

When investing/trading shares:-

How to:

• Minimise our risk? (so we can sleep at night)



- Set the *Stop Loss* price level? or an *Exit Strategy* of some sort
- Estimate our Price Target?
- "Optimise" the Position Size?

So, how can we do all this?

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Session purpose

- (a) To consider a real-life trading example using historical price data.
- (b) We will consider:
 - · Initial stop loss
 - Position size calculation
 - Reward / Risk Ratio
 - We might look at trailing stop loss.

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Session purpose...

- (c) To share ideas and experiences.
- (d) To compare opinions, and understand how other people do it.
- (e) To give you some food for thought.

So, please feel free to contribute to the discussion with your own experiences and opinions!



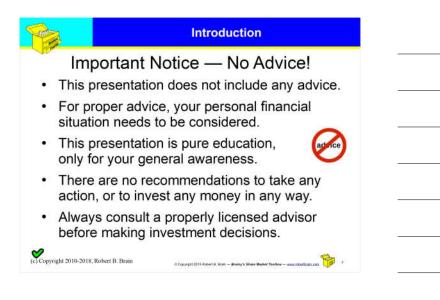
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My challenge

- · Some audience members:
 - will be experienced traders
 - will be novices
- There will be a variety of opinions about "best practise" — these are opinions.
- There will be several correct answers.

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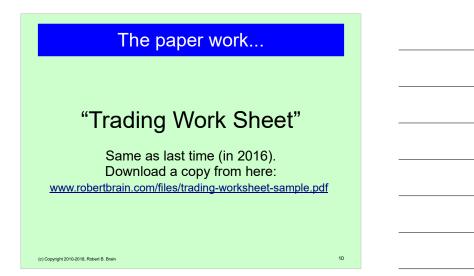


Teams

- 1. Ideally, form into competitive teams:-
 - of 3 or 4 people
 - in the seats where you are
 - (turn round and say hello to your team members).
- 2. Preferably also have:
 - Trading Work Sheet (or a piece of paper),
 - Pen (or pencil),

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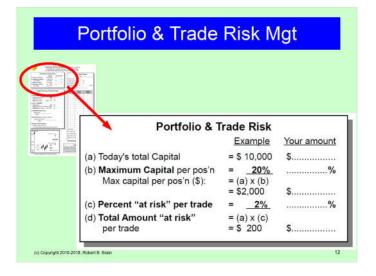
• A calculator might be handy.



Our Trading Work Sheet

This one has several elements:







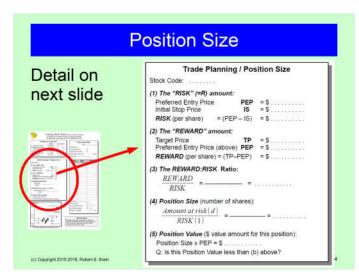
[R]isk per trade — 2%?

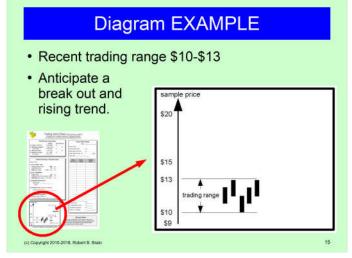
NOTE:

- In this example we are using what is widely referred to as the "2 Percent Rule"; and
- We are using the amount of 2 percent; but
- A more conservative approach would be to use a value less than 2%, and perhaps as low as just 1%.

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Also see: https://www.incrediblecharts.com/trading/2_percent_rule.php Also see: Colin Nicholson's web site discussion: http://ww.bks.com.au/dec.cfm/servers/sites/colif97.could-you-explain-the-6-rule-as-opposed-to-the-2-rule-and-sugger/







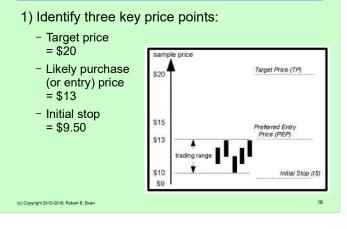
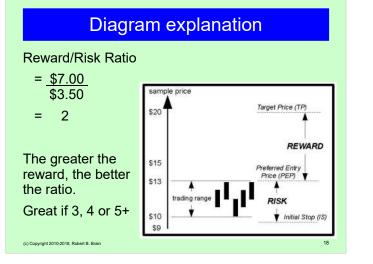


