METHOD AUDIT · FUTURES MENTORSHIP 2026

How many rules is this, really?

A count of every rule, condition and judgement call in the mentorship, taken from the five course documents — 53,800 words — plus the lesson notes.

108	98	20	45
HARD RULES	JUDGEMENT CALLS	NO RULE GIVEN	DECISIONS PER TRADE

One trigger, three entry models. That is what makes the method look simple, and it is a fair description of the *idea*. It is not a description of what it takes to trade it.

The inventory runs to **206 distinct rules and conditions** across the five course documents. Strictly de-duplicated: ~203. Add the two practice-day lesson notes that were never folded into the main documents and it reaches **~229**.

HALF THE METHOD IS NOT A RULE

This is the finding that matters, and it is unusual. The split is almost even:

108 HARD RULES	98 JUDGEMENT CALLS
Measurable, binary, checkable. “No close in the intended direction = no rejection block.” You can follow these without understanding them.	Require reading. “Is this POI significant enough?” — a decision that blocks or allows the entire trade, with no criterion anywhere in the course.

In most rule-based systems the hard rules outnumber the judgements several times over. Here it is **roughly one to one**. Someone counting rules sees 108 and calls it a method; the other 98 are what separates a trader who follows it from one who makes money with it.

ONE TRADE, START TO FINISH

Taking a single **RBR** trade — the simplest of the three models — requires **45 discrete decisions**. A KOC or TCT-RB trade adds four to eight more.

PHASE	DECISIONS	COUNT
Preparation	Mark the daily open first · HTF regime and phase · read Asia and London · draw POIs above and below · refine each zone · set the bias · pick the reversal POI · pick the target · decide which playbooks are possible and which are not · draw PB1–4 · estimate volatility · mark the key open to the tick	12
The open	NYOP type · does candle 2 confirm it · 1m or 3m · strike off playbooks as time passes · is this the injection · NYOP scalp yes/no (ten sub-filters of its own)	6
The trigger	Is the POI mitigated · is there a close in the right direction · which timeframe confirms first · is the rejection block quality or poor · which of the multi-timeframe blocks · where does it sit on the fib · is there SMT · is that SMT confirmed by the block	8
Model & order	Which model · which variant · start of the block or the EQ · calculate RR and pass the gate · choose the stop from five options · is the stop size acceptable · normal or half risk · fix the target · place the limit	9
Management	Filled or pull the order · room-of-error check · which break-even trigger · trail on reconfirmation · put risk back on · partial · SMT exit · re-entry after a stop-out: mandatory or forbidden · retest ban · stop for the day	10
Total	**Strict minimum, everything textbook: ~30**	**45**

Source: Futures Mentorship 2026 course material

THE FULL INVENTORY

BLOCK	HARD	JUDGE	WHAT IT COVERS
A. Time & session	9	9	NY AM only, never PM; the 09:30–10:00 window; the 10 AM key open and its four-hour life; when to close the laptop
B. Preparation	11	7	Daily open first, HTF regime, POIs above and below, refined zones, expectational order flow, draw all four playbooks
C. POI & fib	5	9	Fib over the last expansion leg; 0.618–0.786 is the reversal area; a fib level alone is never a setup
D. Playbook / NYOP	7	8	How the NYOP is formed and invalidated; strike playbooks off as time passes rather than predicting them
E. NYOP scalp	5	5	Its own filter set — it must be a trade you would take even without the NYOP
F. Rejection block	7	9	The single trigger: what makes one valid, quality versus poor, too small, too large
G. SMT	4	5	Only inside a pre-drawn POI, only after a rejection block confirms it
H. Manipulation & displacement	5	2	What validates a key open, and what disqualifies the displacement
I. Model 1 — RBR	12	7	Rejection Block Reversal: entry refinement, the RR gate, five stop options
J. Model 2 — KOC	9	10	Key Open Continuation: four variants by the ratio of manipulation to displacement
K. The bridge — RBR (KO)	3	3	When the block and the key open coincide, and which one wins
L. Model 3 — TCT-RB	13	7	Range models with three variants, tap logic, and a POI hierarchy for the third tap
M. Management & sizing	10	12	Four break-even triggers, a mandatory re-entry, a forbidden re-entry, a retest ban, half risk under five points
N. When not to trade	8	5	Thirteen separate no-trade conditions
Total	**108**	**98**	**206 items — ~229 including the practice-day notes**

NINE ORDERING REQUIREMENTS

These are chains, not conditions. Reverse the order and you are trading something else entirely — yet they read as ordinary prose and vanish from any rule count.

