Trade Your Retirement Money

By Thomas Barmann

Experience ways of trading and investing that are mostly neglected but needed long-term to build and secure the desired retirement income.

- Algorithmic Trading Concept
- Actual Examples 2022
- Decision Making

A step-by-step approach for you to follow.

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About the Author

His introduction to trading came when he was 22. Over the decades, he acquired a wealth of knowledge on how private investors can make money in the financial markets. To do so, he developed algorithms and software for high probability trading with defined trade situations, entries, exits, and stops.

He trades by taking advantage of spotting and trading along with institutional money moves, minimizing risk, and compounding interest. The crowd follows the leaders. As a private investor, you can do that, too. Your edge is that you are faster in and out of investment than institutions are able to.

He aims to make the world a better place by sharing knowledge and giving education. A very small group of people keeps the knowledge of how to trade the financial markets, and those who enter unprepared most likely donate their money to those who know.

For more information, please check:

Blog Posts: WordPress- and Blogspot

Join our Facebook Community:
https://www.**facebook**.com/TradeWhatYouSee

Experience a Live Interview at 52 Trades:

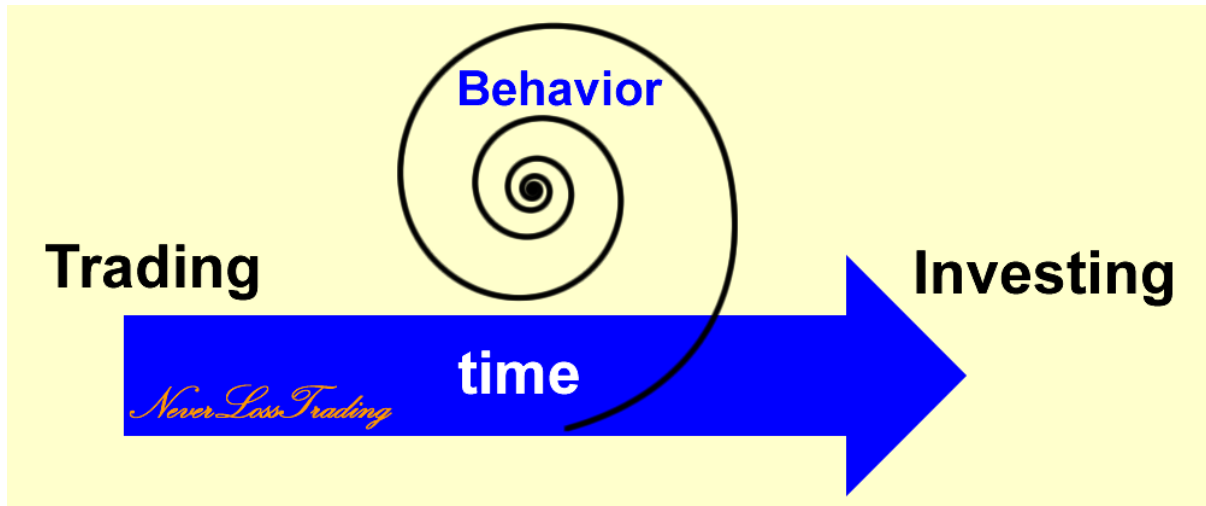https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=bloe89B5ZOY

Good trading,

Thomas Barmann

1. Introduction

The difference between a trader and an investor is only in the time of holding a position; the decision-making process is the same.

NeverLossTrading is not a promise not to lose a trade; it is a concept to repair trades instead of accepting a stop loss: Never Stop Loss Trading was a bit lengthy.

Where is the money?

Many of us hold investing accounts in multiple forms:

- IRA
- 401(k)
- Cash Accounts
- Margin Accounts

Trading is usually associated with holding positions short-term based on margin accounts; however, the average trader or investor keeps much higher holdings in their IRAs or 401(k) accounts. Today, we want to share how you can make reliable decisions in 401(k) and IRAs to strive for long-term wealth and prevent drawdowns when markets turn.

2. Facts about Private Investors

In the US, we have about 20 million trading accounts, of which nearly three million people trade frequently. Most frequent traders are active with Charles Schwab and TD Ameritrade, which will merge. Based on Fidelity: The average holdings in IRS's or 401(k) account supersede the average trading account fourfold.

In 401(k) and IRA, most investors hold assets without any form of leverage or protection. As a result, we met many people ready to retire in 2008 who got their retirement savings cut in half in less than one year.

Do not expose yourself to such a threat; learn to trade/invest and manage your retirement savings.

If you do not care about your money, nobody else will!

In 2021, the average monthly Social Security benefit was only $1,503, which is $18,036 per year. Mostly not enough to sustain the current lifestyle; hence, retirement savings are essential:

The more, the better, but how to protect and leverage your investments?

Most 401(k) and IRA holders compare their portfolio development to the stock market index.

Most plan providers do not perform at the index rate, and we will demonstrate this in an easy example.

In essence: Trading and investing are skills you should add to where most of your money sits: IRAs and 401(k).

Following a high probability system to trade/invest your retirement savings helps you threefold:

- Preventing drawdowns by exiting positions based on system indications
- Leveraging returns by investing where the demand is going
- Limiting risk by applying appropriate investment strategies

When investing in the financial markets, we predict the outcome, which is uncertain, but we can control the risk we take. However, managing risk is mostly unknown.

Let us produce a simple overview of types of risk control per account type:

Trading Account and Risk Control

Account Type	Risk Control Internally	Risk Control Externally
401(k)	Going into cash Investing in reverse funds, when available	Hedging with Futures
IRA	Option Strategies	Hedging with Futures
Margin Account	Option Strategies	Hedging with Futures
Futures Trading Account	Balanced Portfolio Pairs trading strategies	
FOREX Trading Account	Balanced Portfolio Opposite Positions	

The above table spells out simple measures of risk control; however, do you know how to decide when to apply them and put them in action?

This is where we come into play: We have more than ten years of experience helping people decide right from the chart when to enter and exit positions in all types of accounts and trading styles.

3. Points of Reference

Most IRA and 401(k) holders compare their portfolio development to a stock market index, like the S&P 500. However, if you are in the market through a plan provider, and you check their performance, you might recognize that most plan providers do not even perform at the index rate. On the other hand, if markets fall, holding only long positions makes you are vulnerable. For example, in January 2022, the S&P 500 Index dropped 10%, and so did the average 401(k) or IRA holding: On a $100,000 account, this made a $10,000 difference and pays for the tuition of learning how to trade and invest your retirement money.

Check our chart and ask yourself if you could trade to the downside when the chart says sell or to the upside when you have a buy signal?

 Let the chart tell when to buy or sell!

Trade what you see!

