



Value Investing with Options

VALUEx Vail 2013



Erik Kobayashi-Solomon
IOI, LLC | www.IntelligentOptionInvestor.com

Three Questions

- ▶ What are options and why do value investors hate them?
- ▶ What can the option market tell an investor about stock valuations?
- ▶ How can understanding options tilt the risk / reward equation in one's favor?

Morale of the Story

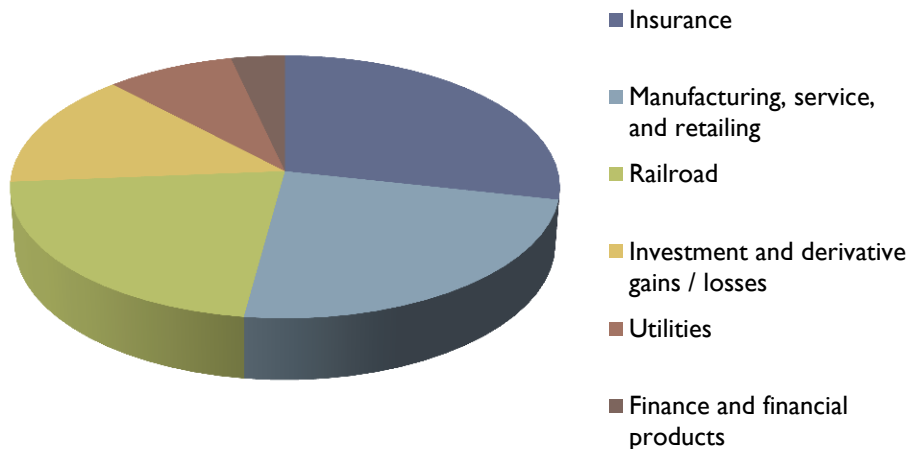
*An intelligent investor using rational valuation methodology
always has an edge over
mechanically-determined,
EMH-based market valuations*

Buffett hates options

“I view derivatives as time bombs, both for the parties that deal in them and the economic system. Basically these instruments call for money to change hands at some future date, with the amount to be determined by one or more reference items, such as interest rates, stock prices, or currency values”

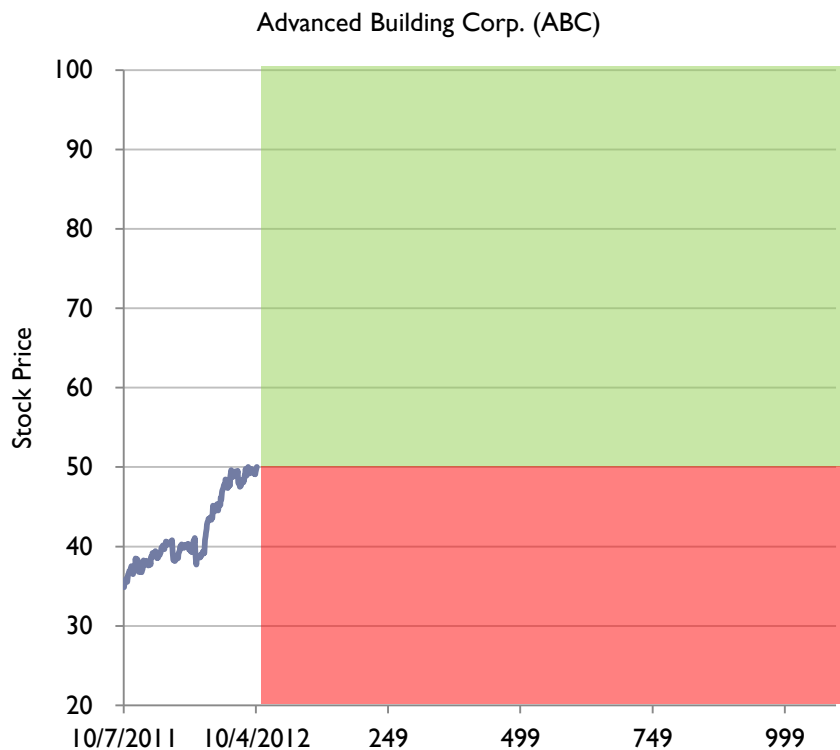
--Warren Buffett (2002)

...Or does he?



