Essential Risk Management For Long Term Success



















Presented by: Peter Donnelly

Definition

Risk is the possibility of something bad happening

Risk involves uncertainty about the effects/implications of an activity, often focusing on negative, undesirable consequences

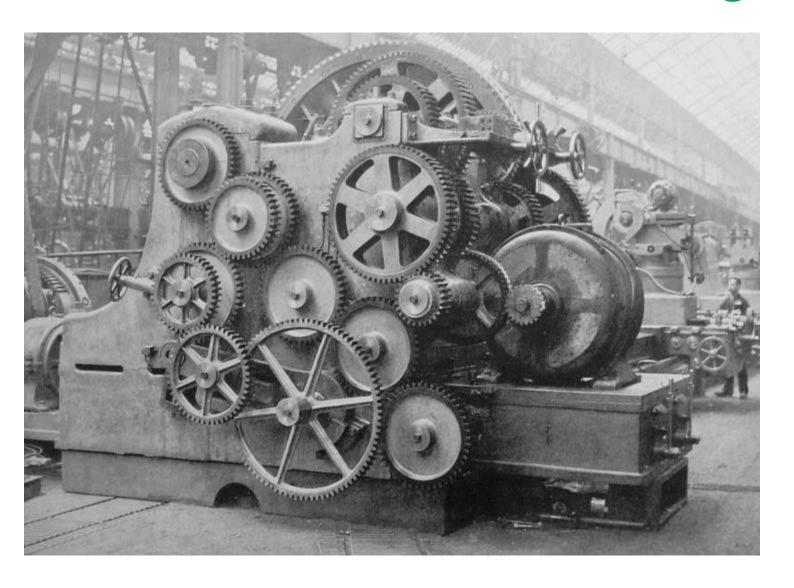


Know how you get paid

How Do You Get Paid In Trading??



How Do You Get Paid In Trading??



How You Get Paid

Effectively managing risk



How You Get Paid



How You Get Paid

Markets

- What the stock will do
- What market/world events will occur (after you enter a trade)

Tactics

- Effectiveness of your strategy(ies)
- How much you are risking per trade
- How robust are your tools and processes

Execution

- How often you deviate from your strategy(ies)
- How often you do not adhere to your stop loss (+ve or -ve)
- How you manage the trade (i.e. partials, adding, exiting)

