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# Selling Put Options



Toronto Stock Exchange | TSX Venture Exchange | **Montréal Exchange** | Natural Gas Exchange | Montréal Climate Exchange | Boston Options Exchange

Canadian Derivatives Clearing Corporation | TMX Datalinx | Equicom | PC Bond | Shorcan

# Why Sell Put Options?



- Generate additional income.
- Profit from range-bound to bullish stocks.
- Use to enter a stock position.
- Averaging down.



# Selling Cash Secured Puts

- The option seller has available capital to buy the stock.
- Obligated to purchase the shares from the option buyer.
- Risk associated with the stock ownership below the strike price.



# Selecting Strike Prices



- In-the-money strikes:
  - Composed of both intrinsic and time value.
  - The intrinsic value is upside potential.
  - The put seller must be bullish on the stock.



# Selecting Strike Prices



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



# Selecting Strike Prices



- Out-of-the-money strikes:
  - Offer more downside before the put seller is obligated to buy the stock.
  - The smaller premium reflects the decreased probability of being assigned.





# Selling Cash Secured Puts



- XYZ is trading at \$50.00.
- 2-month put option with a strike price of \$50.00 is listed at \$2.50.
- Investor is obligated to buy the XYZ shares.
- Investor sells 1 put option and collects \$2.50 per share in premium.



# Selecting Strike Prices



Put Option Strike Price	Put Premium	Adjusted Cost Base * If exercised	Cash Flow Return
\$54.00	\$5.00	\$49.00	2.04%
<b>\$50.00</b>	\$2.50	\$47.50	5.26%
\$46.00	\$1.00	\$45.00	2.22%

Stock Price



\* Returns calculated using the adjusted cost base as the common denominator.



# Selling Puts as an Income Strategy



- By selecting the at-the-money call option, \$2,500.00 in real cash flow was created.
- 5.26% return on the investment over 2 months.
- Reduced the cost base of the investment.
- Downside protection created.

\* Returns calculated using the adjusted cost base as the common denominator.



# Selling Puts as an Entry Strategy



- Method of entering the position.
- Reduces the cost base of the potential investment.
- The upside potential of the stock is lost if never assigned, while having assumed the downside risk below the strike price.



# Selling Puts for Averaging Down

- The investor is in a losing stock position.
- To purchase more shares and average down on the cost base.
- Strike price near the desired target price.



# Naked Put Options



- The option seller is leveraged.
- Is obligated to purchase the stock from the option buyer.
- Creates an undefined risk.
- Risk of loss below the strike price is similar to owning stock.



# Naked Put Options



- XYZ is trading at \$50.00.
- 2-month put options with a strike price of \$48.00 are listed at \$2.00.
- Investor sells 10 put options and collects \$2,000.00 in premium.
- Does not have sufficient cash to cover entire obligation – marked as naked.



# Naked Put Options



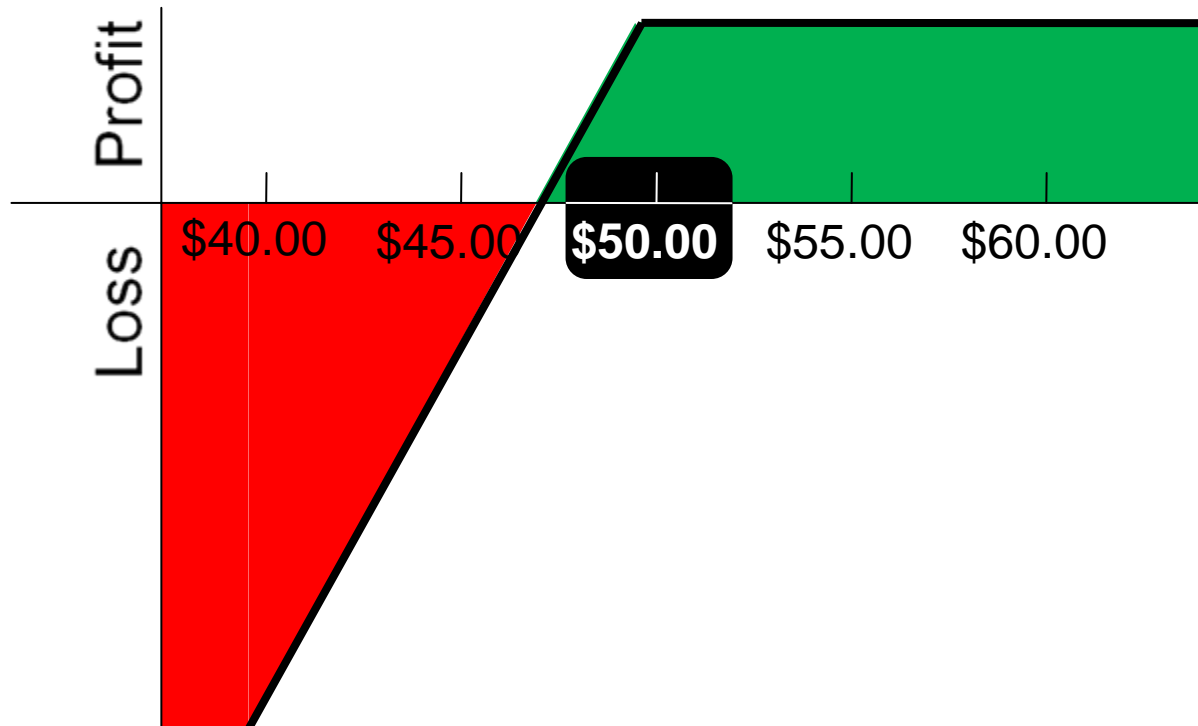
Stock Price at Expiration	Profit/Loss
\$54.00	\$2,000.00
\$52.00	\$2,000.00
\$50.00	\$2,000.00
\$48.00 <b>Strike</b>	\$2,000.00
\$46.00	Break Even
\$44.00	- \$2,000.00
\$42.00	- \$4,000.00
\$40.00	- \$6,000.00





# Synthetic Positions

Short Put = Long Stock + Short Call





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**Optionsource.net**

