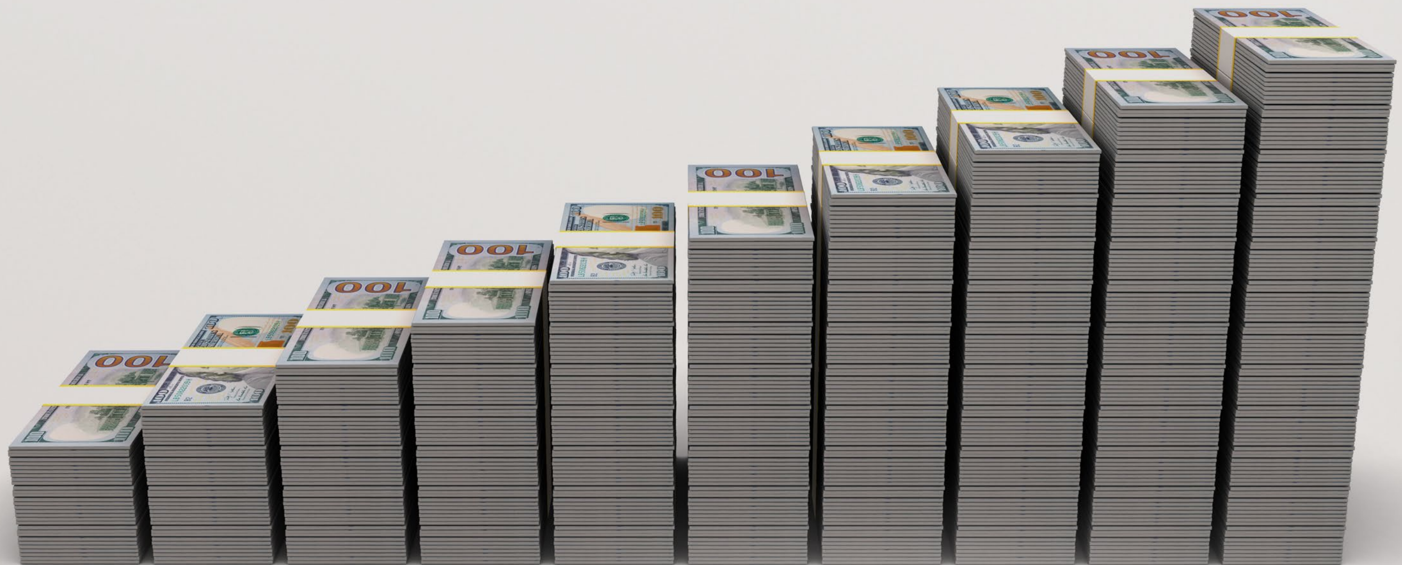
CURZIO Research Advisory

THE CURZIO RESEARCH

GUIDE TO INVESTING

IN THE WORLDS BIGGEST TRENDS



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Research Advisory

The Curzio Research guide to investing In the world's biggest trends

Apple is one of America's greatest stock stories…

It started in 2001, after the tech giant revolutionized the music industry with the creation of the iPod. This pocket-sized gadget allowed customers to download their favorite songs from the Internet and take them anywhere.

By cornering the portable music device market, Apple increased its sales from $65 billion in 2010 (pre-iPod) to $156 billion in 2012. *That's 140% growth in sales in just two years.*

In 2007, Apple revolutionized another industry.

