

Forex Special Report:

The Real Facts of the Most Exciting Fastest Growing Market in the World!

© 2006 Compass FX. All rights reserved

***Disclaimer:** Trading Foreign Exchange (Forex) carries a high level of risk and may not be suitable for all investors. There is a possibility that you could sustain a loss of all or more of your investment therefore you should not invest money that you cannot afford to lose. You should be aware of all the risks associated with Foreign Exchange trading.

The Real Facts of the Most Exciting Fast Growing Market in the World!

The Forex...like no other market!	2
Why does the Forex exist?	3
What is the Forex market?	5
The Players in the Forex	6
The Benefits of Trading the Forex	9
The History of the Forex	11
Trading the Forex	12
Specialized Trading	14
What about Taxes?	16
The Double-Edge Sword of Leverage	17
The Forex Wrap Up	19

The Forex...like no other market!

In the scope of all financial trading, the foreign currency exchange (Forex) market is the giant of all other markets. Over the past three decades, the spot Forex market has reached a daily trading volume in excess of \$1 trillion making it the world's largest market. In comparison, the trading volume of the Forex is 30 times larger than the combined volume of all U.S. equity markets. Measurably, the Forex market is like no other market in the world. Even more incredible is how many investors are fairly new or completely unaware of this market and its profit potential. For instance, the legendary investor Warren Buffet commented, "Through the spring of 2002, I had lived nearly 72 years without purchasing a foreign currency. Since then Berkshire has made significant investments in, and today holds, several currencies."

Because of high capital requirements and limited communication technologies in the early days of spot Forex trading, the simultaneous buying of one currency and selling of another, was exclusive to international banks, large financial institutions, and a few high net worth individuals where trades were placed over the telephone and fax services. George Soros, one of the most famous currency traders, was part of this exclusive club and used the powerful leverage of the Forex to engineer a colossal short trade on the British pound in 1992 which earned his investors millions. Another notable currency trader is Bill Lipschutz, who reportedly generated an average of \$250,000 profit each trading day while currency trading for Salomon Brothers during the 1980s. Similarly, there are other remarkable stories by those who were privileged market participants in the early days of Forex trading.

Just a decade ago, the situation for average investors investing small amounts in the Forex markets was near nonexistent. Yet, with the advent of the Internet followed by the popularity of online trading, no longer is currency trading unavailable to the public, live real-time data too expensive for common investors, or capital requirements too high. In fact, many brokerage firms have introduced "mini" Forex accounts, with starting capital requirements under \$1000. These smaller accounts have made currency trading available to everyone.

The Forex market is steadily gaining worldwide recognition because of the large amount of leverage that can be obtained, the ease with which positions can be entered and exited 24 hours a day, and the ability to open accounts with small capital investment. Overall, the Forex has proved to be a market where conservative returns of 15% to 25% per year can be achieved by some sophisticated investors and fund managers.

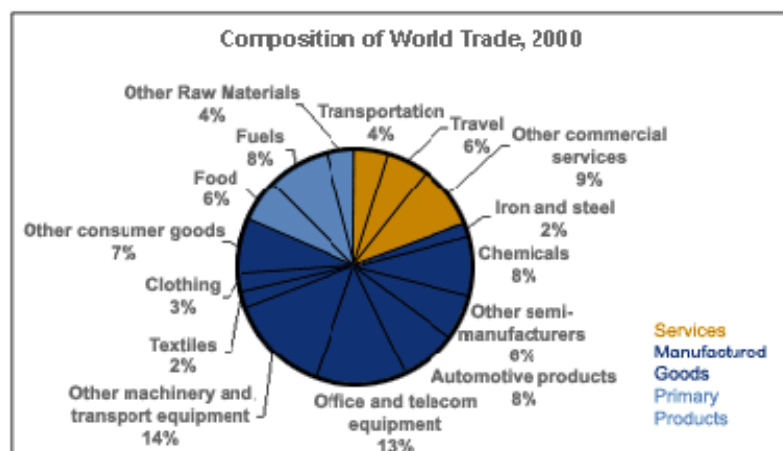
Why does the Forex exist?

