

**NESTOR THE INVESTOR: INVESTING IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES** 



#### FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES CUIDE NESTOR THE INVESTOR: INVESTING IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES



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This initial guide aims to provide appreciation of the Fixed-Income Securities Market and to give a quick and easy reference for beginners investing in Government Securities.

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I. Book 1: The Basics of Investing in Government Bonds



There are 2 types of GS wherein you can invest your money. Treasury Bills which are government borrowings that will mature in one year or less and Treasury Bonds which are longer term government debt instruments with maturities ranging from 2 years to 25 years.

For Treasury Bonds, the National Government pays interest to investors on a regular schedule, normally every 6 months or twice a year but for some bonds four times a year. The interest payments are called "coupon payments" and the payment dates are called "coupon payment dates".

> How about if I buy Treasury Bills?

> > Good question, for Treasury Bills instead of paying a coupon, the government sells this debt at a discount from the face value at maturity. For example I can purchase for you a 1 year Treasury Bill with a Face Value at maturity of ₱ 100.00, at the discounted price of ₱ 95.00. At maturity, when the government pays you the full Face Value of ₱ 100.00, you would have earned ₱ 5.00 in interest.

> > > By the way, because you only paid ₱ 95.00 at the start, the ₱ 5.00 earnings would represent an effective interest rate of 5.26% for the 1 year period.





Before I became an SEC-registered salesperson, I underwent training and had to pass an exam that would ensure my knowledge of the securities laws and more importantly my duties and responsibilities in protecting client investors' interests.

In addition, our brokerage firm must be a member of a "Self-Regulatory Organization" or SRO. An SRO establishes rules, regulations and standards to be observed by its members with the objective of providing a fair and orderly behavior toward each other and to investors.

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After buying GS in the organized market, the transaction will be completed when the seller of the GS transfers the bond to the buyer and the buyer transfers the payment or the money to the seller. This process is called settlement. The SEC requires the settlement process to be done via "Delivery vs. Payment" or DvP or in local terms "Kaliwaan" to ensure that there is a simultaneous exchange of cash and GS between the buyer and the seller.

> I hope I ignited your interest. If you have any other questions just give me a call.

I sure will! The process is not really as complicated as I thought! By the way, I have a few colleagues who are looking for new investment opportunities. I'll make sure to tell them about investing in Government Securities.

# II. Frequently Asked Questions

Sources: SEC and BTr websites PDS Reference Materials

# What are Government Securities?

Government Securities are the unconditional obligations of the sovereign state.

The Philippine Government issues two kinds of government securities (GS): Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds.

Treasury Bills are obligations with maturity of one year or less, typically issued at a discount to the maturity value.

Treasury Bonds are obligations with maturities ranging from 2 years to 25 years typically issued at par with periodic coupon payments to be made up to final maturity. Some bonds may be issued without coupons and these are known as zero coupon bonds.

# What is the smallest investment amount for GS?

The smallest investment amount in GS is 5,000 pesos which is specific for Retail Treasury Bonds (RTBs). For other GS, the smallest investment amount would be dependent on your broker.

# How do I invest in GS?

You can invest in GS through a Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) Registered Broker firm that can execute a purchase order for GS on your behalf. Your Broker firm will assign you a salesman, i.e. an SECregistered person within the Broker firm authorized to buy the GS.

# What if I need to sell the GS before it matures?

You can also sell your GS through an SEC-registered broker firm that can execute a sell order for GS on your behalf.

# What are the responsibilities of my broker?

A broker must deal with you, as its customer, in a fair manner that is characterized by high standards of honesty, integrity and ethics.

Aside from being governed by the rules of the SEC, brokers that are members of a Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO), are subject to that SRO's rules.

Sources: SEC and BSP websites PDS Reference Materials Barron's Dictionary of Finance and Investment Terms

# III. Glossary of Financial Market Terms

# Bond

Any interest-bearing or discounted government or corporate security that obligates the issuer to pay the bondholder a specified sum of money, usually at specific intervals, and to repay the principal amount of the loan at maturity.

#### Broker

Is a person engaged in the business of buying and selling securities for the account of others.

# **Coupon Rate**

Interest rate on a debt security the issuer promises to pay to the holder until maturity, expressed as an annual percentage of face value.

# Delivery vs. Payment or DvP

A settlement method wherein there is a simultaneous delivery of securities against cash payment. This settlement method mitigates the risk of a buyer paying cash without the receipt of securities and a seller delivering securities without receipt of cash payment.

# Face Value or Principal Amount

The amount of a bond that will be paid back to the bondholder at maturity.

# Interest Rate

The cost of borrowing money or the amount paid for lending money expressed as a percentage of the principal.

#### Issuer

The originator, maker, obligor, or creator of a security.

#### Maturity Date

Date on which the principal amount of a bond or other debt instrument becomes due and payable.

#### Tenor

The length of time until a bond has to be repaid.

#### Salesman

A natural person, employed as such or as an agent, by a dealer, issuer or broker to buy and sell securities.

#### Securities

Shares, participation or interest s in a corporation or in a commercial enterprise or profit-making venture and evidenced by a certificate, contract, instrument, whether written or electronic in character.

# Self-Regulatory Organization or SRO

Refers to an organized Exchange, registered clearing agency or any organization or associated registered as an SRO (under section 39 of the Securities Regulation Code and Implementing Rules and Regulations) to enforce compliance with relevant provisions of the SRC and IRR issued thereunder, and mandated to make and enforce its own rules, which have been approved by the Commission, by their members and/or participants. It is an organization that enforces fair, ethical and efficient practices in the securities and commodity futures industries, including securities and commodities Exchanges. (retrieved:www.sec.gov.ph)



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