The Forex Enforcer Automatic Advanced Trading Manual

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BREAKING NEWS…

We have just completed optimizing the Enforcer Robot so that you have up to the minute optimised settings!

Although the other default settings in this manual are still producing exceptional results these that we are about to share with you will give you even more of an edge than the other traders using the Enforcer Robot who did not purchase the Advanced Manual and we thought we would add to this manual at the last minute.

NEW UPDATED DEFAULT SETTINGS

All default settings stay the same except the AO's

- **AO To Enter = 8**
- **AO To Close = 4**
- **Break Even = 160**
- **Stop Loss = 100**
- **Take Profit = 75**

Don't forget to put your Money Management to TRUE and select the appropriate RISK% setting for your individual risk profile.

Trading Forex for a Living

When you were a child did you ever dream of growing up and becoming a Foreign Exchange Trader?

I highly doubt it.

Most of the time we dreamt of being a doctor, teacher, train driver or nurse.

Unfortunately, although quite satisfying occupations, more often than not are time demanding, low paying and have a capped with earning potential.

Learning to become a trader also requires dedication, time and some sweat, blood and tears but the difference is astounding... the earning potential is unlimited and with very little ongoing effort.

As most people found out in the 2007 financial crisis there are unpredictable downturns in investment vehicles and even across industries of employment. But the Forex is different ...

Forex traders can profit in both down and up turns, from prices that rise and fall... there is no need to go searching for a new 'safe' place to invest or earn money. The strategy used to profit when prices are falling is called 'short selling'.

You enter the market by 'selling' first. Sounds kind of crazy but this is how you profit from falling prices regardless if you are trading the Forex, Stocks, Commodities or Indices... a totally legal strategy.

Here is a really easy analogy that will help you to understand the process of Short Selling. Let's pretend your brother is a sales representative and can get you cases of soda drink.

You get 100 bottles of drink from him promising you will return 100 bottles to him the next day so you don't have to pay for any.

That afternoon you go to the local festival and SELL each bottle for $3 each. You now have $300 in your pocket.

$3 x 100 = $300

The next morning you visit your local super market who have a 'special' on the very same brand of soda drink of $2 per bottle.

$2 x 100 = $200

You BUY 100 bottles at $2 each, which costs you $200, leaving you still $100 in your pocket.

$300 - $200 = $100

That afternoon you return the 100 bottles of soda back to your brother.

You now have $100 profit in your pocket.

Can you see how the price of an item decreased from $3 to $2, the trader first SELLS then BUYS back at a lower price.

The functionality of this strategy above is clunky because you need to be able to first 'borrow' an item off someone and then return a replica item back to them ...

But within the financial markets it is even easier. You simply click SELL on your trading platform first and a 'Short' position is opened.

Then to close that position you simply BUY the same amount back to neutralise the position and exit.

If you haven't heard of 'Short Selling' before you may want to read that example a few times.

There are numerous additional benefits to Forex such as these;

- massive leverage,
- huge volatility (large price movement),
- small spreads,
- no brokerage,
- 24 hour trading,
- High liquidity.

These are just some of the benefits that are attracting millions of speculators to this powerful entity of the financial market place.

It transacts over a staggering $3.2 TRILLION dollars every single day, making it fast becoming the trading 'vehicle' of choice - this baby is made up of over 95% of speculators and dwarfs many of the stock exchanges combined together.

Trading the foreign exchange market means you are exchanging one currency for another. Just like if you purchased something from Ebay you may live in Canada but purchase something in US dollars. So although the item may be listed as $100 US Dollars whichever origin my countries currency determines how much I would actually pay;

134 New Zealand Dollars

3,333 Thai Bahts

775 Hong Kong Dollars

107 Australian Dollars

At this point in time the US Dollar and the Australian are quite close in the exchange of one to the other, but going back 8 months that same US$100 product would have costed me AUD$158 (March 09).

Currencies values are forever fluctuating, sometimes stronger and sometimes weaker. This strength or weakness is compared to another currency, and the two currencies together are referred to as a "pair".

There are two groups of "pairs" – the Majors and the Crosses. These two names distinguish the difference between the more popular (the Majors) and the less traded (the Crosses).

