

Trade Alert - (GLD)- BUY



Buy the SPDR Gold Shares ETF (GLD) July 2020 \$157-\$160 in-the-money vertical BULL CALL spread at \$2.60 or best

Opening Trade

6-30-2020

expiration date: July 17, 2020

Portfolio weighting: 10%

Number of Contracts = 38

With the government printing money like there is no tomorrow (and there might not be), gold has become the darling hedge of the investment community. In addition, central banks have been buying it hand over fist, fleeing a US weakening dollar.

And with all this free stimulus money being spread about, inflation will eventually rear its ugly head. When gold breaks through its old all-time high for the first time in nine years, it will go ballistic.

To read the full report on why gold is going to new highs, see below.

I am therefore buying the SPDR Gold Shares ETF (GLD) July 2020 \$157-\$160 in-the-money vertical BULL CALL spread at \$2.60 or best.

Don't pay more than \$2.75 or the risk/reward will tip against you.

I'm a bit tight on the strike prices here, but we have only 12 days to expiration, including one three-day weekend.

This is a bet that (GLD) ETF won't fall below \$160.00 by the July 17 expiration date in 12 trading days.

DO NOT USE MARKET ORDERS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Simply enter your limit order, wait five minutes, and if you don't get done, cancel your order and increase your bid by five cents with a second order.

Here are the specific trades you need to execute this position:

Buy 38 July 2020 (GLD) \$157 calls at.....\$9.25
Sell short 38 July 2020 (GLD) \$160 calls at.....\$6.65
Net Cost:.....\$2.60

Potential Profit: \$3.00 - \$2.60 = \$0.40

(38 X 100 X \$0.40) = \$1,520 or 15.38% in 12 trading days.

The screenshot displays a trading platform's 'Strategy Builder' interface. At the top, a 'Statistics' section for the 'GLD' instrument shows 'Opt. Volume' at 75.2K, 'Put/Call Volume' at 0.63, 'Opt. Vlm Chng %' at 14.549%, and 'IV Last' at 16.9%. Below this, a 'Buttons' section includes 'Add Underlying', 'Preview Order/Check Margin Impact', 'Close Position', 'Reverse Position', and 'View Account'. The 'Trading' section is active, showing 'Orders', 'Log', 'Trades', 'Portfolio', and 'Strategy Builder' tabs. The 'Strategy Builder' tab is selected, displaying a 'Bull Spread' strategy. The strategy details include: 'Strategies' dropdown set to 'B/A', '239' contracts, a debit of '2.50', and a total cost of '2.70'. The strategy is composed of two legs: a 'Buy' leg for '1 JUL 17 '20' \$157 Call with a multiplier of 100, and a 'Sell' leg for '1 JUL 17 '20' \$160 Call with a multiplier of 100. A 'Bull Spread' payoff diagram is shown on the right. At the bottom, the 'Place order' section shows '38' contracts, 'DAY' time, 'LMT' order type, and a '2.... D' entry. The 'Option Chains' section at the very bottom shows expiration dates: JUL 02 '20* (7 DAYS), JUL 10 '20* (15 DAYS), JUL 17 '20 (22 DAYS), JUL 24 '20* (29 DAYS), and a 'MORE' dropdown.



To see how to enter this trade in your online platform, please look at the order ticket above, which I pulled off of **Interactive Brokers**.

If you are uncertain on how to execute an options spread, please watch my training video by [clicking here](#).

The best execution can be had by placing your bid for the entire spread in the middle market and waiting for the market to come to you. The difference between the bid and the offer on these deep in-the-money spread trades can be enormous.

Don't execute the legs individually or you will end up losing much of your profit. Spread pricing can be very volatile on expiration months farther out.

Keep in mind that these are ballpark prices at best. After the alerts go out, prices can be all over the map.

5 Reasons Gold is Going to a New High.

Gold has just broken out to a new nine-year high. And here's the good news. It's only just begun.

Cut US dollar interest rates to zero and print \$14 trillion more and you render the greenback worthless.