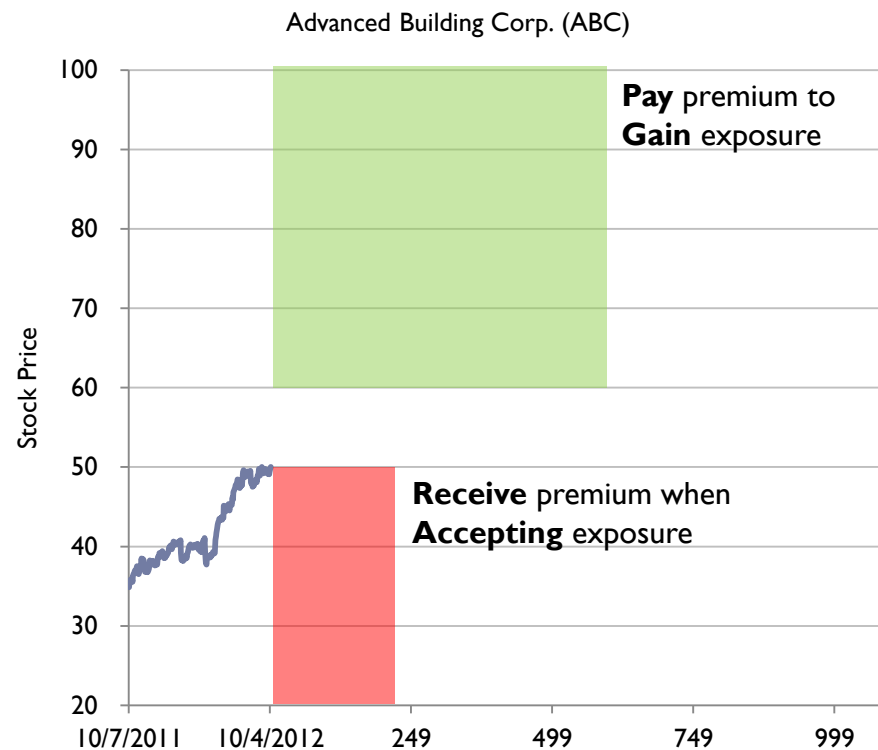
Insurance—selling put options—is Berkshire Hathaway’s biggest business, accounting for 30% of corporate profit in 2012

Options are directional instruments that offer greater flexibility than stocks



Stocks

- ▶ Directional instruments
- ▶ Investors must accept the opposite exposure to that which they are trying to gain
- ▶ Perpetual legal claim

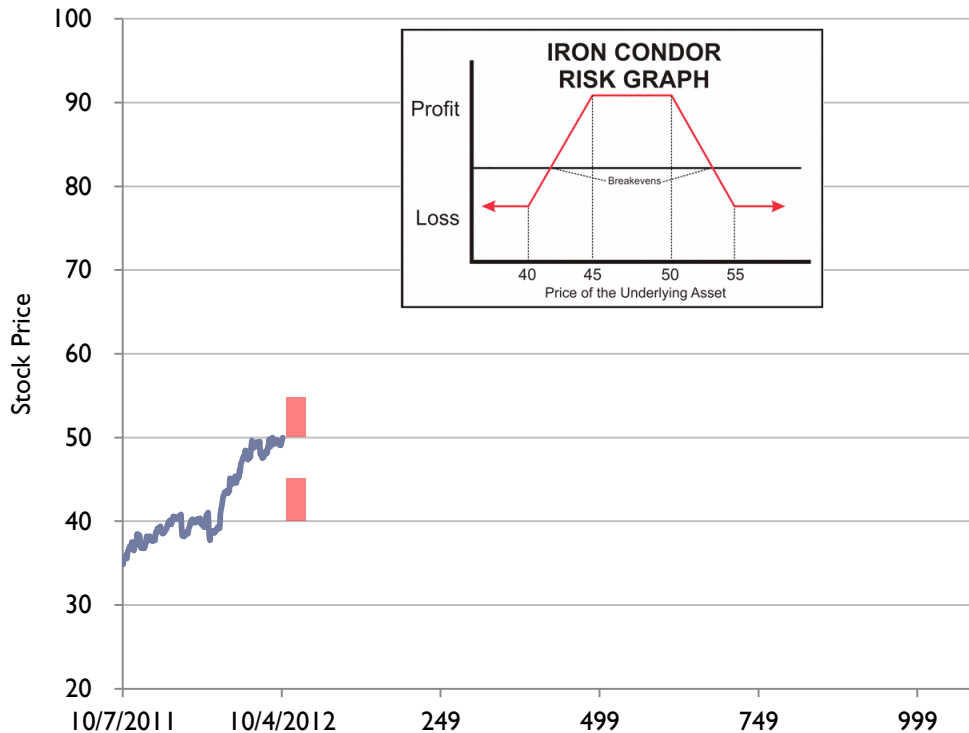


Options

- ▶ Directional instruments
- ▶ Investors may flexibly gain and / or accept exposure
- ▶ Legal contract granting time-limited exposure

Hating options because fools use them is as rational as hating cars after driving in New Jersey