A tick into the wick **before** that close does not count	The order goes in only **after** the confirmation
The rejection block counts only **after** the POI is mitigated	SMT counts only **after** a rejection block confirms it
The NYOP is valid only **after** the second candle closes	A key open entry requires mitigation **first**
Displacement exists only **after** a close on the other side	On a long range: no limit until the third tap confirms
The midnight key open may not be traded before the Asia open	

WHERE THE JUDGEMENT SITS

Three examples of decisions that gate an entire trade, with no criterion given anywhere:

> *“That is not really a significant enough POI.”*
> *— the filter that blocks the trade. No definition of “significant” exists in the course.*

> *“If it's not obvious, do not force NYOP. Don't force it.”*
> *— “obvious” is the entire test.*

> *“Don't ask me why. I don't make the rules.”*
> *— on why price tends to tap the EQ of the block rather than the key open.*

TWENTY DECISIONS THE COURSE DOES NOT RULE ON

Not oversights in the count — genuinely undefined. The four most consequential are not details but **foundations**, and the course places them outside itself by design:

MISSING	WHAT DEPENDS ON IT
POI definitions structure supply, refined supply, the unmitigated part	Every model begins at a POI. "Used but nowhere defined in this course."
Ranges range high/low, EQ, range starting point	The entire foundation of model 3
Market structure the six-candle rule	Used to choose supply POIs. Named twice in the transcripts, defined neither time.
TCT itself model 1 / model 2, tap 1-2-3, accumulation, PO3	The mentor states it plainly: you must already be *"extremely familiar"* with TCT.

The other sixteen are practical and matter day to day:

- Risk per trade, in percent or currency — never stated, only "half risk" versus "regular risk"
- Daily loss limit or maximum trades per day
- News and the economic calendar — **zero mentions** across every document and transcript
- How deep a mitigation of the POI must be
- What makes a POI "significant"
- When manipulation is "much larger" than displacement — the variant choice has no threshold
- When a range counts as "objective"
- What an "aggressive" close is
- How large a partial should be
- How many R makes a "large unrewarded run" worth moving to break-even
- Strong versus weak pivot — it sets the minimum stop size
- Wait for reconfirmation or place the limit now — left to experience: *"nothing is ever 100 fixed"*
- The deviation limit in PO3 construction
- The 30-second chart — mentioned once as a possibility
- Playbook 1 timing — the transcript is ambiguous between 13 and 30 minutes
- Volatility estimation — flagged by the mentor himself as not statistically grounded

WHAT THIS MEANS

The description "one trigger, three models" is accurate and useless. It describes the shape of the method, not the work. Between "price is at a POI" and "the order is filled" sit eight separate judgements, and every one of them can kill the trade.

Two consequences worth stating plainly:

1. **The hard rules are testable. The judgement calls are not.** 108 rules can be written into a checklist, backtested, even automated. The 98 readings cannot be handed over — they are learned by repetition and feedback, which is precisely why two traders running the same course produce different results.
2. **Four foundations sit outside the course.** A student who does not already know TCT, ranges, market structure and supply/demand is not learning a complete method; he is learning three entry patterns on top of knowledge he is assumed to have.

None of that makes the method weak. It makes the claim that it is *simple* a misreading of what is being counted.

SOURCES AND LIMITS OF THIS COUNT

- Counted from the five course documents (53,814 words): Leerdocument, Modellen, Playbooks, NY Open 09:30, Key Open 10:00 — read in full. The transcripts (112 files) and lesson notes were consulted to verify specific gaps, not read end to end.
- Two practice-day notes contain 23 rules that were never folded into the main documents, including a mandatory re-entry sequence and a mitigation requirement for key open entries. They are counted in the ~229 figure, not in the 206.
- Three items overlap across blocks and are counted once in the de-duplicated figure of ~203; split out the sub-options and the total reaches ~218. Implied conditions are counted once and marked as implied; required decisions without a rule are listed as gaps rather than dropped.