STUDENT EDITION

The NEMISIS FX Playbook

Supply & Demand · Liquidity · Quasimodo
Breakouts · Fundamentals · Risk

NEMISISFX

Trade Smart | Trade Like a Pro



Educational material only. Not financial advice. Trading carries a high risk of loss.

Contents

This playbook sets out a structure-based approach to trading gold and synthetic indices. It is grouped in the order you will use it: first the **building blocks** (structure, zones, liquidity), then the **entry models** that use them, then the **fundamentals**, then **execution and risk**, and finally **worked examples** from real charts.

Strategy at a glance . . . **3**

Part 1 · Foundations . . . **4**
- 1.1 Reading market direction . . . 4
- 1.2 Supply and demand zones . . . 4
- 1.3 Bases: Rally-Base-Drop and Drop-Base-Rally . . . 4
- 1.4 What makes a base valid . . . 5
- 1.5 Liquidity . . . 5
- 1.6 Supply and demand from SR level structures . . . 6

Part 2 · Entry models . . . **7**
- 2.1 Zone retest: supply and demand . . . 7
- 2.2 Trendline breakout . . . 7
- 2.3 Quasimodo (QM) . . . 8
- 2.4 Breakout trading: the key level . . . 10
- 2.5 OCL: Open Close Level . . . 11

Part 3 · Fundamentals . . . **13**
- 3.1 Why fundamentals matter . . . 13
- 3.2 What moves gold (XAUUSD) . . . 13
- 3.3 Follow high-impact news . . . 13
- 3.4 Use an economic calendar . . . 14
- 3.5 Learn market expectations . . . 14
- 3.6 Understand risk-on and risk-off . . . 14
- 3.7 Watch the US Dollar Index (DXY) . . . 14
- 3.8 Track central banks . . . 14
- 3.9 Combine fundamentals and technicals . . . 14
- 3.10 Simple daily routine . . . 15
- 3.11 Best free sources . . . 15

Part 4 · Execution and risk . . . **16**
- 4.1 Entry, stop and target by model . . . 16
- 4.2 Pre-trade checklist . . . 16
- 4.3 Calculating risk-to-reward . . . 16
- 4.4 My risk rules . . . 17

Part 5 · Case studies . . . **18**
- 5.1 Jump 25 Index: long, 26 to 27 October 2026 . . . 18
- 5.2 Jump 50 Index: short, 2 to 3 November 2026 . . . 19
- 5.3 Gold, Daily: outlook from 27 October 2026 . . . 20
- 5.4 Gold, 5M: sell, 1 October 2026 . . . 21
- 5.5 Gold, 45M: sell, 6 to 7 October 2026 . . . 22

Part 6 · Reference . . . **23**
- 6.1 Glossary . . . 23
- 6.2 Risk disclaimer . . . 24

Strategy at a glance

Approach	Price action: market structure, supply and demand zones, liquidity and breaks of structure.
Instruments	Gold (XAUUSD) and Deriv synthetic indices. The worked examples use Jump 25, Jump 50 and gold.
Timeframes	Direction and zones on the higher timeframes (Daily and 4H in the examples). Execution on 1H and below; the gold examples use the 5M and 45M. Trendline breakouts: 1H, 45M, 30M, 15M.
Sessions	Gold: the London and New York sessions.
Entry models	Zone retests (supply and demand, RBD and DBR), trendline breakout retests, Quasimodo (QM), breakout key levels with an FVG entry, the Open Close Level (OCL) and liquidity sweeps.
Golden rule	Never enter blind. Confirmation is key.

How the pieces fit together

1. **Read the backdrop.** Identify the market's overall direction (bullish, bearish or ranging), check the DXY and the news calendar for the fundamental bias, and know which high-impact news is due. Parts 1 and 3.
2. **Mark the zones.** Supply and demand, valid bases, QM levels and breakout key levels, drawn as zones rather than lines. Parts 1 and 2.
3. **Watch the liquidity.** Highs, lows and wicks hold resting stop-losses. Expect the market to take them before it makes its real move. Part 1.
4. **Wait for confirmation.** A break of structure (BOS) plus a lower-timeframe signal: a CHoCH, rejection wick, engulfing candle or displacement candle. Part 2.
5. **Execute at the retest.** Stop beyond the zone, target at the recent structural high or low, risk decided before you click. Part 4.

> **Golden rule.** Do not enter blind. A zone, a level or a pattern is only an area of interest until price confirms it.

PART 1

Foundations

The building blocks every setup is made from: market direction, supply and demand, bases and liquidity.

1.1 Reading market direction

Start every analysis by identifying the market's overall direction: a **bullish trend**, a **bearish trend** or a **ranging market**. Direction decides which side you favour.

Market	Structure	What you look for
Bullish trend	Higher highs (HH) and higher lows (HL)	Buys from demand
Bearish trend	Lower highs (LH) and lower lows (LL)	Sells from supply
Range	Price oscillating between support and resistance	Reactions at the edges of the range

1.2 Supply and demand zones

Supply is where sellers overwhelmed buyers and price dropped. **Demand** is where buyers overwhelmed sellers and price rallied. When price returns to these areas it tends to react.

- Support and resistance levels that price touched repeatedly (S and R) become supply and demand zones once price leaves them and later returns.
- A return to a former **resistance** cluster is a **supply** zone: expect rejection and a drop.
- A return to a former **support** cluster is a **demand** zone: expect rejection and a rise.
- Most zones are eventually invalidated, so only trade the valid ones (section 1.4).