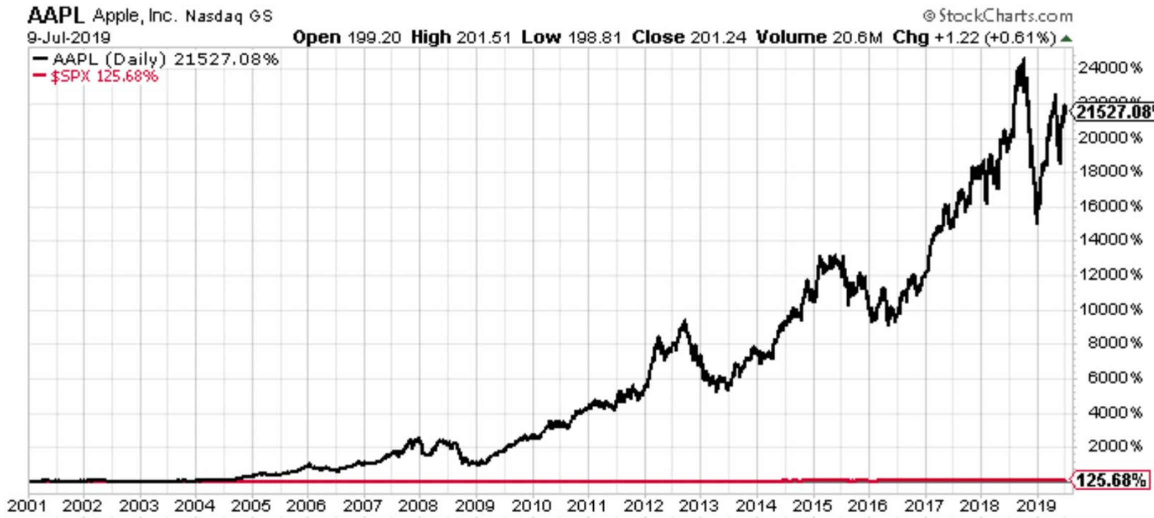
Companies like Motorola, Nokia, and Blackberry dominated the mobile phone market. This was one of the world's fastestgrowing industries, and at the time, Apple had zero market share.

Instead of following the competition, Apple created a new mobile product called the iPhone. Not only was it simple to use… the iPhone made it easier for us to download our favorite songs, keep track of our schedules, and surf the Internet on a daily basis.

In its first full year of sales (2008), Apple sold 13.7 million iPhones. That's an incredible number, considering the iPhone was a brand-new product in a highly competitive market

By the end of 2016, Apple had sold an unbelievable 210 million iPhones. The company generated *$218 billion in sales* and now carries a market-cap north of *$700 billion*.

As you can see from the chart on the next page, Apple outperformed the S&P 500 by more than 100x since the launch of its iPod.



If you were fortunate enough to invest in Apple in 2001… and hold your shares until today (June 2019)… *you earned a life-changing 21,500% gains*.

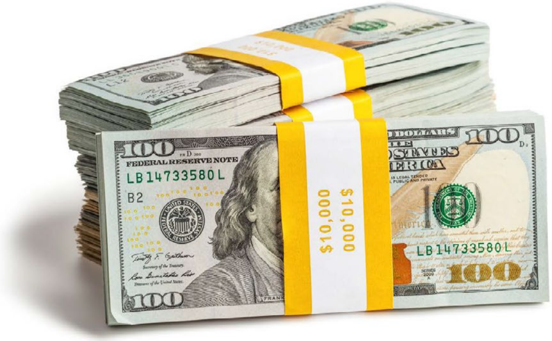
Even if you invested in Apple in March 2007… a few months prior to its first iPhone launch… you'd still be sitting on gains of *around 1,800% today*.