There are two primary reasons: International trade and Global speculation.

At the heart of the Forex market are the forces of supply and demand which determine the prices of goods and services around the world. About 5% of daily Forex trading is from companies and world governments involved in international trade. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

“Since the end of World War II, there has been a rapid increase in international trade. In 1950, total world exports amounted to \$58 billion. In 2000, exports were \$6.3 trillion, over a 100-fold increase. Trade has become very important to the economic well-being of many countries. In early 1960s, the United States bought less than \$1 billion of foreign cars and parts. By 2001, this figure had increased to more than \$189 billion.”

Most international trade consists of the purchase and sale of industrial equipment, consumer goods, oil and agricultural products. Services such as banking, insurance, transportation, telecommunications, engineering and tourism accounted for one-fifth of world exports in 2000.



The other 95% is trading for profit, or speculation. For speculators worldwide, the best trading opportunities are with the most commonly traded currencies, called "the Majors." Today, more than 85% of all daily transactions involve trading of the Majors, which include the US Dollar, Japanese Yen, Euro, British Pound, Swiss Franc, Canadian Dollar and Australian Dollar.

The Forex market is influenced by the state of the economy, fundamental economic forces such as inflation and interest rates, and political developments. Central banks, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank or Bank of England, also influence currency prices by changing their country's short-term interest rate, and sometimes by intervening with the purchase of large sums of one currency for another. Any of these broad-based economic conditions can cause immediate currency price swings. Yet, the biggest price swings generally occur when the

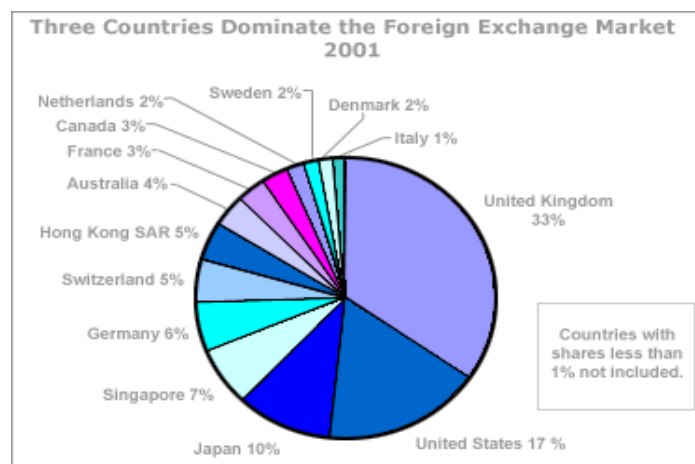
market reacts to the release of unexpected information. The Forex market is often driven by the anticipation of an economic condition rather than the condition itself. Another influence is trading activity of professional fund managers operating independently with varying perspectives of the market based on economic fundamentals and technical analysis. For instance, when the market approaches major Support or Resistance levels, some managers will focus their attention on price movement and identify conventional trading opportunities.

What is the Forex market?

The Forex market is where the buying and selling of different currencies take place. Specifically, a Forex trade is the simultaneous buying of one currency and selling of another in which the currency rates fluctuate. The price of one currency in terms of another is called an exchange rate.

The foreign exchange market is not a market in the traditional sense. There is no centralized location for trading as there is in futures or stocks. Trading occurs over a seamless global telecommunication network of banks, different financial organizations, and computer terminals worldwide. It is a virtual marketplace.

The three main financial centers of world – the United Kingdom, United States, and Japan – comprise of the majority of Forex trading. According to the Bank of England, “London is the world’s largest foreign exchange center...average daily turnover is \$637 billion.”



The Forex market trades 24 hours a day opening Monday morning in New Zealand and closing Friday afternoon in the United States. Forex trading begins each day at the International Date Line and moves around the globe as the business day begins in each financial center. Unlike any other financial market, investors can respond to currency fluctuations caused by economic, social and political events at the time they occur - day or night. The Forex market is considered an Over-The-Counter (OTC) or 'interbank' market, due to the fact that transactions are conducted between two counterparts over an electronic network.

