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# Selling Call Options



### Why Sell Call Options?



- Generate additional income.
- Profit from range-bound or bearish stocks.
- Use to exit a stock position.
- Hedge immediate downside risk in a stock.





### Selling Covered Calls



- The option seller owns the stock.
- Obligated to sell that stock to the option buyer.
- Assumes the risk associated with the stock ownership.







- In-the-money strikes:
  - Composed of both intrinsic and time value.
  - The intrinsic value is downside protection.
  - The deeper in-the-money, the more downside protection.







- At-the-money strikes:
  - The stock price equals the strike price.
  - Made up entirely of time premium.
  - Achieve the greatest static return.







Out-of-the-money strikes:

- Leave upside potential for stock up to the strike price sold.
- Smaller premium.
- Better potential return if the stock moves higher.





### Selling Covered Calls



- XYZ is trading \$50.00
- 2-month call options with a strike price of \$50.00 are listed at \$2.50.
- Investor buys or already owns 1,000 shares of XYZ.

 Investor sells 10 call options and creates a cash flow of \$2,500.00.





# Selling Covered Calls



Stock Price at Expiratio	Profit / Loss	
\$58.00	\$2,500.00	
\$52.00	\$2,500.00	
Start Price \$50.00 Strike	\$2,500.00	
\$48.50	\$1,000.00	
\$47.50	Break Even	
\$46.00	- \$1,500.00	
\$40.00	- \$7,500.00	







	Call Option Strike Price	Call Premium	Adjusted Cost Base	Cash Flow Return
Stock Price	\$54.00	\$1.00	\$49.00	2.04%
	\$50.00	\$2.50	\$47.50	5.26%
	\$46.00	\$5.00	\$45.00	2.22%

<sup>\*</sup> Returns calculated using the adjusted cost base as the common denominator.





#### Covered Calls as an Income Strategy



- By selecting the at-the-money call option, \$2,500.00 in real cash flow was created.
- 5.26% cash flow in 2 months.
- Reduced the cost base of the investment.
- The covered call writer gives up profiting on share ownership above the \$50.00 strike price.

<sup>\*</sup> Returns calculated using the adjusted cost base as the common denominator.





#### Covered Calls as an Exit Strategy



- To sell underlying shares at a target price.
- Reduces the cost base of the investment.
- Difficult to adjust the target once the strategy is in place.





#### Covered Calls for Hedging Risk



- If market weakness or little upside potential on a stock is anticipated.
- Reduces the cost base of the investment without selling the underlying stock.
- The deeper in-the-money, the more intrinsic value is captured to hedge the downside.

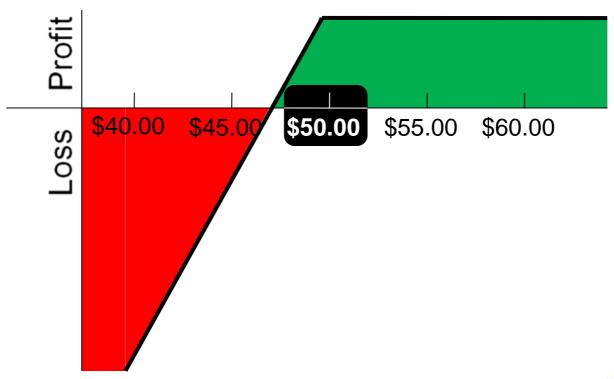




#### Synthetic Positions

Long Stock + Short Call = Short Put







### Selling Naked Call Options



- The option seller does not own the stock.
- Is obligated to sell that stock to the option buyer.
- Creates an undefined risk.
- Risk profile similar to short selling a stock.





#### Naked Call Options



- XYZ is trading \$50.00.
- 2-month call options with a strike price of \$52.00 are trading at \$2.00.
- Investor sells 10 call options, collecting \$2,000.00.
- Does not own the shares marked as naked.





# Naked Call Options



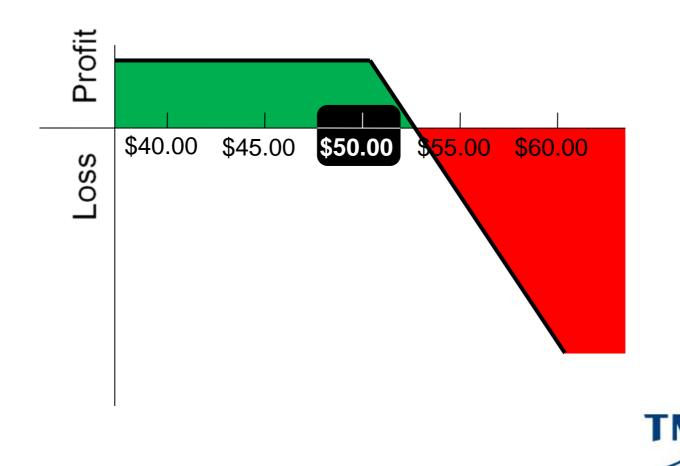
Stock Price at Expiration	Profit / Loss
\$60.00	-\$6,000.00
\$58.00	-\$4,000.00
\$56.00	-\$2,000.00
\$54.00	Break Even
\$52.00 Strike	\$2,000.00
Start Price \$50.00	\$2,000.00
\$48.00	\$2,000.00
\$46.00	\$2,000.00



#### Synthetic Positions

Short Call = Short Put + Short Stock











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