

MAKING MONEY WITH BONDS

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Strategy and Management*

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OUTLINE

- WHAT IS A BOND
- DIFFERENT TYPES OF BONDS
- WHAT DRIVES THE PRICE OF BONDS
- THE YIELD CURVE
- WHEN TO BUY BONDS AND PROFIT
- WHEN TO SELL BONDS AND PROFIT

(See also Chapter 9 of *Profiting in Bull or Bear Markets*)

BOND FEATURES

- Bond is an obligation
- Coupon
- Maturity
- Price (premium or discount)
- Current yield
- Yield to maturity
- Quality
- Liquidity
- Call feature

WHY BOND PRICES CHANGE

- Interest rates: 10%
- Price of bond: \$1000
- Coupon: \$100 (current yield=10%)
- Interest rates rise to 15%
- Investors sell bonds to buy higher yielding bonds, until price of bond=\$667. Yields now match the market: $\$100/\$667=15\%$.

WHY BOND PRICES CHANGE

- Interest rates: 10%
- Price of bond: \$1000
- Coupon: \$100 (current yield=10%)
- Interest rates decline to 5%
- Investors buy bonds to lock the higher yield until price of bond=\$2000. Yields now match the market: $\$100/\$2000=5\%$.

WHY BOND PRICES CHANGE

- Prices change to reflect changes in market interest rates.
- The coupon is fixed. The price has to change to reflect market interest rates.