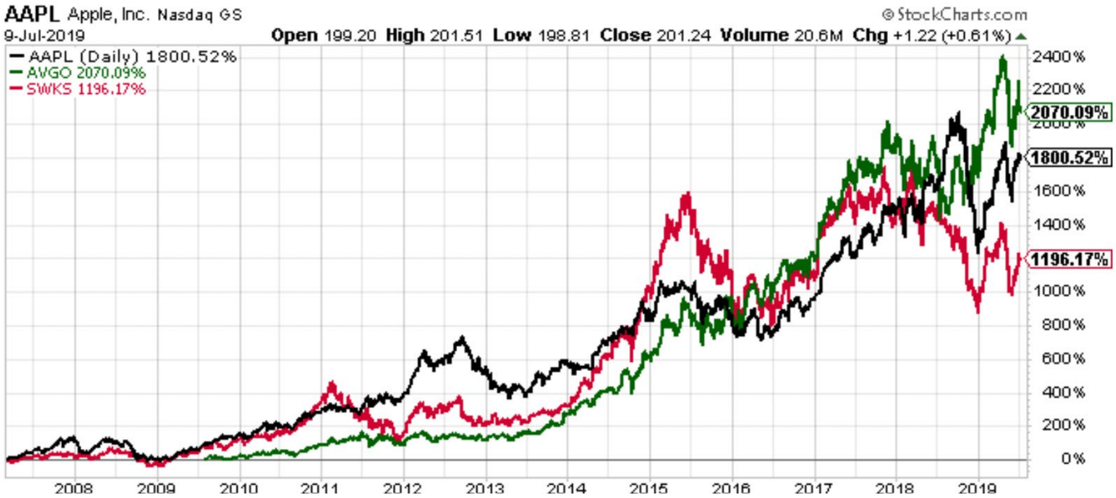
But these remarkable gains weren't exclusive to Apple…

You see, there are over 200 individual parts that go into each iPhone. They range from small semiconductor chips to all kinds of modules.

This means when Apple sells 200 million iPhones, about 40 billion parts must be created by dozens of companies for Apple.

Since the first iPhone was launched, semiconductor suppliers Skyworks Solutions and Broadcom saw their share prices surge. In fact, these Apple suppliers gained an average of *1,600%*.





Notice Apple has performed better than one of the suppliers, but the average gains of these suppliers is incredible.

And that's not all…

Other Apple suppliers, including Cypress Semiconductor and Cirrus Logic, saw their share prices increase *hundreds of percent* over the same timeframe. Large-cap chip companies, including Qualcomm and Texas Instruments, also saw big stock gains since the first iPhone launch.

Today, we have hundreds of companies that make mobile phone covers, super-fast battery chargers, mobile games, apps, wearables, special software programs and numerous other products specifically for the iPhone…

Social media companies like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Snapchat are multi-billion companies mostly because of the tremendous growth of the iPhone. Amazon, Uber, Alibaba, and Priceline are also huge beneficiaries of the growth in iPhone sales…

What does this all mean?

The creation of just one revolutionary trend can be worldchanging for dozens and sometimes hundreds of individual companies. Not only will these companies increase sales and earnings dramatically as these trends become mainstream…

But investors who own these stocks early enough have the potential to become incredibly wealthy.

That brings us to ***Curzio Research Advisory***…

Curzio Research Advisory is my flagship product. This newsletter focuses on the biggest trends in the world, including:

1. Immunotherapy
2. Big Data
3. Internet of Things
4. Nanotechnology
5. Robotics
6. Virtual Reality
7. Augmented Reality
8. DNA Sequencing
9. Industrial Internet
10. Fracking
11. Autonomous Cars
12. Trumponomics

Not only will I educate you on every one of these trends in this newsletter…

But I will also recommend companies that will be the biggest beneficiaries of these megatrends. In other words, **I will find the best individual stock ideas within these trends – those that have huge upside potential and limited downside risk**.

How will I know which individual stocks will be the biggest beneficiaries?

That's the question I'm going to answer for you right now.

But before I get there… Let me tell you a little bit about myself and about *Curzio Research Advisory*.

My name is Frank Curzio… I'm a research analyst, and I've been recommending stocks for more than 20 years. You may have heard of me before… I worked for CNBC's "Mad Money" personality Jim Cramer. I've been interviewed on CNBC's "Kudlow Report" and "The Call." I was also a regular guest on Fox Business News and CNN radio.

Today, I have my own investment advisory service called **Curzio Research**.

I created this firm to bring Wall Street to Main Street. In short, I want individual investors to finally be able to invest ahead of the "crowd"— to learn about game-changing trends and the companies most likely to profit before they are mentioned in the media every day.