ACCEPT

REDUCE

AVOID

Think like an owner, not an employee



3 Scenarios

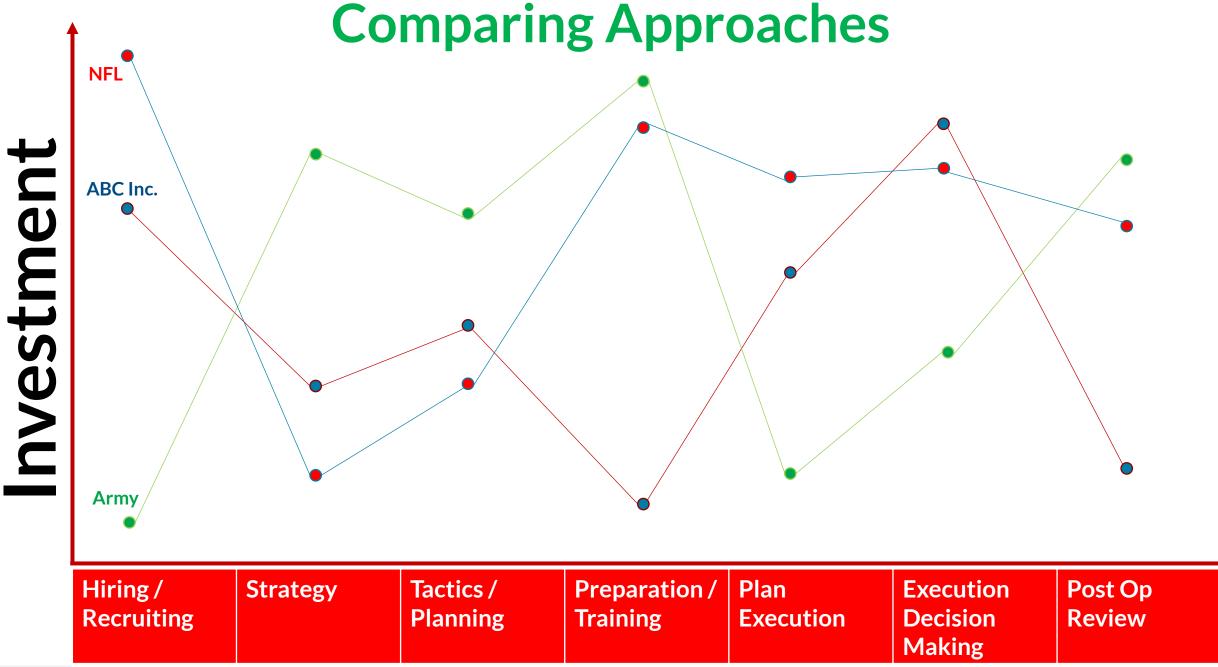






Comparing Approaches

ring / Strategy Tactics / Planning	Preparation / Training	Plan Execution	Execution Decision Making	Post Op Review
------------------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------	---------------------------	-------------------





The Trading Approach nvestment **Army** Hiring / **Strategy** Tactics / Preparation / Plan **Execution** Recruiting **Planning Training Execution Decision Making**

Post Op

Review





Act like a leader and not a (rogue) agent







In real life, rogue agents die, destroy their lives and/or end up in prison

Be the one they want to take down!! (i.e. the stable, boring leader)

Create a plan and execute it flawlessly

3 Scenarios

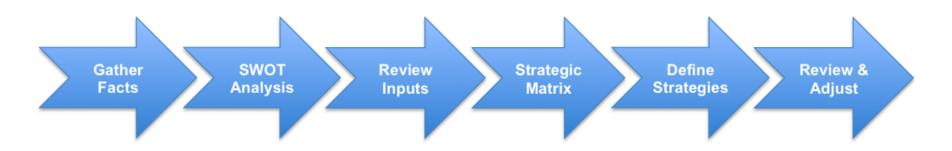






Business Planning

Strategic Plan Process



Gather Inputs

- From all Stakeholders
- Customer analysis
- Competitor analysis
- · Industry analysis ·
- Environmental
- Company performance
- Company strategies

SWOT Analysis

- External Analysis
- Opportunities
- Threats
- Internal Analysis
- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Strategic Questions
- Strategic Issues

Review Inputs

- All Stakeholders
- Review Inputs
- Review SWOT Analysis
- Define 3-4 key statements

Strategic Matrix

- All Stakeholders
- · Define Strategies to address SWOT combinations:
 - Strengths
- · Opportunities vs Weaknesses
- · Threats vs Strengths
- · Threats vs Weaknesses

Define Strategies

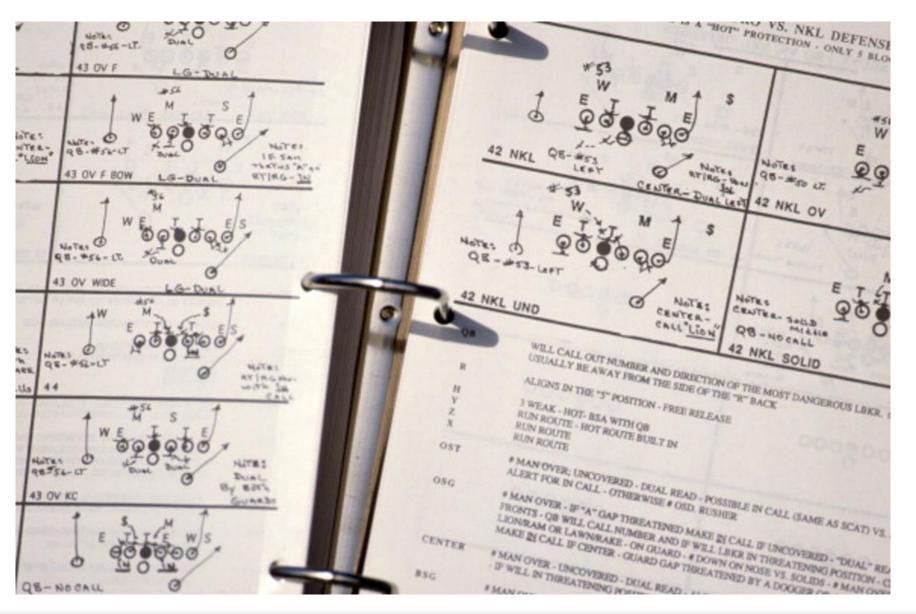
- Objectives
- Key Strategies
- Short and Long Term Goals
- Opportunities vs
 Operational Plans

Final Reviews

- All Stakeholders
- Review Strategies
- Review Goals
- Review Plans
- Adjust as necessary



NFL Playbook



US Army Operations Process

The Operations Process

The Army's framework for exercising mission command is the operations process – the major mission command activities performed during operations: Planning, preparing, executing, and continuously assessing the operation.

