COINROBOT RESEARCH · CR-R-2026-W47

Published 2026-11-23 02:21 UTC

Closed week: 2026-11-16 00:00 UTC — 2026-11-22 23:59 UTC

Unit Accumulation and Capital Preservation Still Leave Growth Unproven

Trading evidence for 2026-11-16 through 2026-11-22, with longer-window context

Reproducible strategy research

About CoinRobot.AI

CoinRobot.AI lets traders run and refine rule-based strategies on connected trading platforms and user-controlled smart-contract Vaults. This research reviews actual trading outcomes and the evidence behind strategy refinements. Funds remain under user control.

Contents

1. Abstract
2. Executive summary
3. Strategies at a glance
4. Market analysis
5. Methodology: how we evaluate strategies
6. BUY/SELL and CONVERT
7. StopLoss analysis
8. Strategy analyses
9. Hypotheses and next review
10. Limitations
11. Optional technical reference

Abstract

This edition separates three outcomes that can look deceptively similar: accumulating more asset units, avoiding part of a market decline, and generating positive investment returns. The strongest evidence remains for accumulation and relative loss restraint, not repeatable profitable growth. Fresh

intraday trading also exposed frequent departures before subsequent rebounds. One entry-and-exit refinement was adopted after the observation period; the other strategies retained their rules, with several earlier expectations still awaiting comparable trading evidence.

Executive summary

- CONVERT - Relative Momentum Rotation (1018) recorded weekly unit increase of 7.92% alongside a 5.15% portfolio decline. Its latest-rule observations provide no complete destination-relative comparison.
- BUY/SELL - Trusted Asset Recovery Profit Guard (1019) limited the main cohort’s weekly portfolio decline to 0.34%, but all twelve classified completed outcomes were losses.
- BUY/SELL - Universal Intraday Volume and News - Selective (1022) showed weak payoff and frequent early ordinary exits. An entry-participation filter and confirmed-decline exit approach were adopted on 2026-11-23, after the results examined here.
- BUY/SELL - Regime Adaptive Trend Capture (1021) resumed trading and exceeded its weekly holding basket, but remained loss-making and supplied only a small latest-rule sample.
- Unavailable recent results for the quieter strategies are not flat returns or evidence that their protection worked.

Strategies at a glance

Read the overall assessment first, then follow each strategy for its trading idea, results and next review.

Strategy	Review group	Overall assessment
CONVERT - Relative Momentum Rotation (1018)	Regular follow-up	Asset accumulation continued, but did not offset cash-value losses across the covered windows. The latest-rule sample is concentrated in one Plan and cannot establish better destination selection.
BUY/SELL - Trusted Asset Recovery Profit Guard (1019)	Regular follow-up	The main BUY/SELL cohort preserved most portfolio value, but recent trading did not generate profits. No latest-rule events establish whether current entries or peak protection work as intended.
Universal - Flexible Momentum Quick Profit Guard (1016)	Regular follow-up	Historical evidence remains adverse, particularly where completed losses outweighed gains. No covered weekly outcome or latest-rule event establishes whether the broader momentum design now behaves differently.
BUY/SELL - Universal Intraday Volume and News - Selective (1022)	Regular follow-up	Active trading produced weak realized payoff and frequent departures before rebounds. The evidence supports a targeted prospective test, not a claim that participation measures predict rising prices.
BUY/SELL - Regime Adaptive Trend Capture (1021)	Additional priority review	Resumed trading delivered relative loss restraint, not positive growth. The latest-rule sample shows usable participation but remains too small to establish repeatable recovery capture.
Universal - Swing Trend Guard (1007)	Additional priority review	Large historical unit accumulation did not translate into positive aggregate portfolio growth. Fresh evidence is absent, and the useful historical record is concentrated in one CONVERT Plan rather than a broad stock-trading sample.
Universal - Selective Safe Entry 1pct (1011)	Additional priority	The low-frequency concept remains untested in fresh trading. Its small historical portfolio decline cannot establish either effective protection or benchmark

Safe Entry Spot (2021)	priority review	portfolio decline cannot establish either effective protection or benchmark outperformance.

