



IntercontinentalExchange® (ICE®) became the center of global trading in “soft” commodities with its acquisition of the New York Board of Trade (NYBOT) in 2007. Now known as ICE Futures U.S.®, the exchange offers futures and options on futures on soft commodities including cotton, cocoa, frozen concentrated orange juice, sugar and coffee in both its Robusta and Arabica varieties. While ICE Futures U.S. offers contracts on both varieties, the benchmark Coffee “C”® contract is for Arabica.

Coffee futures have traded in New York since 1882, first on the Coffee Exchange of New York (later part of the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange), then on the New York Board of Trade and now on ICE Futures U.S. Options on coffee futures were introduced in 1986. Futures and options on futures are used by the domestic and global coffee industries to price and hedge transactions. The ICE Futures U.S. Coffee “C” contract is the benchmark for world coffee prices. The contract’s depth, liquidity and volatility, along with its diversifying properties vis-à-vis other commonly traded futures, have made it preferred instrument among commodity trading advisors and hedge funds. ICE Futures U.S. is the exclusive global market for Coffee “C” futures and options.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF COFFEE

The coffee tree is named after the Ethiopian province of Kaffa, where legend has it a goat herder noticed his goats seemed livelier than usual after chewing the local trees’ red “cherries.” Whether true or not, we know two facts today: First, the roasted beans, two of which are found in every coffee cherry, produce a flavorful and aromatic drink. Second, an alkaloid contained in those beans, caffeine, is a stimulant that arguably has done more to advance the cause of human productivity than all management seminars combined. (Green coffee beans can be decaffeinated prior to roasting.)

Coffee moved across the Red Sea to the Yemeni port of Mocha. The trees, which are not freeze-hardy, were smuggled into the Netherlands in the early 17th century, and were taken to India and to the Dutch East Indies. “Java,” the name of an

Indonesian island, remains one of coffee’s nicknames. The French brought coffee to the Caribbean, and the Dutch to their South American colony of Surinam, where it was moved by land to Brazil. The large-scale commercialization of the East and later West African coffee industries occurred at the height of European colonialism on the continent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Robusta and Arabica coffees are produced by two botanically different trees. Arabica, which is more labor-intensive in its cultivation and is grown at higher altitudes, produces a milder, more aromatic and more complex coffee than Robusta. Coffees made from the hardier Robusta tree have a higher caffeine content and a stronger taste.

COFFEE AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Almost no coffee is grown in or exported from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, and these countries dominate the import picture. Unlike other soft commodities such as sugar, cotton and frozen concentrated orange juice, the issue of subsidization of coffee production and exports is absent from international trade forums. This makes the global coffee trade and the stabilization of global coffee prices one of the most enduring issues in international economics.

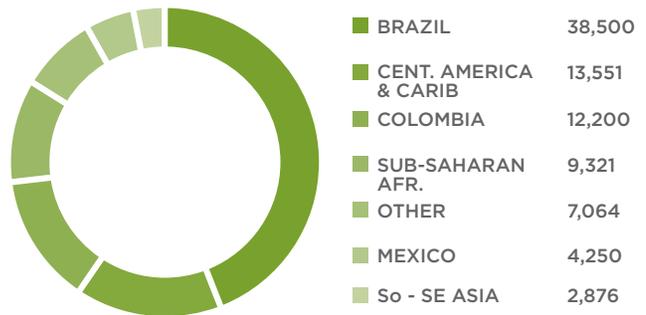
A United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) analysis of coffee production and consumption is shown below. The income and wealth disparities between coffee importing nations and exporting nations are substantial.

While coffee imports and prices are a minor matter for the large coffee-importing countries, they can be critical for major coffee-exporting countries. Recognition of this imbalance of importance and interests, along with a number of Cold War political considerations, prompted the formation of the International Coffee Organization in 1963. The ICO has administered six International Coffee Agreements designed to promote a sustainable world coffee economy. ICO member countries account for over 97% of world coffee production and approximately 80% of world coffee consumption.