Plan

The art and science of understanding a situation, envisioning a desired future, and laying out effective ways of bringing that future about.

Execute

Putting a plan into action by applying combat power to accomplish the mission.



Prepare

Those activities performed by units and Soldiers to improve their ability to execute an operation.

Assess

The continuous determination of the progress toward accomplishing a task, creating an effect or achieving an objective.

Elements of

Operational

Art

End state and conditions

Center of gravity

Decisive points

Lines of operations and lines of effort

Operational reach

Basing

Tempo

Phasing and transitions

Culmination

Risk

Central idea . .

Commanders, supported by their staffsl use the operations process to drive the conceptual and detailed planning necessary to understand, visualize, and describe their operational environment; make and articulate decisions; and direct, lead, and assess military operations.

Principles

- · Commanders drive the operations process
- Apply critical and creative thinking
- Build and maintain situational understanding
- Encourage collaboration and dialogue



Strategic Trading Plan

Trading Plan - Mountain Pass (Double Top/Bottom reversal)

This is a Trend Reversal Pattern that co low of the day.

The key characteristics of the Mounta

- Is the end existing
- 2. Sets a new high/l
- Fails to set a 2nd i
- 4. Pulls in, then cros Hopefully goes to

This pattern is best played on the 1, 2

Time: 9:50-3:00pm

Indicators:

- Sets a new high or low or This means it sh

 - It should not be
- The 50 Simple Moving A
- It is ideally halfs any pullback wi The volume should idea
- traded without the volu
- It should pull back from
 - If the pullback i
 - If the pullback i
- If the pullback of
- There should be no signi movement area

Confirmations:

- Within 5-20 time periods was just set.
- The volume of this 2nd to volume but NEVER high
- Ideally, volume should s

Entry Signal:

When the 2nd candle after

- Just above/below the high
- If the risk:reward calcula

- 1st partial should always
- 2nd partial at any major s
- A partial should always b

Rules:

As outlined above

Trading Plan - Fallen Angel (long trade) & Rising Devil (short trade)

This is and ORBU/ORBD strategy that has the stock reverse (pull back) from its overall trend into the open then bounce and resume it's movement in the overall direction of the major trend. This trade is taken with the major trend, taking advantage of the price improvement and excellent risk-to-

This is a high probability trade that leverages the overall trend. The reversal is generally caused by people taking profits from the pre-market gap causing the short-term reversal, before the strength of the original move is re-engaged.

Time: 9:30-9:40am

Indicators:

- Pre-market the stock is moving in the direction of the gap
- Stock starts to reverse direction right before or right after the open (9:20-9:35)
- Volume is either consistent or growing on the reversal if it starts pre-market
- At the open, volume must spike
- Price movement should be increasing compared to before 9:20am but not more than 50% of the gap
- The price does NOT push through any areas of support/resistance (daily levels, VWAP, MAs) before bouncing

Confirmations

- . For clarity, if any of the Indicators above or the Confirmations below does not happen, the trade is ABORTED
- There is an area of support (long play) or resistance (short play) off of which the price reverses. Identify this area prior to the open. Note that this is an AREA-thi means if there are multiple support levels, note them all as the 1st may not hold but the 2nd could. If the stock fails to bounce on either level, ABORT
- Volume continues to increase (1min chart candle-over-candle) through the bounce
- . There are no significant areas of support/resistance (daily levels, VWAP, MAs) that the price pushed through before the bounce that would inhibit an effective 1:2 return on the 1st partial of the trade