The Players in the Forex

One of the reasons the Forex is the most exciting market in the world is that the Forex market is so large and so many participants are involved that no one player, governments included, can directly control the direction of the market. In the last few years, the Forex market has evolved from a market where banks executed transactions between themselves to one in which financial institutions, international companies, professional money managers and speculators all deal.

Each participant trades the Forex for a variety of reasons:

- to earn short-term profits from fluctuations in exchange rates,
- to protect themselves from loss due to changes in exchange rates, and
- to acquire the foreign currency necessary to buy goods and services from other countries.

With more than \$1 trillion changing hands every day, the activity of these participants affects the value of every US Dollar, British pound, Japanese Yen and Euro. Of the variety of market participants, the three major participants are:

- Commercial Banks
- Brokers
- International Companies.



Commercial Banks

By far the most active participant in the Forex is commercial banks. It is not uncommon for a large bank to trade billions of dollars on a daily basis. Some of this trading activity is undertaken on behalf of other financial institutions and corporations who want to buy or sell foreign currency from the bank. Approximately two-thirds of all Forex transactions involve banks dealing directly with each other.

To get a glimpse into the magnitude of commercial banking in the Forex, one can look at the annual report on a bank. According to the 2002 Annual Report of Bank of America, it reported under "Trading-related Revenue" a \$530 million profit from foreign exchange. While at the

same time, it reported only \$384 million in revenue from equity trading, and \$86 million in revenue from commodities. The 2003 Annual Report of Bank America reported an increase of \$19 million in foreign exchange trading-related revenue of \$549 million. Incredibly, the 2004 Annual Report of Bank of America reported foreign exchange trading-related revenue of \$757 million.

Brokers

Acting as intermediaries between banks, brokers, also commonly referred as clearingfirms, provide their clients the best bid and offer pricing for currency trading. These clients range from the professional fund manager to individual investor. Brokers are beneficial to market since they act as counter party to a trade while affording anonymity to both the buyer and seller. A broker arranges the transaction, matching the buyer and seller without ever taking a position and charges a commission or transaction fee to both the buyer and seller. About a third of transactions are arranged in this way.

Some brokers provide specialized foreign exchange services such as dealing services, analysis and strategic advice. As a market participant, a broker's business is fortified by what the commercial banks don't offer. Many banks do not trade for private clients, and do not have the necessary resources or inclination to support medium sized commercial clients adequately. As such, brokers typically provide a service-orientated approach to their clients



International Companies

The staying power of the Forex market stems from companies engaged in international trade. Some international companies can have an unpredictable impact when very large positions are placed in the market. Companies such as Allianz, BMW, Citigroup, DaimlerChrysler, ExxonMobil, GlaxoSmithKline, General Electric, General Motors, Honda, ING Group, Intel, Microsoft, Mitsubishi, Nestle, Nippon, Novartis, Royal Dutch, Sony, Siemens, Samsung, Toyota, Volkswagen, and Wal-Mart have traded or continue to trade heavily in foreign currencies. Many international companies have either established internal trading facilities or subsidiaries to manage their currency trading.

To give an idea of the extent of foreign exchange trading by an international company, according to the Australian Financial Review in August 2003, “DaimlerChrysler says about €350 million in operating profit was generated in foreign exchange.” In a nutshell, DaimlerChrysler made more revenue from foreign exchange trading in the second quarter of 2003 than it did selling cars.

The overall flow of international trade is one of the decisive factors determining the long-term trend of a currency.

The Benefits of Trading the Forex

Whether a novice trader or a sophisticated investor, the Forex market affords many more advantages than trading equities or commodities. And, most anyone can become a market participant irrespective of location, as trading requires only skill and Internet access.

24-Hour Trading.

A substantial attraction for participants in the Forex is that it is open 24 hours per day. An individual can react to news when it breaks, rather than waiting for the opening bell when everyone else has the same information, as is the case in most equity markets. This availability of the market enables market participants to take positions before an important piece of information is fully factored into an exchange rate. As well, 24-hour trading allows investors to exit or open a new position regardless of the hour.

