



The importance of futures and options for the grain and oilseed supply chain and concerns arising from the financial markets reform. Ian Backhouse Copa – European farmers

Anne-Laure Paumier COGECA – European Agri-Cooperatives

Stefan Vogel Coceral – European Grain Traders



Who are Copa and Cogeca?

Copa – European farmersBringing together 60 EU farmers' organisations

Cogeca – European agricooperatives

Bringing together 35 EU agricultural cooperative organisations



Who are Copa and Cogeca?

Two organisations...

- representing 30 million farmers and their families
- as well as around 40,000 cooperatives
- with strong links to other European countries

Todays Agenda

European Farmers perspective

- How Farmers Trade in the supply Chain
- Risk Management By farmers
 - Utilisation of Futures Markets
- Market Volumes



Trading Grains and oilseeds



Source: coceral



How Do Farmers Sell

Direct long term supply contract with an end

user.

Spot Cash Sale on the day through traders

Collectively Utilising collective sales: cooperatives

or

Pool arrangements with private traders

Forward Forward contracts enteredt into with

traders with no 1st proceesor contract



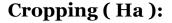
Market share of agri-ccops in cereals

- cooperatives collect:
 - 74% of cereals produced in France;
 - 50% in Germany;
 - 28% in Italy,
 - 35% in Spain,
 - 12% in Hungary,
 - 7% in Poland...
- There is a more of Primary (57%) than secondary cooperatives (agri-food activities);
- There is a growing number of transnational cooperatives (they contract with farmers, buy their products or sell them inputs, they have a membership relationship with those supplying or purchasing farmers in various MS).



Who is Ian Backhouse

Arable and Beef Farmer



Grass land (Temp) 9.22 Permanent 6.87

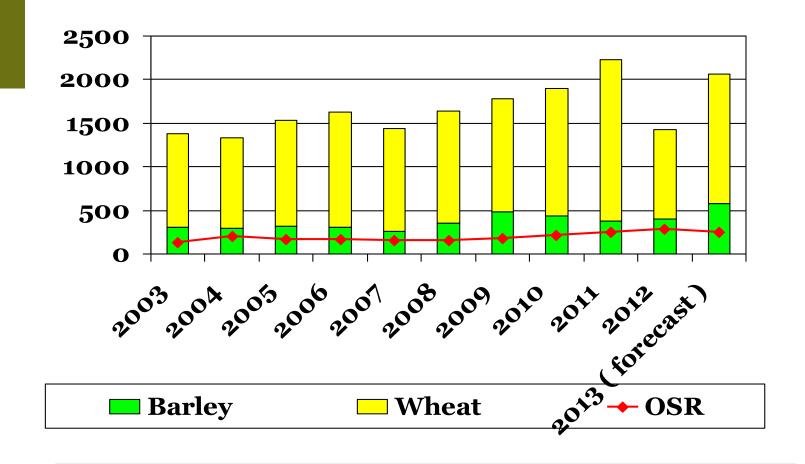
Barley winter 72.22 Wheat winter 179.61 Oil Seed Rape winter 69.39

Spring Peas 13.96

Sugar Beet 22.86

TOTAL 374.13

Farm Production Sold (tonnes)



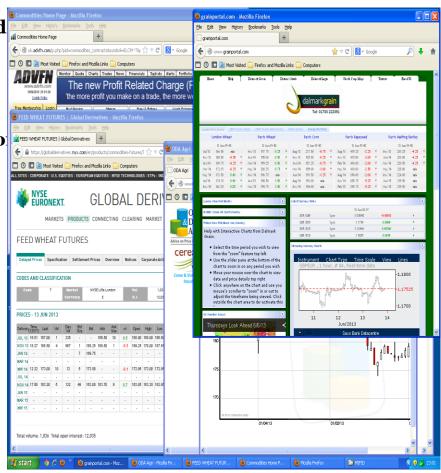
Price Discovery

Modern Technology has allowed for an explosion in price discovery, market commentary and deeper information.

There is greater transparency fo the farmer but:

- Specification
- Delivery Points
- Over Reliance on US markets

Convergence must work

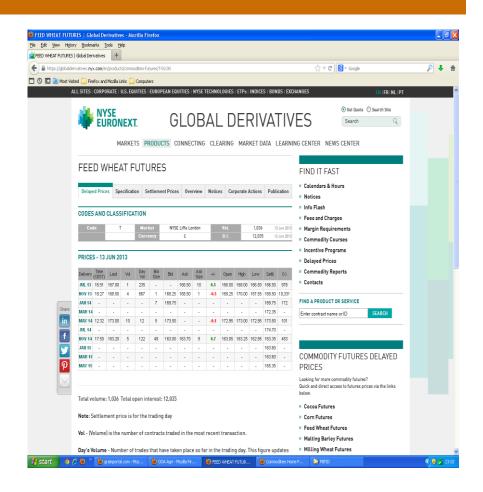




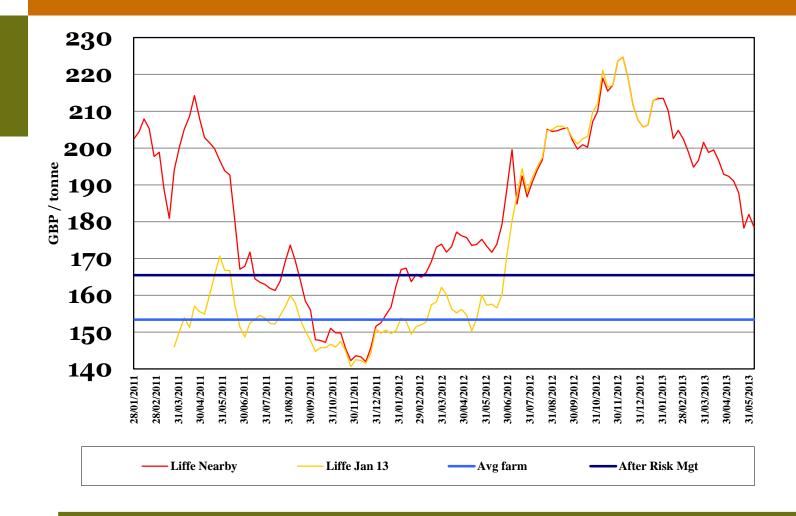
Current Open Contracts:

Harvest 2013

Harvest 2014



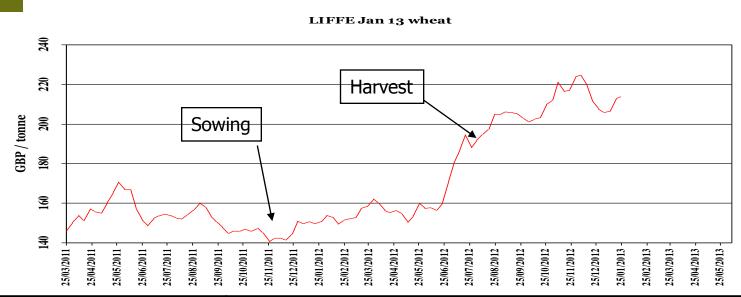
Harvest 2012 Sales





Harvest 2012 Sales strategy

Farmer: 1,000 tonnes grain to sell

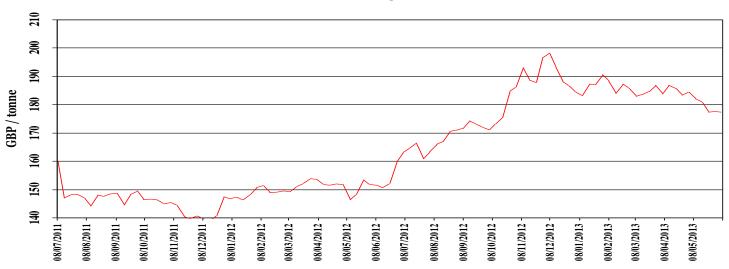


Future Sales		Physical sales	
Date	QTY	QTY	Comment
Sept 11	Sold 1,000 t		No physical sale until certainty of production
Sept 12	Buys 1,000 t Buys Call Opt	1,000 t	Comfortable with production sells for Jan Delivery
Jan 13	Sells / Expires Opt		Delivers Physical Grain



Harvest 2013 Sales

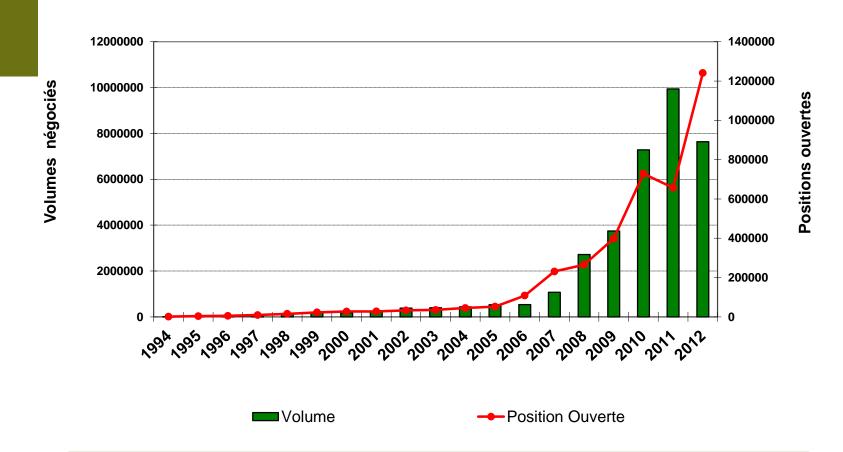




Physical Grain Sales						
29/6/2012 203		158.25 EXW JAN				
03/07/2012 203		162.00 EXW Jan				
04/04/2013 203		160 EXW NOV	Special Min and Max contract			
Futures Contracts (Liffe)						
10 contracts	1,000	181.75	Price risk Strategy			

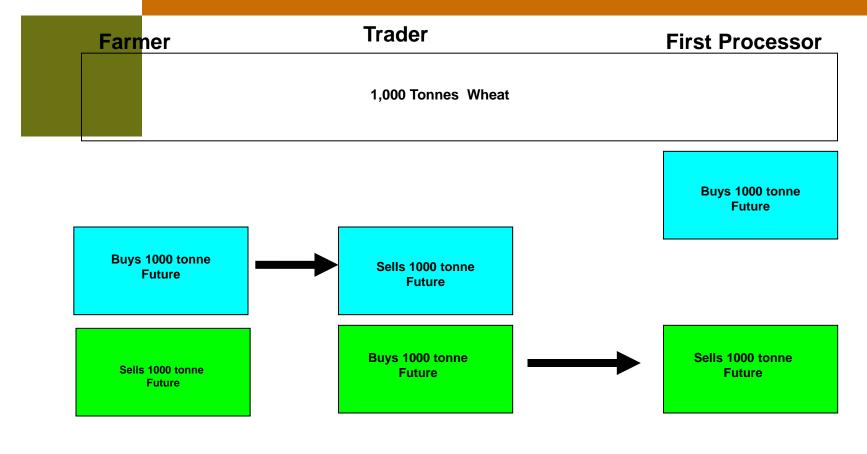


Developement of volume and open position Departement Commodities NYSE Liffe





Contract volume in Supply chain



Total Physical 1,000 t

Total Futures 6,000 t



Conclusions

- Risk management can preserve income and protect costs
- Volumes are driven by numbers manageing risk not crop
- Transparency and price discovery prevents market failure
- We need counterparties