Market analysis

The supplied crypto price history shows a continuing decline interrupted by rebounds, a difficult setting for long-only momentum and recovery entries. On 2026-11-20, Bitcoin fell 4.90% and Ether fell 7.64%. Both subsequently rebounded, illustrating why reducing exposure could limit losses while short-horizon exits also risked surrendering recoveries. Over the supplied ninety-day market window, Bitcoin returned -22.54%, Ether -29.78%, BNB -19.68% and Solana -27.12%; none of these four assets had a positive return.

The cross-sectional reading was similarly weak: bearish classifications substantially outnumbered bullish ones, and median daily RSI was below its midpoint. That reading is supporting context rather than a reconstruction of conditions at every trading decision. Cointelegraph’s 2026-11-22 rebound coverage was consistent with the observed reversal after selling pressure, but does not establish what caused individual trades or market moves.

These conditions help explain why CONVERT unit accumulation could coexist with falling cash value and why low-exposure BUY/SELL Plans exceeded declining baskets without earning profits. They do not explain every benchmark shortfall or establish that high trading activity predicted upward demand. No matched equity-market return series supports an equivalent explanation for the stock-oriented swing strategy; its historical outcomes must be assessed against its own available benchmark evidence.

Asset	90d return	Max drawdown	Volatility	Taker buy share	Funding
BTCUSDT	-22.54%	-31.94%	39.91%	49.53%	0%
ETHUSDT	-29.78%	-41.54%	50.81%	48.97%	0%
BNBUSDT	-19.68%	-32.35%	45.13%	48.06%	0%
SOLUSDT	-27.12%	-43.61%	60.73%	50.32%	0%

Methodology: how we evaluate strategies

CoinRobot research regularly reviews real trading results to understand which trading ideas are working, where they struggle, and what could be improved. We compare recent activity with longer observation periods, normally seven, thirty and ninety days. We assess returns, gains relative to simply holding the asset, the balance between winning and losing trades, drawdowns and the amount of trading evidence. Missing observations are not treated as zero performance, and a small sample does not justify a firm conclusion.

This edition includes 4 regularly followed strategies and 3 additional strategies selected by review priority. The additional selection is not random. Public strategies are ranked by current live usage, broader adoption, requests for adaptive management, time since the last review and whether a review is due. Latest versions are preferred; an older version is eligible only when it retains substantial live usage exceeding the latest version. This focuses research on strategies that traders actually use, rather than providing a representative sample of every available strategy.

Closed-trade results count completed gains and losses. Portfolio value change also reflects open holdings, so these measures can have opposite signs. Positive profit factor alone does not prove outperformance against holding the same assets. An unavailable observation is shown as a dash, not zero.

A strategy is a set of trading rules built from indicators such as trend, momentum and volatility, together with the state of the current position. BUY rules identify eligible entries, SELL rules identify ordinary exits, and STOPLOSS rules identify protective exits when that protection is enabled for the trading Plan. Rules are assessed as market observations arrive; a signal is a trading condition, not a guarantee of execution or profit. The Plan also determines the execution model and its risk settings.

BUY/SELL seeks effective entries and exits and is judged on realized outcomes as well as remaining exposure. CONVERT rotates between assets with the primary aim of accumulating more asset units. A rotation need not mean that an ordinary BUY or SELL signal fired. A fall in the cash value of a CONVERT holding, or the absence of StopLoss, does not alone establish strategy failure: unit growth, relative asset performance, fees, time spent holding and downside exposure must be considered together. More units may benefit from a later price recovery, but recovery and future profit are not assured.

Refinements target specific observed weaknesses, such as late entries, avoidable exits or ineffective rotations. We distinguish changes adopted from rules left unchanged. Where previous research and comparable later observations are available, we revisit the earlier expectation and report whether it is supported, contradicted or still uncertain. A before-and-after difference alone does not prove that a change caused the result. Each strategy review ends with what to measure next.

BUY/SELL and CONVERT execution models

BUY/SELL results supplied clearer evidence of relative loss restraint than profitable participation. The main trusted-asset cohort lost little portfolio value, but its weekly classified outcomes were uniformly negative. Resumed regime-adaptive trading also exceeded its declining basket while remaining loss-making. The experimental intraday cohort traded more actively but produced a particularly weak realized balance between gains and losses.