Low minimum investment.

In the Forex, investors have greater flexibility with respect to trading capital requirement. Many Forex brokers allow an investor to open an account with a small capital investment of a few hundred dollars. With some Forex brokers, an investor can trade most any desired amount over \$25,000 USD, specifically tailored to the investor's needs and risk tolerance.

Extraordinary liquidity.

Because the Forex Market is so large, it is also extremely liquid. This means that with a click of a mouse, a trader can instantaneously buy and sell at will. There are traders constantly buying and selling. With a trading volume up to \$1.5 trillion dollar per day, major international banks are always willing to provide both a buy and sell prices.

Liquidity is a powerful attraction to any investor as it suggests the freedom to open or close a position at will. Because the market is highly liquid, most trades can be executed at a single market price. This avoids the problem of slippage found in futures and other exchange-traded instruments where only limited quantities can be traded at one time at a given price. The six major currencies (EUR, GBP, CHF, JPY, CAD & AUD) are considered to be the most liquid.

Highly leveraged market with greater efficiency.

In Forex trading, a small margin deposit can control a much larger total contract value. Leverage gives a trader the ability to make extraordinary profits and at the same time keep risk capital to a minimum. The Forex permits the trading of foreign currencies on a highly leveraged basis - up

to 100 times their investment with some brokers. For example, an investment of US \$10,000 would permit one to trade up to US \$1,000,000 worth of any particular currency.

Focused trading on a few currency pairs instead of thousands of stocks.

With the Forex, traders no longer have to hunt down a stock that is making a market move to potentially capture profits. Due to high liquidity and good daily volatility, over 80% of the transactions in the Forex occur in six major currency pairs: EUR/USD, GBP/USD, USD/JPY, USD/CHF, AUD/USD, USD/CAD.

Profit in both rising and falling markets

One of the most exciting advantages of FX trading is the ability to generate profits whether a currency pair is rising or falling in value. A trader can profit by taking a 'long' position, (buying the currency pair at one price and selling it later at a higher price), or a 'short' position, (selling the currency pair and buying it back at a lower price). For example, if a trader believes the US dollar will increase in value versus the Japanese Yen, then he can buy US dollars and sell Yen. On the other hand, if the belief is the Yen will increase in value against the Dollar then the trader can sell US dollars and buy Yen. One side of the pair is always gaining, and as long as the trader picks the right direction, a potential for profit always exists.

The History of the Forex

The Foreign Exchange market originated in 1973. However, money has been around in many forms since the time of Pharaohs. The Babylonians are credited with the first use of paper bills, and receipts. Middle eastern moneychangers were the first currency traders exchanging coins of one culture for another. During the middle ages, the need for another form of currency besides coins emerged as the method of choice. These paper bills represented transferable third party payments of funds; this made foreign exchange much easier for merchants and traders and caused the regional economies to flourish. During the Middle Ages to WWI, the Forex market was relatively stable and without much speculative activity. After WWI the Forex market activity increased ten fold even though the Great Depression in 1931 created a serious lull in Forex activity. From 1931 until 1973, the Forex market went through a series of changes such as the Bretton Woods Accord which occurred toward the end of World War II.

WWII vaulted the US dollar from a “has been” currency after the stock market crash of 1929 to the benchmark by which most currencies were compared. The Bretton Woods Accord was established to create a stable environment by which global economies could re-establish themselves. The Bretton Woods Accord pegged world currencies to the US dollar and the US dollar was pegged to gold at a price of \$35 per ounce. Pegging the dollar to gold and the pegging of the other currencies to the dollar brought stability to the world Forex situation. In December of 1971, the Smithsonian agreement allowed for greater fluctuation band for the currencies. In 1972, the European community attempted to move away from dependency on the dollar by establishing the European Joint Float between West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg. Both agreements failed to accomplish their objectives and collapsed in 1973 signifying the official switch to the free-floating system. Governments were now free to peg their currencies, semi-peg or allow them to freely float. In 1978, the free-floating system was officially mandated. Europe tried, in a final effort to gain independence from the dollar, by creating the European Monetary System in July of 1978. This, like previous agreements, failed in 1993.

