

RASHTREEYA SIKSHANA SAMITHI TRUST

R V INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

CA 17, 26 Main, 36th Cross, 4th T Block, Jayanagar Bengaluru, Karnataka 560 041



Four Day Continuing Education Programme on Commodity Derivatives Conducted By

Finance Department

| i mance Department | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Date: 1st to 4th-September 2020 | Venue: Webinar | | | | |
| Time:3.00 pm to 5.00 pm | Event : CEP | | | | |
| No. of Participant: 254 | Event Coordinator: Prof. Dileep & prof. Priya Jain | | | | |

Objectives

- To understand the Indian and Global Commodity Derivatives
- To Analyze Hedging strategies of Futures and options Contracts for Commodities.
- To know Commodity market Operations and clearing & Settlement procedure followed by commodity market.

Flow of the Event Session Details

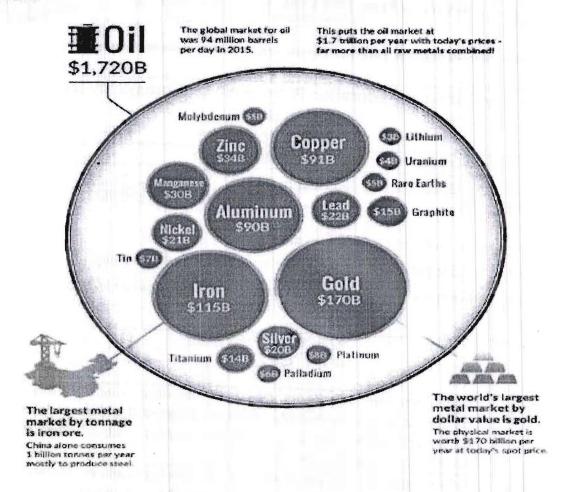
| Session 1 | Introduction to derivatives. Types of derivative contracts. Benefits of commodity derivatives markets. History of commodity derivatives markets. Global and Indian market. Major commodities traded. Regulation of commodity markets in India. |
|-----------|--|
| Session 2 | Risk Management with Commodity Futures. Trading in futures. Margin system. Market participants. Convergence and Basis Risk. Hedging strategies using futures. Spread Trading. Practical aspects of hedging. Pricing of futures contracts. |
| Session 3 | Commodity options. Types of option contracts. Hedging using options. Pricing of option contracts. Option Greeks. Trading strategies using option contracts. Commodity options in Indian market. |
| Session 4 | Commodity market operations. Trading in commodity futures and options. Exchange risk management tools. Clearing, settlement and delivery in commodity markets. Innovative products in commodity markets. |

Outcome Achieved/ Attained:

Dr. Ajoy Kumar, the resource person explained with meaning and types of commodities and discussed the following;

The Commodity trading is as old as human history, Starting with the barter system, today it has become the backbone of global economy. The largest traded commodity in the world is crude oil in terms of value

(\$1.7 Trillion). The largest metal traded is gold in terms of value (\$0.17 Trillion) and iron in terms of volume.



Functions of Commodity Derivatives Markets: Price Discovery, Risk Transfer, Market Completion

Types of Commodity Derivatives: Forward Contracts, Futures Contracts, Options Contracts, Swap Contracts.

Global Commodity Market

- Commodity derivatives are the oldest form of derivatives, while financial derivatives emerged much later
- Earliest instances of commodity derivatives were found in rice trading in Japan; tulip bulb trading in Amsterdam etc.
- Dojima Rice Exchange in Osaka, Japan established in 17th century, was the world's first commodity exchange. More structured trading started with establishment of Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) in 1848.





Global Commodity Market

Table 17: Top 10 exchanges by number of commodity options and futures contracts traded in 2019

| | Volume | | Notional Value | | Open interest | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|--|------------|---------------|------------|
| | 2019 | YoY change | The state of the s | YoY change | 2019 | YoY change |
| Shanghai Futures Exchange | 1,411,969,733 | 20% | 13,923,058 | 17% | 5,748,273 | 37% |
| Dalian Commodity Exchange | 1,355,584,225 | 38% | 9,898,796 | 30% | 9,686,951 | 113% |
| CME Group | 1,133,124,055 | -4% | 60,597,611 | -8% | 24,486,658 | -13% |
| Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange | 1,092,486,045 | 34% | 363,995 | -93% | 4,429,311 | 49% |
| Moscow Exchange | 663,687,221 | 39% | 450,110 | 47% | 3,285,120 | 105% |
| ICE Futures Europe | 482,608,092 | -2% | 23,296,908 | -18% | 13,491,751 | 2% |
| Multi Commodity Exchange of India | 307,095,652 | 33% | 1,108,564 | 18% | 224,188 | -34% |
| London Metal Exchange | 176,260,936 | -5% | 17,939,963 | 14% | 2,427,423 | 8% |
| ICE Futures US | 92,613,557 | -68% | 2,020,422 | -4% | 3,094,748 | 5% |
| Borsa Istanbul | 58,571,990 | 163% | 11,751 | 195% | 481,607 | 76% |
| Others | 52,224,496 | 33% | 706,864 | 60% | 4,311,748 | 104% |
| Total | 6,826,226,002 | 15.9% | 130,318,041 | -6% | 71,667,778 | 15% |