By investing in these trends (and stocks) early, we can maximize our gains. We will also limit our risk, since I'll recommend these names at dirt-cheap prices, or before Wall Street even knows these companies exist.

In fact, I've been doing this all my life… finding great investment ideas before the masses.

How?

By traveling the world to visit management teams, biotech labs, mining sites, and sampling the latest technologies in person… attending over a dozen conferences each year… and by using the extensive list of contacts I've been fortunate enough to build over my 20-year plus career – a list that includes billionaires, prime ministers, International Monetary Fund (IMF) members, top executives, leading scientists, and experts across all industries…

But there is still much more to this process…

In this special guide, I will explain:

- The three types of analysis I use to evaluate a stock;
- The three money management techniques that will likely save your portfolio during the next brutal downturn;
- And most important, I will explain everything you need to know about Curzio Research Advisory… and why this newsletter will be one of your most important tools to growth your wealth in the decades to come.

Let's start with…

The Three Methods I Use To Outperform the Markets

I find the best risk-to-reward setups on stocks using three types of analysis… **fundamental, technical, and macroeconomic**.

Fundamental analysis values a stock based on its business prospects. I'll look at income statements, balance sheets, and cash flow, for example, to determine how much a business is worth.

An income statement is sometimes referred to as a "profit and loss" statement. It serves as a summary of a company's overall financial performance. Notably, it shows the company's revenue, expenses, and its net loss or net profit.

A balance sheet summarizes a company's financial condition. It tallies up what a company owns, what it owes, and the amount of money investors have contributed.

A cash flow statement summarizes both a company's cash inflow and outflow for business-related expenses.

We'll carefully analyze all the fundamentals before investing in any stocks. But fundamental analysis is only the beginning…

Technical analysis is our second way to screen for potential smallcap winners. It's basically using charts to identify price trends.

A technical analyst is more concerned about investor sentiment and less about the intrinsic value of a company. To identify market sentiment, a technical analyst will identify "support" and "resistance" levels.

Support levels are reached when demand for a company has increased enough to prevent its stock price from dropping below a particular point. Investors usually buy shares at levels of support.

Take a look at this three-year chart for the company below (this is just an example). The blue line represents the support level:

Between 2006 and 2010, this company was a great buy any time shares bounced off their support level.

Resistance is the opposite of support. It's a level where supply is high enough to prevent a stock's price from moving above a certain point. Investors usually sell shares at levels of resistance.

Let's take a look at the chart on the next page (again, this is only an example). The red line represents the resistance level, while the green line represents support.

The arrows point out how many times the stock price bounced off its resistance level. Investors would have done well taking profits at resistance levels.

When a stock breaks through support or resistance, it's known as a breakout. A breakout usually indicates a change in sentiment.

A resistance breakout – when a stock moves over its resistance levels – is a bullish indicator. It means demand for the stock was strong enough to take out all the sellers.

On the other hand, a support breakout – when a stock moves below its support – is bearish. It usually indicates the stock is headed lower.

We'll pay close attention to breakout levels in *Curzio Research Advisory*. A breakout can create a favorable entry point or let us know when it's time to exit our positions.

Finally, **macroeconomic analysis** may be the most important of the three types of analysis you'll see in *Curzio Research Advisory*.

Macroeconomic analysis looks at the market's "big picture" and what it may do to stocks.

For example, if unemployment is rising, fewer people have jobs. The more people out of work, the less money will be spent on "inessentials" like trendy clothes, electronics, and entertainment. Companies like celebrity fashion line retailer Steve & Barry's, Circuit City, and Trump Entertainment filed for bankruptcy, for example, after the weak economic environment in 2008 and 2009.

Political events are important as well… In 2008 and 2009, deficits rose to unprecedented levels. The government spent billions of taxpayer dollars bailing out troubled banks. This was great news for financial plays Citigroup, Bank of America, Morgan Stanley, and Wells Fargo. Most of these stocks have doubled and tripled from their 2009 lows.