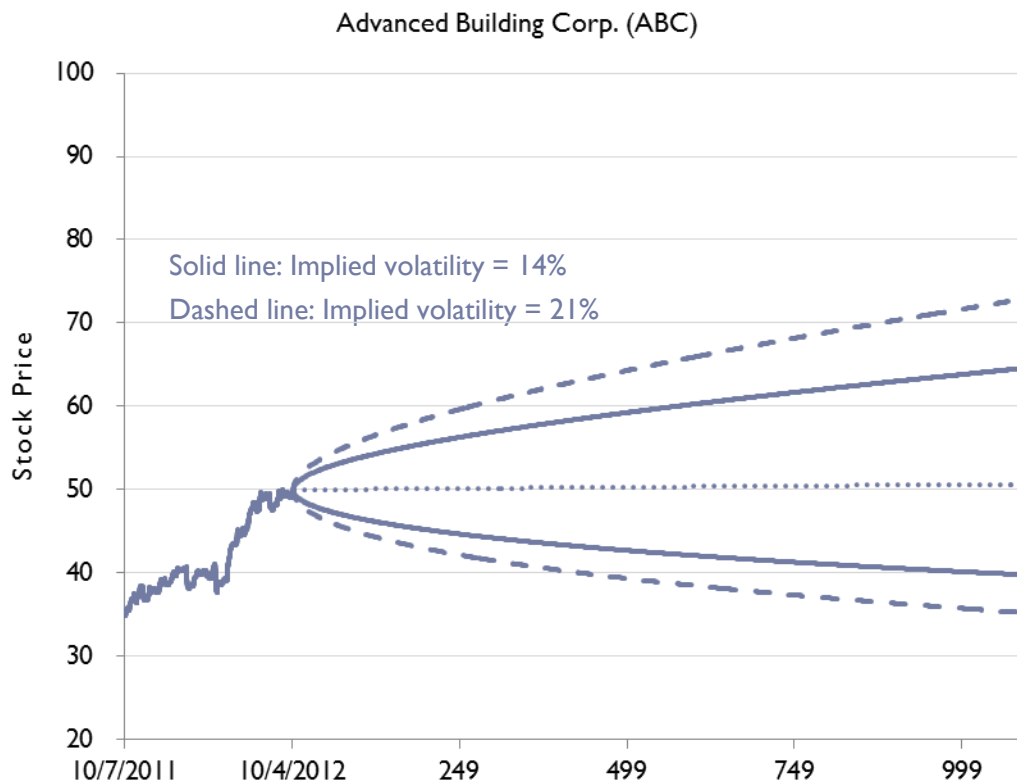
Advanced Building Corp. (ABC)



(“Iron Condor” diagrams courtesy of Optionetics.com)

- ▶ Most option ‘gurus’ are ex floor traders or spreadsheet jockeys who couldn’t tell the value of a stock if it hit them with a club
- ▶ ‘Gurus’ advocate option strategies that 1) benefit market makers and 2) attempt to minimize rather than exploit the inherent directionality of options
- ▶ “When you combine ignorance and leverage, you get some pretty interesting results.”

What can the option market tell you about stock valuations?

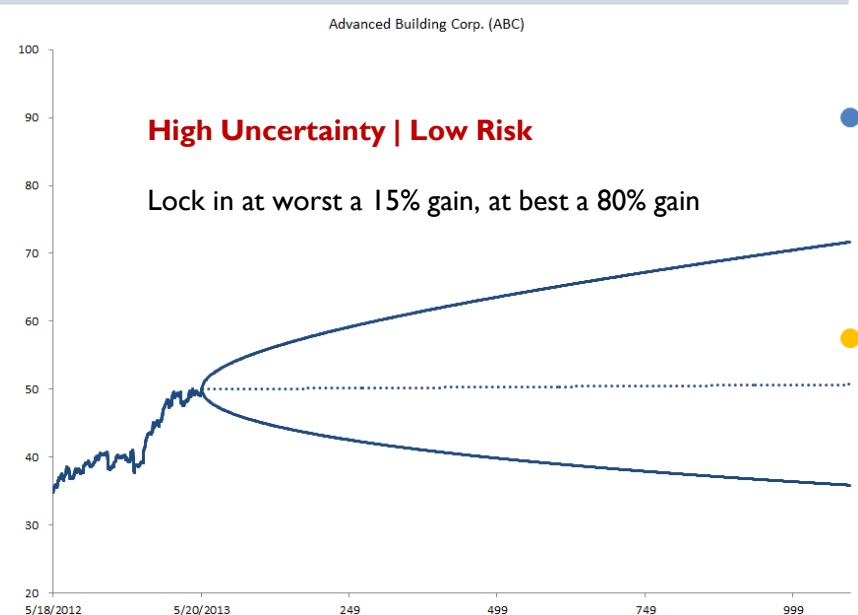
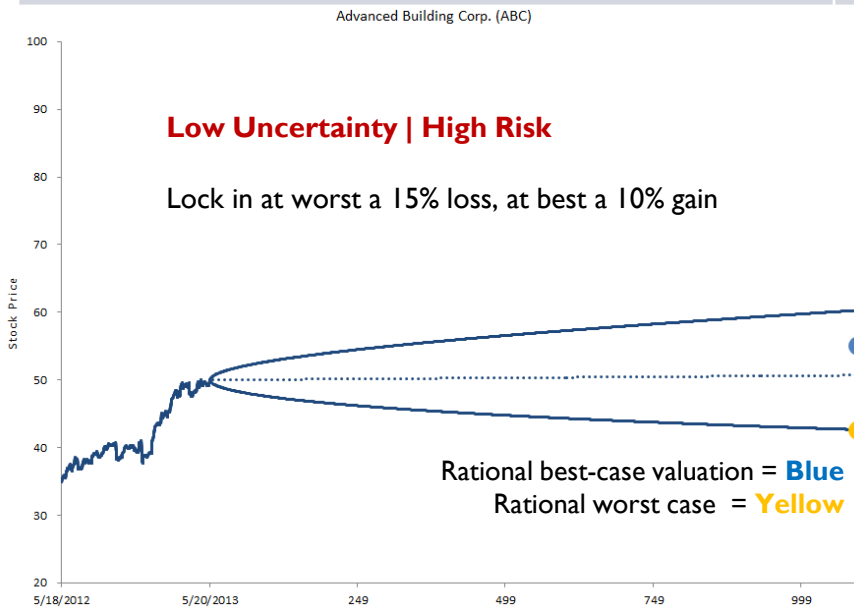