When quoting the pairs the currencies are abbreviated, for example the Euro Dollar and the US Dollar is displayed as EUR/USD. The majority of currencies are quoted against the US Dollar. In the example above the first currency, eg the EUR, is the "base" currency and the second currency, the USD, is the "counter" currency.

The Majors are as follows;

EUR/USD	Euro / US Dollar
AUD/USD	Australian Dollar (Aussie) / US Dollar
GBP/USD	UK Sterling (Cable) / US Dollar
USD/JPY	US Dollar / Japanese Yen
NZD/USD	New Zealand Dollar (Kiwi) / US Dollar
USD/CAD	US Dollar / Canada (Loonie)
USD/CHF	US Dollar / Swiss Franc (Swizzy)

The Crosses are not traded as much and therefore no so liquid;

NZD/JPY (New Zealand and Japan)

AUD/JPY (Australia and Japan)

GBP/JPY (British Pound and Japan)

EUR/JPY (Euro and Japan)

EUR/GBP (Euro and British Pound)

EUR/CHF (Euro and Swiss Franc)

Decimal Placing

The quotation of the price in Forex is either in 4 decimals or 5 decimals. So quite different to the usual 2 decimals we are used to in normal everyday money exchange.

Normally if something was priced at $1.50 and increased in price by 1 cent the new price would be $1.51. But in currencies this 1 cent increase is actually a massive move in forex trading and is actually quoted as 100 "pips" .

PIPs

The Forex jargon is slightly different to trading other markets. Price movement is quoted in PIPs, which is short for 'Price in Points' and are only a fraction of a cent (1 hundredth of a cent), so are quite tiny and the very reason for the requirement of such large leverage in Forex trading to make the profits on these small price movements worthy.

Prices are displayed with 4 digits like this;

1.5000

Some Brokers quote in 5 digits for more accuracy in price quotation;

1.50000

The PIP is read as the last digit on the right, so if the market increased by 4 pips the price would now be quoted as;

1. 5004

If the market increased by 100 pips the markets new price would be displayed instead as;

1.5100

The only differently quoted currency is the Japanese Yen which looks like this:

104.50

Leverage

The Leverage is a great attraction of forex – this means you put down a small deposit to trade larger sums of borrowed currency – so this opens this investment vehicle up to smaller investors.

Some brokers allow you to open an account with under $100 and the pip value is 1 cent and that is affordable to most people. Although I do recommend starting with a little more capital than that if you can, or getting into the habit of regularly making contributions into your trading account so that you can further assist to compounding the returns in your account.

The leverage can be as small as 50:1 (even less), right up to as much as 400:1 – putting this into figures would mean if you had $10,000 you could have a total exposure of $500,000 (50:1) up to $4,000,000 (400:1) to trade with.

And remember, be smart about your leveraging, both knowledge and ignorance can be leveraged...and you don't want it to be the latter one!

It is best to start small before moving into larger leverage, so request lower leverage in your account. Prove to yourself that you or your trading robot can make consistent profits on a lower leverage before you bump things up a little.

Limited Risk

Another exciting feature is that the potential risk in forex trading is 'limited'. This means at the very maximum you can only lose the balance of your trading account. I know that still may sound significant, especially if you had quite a few thousand dollars in there – but my point is, other instruments like Futures and Derivatives can run the account into the read, a negative balance.

Now that is scary to say the least! In those markets you could end up owing a massive amount of money to your broker if you failed or forgot to place your Stop Loss!

(A stop loss is a safety mechanism where your trade is automatically liquidated should the market go against you and reach predetermined exit level).

When I trade, I want to sleep well at night (and thankfully the Enforcer Robot takes care of limiting the trading risk which I will explain fully later on in this manual).

If you have ever been up and down all night peaking at your trades because you are worried that the market might go against you, you will understand the anxiety that can absolutely overwhelm you when trading.

If trading is interrupting your sleeping you must realise this is absolutely absurd behaviour, and most definitely something that isn't required. It is causing you unnecessary worry.

Waking up with a negative balance cannot happen with Forex Brokers who have margin policies which need to be upheld to keep your positions open, otherwise the Broker automatically close out your position/s.

Margin Policies

As a trader, it is your responsibility to ensure that your positions are monitored. Should they get close to your Brokers margin policy minimum then you need to either put more capital into your account, or increase your leverage (which decreases your margin).

