How to grow your money via learning how to invest

A. Investment Principles

- 1. To benchmark against Fixed Deposit (Risk free investment) in Bank. At present the 12-month FD rate is about 4% per annum. Therefore, our investment strategy must yield at least 6% per annum otherwise it is not worth the while to make an investment which involves taking risks. The key understanding is we invest to grow your money, not to punt and speculate in the stock market.
- 2. **Buy low sell high strategy**. Buy into **strong quality stocks** like proven blue-chip counters, growth stocks, turnaround stocks, high dividend yield stocks, cyclical stocks, and active stocks with high Beta (trading stocks) **with understanding**. Must **do market research** and use **Techno-fundamental** tools to locate **such stocks** and **understand** when it is **low** and **when** is it **high?**

2.1 When is it low?

- During crisis time (economic crisis, political crisis, trade wars, major wars, & nature's disasters, etc.)
- When there is a **drop** in quarterly revenue and profit (share price will drop).
- When there is accounting fraud (management integrity lacking).
- When historical dividend yield has become 8 % and above.
- When the market is very bearish, having crashed over a period with very thin trading volumes.

2.2 When is it high?

- During favorable and euphoric economic conditions.
- When stocks quarterly revenue and profit are doing very well (good result).
- When dividend yield has become less than 3%.
- When share prices have **gone up too fast.** (60 to 100%+ up during a period of 12 months or less).
- 3. To look at big picture (the 4 stage cycles of boom and bust). The best time to make the big money is stage 1 (when the market is just about to recover from the stock market bust or collapse). Everything floats. Stage 2 is when cyclical and recovery stocks start to recover. To sell into strong market, take profit and conserved cash during stages 3 & 4 (the euphoric and booming bull market cycles) then to wait for market to collapse. Wait until all the bad signs are out then check for strong blue chips and resilience stocks with good dividend yield and start accumulating them. During this 4th stage market cycle's crash, good blue chips stocks will be dirt cheap and that is how we can buy them when they are truly cheap and in large quantity to make the big profit of 5 to 12 times. Then wait for recovery or stage 1, up market cycle to realize the big profit.
- 4. **Avoid political** and **rumors stocks** because political and rumors stocks are high risk stocks. There are a lot of other much better and almost risk-free investment stocks to choose from. **Avoid** the **death traps** of **stages 3** and **4 high risk** phases. During these stages **trade more** and **cash out** to keep up till at least 80% cash in portfolio.
- 5. **Supply and demand theory.** Look for signs of stock accumulation by major investors (demand). Look out for bearish signs (Supply or selling). The candlesticks charting is a very good tool or technique to help detect supply and demand of a stock. It is also a good tool to assist us in making good trading decisions.

6. Understanding **market participants** and near **zero sum theory**. Only the top 5% can consistently make money from stock investment. So you need to be very good.

B. Invest and trade in the following 5 categories of stocks:

1. Dividend yield stocks

- Identify stocks with dividend yield of 6% and above.
- Start buying (collecting) at 6% yield and continue to fish (by buying downward) more aggressively during weak
 market. When its share prices drop further it implies a higher dividend yield, hence better buy. The yield will
 protect our investment because it is much better than FD yield of only 4%.
- After that take 30% to 50% for trading to make additional trading profit (capital gain) to complement our dividend
 yield. Trading to be guided by the Japanese candlesticks charting. This strategy can allow us to trade during both
 up and down markets.

2. Cyclical stocks

- Buy mainly Banks, strong consumer products, utilities, construction, tech stocks and Blue chips.
- Buy into sectorial stocks e.g., Furniture (Heave, Poh Huat), steel (Ann Joo, Hiap Tek), Oil Palm, Oil & Gas, Airline,
 Tech, Gloves/Health care, Properties, etc. during weak market (when they are not doing well) to wait for turnaround later.
- Buy during crisis and weak market on downward cycle guided by the Japanese candlesticks charting.
- Buy only when the traditional dividend yield is at least 10% or above.
- To monitor dividend yield and **trade** like above dividend yield stocks.
- Sell when country's sovereign rating has been downgraded by rating agencies like Moody or S&P.

3. Turnaround stocks

- Stocks with improving quarterly revenues and profits followed by good cash flows.
- Stocks with good new corporate proposal via reverse takeover and capital injection etc.
- Stocks moving into **new** and **more profitable businesses**.
- Stocks with strategic mergers and acquisitions that can lead to good synergy and turnaround.

4. Growth stocks will high level of cash position and strong cash flow

- In the **right sector** with **high growth potential**.
- Business expansion involves internally generated funds or corporate funds raising to grow business.
- Good management. (Good CEO with good management integrity).
- Check their SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, opportunities, and Threats) analysis to understand when they will be doing better and well. Example currency, raw material costing factors etc.

5. Trading active and strong stocks with high Beta and low trading commissions

- Stocks which are popular among fund managers.
- Strong and active stocks with relatively high Beta, active + with good fundamentals and reasonable dividend yield, especially blue chips like Genting, Genting Malaysia, Maybank, RHB Bank, AmBank.

 Apart from dividend yield trading the stock can also give us capital gain. Dividend yield + Capital gain can be very lucrative, especially so for strong and active stocks with high Beta like Maybank and Genting).

C. How to read financial statements, especially quarterly reports?

- 1. EPS (Earnings per share), 2. PE (price to earning) ratio, 3. NTA (net tangible assets),
- 4. Profit and Loss (P &L) can be deceiving because maybe a 1 off Gain or Loss and non-operational.
- **5. Cash flows** statements are more important, especially operational cash flow.
- 6. Healthy cash reserves.

D. Chart



KBank Thailand (Monthly chart)



Maybank (weekly chart)



Maybank (Daily chart)



Kossan (weekly chart)



Hartalega (Daily chart)