



BULLDOG INVESTMENT COMPANY



What Is The Goal?

- An internship to think about businesses — how to identify quantitative and qualitative success and then how to value them.
- It is NOT about stock trading.

What has framed our mindset?

- Warren Buffett and the “Value School of Investment Management.”

Why Buffett?

- Incredible long term track record for high returns and ethical behavior.
- Buffett has compounded Berkshire Hathaway's Book Value by 24% annually for 40+ years.

Bulldog Interns

- Christopher Gohmert

- Bulldog Investment Co. Founding Member
- Home: Yorktown, Texas
- Junior
- BBA with Management & Finance specializations

- Andrew Kopecki

- Bulldog Investment Co. Founding Member
- Home: Stockdale, Texas
- Senior
- BBA with Accounting & Finance specializations

- Drilona Aliu

- Home: Gjilan, Kosova
- Junior
- BBA with Finance specialization

- Uzonna Mkparu

- Home: Osumenyi, Nigeria
- Senior
- BS in Biology, Molecular Biology Tract;
minors in Chemistry and Business

- Jon Zahradka

- Home: Schertz, Texas
- Senior
- BBA with Accounting specialization

Where Did We Get Our Quantitative Criteria?

- Buffettology
- The New Buffettology
- Warren Buffett & The Interpretation of Financial Statements
- Numerous Buffett Interviews

Key Factors

- Can You Understand The Business?
- Does it possess a sustained competitive advantage or a “moat” protecting it?
- Is It Predictable?
- If you don't understand the business and it's not predictable, how can you value it?
- Once you answer these questions you narrow your field of possibilities from 5,000+ to about 200.

Financial Analysis 101

- The numbers tell a story – what is it?
- Don't let the qualitative aspects fool you.
- Two ValueLine Reports – two very different stories.

Consistency

- Are Sales Consistently Increasing?

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
Sales Per Share	\$336.81	<u>\$317.08</u>	\$333.24	<u>\$328.58</u>	\$342.68	<u>\$340.59</u>	\$366.52	<u>\$319.97</u>	<u>\$314.10</u>	\$321.10
Company 2										
Sales Per Share	\$10.47	\$10.83	\$12.23	\$14.10	\$15.94	\$16.98	\$18.43	\$21.51	\$23.02	<u>\$22.50</u>

Consistency

- Is Cash Flow Consistently Increasing?

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
Cash Flow Per Share	\$32.44	<u>\$23.99</u>	\$26.10	\$29.83	\$31.49	<u>\$21.84</u>	\$23.24	<u>\$16.48</u>	<u>\$15.55</u>	\$20.45
Company 2										
Cash Flow Per Share	\$2.27	\$2.46	\$2.85	\$3.36	\$3.84	\$4.25	\$4.60	\$5.23	\$5.70	\$5.70

Consistency

- Are Earnings Consistently Increasing?

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
Earnings Per Share	\$6.68	\$1.77	\$3.35	\$5.03	\$6.39	(\$6.05)	\$3.89	(\$0.33)	(\$2.10)	\$1.00
Company 2										
Earnings Per Share	\$1.70	\$1.91	\$2.23	\$2.70	\$3.10	\$3.50	\$3.76	\$4.15	\$4.57	\$4.63

Consistency

- Is Book Value Consistently Increasing?

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
Book Value Per Share	\$54.79	<u>\$35.25</u>	<u>\$12.16</u>	\$44.75	\$49.10	<u>\$25.81</u>	<u>(\$9.62)</u>	<u>(\$65.53)</u>	<u>(\$68.65)</u>	<u>(\$68.65)</u>
Company 2										
Book Value Per Share	\$6.76	\$7.95	<u>\$7.65</u>	\$9.05	\$10.71	\$12.73	\$13.59	\$15.25	\$15.35	\$18.50

How Big Is Your Piece Of The Pie?

- Are Common Shares Outstanding Increasing, Decreasing or Staying The Same?
- All things being equal, we want fewer shares outstanding as that gives us a larger portion of the earnings.