1.3 Bases: Rally-Base-Drop and Drop-Base-Rally

A **base** is a tight consolidation where price pauses before a strong move. The direction of the move out of the base tells you whether it is supply or demand.

- **Rally-Base-Drop (RBD).** Price rallies, consolidates, then drops out of the base. The base is supply. Sell on the retest of the base.
- **Drop-Base-Rally (DBR).** Price drops, consolidates, then rallies out of the base. The base is demand. Buy on the retest of the base.

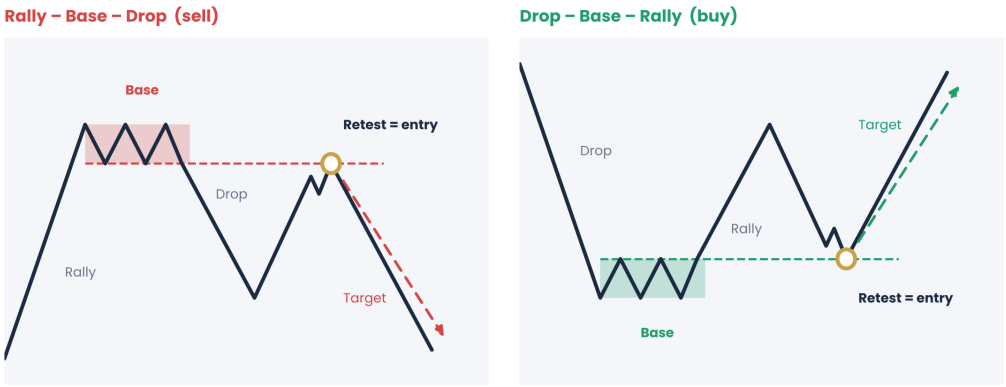


Figure 1 · RBD and DBR. The entry is the retest of the base level after price has left it.

1.4 What makes a base valid

- Most supply and demand zones in a structure are invalidated. Be selective.
- To find a valid demand base, look at the key **V areas** (sharp swing lows) with less consolidation and fewer wicks.
- A valid base or demand zone has an **order block** whose move creates a break of structure (BOS).
- Every demand or supply base also contains an **internal support or resistance** level.

1.5 Liquidity

Liquidity rests at the highs and lows of the market, and in most cases at the wicks. The market stops out retail traders in order to gain liquidity, which is the momentum or fuel it needs to impulse its next move in the opposite direction.

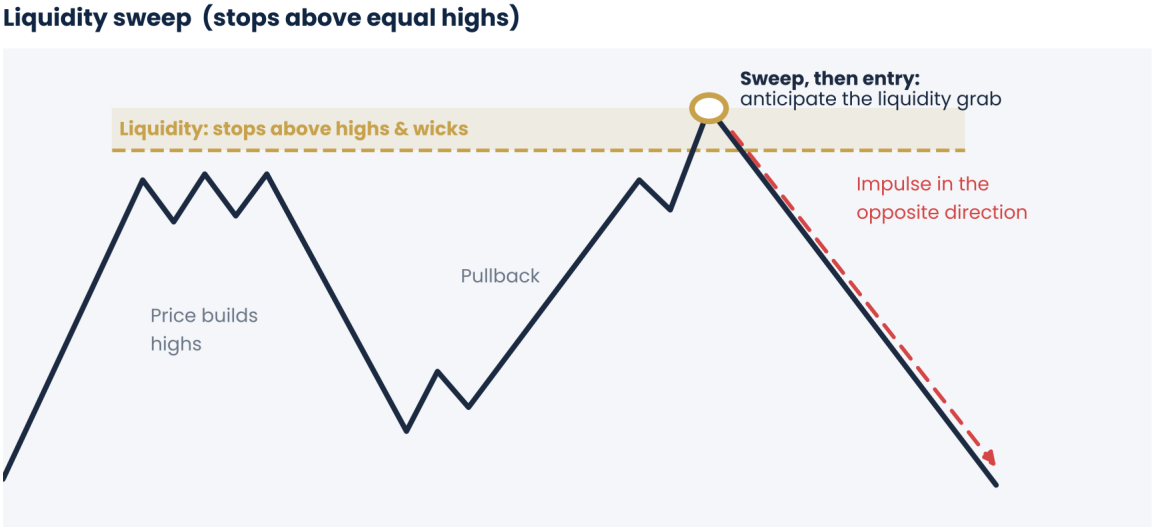


Figure 2 · Price builds highs, pulls back, then runs the highs to take the stops before reversing.

- **Anticipate the liquidity.** Expect price to run an obvious high or low before it reverses, instead of chasing the breakout.
- The sequence behind the QM model: **Liquidity, Failure, Structure break, Retrace, Reversal.**

> **Why breakout traders get trapped.** They buy the break of a high just as the market takes the stops above it and turns around. The same logic is why QM levels work (section 2.3).

1.6 Supply and demand from SR level structures

Supply and demand can be read straight from support and resistance structures. Mark the touches, extend the level, then watch what price does when it comes back.

- **R (resistance).** Price tests the same level from below more than once. The cluster of touches builds a **supply** zone.
- **S (support).** The mirror image: price tests the same level from above, and the cluster builds a **demand** zone.
- **Extend the level.** Draw it across the chart as a zone. It stays active after price leaves it.
- **Rejection.** When price returns to the extended level and turns away from it (circled in the figure), that is your reaction to trade.
- **x.** The line marked x in the sketch is the swing on the other side of the structure: the low under the resistance touches, or the high above the support touches.