The major currencies today move independently of other currencies. The currencies are traded by anyone who wishes. This has caused a recent influx of speculation by banks, hedge funds, brokerage houses and individuals. Central banks intervene on occasion to move or attempt to move currencies to their desired levels. The underlying factor that drives today's Forex markets, however, is supply and demand.

Trading the Forex

In the spot Forex market, currencies from around the world are abbreviated and paired together. For example, the Euro and the U.S. Dollar are placed together as the EUR/USD. This is known as a currency pair. In a currency pair, the first currency symbol is known as the base currency and the second symbol is called the cross currency. It's important to note that the base currency is the dominant currency. This means that the value of base currency compared to the cross currency has a greater impact on the direction of a trade.

The six major currency pairs involve the US dollar:

EUR/USD	Euro / US dollar
GBP/USD	Great British Pound / US dollar
USD/JPY	US dollar / Japanese yen
USD/CHF	US dollar / Swiss franc
USD/CAD	US dollar / Canadian dollar
AUD/USD	Australian dollar / US dollar

Currency pairs of non-US dollar currencies are known as “cross” or “exotic” pairs, such as the EUR/GBP, GBP/CHF, and AUD/JPY.

Here's a simplified version of a currency trade. A U.S. businessman travels to Germany, and upon his arrival he sells U.S. Dollars and buys Euros to pay his cab fare from the airport to his hotel. In the exchange transaction, he had to pay 1.20 US dollar to receive 1 Euro. This transaction is a currency exchange – one currency is bought while another is sold at the same time. And, the difference in the value of the US Dollar compared to a Euro is the exchange rate.

So, in a nutshell, the exchange rate between two currencies is what is traded in the Forex. As the value of one currency fluctuates in comparison to another currency, this is the exchange rate. For example, suppose the GBP/USD = 1.7545 this denotes 1 unit of Great British pound (the base currency) can be exchanged for 1.7545 US dollars (the cross currency). The base currency is the one that a trader is buying or selling.

Currency pairs are usually written to four decimal places, GBP/USD = 1.7545, except for currency pairs related to the Japanese yen, USD/JPY = 116.25. The last decimal in the exchange rate is known as the “pip”, the smallest unit of price for any currency. PIP is an abbreviation for Price Interest Point.

Like stocks and commodities, a currency pair has a Buy price (“offer” or “ask” price) and a Sell (“bid” price). The difference is known as the “spread”. Unlike most other financial markets, the spot Forex is a pure spread market. Retail traders must buy at the ask price and sell at the bid price – in other words, they must pay the spread. It is important to know that spreads are not uniform, and vary from broker to broker. Some brokers offer a fixed spread. While others will offer narrower spreads during normal market conditions, yet widen the spread during times of high volatility such as a major news announcement. Having the narrowest spread is not always the best. Traders should be aware of the consistency of a broker’s spread and the reliability of the broker’s trading platform to provide quick execution of trades at the spread rates shown.

Every Forex transaction is an exchange of one currency for another. The basic unit of trading for private investors is known as a “lot” which consists of 100,000 units of the base currency in a “standard” account or 10,000 units of base currency in a “mini” account.

When a trader “buys” a currency, the trade is “long” that currency. Long positions are transacted at the Buy price. On the other hand, when selling a currency, the trade is “short” that currency. Short positions are executed at the bid price. Because of the balance of currency transactions, a trade is simultaneously long in one currency and short in another. For example, a “long” trade of GBP/USD is “long” the Great British pound and “short” US dollar.

When a trade is placed, an open position is shown in a trader’s account. An open position is a trade that is live and ongoing. As long as the position is open, its value will fluctuate based upon the value of the exchange rate in the market. Any profits and losses will exist on paper only and will be reflected in the margin account. To close a position, a trader executes an equal and opposite trade in the same currency pair. For instance, if a trade is “long” one lot in the EUR/USD, the open position can be closed by subsequently going short one lot in the EUR/USD.