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
Common Shares Outstanding	548.1	<u>559.0</u>	<u>560.4</u>	<u>564.6</u>	<u>564.7</u>	<u>565.5</u>	<u>565.7</u>	<u>566.0</u>	566.0	566.0
Company 2										
Common Shares Outstanding	2781.9	<u>3047.2</u>	2968.3	2968.0	<u>2971.0</u>	<u>2974.5</u>	<u>2893.2</u>	2840.2	2769.2	2750.0

Numbers in Millions

Operating Margins

- Are they steady or preferably improving?

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
Operating Margin	16.3%	<u>13.0%</u>	18.4%	<u>14.2%</u>	<u>14.1%</u>	<u>7.6%</u>	18.4%	29.3%	<u>7.0%</u>	8.5%
Company 2										
Operating Margin	27.4%	28.8%	31.2%	31.3%	31.6%	<u>30.6%</u>	<u>28.7%</u>	29.4%	29.5%	30.5%

Net Profit Margins

- Are they steady or preferably improving?

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
Net Profit Margin	2.4%	<u>0.3%</u>	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%	<u>(NEG)</u>	1.1%	<u>(NEG)</u>	<u>(NEG)</u>	0.3%
Company 2										
Net Profit Margin	16.5%	17.8%	18.8%	19.3%	19.6%	20.9%	20.9%	<u>19.8%</u>	20.3%	20.9%

Long Term Debt

- Don't rely on Debt to Equity Ratio – it assumes liquidation of the company.
- We prefer Debt to Net Income Ratio.
- All long term debt should be fully paid off with a max of 5 years of net income, but preferably 2 or 3 years of net income.

Long-term Debt to Net Income

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
Yrs To Pay Off Long Term Debt	<u>15.38</u>	<u>173.77</u>	<u>80.99</u>	<u>10.34</u>	<u>63.07</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>17.33</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>71.93</u>
Company 2										
Yrs To Pay Off Long Term Debt	0.42	0.38	0.30	0.36	0.28	0.19	0.18	0.59	0.63	0.64

Return On Equity

- Buffett's Favorite Ratio.
- How well is management redeploying net income to grow the net worth of a company?
- Net Income divided by shareholders' equity.
- Minimum threshold: 15%.

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
ROE	<u>14.8%</u>	<u>3.0%</u>	25.5%	<u>11.3%</u>	<u>13.1%</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>
Company 2										
ROE	25.5%	24.3%	30.0%	30.1%	29.2%	27.8%	28.3%	27.9%	30.5%	25.5%

Return on Capital

- Return on capital allows us to keep debt-happy companies honest.
- We can boost ROE by introducing debt.
- What is the effect of the debt and how do we measure it?
- The difference between ROE and ROC is the introduction of debt.
- Minimum threshold: 15%.

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
ROC	<u>6.0%</u>	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>3.4%</u>	<u>11.6%</u>	<u>3.1%</u>	<u>1.9%</u>	28.7%	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>
Company 2										
ROC	23.3%	22.5%	27.8%	27.4%	27.3%	26.5%	27.1%	24.1%	26.0%	22.0%

Dividends

- We like consistent or increasing cash dividends.
- Don't starve future growth.
- Dividends to Net Profit: 60% or less.

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Company 1										
All Dividends to Net Profit	29%	<u>No Div</u>	<u>70%</u>	39%	31%	<u>No Div</u>	26%	<u>No Div</u>	<u>No Div</u>	<u>No Div</u>
Company 2										
All Dividends to Net Profit	36%	35%	35%	34%	35%	36%	38%	39%	39%	42%

Balance Sheet

- ValueLine A rated or better

Company 1

Financial Strength

B

Company 2

Financial Strength

A++

Narrow Your Choices

- Would a logical person invest in Company 1 after reviewing the numbers?
- The obvious answer should be “no.”
- Company 1 fails all quantitative tests – despite being a market leader in its industry.

Price to Earnings Ratios

- If we make an investment decision we need to know what price we have to pay for the underlying earnings of the company.
- The Price to Earnings ratio most specifically addresses this need.

Price to Earnings Ratios

- What is the 10 year avg high & low PE ratio?

Company 2

10 Yr Hi Avg PE Ratio	22.3
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10 Yr Low Avg PE Ratio	16.3
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- What is the current PE ratio?