CONVERT requires a different interpretation. The dedicated rotation cohort accumulated units across all three windows despite negative cash returns. In its latest-rule sample, one Plan recorded three rotations, approximately thirteen hours apart on average, and a small positive unit increase. All three observations had a sell signal for the held asset, while destination-entry signals were unavailable. No complete paired comparison establishes destination superiority, and there is no comparable current evidence for combinations with both signals active, only the destination active, or neither active. Rotations must not be treated as proof that both trading formulas signaled.

Two initial entries had positive average hourly follow-through, but this is too little evidence to establish entry quality. No stalled position was observed in this sample. That does not exclude lock-in risk: best-alternative relative returns and opportunities unavailable to the held asset remain unmeasured.

Strategy	Execution model	Plans	30d trades	30d value change	Profit factor	Win rate	Unit increase
CONVERT - Relative Momentum Rotation (1018)	CONVERT	10	90	-358.48 $	0.1×	31.34%	7.84%
BUY/SELL - Trusted Asset Recovery Profit Guard (1019)	BUY/SELL	11	186	-33.49 $	0.42×	29.67%	—

BUY/SELL - Trusted Asset Recovery Profit Guard (1019)	CONVERT	1	4	-3.27 $	0.33×	50%	3.06%
Universal - Flexible Momentum Quick Profit Guard (1016)	BUY/SELL	3	0	0 $	—	—	—
Universal - Flexible Momentum Quick Profit Guard (1016)	CONVERT	6	12	-41.83 $	0.11×	50%	0.19%
BUY/SELL - Universal Intraday Volume and News - Selective (1022)	BUY/SELL	4	146	-66.1 $	0.07×	13.7%	—
BUY/SELL - Regime Adaptive Trend Capture (1021)	BUY/SELL	2	51	-4.97 $	0.27×	25%	—
Universal - Swing Trend Guard (1007)	BUY/SELL	1	0	0 $	—	—	—
Universal - Swing Trend Guard (1007)	CONVERT	4	34	-27.14 $	0.12×	15%	4.29%
Universal - Selective Safe Entry 1pct (1011)	BUY/SELL	2	0	0 $	—	—	—

CONVERT decision-pattern outcomes

Strategy	Pattern	Switches	Avg unit increase	Target beat source after 60m	Mean target − source return
CONVERT - Relative Momentum Rotation (1018)	Exit signal; entry signal unrecorded	3	0.08%	—	—

StopLoss analysis

The observed protective-exit samples are small and must remain separate by execution model. In the dedicated CONVERT rotation sample, both protective exits were classified as early, and both prices recovered above the exit within two minutes. One exit realized a loss. This raises a rebound-cost question, not proof that protection should be weakened.

For the experimental BUY/SELL intraday strategy, all three protective exits were classified as early and two recovered within five minutes. The more substantial timing concern concerned ordinary SELL exits, not this three-stop sample. In the regime-adaptive BUY/SELL sample, neither of the two protective exits lost money; both recovered within five minutes, but only one recovered at the hourly checkpoint. A brief rebound therefore does not establish an economically harmful exit.

The intraday refinement left protection unchanged. Other strategies also retained their protective rules. Enabled and disabled Plans differ in assets, exposure and histories, and current disabled-policy event samples provide no controlled comparison. Any future confirmation delay should be evaluated against subsequent downside while retaining independent emergency protection.

Individual strategy reviews

CONVERT - Relative Momentum Rotation (1018)

Trading idea

The retained design combines entry restraint with regime-dependent participation confirmation. News modifies the activity hurdle but does not replace directional price evidence.

Entry: Entries seek aligned intraday momentum without excessive extension, including a separate confirmed rebound route during bearish daily conditions.

Ordinary exit: Ordinary exits respond to deterioration, failed bear rallies and confirmed losses rather than requiring a fixed profit target.

Protection: Optional protection combines regime-sensitive loss exits, profitable-pullback protection and an independent emergency price trigger. Two fresh protective exits are insufficient for recalibration.

