

The 2008 Commodities Bubble

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MIT CEEPR
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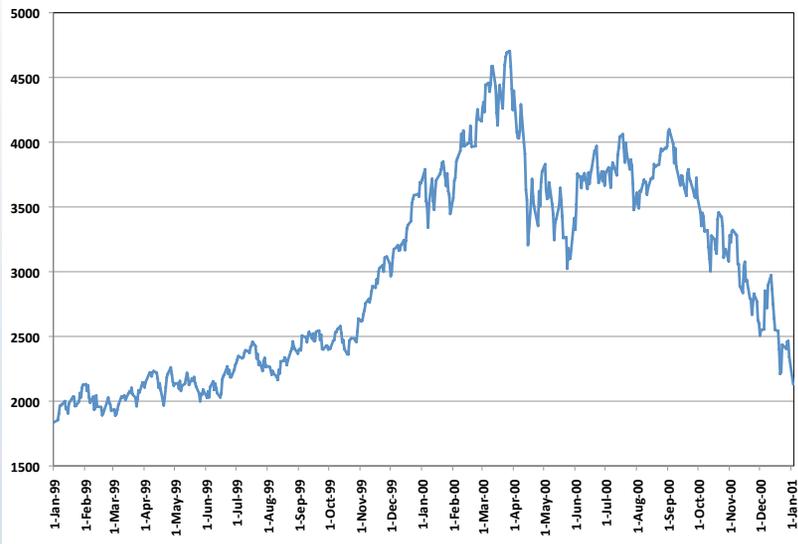
www.accidentalhuntbrothers.com

