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Understanding the Iron Condor

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Presentation Outline

- Overview of Vertical Spreads
- Call Credit Spread
- Put Credit Spread
- Iron Condor
- Closing Thoughts



A Spread Transaction

A spread involves two or more positions:

Buy or sell one option and **buy or sell** another option:

- Likely the same underlying
 - Likely the same expiration dates
 - Likely different strike prices
 - Possibly different quantities
-
- Spreads could also involve a stock position



Vertical Spreads

Buy one option and **sell another** option

- Same underlying and expiration
 - Different strike prices
 - Defined risk/reward characteristics
- **Debit Spread (*calls & puts*)**
 - You pay premium to initiate the position
 - **Credit Spread (*calls & puts*)**
 - You receive the premium to initiate the position



Call Credit Spread



Why a Call Credit Spread?

- Investor motivation:
 - Neutral and/or bearish outlook on the underlying
 - Defined risk / reward
 - Favorable break-even point
 - Profit potential heavily influenced by the amount of credit received
- Risk control
 - Defined profit potential
 - Defined maximum loss
 - Position monitoring is critical

Call Credit Spread Example

XYZ @ \$88.50 28 Days to Expiration

- Sell 1 28-day 90 Call \$ 3.50
 - Buy 1 28-day 95 Call \$ 1.80
- Net Credit \$ 1.70**
- This investor is short the 90 / 95 call spread

This is a **neutral/bearish** call spread



Call Credit Spread Example

XYZ @ \$88.50 28 Days to Expiration

Sell the 90 – 95 call credit spread at \$1.70

Maximum Gain: \$1.70

Maximum Risk: \$3.30

Margin: \$3.30

Break-even: \$91.70

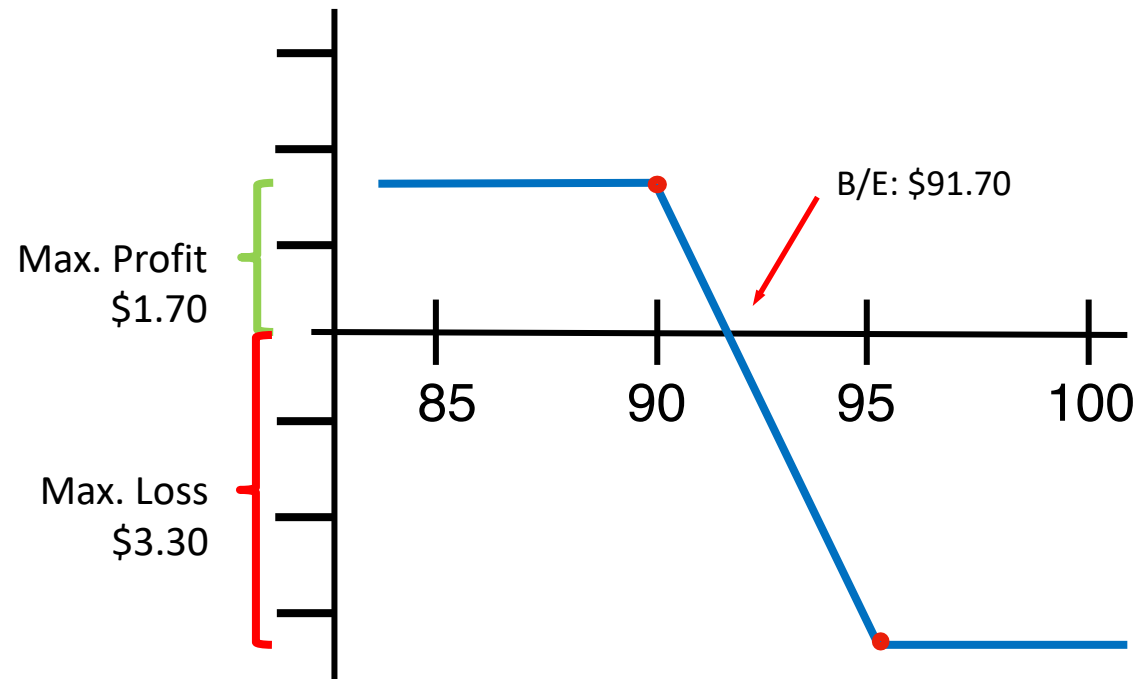
What is this spread worth with XYZ at \$88.50 in 21 days? In 7 days?