- ▶ Option pricing is a mathematical representation of how the EMH (read “Mr. Market”) determines an intrinsic value range for a stock
- ▶ Option pricing formulas use purely historical price and volatility measures without regard for fundamentals
- ▶ The option market is a sausage grinder—it takes inputs and spits out a valuation in a purely mechanical way
- ▶ Scared investors pay enormous premia for downside insurance in times of stress—intelligent, rational investors are happy to accept the downside exposure

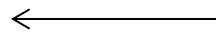
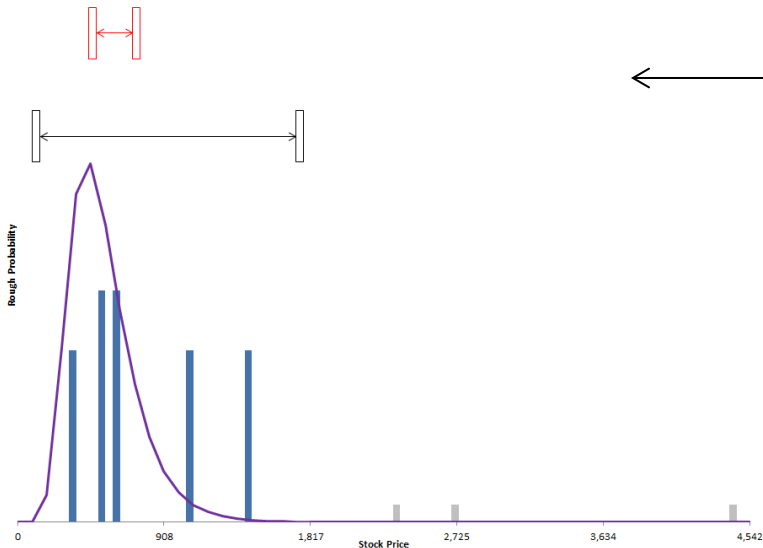
Stock investing in a market that has actively traded options is like playing poker with an opponent who always lays his cards face up on the table

Tilting the risk / reward balance in one's favor

"Efficient" Market	Intelligent Investor
Extrapolate value from current stock price	Look for opportunities where valuation differs from current stock price
Valuation range determined by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk-free rate - Dividend yield - Market fear ('implied volatility') 	Valuation range determined by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best / worst likely revenue growth - Best / worst likely profitability - Best / worst likely medium-term FCF growth
Risk = (Symmetrical) Uncertainty	Risk = Not having an edge over the market



Intelligent Option Investing



Step 1:

Create scenarios based on best / worst cases of:

- Revenue growth
- Profitability
- Medium-term growth

Total of $2^3 = 8$ scenarios

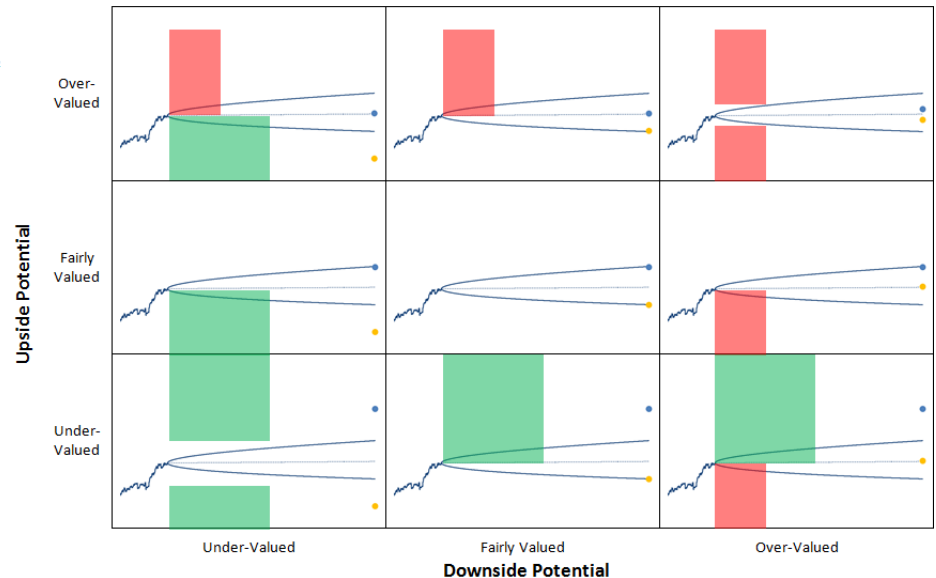
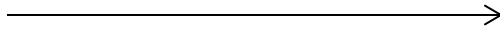
Select most likely valuation range & improbable scenarios