Figure 3 · Repeated touches (R or S) build the zone. The level is extended, and price is watched for rejection when it returns.

PART 2

Entry models

Ways to use zones, liquidity and structure: zone retests, trendline breakouts, Quasimodo, breakout key levels and the Open Close Level.

2.1 Zone retest: supply and demand

1. **Identify the market's overall direction** (bearish, bullish or ranging).
2. **Mark the zone:** supply for sells, demand for buys.
3. **Entry at the zone** when price returns to it.
4. **Stop** above the supply zone (sells) or below the demand zone (buys).
5. **Target** the recent structural low (sells) or the recent structural high (buys).

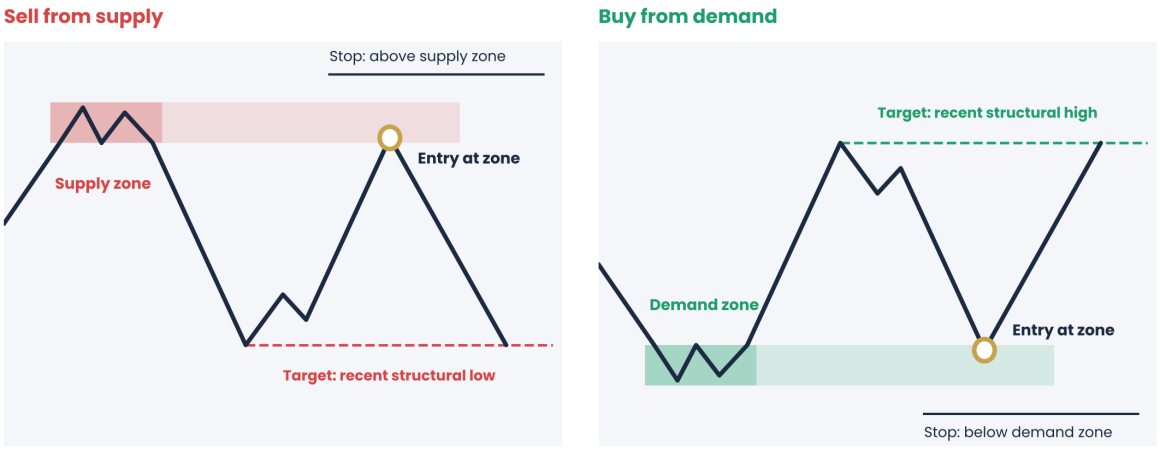


Figure 4 · Entry at the zone, stop beyond it, target at the recent structural low or high.

2.2 Trendline breakout

Timeframes: 1H, 45M, 30M, 15M.

When a trendline is broken by **high-momentum candles**, you can take a trade in anticipation of the opposite direction.

1. **Draw the trendline** through its touches (1st, 2nd, 3rd and so on).
2. **Wait for the breakout (BO)** through the line with high-momentum candles. A failed high or low just before the break is a warning sign.
3. **Entry at the retest.** The support or resistance zone created at the breakout area is your entry.
4. **Stop** above the broken resistance (sells) or below the broken support (buys).
5. **Target** the next structural level in the direction of the break.



Figure 5 · A rising trendline broken to the downside (sell) and a falling trendline broken to the upside (buy).

2.3 Quasimodo (QM)

QM is a **reversal-focused** model. Its logic is: **Liquidity, Failure, Structure break, Retrace, Reversal.**

Anatomy of a bullish QM (trend reverses from bearish to bullish)

1. **Lower low (LL).** The first low. Its level becomes the QM level.
2. **Lower high (LH).** A bounce that sets the level price must later break.
3. **Lower low (LL).** A deeper low that sweeps the liquidity below the first low.
4. **Higher high (HH).** Price breaks above the LH: the **break of structure (BOS)**.
5. **Retrace to the QM level.** Price returns to the first low. This is the entry area where smart money buys.

A **bearish QM** is the mirror image: HH, HL, a higher HH that sweeps the highs, a LL that breaks the HL (BOS), then a retrace up to the QM level for the sell.

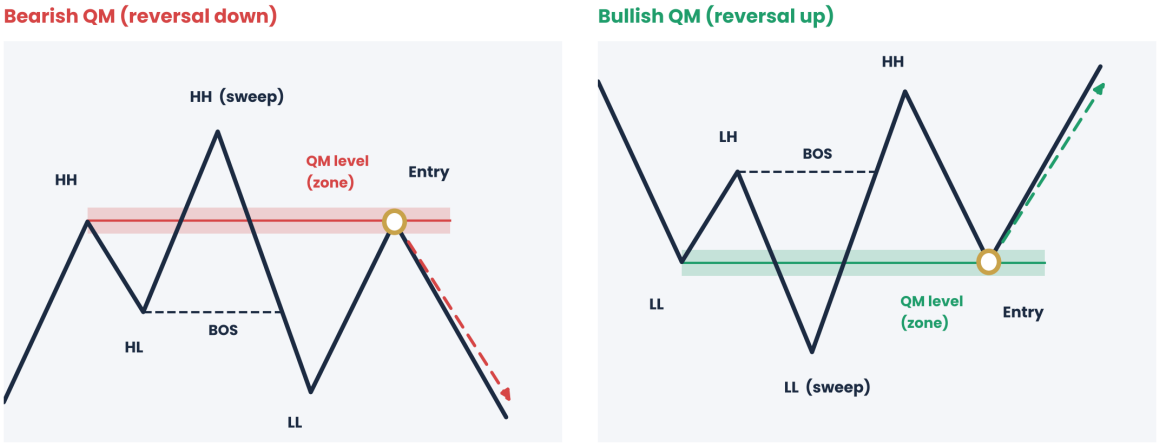


Figure 6 · Bearish and bullish QM. The QM level is the level price started from, drawn as a zone.