After all, the government put a floor under these stocks after publicly stating no big banks would fail following the Lehman collapse.

Gold was also a great play on the government's increased spending. Rising deficits led to a collapse in the U.S. dollar in 2009. And investors were concerned massive government spending would one day lead to inflation. Low-priced gold stocks nearly tripled in value from their 2008 lows through 2011.

More recently, Donald Trump surprised the world with his shocking win to become the 45th president of the United States. His pro-growth policies of tax reforms, deregulation, and infrastructure spending have pushed some sectors 10% to 15% higher in just a few months after his November 2016 election.

You do not have to be an economist to understand macroeconomics. I'll always take you through the commonsense arguments for how the big picture will move our stocks.

For example…

Rising milk or gasoline prices are macro indicators that could predict inflation. Commodities are usually the best performers during inflationary times.

If the government launches another stimulus package,

chances are several industries will benefit.

Will money flow into electronic health care, construction, or broadband companies? What about alternative energy? Will the solar, wind, or nuclear sectors benefit?

Keeping a close eye on the big picture can lead to new ideas. It will also tell us whether a breakthrough like Immunotherapy (using your immune system to fight off cancer), for example, is a game-changing trend… or just another fad.

Applying fundamental, technical, and macroeconomic analysis will help you find stocks that have low risk and lots of upside. This strategy has worked for me for more than 20 years.

Follow These Three Rules to Avoid Disaster

Money management is one of the most important – yet overlooked – strategies for profiting with stocks. Managing your money properly could mean the difference between *a small loss and a total wipeout*.

Most stock newsletters I've read provide an exciting new recommendation… but no exit strategy. In *Curzio Research Advisory*, I'll provide everything you need to know about the world's game-changing trends… in-depth research…. and why I expect each stock I recommend to head sharply higher.

But I'll also tell you what to do if things don't work out as planned. Even Warren Buffet, Bill Ackman, David Einhorn and Carl Icahn – some of the best money managers in the world – get it wrong sometimes.

That's why it's important to ALWAYS protect your capital. Here are the three rules you must follow:

Money Management Rule No. 1: Place a stop loss on all of your positions

A stop loss is designed to limit your loss on a stock. For example, if you buy XYZ stock for $10 and set a 25% stop loss, your downside is $2.50 (25% of $10 = $2.50). So if the stock falls to $7.50 ($10-$2.50), you will sell your position.

Let's take a closer look at why this rule is important.

In 2008, the markets suffered one of the worst downturns since the Great Depression. Investors watched their hardearned retirement money disappear in a matter of months as the S&P 500 index fell 38.5%.

If you placed a 25% stop loss on your positions in 2008, you would have sold well before the lows in March. And you would have saved about 13% when comparing your losses to the S&P 500.

And if you were heavily invested in stocks, a stop loss would have prevented catastrophe.

During the collapse of 2008, stocks were hit hard. Sure, some names had huge growth potential… but many were loaded with debt.

When the credit markets froze, few companies were able to borrow. These debt-laden companies could not raise enough cash to fund operations, and their stock prices quickly headed south.

Placing a stop loss on your positions would have saved you from a near wipeout.

There's more to the story...

At the market lows in March 2008, more than 20% of the S&P 500 traded for less than $10 a share. This was the largest percentage I have seen in more than 20 years of researching low-priced stocks. The percentage usually hovers around 5%.

If you use stop losses, you preserve your capital for another day. In March 2009, you could have put the cash you saved to work in one of the greatest market runs in a generation...

Imagine having cash on the sidelines to invest in companies like Ashland, Starbucks, eBay, or Bank of America. These stocks traded in the single digits in early 2009... And are trading at incredibly higher levels today.