NLT Top-Line Chart for the S&P 500 Index ETF SPY
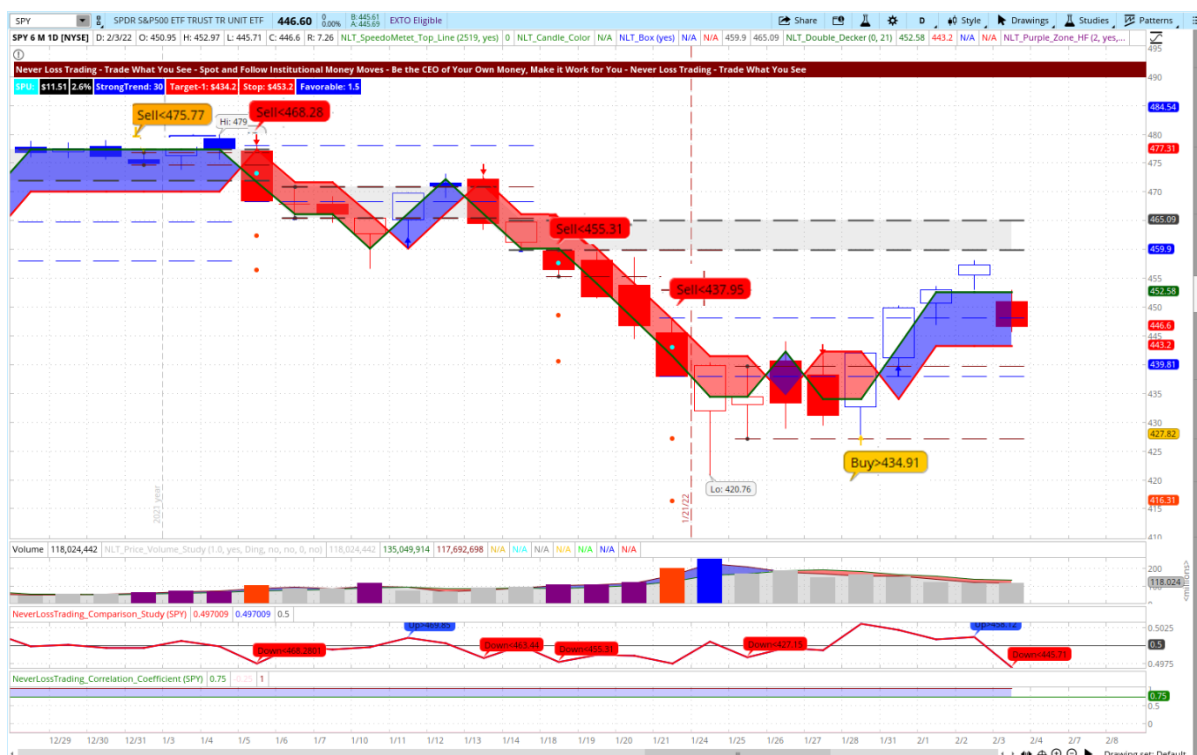
In essence, if you learn to make sound decisions based on market reality, you can outperform every fund manager by actively trading your retirement holding with minimal effort.

It is not common knowledge to do this; however, it is learnable, and we offer concepts and a step-by-step approach to follow.

We are not here to talk down fund managers' achievements, but we hope you see why taking care of your own investments has a reason, and we propose that you follow a system that is helping you to make investment decisions in all your accounts.

You need a system that tells you when and what to do, and your trading and investing endeavors will be more

beneficial long term. Trading is not a simple task to manage; however, it is learnable.

This is where we come into play: Providing more than ten years of experience in helping people to decide right from the chart when entering and exit positions and what to do to be your own money manager.

Let me give you an example of a very simple way of protection for your 401(k) or potentially IRA holdings based on the NLT Top-Line chart:

- Indicators spell out buying- and selling opportunities: Buy > and Sell <. Buy and sell indications need to be confirmed in the price continuation of the next candle.
- Red lines on the chart signify stop lines.

In the first example, we do not even pretend to trade the short side of the market and go into cash when a stop-line is surpassed or a sell signal occurs and is confirmed.

Many private investors prefer technology shares. The QQQ is an excellent index that contains the major US technology companies, like AAPL, AMZN, TLA, MSFT, to name a few. We take a weekly chart in our example, which gives you plenty of time to execute buy or sell orders for your portfolio.

Our chart's color up moves in blue and down movements in red; when the market is undecided, the chart shows an NLT purple zone, mixing red and blue,

and we do not initiate trades in this zone, by a lack of directional commitment.

NLT Top-Line Weekly QQQ, July 2021 to Feb. 22
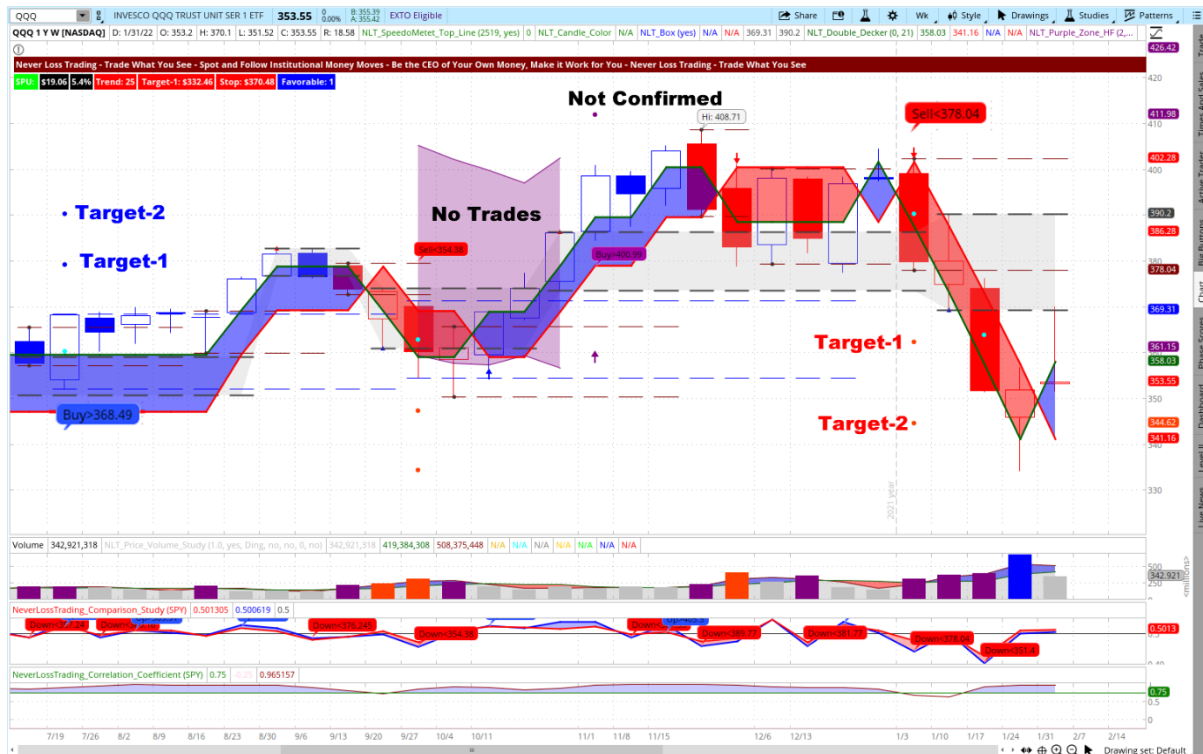
Let me explain the chart action from left to right:

- Buy $368.49: the signal was confirmed in the price movement of the next candle, and a long position opened. Two target points were formulated, and after Target-2 was reached ($390.50), we closed the position and produced a 6% return on cash invested.
- If you just held your position, hoping the market comes back, the QQQ shares at the time of writing would be at $350 and had produced a -5% drop of your retirement account holding.
- Compare the two scenarios, and you see an 11% value difference in faovr of the investor who knows

when to get in and out of a trade based on a solid system.

