CME Group Interest Rate Overview

Eurodollar Futures: Foundational Concepts

January 2017

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Futures trading is not suitable for all investors, and involves the risk of loss. Futures are a leveraged investment, and because only a percentage of a contract's value is required to trade, it is possible to lose more than the amount of money deposited for a futures position. Therefore, traders should only use funds that they can afford to lose without affecting their lifestyles. And only a portion of those funds should be devoted to any one trade because they cannot expect to profit on every trade. All references to options refer to options on futures.

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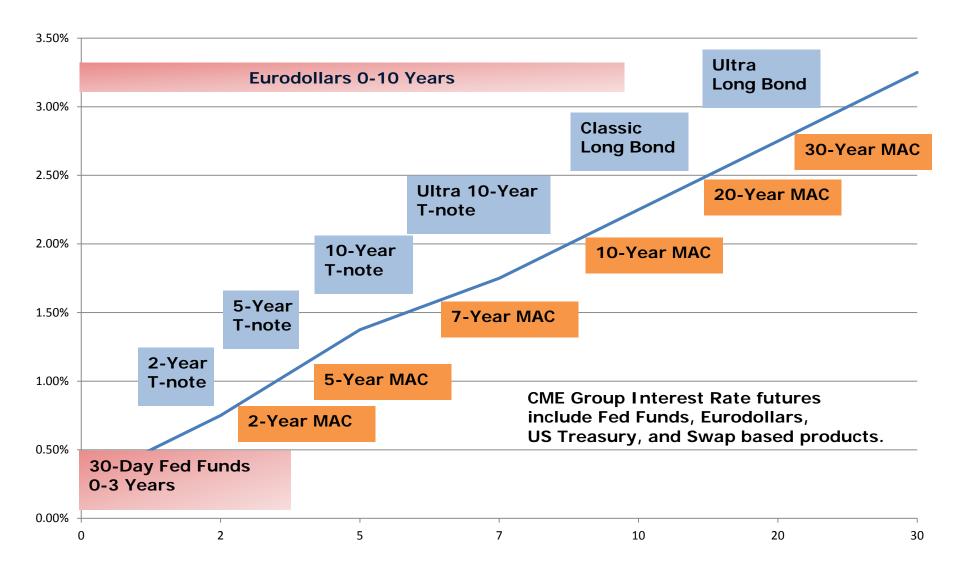
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CME Group Interest Rate Products





CME Group Short-Term Interest Rates (STIRs)

Fed Fund Futures: Monthly contract based on 30-day average Fed Funds rate.

Contracts extend out 36 consecutive months (3-years).

Eurodollar Futures: Quarterly and monthly serial contracts based on 3 month LIBOR rate.
40 Quarterly contracts extend out 10-years.

Both contracts are financially (cash) settled.

Options on Eurodollars are also deeply liquid.



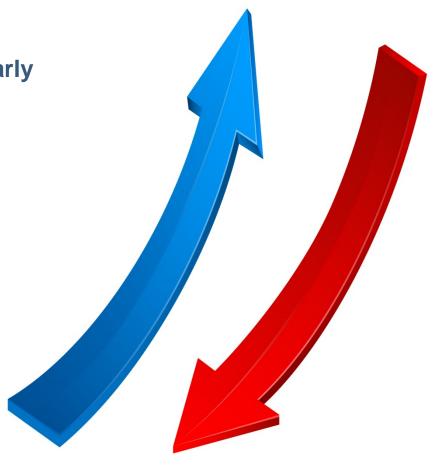
What is an IMM quote?

Developed by IMM Division of CME in early 1980's converts a yield to a price.

Price moves inversely to yield, rates go up-price goes down.

Designed to allow financial instruments that traditionally traded in yield to trade as a price, more like commodities.

100 - yield = Price 100 - 0.2550 = 99.7450



What is an IMM date?

Standard dates for expiration and settlement of certain CME Group futures contracts.