Measured outcomes and interpretation

Weekly unit increase was 7.92%, while portfolio return was -5.15% across six covered Plans and forty trades; realized profit factor was 0.19. Thirty-day figures were 7.84% unit increase and -13.80% portfolio return, versus 15.42% and -15.54% over ninety days. Plan dispersion changes the interpretation: one Plan lost 2.59% weekly against an 8.26% basket decline, providing 5.68 percentage points of excess despite losing cash. Over its seventy-four observed days within the ninety-day view, that Plan remained profitable. Different baskets, capital weights and exposure periods offer alternatives to a rule-effect explanation. These broader histories cannot be assigned to the latest three-day rules.

Persistent crypto weakness explains part of the unit-versus-cash divergence, but not differences between Plans and their own baskets.

Strategy totals; the observed Plans and coverage may differ by window.

Window	Trades	Value change	Closed-trade result	Profit factor	Win rate	CONVERT increase	Turnover	StopLoss
7d	40	-88.31 $	-112.1 $	0.19×	33.33%	7.92%	10,244.22 $	—
30d	90	-358.48 $	-402.83 $	0.1×	31.34%	7.84%	18,701.93 $	—
90d	177	-499.58 $	-294.46 $	0.49×	42.74%	15.42%	52,316.14 $	—

- Positive unit accumulation coexisted with negative aggregate cash returns.
- Fresh relative-destination and cost evidence is insufficient.

Adaptive change and expected behavior

Existing rules were retained because fresh trading observations were insufficient to support another refinement.

Restrained entries may reduce chasing but miss continuing rallies. Assess net unit accumulation and benchmark-relative cash exposure as separate outcomes.

Follow-up and next measurement

The 2026-11-16 review expected less extended entries and longer waits to improve destination follow-through, with ten complete subsequent rotations as its checkpoint. The latest rules have approximately three days of observations, three rotations and no complete paired comparisons; intervening entry changes prevent a clean pooled test. Measure destination-relative returns, costs and missed rallies next.

BUY/SELL - Trusted Asset Recovery Profit Guard (1019)

Trading idea

Long waits outside bear regimes emphasize selectivity. Current volume confirmation supplements that approach without establishing that participation predicts profitable recoveries.

Entry: The strategy favors selected assets with daily and intraday confirmation, stronger continuation than discounted re-entry requirements, and a separate bounded bear-rally route.

Ordinary exit: Established-peak protection remains eligible as gains diminish, while confirmed deterioration and failed rebounds provide ordinary loss exits.

Protection: Eight BUY/SELL Plans enable protection and three disable it. There are no fresh protective observations; the separate small CONVERT Plan has protection disabled.

Measured outcomes and interpretation

The BUY/SELL cohort returned -0.34% weekly, -1.20% over thirty days and -1.25% over ninety days. Weekly trading contained twelve classified losses and no wins; monthly realized profit factor was 0.42. Relative preservation was nevertheless substantial in some Plans: one remained flat weekly while its basket lost 8.26%, and its monthly loss of 0.38% compared with a 31.04% basket decline. This reflects limited exposure, not demonstrated growth. Separately, the tiny CONVERT Plan lost 47.99% monthly despite 3.06% unit accumulation. Its negligible capital weight and different objective mean the main cohort’s mild decline conceals rather than resolves that exposure risk. None of these aggregate windows validates the event-free latest rules.

Reduced exposure benefited falling-market comparisons, while the strategy’s ability to capture sustained recovery remains unproven.

Strategy totals; the observed Plans and coverage may differ by window.

Window	Trades	Value change	Closed-trade result	Profit factor	Win rate	CONVERT increase	Turnover	StopLoss
7d	24	-9.96 $	-9.47 $	0×	0%	0%	1,390.5 $	—
30d	190	-36.76 $	-33.58 $	0.42×	30.53%	3.06%	12,958.44 $	—
90d	1,040	-38.65 $	-34.28 $	0.92×	58.98%	23.34%	57,673.76 $	—

- Capital preservation did not translate into profitable recent trades.
- Aggregate cash weighting masks the separate CONVERT exposure.

Adaptive change and expected behavior

Existing rules were retained because additional trading observations were insufficient to support another refinement.

Selectivity may continue limiting losses while sacrificing recoveries. Measure positive net payoff, exposure and basket excess together rather than rewarding inactivity alone.

Follow-up and next measurement

The 2026-11-16 review expected continued peak protection to reduce profit round-trips. Only about one week has elapsed since that refinement, and the latest approximately three-day rules supplied no events, short of the hundred-event or two-week checkpoint. Separate fresh-position giveback from older holdings and evaluate CONVERT independently.