Excludes transaction costs

Call Credit Spread Example

Sell a lower strike call and ***buy*** a higher strike call

- Sell 1 90 Call \$3.50
 - Buy 1 95 Call \$1.80
- Net Credit \$1.70**



What Happens at Expiration?

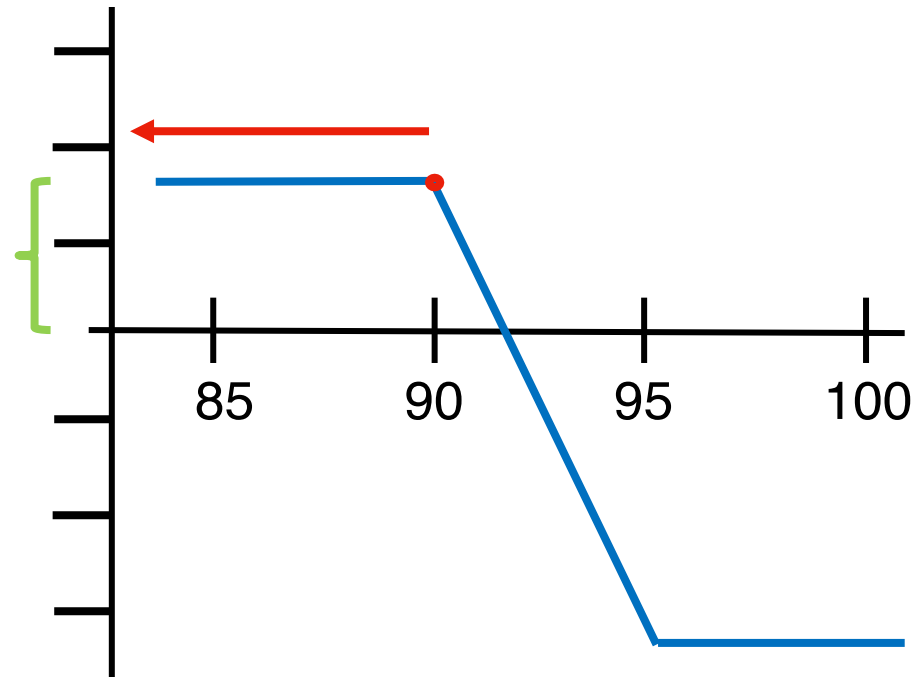
Stock is $<$ or $=$ \$90?

Sell 1 90 Call \$3.50

Buy 1 95 Call \$1.80

Net Credit \$1.70

Assignment risk: If stock is very close to \$90, the uncertainty of assignment on the short 90 call results in uncertainty of possible stock position after expiration.



What Happens at Expiration?

Stock is $>$ or $=$ \$95?