Now, when you know how to trade to the downside and again exit the trade at Target-2, another 9% gain would be achievable.

At this point, you might want to throw in the argument:

"It is not permitted to short stocks in an IRA."

This is true; however, we share the concept of how you can follow downwards moves with options trades allowed in your IRA; you only need to submit paperwork to obtain options level two for your IRA account.

In the case of holding $100k and acting along with the signals, a $20,000 gain was possible compared to a buy and hold strategy.

My question to you:

Are you ready to learn the rule of such a system to put them in action to trade when the market moves?

Schedule a personal hour: contact@NeverLossTrading.com

4. Can you operate under circumstances where losing is part of winning?

Winning is easy; losing has to be learned:

Fear is an emotional reaction in the brain that starts with a stressful stimulus and ends with the release of chemicals that cause a racing heart, fast breathing, energized muscles, among other things, also known as the fight-or-flight response.

Most traders operate with a random decision-making base: ≤ 55% predictability and believe they can make $100,000 investing $100. Think about what is wrong with this relation.

In this article, we want to talk about high probability trading that starts at 65% winning.

Ambiguity or uncertainty of an outcome of our decisions triggers in our brains fear reactions: Imagine, you operate with a likelihood of 65% for predicting the

directional price moves of underlying assets regardless if you want to trade Stocks, their Options, Futures, or FOREX pairs.

A 65% probability for being right means that you operate a failure rate of 35%, and such, you are always under the pressure of dealing with the fear of losing.

Let us compare the trading/investing environment with other real-life situations:

The chance of ending up in a fatal traffic accident is 0.011%. Such, you have a 99.989% chance that you are safe driving a car and with increased skill safer. In comparison to ending up in a fatal traffic accident, trading is 327,102 times riskier for experiencing the deadly failure of losing all your money than driving a car.

In some areas of proficiency our days, we even strive for Six Sigma Certification as a kind of confirmation of an individual's capabilities concerning specific competencies in Quality Management.

How to relate sigma and probability?

When a normal distribution of data is assumed, the likelihood of an occurrence to be in a one sigma distribution is 68%:

- 2-sigma: 95%
- 3-sigma: 99.7%
- 6-Sigma means that you operate with a 99.99966% probability and only a 0.00034% failure rate

When working on a job, after three years of experience, most people reach a 3-sigma proficiency rate: operating under a 0.3% expected rate of failure.

By every day means, when you come to trading, you need to get used to operating with an 11,667-times higher rate of failure than you are used to from your job or business. Definitively a significant change in risk acceptance and handling, and you best get a coach, helping you learn how to accept and handle a 10,000-times higher risk.

How will you cope with failure?

By our research, typical human reactions to failure in trading or investing are:

Typical Reactions to Trading or Investing Failure

Reaction to Failure	Probability	Relation to Trading/Investing
Spew of endless excuses and justifications	20%	The markets, the politicians, the news: Influences outside our reach caused the failure, and you find out that trading is not for you because of uncontrollable circumstances.
Blame the system	75%	The system is not right; we need to change it or need a new one.
Stick to the system, even on a losing strike	4%	Are accepting losing as part of trading or investing and move on.
Find a way to fix the failure	1%	Repair your trade or investment with adequate tools.

When we relate this to the sigma-model of a normal distribution: There is a 2-sigma chance of failure and

only a 5% chance of being successful by our natural reaction to failure, and this bares the reason why 90% of new traders blow their account in the first six months or give up trading.

You have to risk failure in order to succeed, and the question is:

What is your appraisal and decision-making basis?

The major but not the only critical factor in trading or investing success is your decision-making base's rate of success or failure, generally called the system.

Before we look at system elements and mechanical trading/investing at pre-defined rules, let us discuss mathematical models to predict the future.

The most common models used for making predictions are:

- Regression Analysis: A set of historic data relations is built and extrapolated into the future. Models like moving averages do precisely this and end up being below 55% predictability.
- Normal Distribution: Assuming that the future price development is with a specific probability distributed around a mean value of a bell curve distribution.

Let us cut the relation to reality short by two bold statements:

- In trading, extrapolating past happenings into the future will not lead to high probability decisions, else

trading would be simple, and nobody would ever go to work.

- Price developments are not normal-distributed; thus, decision-making models based on a normal distribution do not work.

When prices are not normal-distributed, is there a mathematical model that better explains a price prediction model?

Yes: Prices follow an erratic mathematical distribution. Let us first paint the two models on the same scale and compare them:

Erratic and Normal Distribution Compared
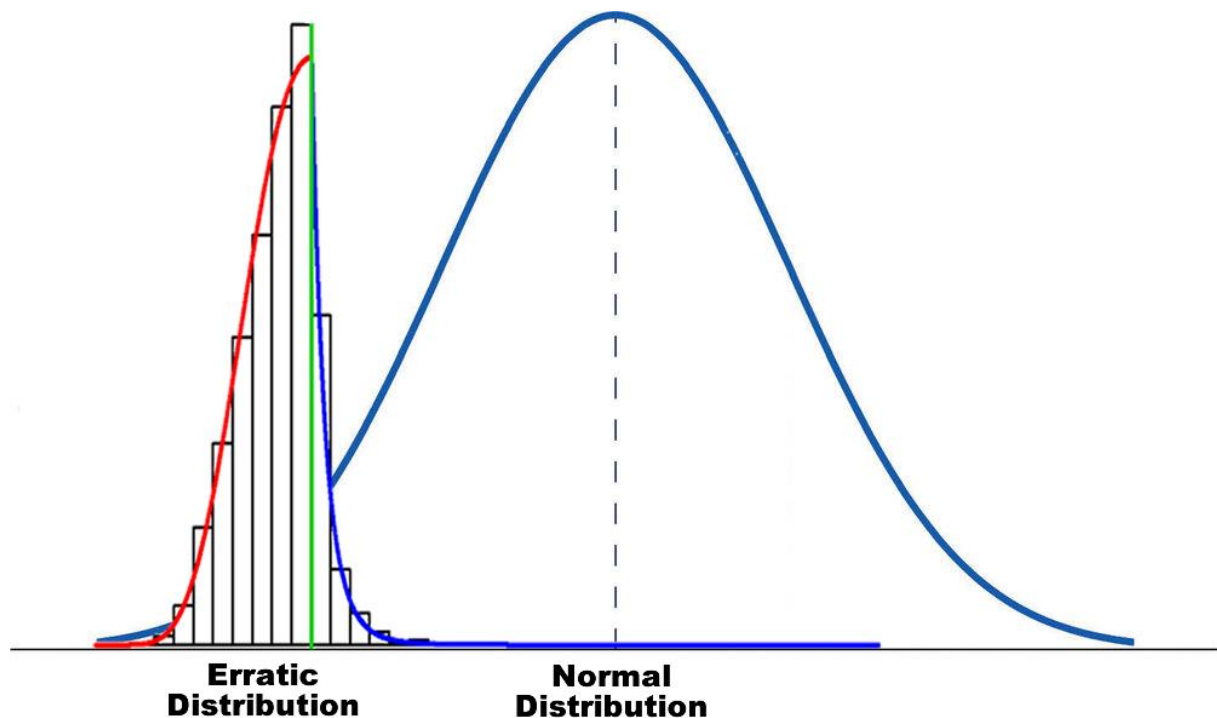
When an asset is accumulated (bought), other market participants notice and jump on the bandwagon quickly, raising the demand and prices jump up. Same on a sell-off.