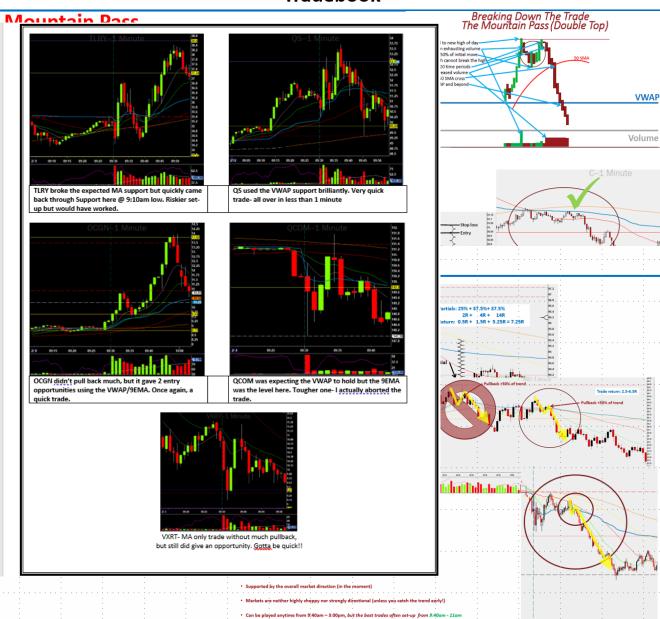
- Bounce off of the targeted area of support/resistance (daily levels, VWAP, MAs)
- Take the entry as close to the targeted are as possible but only AFTER it starts to reverse

- Best Option: Next support/resistance level break
- . Second choice: Long Trade Stop Loss = (Entry price) + (2 X the spread below the identified area of support/resistance) Short Trade Stop Loss = (Entry price) - (2 X the spread below the identified area of support/resistance)

Target: Next major area of support or resistance in the direction of the trend OR 4R, whichever comes first.

- The stock must be a Gapper following standard practice. Ideal if the news is strong and the move >10%
- . The stock must not have wild price swings in the pre-market
- Partials are to be taken at 2R, any areas of price hesitation, 4R, and areas of support/resistance thereafter
- This is a fast moving trade. DO NOT USE b/e stop-loss Hotkey. This trade is always to be managed manually.
- NOTE: There may be a secondary trade on a second bounce if the original trend does not continue with sufficient strength. It requires a VERY STRONG and quick reversal to the level of the 1st bounce then another reversal to go back into the original direction of the major trend. This is a separate Tradebook strategy (not yet fully developed).

Tradebook



/righ

Business Planning











Strategic Trading Plan





-strategic business Create a plan and execute it flawlessly

Accept risk within your plan, but focus it where YOU choose



Accepting and Taking Risk

"Life is all about taking risks. If you never take a risk, you will never achieve your dreams."

-Anonymous

"He who is not courageous enough to take risks will accomplish nothing in life."

-Muhammad Ali

"Take the risk or lose the chance"

-Anonymous

"There can be no great accomplishment without risk."

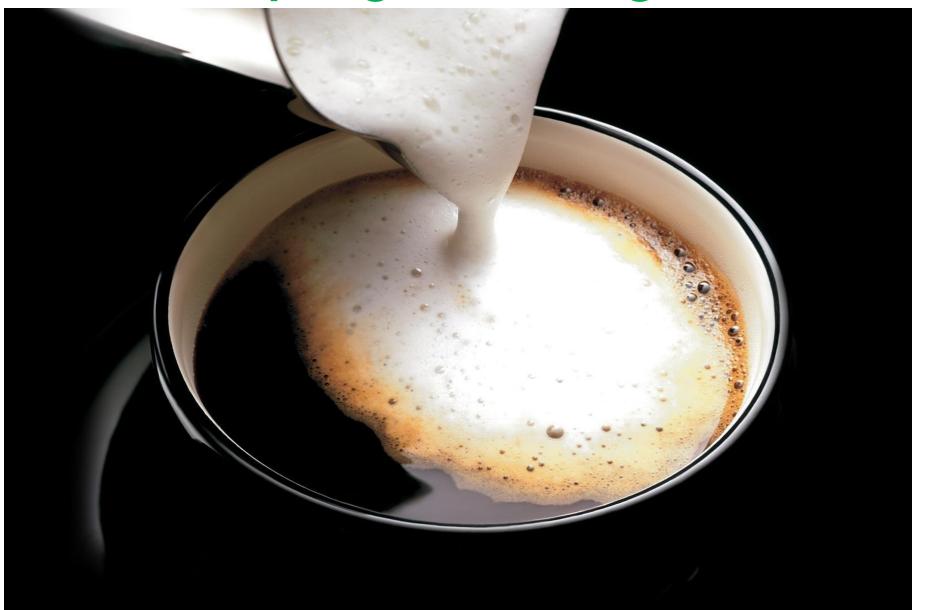
-Neil Armstrong

"The biggest risk is not taking any risk. In a world that is changing really quickly, the only strategy that is guaranteed to fail is not taking risks.".