Sell 1 90 Call \$3.50

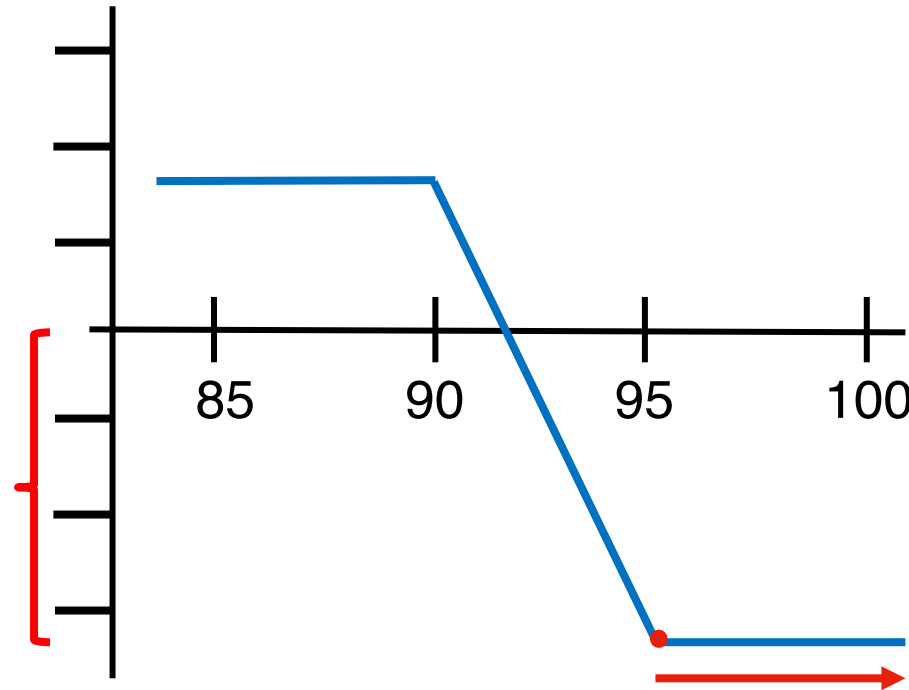
Buy 1 95 Call \$1.80

Net Credit \$1.70

Maximum loss = difference in strikes (\$5)

less premium received (\$1.70) = \$3.30

Short call is assigned, long call can be exercised to avoid stock position.



What Happens at Expiration?

Stock is > \$90 and < 95?

Sell 1 90 Call \$3.50

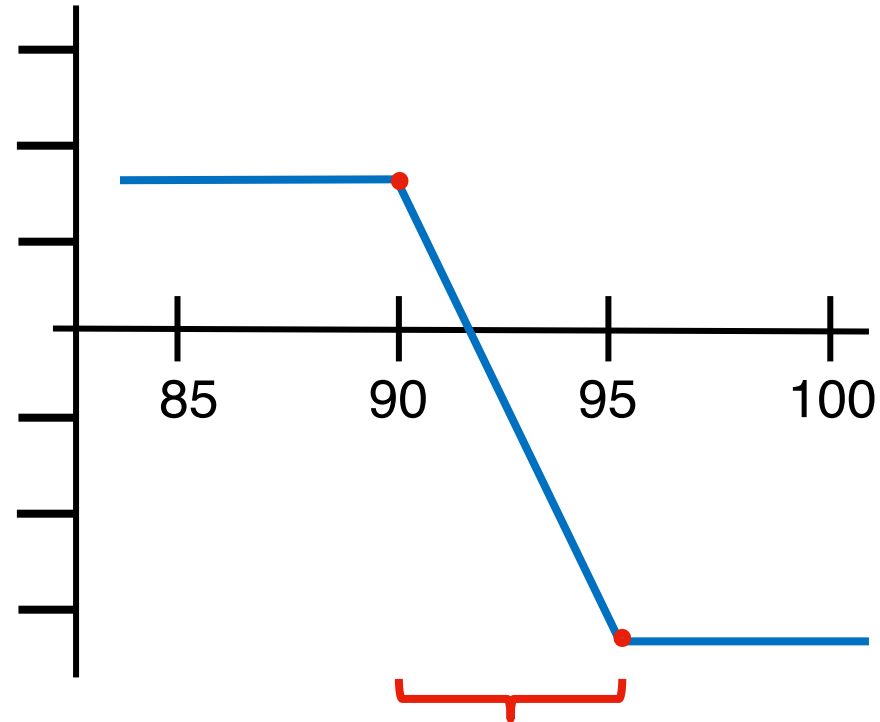
Buy 1 95 Call \$1.80

Net Credit \$1.70

*Short call is assigned = **short stock***

Margin required

Long call expires out of the money/worthless



Put Credit Spread



Why a Put Credit Spread?