Some brokers will close out all your positions regardless if they are a losing trade or in profit – so be mindful of this and check out your brokers margin policy carefully, otherwise you would be very disappointed to be closed out of a good trade, one that could have made up for the losses of the bad ones that brought you into the losing situation in the first place.

Your trading platform may have an alert system that makes you aware your account is getting low, however when the markets are moving fast there may not be enough time for you to make any adjustments.

Lots

Currencies are traded by 'Lots' and these determine the value of the pip movement.

The size of each lot depends on what type of trading account you have opened; a Standard account or a Mini account or a Micro Account or a Learner Account. The difference between them is the minimum lot sizes available to trade.

- Standard Account minimum is 100,000 currency units (1 lot), value per pip movement = $10.
- Mini Account minimum is 10,000 currency units (1 lot), value per pip movement = $1.
- Micro Account minimum is 1,000 currency units (1 lot) , value per pip movement = 10 cents.
- Learner Account minimum is 100 currency units (1 lot) , value per pip movement = 1 cent.

If a trader was to have a Standard Account and open 5 lots they would effectively have a position of 500,000 currency units. Whereas, a Mini account would have 50,000 currency units, etc...

Spreads

No Commissions or Brokerage! Have you seen that statement plastered across most brokers websites? So how do they make their money then if they aren't charging traders anything?

Well the brokers aren't exactly charities, they are there to make money just like everyone else – so before you think that you aren't paying anything out, you certainly are.

The "spread" is how the brokers make their money.

Most brokers advertise that they do not charge commissions or brokerage, which is correct, but it sounds like they aren't taking a cut for themselves. As a trader we need to make sure we understand exactly what we are paying for as if we don't costs can most certainly amount up.

When trading stocks both a spread and brokerage are charged to the trader. But the main cost to a currency trader is the spread.

Spreads are generally not fixed so can widen during times when news is released and there is high market activity, so is not a defined amount. Some Forex brokers do charge a flat brokerage rate so the charge is a little more transparent.

The dealing spread is the price difference between the Bid and the Ask.

The BID is the price that the Trader SELLS to the Broker and which the broker BUYS from the Trader for.

The ASK is the price that the Trader BUYS from the Broker and which the broker SELLS to the Trader for.

Next to the SYMBOL you will see the two BID/ASK prices quoted on your dealing screen which are moving all the time. In the image below you will notice that this Broker quotes prices with 5 digits.

So if the quote is 1.00668 and 1.00686 then that means the difference is a 1.8 pip spread.

Which ultimately means if you were to enter this market (at 1.00686), 'long' (the intention to profit from a rising market), and you sold immediately (at 1.00668) before the prices could change – then effectively the transaction has cost you 1.8 pips and the market has not even moved anywhere.

Market Watch: 09:52:57

Symbol	Bid	Ask
USDCHF	1.00668	1.00686
GBPUSD	1.67540	1.67567
EURUSD	1.50042	1.50054
USDJPY	89.935	89.946
USDCAD	1.04646	1.04683
NZDUSD	0.74168	0.74201
AUDUSD	0.93075	0.93089
AUDNZD	1.25446	1.25514
AUDCAD	0.97400	0.97450
AUDCHF	0.93703	0.93744
AUDJPY	83.706	83.735

This next image shows you the window where the Trader places their order.

The BID (Sell) is the red button on the left and the ASX (Buy) is the blue button on the left. As you can see below many brokers like this one are removing the BID/ASK terminologies to avoid confusion for traders.

Time Zones

Although this powerful beast is a 24 hour market, a trader still needs to be mindful that the time frames when the major countries time zones overlap brings higher activity and more chance for profit. The major centres are New York, Tokyo and London.

The best trading hours are between 7:30pm EST and 9:00am EST. Not to say that there isn't opportunity available outside of these times it is just that the market then generally has less movement as the main volume of traders are asleep.

- New York trades from 7.30am – 5.00pm EST;
- then Auckland, Sydney and Wellington trade from 3.00pm to 11.00pm EST;
- and finally Hong Kong & Singapore trade from 7.00pm to 3.00am.

Check out this site to see what is open according to your local time zone.

http://forex.timezoneconverter.com/

The Enforcer Trading Plan

So what is a Trading Plan?