How to mark a QM level, step by step

1. **Identify a clear trend.**
2. **Wait for a liquidity sweep:** a high or low is taken.
3. **Confirm a break of structure.**
4. **Mark the QM level:** the swing the pattern started from (the first high for a bearish QM, the first low for a bullish QM).
5. **Extend it as a zone, not a line.** That zone is your reversal area.

Why QM levels work

- They **trap breakout traders.**
- They occur **after liquidity is swept.**
- They align with **institutional distribution or accumulation.**
- They often form in **premium** (bearish) or **discount** (bullish) zones.

> **Gold.** This is why QM is powerful on gold, especially during the **London and New York sessions**.

Confirmation is key: do not enter blind

Best confirmations	Common mistakes
Lower-timeframe CHoCH	Trading a QM without a BOS
Strong rejection wick	Marking it too early
Bearish or bullish engulfing candle	Ignoring the higher-timeframe bias
Displacement candle	Using QM as a continuation setup (it is a reversal model)
SMT divergence on correlated pairs	

QM versus order block

	Quasimodo (QM)	Order block (OB)
Purpose	Reversal-focused	Continuation or reversal
Relationship	A QM often aligns with an order block, but not always.	

QM combined with base levels

A strong version of the setup is a **rejection in a base level followed by a BOS to the upside**. The base gives the location, the BOS gives the confirmation, and the QM level gives the entry.

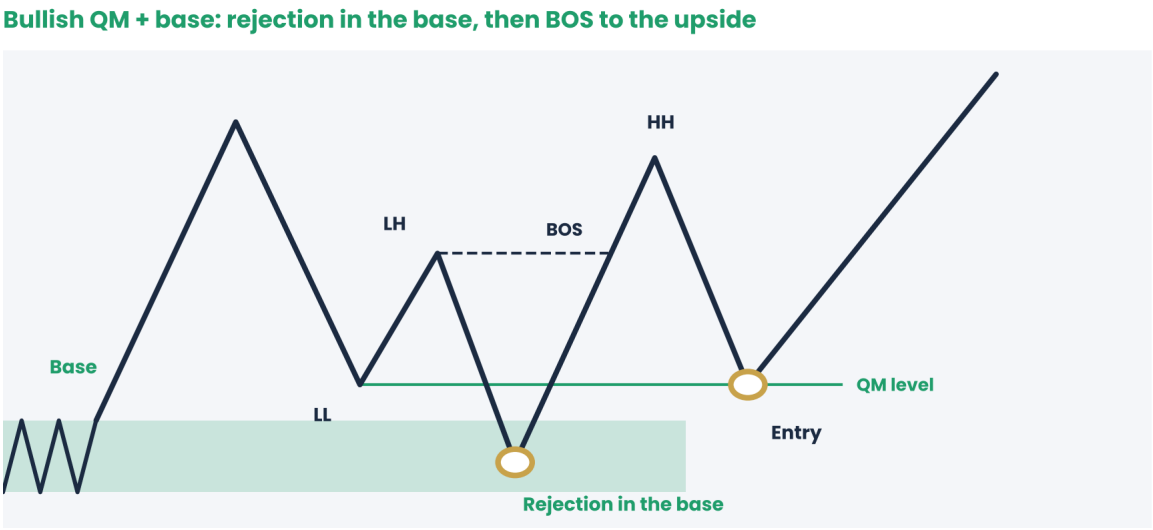


Figure 7 · Price rejects from the base, breaks structure to the upside, then retraces to the QM level for the entry.

2.4 Breakout trading: the key level

A breakout is driven by an impulsive move. To trade it, look inside that move: the candles and gaps it leaves behind give you the key level and the entry area.

Bearish breakout

1. **Find the impulsive move down** that caused the breakout.
2. **Mark the fair value gaps (FVGs)** inside that move.
3. **Find the last bullish candle** in the move. If there is only one bullish candle, that is the one. This is your **key level**.

Bullish breakout: the same thing in reverse

Find the impulsive move up, mark the FVGs inside it, then mark the **last (or only) bearish candle** in that move. That candle is your key level.

Breakout	Impulsive move	Candle to mark	Also mark
Bearish	Down	Last (or only) bullish candle	FVGs inside the move
Bullish	Up	Last (or only) bearish candle	FVGs inside the move