March 2018 IMM Dated Futures Contract Schedule						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12 LTD: ED, FX, & MAC Swaps	13	14	15 Third Wednesday	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Last trading day (LTD) is generally the second London business day preceding the third Wednesday of a quarterly contract month.

FX, ED, and MAC Swap futures on IMM Date schedule.



London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)



Markets developed in London in 1960's.

Represent USD denominated deposits held outside the U.S. banking system.

LIBOR succeeded "Prime Rate" in 1970's as the U.S. short-term rate benchmark.

First interest rate swap (IRS) created in 1981 between IBM and the World Bank.

Rates now administered by ICE Benchmark Administration.

Most active short-term interest rate futures worldwide:

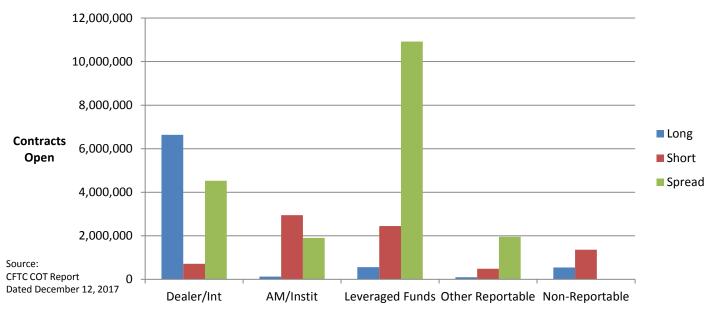
- The first cash settled futures contract
- Launched December 1981, market growth facilitated by interplay vs. interest rate swap (IRS) markets

2017 YTD US Dollar IRS ADV			
LCH D2C+D2D	1,156,888,344,318		
CME	80,652,522,427		
Total USD IRS	1,237,540,866,745		

2017 YTD Eurodollar Penetration of USD IRS			
Eurodollar Futures Average Daily Notional	3,123,166,433,333		
USD IRS Daily Notional	1,237,540,866,745		
ED Futures as % of USD IRS	252%		
USD IRS as % of ED Futures	40%		







CFTC COT Report:
Breaks Open Interest
data in reporting
categories:

- 1. Dealer / Intermediary
- 2. Asset Manager / Institutional
- 3. Leveraged Funds
- 4. Other Reportable

http://www.cmegroup.com/tools-information/quikstrike/commitment-of-traders-interest-rates.html



Underlying Instrument	Eurodollar interbank rate having approximately \$1 million principal value, for a three-month term to maturity, for spot settlement on the 3 rd Wednesday of the contract month.		
Delivery Months	Nearest 40 months in March Quarterly cycle plus nearest 4 months not in March Quarterly cycle.		
Price Basis	s IMM price points: 100 minus three-month London interbank offered rate for spot settlement on the 3 rd Wednesday of Delivery Month. One interest rate basis point (0.01 price points) equals \$25 per contract.		
Tick Size	One-half basis point (0.005) = \$12.50; except in nearby month, tick is one-quarter basis point (0.0025) =\$6.25		
Last Trading Day	Second London business day before 3 rd Wednesday of Delivery Month.		
Delivery Standard	Three-month US Dollar ICE LIBOR as set on last trading day for spot (T+2) settlement on 3 rd Wednesday of Delivery Month, rounded to the fourth decimal place.		



Delivery Method	Cash settlement, by mark-to-market to Final Settlement Price.			
Trading Hours	CME Globex: 5pm to 4pm Chicago time, Sunday-Friday Trading of expiring contracts terminates at 11am London time on Last Trading Day.			
Position Accountability	10,000+ contracts			
Reportable Positions	850+ contracts			
Block Trade Thresholds	Nearest 20 March Quarterly Delivery Months and all Delivery Months Not in March Quarterly cycle:	Farthest 20 March Quarterly Delivery Months:		
RTH (7am to 4pm) ATH (4pm to 12am) ETH (12am to 7am)	4,000+ contracts 1,000+ contracts 2,000+ contracts	1,000+ contracts 250+ contracts 500+ contracts		



Final Settlement Price: cash settlement, by mark-to-market to ICE Benchmark Administration's 3-month LIBOR rate.