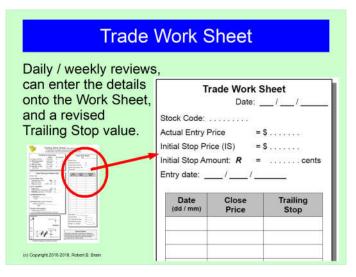


Diagram explanation

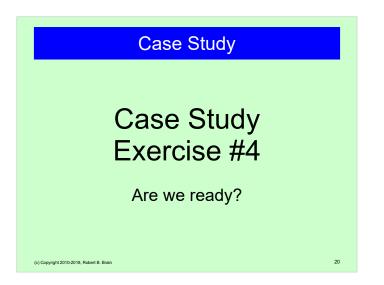
2) Determine:











Case Study — Assumptions

Our Case Study Trading Plan says:

- Invest / trade in Australian equities
- We only have \$10,000 total capital
- We won't use any leverage
- Trend following strategy
- Find an up-trending stock
- Join the trend.

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Case Study — Your interests

If you are following this case study seriously:

- · You can study the following price charts, and
- You can determine your preferred:
 - · Exit strategy
 - Initial Stop Loss level
 - Position size
- You can write your own values onto the Trading Work Sheet
- After an exit, will you (or your team) be better off than the next person (team)?

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The planning steps

Up-trending stock — confirmed

We have decided to take the trade. So let's consider:

- (a) Position Size how much?
- (b) Initial Stop Loss where?
- (c) what about a Target Price?

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The planning steps

In the next slides we will:

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- 1. Estimate Preferred Entry (purchase) Price
- 2. Set Initial Stop Loss value
- 3. Calculate dollar amount to RISK per share
- 4. Estimate a Target Price
- 5. Calculate the possible REWARD per share
- 6. Calculate the REWARD / RISK ratio.

BUT, there are some questions:-...

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but some QUESTIONS!!

 How much money (ie. <u>total amount</u>) do we need for our investing/trading activity? * At least:-

(a) \$500
(b) \$1,000
(c) \$5,000

- (d) \$ 10,000
- (e) \$ 50,000





Our capital		
In our Case Stud we will use a value	-	
\$10,000 investment capit	tal	
• •		
investment capit		Your amount
investment capi	Trade Risk	Your amount

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QUESTION #2

1. How much money (ie. total amount) do we need for our investing/trading activity?

2. What's our minimum position size?

(a) \$ 500

\$ 1,000 (b)

- (c) \$ 2,000
- \$ 5,000 (d)



(f) it doesn't matter!

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Position Size

In our case study, using this Trading Plan, we want **Position Size** greater than \$1,500

QUESTION #3

- How much money (ie. <u>total amount</u>) do we need for our investing/trading activity?
- 2. What's our minimum position size?
- 3. How much of our **total investment capital** are we happy to have in each position?
- (a) up to 5% of total capital
- (b) up to 10% of total capital
- (c) up to 20% of total capital
- (d) up to 30% of total capital
- (e) more than 30%.



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Discussion on risk

How much of our total investment capital are we happy to have in each position?

What are the three biggest risks to capital loss?



Discussion on risk

The (three) biggest risks:

(a) The **market collapses** and most of our positions plunge in value in short term

BUT: Will the falling values continue? If so, for how long? What if they fall significantly? What if this fall is very short term, and everything will be up tomorrow?

We should have a plan to deal with this; but no discussion now.

Discussion on risk

The (three) biggest risks:

- (a) The market collapses and most of our positions plunge in value in short term (we should have a plan to deal with this no disc'n now)
- (b) Any one stock goes into trading halt and does not recover — entire position gone (nothing we can do about this? so limit the potential damage)

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Discussion on risk

The (three) biggest risks:

- (a) The market collapses and most of our positions plunge in value in short term (we should have a plan to deal with this — no disc'n now
- (b) Any one stock goes into trading halt and does not recover — entire position gone (nothing we can do about this? so limit the potential damage)

How can we limit the potential damage of (b)? Limit the % amount of capital in one position?

(c) (The third risk... later...)

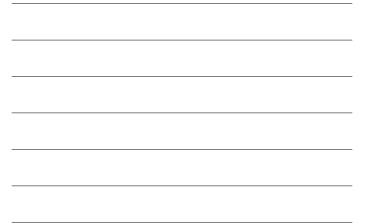
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How much capital per pos'n?