The price of coffee has been extraordinarily volatile over the years, both in current- and constant-dollar terms. It is subject to supply disruptions such as freezes in the Brazilian highlands, and to new exporters buying market share via lower

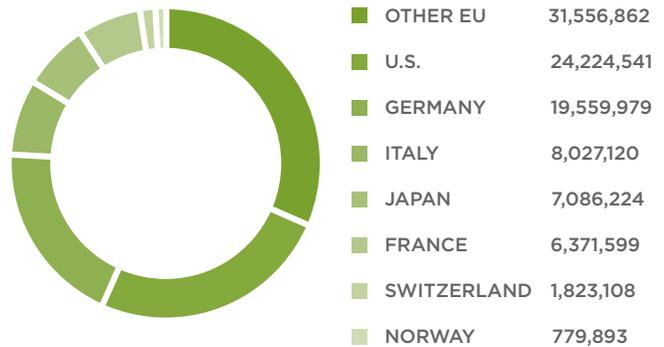
prices, as was the case for Vietnam in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The intraday volatility of coffee "C" futures is just as high, which has made the contract a favorite for day-traders over the years.

2008-2009 ARABICA COFFEE PRODUCTION
60-KILOGRAM BAGS



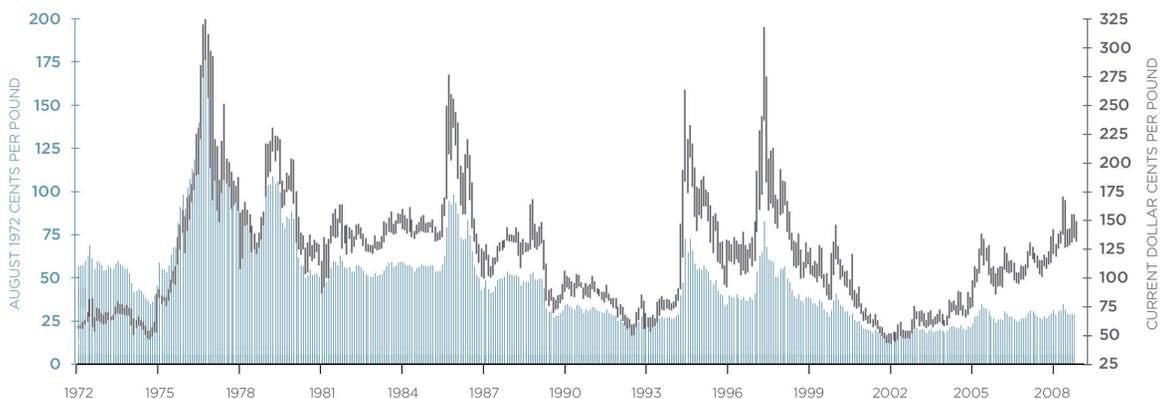
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

2007 COFFEE IMPORTS
60-KILOGRAM BAGS



Source: International Coffee Organization

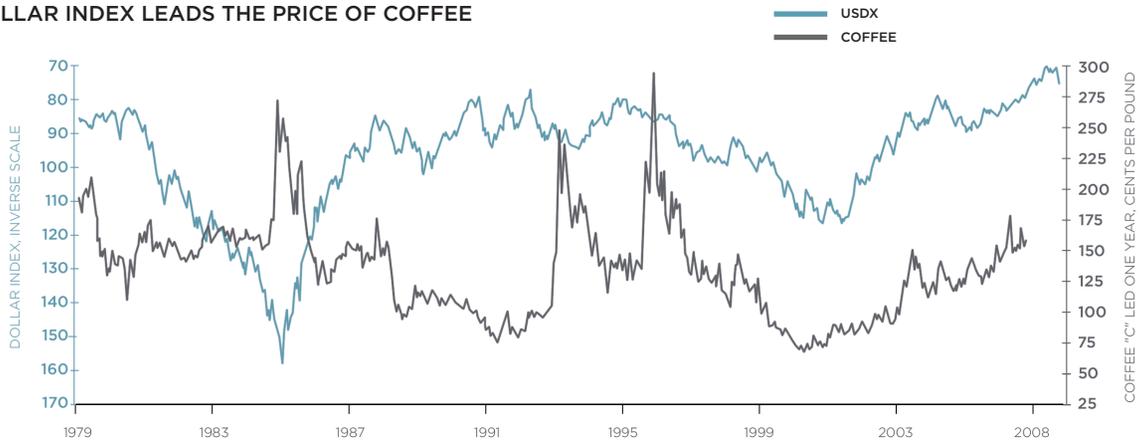
PRICE OF COFFEE "C" HIGHLY VOLATILE



Source: CRB-Infotech CD-ROM

Because coffee, like many other commodities, is priced in U.S. dollars, we should expect to find a link between coffee prices and the dollar, and we do. If we compare the ICE U.S. Dollar Index® (USDx®) to Coffee "C" over a long period of time, we find the USDx leads Coffee "C" by one year on average.

