Below is a comprehensive response to your query regarding the ICT Charter Price Action Model 9 - One Shot One Kill, based on the provided YouTube transcripts. This answer outlines the model's core concepts, trade plan, and algorithmic theory, tailored to help you understand and apply this trading strategy effectively. I've used markdown to structure the content for clarity and ease of use.

ICT Charter Price Action Model 9 - One Shot One KillThe ICT Charter Price Action Model 9, termed "One Shot One Kill," is a trading strategy developed by the Inner Circle Trader (ICT) aimed at achieving consistent weekly profits of 50 to 75 pips. This model emphasizes a single, high-probability trade per week, leveraging institutional order flow and price action inefficiencies. It is designed to be fractal, meaning it can be applied across various time frames, though it primarily focuses on weekly range expansion and short-term execution within specific days (Monday to Wednesday). Below, I’ll break down the model’s key components, setup identification, trade execution, and management, drawing from the transcripts provided.

Core Concepts

* Objective: Capture 50-75 pips per week with one precise trade, avoiding overtrading or forcing opportunities.
* Weekly Range Expansion: The model uses the weekly chart to establish directional bias, assessing whether price will expand upward (bullish) or downward (bearish) based on institutional order flow.
* Fractal Nature: Price action patterns repeat across time frames, allowing the model to adapt to scalping, day trading, or swing trading, though the focus here is short-term weekly trades.
* Liquidity Runs: Price targets liquidity pools, such as buy stops above old highs or sell stops below old lows, identified through inefficiencies like fair value gaps (FVGs), liquidity voids, and order blocks.
* Internal vs. External Range Liquidity:
  + Internal Range Liquidity: Entries at fair value gaps, liquidity voids, or order blocks within the current trading range, typically targeting external range liquidity (e.g., old highs/lows).
  + External Range Liquidity: Entries at old highs/lows (e.g., Turtle Soup setups), targeting internal range liquidity for exits (e.g., FVGs or order blocks within the range).
* Patience: Emphasizes waiting for the right setup rather than chasing trades, with opportunities concentrated on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday.

Setup IdentificationThe "One Shot One Kill" model identifies setups by aligning weekly bias with short-term price action inefficiencies. Here’s how to spot a trade:1. Establish Weekly Bias

* Tool: Weekly chart analysis.
* Method: Assess institutional order flow to determine if the range will expand upward (bullish) or downward (bearish). Look at the past 20 weeks for the highest high and lowest low to define the current dealing range.
* Example: If the weekly chart shows bullish momentum (e.g., Euro Dollar in December 2020), expect price to target buy-side liquidity above old highs.

2. Identify Liquidity Targets

* Bullish Setup: Price targets buy-side liquidity (e.g., buy stops above old highs, fair value gaps in premium arrays).
* Bearish Setup: Price targets sell-side liquidity (e.g., sell stops below old lows, fair value gaps in discount arrays).
* Tools:
  + Fair Value Gaps (FVGs): Gaps in price action indicating inefficiencies to be filled.
  + Liquidity Voids: Areas with thin volume, likely to attract price for rebalancing.
  + Order Blocks: Institutional buying/selling zones signaling potential reversals or continuations.

3. Pinpoint Entry Zones

* Time Frame: Use daily and lower time frames (e.g., 15-minute, 5-minute) for precision.
* Conditions:
  + Internal Range Entry: Enter at an FVG, liquidity void, or bullish/bearish order block within the range, expecting a move to external liquidity.
  + External Range Entry: Enter at old highs/lows (e.g., after a buy stop raid), expecting a return to internal liquidity.
* Days: Focus on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, with Tuesday often forming the weekly high/low (70% probability per ICT).

4. Confirm Narrative

* Top-Down Analysis: Start with the weekly chart, then refine with daily and intraday charts to ensure alignment.
* Economic Events: Look for volatility injections (e.g., Fed speeches, high-impact news) to catalyze the move.

Trade Plan (From "Trade Plan & Algorithmic Theory" Transcript)The trade plan consists of five stages: Preparation, Opportunity Discovery, Trade Planning, Trade Execution, and Trade Management.Stage 1: Preparation

* Tasks:
  + Note medium/high-impact economic events for the week.
  + Analyze the past 20 weeks on the weekly chart to define the dealing range (highest high, lowest low).
* Goal: Determine the weekly bias (bullish/bearish) and identify the next liquidity draw (e.g., above an old high or below an old low).