Step 2:

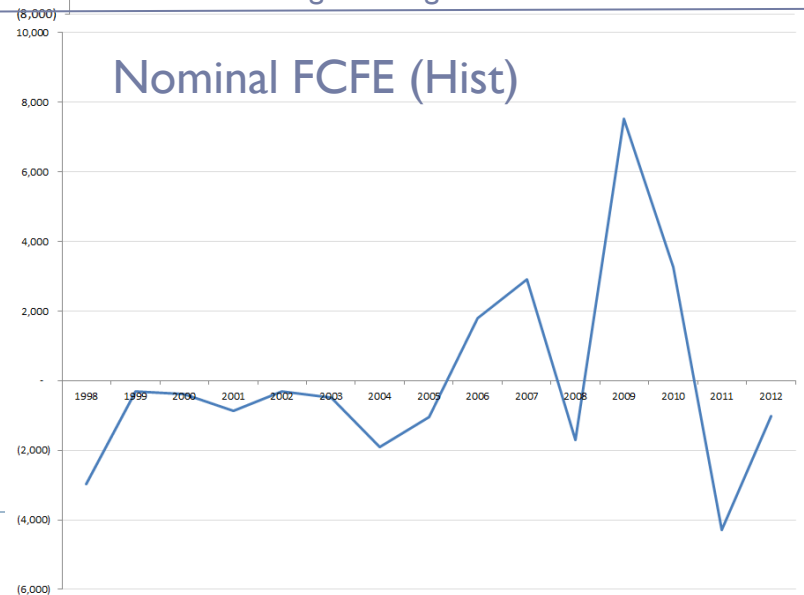
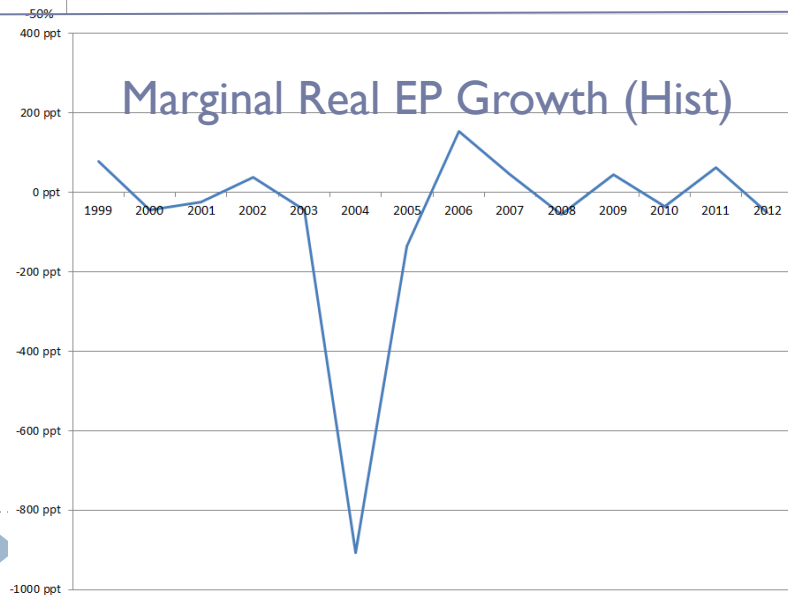
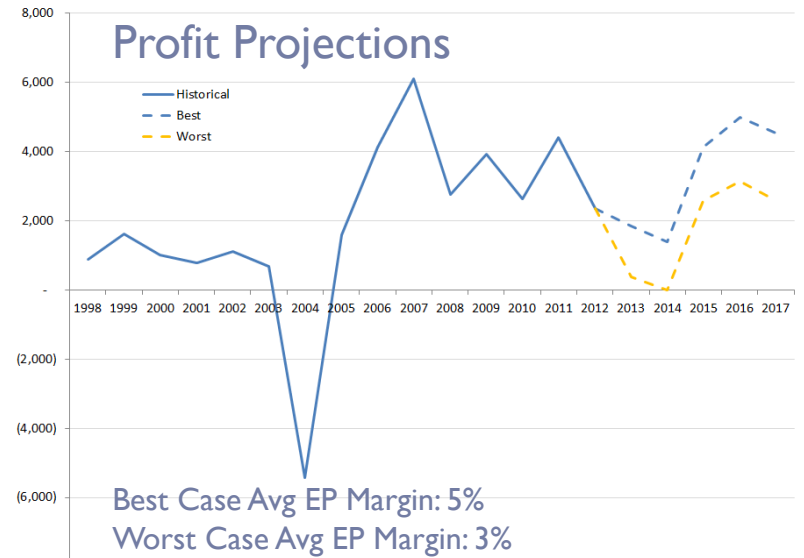
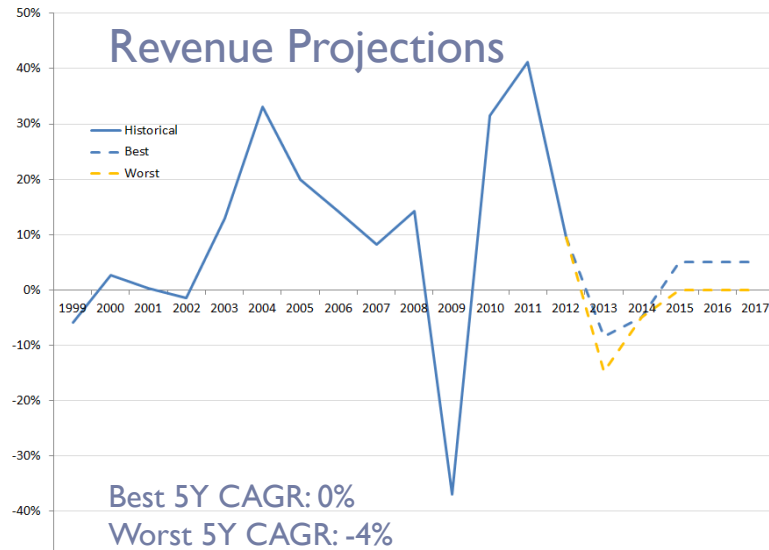
Option strategy becomes a trivial exercise