THE DOLLAR INDEX LEADS THE PRICE OF COFFEE

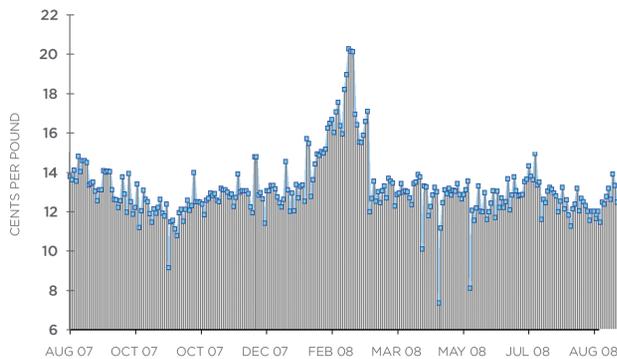


Source: CRB-Infotech CD-ROM

INTERMARKET ARBITRAGE

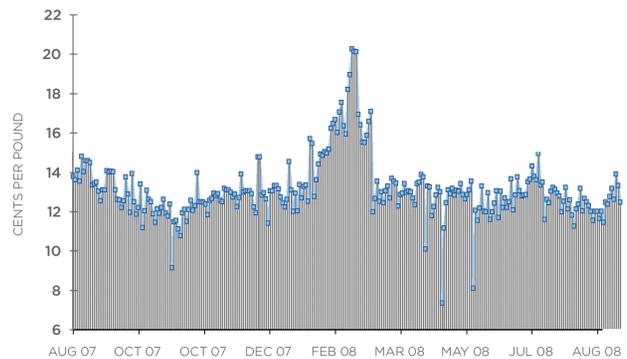
Any consumer knows coffee is not coffee; there are many grades and varieties. Still, traders can and do trade one coffee future against another. Two common trades are the spread between the ICE Futures U.S. Coffee "C" contract and the Brazilian Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros (BMF) International Arabica contract and the spread between Coffee "C" and the London International Financial Futures (LIFFE) Robusta contract.

THE NEW YORK - SÃO PAULO ARBITRAGE
(LONG ICE DEC. 2008, SHORT BMF DEC. 2008)



Source: Bloomberg

THE NEW YORK - LONDON ARBITRAGE
(LONG ICE DEC. 2008, SHORT LIFFE NOV. 2008)

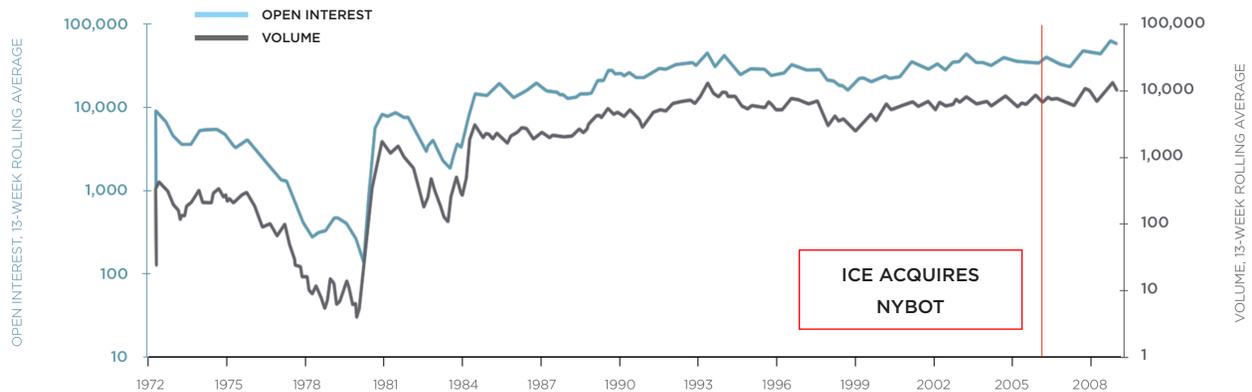


Source: Bloomberg

COFFEE TRADING AT ICE FUTURES U.S.

