FX PRIMUS

The Safest Place To Trade

LEARN TO TRADE

Build Your Successful Trading Strategy

eBOOK

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1 About the FX market

- What is the FX Market?
- History of the FX Market
- What is special about the FX Market?
- FX Facts Today

What is the FX market?

The FX market is the largest and most dynamic market in the world.

The foreign exchange market (forex, FX, or currency market) is a global decentralised market for the trading of currencies.

Forex is an “over-the-counter” (OTC) market supported by forex dealers serving as market-makers.

History of the market

The first evidence of money exchange is referenced in Talmudic writings, where people would change money, whilst taking a commission for themselves.

1472

The world's first bank, Monde Dei Paschi di Siena was founded in Tuscany.

1875

The Gold Standard was introduced. This is one of the most important events in the history of forex, and was a commitment to fix the value of a currency to a specific quantity of gold.

1950

The Eurodollar market was established as the Soviet Union deposited much of its oil revenue outside the US in order to avoid the control of the US authorities.

1971

US President Richard Nixon eliminated the Gold Standard to combat high inflation levels, which led to free-floating currency exchange rates.

1980

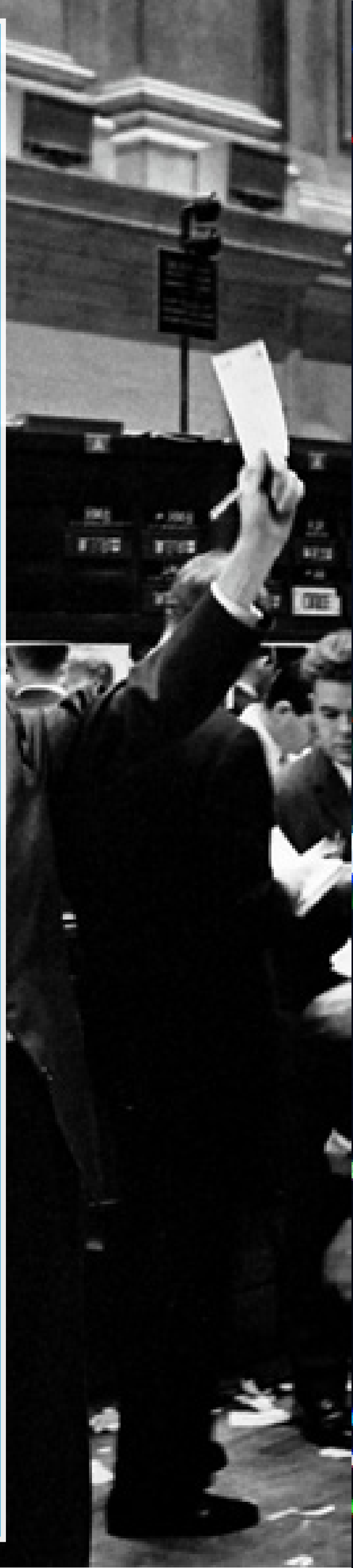
London became the centre of the Eurodollar market when British banks lent dollars as an alternative to pounds in order to maintain their position in the global financial markets.

1996

Increasing popularity of the internet. Until this time, currency trading was almost exclusive to large companies who conducted business internationally.

PRESENT DAY

There are now more than 19.3 million retail FX traders worldwide operating through more than 700 forex brokerages.



What is special about the FX market?

- Retail traders from anywhere in the world can trade with simply an internet connection and a mobile device.

- Advances in technology create fast connectivity and low latency.

- There is an ever increasing range of tradable instruments including commodities, indices and digital currencies.

- Low transaction costs in FX trading.

- Extremely high market liquidity.

- Low barriers to entry.

- FX is not correlated with other asset classes, and can help diversify a portfolio.

- The ability to trade on a large investment with a small amount of margin, with leverage.
- FX is extremely difficult to manipulate because of the large size of the market.
- The forex market doesn’t sleep. It operates 24 hours a day, five days per week.
- It is the world’s largest market, which means that there is always somebody on the other end of your trades.
- It is decentralised, meaning that there is not one government, institution or central bank controlling it.
- There is always something going up and down unlike other markets where everything moves together.

FX facts today

As of 2016, $5.1 trillion are traded on the FX markets, daily.

