

# 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 3:1)
- \* 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 ±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: P/E is  $\ge$  1.5 (5-year average high P/E)
  - ❖ Value Line safety rating of 4 or 5.
  - ❖ Value Line Financial strength below average (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