Overall, the retail Forex market is designed as a 24-hour speculative market where all transactions are settled electronically in seconds with profits credited or losses debited from a trader’s account. When seconds count towards profit or loss, experienced and successful Forex traders seek a broker who provides quick execution and reliable service.

Specialized Trading

Experienced traders have come to learn that the Forex market presents special trading opportunities not available in other markets. Every currency in the world is fixed to an interest rate that is set by the central banks of each country. When currency pairs are traded, there can be a profitable differential in interest rates for each currency. As of February 1, 2006, the US Federal Fund rate set by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is 4.50%. At the same time, in the U.K., the rate set by the Bank of England is 4.5%. The Japanese yen, however, is at a 0% interest rate after the decline of its stock market and burst of its real estate bubble. By trading currency pairs of currencies with wide interest rate differentials, there is the possibility of collecting interest from the trade.

In the case of the GBP/JPY, if a trader executed a long position, he would be entitled to collect the 4.5% interest while at the same time being short the Japanese yen and required to pay the interest on the yen. However, with the yen at 0% interest rate, the trader would actually owe nothing. The difference of 4.5% on the long GBP compared to the 0% on the short JPY constitutes a potentially profitable spread. This spread is known as a carry trade, which is a specialized trading strategy used by professional money managers.

In many respects, the carry trade is similar to a small bank and how it does its business to make a profit. It will charge 8% for a personal loan and pay 4% on the money placed in a savings account. The difference (the spread) is 4% – the bank's carry trade.

Because of the nature and the complexity of the carry trade, many amateur speculators do not attempt to trade it. In contrast, professional money managers understand this complexity and the unconventional nature of the carry trade. With conservative vigilance and astute trading, professional money managers can endure market fluctuations while collecting interest on their open positions every day.

Not only can profits be earned through interest rate differentials, the carry trade can also earn profits through capital appreciation. As a currency pair rises in value, carry trades can have both realized gains from interest and increase in exchange rate value. With the ability to profit two-fold, it is not uncommon for carry trades to achieve above average returns.

The carry trade may sound great, but be prepared. It is designed as a long-term trading strategy where profits may accrue slowly over time depending upon market fluctuations and possible policy changes in countries' interest rates. It requires patience, foresight, and constant analysis in order to take advantage of both interest rate differential and capital appreciation to garner profits in the spot Forex market.

What about Taxes?

As demand increases for Forex trading, more and more traders have to deal with taxation issues at the end of the year.

In short, Forex brokers are not required to provide documentation to local tax authorities because the Forex market is decentralized and global. Tax reporting is completely the responsibility of each trader. Brokers are responsible for providing traders detailed transaction history in order for traders to compile their own tax reports. Some broker transaction records are well organized and concise, while others are not. Transaction history reports will vary from broker to broker depending upon the capabilities of the broker's trading platform. Platforms that reconcile all trades into an easy to understand year-end income statement that arranges all profits and losses can be an invaluable tool during tax season.

Tax requirements of currency trading are unique to each trader because of the taxes laws of the country in which the trader resides. As well, an individual trader's tax status may be entirely different than another trader residing in the same country. Therefore, most brokers do not advise clients regarding tax matters. It is wise for traders to seek tax advice and preparation only from licensed tax professionals.

Remember, it's the little things that can make a big difference. For many traders, year-end paperwork is a hassle. So, it's a good idea to learn the details of a broker's platform, especially when it comes to reconciling trades and generating usable transaction reports.

The Double-Edge Sword Of Leverage

At CompassFX, we believe traders need to know how to use and apply leverage properly. We know one of the keys to trading the Forex successful is to understand leverage and trade with it properly. Leverage is a financial mechanism that allows you to trade with small amounts yet utilize the power of borrowed money. CompassFX gives you 100 to 1 leverage on a mini account.

Leverage is a tool by which traders can determine their level of risk and potential reward market. The more leverage used, the more volatile the trader's percentage return of profit or loss can be. The typical consequence of not understanding leverage ends in the result of a trader "blowing a hole" right through a trading account.

