

# Using Investment Portfolio Concepts to Find Value and Limit Risks

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June 2025

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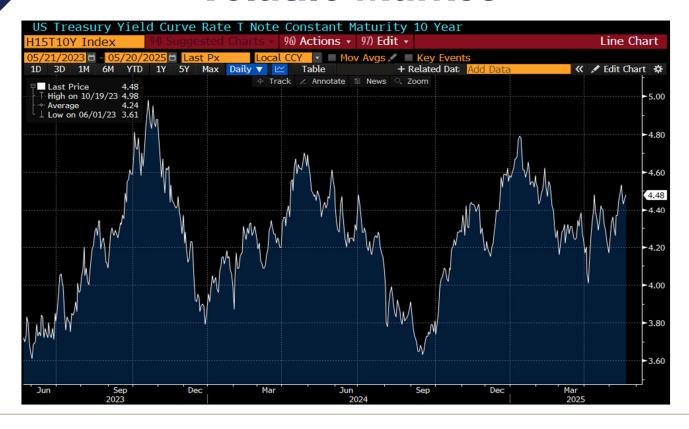
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# **Feeling Uneasy?**



" I couldn't help but notice that your condition fluctuates according to the bond market. "

# **Volatile Market**



#### **Annual** High/Low **Spread on T10Y**

- 2024 107bps
- 2023 168bps
- 2022 262bps
- 2021 81bps
- 2020 136bps
- 2019 132bps
- 2018 80bps
- 2017 57bps
- 2016 123bps
- 2015 82bps
- 2014 94bps
- 2013 136bps
- 2012 96bps
- Mean =120bps
- Median = 107bps

#### **Volatile Market**



**2025 T10Y:** High = 4.79% Low = 4.01% (78bps)

Service Beyond Comparison

"The only people

who get hurt on

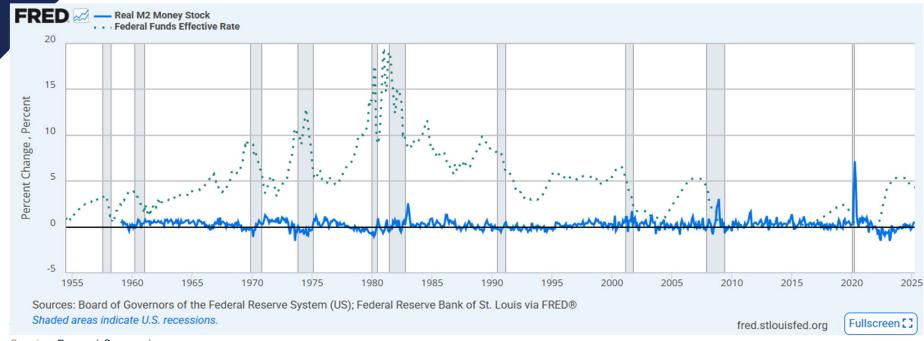
a roller coaster

are the ones

who jump off"

**Dave Ramsey** 

# **Types of Risks**

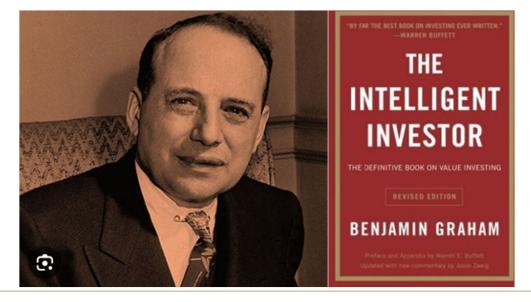


# Its Not You... Its Me

"The investor's chief problem and even his worst enemy is likely to be

himself..."