-Mark Zuckerberg



Accepting and Taking Risk



Accepting and Taking Risk







Any risk within your plan is good risk.

Any other risk is bad risk

Planned Risk

Financial Risk

Daily maximum loss Daily risk-per-trade

Psychological Risk

Loss of confidence Failure to execute



Planned Risk

What risks can you identify?

Execution mistakes Impulsive decisions Self doubt **Changing TradeBook (while executing)** Lack of prep No strategy Not trusting yourself Lack of patience Over confidence



Planned Risk

Create a plan that addresses <u>ALL</u>

the risk elements that matter to *you* and allows you to execute on your overall trading plan(s).

Most investment banks and proprietary trading firms use highly complex measurements for performance and risk

- The Sharpe ratio
- The Sortino ratio
- The Adjusted Sortino ratio
- Gain to Pain (GPR) ratio
- Value at Risk (VAR)





For retail traders, only 2 measures matter:

Daily Maximum Loss & Profitability



Daily Maximum Loss

= 1 / Win Rate% * (Risk per Trade)

```
e.g. e.g. = 1 / 25% * $100 = 1 / 75% * $100 = $133 .... or $200
```

Note: Consider your desired daily trading volume and your emotional handling of losses before finalizing.

Calculating Your Risk - Profitability Calc

Win Rate

		25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%
	1	-50%	-40%	-30%	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
	1.2	-45%	-34%	-23%	-12%	-1%	10%	21%	32%	43%	54%	65%
.0	1.4	-40%	-28%	-16%	-4%	8%	20%	32%	44%	56%_	68%	80%
ayoff Rat	1.6	-35%	-22%	-9%	4%	17%	30%	43%	56%_	69%	82%	95%
	1.8	-30%	-16%	-2%	12%	26%	40%	54%	68%	82%	96%	110%
	2	-25%	-10%	5%	20%	35%	50%	65%	80%	95%	110%	125%
a	2.2	-20%	-4%	12%	28%	44%	60%	76%	92%	108%	124%	140%
Δ.	2.4	-15%	2%	19%	36%	53%_	70%	87%	104%	121%	138%	155%
	2.6	-10%	8%	26%	44%	62%	80%	98%	116%	134%	152%	170%
	2.8	-5%	14%	33%	52%_	71%	90%	109%	128%	147%	166%	185%
	3	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	120%	140%	160%	180%	200%