Limit the amount of capital in any one position to 20% max (but 10% might be preferable)

3. How much of our **total investment capital** are we happy to have in each position?

(a) up to 5% of total	Portfolio & 1	rade Risk Example	Your amount
(b) up to 10% of total	(a) roday's total Capital	= \$ 10,000	\$
(c) up to 20% of total	(b) Maximum Capital per pos'n Max capital per pos'n (\$);	= <u>20%</u> = (a) x (b) = \$2,000	s%
(d) up to 30% of total	(c) Percent "at risk" per trade (d) Total Amount "at risk"	= <u>2%</u> = (a) x (c)	%
(e) more than 30%.	per trade	= \$ 200	\$
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How much capital per pos'n?

Re: How much of our total investment capital in any one position?

- (a) If it is up to 20%, then we can only have five positions, and it is relatively high risk
- (b) If it is up to 10%, then we can have up to 10 positions, and is lower risk, but might miss the "Ten Bagger"

Option (b) gives more flexibility.

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Discussion on risk (cont.)

The three biggest risks:

- (a) The market collapses and most of our positions plunge in value in short term (we should have a plan to deal with this)
- (b) Any one stock goes into trading halt and does not recover — entire position gone (nothing we can do about this? so limit the potential damage)
- (c) The share price of one position falls
 (eg. into a "confirmed downtrend")
 What do we do? Implement Exit Strategy!

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Risk management

- In our case study strategy, if the share price falls, we will exit the position to protect capital! (our exit strategy defines this, and it could have several exit conditions)
- 2. So, how much are we prepared to lose? (our documented strategy ought to have a rule)
- (a) A dollar amount? or

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(b) A percentage amount?

BTW — Exit Strategy

By The Way — a note on Exit Strategies In this study we will rely on:

- ATR based indicator (Wilson ATR Trailing Stop)
- Two consecutive daily closes below the Stop.

Note down your own Exit conditions for this case study workshop; eg:

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- trend failure price below uptrend line
- 30 week MA flattening and price below MA

It falls... we sell...

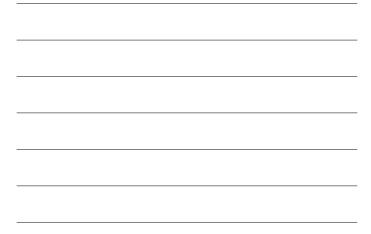
If the share price falls and we close the position, how much money have we actually lost?



It falls ... we sell ...

If the share price falls and we close the position, how much money have we actually lost?





The amount "at risk"

- Many experts suggest to set the amount "at risk" at something like 2% of total capital
- This has led to the "2 Percent Rule" *
- More conservative approach use 1.5% or 1%
- Larger portfolios can use a smaller value (eg. 1%).



* - The "2 Percent Rule" is very widely used. More details: Van K. Tharp, *"Trade your way to Financial Freedom"*

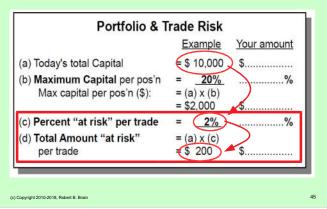
R = The amount "at risk"

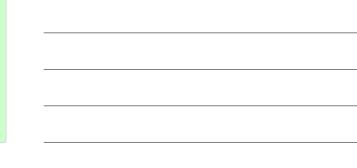
It is common to refer to the "amount of money at risk per share" as the "R" value

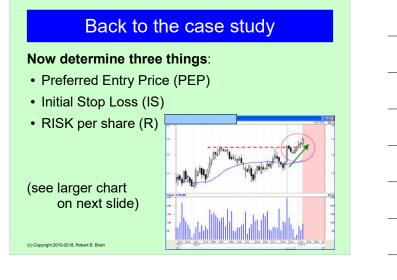
> And, for example, an amount of three times this is referred to as: 3R

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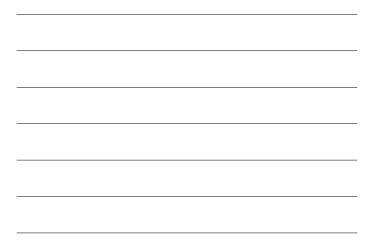
Summary of our Risk

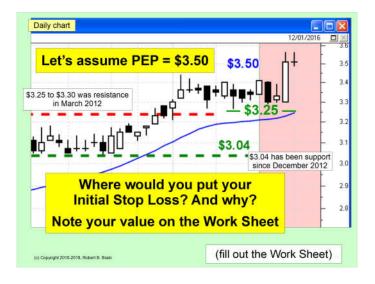


















For this case study example





Amount at "risk"

Note down your own **Risk amount** (cents per share) Item (1) on the Work Sheet

(eg. 50 cents)

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Estimate your REWARD (item (2) on sheet):

• Target Price (TP) = ?