The deep, liquid cash market for coffee, price volatility and the critical need for risk management by coffee exporters and roasters has created a highly successful futures contract, as demonstrated by its volume history. As with all ICE Futures U.S. contracts, volume and open interest rose with the adoption of electronic trading in 2007.

THE DOLLAR INDEX LEADS THE PRICE OF COFFEE



Source: CRB-Infotech CD-ROM

ICE FUTURES U.S. COFFEE "C" CONTRACT

The ICE Futures U.S. Coffee "C" futures contract is delivered physically. The key specifications are:

ICE FUTURES U.S. COFFEE "C" FUTURES SPECIFICATIONS

HOURS	0230 EASTERN STANDARD TIME TO 1515 EASTERN STANDARD TIME
SYMBOL	KC
SIZE	37,500 POUNDS
QUOTATION	CENTS AND HUNDRETHS OF A CENT PER POUND TO TWO DECIMAL PLACES
CONTRACT CYCLE	MAR - MAY - JUL - SEP - DEC
MINIMUM FLUCTUATION ("TICK")	.05 CENT; EACH .05 CENT = \$18.75 FLUCTUATION
SETTLEMENT	PHYSICAL DELIVERY
GRADE	A NOTICE OF CERTIFICATION IS ISSUED BASED ON TESTING THE GRADE OF THE BEANS AND BY CUP TESTING FOR FLAVOR. THE EXCHANGE USES CERTAIN COFFEES TO ESTABLISH THE "BASIS;" THOSE JUDGED SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR RECEIVE A PREMIUM AND A DISCOUNT, RESPECTIVELY
DELIVERABLE GROWTHS (DIFFERENTIAL: COUNTRY)	BASIS: MEXICO, SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA, KENYA, NEW GUINEA, PANAMA, TANZANIA, UGANDA, HONDURAS AND PERU PLUS 200 POINTS: COLUMBIA MINUS 100 POINTS: VENEZUELA, BURUNDI AND INDIA MINUS 300 POINTS: RWANDA MINUS 400 POINTS: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND ECUADOR
DELIVERY POINTS	EXCHANGE LICENSED WAREHOUSE IN PORT OF NEW YORK (AT PAR); PORTS OF NEW ORLEANS, HOUSTON, BREMEN/HAMBURG, ANTWERP, MIAMI AND BARCELONA AT DISCOUNT OF 1.25 CENTS PER POUND
DAILY PRICE LIMIT	NONE
FIRST NOTICE DAY	SEVEN BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO THE FIRST BUSINESS DAY OF THE MONTH
LAST TRADING DAY	ONE BUSINESS DAY PRIOR TO THE LAST NOTICE DAY
LAST NOTICE DAY	SCREEN TRANSACTIONS: \$1.75/CONTRACT/SIDE (NON-MEMBERS), EFPS: \$0.75 SURCHARGE

A complete list of specifications is available at:

www.theice.com/coffee

Options on Coffee "C" futures contracts are also available. Each futures contract has options that settle into that contract along

with serial options for the months between the delivery month and the previous delivery month. For example, December futures underlie option contracts expiring in October and November as well as December. Option strikes are spaced 2.5 cents apart. The last trading day for regular options is the second Friday of the calendar month preceding the option contract month, provided there are a minimum of four trading days between the last trading day of the expiring option and the first notice day of the expiring future. A complete list of option specifications is available at:

www.theice.com/coffee_options

Options trading volume on the Coffee "C" futures contract has grown significantly since the late 1990s. Options tend to be used by two groups of sophisticated traders. The first is commercial participants hedging their physical positions. The second is experienced speculative traders. The growing use of these markets by both groups is an important indicator of the Coffee "C" futures contract's success.