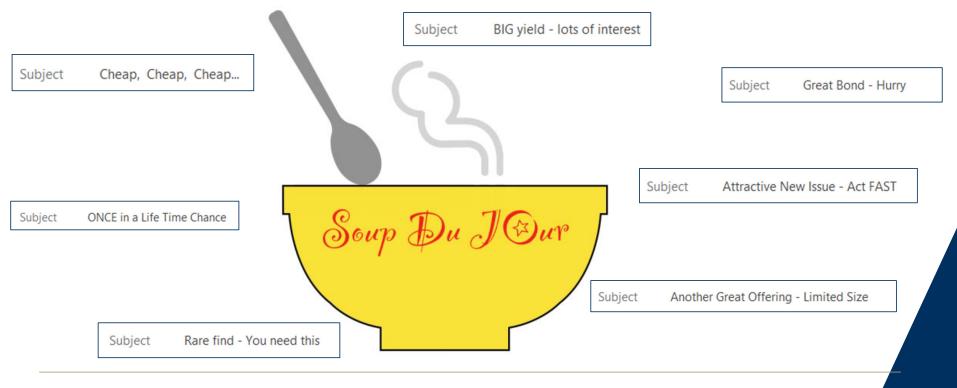
-Benjamin Graham



# **How to Get the Best Result - Have a Plan!**



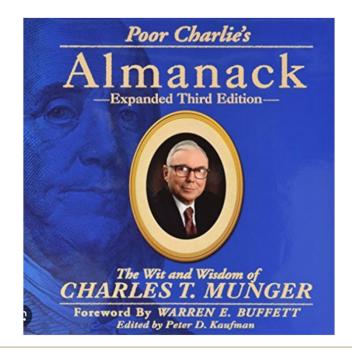
# The Most Common Strategy...



## **You Get What You Deserve**

"The way to a good result is to deserve a good result..."

-Charlie Munger



# **Modern Portfolio Theory**

Harry Markowitz, American economist, won the Noble Prize for his development of "MPT". It is designed to be a practical guide to building an investment portfolio to achieve the maximum level of return when combined with a tolerable level of risk. It steers the focus off any one specific portfolio asset and directs the attention to the overall portfolio's performance.

# **Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT)**

#### **Key Concepts:**

- Diversification
- Yield Curve
- Credit Risk
- Risk and Return
- Interest Rate Risk
- Active vs Passive Management
- Bond Portfolio Immunization

#### **Diversification**

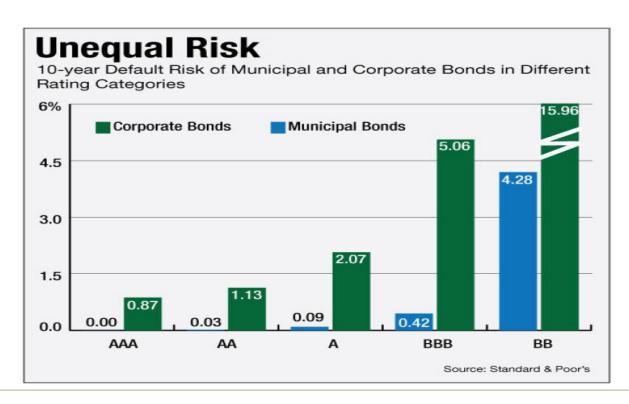
A concept largely centered around reducing risks. The goal is to own exposure to multiple sectors in order to limit exposure to any single sector.

"Diversification is a protection against ignorance. It makes little sense for those who know what they are doing."

Warren Buffet

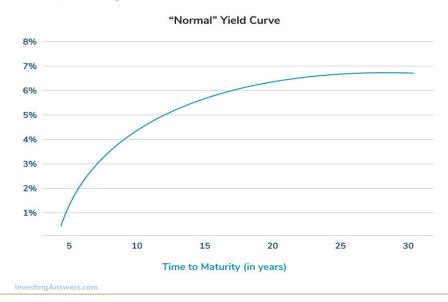
#### **Credit Risks - Save It for the Loan Portfolio**

The historical default rate for muni's is significantly lower than corporate debt with an equivalent rating.