- Investor motivation:
 - Neutral and/or bullish outlook on the underlying
 - Defined risk / reward
 - Favorable break-even point
 - Profit potential heavily influenced by the amount of credit received
- Risk control
 - Defined profit potential
 - Defined maximum loss
 - Position monitoring is critical

Put Credit Spread Example

XYZ @ \$88.50 28 Days to Expiration

- Sell 1 28-day 85 Put \$ 2.05
- Buy 1 28-day 80 Put \$ 0.70

Net Credit \$ 1.35

- This investor is short the 85 / 80 put spread

This is a **neutral/bullish put** spread



Put Credit Spread Example

XYZ @ \$88.50 28 Days to Expiration

Sell the 85 – 80 put credit spread at \$1.35

Maximum Gain: \$1.35

Maximum Risk: \$3.65

Margin: \$3.65

Break-even: \$83.65

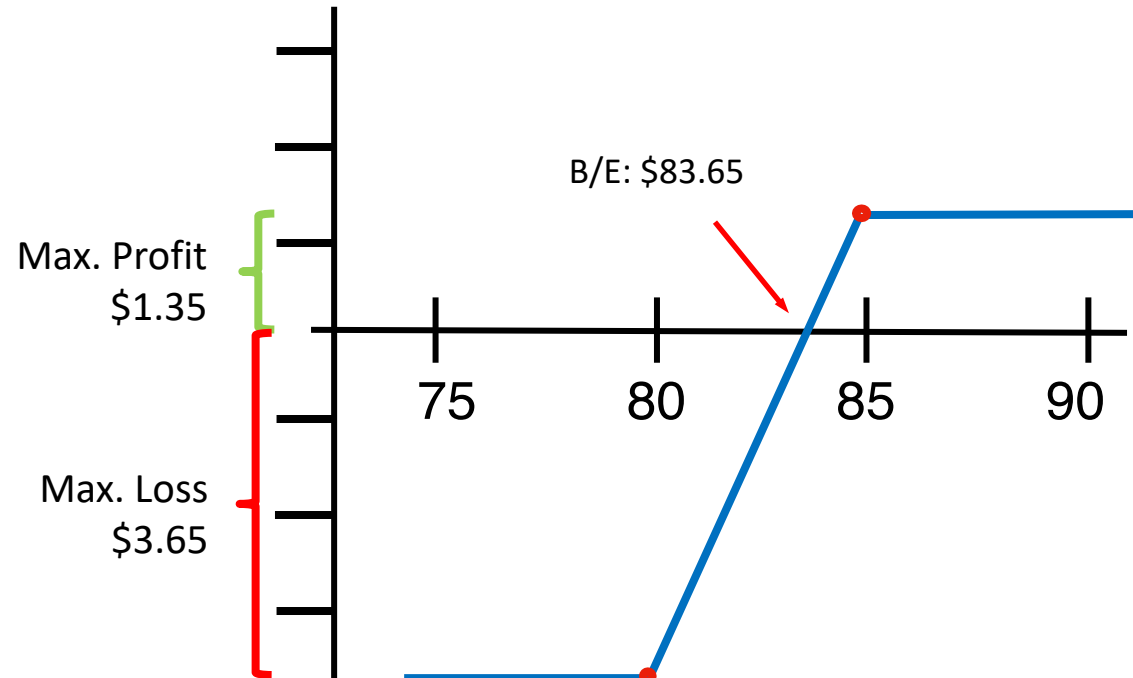
What is this spread worth with XYZ at \$88.50 in 21 days? In 7 days?

Excludes transaction costs

Put Credit Spread Example

Sell a higher strike put and **buy** a lower strike put

- Sell 1 85 Put \$2.05
 - Buy 1 80 Put \$0.70
- Net Credit \$1.35**



What Happens at Expiration?