TRADING ICE FUTURES U.S. COFFEE "C" FUTURES AND OPTIONS

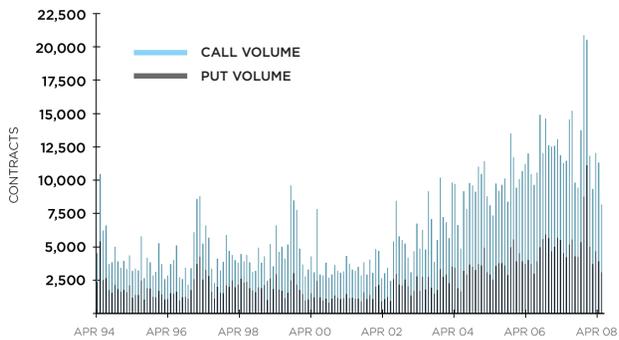
Futures markets exist for the purposes of price discovery and risk transfer. Price discovery requires buyers and sellers to meet in a competitive marketplace; prices resulting from each transaction signal to other traders what a given commodity might be worth.

Anyone approved by a clearing member or futures commission merchant can participate in the price discovery process, regardless of their participation in the coffee business. A

market participant who is not in the coffee business will be classified as a non-commercial or speculative trader. A market participant active in the coffee business will be classified as a commercial trader or hedging trader. For a speculator, the price discovery trade is simple and straightforward; if you believe the price of Coffee “C” will rise, you “go long” a futures contract; if you believe the price of Coffee “C” will fall, you “go short” a futures contract.

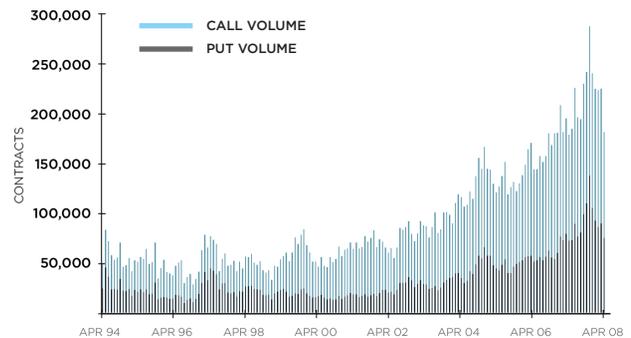
These same market views can be expressed in options as well. If you believe prices will rise, you can buy a call option, sell a put option or engage in a large number of spread trades tailored to your specific price view and risk acceptance. If you believe prices will fall, you can buy a put option, sell a call option or engage in a different set of spread trades. A long call (put) option is the right, but not the obligation, to go long (short) the underlying future at the strike price at or by expiration. A short call (put) option is the obligation to deliver (take delivery) of the underlying future at or by the expiration if that option is exercised.

AVERAGE DAILY TRADING VOLUME BY MONTH: COFFEE “C” OPTIONS



Source: ICE Futures U.S.

AVERAGE MONTHLY OPEN INTEREST: COFFEE “C” OPTIONS



Source: ICE Futures U.S.

Hedgers may use ICE Coffee “C” options frequently. Producers can set a floor beneath a selling price with long put options, and buyers can establish a ceiling over costs with long call options, among other strategies.

In a futures trade, you and the counterparty to your trade will post initial or original margin with your futures commission merchant or clearing member. Minimum margins are set by ICE Futures U.S., and your futures commission merchant may require additional funds. The margin schedule for ICE Futures U.S. is available at: www.theice.com/margins

There are no margin requirements for long option positions. Margin requirements for short option positions vary according to the relationship between the option strike price and the futures price.

If the market moves in your favor — higher for a long position (or commitment to take delivery of coffee or to offset the contract by selling it prior to delivery), or lower for a short position (or commitment to deliver coffee or to offset the contract by buying it prior to delivery) — the equity in your account will increase. You may withdraw these funds down to the “maintenance margin” level, depending on your account agreement.

If the market moves adversely — lower for a long position or higher for a short position — your futures commission merchant will require you to post additional funds, called variation

margin, to sustain your maintenance margin level. These “margin calls” assure both your futures commission merchant and ICE Clear U.S.®, the exchange clearinghouse, that you can perform according to your contractual commitment. All futures accounts are marked-to-market daily, and participants deficient in margin obligations may have positions liquidated involuntarily.