Universal - Flexible Momentum Quick Profit Guard (1016)

Trading idea

Its lighter participation requirement reflects an earlier-entry objective than more selective approaches. That trading intent does not establish a favorable payoff.

Entry: The broader approach allows several continuation opportunities and confirmed bear rebounds, while restraining rapid higher-price replacement outside the separate rebound route.

Ordinary exit: It seeks relatively quick protection of gains, alongside failed-rebound and confirmed-loss exits.

Protection: Regime-sensitive loss protection, a profitable-pullback guard and an independent emergency trigger remain available when protection is enabled, but have no fresh outcome evidence.

Measured outcomes and interpretation

Weekly return is unavailable, not zero. Thirty-day evidence comes from one CONVERT Plan over six observed days: portfolio return was -15.06%, unit increase 0.19% and realized profit factor 0.11. Its basket lost 7.36%, leaving a 7.70-percentage-point shortfall. Average completed losses were about $13.82 against gains of $1.54, making payoff magnitude more informative than its balanced win count. Over ninety days, the CONVERT cohort lost 8.24% despite 22.60% aggregate unit increase; the separate historical BUY/SELL cohort lost 20.18%. BUY/SELL completed-outcome coverage was absent, so its win rate and profit factor cannot be assessed. The narrower monthly history also prevents interpreting its milder loss than the previous review as a recovery under current rules.

Historical underperformance against the Plan’s basket shows that broad market weakness was not the entire explanation for losses.

Strategy totals; the observed Plans and coverage may differ by window.

Window	Trades	Value change	Closed-trade result	Profit factor	Win rate	CONVERT increase	Turnover	StopLoss
7d	—	0 $	—	—	—	—	0 $	—
30d	12	-41.83 $	-49.09 $	0.11×	50%	0.19%	3,121.88 $	—
90d	200	-351.58 $	-122.78 $	0.4×	52.38%	22.6%	31,608.21 $	—

- Historical loss magnitude overwhelmed completed gains.
- Recent participation and protection outcomes are absent.

Adaptive change and expected behavior

Existing rules were retained because fresh trading observations were insufficient to support another refinement.

Broader opportunity coverage can capture rebounds or repeated failures. Future review should combine costs, holding duration, units, cash drawdown and matched-basket excess.

Follow-up and next measurement

The previous review’s protection-versus-rebound expectation remains unresolved: there are no fresh protective exits against its ten-exit checkpoint. Current protection also differs from the older design originally studied. Resume comparable measurement of entries, ordinary exits and protective exits rather than treating a changing rolling window as improvement.

BUY/SELL - Universal Intraday Volume and News - Selective (1022)

Trading idea

Volume and execution counts measure participation, not demand direction. Only six captured entries had execution-count observations, limiting the evidence behind the additional entry filter.

Entry: Entries require positive momentum and a developed, volatility-scaled local uptrend without excessive extension. The adopted filter additionally requires above-baseline exchange execution-count activity when measured.

Ordinary exit: The adopted approach replaces profit, giveback and timed-loss alternatives with confirmed decline after a minimum holding period, using falling RSI direction, negative momentum and price weakness.

Protection: All four Plans enable protection. Independent regime-dependent price-loss triggers and volatility-scaled protection remain unchanged; three observed stops do not establish a reliable calibration.

Measured outcomes and interpretation

Portfolio return was -2.68%, with ten wins, sixty-three losses and realized profit factor 0.07 across the available short history. The seven-, thirty- and ninety-day windows contain the same observations, not repeated confirmation. The largest Plan lost 4.13% against a 4.16% basket decline, effectively matching holding rather than demonstrating useful growth. Another lost 5.56% against a 4.63% basket decline. A newly observed, non-trading Plan also diluted the aggregate decline. In the sixty-eight-event analysis, thirty of thirty-seven ordinary exits were classified as early, while seven of twenty-eight buys were classified as poor. Selected entries showed strong measured volume alongside weak follow-through, so high activity alone did not establish entry quality.

The selloff and rebounds challenged long-only intraday trading, but cannot alone explain the weak payoff or varying basket excess.