You now know the reason for being late for a trade and why we wave so many hindsight millionaires:

- Prices are erratically distributed, not normal, and you better operate with a system that considers this in its algorithms.
- Do not extrapolate past actions into the future. Let your system extrapolate from the action of now, notifying you about underlying changes in supply and demand that might lead to strong directional price moves.

A natural model of this is the systemic reading: It predicts based on specified pre-happenings:

- the potential
- and the expected magnitude

of a potential earthquake.

Similar extrapolations help to bring trading to high predictability.

When comparing a 55% system and a 65% system, why do 10% make such a difference?

Let us compare ten trades and the likelihood of making money by 65% and 55% predictability and calculate the statistical probability of six or more winners.

Our days, we have many skeptics. If you want to find the basis for what we share on statistics, please check for the Bernoulli experiment. Bernoulli was a Swiss mathematician living and influencing statistics in the seventeen hundreds. Let us now compare the experiment of trading at 65% and 55% probability.

Probability of ≥ 6 Winners at 10 Draws
(Bernoulli Experiment Statistics)

Winners	65% System	55% System
6	23.8%	23.8%
7	25.2%	16.6%
8	17.6%	7.6%
9	7.2%	2.1%
10	1.3%	0.3%
Sum	**75.1%**	**50.4%**

The table shows that predicting with a 65% likelihood gives you a 75.1% chance to achieve six or more winners, while a 55% likelihood only gives you a random chance of 50.4% to win more than you lose.

Now, you see the importance of a high probability system for your future trading success.

Aside from probability, the decision-making process is essential.

5. Rule-Based Trading

Do You Operate with Mechanical, Repetitive Rules with Little to no Room for Interpretation?

Successful traders use a mechanical trading system. Surely not a coincidence.

A robust mechanical trading system automates the entire process of trading.

As a result, your system shall cover every aspect of trading, leaving virtually no decision to the subjective of interpretation:

Let your system provide the answers to your trading decisions. Following a system makes it easier for a trader to trade consistently. Decide based on a set of rules, which explicitly define what should be done: when to accept a trade and when not. Mechanics dominate your trading; little to no interpretation is left up to your judgment.

When you are convinced (back- and forward-tested) that your system makes money long-term, it is easier to act on your signals and trade according to the system, in particular during periods of losses.

Only by using a mechanical trading system that works, and following it consistently, your trading will be consistent: Acting according to your system despite if you are coming from a series of losses or a substantial profit.

Components a Trading System Shall Provide

- Assets - What to buy or sell?
- Strategies - How to buy or sell?
- Position-Sizing - How much to buy or sell?
- Entries - When to buy or sell?
- Stop or Adjustment Levels - When do you get out of a losing position or adjust the trade?
- Exits - When to exit winning positions?
- Tactics - How to buy or sell?

Assets: What to buy or sell?

The first decision is: which assets to trade. If you trade too few assets, you significantly reduce your chances of participating where prices move. In case you spread your opportunities too wide, you might lose overview quickly and not see the forest because of the trees.

Strategies: How to buy or sell?

Do you want to buy the asset observed or a derivative like options contracts or a combination of stocks and options? Are you operating on buy-stop and sell-stop orders to only be filled when your conditions are fulfilled? Trading strategies have a far reach, and we cover them intensively in our mentorships.

Position-Sizing: How much to buy or sell?

A system- or signal-based calculation of how much to buy or sell is fundamental and yet is often glossed over or mishandled by most traders. How much to buy or sell effects both: risk and money management. Risk management is to evaluate your position-size by the evaluation of the chart situation you want to accept a trade at. Money management is about you controlling to stay liquid long-term by allocating your investments: assuring that you do not run out of money before the next solid trade situation occurs. How much to buy or sell is a crucial aspect of trading. You best use an odds-based position-sizing model, where the odds of the signal and the reward/risk relation define your investment. Most beginning traders risk far too much on each trade and significantly increase their chances of

going bust, even if they follow a validated trading system.

Entries: When to buy or sell?

Mechanical-based trading systems generate entry signals which define the exact price and chart condition to enter into a trade, whether by buying or selling the asset or entering into a directional price move with a derivative: Option or Future.

Stops: When to get out of a losing position?

Managing losing trades is critical for long-term trading success. At trade entry, pre-define the point where you will get out before you enter a position or as we demonstrated before: Have a trade repair-strategy on hand that helps you reducing losses or even turning losers into winners.

Exits: When to exit winning positions?

Many trading systems do not specifically address how to define the exit at entry. A robust and integrated trading system extrapolates at entry when to get out of a winning position. Only by that will you be able to pre-program your success and act on clear cut rules.

Tactics – How to buy or sell?

Once a signal is confirmed, tactical considerations regarding the mechanics of execution become essential: Know how to send your orders to the markets when your trade conditions are met without the need for you to be in front of your computer.

How often are you prepared for flipping the coin?

On a statistical coin flipping experiment, the number of opportunities you participate in will determine the outcome.

In trading or investing, things get a little more complex:

The instrument and time frame you trade for determines the potential risk and return of your decisions.

We generally favor percentage-based position-sizing models. The trading instruments you choose define the number of holdings needed in your portfolio of investments to reach an 80% engagement rate or investment rate.

Why not 100% engagement?