Two Bubble Charts

Nasdaq 100 Index

Two Year Chart

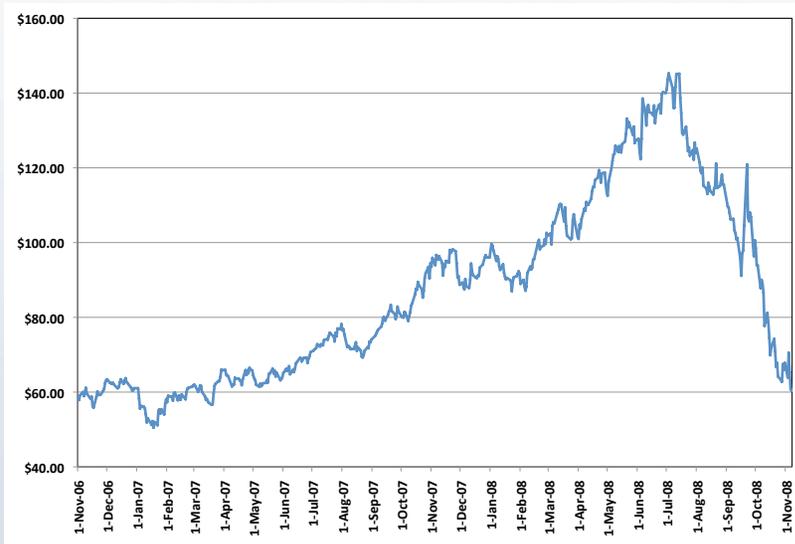
+125%



WTI Crude Oil

Two Year Chart

+133%



Multiple Commodity Bubbles

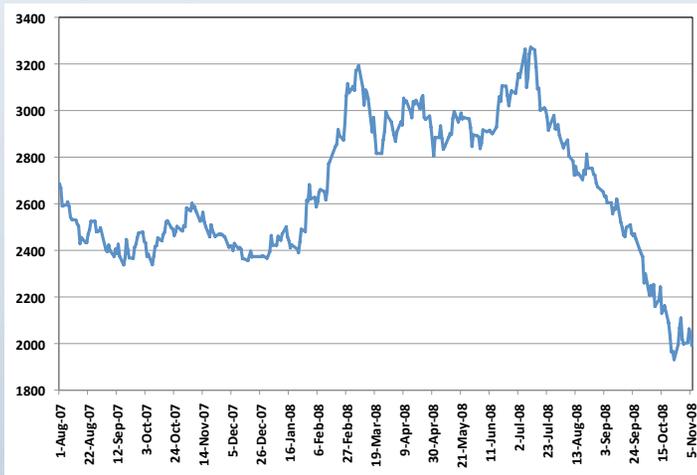
Natural Gas



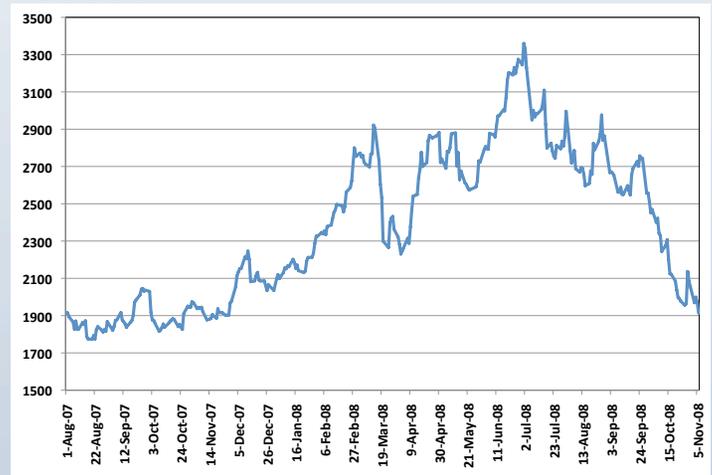
Soybeans



Aluminum



Cocoa



Ockham's Razor

- Physical oil supply and demand explain some but not all of the dramatic moves in crude oil prices.
 - \$70 to \$147 in one year
 - \$147 to \$56 in four months
- Marginal cost of production never moved much beyond the \$60 to \$80 per barrel range
- We have never seen dramatic price movements like these in crude oil futures
 - Persian Gulf War I is the only thing that comes close

Hedge Fund Managers

- “You have a generalized commodity bubble due to commodities having become an asset class that institutions use to an increasing extent,”
 - *George Soros - April 17, 2008*

- “Oil is a huge mania, and it’s going to end badly. We’ve seen it play out hundreds of times over the centuries, and this is no different. It’s just the nature of a rip-roaring bull market.”
 - *Paul Tudor Jones - June 1, 2008*

Academic Bubble Experts

- “You’ve got speculation in a lot of commodities and that seems to be driving up the price, . . . Movements are dominated by momentum players who predict price changes from Wednesday to Friday on the basis of the price change from Monday to Wednesday.”
 - *Dr. Robert Aliber, University of Chicago - June 13, 2008*
co-author of “Manias, Panics & Crashes”
- “Commodities followed the euphoria cycle that we had along with housing,”
 - *Dr. Robert Shiller, Yale University - October 13, 2008*
author of “Irrational Exuberance”

Wall Street Analysts

- “This is a market that is basically returning to the price level of a year ago which it arguably should never have left, . . . We pumped up a big bubble, expanded it to an impressive dimension, and now it is popped and we have bubble gum in our hair.”
 - *Tim Evans, Energy Analyst at Citigroup - October 10, 2008*
- “Without question increased fund flow into commodities has boosted prices. . . . The so-called commodity speculator should be applauded for speeding up the message to both oil companies and consumers that energy markets are tight.”
 - *Arjun Murti, Energy Analyst at Goldman Sachs - May 5, 2008*

How Is A Bubble Possible?

- This is the first ever bubble in oil
- Bubbles are a capital markets phenomenon
 - Last 10 years every capital market has bubbled
 - 1997-1998: Emerging Markets
 - 1998-2000: Tech & Internet Stocks
 - 2003-2005: Real Estate
 - 2007-2008: Credit

Three Necessary Pre-Conditions

- ***Condition One: 1980s***

- Physical oil market participants decided to price spot transactions as the futures prices +/- differential
- Spot prices became derivatives of the futures price – not the other way around

Platts Spot Prices

“In the spot market, therefore, negotiations for physical oils will typically use NYMEX as a reference point, with bids/offers and deals expressed as a differential to the futures price. Using these differentials, Platts makes daily and in some cases intra-day assessments of the price for various physical grades of crude oil, which may be referenced in other spot, term or derivatives deals.”