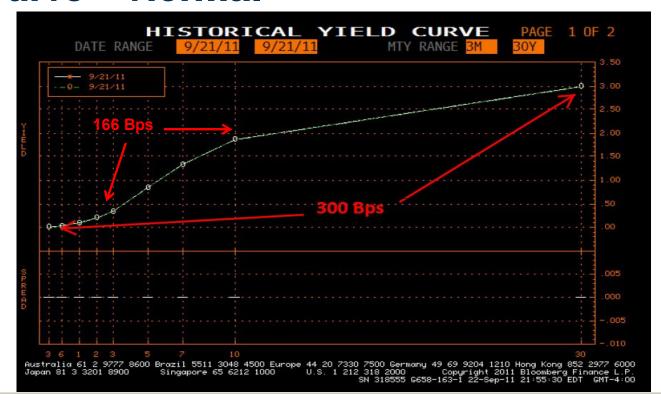


#### **Yield Curve**

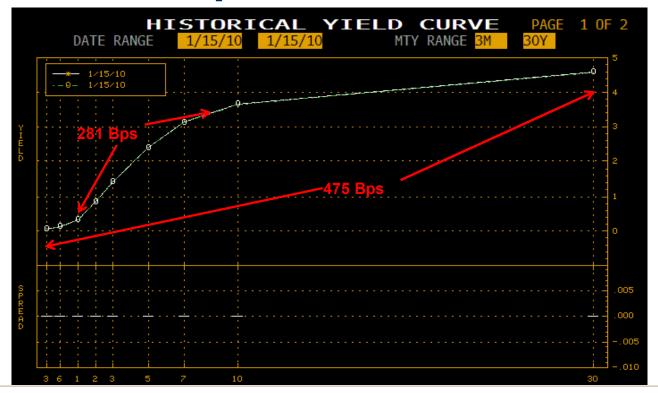
A line that plots a group of varying term maturities against their yield assuming the credit quality is identical.