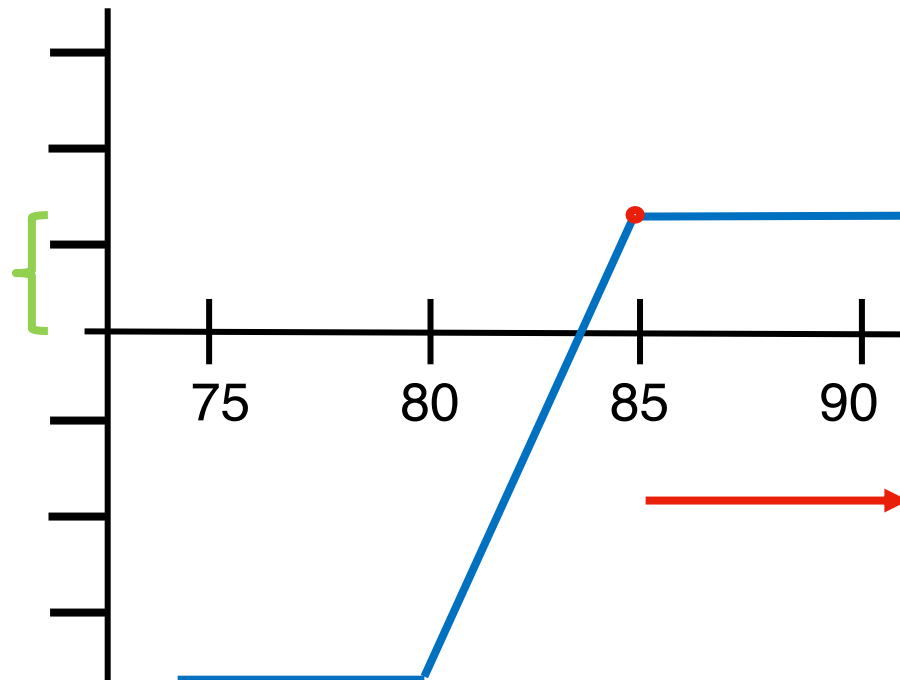
Stock > or = \$85?

Sell 1 85 Put \$2.05

Buy 1 80 Put \$0.70

Net Credit \$1.35

Assignment risk: If stock is very close to \$85, the uncertainty of assignment on the short 85 put results in uncertainty of possible stock position after expiration.



What Happens at Expiration?

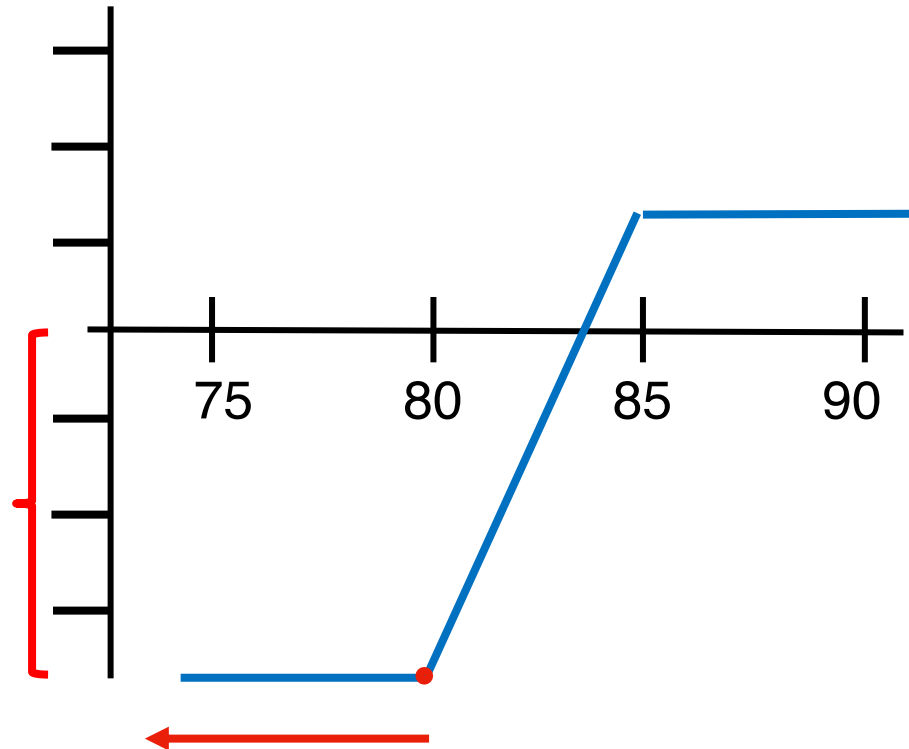
Stock < or = \$80?