As the designated clearinghouse, ICE Clear U.S. serves as the counterparty to every futures contract traded on ICE Futures U.S. As a AAA-rated entity, the clearinghouse clears trades matched by ICE Futures U.S. and guarantees performance in delivery even if a trader defaults. The financial integrity and anonymity provided by ICE Clear U.S. are increasingly important in the financial system.

What do the financial flows look like in a futures trade? Let’s say a five-contract December futures position is initiated at 145.75¢ per pound and the market rises to 148.30¢ per pound on the following trading day.

- For the long position, the gain is:
5 contracts x [148.30 - 145.75] / contract x \$18.75 per .05¢ = \$4,781.25
- For the short position, the loss is equal and opposite:
5 contracts x [145.75 - 148.30] / contract x \$18.75 per .05¢ = -\$4,781.25

If we reverse the price path, we reverse the gains and losses. Let’s change the starting price to 146.10¢ per pound and have the market decline to 143.40¢ per pound the next day.

- For the long position, the loss is:
5 contracts x [143.40 - 146.10] / contract x \$18.75 per .05¢ = -\$5,062.50
- For the short position, the gain is equal and opposite:
5 contracts x [146.10 - 143.40] / contract x \$18.75 per .05¢ = \$5,062.50

Options traders see the same directional profit and loss profiles relative to price, but the actual profit and loss is subject to a range of additional factors, including market volatility, time to expiration, interest rates and the relationship between the current futures price and the option’s strike price.

RISK TRANSFER

Risk transfer is the second purpose of a futures market. Any originating seller or marketer of Arabica coffee, any holder of Arabica coffee inventories, or any party at risk if the price of coffee declines is long the market. These participants are long the market and can offset risk by going short a Coffee “C” futures contract. Any Arabica coffee roaster, or anyone who is at risk of increasing Arabica coffee prices, is short the market and can offset risk by going long a Coffee “C” futures contract.

The mechanics and financial flows are identical to those outlined above. An Arabica coffee grower at risk to prices falling can acquire a financial asset, the short Coffee “C” futures position, which will rise in value as the market declines. The opposite is true for a coffee roaster at risk to prices rising; there a long Coffee “C” futures position will rise in value as the market rises.

While the financial flows should offset the economic gains and losses of the physical coffee position, there are two important things to remember. First, even though futures prices converge to cash prices at expiration, the convergence process is subject to what is called “basis risk” or differences resulting from changes in hedging demand, location of the coffee or grade differentials.

A daily report of Coffee “C” stocks in warehouses is available at: www.theice.com/report_center

Second, while the economic gains on, for example, a warehouse full of Arabica coffee are real, they are not realized until the Arabica coffee is sold. If this inventory is hedged with a short futures position and the market rises, the beneficial owner of the Arabica coffee will have to keep posting additional funds in the margin account.

Nothing in the above discussion of hedging tells you when or at what price to hedge. This is one of the reasons options are valuable to hedgers. While the Arabica coffee grower may wish to have downside protection, or a price floor, that same grower probably wants to participate in any future price increases. The grower concerned about a decline in the value of Arabica coffee between now and the time he expects to be

able to sell his cash crop at harvest in the fourth quarter could buy a December 145¢ put option, which is the right, but not the obligation, to receive a short position in a December Coffee "C" future at 145¢ for a premium of 8.27¢, or approximately \$3,101 per contract. The purchased put guarantees the grower the right to sell the December Coffee "C" future for an effective price of 136.73¢ per pound (the 145¢ strike price less

the premium paid of 8.27¢). This right gives him protection if Coffee "C" prices have fallen by the expiry of the December option, but at the same time preserves his ability to profit should the price of Arabica coffee move higher over the period.

The Arabica coffee roaster wishing to cap the price of Arabica coffee, but not be exposed to margin calls if the price continues to rise, can do an opposite trade and buy a December 150¢ call option, which is the right, but not the obligation, to receive a long position in a December Coffee "C" future at 150¢ for a premium of 6.93¢, or approximately \$2,599 per contract.