“Platts Oil Pricing and Market-on-Close Methodology Explained - A Backgrounder,” Platts, A Division of McGraw Hill Companies, July 2007, page 3. <http://www.platts.com/Resources/whitepapers/index.xml>

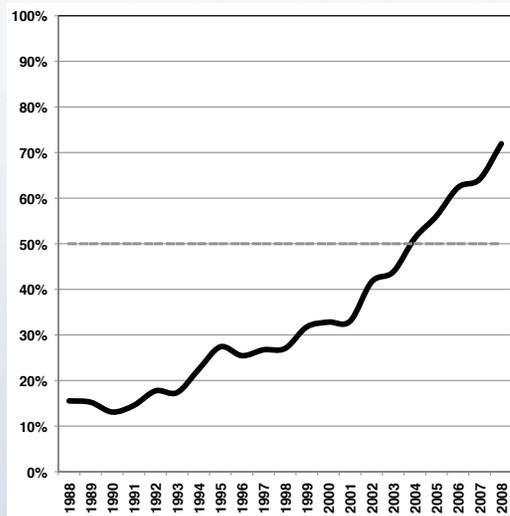
Three Necessary Pre-Conditions

● *Condition Two: 1990s*

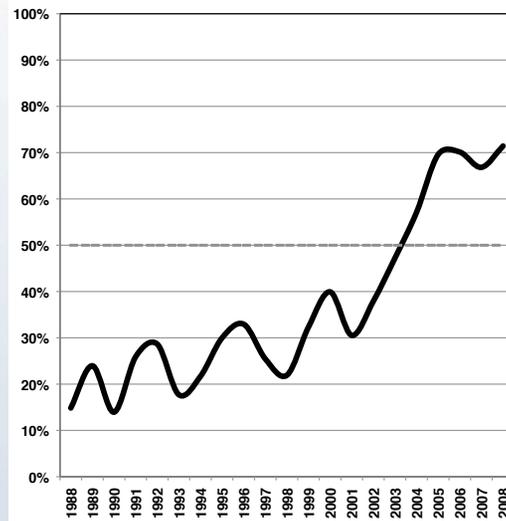
- Speculative position limits were effectively eliminated so that speculators had unlimited access to the futures markets
- Creation of ICE exchange following CFMA 2000
- OTC swaps market developed to the point that they are 8-10 times bigger than NYMEX
 - Swaps dealers have unlimited access to futures markets

Speculation Percentage

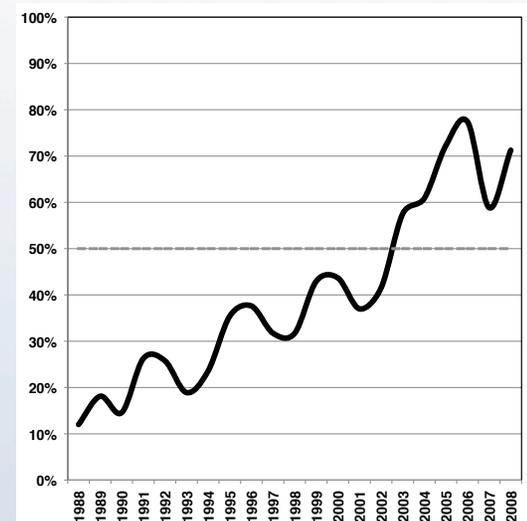
Crude Oil



Heating Oil



Gasoline



Source: CFTC, Goldman Sachs, Standard & Poor's, Dow Jones, calculations based upon CFTC CIT report.
2008 figure is as of July 1, 2008

TIPPING POINT

Markets Become *Excessively Speculative*

- Physical Hedger Dominance gives way to Speculator Dominance
 - Just like capital markets - capable of bubbles
 - Price discovery function is damaged

- Oil becomes “financialized”