Sell 1 85 Put \$2.05

Buy 1 80 Put \$0.70

Net Credit \$1.35

*Maximum loss = difference in strikes (\$5)
less premium received (\$1.35) = \$3.65.
Short put is assigned, long put can be
exercised to avoid stock position.*



What Happens at Expiration?

Stock > \$80 and < \$85?

Sell 1 85 Put \$2.05

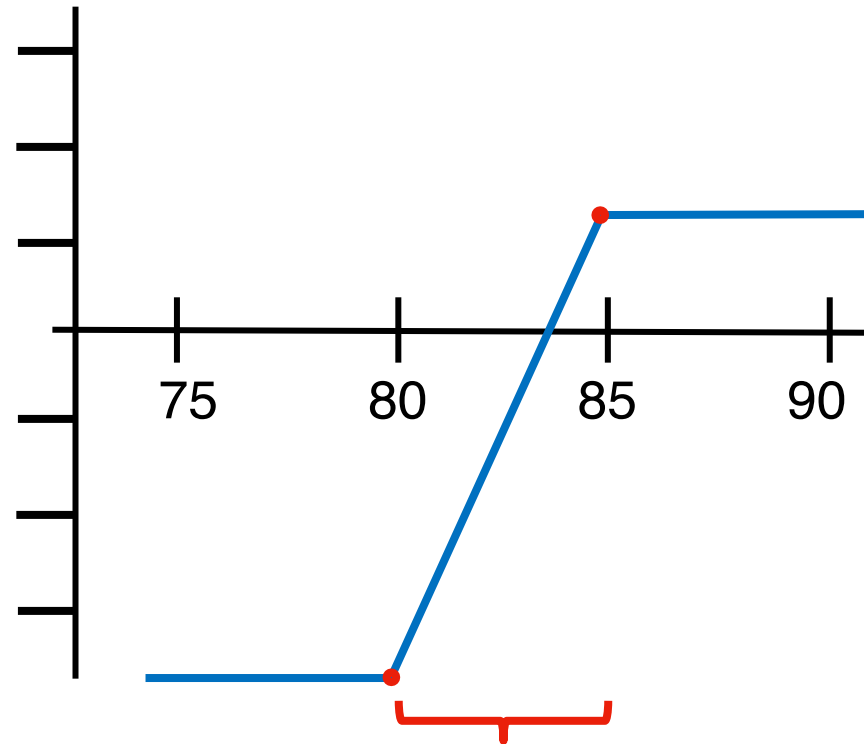
Buy 1 80 Put \$0.70

Net Credit \$1.35

Stock price between strikes at expiration:

Short put is assigned = long stock

Long put expires out of the money/worthless



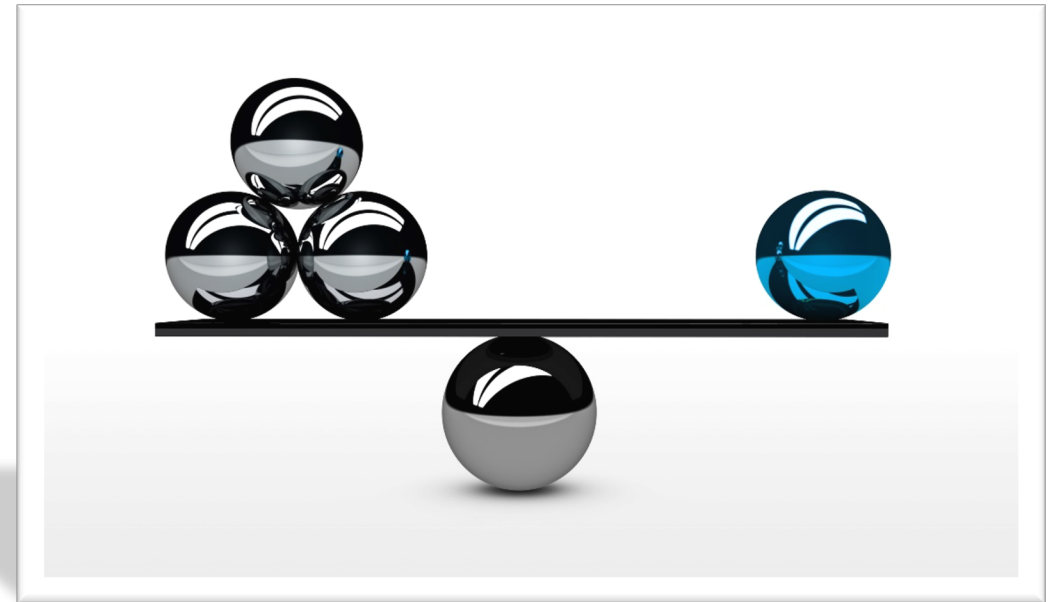
Iron Condor



The Iron Condor

There are some investors who believe that a stock is range bound – they are neutral on the stock and hope to benefit if there is not much price movement.

This is where a strategy known as the **Iron Condor** could be utilized.

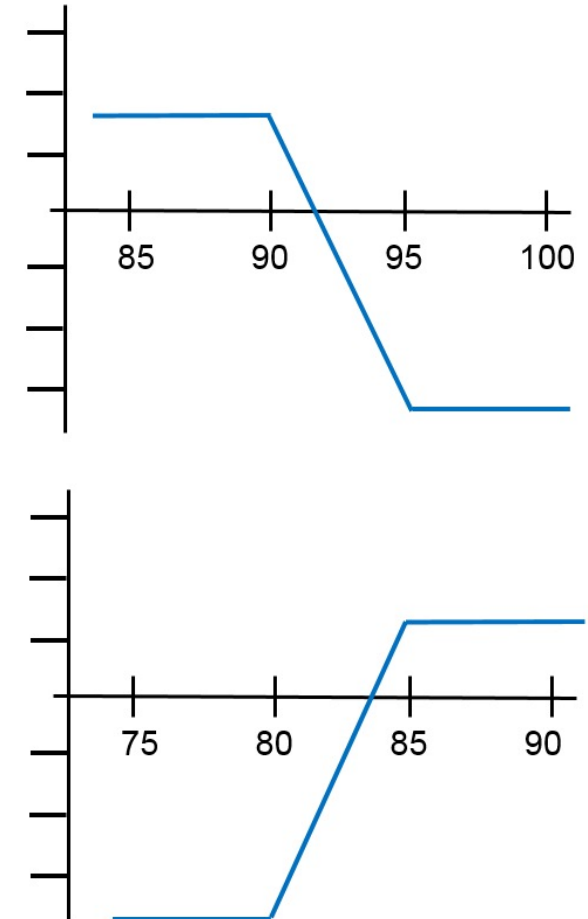


What is an Iron Condor?

