Excessive Speculation in Commodities

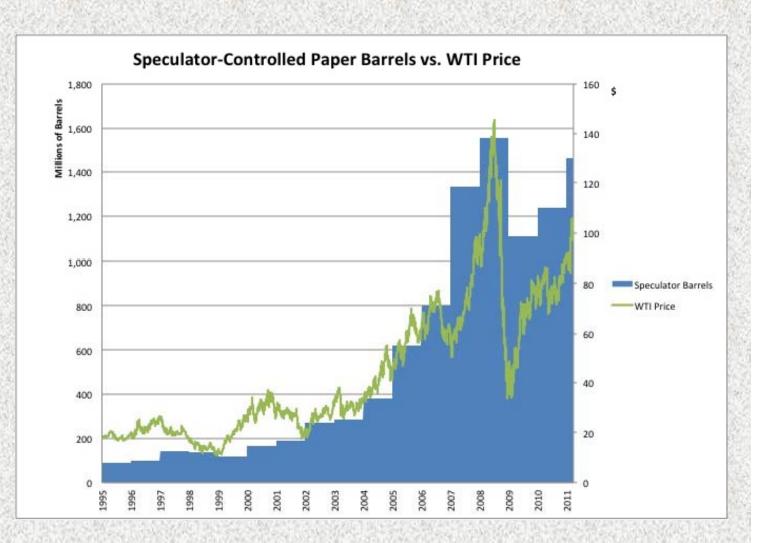
Michael Masters
Financial Reform And The Real Economy
Ford Foundation, New York City
April 13th 2011





"Added Liquidity" or Market Invasion?

- Opponents of regulation claim that increased speculation has added liquidity.
- Yet, in the late '90s and early '00s nobody complained that there was insufficient liquidity.
- Since then, speculators have increased their holdings by around 4000%. Today, they hold NYMEX contracts equivalent to 1.5 billion barrels.

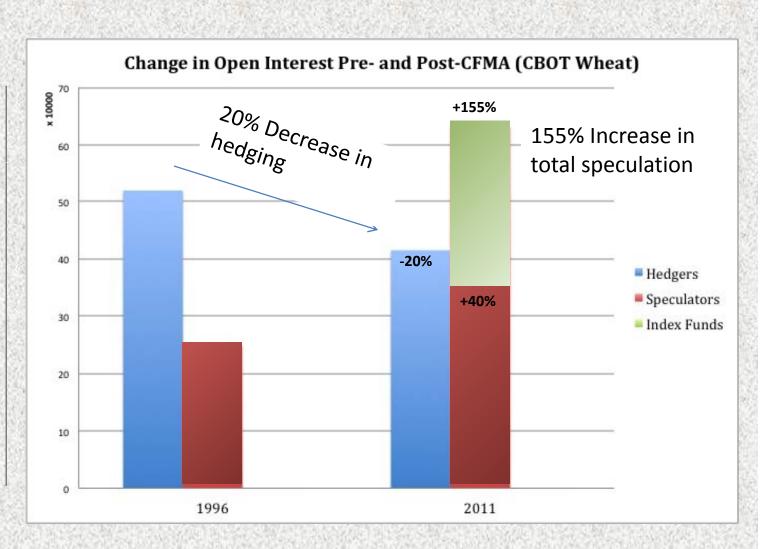




What About The "Primary Constituents"?

Since Deregulation in 2000:

- Hedgers used to be 70% of the market, with speculators the other 30%.
- Since CFMA, the ratio has reversed, with speculators 70% and hedgers just 30%.
- Commodity Index Funds are a key component of this change.

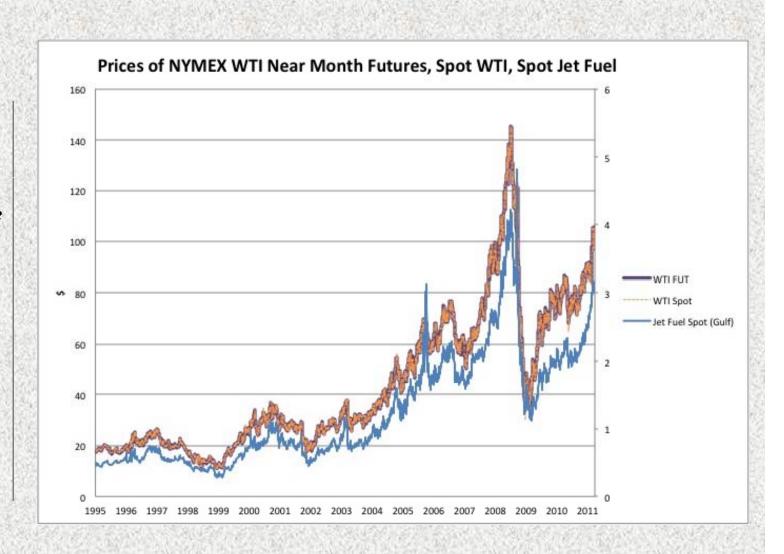




Futures Prices And Spot Prices Move Together

Futures prices DRIVE spot prices because:

- Futures prices set the benchmark price for physical auctions.
- Many physical delivery contracts DIRECTLY use futures prices as their reference price.



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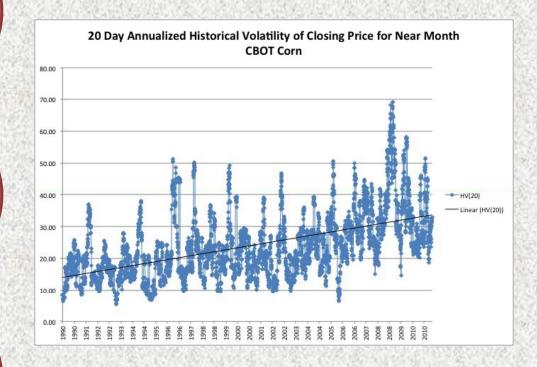
Excessive Speculation Hurts Producers

- Hedging costs more because excessive speculation makes futures prices higher and more volatile.
- Hedging works less
 well due to non convergence caused
 by the presence of
 structured financial
 products
 (Commodity Index
 Funds).
- Physical prices
 become distorted
 and less dependable
 because they follow
 the futures markets.

Higher Hedging Costs

Worse Hedging Value

Distorted **Physical Prices**





What Must We Do To Fix The Problem?

Restore The Markets To The Structure That Worked So Well Until Deregulation Destroyed It:

- The existing CFTC proposal is inadequate to tackle excessive speculation.
- We need a 30% cap on the overall level of speculation in each commodity market.
- Additionally, we need to <u>eliminate or</u> <u>severely limit</u> <u>commodity index</u> <u>traders</u>.

