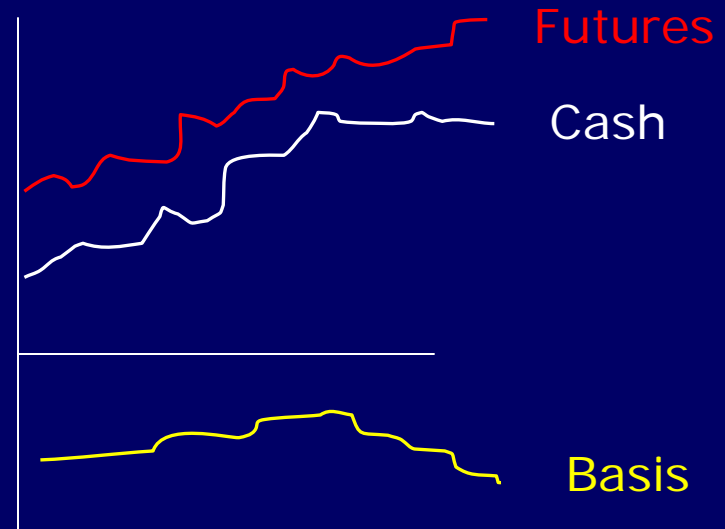
Why is Basis Important?

- Basis can be used as a barometer, or gauge, of market strength/weakness
- Basis can be used to forecast cash prices
- Basis can be used to evaluate forward contract price offers
- Basis is key to determining expected net price from hedging using the futures or options markets

Basis as a Market Barometer



Market is Strengthening



Market is Weakening

Basis as a Market Barometer

- Elevator receives export bids – increase in Demand
 - Elevator increases local cash bids to get farmers to deliver grain
 - Local basis strengthens
- Feedlots observe a plentiful supply of feeder cattle at the local auction – increase in Supply
 - Feedlots do not aggressively bid on feeder cattle
 - Local auction prices are lower
 - Local basis is weaker

Level of Basis

- Transportation cost is a major component that determines differences in basis across geographic areas
- A “weak” basis is driven by anything that tends to force producers to sell their products in the near term (buyer’s market)
 - Good weather at harvest
 - Big crops in competing countries
 - Big surplus stocks
 - Inadequate on-farm storage capacity
 - Shortage of rail cars or barges
 - Farmers need cash immediately (poor cash-flow position)
- Conversely, a “strong” basis is driven by forces that create a seller’s market

Forecasting Cash Prices

- Basis = Cash – Futures
- **Cash = Basis + Futures**
- Futures contract prices are assumed to be efficient, they are the markets best guess for what prices will be in the future, given the present supply and demand conditions
- Cash prices and futures prices tend to respond to the same information
 - Increases/decreases in Supply lead to lower/higher cash and futures prices
 - Increases/decreases in Demand lead to higher/lower cash and futures prices
- Basis is more stable than either Cash or Futures prices

Forecasting Cash Prices Need Historical Basis Data

- $\text{Cash} = \text{Basis} + \text{Futures}$
 - The futures prices can be readily observed for many months into the future
 - If I knew historical (expected) basis for a particular month, I could forecast cash prices for many months into the future
- $\text{Expected Cash} = \text{Expected Basis} + \text{Futures}$

Obtaining Historical Basis Data

- Feeder Cattle basis for many states at
 - www.Beefbasis.com
- Many state cooperative extension services have web sites with this data
 - Utah: <http://extension.usu.edu/agribusiness/htm/prices>
 - <http://cattlemarketanalysis.org/charts.html>
 - Iowa and Midwest for Corn and Soybeans
 - http://www.card.iastate.edu/ag_risk_tools/basis_maps/

