Managing Price Risk without a Futures Market

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What We Will Discuss

- What is Hedging?
- Why firms hedge?
- What do firm's hedge?
- How to hedge without a futures market
- Example of How to Manage Price Risk without a Futures Market
- Questions

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What is Hedging?

- Hedging is mitigating your price risk
- Remove the volatility in your cash flow
- Lock-in Margin

- Price
 - Input prices
 - Output prices

Why Hedge

Businesses need to determine how much risk they are prepared to assume

- They may want to eliminate as much price risk as possible
- They may be prepared to take on risk and determine the optimal amount of risk to take

This will determine if you are:

- Fully Hedged
- Partially Hedged
- Unhedged

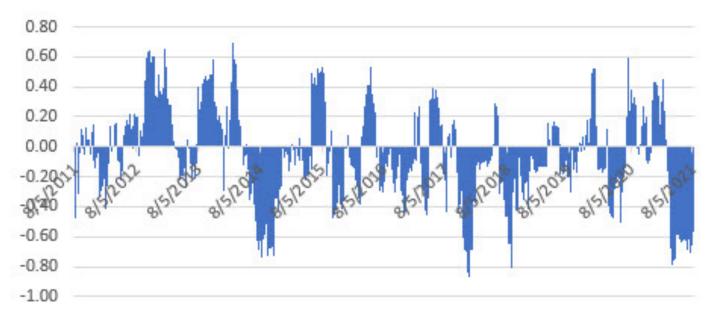
Price hedging, fixes your input costs and your output revenue

What To Hedge

- If you plan to mitigate price risk a precise hedge will result from using an instrument that mimics the movements of your input price or your output prices.
- To test whether an instrument is accurate you can run a rolling correlation.
- What is correlation? (how much the returns of one asset move in tandem with another asset)
- Correlation Coefficient between 1 and -1

Average Correlation -0.07

12-Week Rolling Correlation Bleachable Fancy Tallow Packer versus CME Soybean Oil



Why are Futures Markets Important

- Futures markets help mitigate price risk
- Futures markets reduce credit risk as a feature of removing price risk
- Clearing and posting Initial and maintenance margin

How to Hedge Without a Futures Market

- OTC Swaps
- OTC Options
- What is available now

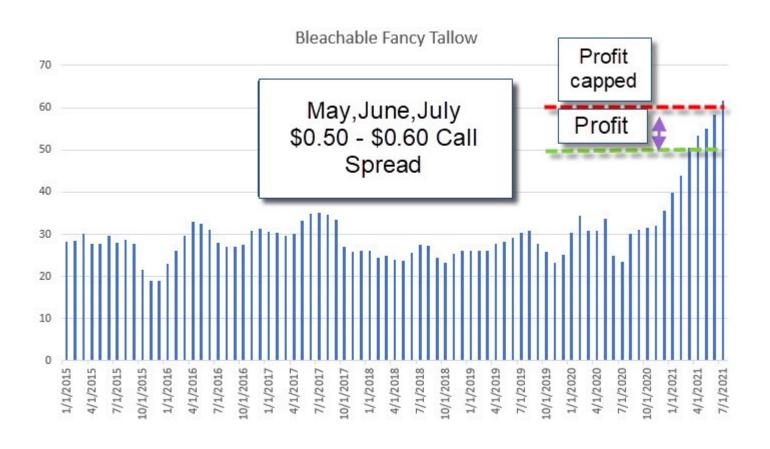
- An OTC swap is a contract between two parties that involves the exchange of pre-agreed cash flows
- One party pays a fixed cash flow and the other pays a floating cash flow
- In other words, one party is buying and the other is selling
- The payout is the difference in the fixed price level and the floating price (which is the average monthly price of a Fastmarkets price throughout a calendar month)
- The issue with a swap is credit risk

- Over-the-Counter Options
- Options are the right but not the obligation to purchase or sell an asset at a specific price (strike price) on a certain date (expiration date/settlement date)
- Call Option
- Put Option
- The option buyer pays the option seller a premium for the right to buy or sell
- Credit Risk is eliminated for the party that receives the premium (paid upfront)

- What is available now
- If your price exposure is a Jacobsen/Fastmarkets price you can use Stable to hedge your price risk
- Stable will sell Call Option (spreads) and Put Option (spreads) that will pay out if the underlying Jacobsen/Fastmarket price you choose rises (in the case of a Call Option) or falls (in the case of a Put Option)
- Stable only sells Call Option (spreads) and Put Option (spreads).
- Call/Put Option spread limits the amount Stable can lose if the price moves in your favor

- Stable says it is backed by a Triple A to A rated consortium of firms which include insurance companies and banks
- Each trade is customized, there are no generic options
- Stable and its consortium take all the risk, they do not lay the risk off to another counterparty
- Stable provide a "Long Form" confirmation which includes language that mimics language in the International Swaps and Derivatives Agreement. This includes the default language and interruption language
- Settlements are customized (monthly, quarterly, annually), against the average period for the reference price (Average Rate Option or Asian Option Settlement)

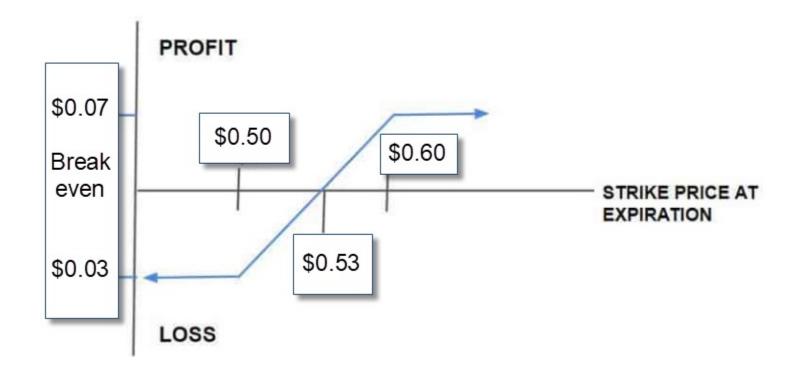
Example Settlement



Monthly Payout Example

- May payout = \$0.5495 \$0.5000 (\$0.0495 \$0.03 (premium)) = \$0.0195
- June payout = \$0.5841 \$0.5000 (\$0.0841 \$0.03 (premium)) = \$0.0541
- July payout = \$0.6176 \$0.5000 (\$0.1000 \$0.03 (premium)) = \$0.0700

Example Payoff



Summary

- Hedging mitigates cash flow volatility
- Businesses want to use a correlated asset to hedge your price exposure
- Futures reduce price risk and credit risk
- Swaps reduce price risk and create two-sided credit risk
- Options reduce price risk create one sided credit risk
- Option spreads cap price risk and reduce premiums
- The Stable product uses Fastmarkets/The Jacobsen data to generate average priced options

Questions

- Have any Stable options been traded using Fastmarkets/The Jacobsen data?
- Can the Stable option buyer take profit?
- Are the options premiums cheaper with a longer averaging period?
- How Do I contact Stable?

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