Example: December 2017 Quarterly contract, December 18, 2017 (LTD)
ICE LIBOR 3-month rate = 1.62548
CME rounds to 4th decimal = 1.6255
(when 5th decimal is "5" round up)

Settlement Price 100- rate = 100- 1.6255 = 98.3745

Final Settlement Price GEZ7 = 98.3745



Eurodollar FuturesBasis point value (BPV):

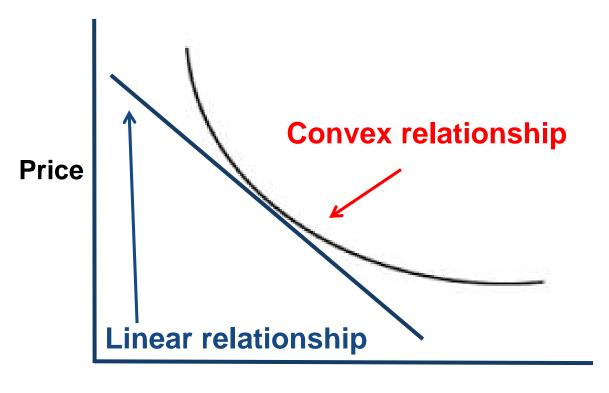
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BPV = $1,000,000 \times (days/360) \times 0.01\% BPV = $1,000,000 \times (days/360) \times 0.01\% = $1,000,000 \times (98/360) \times 0.01\% = $1,000,000 \times (84/360) \times 0.01\% = $27.22 = $23.33
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BPV = $1,000,000 x (days/360) x 0.01%
= $1,000,000 x (90/360) x 0.01%
= $25.00
```

The BPV of a Eurodollar contract is constant, at \$25.00, regardless of where it sits on the curve.

Convexity bias:

Eurodollar futures price exhibit a linear relationship to yield – a 0.01 change in yield always results in a 0.01 change in price.



Interest rate
sensitivity of
traditional fixed
income
instruments
depends on both
prevailing level
of rates and term
to expiry and is
described as
convex.

Yield



Convexity bias:

Eurodollar futures are defined so that its response to interest rate changes is linear. The contract's BPV with respect to its reference forward three-month interest rate is always \$25.

The Eurodollar futures buyer does not enjoy the benefit of being an owner of convexity, therefore Eurodollar futures are priced (yields) at a discount (rate) to the hypothetical forward rate curve.

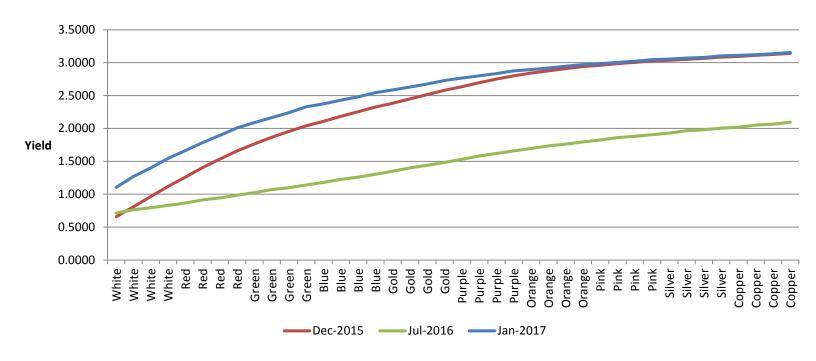
Therefore Eurodollar futures contracts are systematically higher than their corresponding cash market forward curve. The difference, or basis, is also known as the convexity bias correction.

Eurodollar contract rate = "true" FRA forward rate + convexity bias correction



Yield Curve

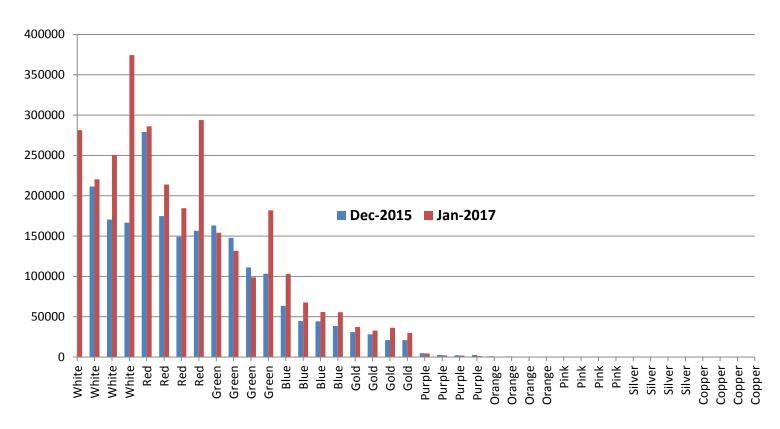
Eurodollar Futures Yield Curve





Volume distribution

Eurodollar Futures Volume





Mirror of Yield Curve

Outright (Individual) Contracts

Years 1 – 10, 40 quarterly contracts plus 4 serial contracts

Spreads

- Simultaneous purchase and sale of contracts in different months: Calendar spreads, butterflies, condors, etc.
- Spread traders provide a great deal of liquidity in the Eurodollar contracts

Strips

 The purchase or sale of two or more consecutive quarterly futures expirations



Mirror of Yield Curve

