

## MONTREAL EXCHANGE

# Cash-and-carry trade

A bond trader notes that the price relationship between the CTD Can 2% December 1, 2051 bond and the LGB contract is out-of-line.

The trader's observation is supported by:

1. an actual repo rate (0.20%) that is lower than the repo rate (1.85%) implied by the price of the LGB contract—a condition that provides a trader an arbitrage profit by initiating a cash-and-carry trade (whereby the trader sells bond futures and finances the purchase of the cash bond at a rate below the rate implied by the futures price). The bond is then held until it is delivered to fulfill the obligation of the sale of the futures contract; and
2. a net basis (basis after carry) reflecting that the actual LGB contract is overpriced relative to its theoretical fair value.

LGB March 2022	Last Delivery Day 2022-03-31	Price of LGB Contract 220.72	Valuation Date 2021-11-18			
Coupon	Maturity	Bond Price	Conversion Factor	Implied Repo	Actual Repo	Net Basis
2%	December 2051	98.964	0.4481	1.85%	0.20%	-0.595

### Setting

Price of the CTD Can 2% December 1, 2051 bond	98.964
Accrued interest: $(170/365) \times 2$ (170 days = June 1 to November 18 settlement date)	0.932
Financing rate (actual repo rate)	0.20%
Conversion factor	0.4481
Price of the LGB contract	220.72
Days from settlement to futures delivery (November 18 to March 31)	133
Days from next coupon to futures delivery (December 1 to March 31)	120

The trader initiates a cash-and-carry trade that involves the following steps:

1. Pay for the purchase of the CTD bond (bond price + accrued interest).
2. Finance the bond purchase at the current short-term financing rate (actual repo rate).
3. Receive any intervening coupon plus reinvestment income during the life of the futures contract.
4. Receive the futures invoice price + intervening coupon accrued interest from delivering the bond (i.e. collect the anticipated receipt from delivering bond to the buyer).
5. Repay the cash amount borrowed to purchase the CTD bond + interest.
6. Calculate arbitrage profit.

<b>CASH-AND-CARRY TRANSACTION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b> (per \$100,000.00 notional amount)	<b>COMMENTS</b>
<b>Purchase the CTD bond</b>	$\$98,964 + \$932 = \$99,896$	Price of bond + Accrued interest
<b>Financing costs until LGB delivery</b>	$\$99,896 \times 0.0020 \times 133/365 = \$73$	Amount borrowed to buy bond $\times$ Short- term financing rate $\times$ Number of days/365
<b>Income during the life of the LGB contract (credit and reinvestment of the coupon: December 1 to March 31)</b>	$\$1000 + (\$1000 \times 0.0020 \times 120/365) = \text{C}\$1001$	Coupon income + (Coupon income $\times$ Short-term financing rate $\times$ Number of days/365)
<b>Total costs of the bond position</b>	$\$99,896 + \$73 - \$1001 =$ <b>C\$98,968</b>	Investment + Financing - Income
<b>Delivery price of the deliverable bond at LGB futures delivery</b>	$(\$220,720 \times 0.4481) + \$658^* =$ <b>\$99,563</b>	Futures invoice price $\times$ Conversion factor + Accrued interest received by the seller from the bond buyer
	<small>* \$100,000 <math>\times</math> 2% coupon <math>\times</math> 30/365</small>	
<b>Arbitrage profit (per LGB futures)</b>	$\$99,563 - \$98,968 = \$595$	Delivery price of the deliverable bond - Total costs of the bond position

In the present strategy, the cash-and-carry transaction results in a profit of \$595 per contract.