Shunned as the pariah of the financial markets for years, the yellow metal has suddenly become everyone's favorite hedge.

Now that gold is back in fashion, how high can it really go?

The question begs your rapt attention as the Coronavirus has suddenly unleashed a plethora of new positive fundamentals for the barbarous relic.

It turns out that gold is ***THE*** deflationary asset to own.

Who knew?

I was an unmitigated bear on the price of gold after it peaked in 2011. In recent years, the world has been obsessed with yields, chasing them down to historically low levels across all asset classes.

But now that much of the world already has, or is about to have negative interest rates, a bizarre new kind of mathematics applies to gold ownership.

Gold's problem used to be that it yielded absolutely nothing, cost you money to store, and carried hefty transaction costs. That asset class didn't fit anywhere in a yield-obsessed universe.

Now we have a horse of a different color.

Europeans wishing to put money in a bank ***have to pay for the privilege to do so.*** Place €1 million on deposit on an overnight account, and you will have only 996,000 Euros in a year. You just lost 40 basis points on your -0.40% negative interest rate.

With gold, you still earn zero, an extravagant return in this upside-down world. All of a sudden, zero is a win.

For the first time in human history, that gives you a 40-basis point yield advantage by gold over Euros. Similar numbers now apply to Japanese yen deposits as well.

As a result, the numbers are so compelling that it has sparked a new gold fever among hedge funds and European and Japanese individuals alike.

Websites purveying investment-grade coins and bars crashed multiple times last week, due to overwhelming demand (I occasionally have the same problem). Some retailers have run out of stock.

So I'll take this opportunity to review a short history of the gold market (GLD) for the young and the uninformed.

Since it last peaked in the summer of 2011 at \$1,927 an ounce, the barbarous relic was beaten like the proverbial red-headed stepchild, dragging silver (SLV) down with it. It faced a perfect storm.

Gold was traditionally sought after as an inflation hedge. But with economic growth weak, wages stagnant, and much work still being outsourced abroad, **deflation** became rampant.

The biggest buyers of gold in the world, the Indians, have seen their purchasing power drop by half, thanks to the collapse of the rupee against the US dollar. The government increased taxes on gold in order to staunch precious capital outflows.

Chart gold against the Shanghai index, and the similarity is striking, until negative interest rates became widespread in 2016.

In the meantime, gold supply/demand balance was changing dramatically.

While no one was looking, the average price of gold production soared from \$5 in 1920 to \$1,400 today. Over the last 100 years, the price of producing gold has risen four times faster than the underlying metal.

It's almost as if the gold mining industry is the only one in the world which sees real inflation since costs soared at a 15% annual rate for the past five years.

This is a function of what I call "peak gold." They're not making it anymore. Miners are increasingly being driven to higher risk, more expensive parts of the world to find the stuff.

You know those tires on heavy dump trucks? They now cost \$200,000 each, and buyers face a three-year waiting list to buy one.

Barrick Gold (GOLD), the world's largest gold miner, didn't try to mine gold at 15,000 feet in the Andes, where freezing water is a major problem, because they like the fresh air.

What this means is that when the spot price of gold fell below the cost of production, miners simply shut down their most marginal facilities, drying up supply. That has recently been happening on a large scale.

Barrick Gold, a client of the ***Mad Hedge Fund Trader***, can still operate as older mines carry costs that go all the way down to \$600 an ounce.

No one is going to want to supply the sparkly stuff at a loss. So, supply disappeared.

I am constantly barraged with emails from gold bugs who passionately argue that their beloved metal is trading at a tiny fraction of its true value and that the barbaric relic is really worth \$5,000, \$10,000, or even \$50,000 an ounce (GLD).

They claim the move in the yellow metal we are seeing now is only the beginning of a 30-fold rise in prices, similar to what we saw from 1972 to 1979 when it leaped from \$32 to \$950.

So, when the chart below popped up in my inbox showing the gold backing of the US monetary base, I felt obligated to pass it on to you to illustrate one of the intellectual arguments these people are using.