THE MATHEMATICS OF BOND PRICES

SHORT-MATURITY BOND PRICES

MORE STABLE THAN

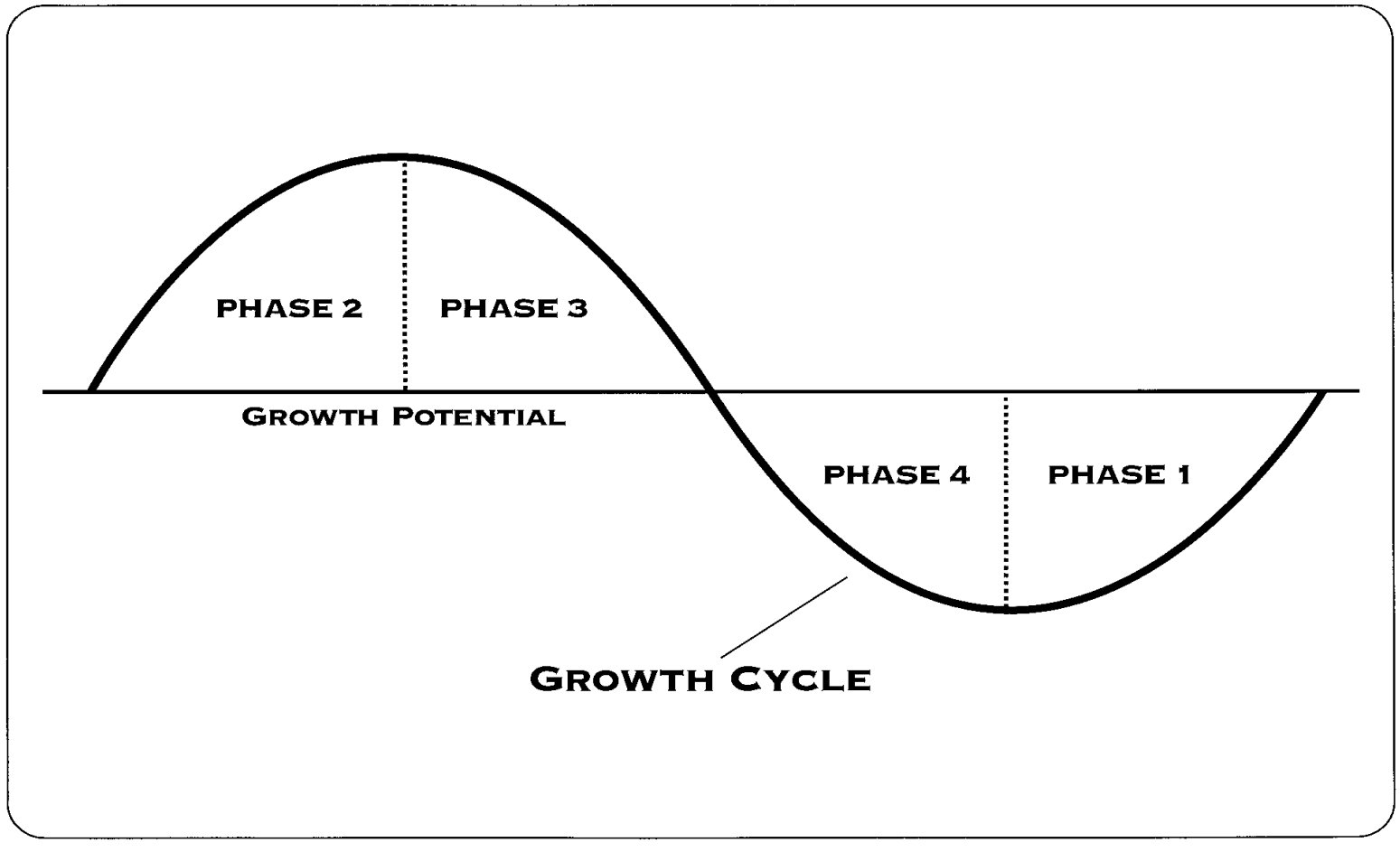
LONG-MATURITY BOND PRICES

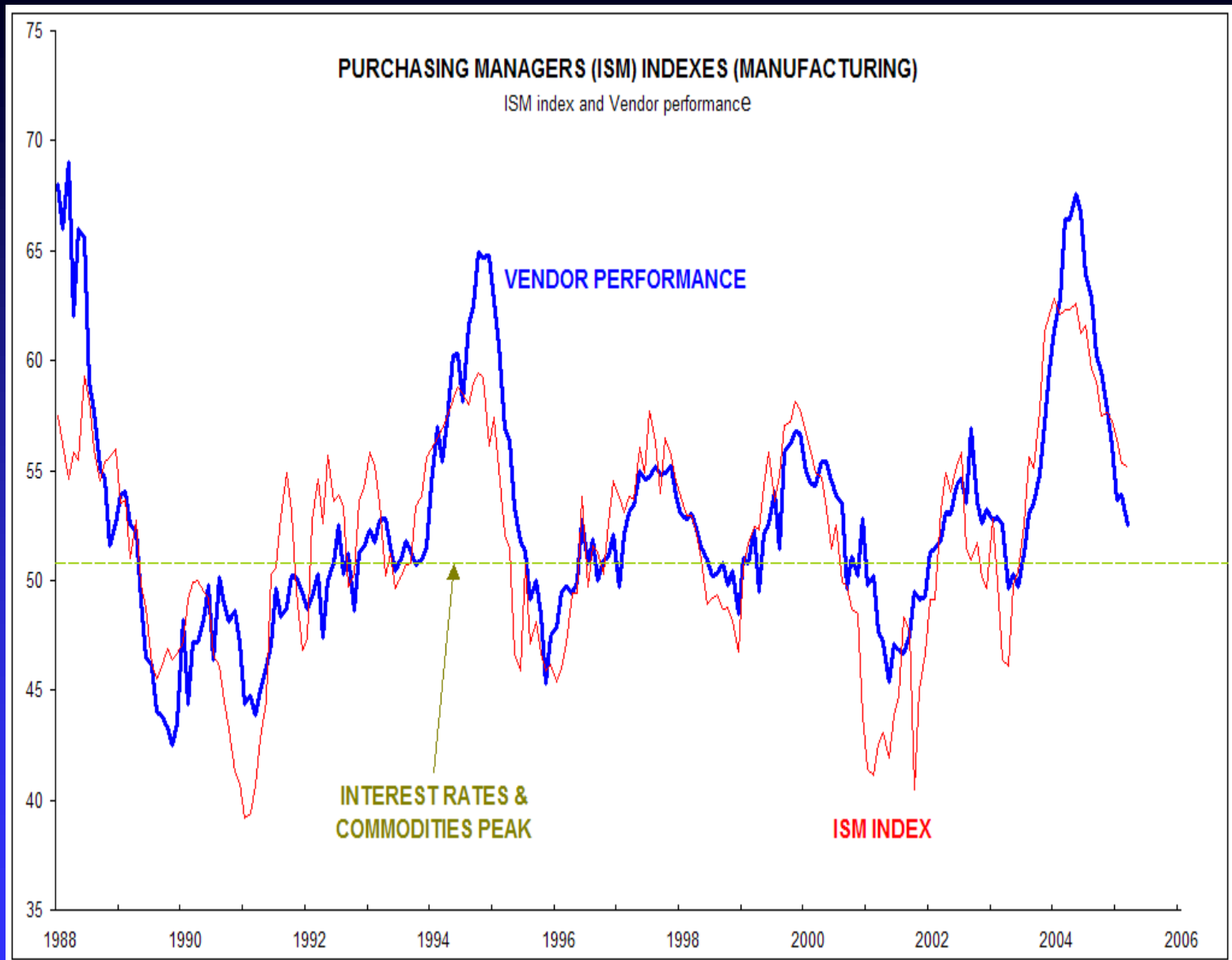
THE MATHEMATICS OF BOND PRICES

- IF YOU HAVE A VIEW ON THE DIRECTION OF BOND YIELDS, USE LONG-TERM BONDS.
- CASH (A VERY SHORT-TERM “BOND”) SHOULD BE USED WHEN YIELDS RISE AND YOU DO NOT WANT TO GO “SHORT” BONDS.