Well, it is the compilation of systems, tools, rules, and emotional control all thrown into the one bag.

A trading plan identifies all potential situations that may arise, and gives you the answers to what your actions need to be. Coming from this vantage enables you to work from a proactive, rather than reactive state.

If you are reactive to your environment, then you are trading from highly emotional position – and this is definitely WRONG. This is something I will go into detail within the Trading Psychology course.

Emotional trading is the biggest disadvantage to a trader and exactly what a trading robot can almost totally eliminate from your trading... And I say almost...

The robot can systematically follow your trading plan right down to the minute detail, it doesn't care if it has had a string of losses so doesn't hesitate at taking the next trade. It will continue to trade and trade and trade, following each and every little rule that it has been programmed with, which is sheer brilliance.

However, the temptation to the trader to tweak, adjust or somehow become involved with the robots settings is phenomenal. Doing that is ok, but you do need to know what you are doing.

At a minimum your Trading Plan/Robot needs to include rules and strategies of the following:

ACCOUNT RISK RULES

These rules and strategies need to identify the maximum amount you would risk on each trade.

For example;

- You may decide that you do not want to risk any more than 2% maximum of your account on each trade. So if you had a $10,000 trading account then 2% is $200. It is from this figure that you work out the number of lots you can buy. Let's assume that your Stop Loss is set 50 pips away from your entry price, and the value per pip is $1 – this means your maximum risk is $50 per lot. Therefore, you could purchase 4 lots.
- This figure can be adjusted within your robot (RISK setting)

ENTRY RULES

This is a steadfast list of criteria the market must present before your robot enters into the market.

When trading manually it is best to never over complicate your rules with too many tools and indicators – it will only overwhelm you and open the door to human error, which thankfully with the use of robots removes.

STOP LOSS RULES

Your robot is programmed with a Stop Loss.

This exit level is you worst case scenario exit price – the distance away from your entry depends on the time frame chart you are trading, for example you wouldn't use a 200 pip stop loss on a 5 minute chart... a 30 or 50 pip maximum stop loss would be much better suited. Whereas, the 200 pip stop would be much better suited to a trader trading a daily chart.

TAKE PROFIT RULES

It is much better to take profit as this helps the trader on an emotional level, but most importantly you significantly reduce or even remove the potential risk of the trade.

The robot is programmed automatically to take profit at a level. Taking profit can be done in a number of ways; a fixed dollar amount; a percentage; or enough to cover the potential risk of the trade, etc. When a position gets into profit it can be tempting to close the whole position out, however in doing so you have just removed yourself from the game – I have seen many traders get nervy and close out a position only to watch the position continue on and they miss out on some massive profits. Taking some profit helps with the psychology (fear of losing money made), especially if you can cover the potential risk of the trade (difference between entry and exit price, multiplied by the number of lots) this way you are bringing the trade to a 'break even' status. And if the market suddenly turns around, going from profitable to losing, and hits your stop loss then you do not lose any money.

TRAILING STOP LOSS RULES

Moving your stop loss up as the trade progresses into profit is very important as the worst thing to see is a profitable trade turn into a losing trade.

The Enforcer Robot is programmed with a trailing stop loss.

FINAL EXIT RULES

Again the Enforcer robot actually has exact rules as to why it finally decides to exit the market.

If you were trading manually under what conditions and criteria will you finally close out your entire position? What are the precise signals that need to appear for you to unemotionally close out of your position regardless of what the external environment is persuading you to do, or your 'perception' of what the market may do otherwise?

As you can see a Trading Plan is very comprehensive and not in the way that it has loads of tools and indicators – instead it covers as many scenarios that could pop up in the markets. It certainly is not limited to these points stated above, plus each point is expanded with many rules and their objectives.

Thankfully the Enforcer Robot takes care of all these.

Enforcer Trading System Rules

Predominately the Enforcer Robot follows a Trading System that is based upon a MetaTrader 4 custom indicator called the Awesome Oscillator (AO).

Description of Indicator

Awesome Oscillator Technical Indicator (AO) is a 34-period simple moving average, plotted through the middle points of the bars (H+L)/2, which is subtracted from the 5-period simple moving average, built across the central points of the bars (H+L)/2. It shows us quite clearly what's happening to the market driving force at the present moment. (source: Internet)

To change the chart view to the AO on your MetaTrader4 Platform simply click on the INSERT drop down menu, then select INDICATORS, then CUSTOM, then AWESOME.