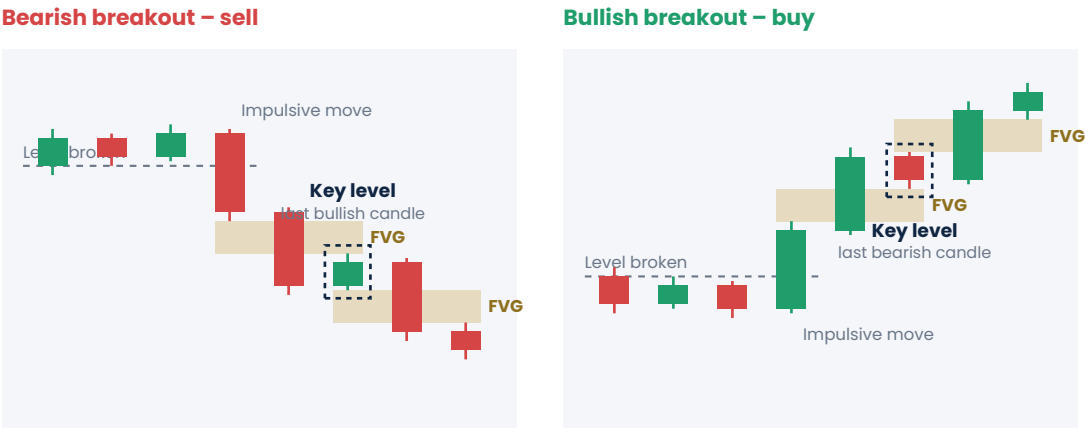


Figure 8 · The key level is the last (or only) opposite-colour candle inside the impulsive move. The FVGs inside the same move are marked with it.

Entry. In the gold examples in Part 5, the sell is taken at the **50% level of the fair value gap**, with the stop beyond the marked zone.



Figure 9 · A bearish breakout on a live chart. Price breaks below the low marked x and drops in an impulsive move. Mark the FVGs inside the drop and the last bullish candle within it.

2.5 OCL: Open Close Level

OCL stands for **Open Close Level** (or line). It is the zone where two candle bodies touch or meet: for example, a bearish drop or a bullish run, and the next bullish candle.

- **Where it forms.** The close of one candle meets the open of the next.

- **One documented variation** marks the close immediately before a run of three consecutive bullish or bearish candles.
- **Extend it.** That level is drawn horizontally as potential support or resistance.
- **Expect a reaction.** Price may return to it and react, reject or break through it.

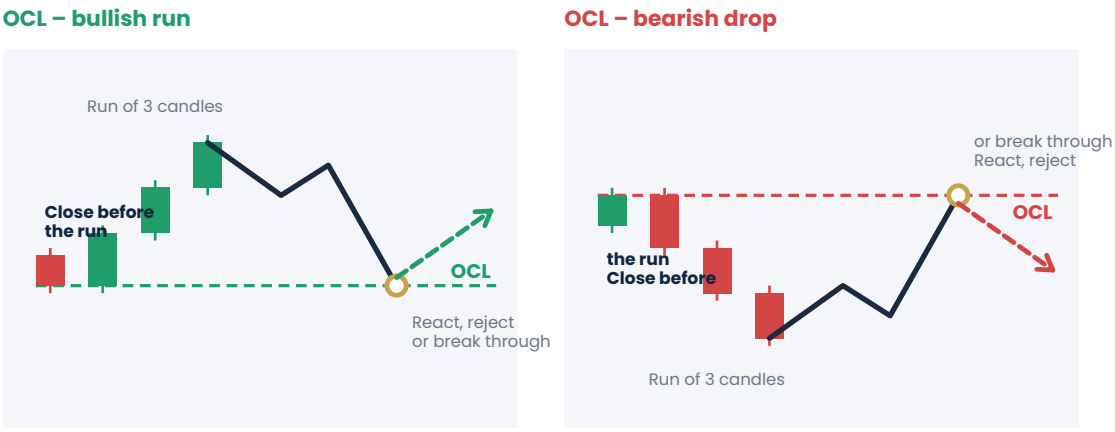


Figure 10 · The close just before a run of three same-direction candles is extended to the right as potential support (bullish run) or resistance (bearish drop).

PART 3

Fundamentals

Technical analysis tells you where price may move. Fundamentals explain why it moves.

3.1 Why fundamentals matter

Fundamental analysis means understanding how **news, economics and global events** affect price movement. Instruments like XAUUSD react heavily to economic news.

Currencies and assets move based on:

Interest rates	Inflation
Employment data	Economic growth
Geopolitical events	Central bank decisions
Market sentiment and risk	

3.2 What moves gold (XAUUSD)

Gold usually reacts to	Gold tends to
USD strength or weakness	Rise when the USD weakens
Interest rates	Rise during uncertainty
Inflation	Fall when interest rates rise aggressively
Fear in the market (wars, crashes, uncertainty)	

3.3 Follow high-impact news

Event	Why it matters
CPI	Inflation data
NFP	The US jobs report
FOMC	The Federal Reserve's interest-rate decision
Interest rates	Currency strength
GDP	Economic growth
Unemployment	Economic health

Before each session, check the economic calendar so that high-impact releases never surprise you. They can move price sharply and invalidate a technical setup.

3.4 Use an economic calendar

A calendar shows upcoming news releases and their impact. Two good calendars are **forexfactory.com** and **investing.com**.

3.5 Learn market expectations

Price moves based on three things: the **forecast**, the **actual result**, and the **difference between them**.

News	Forecast	Actual	Effect
CPI	3.0%	3.5%	USD bullish
NFP	200K	120K	USD bearish

> **The surprise matters more than the number itself.** A stronger USD usually pushes gold lower (section 3.7).

3.6 Understand risk-on and risk-off

Mood	Traders	Gold
Risk-on	Buy stocks, crypto and risk currencies	May fall
Risk-off	Run to safety: gold, the USD and bonds	Often rises

3.7 Watch the US Dollar Index (DXY)

Gold and the DXY usually move opposite.

If the DXY is	Gold
Strong	Often drops
Weak	Often rises

3.8 Track central banks

The most important is the **Federal Reserve**. When the Fed says:

The Fed says	Effect
"Higher rates"	USD bullish
"Cutting rates"	Gold bullish

Also watch the **European Central Bank**, the **Bank of England** and the **Bank of Japan**.