Look for mispriced upside and / or downside

Effect investment using listed or listed look-alike options

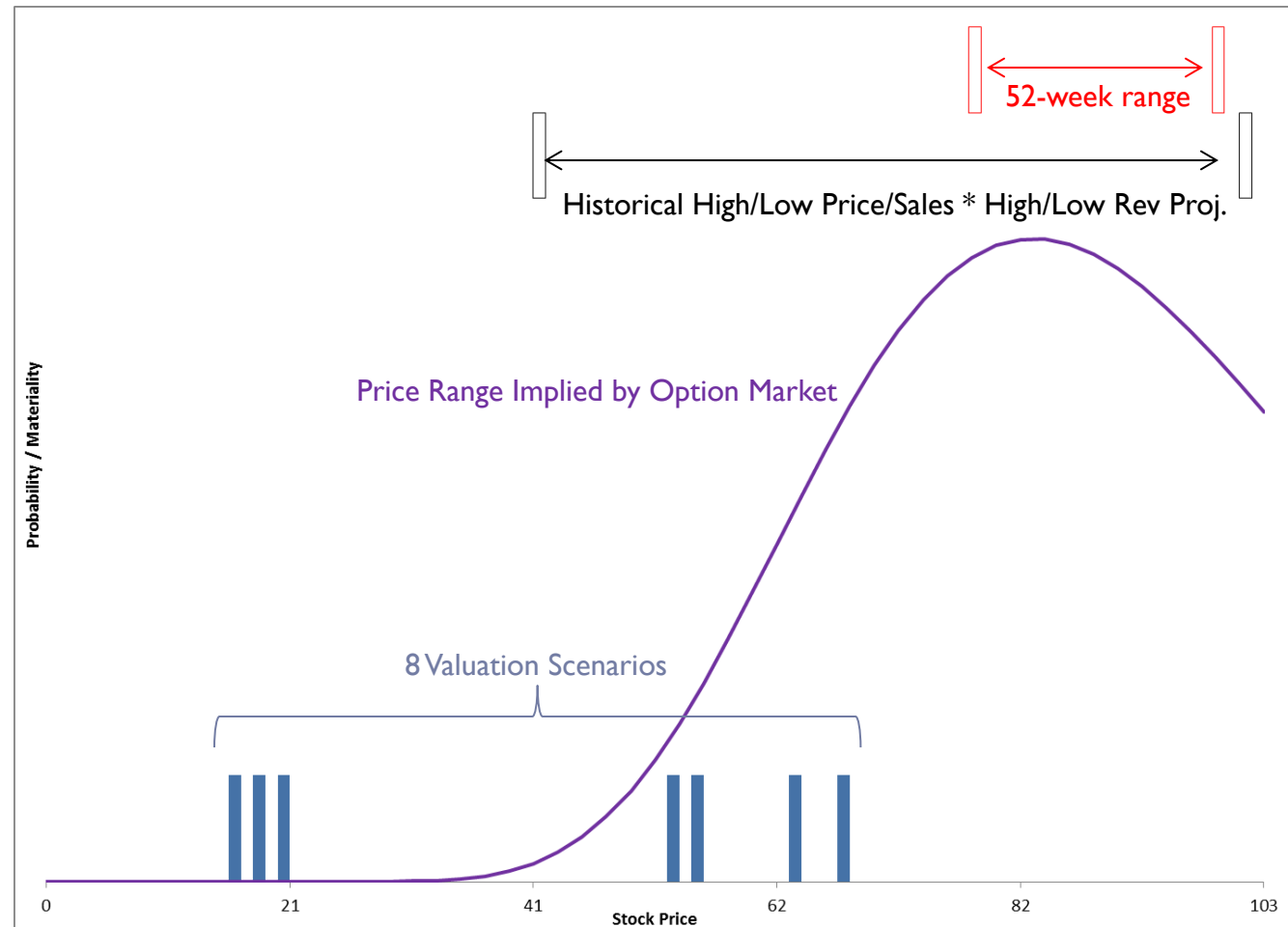


In Practice – Caterpillar (CAT)