If things go wrong, leave 20% capital for potential trade repairs. Let us puzzle together an example:

- Capital: $50,000
- Maximum of 3% risk per trade: $1,500
- All calculations assume the same risk as reward
- We differentiate six trading styles
    o Day trading stocks
    o Swing trading stocks
    o Longer-term investing in stocks
    o Swing trading options
    o Longer-term investing with options
    o Day trading futures on the example of the /ES

Position Holdings for Different Trading Styles

Trading Strategy	Return to Trade for	Investment per Trade at 80%	Positions at 80% Engagement	Avg. Days in the Trade	Trades per Month	Expected Monthly Return at 65% winning
Day Trading Stocks	1%	$ 40,000	1	1	20	6.0%
Swing Trading Stocks	2%	$ 40,000	1	5	4	2.4%
Longer-Term Investing	5%	$ 20,000	2	20	2	3.0%
Swing Trading Options	50%	$ 1,500	26	5	20	300%
Long-Term Options Trading	50%	$ 1,500	26	5	20	300%
Day Trading Futures (/ES)	8%	$ 7,500	3	1	20	48%

Table-3 expresses:

- When day trading stocks at $40k investment capital, you can invest your entire money per trade, and you still stay below the maximum risk per trade of $1,500. The table assumes one trade per day at a reward or risk of 1%. In reality, multiple day-trades will be possible. At one trade per day, a monthly return on cash of 6% per month or 72% p.a. By using margin and increasing the number of traders, returns can be leveraged.

- When swing trading stocks at a 2% risk or reward, one position is still below the risk threshold of $1,500, such, the trader just needs to engage in four trades per month, striving for a 2.4% monthly or 29% annual return.

- Investing longer-term in stocks requires at least two positions to stay below $1,500 of risk per trade, with two trades per month and an expected return of 3% per month.

- Options traders are looking at fantastic return opportunities; however, they have a different challenge to manage: Assuming that the entire investment is at risk, then we divide $40,000 of capital by $1.500, which results for the options trader to open and close 26 positions. Dividing 26 by 20 days, de-complexes the issue into one to two options trades to open per day, which is undoubtedly doable. The challenge in options trading is multifold by requiring answers to the subsequent decisions you need to make:

Challenges for Options Traders
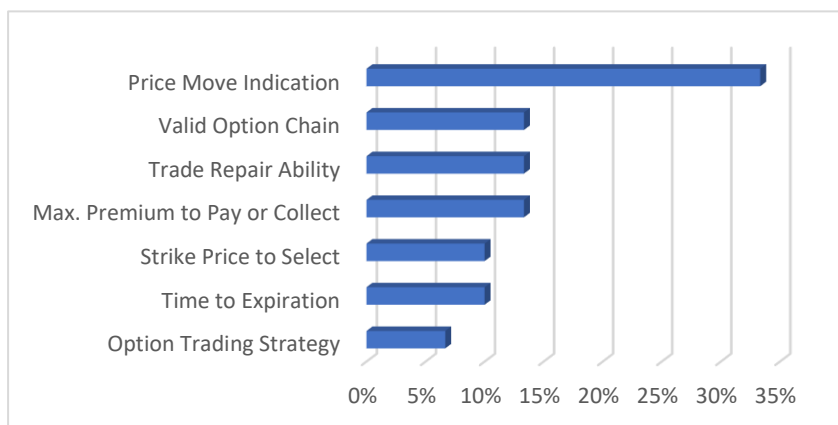
The graph shows the importance of the different dimensions of options trading, reaching from the price move indication by the system to the investment strategy to be best applied. You best find somebody competent and experienced for teaching you those. For more information on options trading: contact@NeverLossTrading.com.

- In the Futures trader example, we calculated with three contracts per trade, one trade per day at $500 risk or reward per contract, calculating a return

potential of 48% per month: A steep number, which needs a functioning system and decision-making process.

How can the learned be put into action?

Trading means dealing with ambiguity on a 10,000-times higher failure rate than the average person is used to.

To validate that you work on high probability, operate with a back- and forward-tested system, so you act with confidence and in the same manner if you experienced losses or increased profits.

Let us give you an example of entry conditions: The system formulates a price threshold: Buy > $101 or Sell < 99. Thus, you can program conditional orders on your trading platform for trading the underlying or a derivative like an option. Your order will only go into the market when your trade conditions are met. This way, you do not need to control the trade; the system and computer do the work for you without needing to be in front of the screen. If you want to investigate further how and why this shall work, sign up to our free webinars, reports, and publications...click.

As you can see, trading is not easy; however, it can be learned. We take a holistic approach in our teaching, considering that every crucial element of the recipe is needed for taking a slice of the market, and you also need to control temperature and time to get this out of the base ingredients:

Unfortunately, by not following the recipe, temperature and time, traders get this:
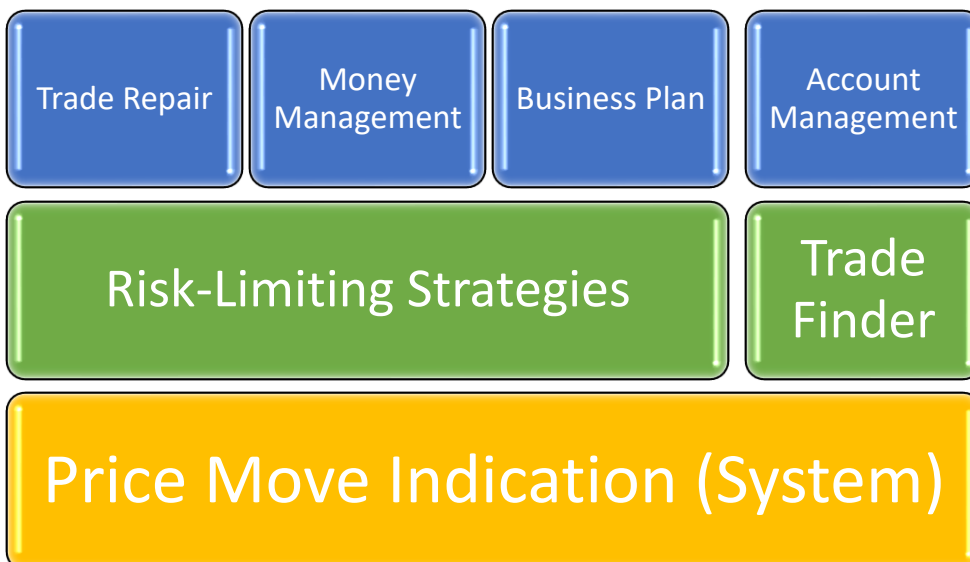

and sugarcoat the results after:
- I had winning trades…
- I have been in the market for 30 years…

Let me put together the ingredients for the recipe of trading success:

Success Factors for Trading and Investing

In the graphic, you see that we gave two variables a more significant influence: System- and Risk-Limited Strategies. However, they do not provide a shortcut; all listed variables listed are critical to trading and investing success. Disregarding just one component can still be fatal for your long-term results.