Company 2

Current PE Ratio	14.8
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Value

- Can the business be purchased at a significant discount from its normal value?
- Company 2 is trading at a 33% discount to its average high PE Ratio.
- Company 2 is trading at a 9% discount to its average low PE Ratio.
- Company 2 is trading at a significant discount to its historical values.
- Finally, if we buy this business, are we convinced that it is better than all other opportunities?

Can You Name Our Mystery Companies?

- Company 1: General Motors
(with data from June 2008)
- Company 2: Johnson & Johnson

\$2 Invested with Buffett

- If \$2 had been invested with Warren Buffett in 1956, today it would be worth how much?
- \$2 invested at 24% annual interest for 44 years = \$25,800.

Implementation & Strategy

- The traditional long-term hold
- Church & Dwight
- What do they make?
 - Arm & Hammer Products
 - OxiClean Products
 - KaBoom Cleaners
 - Trojan Brand Condoms

The Cash Out Arbitrage

- One company buys another.
- Must be a friendly buyout.
- Must be an all cash deal.
- Minimal regulatory hurdles.
- Significant market price discount to cash out price.

AT&T buys Centennial Communications

- Buyout announced Nov. 7, 2008 at a cash out price of \$8.50 per share (\$944 million total).
- One year later (Sept. 2009) the market price of Centennial was only \$8.00.
- On Nov. 9, 2009 the Dept. of Justice approves the merger.
- Gross Proceeds: 6.25%
(\$8.50 - \$8.00 = \$.50 gain/share).
- Annualized Payout if purch'd on Nov 7, 2008: 6.25% after a one year holding period.
- Annualized Payout if purch'd Sept 2009: 60%+ after a 40 day holding period

When You Get Lemons, Make Lemonade

- Proctor & Gamble was the winning investment presentation on Nov. 3, 2009.
- P&G's closing price on Nov. 3, 2009 was \$58.58 per share (after moving up \$1.50 that day).
- Before the market opened the next day P&G moved up another \$2 per share.
- What to do?
- Pay up or look for other OPTIONS?

Writing PUT Options

- It's a contract that potentially obligates us to buy a specific stock at a specific price and time.
- We are paid a cash premium to have a stock sold to us at the pre-determined price & time.
- This is how Buffett amassed his shares in Coca-Cola and Burlington Northern.
- We have written 3 PUT options which have paid us \$480.97 or \$4.81 per share.
- Our current option contract would obligate us to pay \$62.50/share for P&G.
- $\$62.50 (-) \$4.81 = \$57.69$ (less than what would have been the original purchase price if the market had not moved up by \$2 per share).

How Has All Of This Worked So Far?

<u>Date</u>	<u>Investment</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Dividend's</u>	<u>Total Return</u>	<u>Annlzd Return</u>
4-Oct-09	Church & Dwight	\$ 4,989.34	\$ 6,027.97	\$ 24.92	23.25%	46.37%
5-Nov-09	Johnson & Johnson	\$ 4,964.23	\$ 5,428.20	\$ 81.34	10.56%	25.53%
18-Nov-09	P & G PUT	\$ 0	\$ 54.99	\$ -	Infinite	
24-Nov-09	Oracle	\$ 4,978.25	\$ 5,653.18	\$ 11.05	13.70%	37.88%
18-Dec-09	P & G PUT	\$ 0	\$ 85.64	\$ -	Infinite	
20-Jan-10	P & G PUT	\$ 0	\$ 319.64	\$ -	Infinite	
9-Feb-10	Wal Mart	\$ 4,999.86	\$ 5,216.06	\$ 28.44	4.57%	30.33%
2-Mar-10	Lorillard	<u>\$ 5,004.80</u>	<u>\$ 5,229.20</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	5.29%	56.58%
		\$24,936.48	\$ 28,014.88	\$ 145.75		

Total: \$ 28,160.63

Data Through April 5, 2010

How Has All Of This Worked So Far?

Total Capital Appreciation:	\$ 2,618.13
Total Dividends:	\$ 145.75
Option Premiums:	\$ 460.27

Total Gain:	\$ 3,224.15
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Percentage Gain:	12.35%
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Time Weighted Annualized ROR for Buy & Hold Positions:	39.36%
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Additional Gross Return From Option Premiums:	1.85%
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All Data Through April 5, 2010

Questions?

- Thank You For Your Support Of Our Program!