100% Supply & Demand

- Price of Oil Futures is a function of the Supply and Demand for Oil Futures

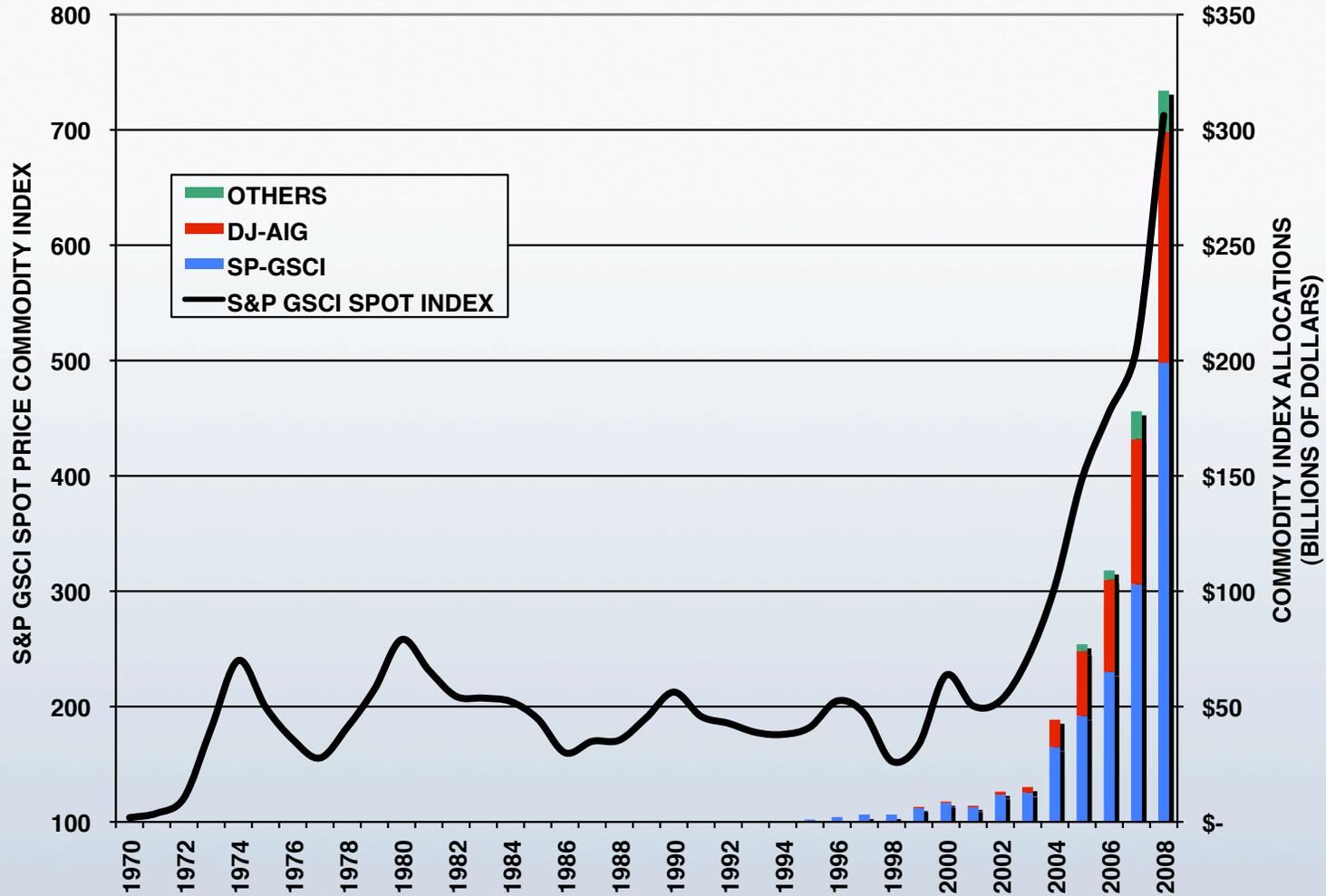
- Demand for oil futures comes from 3 sources
 - Physical consumer hedging demand
 - Traditional speculator demand
 - Index “investor” demand