**THE BUSINESS CYCLE
DRIVES
INFLATION
AND
THE NEED FOR
LONG-TERM CAPITAL**

BUSINESS CYCLE





WHY DO INTEREST RATES CHANGE?

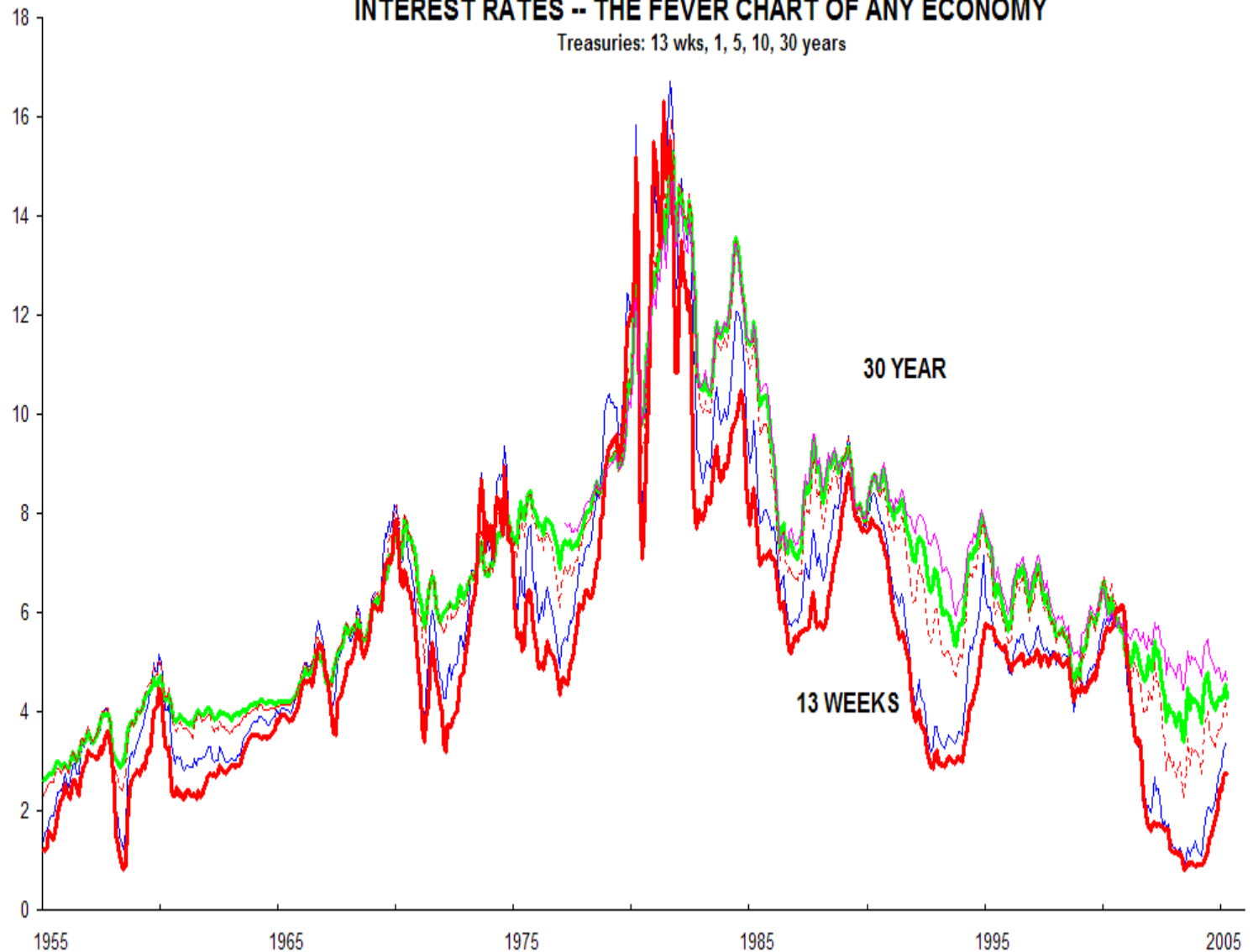
- Lenders want to protect their capital
- Inflation and risk premiums change
 - ✓ Increase when economic strengthens
 - ✓ Decrease when economy weakens