Calculating Historical Basis Data

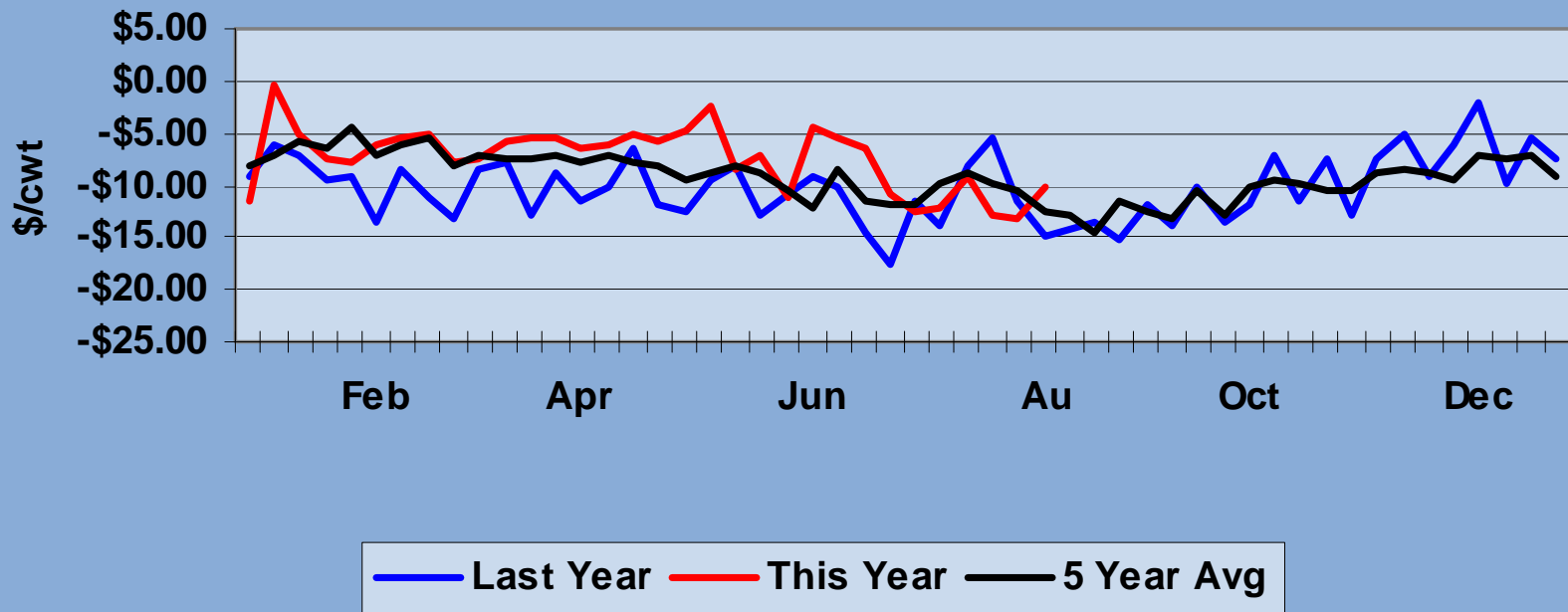
- Record your local cash price
- Record current futures market price
- Calculate basis
- Feeder Cattle Example (Producers Auction, Salina, Utah) 1st week of August

| – | 750 lb | CME | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| – <u>Year</u> | <u>Steer Price</u> | <u>Aug FC</u> | <u>Basis</u> |
| – 2006 | 102.00 | 114.18 | -12.18 |
| – 2007 | 103.56 | 116.63 | -13.07 |
| – 2008 | 100.94 | 113.08 | -12.14 |
| – <u>2009</u> | <u>91.31</u> | <u>101.35</u> | <u>-10.04</u> |
| – Average 750 lb Steer Basis at Salina, UT | | | -11.86 |

Example Basis Over Time

Utah Basis for 750 lb Steers -\$10.04

Last wk -\$13.35 Last yr -\$14.75



Need Basis for the Time You Plan to Buy or Sell

- If you plan to sell Corn in November, then the November basis (Nov. Cash – Dec C Futures) is the relevant basis
- If it is currently September, then the Current cash – Dec C Futures doesn't tell you much
- If you plan to sell fed cattle in June, then you want historical June Basis estimates
 - It doesn't matter if May Basis is stronger than June if your cattle are not finished in May you can't sell them in May

Forecasting Cash Prices From Historical Basis Data

- It is mid August
- Dec Corn is trading at \$3.30 per bushel
- Historical Omaha, NE Basis for November is -\$0.30/bu
- Forecasted harvest price in November at Omaha is \$3.00 per bushel
 - Expected Cash = Expected Basis + Futures
$$\$3.00 = -\$0.30 + \$3.30$$

Forecasting Cash Prices From Historical Basis Data

- It is mid August
 - Oct FC are trading at \$101 per cwt
 - Historical Salina, UT Basis for October for 500 lb steer is \$4 per cwt
 - Forecasted market price in October at Salina, UT for 500 lb steers is \$105/cwt
 - Expected Cash = Expected Basis + Futures
- $$\$105 = \$4 + \$101$$

Using Basis to Evaluate Forward Contract Offers

- A local grain elevator in Utah offers a farmer \$3.70/bu. for the corn to be delivered on December 1st. Is this a good offer based on current market conditions?
- Dec Corn Futures are @ \$3.30
- Expected basis Dec 1 = +\$0.45/bu.
- Expected cash price = \$0.45 + \$3.30 = \$3.75
- Under what conditions would the farmer accept the contract?
- The elevator is essentially offering a contract at a \$0.40 basis. This is narrower than the \$0.45 that is expected. However, the elevator will bear the basis risk, and the farmer has no price or basis risk if they take the contract

Using Basis to Evaluate Forward Contract Offers

- A rancher has his calves listed for sale on a Satellite Video Auction in July for November delivery
- The calves expected weight will be 600 lbs
- The expected basis in November at a local auction is -\$2 cwt for 600 lb steers
- In July, Nov FC futures are at \$103
- The rancher receives a bid of \$103 for his calves. He no sales them because he thought they were worth at least \$105. Was this a wise decision?
- We won't really know until November, but
 - Expected Cash = Expected Basis + Futures
 - $\$101 = -\$2 + \$103$
- Actual Cash in November may be higher or lower than \$101 because the market level (futures) may be higher or lower and/or because local basis may be stronger or weaker than -\$2

Using Basis to Evaluate an Expected Hedged Price

- Determining an expected hedge price is the subject material in the next lesson
- It will be covered in detail with numerous examples

Summary

- Basis = Cash – Futures
- Basis can serve as a market barometer
- Basis can be used to forecast future cash prices
- Basis can be used to evaluate forward contract offers
- Basis will be used in the next lesson to evaluate future hedge prices