Limiting your losses will keep you in the game. In *Curzio Research Advisory* we'll place a stop loss on every position. Stop losses will normally be between 25% and 35% of the price at the time of the recommendation.

Money Management Rule No. 2: Set a buy-up-to price

A buy-up-to price is the maximum price you're willing to pay for a stock. For example, I may recommend a stock at $9 a share with a buy-up-to price of $10. Once the stock trades for more than $10, it's no longer a buy.

From my experience, investors ignore this rule the most.

Buying a stock for too much money reduces your potential upside and increases your risk.

Let's say I think our $9 stock could soar to $20. That means our upside is 122%. And let's say I set the stop at $6.75. So our downside is 25%. If the stock shoots up in price, and you decide to buy it at $15, you're risking 55% for only a 33% gain.

If you can't get into one of my recommendations at or below its buy-up-to price, be patient. Some stocks can be volatile – moving as much as 5% a day on little news. And you'll always have plenty of other opportunities in our portfolio.

To ensure you don't pay higher than my buy-up-to price, I suggest using a buy limit order. A buy limit order is a request to buy shares of a stock at a limit price.

For example, if XYZ stock is trading at $10 and the buy-up-to price is $9, you would place a buy limit order with your broker to purchase a specified amount of shares at $9. Once the stock trades to that level, your order will automatically be filled.

Money Management Rule No. 3: Diversify your portfolio

Diversification is buying a selection of different securities to reduce risk.

Let's say you have $10,000 in your account. Instead of investing the whole $10,000 in one stock, you'd buy five stocks with $2,000 each or 10 stocks with $1,000 in each.

Sure, if the one stock you buy for $10,000 goes higher, you will make a killing. But let's look at the other side of the equation...

Las Vegas Sands was trading at $115 in 2007. The gaming resorts company was about to open a new casino in Macau. Macau is located 17 miles west of Hong Kong and had just surpassed Las Vegas in total gaming revenue. Its market cap was $43 billion and most analysts had a buy rating on the stock.

But in 2008, the economy fell into recession. The real estate market collapsed and few banks were offering credit. By 2009, Las Vegas Sands was close to filing for bankruptcy with its stock price collapsing to $1.38. Its market cap fell to $3 billion.

If Las Vegas Sands were the only company in your portfolio, you would have lost more than 80%. That kind of ground is almost impossible to make up.

My point is, even the smartest investors don't know what happens behind closed doors. That's why it's important to diversify.

In *Curzio Research Advisory*, I suggest buying each position with an equal, small investment. I expect we'll make a lot of money overall... But small-cap stocks are risky investments. Diversifying will limit your downside. And it will allow you to profit on any new ideas.

Note: I have seen many newsletters fail in the past 20 years because the editors didn't apply money management techniques. Sure, most of those newsletters had their share of big winners. But when the stock market crashed (which happens every seven years on average) or a specific pick did not work out, the losses resulted in a complete wipeout.

New Issue Once a Month

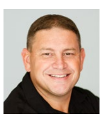
You will receive a new issue of *Curzio Research Advisory* on the first Wednesday of the month. Each issue will come with a new stock recommendation, in-depth analysis, a buy-up-to price, and a stop loss. In addition, I'll send alerts and updates as needed on our portfolio positions.

I will use fundamental, technical, and macroeconomic analysis to pick stocks within some of the greatest growth trends in the world. And I will apply the money management rules I explained above.

Using these types of analyses together – strictly following stop losses, adhering to buy-up-to prices, and diversifying, has allowed me to outperform the markets for more than 20 years.

If you follow this advice, you can do the same!

Good investing,



Frank X. Curzio
Founder and CEO, Curzio Research

P.S. Please be sure to check out my Quick Start Guide and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) pages.

The FAQ page includes a list of the most common questions I received from subscribers – along with my answers to these questions. If you have a question I haven't answered on the FAQ page, please shoot me an email at support@curzioresearch.com. Feel free, at any time, to send me comments, questions, and even ideas.