By applying and believing in algorithmic trading systems, let us choose a quantitative approach to evaluate each component of a holistic approach to trading: We spell out a success formula using a scoring model with the following scales.

- 0, if nonexistent
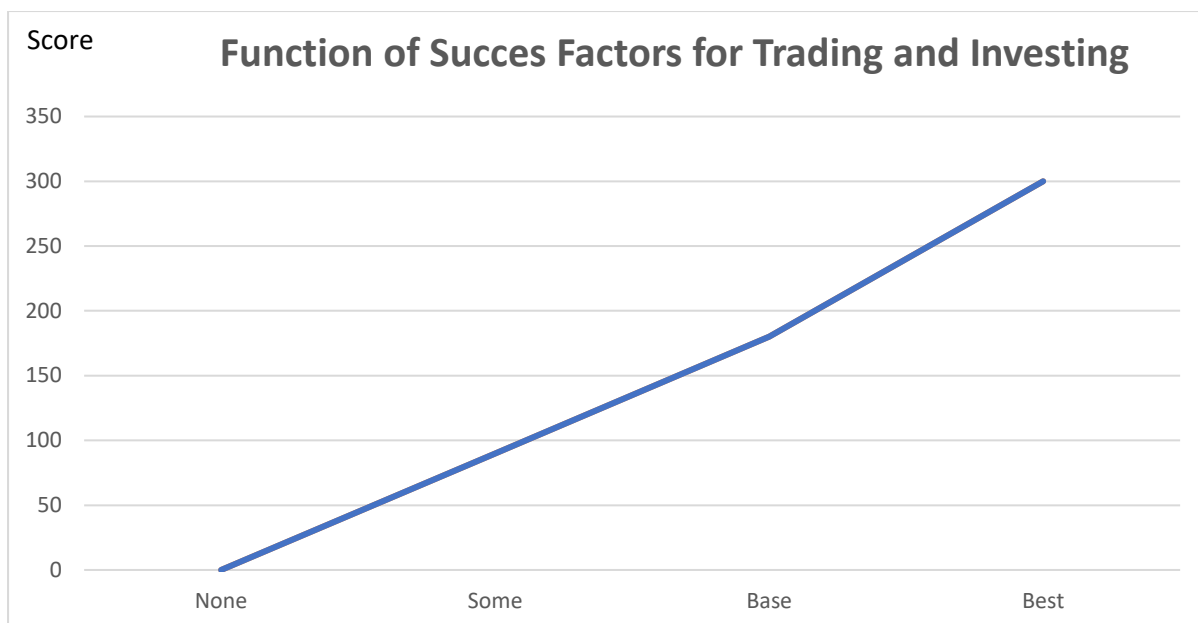- 1, for basic
- 2, for advanced
- 3, for fully implemented

Each success factor has a percentage weight relative to its importance. The actual score is calculated by multiplying the weight x 100 x the score. The following table expresses the max value of this calculation.

In the next step, we will build a function and highlight minimum requirements for entering the zone of being prepared for trading and investing success to compare actual situations to minimum requirements.

Components of a Holistic Approach for Trading or Investing Evaluated

Success Factor	Explanation	Weight	Score	Max
Price Move Indication	System-specified entries, exits, stops with a proven track record	30%	0-3	90
Risk-Limiting Strategies	Never lose more than anticipated and leverage your runners	20%	0-3	60
Trade Finder	Cater or get opportunities catered to you, system-validated and strategy-based	10%	0-3	30
Trade Repair	When a trade goes wrong, reduce your losses or even turn losing into a winning trade	10%	0-3	30
Money Management	• Stay around 80% Invested • Operate with a system-balanced portfolio of long and short positions • Define your investment volume by the odds of the trade setup	10%	0-3	30
Business Plan	• Never get into the market unprepared • Operate by a clear action plan, when to trade and when not to trade • Follow a financial plan with a defined amount of trades expected and return rates	10%	0-3	30
Account Management	Have an investment strategy for every account: 401(k), IRA, Margin, Cash Account	10%	0-3	30
Total		100%	21	300

Based on a weighted scoring model, a function between 0 (nonexistent) towards a max score of 300 can be extrapolated as follows:

Function of Succes Factors for Trading and Investing

Score

X-axis: None, Some, Base, Best

A simple looking function, but where are the crucial points?

Function of Succes Factors for Trading and Investing

Score

Win Expectation

Losing Proposition

X-axis: None, Some, Base, Best

In essence, you need to score above 200 points for having a chance to produce long-term trading and investing success.

Let us pick an example of an average beginning trader:

Scoring Model of an Average Beginning Trader

Success Factor	Explanation	Weight	Score	Total
Price Move Indication	Low probability or emotional entries	30%	1	30
Risk-Limiting Strategies	Long, operating with stops	20%	1	20
Trade Finder	Subscription or system for trade finding (does what others tell to do)	10%	2	20
Trade Repair	Not in the skillset	10%	0	0
Money Management	• Low investment level or 100% invested • Similar lot sizes per investment	10%	1	20
Business Plan	Nothing in writing; off the cuff investment	10%	0	0
Account Management	Random or provider following account management for 401(k), IRA, Margin Accounts	10%	1	20
Total			5	110

With a score of 110, this trader is not fit to produce long-term success. The minimum threshold to reach out for trading and investing success is ≥ 200.

Behavior change and support in multiple dimensions are critical for making money from the financial markets. At the current stage, the trader is not ready to compete.

Trading and investing can be learned, but multiple critical factors need to be installed into your skillset and daily routine. Adults often resent such feedback, feeling fit for everything; however, we want to caution you that money goes quickly in the financial markets and those who fail to prepare, prepare to fail.

All of us can think back at school times; either you made the score or the team, but we had to pass minimum requirements. The same counts for trading and investing. The incumbent market players welcome you to lose your money; no need for you to pass a test or minimum score.

The good news is that we can provide you with all components, reaching from system to account management. Such, we offer

to work one-on-one with you, focusing on your wants and needs, building up your skillset and knowledge to develop you into the trader and investor you want to be.

The investment that pays the highest return is the investment in you: We provide individual training units in the price range of $2,497 to $9,997 and offer multiple systems and time units for working together:

- TradeColors.com: our introduction to algorithmic trading.
- NeverLossTrading Top-Line is the top of the line, providing the strongest and most frequent setups to execute on.
- Multiple in-between systems work as stand-alone or in combination with other systems.

About 50% of our clients buy more than one system from us.

Why do they do so?

After earning the tuition for the first mentorship, they want:

- A higher participation rate and return from trading
- More knowledge
- Further expand their skillset

Basing your trading and investing decisions by defined rules is learnable, and we are here to support you!

Experience live how our systems work, to find which one is best suited for you: **+1 866 455 4520** or contact@NeverLossTrading.com

Schedule your consulting hour! Working one-on-one spots are extremely limited: Do not miss out!