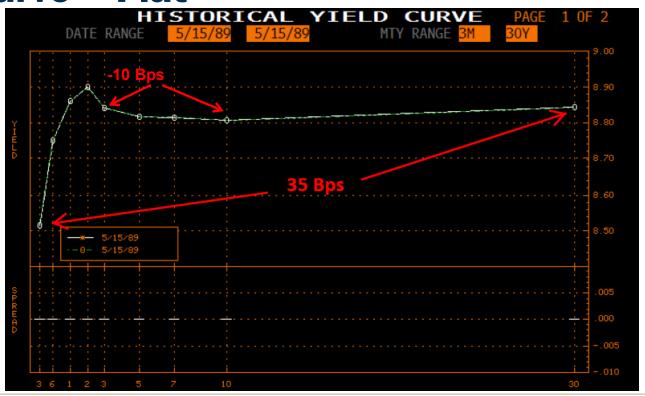
# **Yield Curve - Normal**



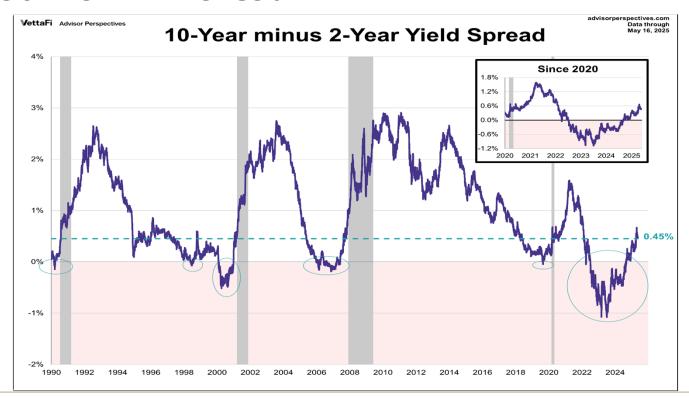
# **Yield Curve - Steep**



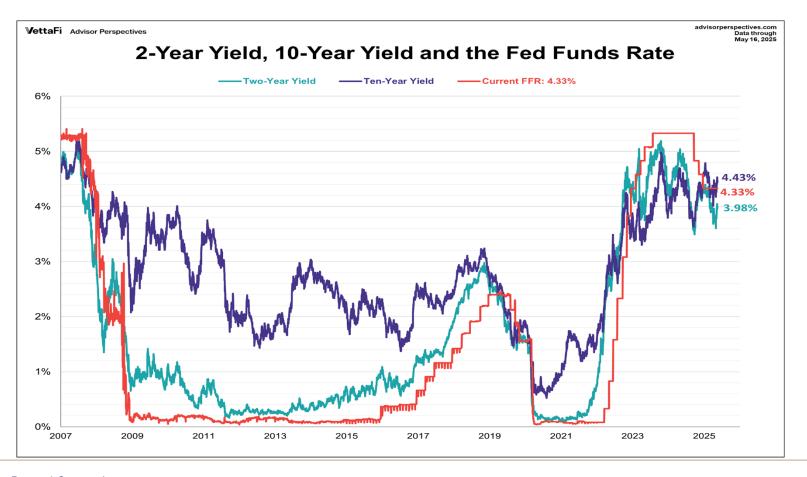
# **Yield Curve - Flat**



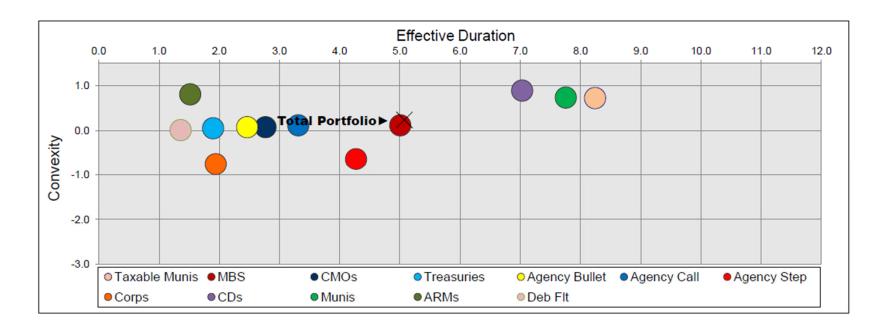
# **Yield Curve - Inverted**



# Yield Curve



# **You Need Exposure to Various Curve Points**



# **Risk vs Reward**



FRED'S NOT GOOD AT ASSESSING RISK VS. REWARD.

#### Risk vs Reward - Measurements

**Duration** – measure of price volatility per 100bps move in rates

**Convexity** – measures the rate of change of duration

Yield - the annual return one expects to receive on a bond

Alpha – the excess return you earn over a performance benchmark

Beta - measures the degree of systematic risk I have in my portfolio

Sharpe Ratio – a measure of an investment's risk-adjusted performance which is calculated by comparing its return to the risk-free asset (Investopedia)

#### **Risk vs Reward - Measurements**

**Total Return** – a measurement of return that factors in the assumed future value (price risk) of the bond

- Measurement is highly dependent upon the estimated future value
- Future values are determined through duration, convexity, product spreads (these often vary), and bid/ask discount
- The bid/ask discount is much more difficult to determine in bonds with high degree of optionality, complexity, credit exposure, and/or thinly traded (obscure) sectors

# **Total Return – Assumptions Matter**

#### Scenario:

An account needs funds in the next 12 months, which bond should they buy?

1-year US Treasury @ 4.00%, -2.70% Price Volatility +300 bps

Uncapped SBA Floater @ 5.00% (variable), 0% Price Volatility +300 bps

The investor can buy the US Treasury, earn 4%, and guaranty the funds are available in 12 months.

Or,

The investor can buy the SBA Floater, earn a variable coupon (currently 5%) and sell the position in a year no matter what interest rates do (0% Price Volatility).

Total Return: 5%, currently

# **Total Return – Assumptions Matter**

#### **Price Volatility Management Example:**

An account needs funds in the next 12 months, which bond should they buy?

1-year US Treasury @ 4.00%, -2.70% Price Volatility +300 bps

Uncapped SBA Floater @ 5.00% (variable), 0% Price Volatility +300 bps

The investor can buy the US Treasury, earn 4%, and ensure the funds are available in 12 months.

Or,

The investor can buy the SBA Floater, earn a variable coupon (currently 5%), and sell the position in a year for a 1% loss (0% Price Volatility, 1 point bid/ask spread).

Total Return: 4%, currently

# **Total Return – Assumptions Matter**

#### **Price Volatility Management Example:**

An account needs funds in the next 12 months, which bond should they buy?

1-year US Treasury @ 4.00%, -2.70% Price Volatility +300 bps

Uncapped SBA Floater @ 5.00% (variable), 0% Price Volatility +300 bps

The investor can buy the US Treasury, earn 4%, and ensure the funds are available in 12 months.

Or,

The investor can buy the SBA Floater, earn a variable coupon (currently 5%), and sell the position in a year for a 2+pt loss (0% Price Volatility, 1 point bid/ask spread, 1 point liquidity premium required by buyer).