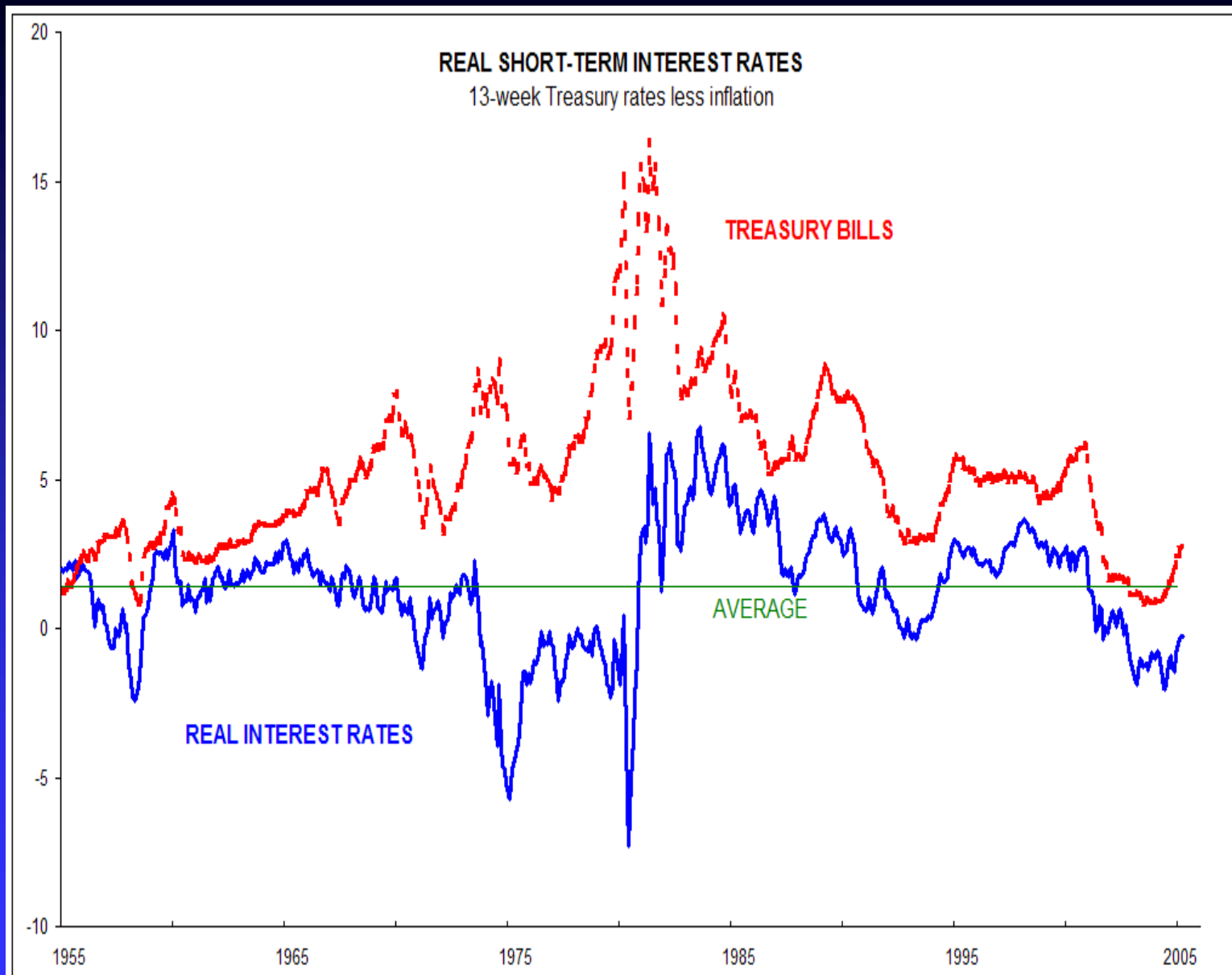
INTEREST RATES: THE FEVER CHART OF ANY ECONOMY