In essence:

Find yourself a system and a coach, guiding you through the pitfalls of trading, helping you to overcome the personal challenges and system challenges.

Personal and System Challenges in Trading

Personal Challenges (Human Elements)	System Challenges (Technical Elements)
• Ambiguity Handling • Discipline • Stay with a System • Trading versus Gambling • Available Time • Financial Results • Documentation	• High Probability ≥ 65% • Mechanical Rules • Risk Management • Money Management • Tailor-Made Trading Plan • Financial Plan • Action Plan (when to trade)

Trading and knowledge sharing are vital to us, and I want to help you avoid falling into many of the traps that people face when learning how to trade or invest.

Trading does not require you to pass a test or demonstration, making sure you are fit for the subject matter. However, those who are prepared take from those who are not, and we want to support you with our knowledge and experience that you do not lose your money.

Let us demonstrate how such a system component can work; however, there is more to learn, and we teach a holistic approach in our mentorships.

6. Examples

We are more than ten years in business and cater to a small group of people, where we can jointly spend time to concentrate on sharing:

- Best situations to trade on
- Strategies to apply
- Position-sizing
- Money management
- Discipline
- Financial and business plan and more…

Adult learning works best one-on-one, considering your risk tolerance, affinity to specific assets like stocks, options, futures, and FOREX. This way, you can learn at your best available days and times. In our years of experience, we did not have two traders who followed the same plan and action.

Let us present three trading examples, expressing how trading is best to be done in a mechanical way and manner:

- AAPL swing trading from a daily chart
- /ES day trading of an index future
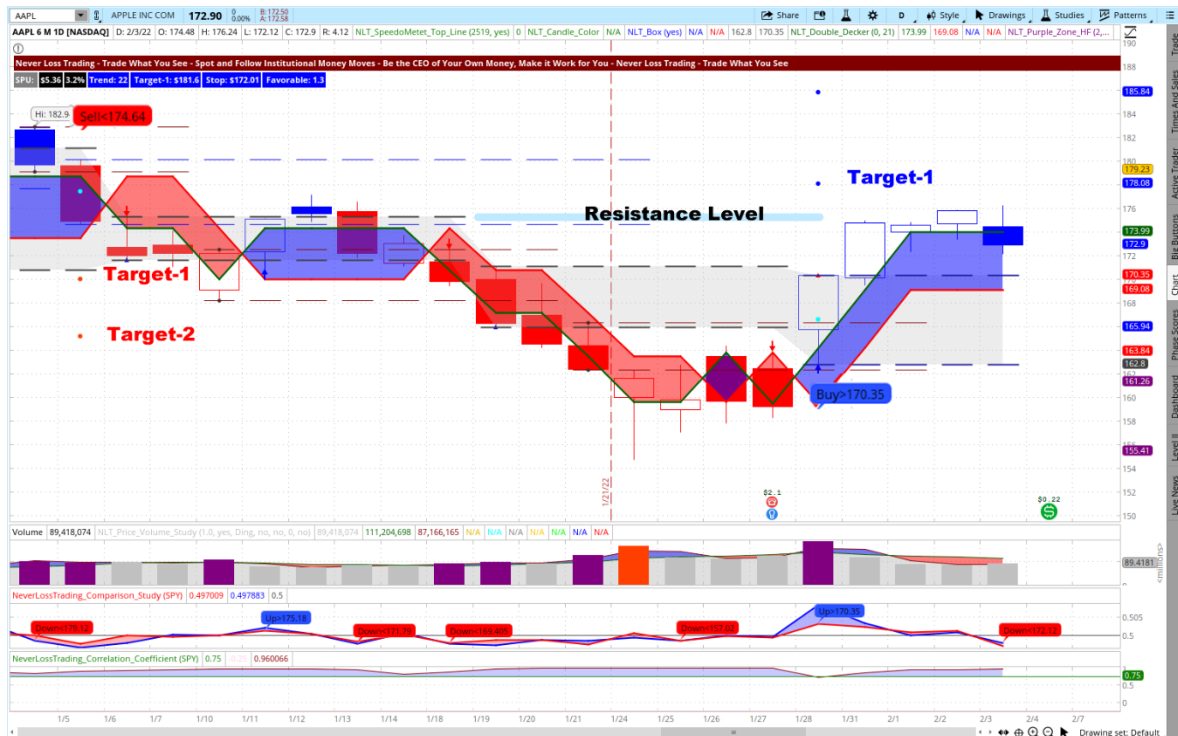- AAPL: longer-term investing with weekly charts

Each trade situation will be highlighted and explained.

If you want to see how our systems work in a live situation, schedule an online meeting with us:

contact@NeverLossTrading.com, Subj.: Demonstration.

1. Swing Trading Example

AAPL on the Daily NLT Top-Line Chart

Situation Entry Rule	Signal	Trade Target and Stop	Result
Situation-1 Sell < $174.64	Red NLT Power Tower Sell Signal. A short opportunity to $170 (Target-1) or $165 (Target-2).	Target-1: $170 (max. 5-Candles) Target-2: $165 (max. 10-Candles) Stop: $180.15	In the price continuation of the trade, both targets were reached.
Situation-2 Buy > $170.35	Red NLT Power Tower Buy Signal. A long opportunity to $178 (Target-1) or $185 (Target-2).	Target-1: $178 (max. 5-Candles) Target-2: $165 (max. 10-Candles)	Our chart painted a resistance level at $175.23, where the trade should have been closed.

This example nicely explains why we let the chart tell when to buy or sell, acting at confirmed signals only.