Three Necessary Pre-Conditions

- ***Condition Three: 2000s***

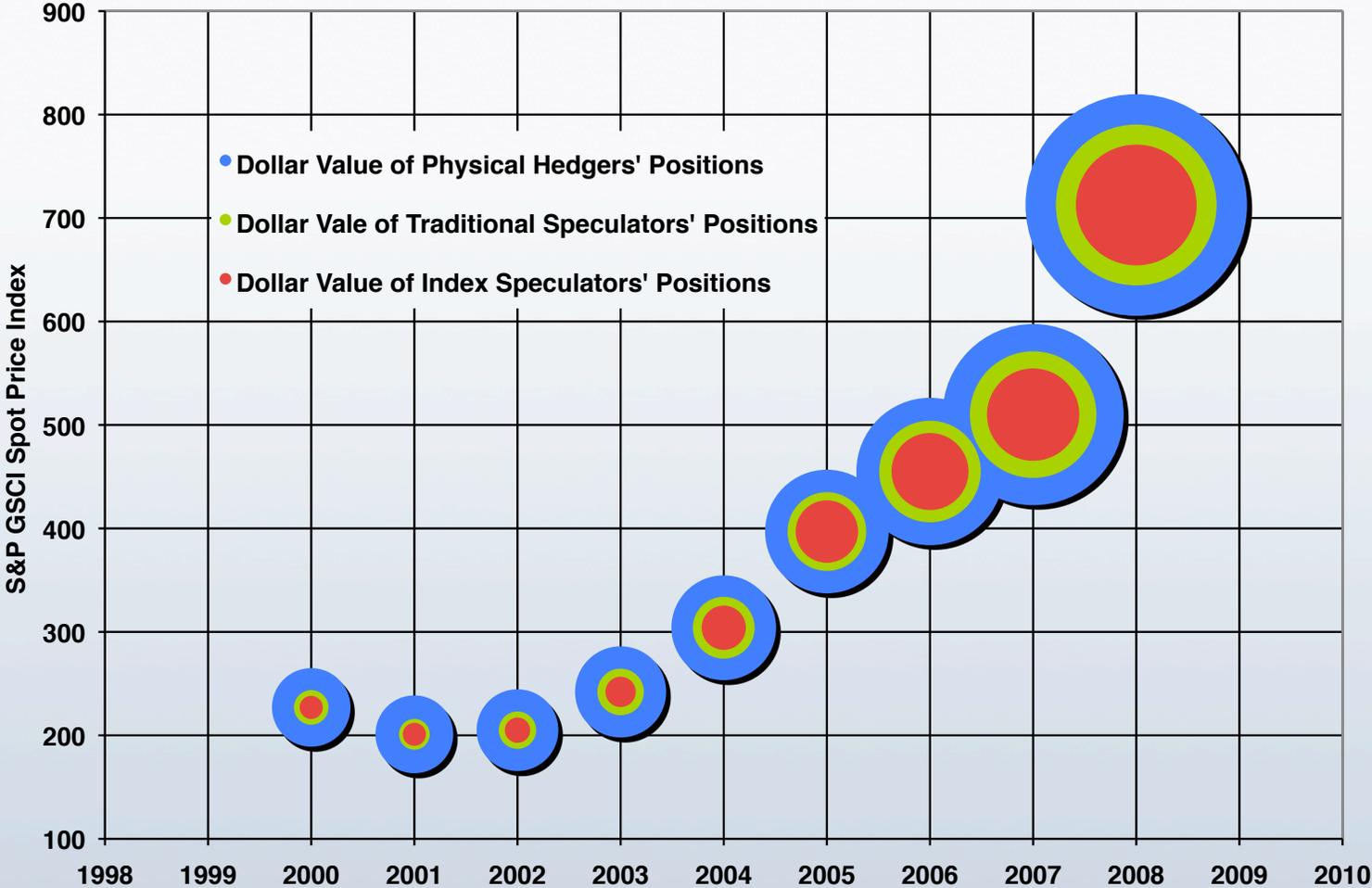
- “Commodities as an asset class”
- Inventories vs. the Means of Production
- **Rise of the Commodity Indexer**