The purchased call gives the Arabica coffee roaster the right to buy the December Coffee "C" future at an effective price of 156.93¢ per pound (again, the strike price of 150¢ cents plus the premium paid of 6.93¢), offering protection against an unfavorable rise in the price of Arabica coffee, while preserving the ability to take advantage if prices decline.

It should be noted that the risk profile for sellers of options is dramatically different than for buyers of options. For buyers, the risk of an option is limited to the premium or purchase price paid to buy the option. For sellers, the risk profile is unknown and can be potentially quite large.

Options can become complex very quickly, with trading influenced by variables including time remaining to contract expiration, underlying commodity volatility, short-term interest rates and a range of expected movements collectively called "the Greeks."

ABOUT ICE

In addition to agricultural commodities, ICE operates existing futures and options markets for crude oil, refined products, natural gas, power, emissions, and foreign currency and equity index futures and options.

ICE conducts its energy futures markets through ICE Futures Europe®, its U.K. regulated London-based subsidiary, which offers the world's leading oil benchmarks and trades nearly half of the world's global crude oil futures. ICE conducts its soft commodity, foreign exchange and index markets through its U.S. regulated subsidiary, ICE Futures U.S., which provides global futures and options markets, as well as clearing services through ICE Clear U.S., its wholly owned clearinghouse. ICE's state-of-the-art electronic trading platform brings market access and transparency to participants in more than 50 countries.

ICE was added to the Russell 1000® Index in June 2006. Headquartered in Atlanta, ICE also has offices in Calgary, Chicago, Houston, London, New York and Singapore. ICE also conducts futures and options trading in canola oil, feed wheat and western barley through ICE Futures Canada TM, a regulated market in Manitoba, Canada.

LEADING ELECTRONIC TRADING PLATFORM

ICE's electronic trading platform provides rapid trade execution and is one of the world's most flexible, efficient and secure commodities trading systems. Accessible via direct connections, telecom hubs, the Internet or through a number of front-end providers, ICE offers a 3 millisecond transaction time in its futures markets, the fastest in the industry. ICE's platform is scalable and flexible – which means new products and functionality can be added without market disruption.

ICE offers numerous APIs for accessing futures and OTC markets, including a FIX API.

INTEGRATED ACCESS TO GLOBAL DERIVATIVES MARKETS

ICE's integrated futures and OTC markets offer cleared and bilateral products on a widely-distributed electronic platform, with quick response times to participants' needs, changing market conditions and evolving market trends.

TRANSPARENCY

Price transparency is vital for efficient and equitable operation of markets. ICE offers unprecedented price transparency and ensures that full depth-of-market is shown. Trades are executed on a first-in/first-out basis, ensuring fair execution priority. ICE also displays a live ticker of all deal terms, and maintains an electronic file of all transactions conducted in its markets.

ICE FUTURES U.S. REGULATION

ICE Futures U.S., Inc. is a designated contract market pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and is regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. For well over a century, the Exchange has provided reliability, integrity and security in the global marketplace.

GETTING INVOLVED

A list of ICE Education programs is available at: www.theice.com/education; an overview of ICE capabilities is available at: www.nxtbook.com/nxtbooks/ice/icecapbrochure

The ICE website: www.theice.com should be your first place to start. The home page for coffee is: www.theice.com/coffee. The link: www.theice.com/clear_us provides you with the technical details on exchange rules, margins and fees and delivery and expiration.

To contact ICE Futures U.S., visit: www.theice.com/contact

web **theice.com** | telephone **+1 212 748 4000**

This brochure serves as an overview of the Coffee "C" futures and options markets of ICE Futures U.S. Examples and descriptions are designed to foster a better understanding of the Coffee "C" futures and options market. The examples and descriptions are not intended to serve as investment advice and cannot be the basis for any claim. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy of the content, ICE Futures U.S. does not guarantee its accuracy, or completeness or that any particular trading result can be achieved. ICE Futures U.S. cannot be held liable for errors or omissions in the content of the brochure. Futures and options trading involves risk and is not suitable for everyone. Trading on ICE Futures U.S. is governed by specific rules and regulations set forth by the Exchange. These rules are subject to change. For more detailed information and specifications on any of the products traded on ICE Futures U.S., contact ICE Futures U.S. or a licensed broker.

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