An Iron Condor is:

- The sale of a call credit spread
- *and*
- The sale of a put credit spread

*The same underlying, the same expiration month,
both spreads employing out-of-the-money options*



Iron Condor Example

XYZ @ \$88.50 28 Days to Expiration

Expected price range: \$85 to \$90

Sell the 90 – 95 call credit spread at \$1.70

Sell the 85 – 80 put credit spread at \$1.35

Net Credit \$3.05

- This is a *typical* Iron Condor

Iron Condor Example

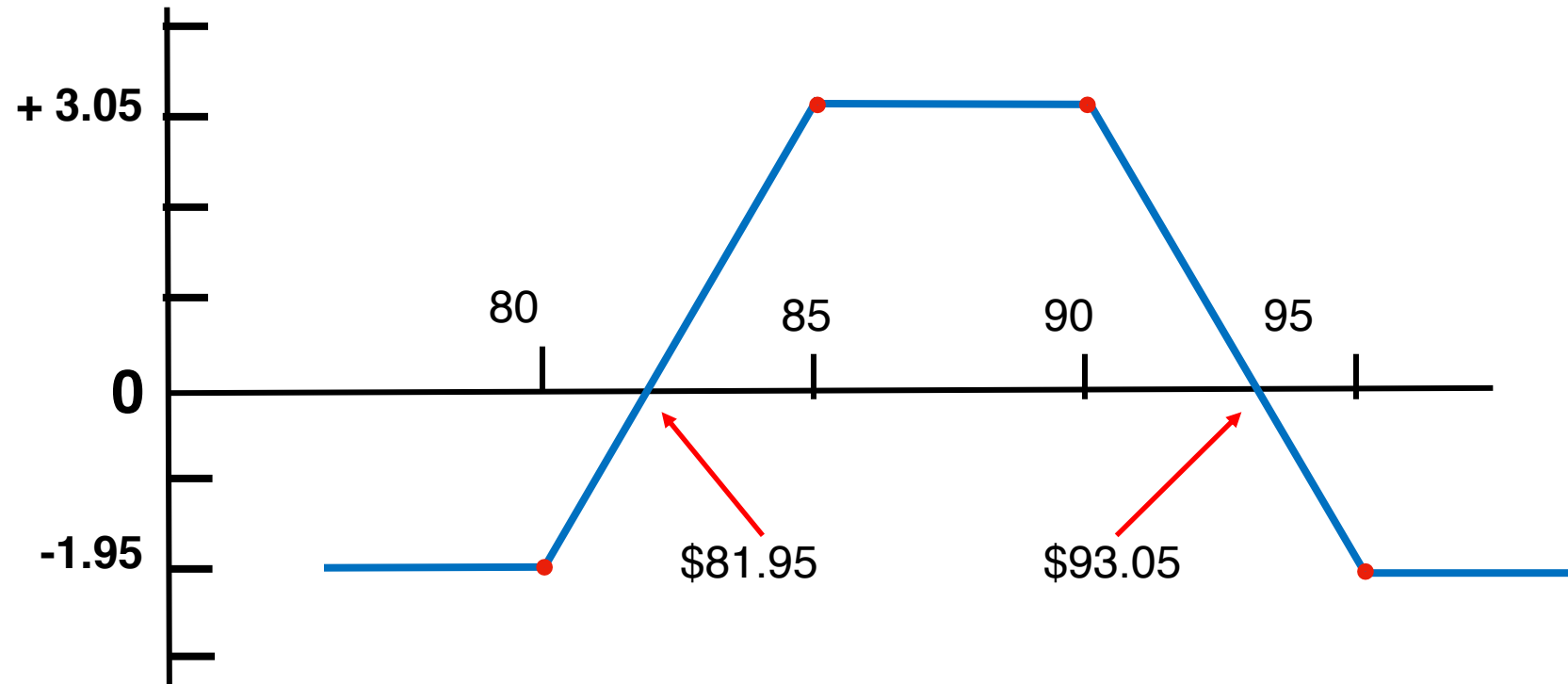
XYZ @ \$88.50. Sell the 85-80 put credit spread and the 90-95 call credit spread at \$3.05

Maximum Gain: \$3.05
Maximum Risk: \$1.95
Margin: \$1.95
Break-even: \$93.05 and/or \$81.95

Excludes transaction costs

Iron Condor P & L

Sell the 90-95 call credit spread and the 85-80 put credit spread for a net credit of \$3.05



For More Information

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