S&P GSCI Spot Price Index vs. Index Speculator Assets



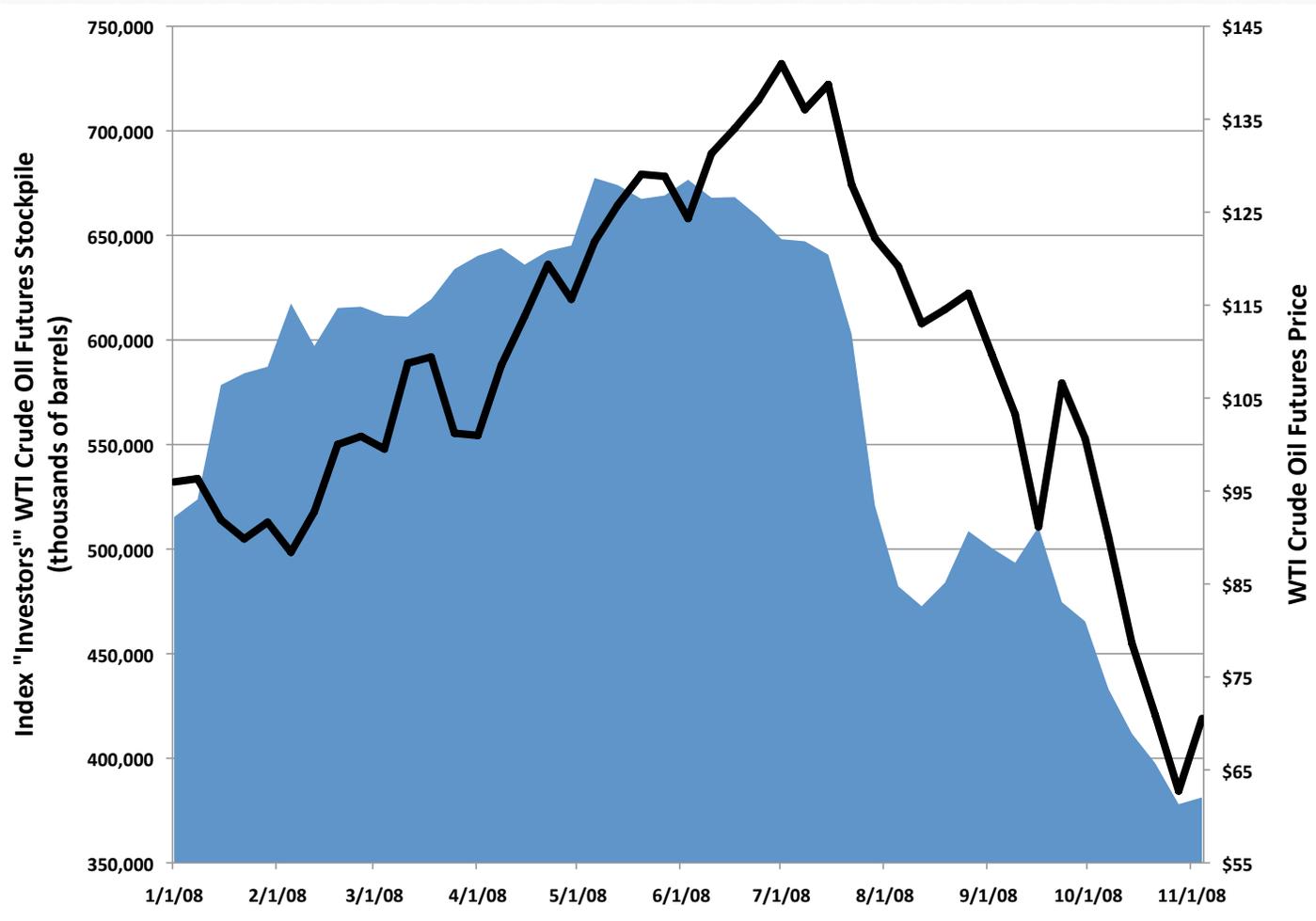
Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs, Standard & Poor's, Dow Jones, calculations based upon CFTC CIT report.
2008 figure is as of July 1, 2008

S&P GSCI Spot Price Index vs. Dollar Value of Open Interest



Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs, Standard & Poor's, Dow Jones, calculations based upon CFTC CIT report.
2008 figure is as of July 1, 2008

Index Speculators' WTI Crude Oil Futures Stockpile vs. WTI Crude Oil Price in 2008



Source: Bloomberg, Standard & Poor's, Dow Jones, calculations based upon CFTC CIT report.

Where Are The Inventories?

- Best place to store oil is in the ground – just pump less
- Non-OECD countries are major producers of oil not reporting with accuracy or timeliness
- OECD refineries have every incentive to keep inventories at a minimum given financing challenges
- Demand is so inelastic in short run consumers are held hostage to higher prices

Bubble Consequences

- Direct cost to economic growth with \$4 gas instead of \$2 gas plus multiplier effects
 - Businesses forced into bankruptcy
 - Workers laid off or given less hours
- Direct impact on mortgage, auto and credit card receivables and delinquencies (MBSs and CDOs)
- Created artificial inflation signals that did not reflect economic reality
 - Kept Fed, ECB and other Central Banks fearful of inflation
 - Kept interest rates higher than otherwise
 - Kept ARM holders paying more on their mortgage
- Lost investor capital when the bubble finally popped