Implied forward rate (IFR) ...

$$R_1 = 0.700\% \text{ over } d_1 = 90 \text{ days}$$

IFR = ? over $d_3 = 90 \text{ days}$
 $R_2 = 0.800\% \text{ over } d_2 = 180 \text{ days}$

May be calculated as:

IFR =
$$\frac{[1 + R_2 (d_2/360)]}{(d_3/360) [1 + R_1 (d_1/360)]} - \frac{1}{(d_3/360)}$$

$$= \frac{[1 + 0.008 (180/360)]}{(90/360) [1 + 0.007 (d_1/360)]} - \frac{1}{(90/360)}$$

$$= 0.898\%$$

Mirror of Yield Curve

Check the logic... at what 180 day *rate* would an investor be ambivalent compared to the 90 day plus 90 day rate of return?

$$R_1 = 0.700\%$$
 over $d_1 = 90$ days
$$R_2 = 0.898\% \text{ over } d_2 = 90 \text{ days}$$

$$R_3 = ?\% \text{ over } d_3 = 180 \text{ days}$$

interest earned (i) = \$1mm x Rate (R) x (days/360)

$$i_1$$
 = \$1000000 x 0.007 x 0.25 = \$1,750.00
 I_2 = \$1001750 x 0.00898 x 0.25 = \$2,248.93

Rate =
$$\frac{i \times (360/180)}{1 \times 100}$$

Rate = $(3998.93 \times 2) \div 1mm = 0.007997 \text{ or } 0.800\%$

...at what 6-month *rate* would an investor be ambivalent compared to the 3-month plus 3-month rate of return?

On 19 December 2016 3-mo LIBOR = 0.9943% and 6-mo LIBOR = 1.3177%

$$R_1 = 0.9943\%$$
 over $d_1 = 90$ days
$$R_2 = x\% \text{ over } d_2 = 90 \text{ days}$$

$$R_3 = 1.3177\% \text{ over } d_3 = 180 \text{ days}$$

Solving according to formula the implied forward 3-month rate = 1.6370%

interest earned (i) = \$1mm x Rate (R) x (days/360)

$$i_1$$
 = \$1,000,000 x 0.009943 x 0.25 = \$2,485.75
 I_2 = \$1,002,485.75 x 0.014675 x 0.25 = \$4,102.67

Rate =
$$\frac{i \times (360/180)}{1 \times 100}$$

Rate = $(6,588.42 \times 2) \div 1mm = 0.01317684$ or 1.3177%



Many hedging and trading strategies call for the purchase or sale of Eurodollar futures in "strips," or sequences of consecutive contract delivery months.

CME Eurodollar Packs & Bundles provide an alternative to cumbersome and potentially risky individual contract execution.

Packs:

The simultaneous purchase or sale of one each of a series of four Eurodollar futures with consecutive quarterly delivery months.

Bundles:

The simultaneous purchase or sale of one each of a series of eight or more Eurodollar futures with consecutive quarterly delivery months.



Bundle = buy/sell in consecutive deferred months

- 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 9- & 10-year
- *E.g.*, "red" bundle = 1st 8 quarterly futures

Pack = buy/sell 4 consecutive quarterlies