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• Preferred Entry Price (PEP) = ?

More paper work...

Estimate your REWARD (item (2) on sheet):

- Target Price (TP) = ?
- Preferred Entry Price (PEP) = ?

REWARD per share

= [Target Price] — [Preferred Entry Price]

Note down your REWARD amount... (\$.c per share or cents per share)

Item (2) on the Work Sheet

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More paper work...

Estimate your REWARD (item (2) on sheet):

- Target Price (TP) = ? (eg. \$4.50 = 450c)
- Preferred Entry Price (PEP) = ? (eg. \$3.50 = 350c)

REWARD per share

= [Target Price] — [Preferred Entry Price]

(eg. \$4.50 - \$3.50 = \$1.00 per share, or 450-350=100c)

Note down your REWARD amount... (\$.c per share or cents per share)

Item (2) on the Work Sheet

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Reward to Risk Ratio

Calculate your:

<u>Reward</u> Risk

Item (3) on the Work Sheet eg. 100c / 50c = 2 or \$1.00 / \$0.50 = 2

=> not bad

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Position* Size

Position* size (the number of shares to buy):

Total amount at risk** [R]isk per share

(eg. \$200 / \$0.50 = 20,000c / 50c = 400)

** *Total amount at risk* in this study = 2% of \$10,000 = \$200

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* - In this Case Study, we are about to buy one *parcel* of shares; and we will not add to it, so this will be the total of our *position*.

Current value of this parcel*

The Position* Size x PEP = \$ _____ (eg. 400 x \$3.50 = \$1,400)

QUESTION:

Is this value less than Work Sheet item (b)? our Maximum Capital per position?

> * - In this Case Study, we are about to buy one *parcel* of shares; and we will not add to it, so this will be the total of our *position*.





	Alternative	Stop Los	s
Initial Stop (I	S) =	\$3.00	\$3.25
(a) Entry Price)	\$3.50	\$3.50
(b) Amount at = (a) - (IS)	risk per share [R]	50 cents	25 cents
(c) Total \$ amo (from Wor		\$200	\$200
(d) Position Si = (c) / (b)	ize	400	800
(e) Position Va = (d) x (a)	alue	\$1,400	\$2,800
(c) Copyright 2010-2018, Robert B	can give diffe r the same R value Imagine the resul)		e, it to risk".

Trade Work Sheet

On right hand side of the Work Sheet:

- If we place the trade, record the Actual Entry Price
- Complete other details at the top right of the sheet 29 Jan 2013, \$3.55, etc...
- Now let's go forward 6 months....

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Date:
Actual Entry Price = \$ Initial Stop Price (IS) = \$ Initial Stop Amount: R
Initial Stop Price (IS) = \$
initial Stop Price (IS) = \$
Entry date://
Date Close Trailing (dd / mm) Price Stop

We purchased...

Okay — we bought a parcel of 400 shares 29 Jan 2013 at \$3.55

Now view the charts

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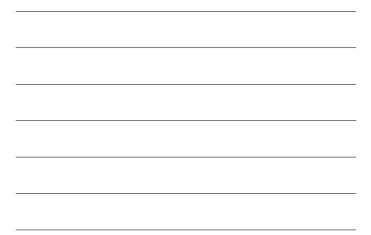












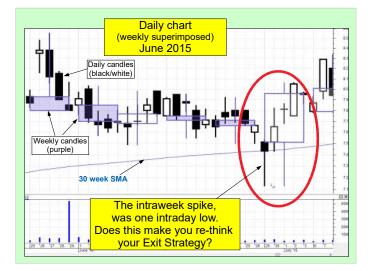














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Conclusion & Wrap UP

- Where did you end up?
- Was your Stop hit?
- Was your Exit Strategy triggered?
- Conclusions?
- Comments?

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More Information

For more information about this subject, and related topics,

see:

www.robertbrain.com/presentations/

And another version of these slides will soon be available, incorporating the Speaker Notes for each slide; but only for subscribing members to *Brainy's Share Market Toolbox*.

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