Strategy totals; the observed Plans and coverage may differ by window.

Window	Trades	Value change	Closed-trade result	Profit factor	Win rate	CONVERT increase	Turnover	StopLoss

		change	result	factor	rate	increase		
7d	146	-66.1 $	-62.26 $	0.07×	13.7%	—	16,334.29 $	—
30d	146	-66.1 $	-62.26 $	0.07×	13.7%	—	16,334.29 $	—
90d	146	-66.1 $	-62.26 $	0.07×	13.7%	—	16,334.29 $	—

- Ordinary exits frequently preceded recoveries.
- Execution-count evidence is sparse and selected.

Adaptive change and expected behavior

Entry and ordinary-exit refinements were adopted to test participation quality and reduce premature departures. Protection was unchanged.

Greater exit confirmation may reduce repeated departures but increase holding time, profit giveback and interim drawdown. The extra entry filter may miss useful rallies.

Follow-up and next measurement

No earlier research comparison is available. Entry and ordinary-exit refinements were adopted on 2026-11-23 02:10 UTC, after the observation cutoff; none of this edition’s outcomes demonstrates their success. Review fresh net payoff, exit recovery, giveback and matched-basket excess after sufficient post-adoption activity.

BUY/SELL - Regime Adaptive Trend Capture (1021)

Trading idea

Moderate participation confirmation supplements the regime-aware design. Neither a positive volume reading nor the absence of classified poor entries establishes profitable trend capture.

Entry: Bull and sideways entries require daily support and aligned short-term momentum; a separate route admits confirmed intraday bear rallies without waiting for daily recovery.

Ordinary exit: Regime-specific profit trails seek to retain favorable movement, while confirmed deterioration and failed rebounds provide loss exits.

Protection: The fresh enabled-policy sample contains two profitable protective exits. Both recovered within five minutes, but only one at the hourly checkpoint, illustrating the limits of brief recovery tests.

Measured outcomes and interpretation

Weekly portfolio return was -1.49%, monthly aggregate return -1.31% and ninety-day return -2.42%. Weekly realized profit factor was 0.27, with six wins against eighteen losses. The active Plan nevertheless exceeded its weekly basket: -1.49% versus -8.18%, or 6.69 percentage points of excess. Its twenty-four-day history also showed substantial relative loss restraint, but included long periods without trading. Fresh observations contain eleven buys, eight ordinary exits and two protective exits. Seven ordinary exits lost money and four were classified as early. Average winning return exceeded

average losing magnitude in the small event sample, but the frequency of losses prevented that advantage from establishing positive growth. Basket declines and limited exposure remain plausible explanations for the relative result.

Bear rallies supplied opportunities, but frequent reversals made profitable participation harder than simply reducing market exposure.

Strategy totals; the observed Plans and coverage may differ by window.

Window	Trades	Value change	Closed-trade result	Profit factor	Win rate	CONVERT increase	Turnover	StopLoss
7d	51	-4.97 $	-4.97 $	0.27×	25%	—	1,615.03 $	—
30d	51	-4.97 $	-4.97 $	0.27×	25%	—	1,615.03 $	—
90d	126	-9.3 $	-9.26 $	0.41×	25%	—	2,469.96 $	—

- Losing ordinary exits dominated the fresh sample.
- Positive basket excess coexisted with negative absolute returns.

Adaptive change and expected behavior

Existing rules remain in effect. The outstanding question is whether resumed participation can generate positive payoff without sacrificing relative loss restraint.

Confirmed rallies may offer more participation than inactivity did, but entry follow-through and retained gains must improve in a larger comparable sample.

Follow-up and next measurement

The previous review left participation unresolved because no trades were available. There are now twenty-one latest-rule events over approximately three days, below the earlier hundred-event or two-week checkpoint. Participation is observable, but its profitability remains unresolved; next compare fresh payoff, exposure, missed rebounds and basket excess.

Universal - Swing Trend Guard (1007)

Trading idea

Stronger five-minute participation requirements supplement the multi-day concept. Short-horizon activity does not by itself validate a multi-day holding thesis.

Entry: Designed for multi-day US equity swings, entries emphasize daily trend alignment, contained volatility and intraday confirmation, with a long wait between purchases.