• E.g., "green" pack = 4 quarterlies 3 years out

Quoted as average change of all futures in pack or bundle since prior settlement

- E.g., +2.5 basis points, -6 basis points, ...
- Prices assigned to legs after trade concluded

Packs and bundles "color coded"

Year 1 - White

Year 2 - Red

Year 3 - Green

Year 4 - Blue

Year 5 - Gold

Year 6 - Purple

Year 7 - Orange

Year 8 - Pink

Year 9 - Silver

Year 10 - Copper



Pack: Constructed to represent a series of four consecutive quarterly Eurodollar futures.

Quoted in 1/4th of one basis point (0.01%) increments.

Priced as a reference to average change in value of all Eurodollar futures included in Pack.

Term	Color Code	Comprised of	BPV
1-Year	White	1st 4 quarterlies	\$100
2-Year	Red	5th-8th quarterlies	\$100
3-Year	Green	9th-12th quarterlies	\$100
4-Year	Blue	13th-16th quarterlies	\$100
5-Year	5-Year Gold 17th-20th		\$100
6-Year	Purple	21st-24th quarterlies	\$100
7-Year	Orange	25th-28th quarterlies	\$100
8-Year	Pink	29th-32nd quarterlies	\$100
9-Year	Silver	33rd-36th quarterlies	\$100
10-Year	Copper	37th-40th quarterlies	\$100

Example: Assume a White Pack, the first 4 quarterlies, have net price changes from previous day of +2, +2, +3, and +3 ticks. The Pack would be quoted and priced +2.5 because $(2+2+3+3) \div 4 = +2.5$, or up 2.5 ticks.



Bundles: A purchase or sale of one each of a series of consecutive quarterly Eurodollar futures.

May be constructed with any quarterly but typically with the first quarterly contract. Quoted in 1/4th of one basis point (0.01%) increments.

Priced as a reference to average change in value of all Eurodollar futures included in Pack.

Term	Color Code Comprised of		BPV
1-Year	White	1st 4 quarterlies	\$100
2-Year	ear Red 1st 8 quarterlies		\$200
3-Year	Green	1st 12 quarterlies	\$300
4-Year	Blue	1st 16 quarterlies	\$400
5-Year	Gold	1st 20 quarterlies	\$500
6-Year	Purple	1st 24 quarterlies	\$600
7-Year	Orange	1st 28 quarterlies	\$700
8-Year	Pink	1st 32 quarterlies	\$800
9-Year	Silver	1st 36 quarterlies	\$900
10-Year Copper		1st 40 quarterlies	\$1,000

Example: Assume a Red Bundle, the first 8 quarterlies, have net price changes from previous day of (+2, +2, +2, +2 Whites) and (+3, +3,+3,+3 Reds) ticks. The Bundle would be quoted and priced +2.5 because $(2+2+2+2) + (3+3+3+3) \div 8 = +2.5$, or up 2.5 ticks.



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Thank you



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