Stage 2: Opportunity Discovery

* Range: Target a 50-75 pip move aligned with the weekly bias.
* Bullish: Look for runs to buy-side liquidity (e.g., old highs).
* Bearish: Look for runs to sell-side liquidity (e.g., old lows).
* Confluence: Ensure price action supports the bias (e.g., institutional order flow direction).

Stage 3: Trade Planning

* Bearish:
  + Look for manipulation higher (e.g., buy stop raid) opposite the bias during a volatility event.
  + Short premium buy-side liquidity pools.
* Bullish:
  + Look for manipulation lower (e.g., sell stop raid) opposite the bias during a volatility event.
  + Buy discount sell-side liquidity pools.

Stage 4: Trade Execution

* Bearish:
  + Anticipate a 15-minute chart Optimal Trade Entry (OTE) during London or New York open kill zones.
  + Short after a buy stop raid or retracement higher.
* Bullish:
  + Anticipate a 15-minute chart OTE during London or New York open kill zones.
  + Buy after a sell stop raid or retracement lower.
* Method: Use market orders at the OTE price within a kill zone, confirmed by a PD array (e.g., order block, FVG).

Stage 5: Trade Management

* Profit Targets:
  + Single Position: Set a limit order for 50 pips.
  + Alternative: Take 50 pips on 80% of the position, let the rest run to 75 pips, scaling out at logical levels (e.g., short-term highs/lows).
* Stop Loss Management:
  + At 50% of expected profit (25 pips): Reduce stop loss by 25%.
  + At 75% of expected profit (37.5 pips): Move stop to breakeven.
* Money Management:
  + Position Size Formula: Position Size = (Account Equity × Risk %) ÷ Stop Loss in Pips.
  + Example: $10,000 account, 1% risk ($100), 20-pip stop = 50 micro lots ($0.10/pip × 20 = $2 risk per lot, $100 ÷ $2 = 50 lots).
  + Post-Loss: Reduce risk by 50% (e.g., $50) until 50% of the loss is recovered, then revert to 1%.
  + Winning Streak: After 5 wins, reduce risk by 50% to protect equity.

Algorithmic Theory InsightsThe algorithmic theory provides a framework for understanding price movement and optimizing trade execution.

* Weekly Range Expansion: Confirm bias with Monday’s price action; trade Tuesday/Wednesday for the high/low.
* Two-Stage Approach:
  + Order 1 (Model 8 Logic): Targets smaller, immediate profits (e.g., 20 pips) with quick partials, reducing risk early.
  + Order 2 (One Shot One Kill): Targets the full 50-75 pip range, using measured moves (e.g., standard deviation of the range) and pyramiding if conditions allow.
* Pyramiding:
  + Add to positions above equilibrium (midpoint of the range) if retracements offer new entries (e.g., FVGs).
  + Example: 1% risk initial entry, add 0.5% on a retracement, aiming for a larger target (e.g., equal lows).
* Contingency: If the setup fails, drop to a scalping model (e.g., Model 8) to mitigate losses or capture smaller profits.

Real-World Example: Euro Dollar (December 1, 2020)

* Weekly Bias: Bullish, targeting a fair value gap above a 20-week old high.
* Daily Setup: On Tuesday, December 1, an impulse leg higher followed by a retracement to an OTE during New York open.
* Execution:
  + Entered long at the OTE (discount sell-side liquidity).
  + Stop below the retracement low.
* Management:
  + Took 50 pips on 80% of the position.
  + Let the remainder run to 75 pips or the next premium array (e.g., old high).
* Outcome: Captured 50+ pips, aligning with the weekly bullish expansion.

Practical Tips

* Journaling: Document trades with annotated charts to refine your understanding of liquidity runs and setups.
* Patience: Skip Monday if unclear; Tuesday often provides the best entry (70% chance of forming the weekly high/low).
* Flexibility: If the ideal setup is missed, use lower time frame models (e.g., 5-minute scalps) to adapt.
* Avoid Over-Managing: Don’t adjust stops prematurely; wait for lower time frame models (e.g., day trading targets) to confirm profitability before moving stops on a weekly trade.