



MONSELIC

Selected Behavioral Indicators

Indicator concepts within the MONSELIC behavioral identity system

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Document Scope

This document sets out definitions of selected behavioural indicators within the MONSELIC system. It is not intended as a full methodological disclosure, but as a focused outline of part of the indicator layer used to interpret and organize behavioural identity over time. The indicators presented here should be understood as analytical definitions rather than a complete account of scoring logic, weighting structure, calibration methods, temporal sequencing, or composite model design. Their purpose is not to explain the full internal system, but to clarify part of the behavioural logic through which MONSELIC approaches identity formation in financial environments.

Interpretive Note

The indicators described in this document should not be interpreted as standalone labels or isolated event detectors. Within the MONSELIC system, indicator meaning emerges primarily through longitudinal observation, contextual framing, and repeated behavioural structure across comparable conditions. A single action rarely provides sufficient evidence for interpretation. What becomes analytically meaningful is whether behavioural patterns persist, adapt, deteriorate, or recover across time and varying market environments. For this reason, the indicators presented here should be understood as structural reference points within a broader interpretive framework, rather than as a complete description of the system's analytical methodology.

1. Anchoring Consistency Ratio

Definition

A behavioural metric that measures the extent to which an investor exhibits recurrent and directionally consistent responses when price approaches or revisits salient reference zones, including cost basis regions, prior highs, prior lows, and other technically or behaviourally significant price levels.

Analytical Focus

In its reduced-form definition, the metric does not attempt to infer an investor's underlying anchoring psychology. It evaluates whether observable behaviour around key price references repeats with sufficient consistency to form a stable and recognisable behavioural pattern.

2. Behavioural Recovery Rate

Definition

A behavioural metric that measures the speed with which an investor returns to a relatively stable and disciplined operating state following episodes of material loss, elevated volatility, or observable behavioural dislocation.

Analytical Focus

The metric captures post-disruption behavioural normalisation. While related to resilience, its primary function is to assess how quickly behaviour re-enters a recognisable, repeatable, and comparatively ordered regime after a period of instability.

3. Impulsive Execution Density

Definition

A behavioural metric that measures the intensity with which trading actions become concentrated within compressed intervals of time.

Analytical Focus

The metric is inferred from elevated transaction frequency, shortened inter-trade duration, repeated short-horizon reversals, and the clustering of execution activity within high-noise or high-volatility windows. Higher readings indicate a greater likelihood that execution behaviour is being driven by impulse rather than structured decision sequencing.

4. Risk Exposure Moderation

Definition

A behavioural metric that measures the consistency and discipline with which an investor regulates risk exposure across changing market environments.

Analytical Focus

The metric is assessed through variation in position size, leverage utilisation, exposure scaling during volatility expansion, and the tendency to increase or reduce risk following sequences of

gains or losses. Its purpose is to determine whether risk-taking remains controlled and proportionate rather than becoming pro-cyclical, reactive, or behaviourally unstable.

5. Loss Extension Coefficient

Definition

A behavioural metric that measures the tendency of an investor to prolong the holding period of losing positions beyond what disciplined exit behaviour would ordinarily imply.

Analytical Focus

The metric is inferred from the duration for which positions remain in a loss state, the persistence of holding after the violation of key structural levels, and the repeated extension of adverse positions beyond conditions typically consistent with a controlled exit process.

6. Profit Compression Index

Definition

A behavioural metric that measures the extent to which an investor systematically truncates profitable positions, thereby limiting participation in subsequent price extension.

Analytical Focus

The metric is estimated through analysis of post-exit price continuation, the condition of the prevailing trend at the point of exit, and the recurrence of similar early-exit behaviour across comparable profitable trades. Its purpose is to capture repeated compression of attainable upside through premature profit realisation.

7. Fear Exit Sensitivity

Definition

A behavioural metric that measures the degree to which an investor exhibits an increased propensity to exit positions prematurely during sharp declines, volatility expansions, or otherwise adverse market conditions.

Analytical Focus

The metric is identified through sell decisions executed during stress windows, the short-term recovery path following exit, and the recurrence of similar behaviour under comparable pressure conditions. It is intended to capture a probabilistic tendency toward fear-driven liquidation rather than structurally justified exit.

8. Volatility Clustering Response

Definition

A behavioural metric that assesses the quality of an investor's actions under sustained high-volatility conditions. It is not concerned with isolated volatility shocks; rather, it evaluates whether, during market phases characterised by clustered and persistent volatility, the investor progressively loses behavioural structure or maintains relatively stable decision-making and risk control.

Analytical Focus

The metric is designed to distinguish between temporary disruption and sustained behavioural degradation. Its purpose is to assess whether, across prolonged periods of volatility concentration, execution discipline, decision consistency, and exposure control remain intact or deteriorate over time.

Methodological Boundary

The indicators disclosed in this document should not be understood as a complete account of the MONSELIC system. They form only one visible layer within a broader behavioural interpretation architecture whose full operation depends on internal calibration logic, weighting structures, temporal sequencing, contextual judgment, and composite analytical design. They are presented here to clarify the direction of the system at the indicator level, while preserving deeper methodological components whose meaning and function arise only within the full structure of the system.