Total Return: 3%, currently

# **Total Return Summary**

- Great tool for actively managed bond funds
- Too assumption heavy to be reliable unless using for highly liquid securities with low to no optionality
- Doesn't take into account all factors that determine future price (spread, market appetite, credit tolerance/performance, etc...)
- Banks should already be using duration and convexity as portfolio guidelines
- Your investment portfolio isn't managed in a silo. It is part of a broader balance sheet which should determine its composition

# **Aligning Risk and Reward**



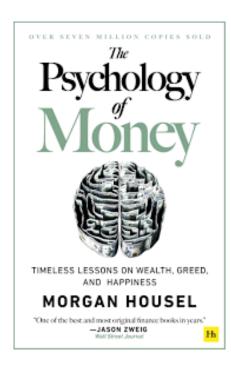
"There's no such thing as a free lunch."

The bond market is predominately an efficiently priced market. If you are getting more reward, you are assuming some form of additional risk. This traditionally encompasses either complexity, structure, credit, or duration risk. Of these, duration risk is the only one that benefits FI's with the typical industry IRR (asset sensitivity). The others underperform as rates decline resulting in owning a less effective balance sheet hedge.

# **Aligning Risk and Reward**



#### **Fees vs Fines**



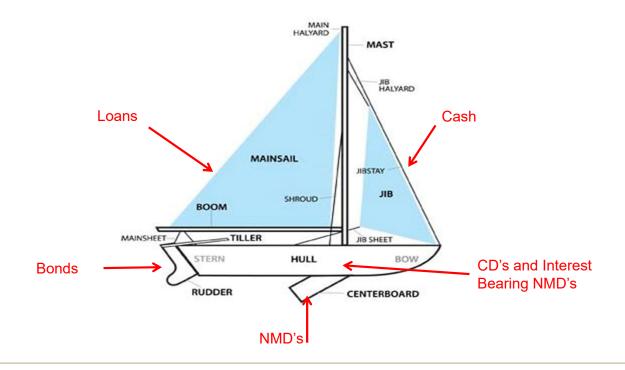
# The Psychology of Money Morgan Housel

"Like everything else worthwhile, successful investing demands a price. But its currency is not dollars and cents. It's volatility, fear, doubt, uncertainty and regret- all of which are easy to overlook until you're dealing with them in real time. The inability to recognize that investing has a price can tempt us to try to get something for nothing. Which, like shoplifting, rarely ends well."

# **Interest Rate Risk**



# **IRR Made Easy**



## **IRR Profile**

- What is my IRR exposure?
  - Net Interest Income Simulation (asset or liability sensitive)
  - Near-term risks
  - Should help define portfolio cashflow and fixed vs floating needs
- Can I balance my IRR exposure?
  - Economic Value of Equity
  - Longer-term risks
  - Should help define portfolio duration and optionality preferences

# **Passive vs Active Investing**



# What you are not...

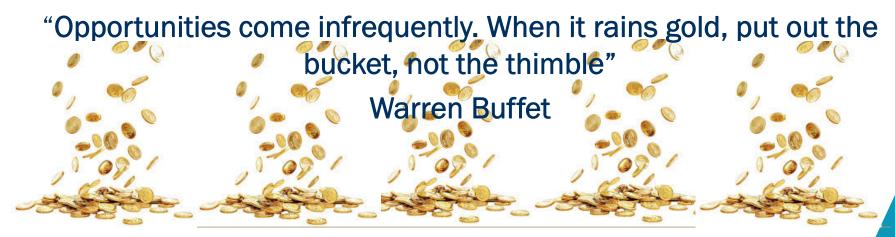
#### Bonds funds are actively managed:

- They actively take losses
  - · Too many banks aren't open to this idea
- All cashflow is reinvested back into bonds
  - · Banks typically reinvest near all investment cashflow back into loans as rates rise
- Bond funds become flush with cash as rates rise
  - Banks struggle to meet loan demand due to vanishing deposits as rates rise
- Bond funds often aggressively use credit in search of "alpha"
  - Bank regulations limit this option... "credit risk is for the loan portfolio"
- o Bond funds are a silo
  - Banks are a balance sheet

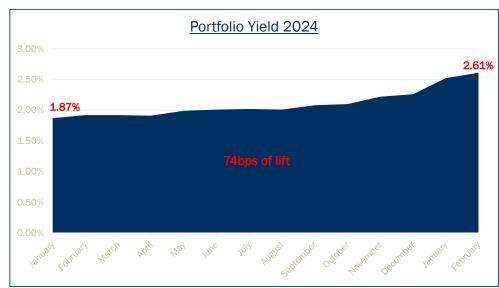
# What you should be...