Source: WFE's Derivatives Report 2019

After the basics of Commodities the resource person discussed hedging with Futures and Options strategies and discussed the following;

Hedging with Futures Contract

Hedging for a Buyer (Long Hedge)

Case 1: Rising Prices Commodity: Copper

01-09-2020: Buy (Long) October Futures Contracts at Rs.525/kg 30-10-2020: The October Futures and Spot Price are Rs.535/kg

Loss in Spot Market (525-535) = (10) Profit in Futures Market (535-525) = 10 P/L Spot P/L Futures

Hedging for a Buyer (Long Hedge) Case 2: Falling Prices

Commodity: Copper

01-09-2020: Buy (Long) October Futures Contracts at Rs.525/kg 30-10-2020: The October Futures and Spot Price are Rs.520/kg

Profit in Spot Market (525-520) = 5Loss in Futures Market (520-525) = (5)

Practical Issues

Hedging for a Buyer (Long Hedge)

Commodity: Copper

01-09-2020: Buy (Long) October Futures Contracts at Rs.525/kg

The maturity of the contract is 30-10-2020

Practical Issue 1: The hedger wants to actually buy copper on 10-10-2020

Practical Issue 2: The contract size is 2.5 MT. The hedger wants to by 3.5 MT

Practical Issue 3: The delivery centre is Thane, but the hedger wants it at Bangalore

Practical Issue 4: The futures are on Grade A Copper Cathodes, but the hedger wants different grade

Practical Issue 1: Date Mismatch

Practical Issue 2: Quantity Mismatch

Practical Issue 3: Location Mismatch

Practical Issue 4: Quality (Asset) Mismatch (Cross Hedging)

Unhedged position is exposed to Price Risk and a hedged position is exposed to Basis Risk

Option Contracts

A contract between two parties, where the <u>buyer</u> of the option contract gets an <u>option to buy or sell</u> the underlying asset <u>on or before</u> a specified future date at a price agreed upon while entering the contract

Buyer/holder of an Option – LONG Position Seller/writer of an Option – SHORT Position

Buyer of option need not necessarily be the buyer of the underlying asset; this depends on the type of the option

Call Option: Option to buy the underlying asset Put Option: Option to sell the underlying asset

European Style Option: Exercised only on maturity American Style Option: Exercise anytime till maturity

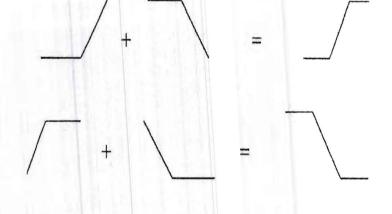
Options Trading Strategies

Bull Call Spread Expectation: Bullish Strategy:

Buy one ITM Call Sell one OTM Call

Bear Put Spread Expectation: Bearish Strategy:

Buy one ITM Put Sell one OTM Put

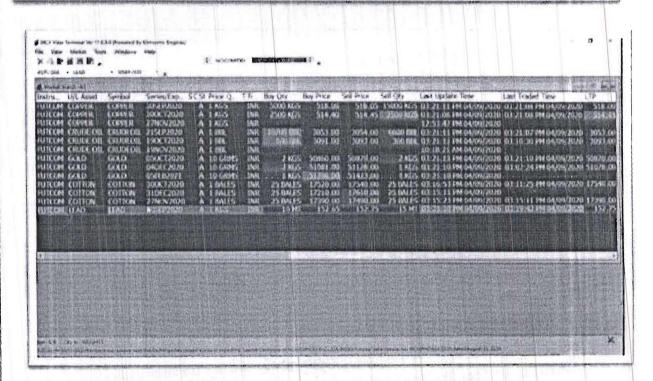


And finally Mr. Shrikant Koundinya discussed about, Trading on Commodity Exchange, Exchange Risk Management Tool, Position limit, Clearing & Settlement and Online MCX Exchange trading.

Trading Platform



- · Automated screen-based trading
- · National reach
- Trading Session: Agri-Commodities & Others/Daylight saving hours
- Transparent, objective and fair system for automatic order matching
- · Identity of the trader undisclosed
- Flexibility for placing orders
- Price Quotation in Rupees
- Square-off facility



Feedback & Coordinator Comment:

The entire program from Day 1 to Day 4 all the participant actively participated and well received by all the participants and lots of appreciation to resource person and RVIM team from the participants. Many of them requested to conduct such programme in the future.

Event Coordinators

Director Prof.

Dileep S

Prof. Priya Jain

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