Ordinary exit: Ordinary exits combine volatility-scaled profit and drawdown criteria with weakening trend structure; failed bear rebounds can also trigger departures.

Protection: All five Plans enable protection. Current regime-sensitive loss and peak-protection rules retain an independent emergency trigger, but no fresh exits establish their tradeoff.

Measured outcomes and interpretation

Weekly performance is unavailable. Thirty-day evidence comes from one CONVERT Plan over five observed days: portfolio return was -11.05%, unit increase 4.29% and realized profit factor 0.12. Its basket lost 2.14%, leaving an 8.91-percentage-point shortfall. Over ninety days, that Plan accumulated 107.60% in units while losing 0.68% in portfolio value, despite a realized profit factor of 1.09. Its longer-window benchmark comparison covers only thirty-nine of fifty-one observed days, limiting full-period excess conclusions. The separate BUY/SELL history contains just four trades over two days, without usable completed-payoff or benchmark evidence. These histories neither validate the intended stock swing application nor identify an effective fresh adjustment.

Crypto breadth cannot explain this equity-oriented concept. Available Plan outcomes and their own benchmarks are the relevant evidence.

Strategy totals; the observed Plans and coverage may differ by window.

Window	Trades	Value change	Closed-trade result	Profit factor	Win rate	CONVERT increase	Turnover	StopLoss
7d	—	0 $	—	—	—	—	0 $	—
30d	34	-27.14 $	-17.38 $	0.12×	15%	4.29%	8,150.04 $	—
90d	231	-1.75 $	6.64 $	1.09×	36.36%	107.6%	54,884.64 $	—

- Recent historical losses substantially exceeded the holding basket.
- Fresh stock-session and protection evidence is absent.

Adaptive change and expected behavior

Existing rules were retained because fresh trading observations were insufficient to support another refinement.

Longer trend participation may retain useful movement but expose positions to gaps and reversals. Assess holding duration, net excess and downside alongside units.

Follow-up and next measurement

The 2026-10-26 review expected stronger protective confirmation to reduce whipsaw exits, with ten fresh stops as its checkpoint. No latest-rule events assess that expectation, and subsequent protection changes prevent a clean comparison with the older design. Measure session-matched payoff, stop recovery and subsequent downside when trading resumes.

Universal - Selective Safe Entry 1pct (1011)

Trading idea

The name describes trading intent, not guaranteed safety or a minimum realized return. The profit-taking threshold does not apply to every exit.

Entry: Entries favor strong daily and intraday alignment with long cooldowns. A separately confirmed bearish-regime rebound route remains selective and uses a firmer participation hurdle.

Ordinary exit: Bull and sideways profit-taking normally requires at least 1.00% profit, but failed bear rebounds and confirmed losses can trigger ordinary exits below that level.

Protection: Both Plans enable protection. Regime-sensitive confirmed-loss exits, profitable-pullback protection and an independent emergency price trigger are available but lack fresh outcome evidence.

Measured outcomes and interpretation

Seven- and thirty-day portfolio results are unavailable. The ninety-day view contains eighteen historical trades across only three observed Plan-days, with aggregate portfolio return of -0.64%; this is not ninety continuous days of trading. Winning and losing completed outcomes are unavailable, preventing meaningful win-rate, profit-factor or payoff-magnitude assessment. The detailed historical Plan lost 1.23% over two observed days, but has no comparable holding-basket return. Consequently, neither small relative underperformance nor successful risk control can be inferred from the aggregate decline. The reduced history compared with the previous publication reflects a moving observation window, not evidence that current rules repaired losses or that opportunities were deliberately avoided.

Current market weakness does not test a strategy that supplied no fresh trading outcomes, and missed opportunities are not measured.

Strategy totals; the observed Plans and coverage may differ by window.

Window	Trades	Value change	Closed-trade result	Profit factor	Win rate	CONVERT increase	Turnover	StopLoss
7d	—	0 $	—	—	—	—	0 $	—
30d	—	0 $	—	—	—	—	0 $	—
90d	18	-1.93 $	—	—	—	—	268.07 $	—

- Recent portfolio and trading outcomes are unavailable.
- Historical payoff and benchmark evidence are insufficient.

Adaptive change and expected behavior

Existing rules were retained because new trading observations were insufficient to support another refinement.