Once you have selected the AO indicator a pop up box will automatically come up with the various settings that you could change – DO NOT CHANGE ANY, leave all the settings as they were.

Below your Bar Chart now will lie a histogram style graph.

Moving Averages

The Enforcer Trading System has 2 Exponential Moving Averages;

- 70 EMA on the Close (slow moving average – not as sensitive to market movements)
- 21 EMA on the Close (fast moving average – much more sensitive to market movements)

To place these on your chart go to INSERT, then INDICATORS, then TREND, then MOVING AVERAGE.

You will then get a pop up box to choose your Parameters. Make sure your settings reflect the same as below, all you need to change is the Period and the Color.

Enforcer LONG Entry Rules

1. The 70 EMA must be ABOVE the 21 EMA,
2. Bar CLOSE must be <u>above</u> 70 EMA,
3. There must be 7 <u>green</u> AO bars. The robot enters the very next bar.

Enforcer SHORT Entry Rules

1. The 70 EMA must be BELOW the 21 EMA.
2. Bar CLOSE must be <u>below</u> 70 EMA,
3. To Enter Short there must be 7 <u>red</u> AO bars. The robot enters the very next bar.

In the image above you can see that there are 7 green AO bars, and the slower 70 EMA is concurrently ABOVE the 21 EMA signalling the robot to enter into a Long trade.

Stop Loss

Once the Enforcer Robot has taken a trade it will immediately place a Stop Loss to the order at 70 pips from the entry price.

This means should the market go against you at some point and reach that distance the trade will automatically be closed out.

DEFAULT STOP LOSS = 70 pips.

Profit Target

The Enforcer Robot will also Take Profit for you and totally eliminate the 70 pip risk on the trade by closing out half (50%) of your Lots when it reaches the 80 pip Profit Target.

So if you took 2 Lots for a trade and the value per pip was $1. That means your total risk on the trade is $140 ($70 x 2).

Once the market reaches 80 pips, the Enforcer Robot automatically close out 1 Lot (50%) and that means you now have $80 in the bank. The remaining risk is now left at the 1 remaining lot with the Stop Loss still 70 pips from the entry price ($70).

This means that if the market swung around and hit the stop loss even though you lost $70 on the second Lot, you still have $80 profit from the first Lot which means a final profit of $10.

Break Even

The Enforcer Robot also has further built in profit protection and risk minimisation tools, this one comes in the form of moving the Stop Loss to break even (entry price) when a certain level of profit has been reached.

The Enforcer has been programmed with a 150 pip profit breakeven point.

So although the robot would have closed out 50% of the trade at the Profit Target, now once the market has moved 150 pips into profit the Stop Loss is immediately brought up to the entry price protecting the profit already captured at the Profit Target and not letting the 2nd half of the trade eat into the original profits should the market suddenly reverse.

Trailing Stop Loss and Final Exit

The AO indicator identifies momentum in the market, and upon change in momentum the bars change colour.

The robot will exit the market should the colour change for 6 bars.

This acts as a trailing stop loss and further protects profits made.

Watching the Robot taking both Long and Short Trades

In the image below you can see the robot has taken two trades, a Long and then a Short.

Starting from the left you can see that there are 7 green bars, and concurrently the slow 70 EMA is above the slow 21 EMA, so the robot enters Long.

The price falls away immediately against the trade, and even almost falls down and hits the Stop Loss (see the small red line on the bottom right corner of the box that is highlighting the trade entry).

The market then turns around and rallies hard quickly hitting the profit target putting the trade into a no risk position. The market then travels sideways and makes 6 red bars which signals to the robot it is time to exit the trade.

Looking along the same image the robot has to wait as although with one more red bar added to the 6 used to exit, it could enter short as the 70 EMA is below the 21 EMA, BUT the bar close has not yet moved down below the 70 EMA.

Not long after the Short entry rules are fulfilled and the robot enters Short. But is not in the trade long enough to Take Profit etc as the Trailing Stop/Exit signals arise and the robot closes out the trade.

Forex Enforcer Automatic

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