

CHS Minimum Average Price Contract

Minimum Average Price Contract Marketing Objective

The Minimum Average Price Contract prices out a certain quantity of bushels, for a set delivery period on a daily basis. This achieves an average Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) futures price for a specific time period in the marketing year. This contract also establishes a minimum floor to protect against an average price falling below predetermined levels.

How does it work?

Under this contract, the Minimum Average Price Contract prices a certain bushel quantity each day to achieve an average value over a predetermined time frame. There is a specific sign-up period, as well as a set delivery period for the contracted grain. Pricing takes place at the close of each CBOT trading day, during the established pricing period. There is a 5,000-bushel minimum, and, at time of booking, the cost to set a floor price is determined by a percentage of an at-the-money put, plus a \$0.05 service fee.

Potential Outcomes Under the Minimum Average Price Contract

This sample situation illustrating potential outcomes under the Minimum Average Price Contract assumes December futures are trading at \$5.50 on February 15. With this contract, the producer is guaranteed a futures price derived from the higher of either the \$5.50 futures price or the average CBOT close during the set time period, minus deduction for local basis, service fee and a percentage of the applicable put.

Outcome A If, at the end of the pricing period, the calculated average futures price was \$6.25, higher than the \$5.50 price, the producer would receive a net cash price of \$5.35 calculated as follows:

Average Futures Price	\$6.25
% of Put	-0.35
Service Fee	-0.05
Local Basis (example only)	<u>-0.50</u>
Net Cash Price	\$5.35

Outcome B If, at the end of the pricing period, the calculated average futures price was below \$5.50, the producer would receive a net cash price of \$4.60, calculated as follows:

Minimum Average Futures Price	\$5.50
% of Put	-0.35
Service Fee	-0.05
Local Basis (example only)	<u>-0.50</u>
Net Cash Price	\$4.60

Advantages of the Minimum Average Price Contract

- The minimum futures price is known, but the contract remains flexible to participate in a market rally.
- This strategy avoids the pitfall of pricing grain at marketing-year lows.
- This contract may work better in down markets.
- This type of contract typically takes the emotion out of marketing grain.
- Basis can be priced out any time prior to delivery.
- Premiums and service fees are deducted from the contract basis price, not paid up front.

Key Issues and Risks Under the Minimum Average Price Contract

- The producer remains exposed on basis until that level is set.
- This contract requires a 5,000-bushel minimum at sign up.
- Average futures price at the end of the pricing period may be lower than the current futures price.