Trading on the FX market begins when the market in Sydney opens at 22:00 GMT on Sunday. The markets close at 22:00 GMT Friday (New York).

60% of all Forex transactions are conducted in either the UK (41%) or the United States (19%).

The U.S. Dollar accounts for over 87% of the total volume of FX traded daily.

EUR is the second most popular currency traded daily, at 33.4%.

Forex trading daily volume is 4 times global GDP.

2 How to trade FX

- About the currency pair
- Currency Abbreviations
- Majors, Minors, Exotics
- How FX is quoted
- When To Trade
- What is Leverage?

About the currency pair

The forex pair consists of two prices:
The Bid and the Ask. The spread is the difference between these two prices.

BID / ASK
SELL / BUY

In a currency pair, the bid is on the left and the offer, or the ask, is on the right.

Bid is the price at which you can sell the base currency, and the offer is the price at which you can buy the base currency.

So, for example if USD/JPY is 105, it means that it takes 105 Yen (the quote currency) to buy one dollar (the base currency).

Currency Abbreviations

The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) has determined standard abbreviations for currencies. Usually the first two letters refer to the country, and the third refers to the currency.

MAJOR CURRENCIES	
US Dollar	USD
Euro	EUR
Japanese Yen	JPY
Great Britain Pound	GBP
Australian Dollar	AUD
Swiss Franc	CHF
Canadian Dollar	CAD
New Zealand Dollar	NZD

MINOR / EXOTIC CURRENCIES	
Swedish Krona	USD
Norwegian Krone	NOK
Korean Won	KRW
Singapore Dollar	SGD
Hungarian Forint	HUF
Polish Zloty	PLN
Mexican Peso	MXN
Russian Ruble	RUB

Majors, Minors, Exotics

Major Currency Pairs

The currencies that trade the most volume against the U.S. dollar are referred to as the major currencies. All of the major currency pairs have very liquid markets that trade 24 hours a day every business day, and they have very narrow spreads.

Examples include:
EUR/USD, GBP/USD, USD/JPY, USD/CHF, AUD/USD, USD/CAD.

Minor Currency Pairs

Currency pairs that are not associated with the U.S. dollar are referred to as minor currencies or crosses. These pairs have slightly wider spreads and are not as liquid as the majors.

Examples include:
EUR/GBP, GBP/JPY, EUR/CHF.

Exotic Currency Pairs

Exotic currency pairs include currencies of emerging markets. These pairs are not as liquid, and the spreads are much wider.

Examples include: USD/SGD

CURRENCY PAIR	CODE	HIGHER =
Dollar & Euro	EUR/USD	EUR stronger, USD weaker
Dollar & Yen	USD/JPY	USD stronger, JPY weaker
Dollar & British Pound	GBP/USD	GBP stronger, USD weaker
Euro & Pound	EUR/GBP	EUR stronger, GBP weaker
US Dollar & Australian Dollar	AUD/USD	AUD stronger, USD weaker
Australian Dollar & NZ Dollar	AUD/NZD	AUD stronger, NZD weaker
US Dollar & Canadian Dollar	USD/CAD	USD stronger, CAD weaker
US Dollar & Swiss Franc	USD/CHF	USD stronger, CHF weaker
Euro & Swiss Franc	EUR/CHF	EUR stronger, CHF weaker

When to trade

The FX market is open 24 hours per day and 5 days per week. This is because, as the trading hours for one region ends, the next region's market day begins. The main trading centers are in London, New York, Sydney and Tokyo, and the most exciting times to trade can be when the sessions overlap. This is because high volumes are being traded, and maximium volatility presents trading opportunities.

What is leverage?

Simply put, leverage allows traders to trade on a large investment size, without having to put up the full amount.

This means that a small account balance can control a much larger total contract value.

1	:	100
Your deposit size		What the broker will invest for you

For example where leverage is 1:100, it means that for every $1 invested in the market, the broker invests $100 for you. So, with a deposit of just $100, the trader can access $10,000.

Leverage makes a trader with a small investment size have the same potential as a trader with a much bigger investment size.

3 Placing a trade

- Pips, Ticks & Spreads
- Contract Sizes
- Order Types
- Slippage
- How to place a trade

Pips, ticks and spreads

- One pip is the value of the number which is four places after the decimal point
- One tick is the minimum number of pips that a currency pair moves
- The spread is the number of pips between the bid and the offer

Contract Sizes

The contract size is the trading amount or quantity for exchanging currencies.