- Too much above 6%: problems
- Too much below 4%: problems

INTEREST RATES -- THE FEVER CHART OF ANY ECONOMY

Treasuries: 13 wks, 1, 5, 10, 30 years





REAL INTEREST RATES

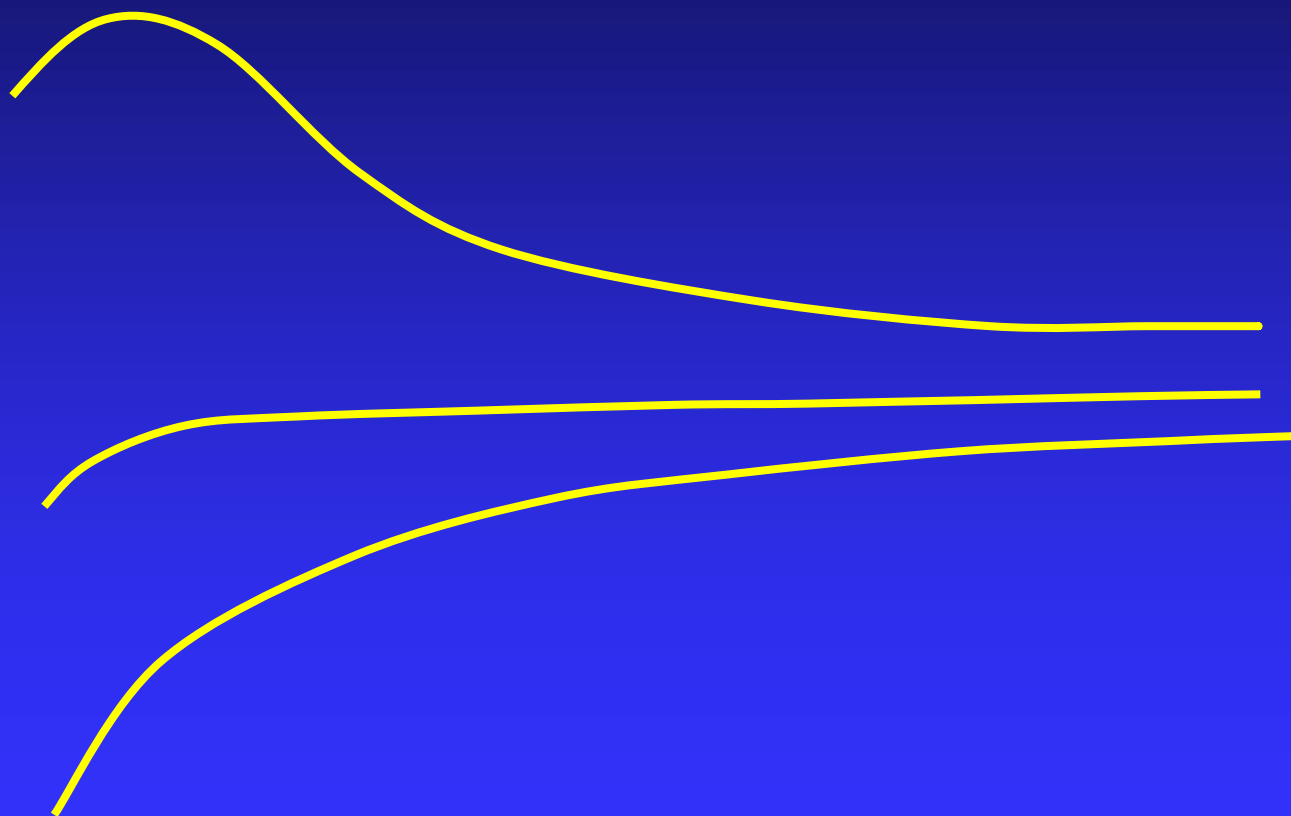
(INT. RATES LESS INFLATION)

- Inflationary times when less than 1.4
- Disinflationary times when above 1.4

STRUCTURE OF INTEREST RATES

- The relationship between short-term and long-term interest rates changes because short-term interest rates are more volatile than long-term interest rates.
- The relative movement of the two rates is a useful tool to develop investment strategies.