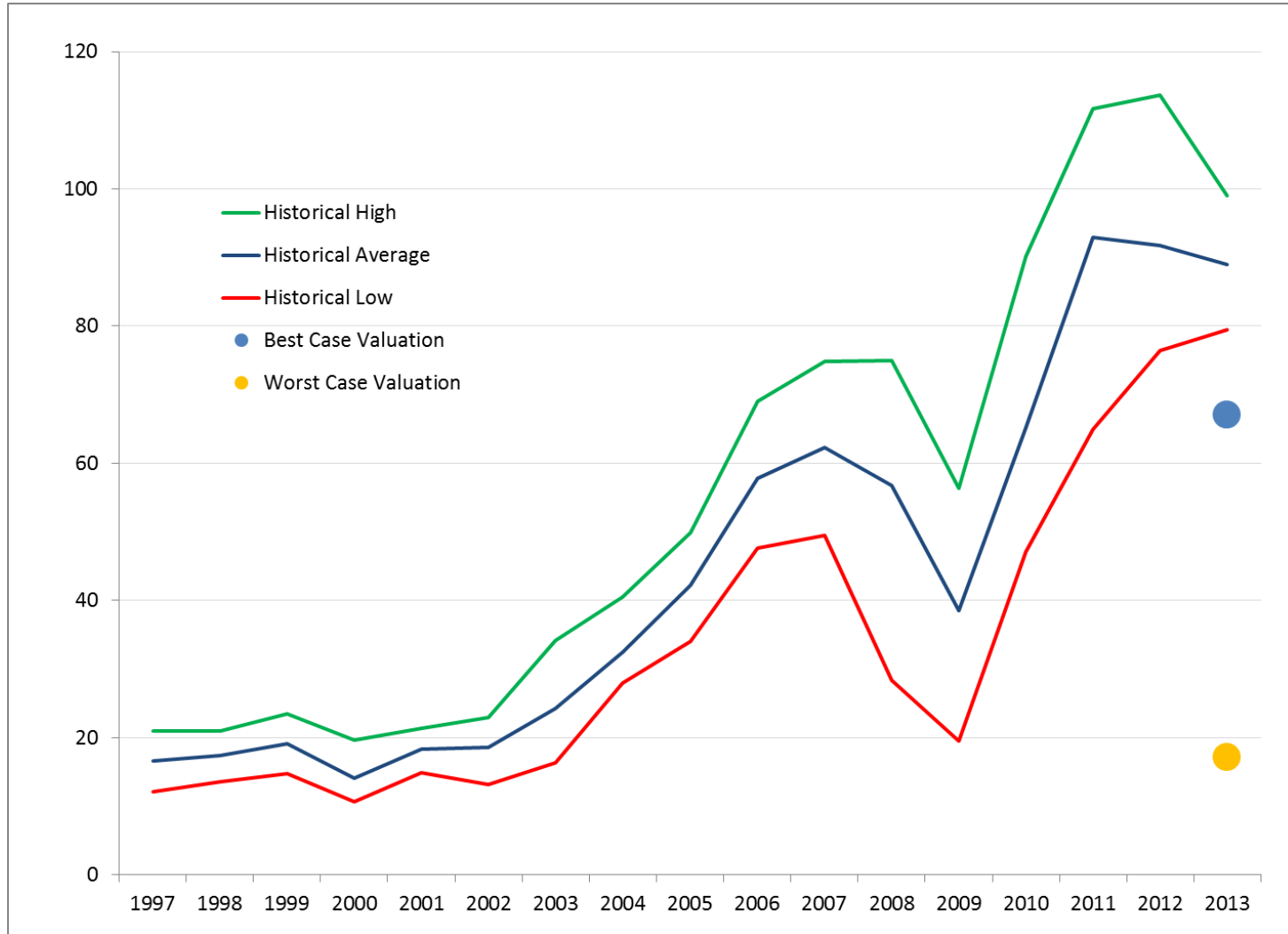


CAT Scenarios

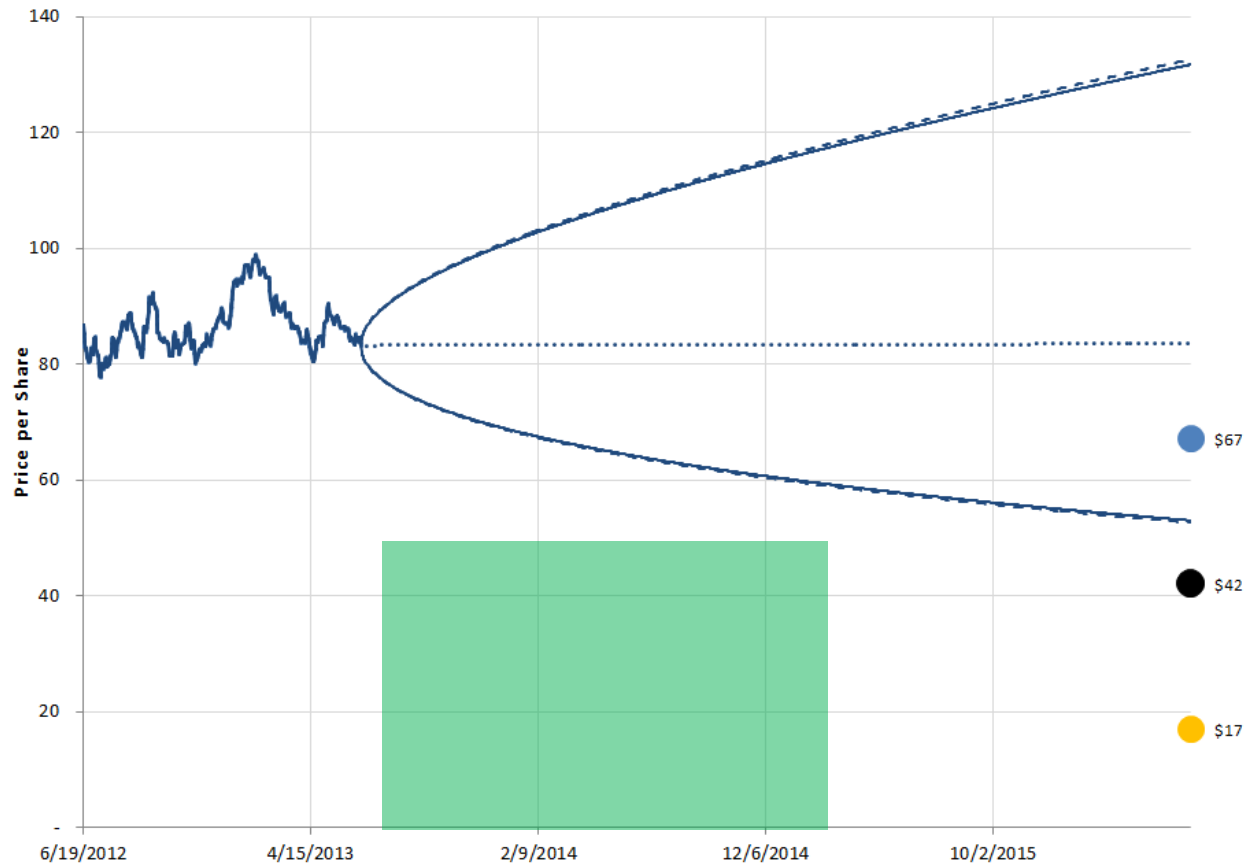
Case / Scenario	Value
-4% 3% 5%	17
-4% 3% 6%	18
0% 3% 5%	19
0% 3% 6%	20
PSR Implied Low	41
-4% 5% 5%	54
-4% 5% 6%	56
0% 5% 5%	64
0% 5% 6%	67
252-day Low	78
252-day High	99
PSR Implied High	103



Stock Price History vs. Valuation Range



CAT Option Strategy



Gain Exposure to Downside Potential by
 Purchasing 50-strike Put.
 Expires JAN '15 (574 Days)
 Price: \$1.80

Return to Best Case: -100% (-\$1.80)
 Return to Worst Case: 1,733% (+\$33.00)
 Return to Blended: 344% (\$6.20)