3.9 Combine fundamentals and technicals

The fundamentals give you the bias. The technicals give you the entry. An example workflow:

Fundamental bias	Technical confirmation
CPI came weak The Fed is becoming dovish The DXY is falling	Price sweeps liquidity A BOS or CHoCH forms A bullish order block is respected

Fundamental bias	Technical confirmation
Bullish bias on gold	**Entry becomes higher probability**

3.10 Simple daily routine

Before the London session

1. Check the economic calendar.
2. Mark high-impact news.
3. Check the DXY direction.
4. Read market sentiment.

Before the New York session

1. Watch the US data releases.
2. Wait for volatility manipulation.
3. Trade after direction becomes clear.

3.11 Best free sources

News and analysis	Live central bank updates
forexfactory.com tradingeconomics.com reuters.com	federalreserve.gov

PART 4

Execution and risk

Entry, stop and target by model, a pre-trade checklist, and the risk limits every student should set before trading.

4.1 Entry, stop and target by model

Model	Entry	Stop	Target
Zone retest: sell	At the supply zone	Above the supply zone	Recent structural low
Zone retest: buy	At the demand zone	Below the demand zone	Recent structural high
Trendline breakout	Retest of the breakout area	Beyond the broken support or resistance	Next structural level
QM	At the QM zone, after confirmation	Beyond the QM zone	Next structure in the direction of the reversal
Breakout key level	At the 50% level of the FVG	Beyond the marked zone	Next structural level in the direction of the move

4.2 Pre-trade checklist

- [ ] Overall direction identified: bullish, bearish or ranging.
- [ ] Not trading against the higher-timeframe bias.
- [ ] Fundamental bias checked: the DXY, the Fed and the news calendar agree with the trade.
- [ ] Zone marked as a **zone**, not a line, and judged valid (clean base, fewer wicks).
- [ ] Breakout trades: key level and FVGs marked inside the impulsive move.
- [ ] Liquidity swept, or identified as the likely next target.
- [ ] Break of structure (BOS) confirmed.
- [ ] Lower-timeframe confirmation: CHoCH, rejection wick, engulfing, displacement or SMT divergence.
- [ ] High-impact news checked.
- [ ] Stop beyond the zone and target at the recent structural high or low.
- [ ] Risk-to-reward calculated **before** entering.

4.3 Calculating risk-to-reward

Risk-to-reward compares what you stand to gain with what you stand to lose. Work it out from the chart before you enter.

	Formula	Jump 25 long (example)	Jump 50 short (example)
Risk	Distance from entry to stop	133,302.59 - 133,044.84 = 257.75	73,372.32 - 72,772.56 = 599.76
Reward	Distance from entry to target	135,823.24 - 133,302.59 = 2,520.65	72,772.56 - 65,404.19 = 7,368.37
Risk-to-reward	Reward divided by risk	2,520.65 ÷ 257.75 ≈ 1 : 9.8	7,368.37 ÷ 599.76 ≈ 1 : 12.3

	Formula	Gold 5M sell (example)	Gold 45M sell (example)
Risk	Distance from entry to stop	4,190.152 - 4,185.212 = 4.940	4,189.050 - 4,182.532 = 6.518
Reward	Distance from entry to target	4,185.212 - 4,162.770 = 22.442	4,182.532 - 4,095.463 = 87.069
Risk-to-reward	Reward divided by risk	22.442 ÷ 4.940 ≈ 1 : 4.5	87.069 ÷ 6.518 ≈ 1 : 13.4

> **The ratio is the plan, not the result.** A wide target is only useful if price can realistically get there. Size the position from your stop so that a stop-out costs only the amount you decided in advance.

4.4 My risk rules

Decide these **before** you trade and keep them fixed. Write your own limits below.

Risk per trade _____

Maximum loss per day _____

Maximum loss per week _____

Maximum trades per day _____

Minimum risk-to-reward _____

Sessions I trade _____

Instruments I trade _____

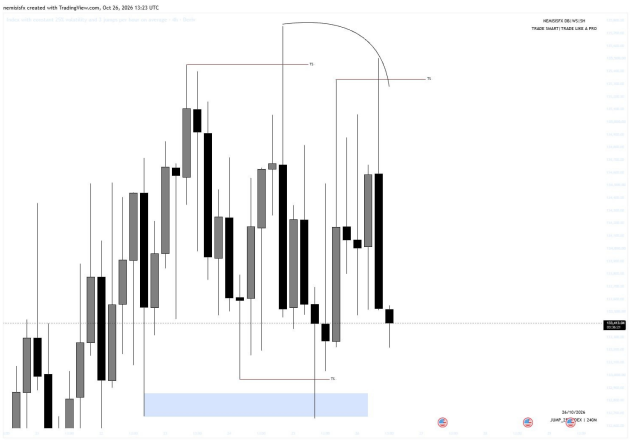
PART 5

Case studies

Five charts that show the method in practice. Entry, stop and target were marked on the chart before the move developed.

