## WHENTO SELL STOCKS?

## YANKEE MODEL INVESTMENT CLUB

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8. Establish Written Guidelines for Buying or Sell Investment Decisions Probably the No. I problem for stock investment clubs is knowing when to sell.
Develop written criteria for selling a stock and refer to this document often.

## Why Individuals Sell Stocks?

* Markets are volatile. The stock market's way up, and bonds are down. Our carefully chosen mix is now out of whack and we need to rebalance the portfolio.
* Change in personal status. Moved, had a baby, lost a job or got divorced, need to beef up emergency savings.
* Retiring. Need to replenish the fund to tap for living expenses.
* Windfall. Won lottery, struck it rich or saved enough to meet all contingencies and need to relax about investing.
* Something more important. Want to invest in something that want or need. Health emergency or an urgent need.


## Strategies for Selling Stocks

## * Valuation-Level Sell

We sell a stock once it hits a certain valuation target or range.
Metrics such as: price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, price-to-book (P/B), and price-to-sales (P/S).
This approach is popular among value investors who buy stocks that are undervalued. These same valuation metrics can be used as signals to sell when stock becomes overvalued.

## * Opportunity-Cost Sell

We sell one stock when a better opportunity presents itself.

## * Deteriorating-Fundamentals Sell

When certain fundamentals in the company's financial statements fall below a certain level or Management changed or operations approach changed that make the original fundamentals not true anymore.

## * Target-Price Sell

Most widely used ways by which investors sell a stock, as evidenced by the popularity of the stop-loss orders with both traders and investors.

## Why sell a stock?

* Need cash. A member is leaving the club and we need cash to pay off a club member.
* Keep portfolio fresh. To make room in the portfolio for better, higher performing stocks. A once a year purging of losers to make room for winners is a good idea.
* Better growth or better price. The price of a stock has gone up so much that there's an equally good investment at a significantly better price or one showing significantly better growth ( $30-40 \%$ more) at the same price. (The upside/downside ratio is lower than 3:I)
* Change in Fundamentals. The fundamentals (sales, profits and PE) are worsening for two quarters to two years.
* Offsetting capital loss. We want to take a capital loss to offset capital gains for tax purposes.


## When not to Sell a Stock?

* Paper gain: Just because the stock has doubled in five years doesn't mean you should get rid of it. Let the winners run, as long as the PE doesn't get too high.
* Paper loss: Stocks can move $\pm 30 \%$ (may be up to $50 \%$ ?)
* No price appreciation: As long as earnings and sales are increasing, that may mean a buy signal, not a sell. We may want to add to our position in the stock.
* Because of temporary bad news. March 13 Amazon was at $\$ 1,785$; now $\$ 3,286$
* Just to do something. Our club did not purchase anything in awhile and we have $\$$ in the cash account.


## When to sell a stock?

* Analysis: An updated SSG indicates the company results show that business trends are deteriorating. (quarterly reports). Look into reasons.
* Declining earnings?
* Management good or changed?
* Price lower than originally projected?
* Is the change temporary or long-term?
* A hard metric: $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{E}$ is $\geq 1.5$ ( 5 -year average high P/E)
* Value Line safety rating of 4 or 5 .
* Value Line Financial strength below average ( $\mathrm{B}+$ is average)
* Lack of diversification: One stock is more than 10 to $20 \%$ of the portfolio
* Too much diversification: Stock is less than $2 \%$ of the portfolio


## When to sell a stock ?

## Continued ...

* Stock spin-off: Stock spin off - add or sell?
* Industry: Industry is overall in a stagnation or not growing
* Adverse management changes: The genius who started the company has retired and his incompetent grandson is the CEO.
* Ethical and honesty reasons: Accounting or other practices indicate
* Company is at a point of no return: Had a great history and now is out of favor. (Kodak to Cannon or Blockbuster to Netflix).
* Competition growing: Moats to entry are disappearing and the earnings are not attractive anymore.


## When to sell a stock ?

## Continued ...

* Product pipeline deteriorating: Drug companies with declining product line and increasing competition for generic brands.
* R \& D Budgets decreasing: Technology and innovation companies.
* Slowed growth: Terrific earnings history, but now company is so large to sustain the same growth and earnings rate.
* Company cuts its dividends: After several years of good dividends, sudden reduction in dividends, which used to be a large portion of the earnings.
* Sector or Industry outliers: Company is moving opposite to the rest of the industry or sector.Analyze fundamentals.
* Other?


## Bottom line:

* When we bought the stock, we did our research and expect it to be a long-term investment
* We checked the boxes per our understanding of the study we did with our judgement.
* Results are different
* Now what?
* Time to revisit and make a decision to sell - better we plan, easy the decision


## Recommendation:

* Let us establish rules for when to sell and refer to it on a periodic basis