The common lot sizes are:

Standard Lot = 100,000 units
Mini Lot = 10,000 units
Micro lot = 1,000 units

Order types

Market Order

A market order is an order to buy or sell at the best available price.

Limit Entry Order

This is an order placed to buy below the market or sell above the market at a certain price.

Stop Entry Order

This is placed to buy above the market or sell below the market at a certain price.

Stop Loss Order

This is linked to a trade for the purpose of preventing additional losses. The stop loss order stays in effect until the position is closed or until the order is cancelled.

Trailing Stop

This is a type of stop loss order attached to a trade that moves as price fluctuates. Your position will be closed when a market order to close your position at the best available price is sent.

Good For the Day

A GFD order stays active in the market until the end of the trading day.

Once Cancels the Other

An OCO order is a mixture of two entry and or stop loss orders.

One Triggers the Other

An OTO is the opposite of an OCO as it only puts an order when the parent order is triggered.

Slippage

Slippage is a normal market condition that occurs at times of limited liquidity or at times of particularly high market liquidity, for instance when any important economic data are about to be released or at the market closing and / or opening times.

How to place a trade

1) Identify the pair that you want to buy

2) Decide on the size of the contract

3) Apply Stop Loss or Take Profit limits

4) Open the trade

4 Your trading strategy

- Fundamental factors affecting FX Trading
- Technical factors affecting FX prices
- How to make your trading strategy
- Trading Tools to complement your strategy

Fundamental factors affecting fx trading

Fundamental Analysis concentrates on the financial drivers of the economy

It attempts to identify intrinsic value by examining related economic, financial and other factors related to the markets.

What to look for in fundamental analysis

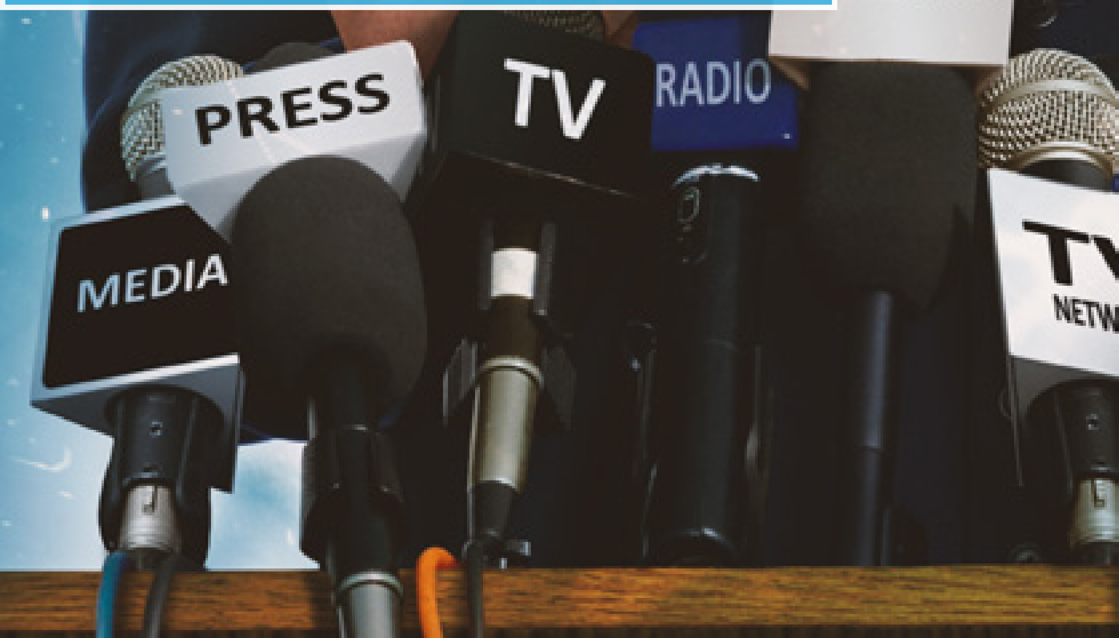
Exchange Rates
Balance of Payments
Central bank intervention
Interest rates
National monetary policy
Inflation
Natural resources of a country
Growth rates of a country
Fiscal Policy