5.1 Jump 25 Index: long, 26 to 27 October 2026

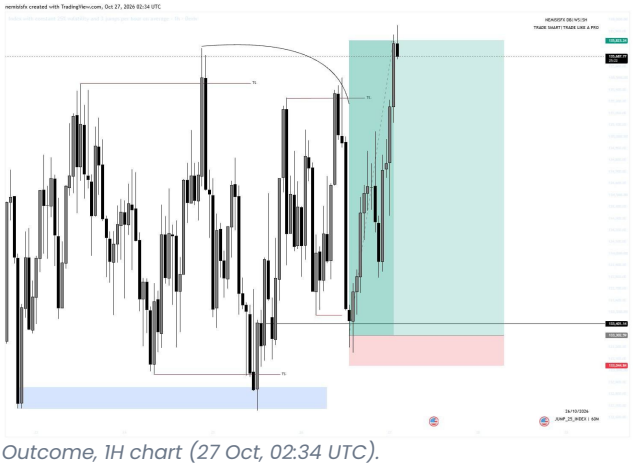
Direction	Entry	Stop	Target	Risk-to-reward
Buy	133,302.59	133,044.84	135,823.24	≈ 1 : 9.8



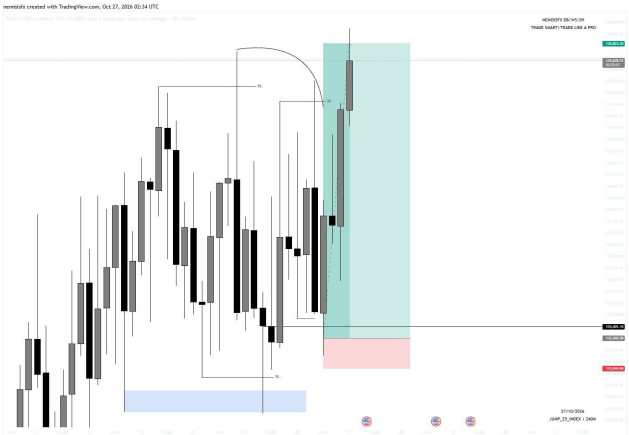
Setup, 4H chart (26 Oct, 13:23 UTC). Marked swing levels (TS) and a demand zone (blue) below price.



Setup, 1H chart (26 Oct, 13:25 UTC). Entry, stop and target drawn after a strong sell-off candle.



Outcome, 1H chart (27 Oct, 02:34 UTC).

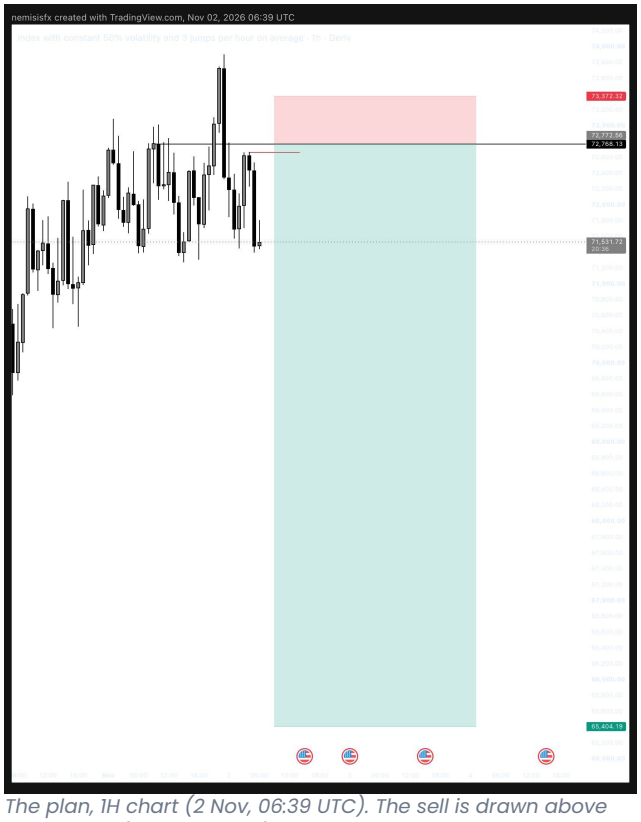


Outcome, 4H chart (27 Oct, 02:34 UTC).

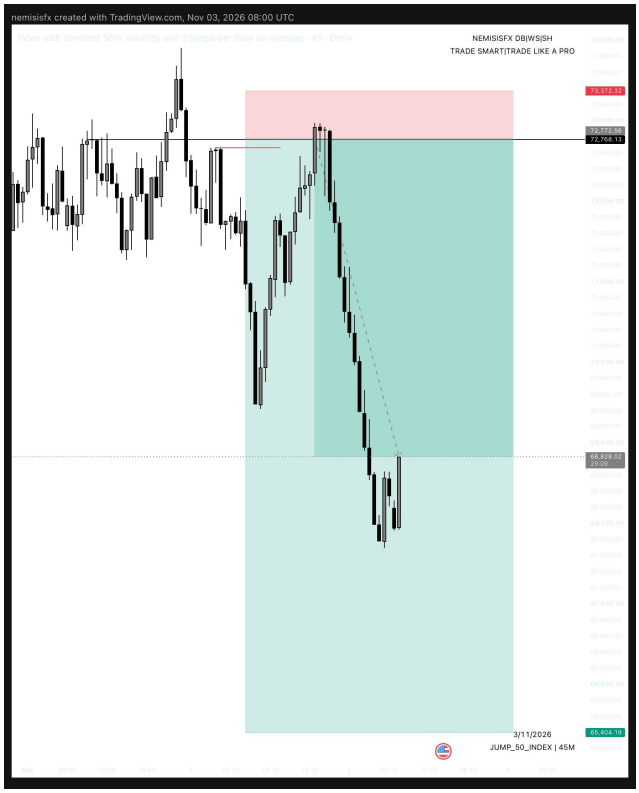
Outcome. By 02:34 UTC on 27 October price had rallied to 135,687.77 and wicked above the 135,823.24 target level. The stop at 133,044.84 was never reached.