Payoff Ratio = Average Winner
Average Loser



Calculating Your Risk - Profitability Calc

Win Rate

VVIII Nate																		
	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75 %	80%	85%	90%	95%
1	-80%	-70%	-60%	-50%	-40%	-30%	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%
1.2	-78%	-67%	-56%	-45%	-34%	-23%	-12%	-1%	10%	21%	32%	43%	54%	65%	76%	87%	98%	109%
1.4	-76%	-64%	-52%	-40%	-28%	-16%	-4%	8%	20%	32%	44%	56%	68%	80%	92%	104%	116%	128%
1.6	-74%	-61%	-48%	-35%	-22%	-9%	4%	17%	30%	43%	56%	69%	82%	95%	108%	121%	134%	147%
1.8	-72%	-58%	-44%	-30%	-16%	-2%	12%	26%	40%	54%	68%	82%	96%	110%	124%	138%	152%	166%
2	-70%	-55%	-40%	-25%	-10%	5%	20%	35%	50%	65%	80%	95%	110%	125%	140%	155%	170%	185%
2.2	-68%	-52%	-36%	-20%	-4%	12%	28%	44%	60%	76%	92%	108%	124%	140%	156%	172%	188%	204%
2.4	-66%	-49%	-32%	-15%	2%	19%	36%	53%_	70%	87%	104%	121%	138%	155%	172%	189%	206%	223%
2.6	-64%	-46%	-28%	-10%	8%	26%	44%	62%	80%	98%	116%	134%	152%	170%	188%	206%	224%	242%
2.8	-62%	-43%	-24%	-5%	14%	33%	52%_	71%	90%	109%	128%	147%	166%	185%	204%	223%	242%	261%
3	-60%	-40%	-20%	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	120%	140%	160%	180%	200%	220%	240%	260%	280%
3.2	-58%	-37%	-16%	5%	26%	47%	68%	89%	110%	131%	152%	173%	194%	215%	236%	257%	278%	299%
3.4	-56%	-34%	-12%	10%	32%	54%	76%	98%	120%	142%	164%	186%	208%	230%	252%	274%	296%	318%
3.6	-54%	-31%	-8%	15%	38%	61%	84%	107%	130%	153%	176%	199%	222%	245%	268%	291%	314%	337%
3.8	-52%	-28%	-4%	20%	44%	68%	92%	116%	140%	164%	188%	212%	236%	260%	284%	308%	332%	356%
4	-50%	-25%	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%	125%	150%	175%	200%	225%	250%	275%	300%	325%	350%	375%
4.2	-48%	-22%	4%	30%	56%	82%	108%	134%	160%	186%	212%	238%	264%	290%	316%	342%	368%	394%
4.4	-46%	-19%	8%	35%	62%	89%	116%	143%	170%	197%	224%	251%	278%	305%	332%	359%	386%	413%
4.6	-44%	-16%	12%	40%	68%	96%	124%	152%	180%	208%	236%	264%	292%	320%	348%	376%	404%	432%
4.8	-42%	-13%	16%	45%	74%	103%	132%	161%	190%	219%	248%	277%	306%	335%	364%	393%	422%	451%
5	-40%	-10%	20%	50%	80%	110%	140%	170%	200%	230%	260%	290%	320%	350%	380%	410%	440%	470%
5.2	-38%	-7%	24%	55%	86%	117%	148%	179%	210%	241%	272%	303%	334%	365%	396%	427%	458%	489%
5.4	-36%	-4%	28%	60%	92%	124%	156%	188%	220%	252%	284%	316%	348%	380%	412%	444%	476%	508%
5.6	-34%	-1%	32%	65%	98%	131%	164%	197%	230%	263%	296%	329%	362%	395%	428%	461%	494%	527%
5.8	-32%	2%	36%	70%	104%	138%	172%	206%	240%	274%	308%	342%	376%	410%	444%	478%	512%	546%
6	-30%	5%	40%	75%	110%	145%	180%	215%	250%	285%	320%	355%	390%	425%	460%	495%	530%	565%

Risk Management Cycle

- 1. Calculate (or estimate) your Profitability
- 2. Calculate (or invent) your Daily Max Loss
- 3. Trade for 1 month
- 4. (Re)calculate your Profitability
- 5. Review all plans and decide what to change!
- 6. Repeat

Calculating Your Risk - Profitability Calc

Win Rate

		25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75 %
	1	-50%	-40%	-30%	-20%	-10%	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
	1.2	-45%	-34%	-23%	-12%	-1%	10%	21%	32%	43%	54%	65%
.0	1.4	-40%	-28%	-16%	-4%	8%	20%	32%	44%	56%	68%	80%
at	1.6	-35%	-22%	-9%	4%	17%	30%	43%	56%	69%	82%	95%
ayoff R	1.8	-30%	-16%	-2%	12%	26%	40%	54%	68%	82%	96%	110%
	2	-25%	-10%	5%	20%	35%	50%	65%	80%	95%	110%	125%
a	2.2	-20%	-4%	12%	28%	44%	60%	76%	92%	108%	124%	140%
Δ.	2.4	-15%	2%	19%	36%	53%	70%	87%	104%	121%	138%	155%
	2.6	-10%	8%	26%	44%	62%	80%	98%	116%	134%	152%	170%
	2.8	-5%	14%	33%	52%	71%	90%	109%	128%	147%	166%	185%
	3	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	120%	140%	160%	180%	200%

Payoff Ratio = Average Winner
Average Loser



Where to look for opportunities:

- Adherence to (Tradebook) rules
- Mental preparedness
- Average winner
- Win Rate
- Partialling approach
- Stock selection
- Trade timing (time of day and duration)



Risk Lesson #7

It's all on you. DO NOT blame anyone, or anything else

Seven Risk Lessons

- 1. Know how you get paid
- 2. Think like an owner
- 3. Act like a leader
- 4. Create a plan and execute it
- 5. Purposely focus your risk
- 6. Planned risk is good
- 7. It's all on you