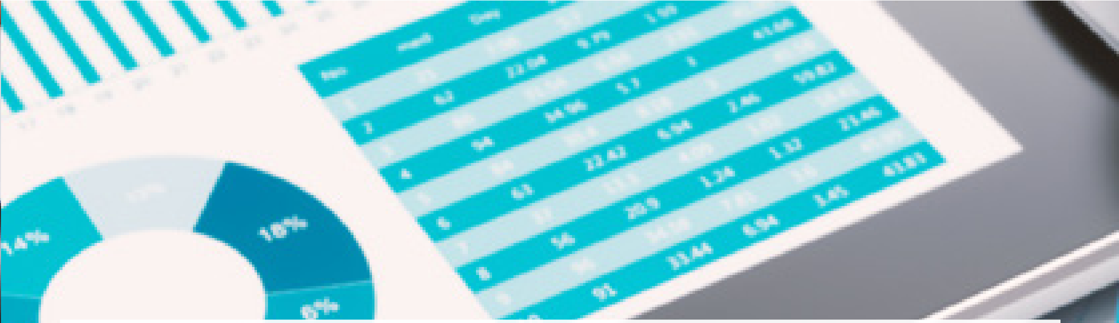
Accessing fundamental analysis

Traders of FXPRIMUS are offered daily fundamental analysis direct to their inbox.

Our daily digest is written by market professionals with over 30 years' experience researching the markets, and contains the most important information to help you with your trading strategy.

Visit **FXPRIMUS.com/education** to access our world class resources.





Technical factors affecting fx prices

Technical Analysis focuses on past price behaviours

It involves the study of charts to identify patterns and trends

The field of technical analysis is based on three assumptions:

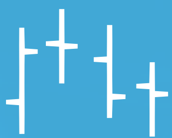
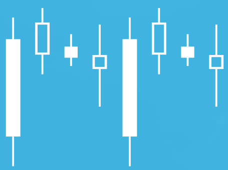
1) The market discounts everything
2) Price moves in trends
3) History tends to repeat itself

What to look out for in technical analysis:

Trends
Downward Trendlines
Line Charts
Support Lines
Bar Charts
Candlestick Charts
Double Bottoms
Moving Averages

Upward Trendlines
Sideways Trends
Resistance Lines
Channel Lines
Reversal Patterns
Double Tops
Head & Shoulders

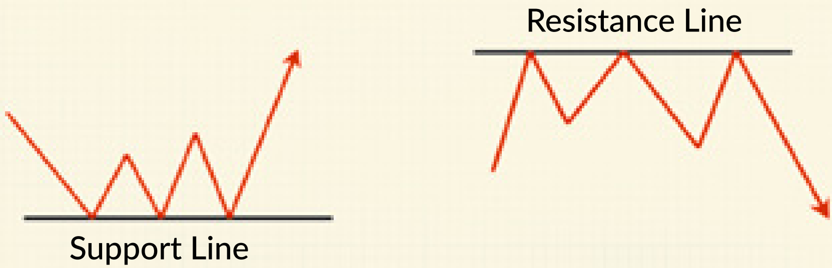
Types of charts

Type of chart	About the chart	Benefits
Line Chart 	Line charts help illustrate supply and demand by mapping time on the X-axis and price on the Y-axis. The most simple of all charts is the line chart which connects a timescale's closing prices without giving us any information about the trading range during the selected time interval.	This chart is helpful for understanding the major movements only.
Bar Chart 	The top of the vertical line indicates the highest price a security traded at during the day, and the bottom represents the lowest price. The closing is displayed on the right side of the bar, and the opening price is shown on the left side of the bar.	Bar charts are very useful to draw trend lines. This type of chart can also detect short term breakouts.
Candlestick Chart 	It is a combination of a line-chart and a bar-chart. It records four prices: open, close, high and low. If the close price is higher than the open, the body is white and if the close is lower than the open, the body is black.	Candlestick charts are visually superior to bar charts, and are preferred by traders, because their coloured bodies help to identify support-resistance and trend lines and buy/sell signals.

Support & Resistance

The troughs, or reaction lows, are called support. Support is a level or area on the chart where buying interest is sufficiently strong to overcome selling pressure. Decline is halted and prices turn back up again.