#### An opportunist:

"a person who exploits circumstances to gain immediate advantage rather than being guided by consistent principles or plans" as defined by Oxford Languages



#### **Opportunities Are Out There**



Bank improved overall yield by 74bps (from 1.87 to 2.61%) in a year. Portfolio is about \$800mm in size so added almost \$6mm annual earnings boost.



The portfolio risk profile (duration and credit) and size is almost identical. The "cost" was a drop in 3yr expected cash as % of portfolio from 33% to 28%.

#### **Portfolio Immunization**



## **Top Down Approach - Economy**





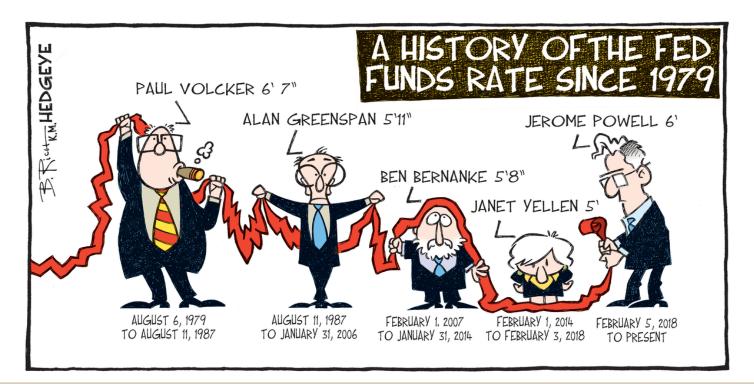








#### **Top Down Approach – Interest Rate Rates**



## **Top Down Approach – Your IRR**



### **Top Down Approach – Picking the Right Bond**

MODERN RESOURCES FOR the WALL STREET TRADER



RESEARCH MATERIAL



NUMBER CRUNCHER



INTERNAL SOURCES

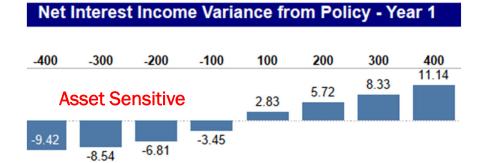


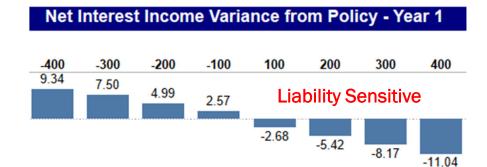
OUTSIDE CONSULTANT