2. Day Trading Example

E-Mini S&P 500 Futures Index on 2-Minutes
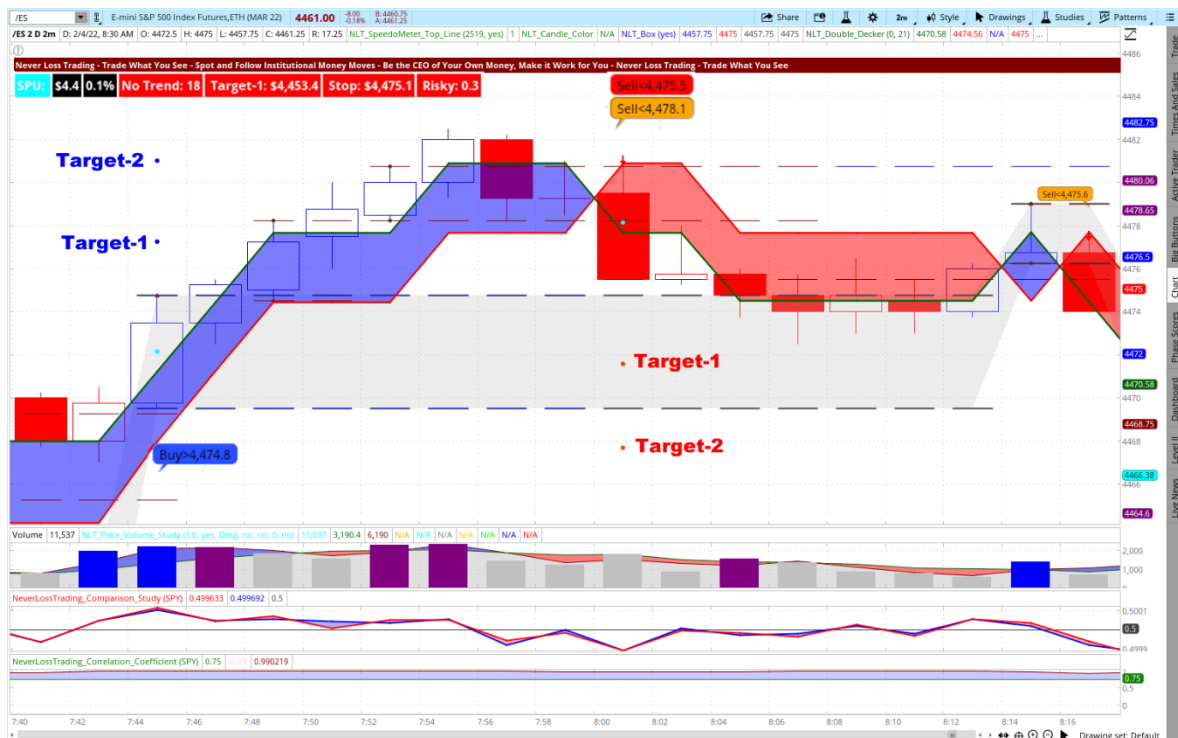
Situation Entry Rule	Signal	Trade Target and Stop	Result
Situation-1 Buy > $4474.80	Blue NLT Power Tower Buy Signal confirmed, leading to a trade.	Target-2: $4481	The trade commenced to target and was closed, producing six points of income or $300/contract.
Situation-2 Sell > $4475.50	A combination of NLT Top-Line signals spell out a short-selling opportunity.	Target-2: $4467.5	The trade came to target and produced a gain of 8 points or a value change of $400 per contract.

With the help of the SPU, we define the pace of price moves: It was 4.4 and approved the trade environment at the time of measuring. Therefore, we want to trade the E-Mini S&P 500 Futures contract at SPU's above 4 points or a value change per contract of ≥ $200.

3. Longer-Term Investing Example

NVDA on the Weekly NLT Top-Line Chart
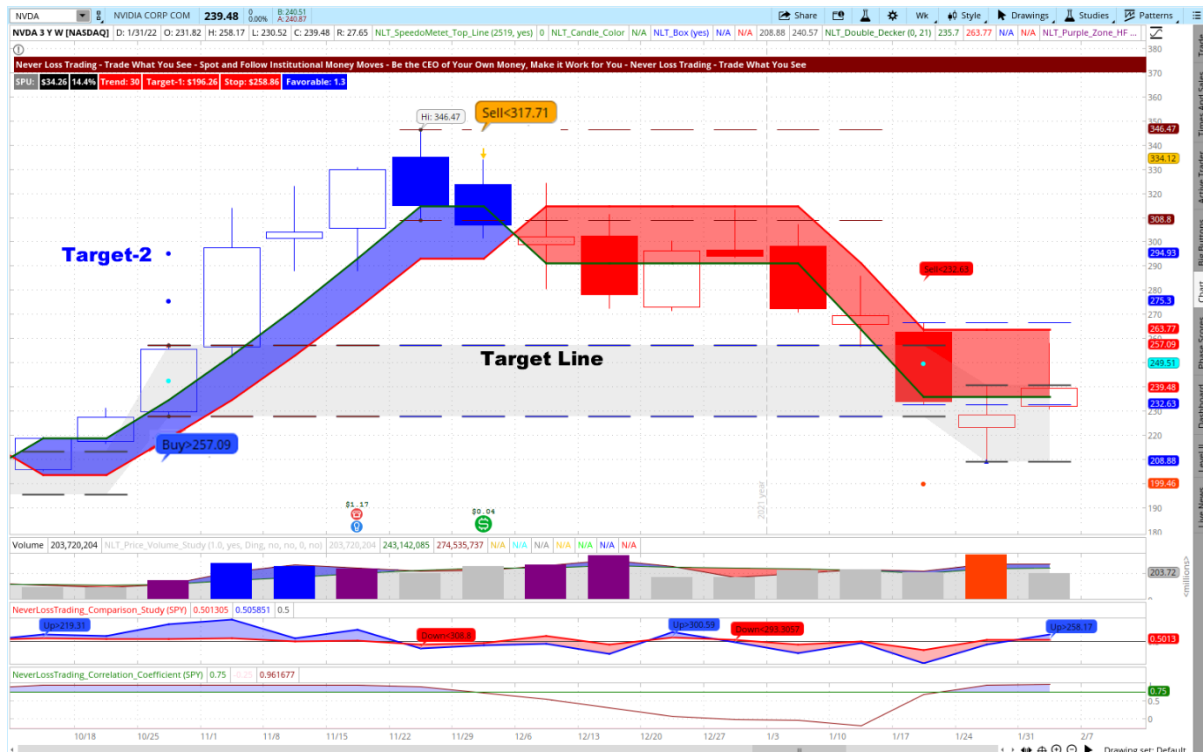
Situation Entry Rule	Signal	Trade Target and Stop	Result
Situation-1 Buy > 257.09	Blue NLT Buy Signal was confirmed in the next candle.	Target-2 at $295	The trade went above the system-defined exit point by a strong earnings report.
Situation-2 Sell < $317.71	NLT Buy Signal confirmed in the next candle.	Target at the dashed NLT Box Line: $257	The trade had an expected time to target of a maximum of 10 weeks. In week number six, the target was reached, and the position closed.

We are more than 10-years in the trading education business, teaching one-on-one at your best available days and times.

Trading our own account day-by-day and helping clients lets us provide long-term experiences and support.

Customer service and tailored mentorships are our virtue. Following this principle, we provide:

- Server-installed Software
- Real-Time Data
- System-Defined Entries, Exits, and Stops
- Position-Sizing
- Time-in-a-Trade
- Trading-Strategies
- Risk-Handling
- Business Plan (financial- and action plan)
- Own scanners to find investment opportunities
- Watch list indicators for finding changes in supply and demand on multiple time frames

Basing your trading and investing decisions by defined rules is learnable, and we are here to support you!

NLT Top-Line is a $9,997 investment; however, the question i: How fast you will get that money back, and we are helping you (based on clients experience, we assume a three to six-months return):

+1 866 455 4520 or contact@NeverLossTrading.com

Schedule your consulting hour! Working one-on-one spots are extremely limited: Do not miss out!

Follow our free publications and webinars…sign up here

and we are looking forward to hearing back from you,

Thomas

www.NeverLossTrading.com

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