Resistance is the opposite of support and represents when selling pressure overcomes buying pressure and a price advance is turned back.



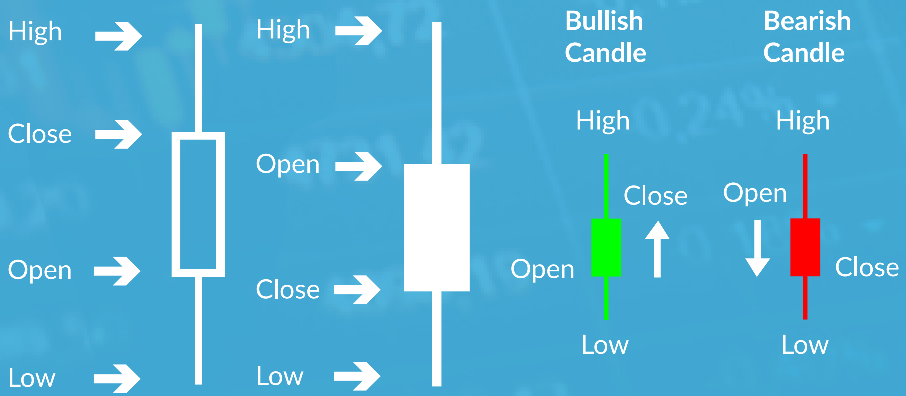
Candlestick Charts

A candlestick chart is a combination of a line-chart and a bar-chart. It records four prices : open, close, high and low.

- The area between the open and the close is called the real body and price excursions above and below the real body are called shadows or leg

- If the close price is higher than the open real body is white and if the close is lower then the open real body is black

- Candlestick charts are visually superior to bar charts, and thus preferred by traders, because their coloured bodies help to identify support-resistance and trend lines and buy/sell signals



Channels

There are three types of channels in Forex charting: ascending channel, descending channel, and horizontal channel.

In an ascending channel pattern, the peaks create higher highs and higher lows. In a descending channel pattern, the peaks create lower highs and lower lows. And, in a horizontal channel pattern, the market is ranging.

- Traders buy near the channel bottom and sell near the channel top
- Traders take short trades whenever the price touches the upper boundary and take long trades at the lower boundary
- You can also use the break out of a channel to find trades

Reversal Patterns

Reversal patterns indicate that a reversal in trend
is taking place.

Reversal patterns:

1. Existence of prior trend

2. First signal of an impending trend reversal is the breaking of an important trendline

3. The larger the pattern, the greater the subsequent move

4. Topping patterns are usually shorter in duration and more volatile than bottoms

5. Bottoms have usually smaller price ranges and take longer to build

6. Volume is usually more important on the upside

Most common reversal patterns:

- Head and Shoulders
- Double tops and bottoms
- Triple tops and bottoms
- Spike (or V) tops and bottoms
- Ascending and Descending Wedge

How to make your successful trading strategy

Use stops

Decide in advance which currency pair you wish to trade, along with how much profit or loss you wish to close the trade at.

Keep your emotions in check

In trading, emotions are our enemies. In order to make sure that our trading decisions arent affected by our emotions, we need to be disciplined and stick to our trading plans.

Manage your money

Ensure that you have enough capital to withstand any draw-downs. Proper money management will ensure you have the staying power to remain in the market.

Be realistic

If you aren't confident trading, start off with a demo account until you familiarise yourself with your trading style and strategy.

Be patient

Successful traders need patience to wait for the right time to enter or exit a trade. It takes discipline to establish guidelines about when that trade is.

Don't get greedy

Stay focused on your trading strategy and don't be tempted to take extra risks without proper consideration.

Trading Tools

Click to access our tools in order to complement your trading strategy

Educational Videos

FX Glossary

Economic Calendar

Trading Calculators

Alarm Manager

Connect

Trade Terminal

Market Manager

Mini Terminal

Sentiment Trader

5 The importance of safety

Trading can be risky. With this in mind, it is extremely important that you chose to trade with an ethical, regulated broker who will strive to protect your investment.

Here are the most important ways that your funds can be protected:

3rd Party Monitoring for Client Withdrawals

Segregated Client Funds From Company Funds

Fully Audited

Fully Regulated

Negative Balance Protection

Client Fund Insurance up to €5 Million

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