5.2 Jump 50 Index: short, 2 to 3 November 2026

Direction	Entry	Stop	Target	Risk-to-reward
Sell	72,772.56	73,372.32	65,404.19	≈ 1 : 12.3



The plan, 1H chart (2 Nov, 06:39 UTC). The sell is drawn above the market (price 71,531.72), at the retest of a marked level.



The follow-up, 45M chart (3 Nov, 08:00 UTC). Price rallied into the entry, rejected and dropped.

Outcome so far. At 08:00 UTC on 3 November price was at 68,828.02, about **54% of the way to the target**, and the trade was still running. The stop at 73,372.32 was never reached.

5.3 Gold, Daily: outlook from 27 October 2026



Gold (XAUUSD), Daily chart (27 Oct 2026). Demand zone (blue, lower), the October consolidation with its highest-volume point, and the sketched path (green candles).

- **Location.** Price tapped a daily demand zone (roughly 3,945 to 3,995), the same area where the July base launched the earlier rally.
- **Zone above.** The upper blue zone (roughly 4,105 to 4,145) sits under the October consolidation, where the sell-off began. It is the first retracement target.
- **Sketched path.** A bounce from demand, a retest of the upper zone, then continuation higher.

> **This is an outlook, not a result.** It shows how the higher timeframe gives the location; the entry would still need confirmation on a lower timeframe (section 2.3).

5.4 Gold, 5M: sell, 1 October 2026

Direction	Entry	Stop	Target	Risk-to-reward
Sell	4,185.212	4,190.152	4,162.770	≈ 1 : 4.5



Setup, 5M chart (1 Oct). Price has dropped and is retracing toward the 50% level of the fair value gap, where the sell is marked.



Outcome, 5M chart (1 Oct). Price rejected the entry level and fell toward the target.

Outcome so far. After touching the entry area, price fell to 4,164.03, about **94% of the way to the target**, and the trade was still running. The stop at 4,190.15 was never reached.

5.5 Gold, 45M: sell, 6 to 7 October 2026

Direction	Entry	Stop	Target	Risk-to-reward
Sell	4,182.532	4,189.050	4,095.463	≈ 1 : 13.4



Setup, 45M chart (6 Oct). Price runs up toward the sell zone marked above the market.



Outcome, 45M chart (7 Oct). Price rejected the zone and dropped toward the target.

Outcome. Price rejected the zone and fell from the 4,182.53 entry to the 4,095.46 target area by 7 October. The stop at 4,189.05 was never reached.

About these examples. They were chosen to illustrate the method. They are not a record of typical results, and losing trades are a normal part of trading.

PART 6

Reference

A glossary of the terms used in this playbook, and the important disclaimer.

6.1 Glossary

Term	Meaning
HH, HL, LH, LL	Higher high, higher low, lower high, lower low: the swing points that define structure.
BOS	Break of structure. Price breaks a key swing high or low, showing the structure has shifted.
CHoCH	Change of character. The first break against the prevailing trend, often used on a lower timeframe as confirmation.
Liquidity	Resting stop-loss and pending orders, typically above highs, below lows and in wicks.
Liquidity sweep	A move that takes the liquidity above a high or below a low before reversing.
Supply zone	An area where sellers overwhelmed buyers. Price is expected to fall from it.
Demand zone	An area where buyers overwhelmed sellers. Price is expected to rise from it.
Base	A tight consolidation before a strong move; it becomes supply or demand.
RBD, DBR	Rally-Base-Drop and Drop-Base-Rally.
Retest	Price returning to a broken level or zone before continuing.
QM	Quasimodo: a reversal pattern built on a liquidity sweep and a break of structure.
Order block (OB)	The last opposing candle or zone before a strong move; can mark continuation or reversal.
FVG (fair value gap)	An imbalance left inside an impulsive move, where the wicks of the candles either side of a strong candle do not overlap. The 50% level is used as an entry.
Key level	In breakout trading, the last (or only) opposite candle inside the impulsive move that caused the breakout.
OCL (Open Close Level)	The zone where two candle bodies meet, such as the close just before a run of three same-direction candles, extended as potential support or resistance.
Premium and discount	The upper and lower halves of a range. Sells are favoured in premium, buys in discount.
Displacement	A strong, fast candle that shows aggressive buying or selling.
SMT divergence	Correlated instruments disagreeing at a high or low, which can flag a reversal.
DXY	The US Dollar Index. It usually moves opposite to gold.
CPI, NFP, FOMC	Consumer Price Index (inflation data), Non-Farm Payrolls (the US jobs report) and the Federal Reserve committee that sets US interest rates.

Term	Meaning
Risk-on, risk-off	Risk-on: traders buy stocks, crypto and risk currencies. Risk-off: traders run to safety in gold, the USD and bonds.
Risk-to-reward	Potential reward divided by potential risk on a trade.

6.2 Risk disclaimer

This playbook is for **educational purposes only** and is not financial, investment or trading advice. Trading leveraged products such as gold and synthetic indices carries a high risk of loss and is not suitable for everyone. Synthetic indices are simulated markets and behave differently from real-world markets. Only risk money you can afford to lose. The examples shown are selected illustrations; past performance does not guarantee future results. You are responsible for your own trading decisions.

NEMISISFX · Trade Smart | Trade Like a Pro