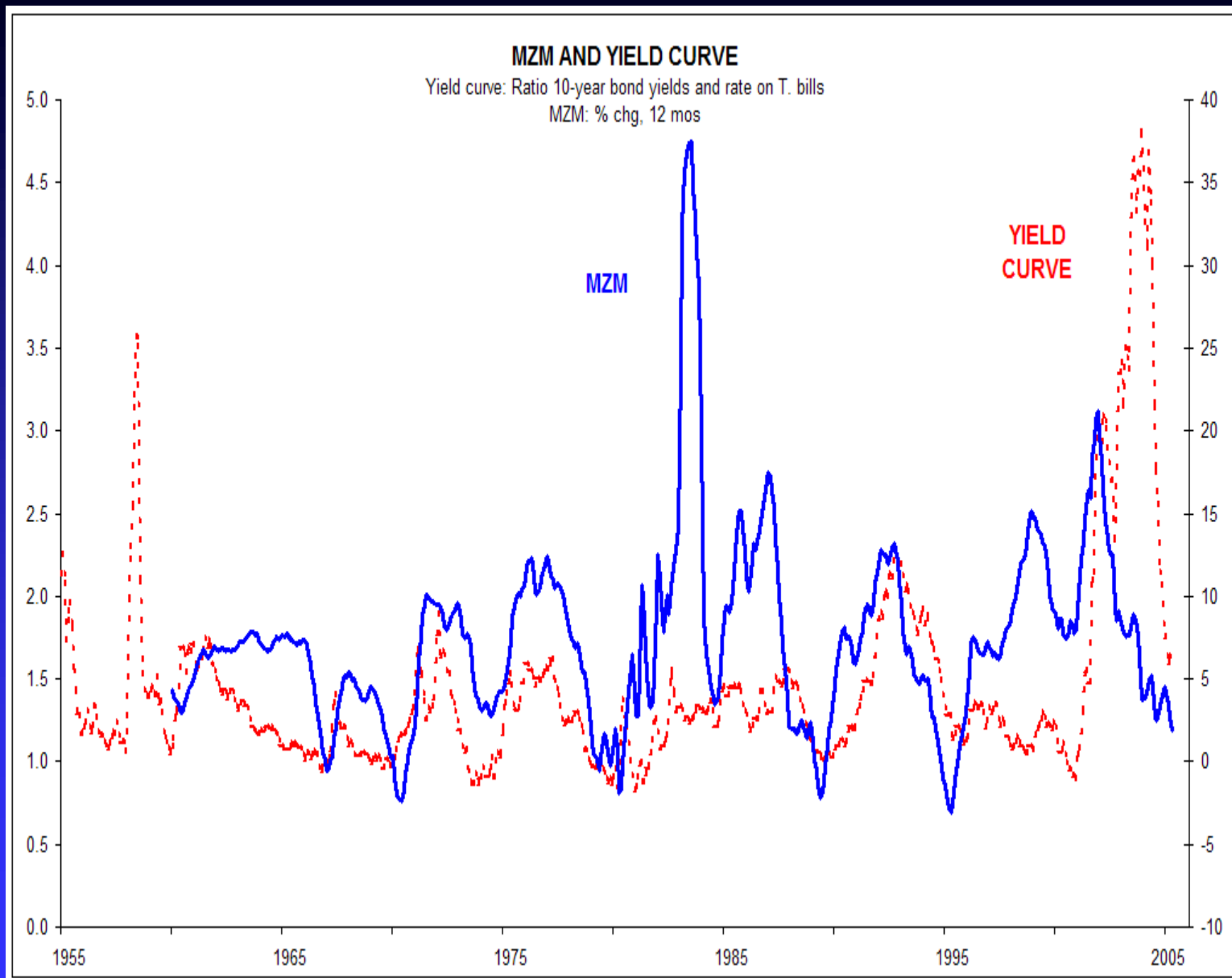
THE SHAPE OF THE YIELD CURVE REFLECTS FINANCIAL LIQUIDITY

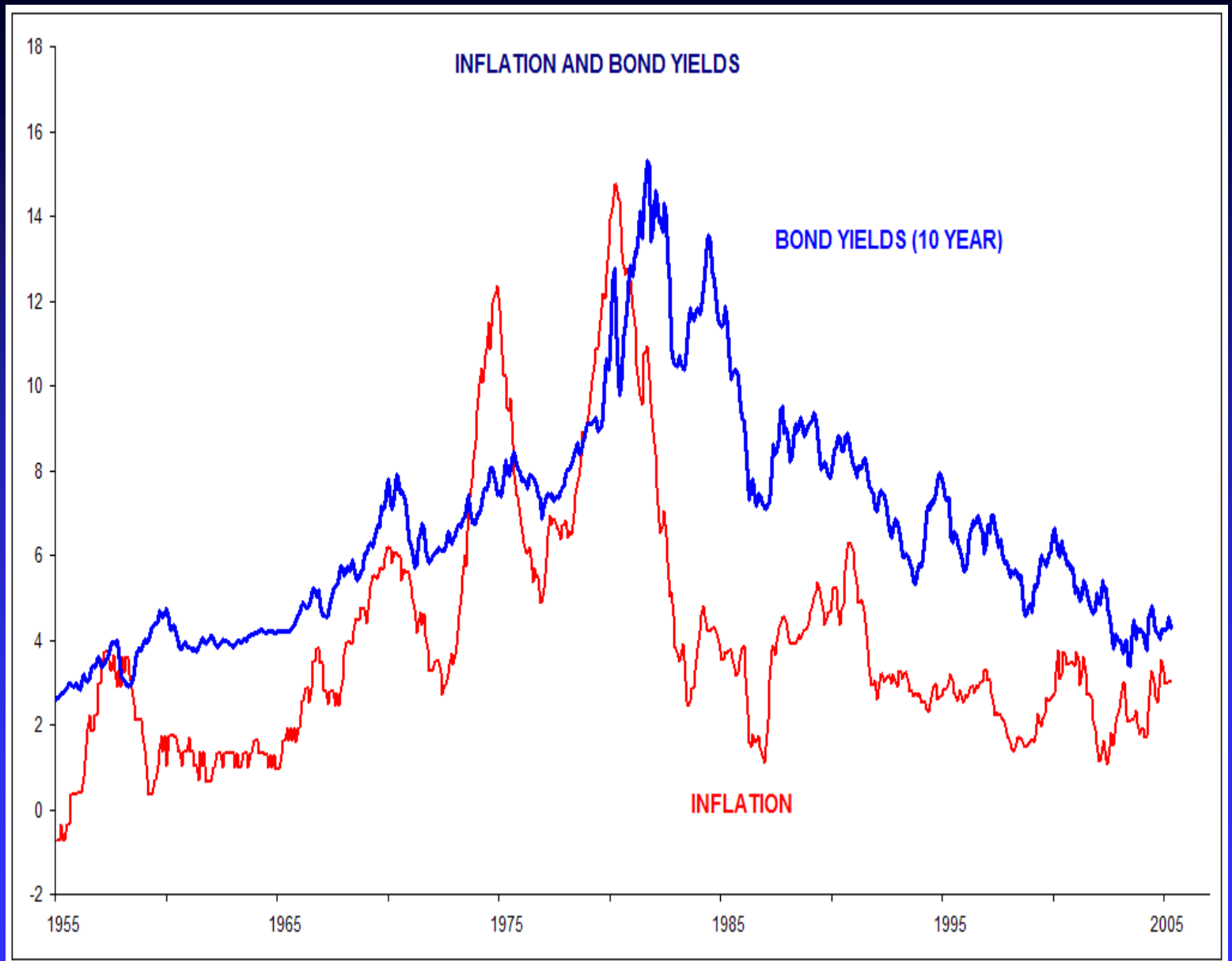


WHAT DRIVES TRENDS OF INTEREST RATES

These are subtle points,
but Wall Street ignores them!

- The strength of the economy drives the trend of short-term interest rates.
- The rise or decline in the growth of the economy drives the trend of bond yields.





BOND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

- Increase maturity and amount invested in toward the end of Phase 3 and Phase 4.
- Decrease maturity and amount invested toward the end of Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- Buy low-grade bonds in Phase 4 when short-term interest rates decline.
- Sell low grade bonds after short-term interest rates have been rising.
- “Short” bonds in Phase 2 and most of Phase 3 (Rydex-Juno).

**DID YOU LIKE
THIS PRESENTATION?**

**I WILL BE DELIGHTED
TO MAKE A SIMILAR
PRESENTATION TO YOUR
INVESTMENT GROUP
AND DISCUSS MY INVESTMENT
RECOMMENDATIONS**

THANK YOU!