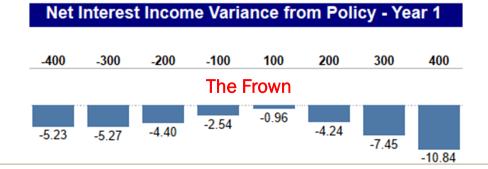
#### **Be A Captain**



#### **Your Map**







### **Buy Strategically**

New Issue 30yr 5.50% pool

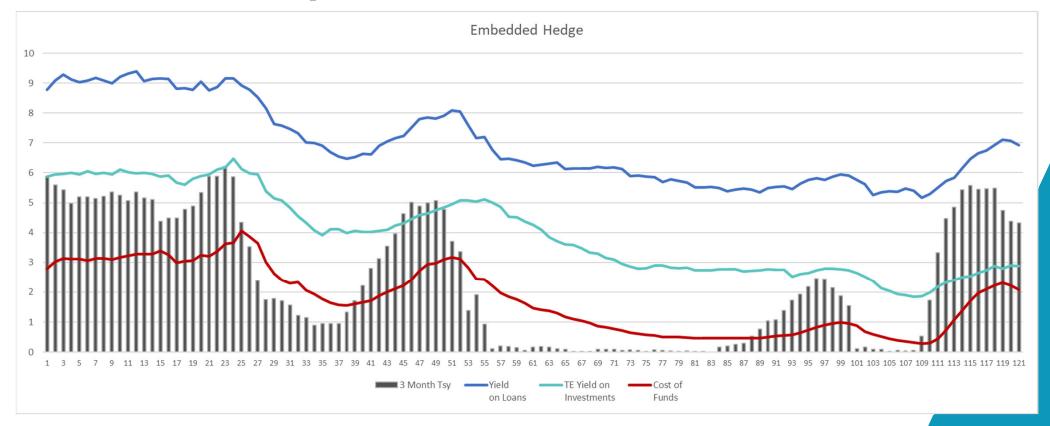
New Issue 30yr 4.50% pool



4.2% appreciation on \$64,342 is \$2702

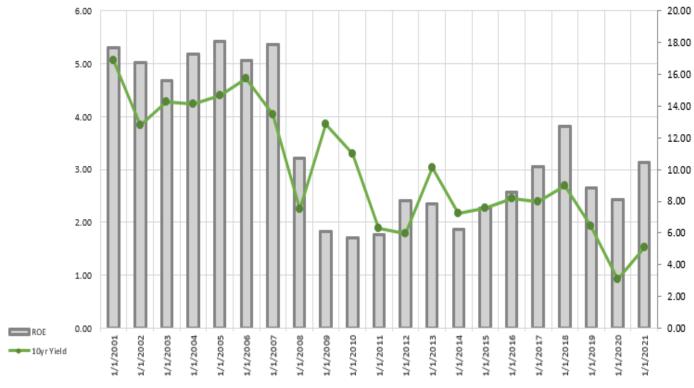
11.7% appreciation on \$707,905 is \$82,824

## **The Actual Experience**

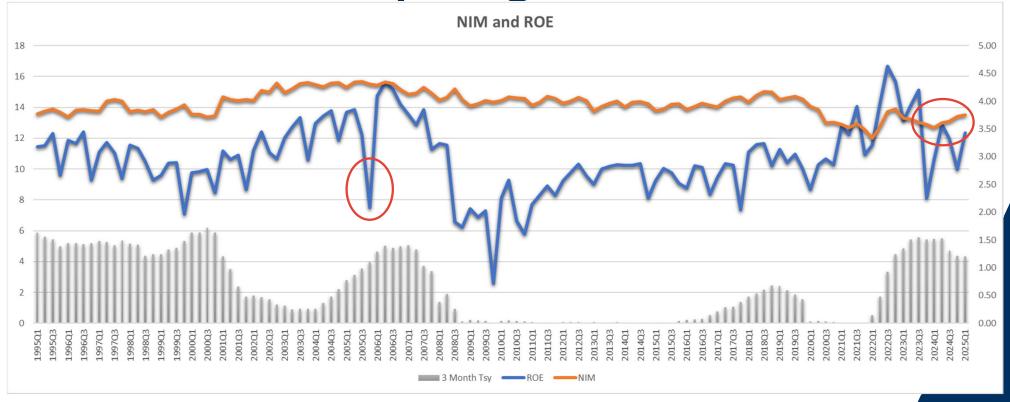


Time to Shine

B&T Earnings vs. 10yr UST



## Attendee Peer Group – Avg size \$799mm

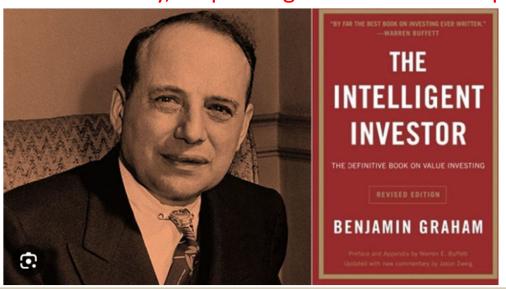


#### **Have a Plan**

"The investor's chief problem and even his worst enemy is likely to be himself...

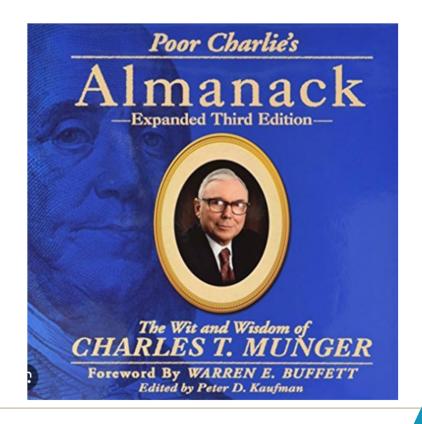
A sound process, adhered to consistently, helps mitigate the emotional pitfalls

that derail success"



#### **Be Worthy**

"The way to a good result is to deserve a good result... And you don't deserve a good result unless you have a good process"



# **Any Questions??**

I JUST WANTED TO SAY ...



Thank you...

Thank you very much!