Selective entries may avoid marginal trades but miss recoveries. Review participation at the next calendar assessment, then measure fresh net payoff, basket excess and protective-exit consequences.

Follow-up and next measurement

The previous review expected profitable participation without excessive protective-exit whipsaw after activity resumed. No latest-rule events or fresh stops address its ten-stop checkpoint. The older protection design also differs from the present one, so the historical whipsaw expectation remains unresolved rather than supported.

Hypotheses and next review

Next review

Entry restraint in CONVERT - Relative Momentum Rotation (1018) may improve destination follow-through while retaining useful accumulation.

Measurement: Compare destination-relative returns, net units, costs, holding duration, basket excess and missed rallies.
Review: Ten complete comparable latest-rule rotations.

Next review

Peak protection in BUY/SELL - Trusted Asset Recovery Profit Guard (1019) may reduce profit round-trips.

Measurement: Measure fresh-position giveback and payoff, separating BUY/SELL exposure from CONVERT outcomes.
Review: One hundred latest-rule events or two full weeks; sparse outcomes remain unresolved.

Next review

Universal - Flexible Momentum Quick Profit Guard (1016) may show a measurable protection-versus-rebound tradeoff when activity resumes.

Measurement: Compare protective recovery with subsequent downside, costs and basket-relative portfolio returns.
Review: Ten fresh comparable protective exits.

Next review

The adopted refinement in BUY/SELL - Universal Intraday Volume and News - Selective (1022) may reduce weak entries and premature ordinary departures.

Measurement: Compare net payoff, exit recovery, giveback, holding duration, drawdown and basket excess.
Review: One hundred events following 2026-11-23 adoption and at least two full weeks.

Next review

BUY/SELL - Regime Adaptive Trend Capture (1021) may combine resumed participation with benchmark-relative loss restraint.

Measurement: Track realized payoff, exposure, missed rebounds and matched-period excess.
Review: One hundred latest-rule events or two full weeks.

Next review

Universal - Swing Trend Guard (1007) may retain useful movement with confirmed protection.

Measurement: Measure session-matched excess, protective recovery, subsequent adverse movement and rotation costs.
Review: Ten fresh protective exits with comparable market coverage.

Next review

Universal - Selective Safe Entry 1pct (1011) may achieve profitable participation without excessive protective-exit whipsaw.

Measurement: Track fresh-entry payoff, basket excess, missed opportunities and protective-exit recovery.
Review: Ten fresh protective exits; reassess participation at the next calendar review.

Conclusion

The next review should demand evidence of positive investment payoff, not merely more asset units or a smaller loss than a falling basket. Current observations identify ordinary-exit timing as a concrete intraday research question, while protection samples remain too small for broad conclusions. The newly adopted intraday refinement needs prospective assessment of the extra giveback and holding risk it accepts. Elsewhere, complete rotation comparisons, fresh-position outcomes and matched-basket exposure should take priority. Strategies without usable activity remain unresolved; elapsed time and quieter balances do not establish a trading advantage.

Limitations

- Seven selected strategies are not a representative sample of all available strategies.
- Strategy-level portfolio windows span rule revisions; latest-rule event samples are separate populations.

- Several recent returns are unavailable, and some longer windows contain only a few observed days.
- The experimental intraday strategy’s three reporting windows contain the same short history.
- Decision-time entry and exit observations are selected, limited samples, not representative or counterfactual tests. Several include correlated exposures across Plans.
- Recorded neutral news means no usable net confirmation, not proof that no relevant news or risk existed.
- Complete current destination-relative comparisons are absent for the dedicated rotation strategy; best-alternative opportunity evidence is also unavailable.
- Protective-exit observations do not establish full daily protective-exit totals or a controlled enabled-versus-disabled comparison.
- Some historical payoff and benchmark coverage is incomplete. Costs and gaps can exceed trading thresholds, and reported zero fees do not establish frictionless trading.
- Market snapshots do not reconstruct every decision-time condition, and matched equity-market context is absent.
- The intraday refinement was adopted after the observation cutoff and has no post-adoption performance evidence here.

Optional technical reference

▶ Exact trading rules and indicator definitions

Research, not investment advice. Past behavior does not guarantee future results.