Picture this...a 150 lb. hunter with a proper caliber hunting rifle...the hunter can bring down a 15,000 lb. elephant. That's leverage! Yet, if that same hunter doesn't take proper aim and fires incorrectly, he can be in jeopardy. Same with leverage, if you misuse the power of leverage, it can backfire on you with potential heavy trading loss. So, it's important to use leverage with skill and competence.

Here is an example of how leverage works:

Suppose a trader purchases 1 mini lot of EUR/USD at a rate of 1.2150. This trade involves the purchase of 10,000 Euros. But, instead of depositing 10,000 Euros into an account to place the trade, the trader invests just \$100 U.S. Dollars and uses the leverage provided by the trading firm to purchase the remainder of the position. Suppose the market moves in favor of the trader, and the rate jumps to 1.2250. That's 100 pips above the trade entry. The trader now seeks to exit the trade. At the exchange rate of 1.2250, his 100 pips on the EUR/USD are worth approximately \$100 per lot traded. On the total \$10,000 trade, this amounts to a paltry return of just 1%. But on the \$100 actually invested, the return is 100%, an impressive amount for a single trade.

Leverage is calculated as a multiple of the total funds in your trading account. To calculate leverage, you need to answer the following two questions. And, then divide one answer by the other:

How much money is in my account? (Example: \$5,000)

How much money am I trading? (Example: 4 lots = \$40,000)

Divide \$40,000 by \$5,000 and you have your answer: $40,000 / 5000 = 8x$ Leverage.

In our opinion, there is no other way to calculate leverage. It is not a percentage; it is always a multiple which is the result of dividing how much you are trading by the total funds in your account.

It's important that you understand that leverage is a double-edged sword that can cut both ways. It can improve your return on invested capital, but it can also magnify your losses if the market moves against you.

You do not have to use high leverage. You can trade conservatively and get better than average results. You can open your initial trades at 1x leverage and methodically move up your leverage as your trading account grows. Remember, the higher the leverage, the less often you can be wrong! So be wise and trade smart with the leverage you have in order to trade another day. If you are constantly worried about trade losses, you may be trading using too high of leverage.

At CompassFX, we give you tools and useful trading resources that we believe will make a difference in your trading. To take a virtual tour of what it is like to trade through CompassFX, open a live account or request additional information from one of our representative please visit:

<http://www.compassfx.com/>

The Forex Wrap Up

Bottom line, the Forex market is the most explosive market in the world because it provides unheard of opportunity for traders of all levels...opportunity that is simply unavailable in the any other market. And, it gives all traders something different than the old stock market trading routines.

If you get nothing else from this overview...remember these facts about the Forex market:

- Open 24 hours a day from Sunday evening thru Friday afternoon.
- Continuous liquidity...almost always a buyer for every seller and vice versa.
- Low dealing costs with pip spreads as little as 2 - 3 pips on major currency pairs.
- High leverage reduces the need for large amounts of investing capital.
- Two-way market: traders participate in bull or bear markets.
- Low capital requirement to start – as little as \$500 to open an account.
- Various trade management tools such as Trailing Stops, Scaling out and Hedging.
- Most of all...Above average profit potential.

To learn more about the Forex or get started trading this exciting market, go to:

<http://www.compassfx.com>

At CompassFX, we know what traders want. We don't fool around and attempt to "razzle and dazzle" you or blindsides you with the typical "Wall Street" churn and burn techniques. Why? CompassFX was designed with the trader in mind because we are traders too. We know the facts of trading the Forex...as well as the dirty little secrets that most Forex brokers don't want you to know. As traders ourselves, we provide "real-deal" trading tools and resources such as:

- Basic trading strategies – get started trading the Forex with real working strategies.
- Advance trading strategies – a bonus for experienced traders.
- Economic calendar – know and plan for the big news events every week.
- Forex Time Activity – know when you have the best chance to profit from the market.
- Online educational videos that allow you to look over our shoulder and learn to trade.
- Access to a Forex Managed Account program developed by a professional trader.
- And, 10 FREE proprietary trading resources to our Live Account clients!

We looking forward to standing in your corner as you trade the Forex with us!