To match the gain seen since the 1936 monetary value peak of \$35 an ounce, when the money supply was collapsing during the Great Depression and the double top in 1979 when gold futures first tickled \$950, this precious metal has to increase in value by 800% from the recent \$1,050 low. That would take our barbarous relic friend up to **\$8,400 an ounce**.

To match the move from the \$35/ounce, 1972 low to the \$950/ounce, 1979 top in absolute dollar terms, we need to see another 27.14 times move to **\$28,497/ounce**.

Have I gotten your attention yet?

I am long term bullish on gold, other precious metals, and virtually all commodities for that matter. But I am not that bullish. These figures make **my own \$2,300/ounce long-term prediction** positively wimp-like by comparison.

The seven-year spike up in prices we saw in the seventies, which found me in a very long line in Johannesburg, South Africa to unload my own Krugerrands in 1979, was triggered by a number of one-off events that will never be repeated.

Some 40 years of unrequited demand was unleashed when Richard Nixon took the US off the gold standard and decriminalized private ownership in 1972. Inflation then

peaked around 20%. Newly enriched sellers of oil had a strong historical affinity with gold.

South Africa, the world's largest gold producer, was then a boycotted international pariah and teetering on the edge of disaster. We are nowhere near the same geopolitical neighborhood today, and hence, my more subdued forecast.

But then again, I could be wrong.

In the end, gold may have to wait for a return of real inflation to resume its push to new highs. The previous bear market in gold lasted 18 years, from 1980 to 1998, so don't hold your breath.

What should we look for? The surprise that your friends get an out-of-the-blue pay increase, the largest component of the inflation calculation.

This is happening now in technology and is slowly trickling down to minimum wage workers. When I visit open houses in my neighborhood in San Francisco, half the visitors are thirty-somethings wearing hoodies offering to pay cash.

It could be a long wait for **real** inflation, possibly into the mid-2020s when shocking wage hikes spread elsewhere.

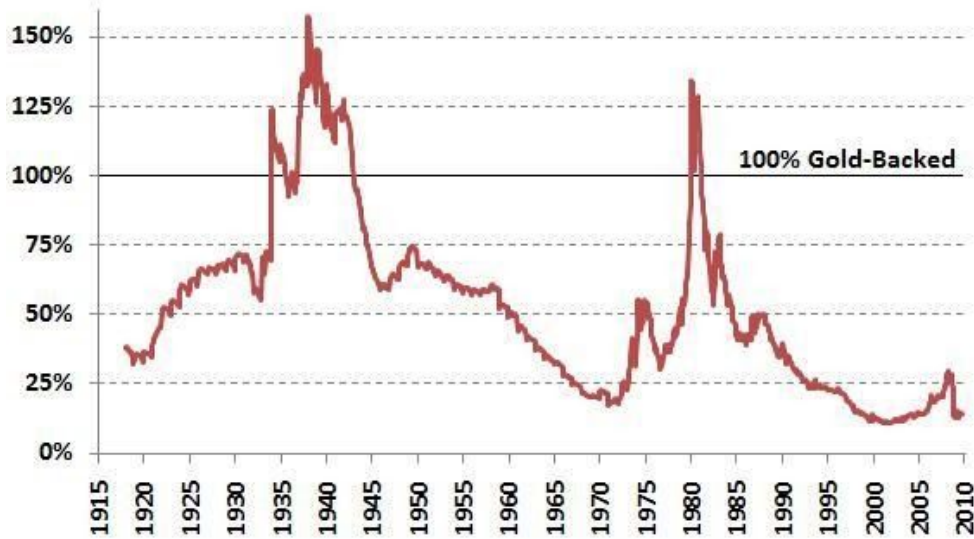
You may have noticed that I have been playing gold from the long side virtually every month since it bottomed in January. I'll be back in there again, given a good low risk, high return entry point.

You'll be the first to know when that happens.

As for the many investment advisor readers who have stayed long gold all along to hedge their clients' other risk assets, good for you.

You're finally learning!

Gold Backing of the U.S. Monetary Base (Currency in Circulation + Bank Reserve Cash)



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve
World Gold Council

www.DollarDaze.org

