

Welcome!

The course is meticulously designed to take learners from absolute beginners to confident traders. The structure includes:

- Six modules that cover foundational knowledge, practical applications, and advanced trading principles.
- 30 topics arranged in a logical progression, ensuring students grasp the basics before tackling more complex concepts.
- Key areas of focus include understanding the forex market, market analysis, trading strategies, risk management, and developing a winning trading mindset.

This structure ensures a seamless learning journey that balances theory, strategy, and practical implementation.

Module 1: Understanding the Forex Market

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1. What is Forex?





- Forex, short for the term Foreign Exchange, is the global marketplace for buying, selling, and exchanging currencies.
- It is the largest and most liquid financial market in the world.
- It exchanges approximately \$7.5 TRILLION daily, surpassing other markets like stocks or commodities.
- Forex market operates 24 hours a day, five days a week. Unlike the stock market which is only open 8 hours a day.

Purpose & Key Features

Purpose:

- Facilitates international trade and investments.
- Allows for speculation on currency movements to generate profits.
- Provides a mechanism for hedging currency risks.

Key Features:

- Open 24/5, covering major trading sessions globally (Sydney, Tokyo, New York, London)
- Highly liquid market, ensures quick transactions at stable prices.
- Trades are conducted in currency pairs such as EUR/USD or GBPJPY

2. Major Players in the Forex Market



Major Players in Forex

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Central Banks

Influence markets through monetary policies.

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Commercial Banks

Facilitates currency trades & acts as market maker.

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Institutional Investors

Hedge Funds, pension funds, asset management companies etc.

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Corporations

Trade large amounts of currency for international business.

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Retail Traders

Individuals trading currencies through brokers for speculation

3. How Forex Trading Works.



Forex Trading

Involves the buying and selling of currencies, for example (EUR/USD), in an attempt to profit from changes in their exchange rates.

Traders will buy a currency if they believe it will rise in value (go long), or they will sell if they believe it will fall in value (go short).



Currency Pairs:

- A pair consists of a base currency and a quote currency (e.g. EUR/USD).
- The exchange rate shows how much of the quote currency is needed to buy one unit of the base currency. Example: if EUR/USD = 1.10, you need 1.10 USD to buy 1 EUR.

How Trades are Made:

- Traders buy if they expect the base currency (EUR) to strengthen.
- Traders sell if they expect the base currency (EUR) to weaken.

Profit Calculation:

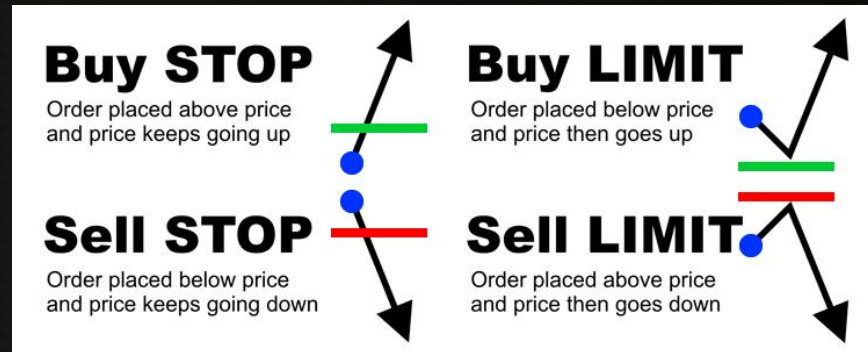
- Example: Buy EUR/USD at 1.1000 and then sell at 1.1100 = 100 pips profit
- Profit depends on the trade size (lot) and price movement.

Order Types:

- Market Order: Execute at the current price.
- Limit Order: Execute when the price reaches a specific level.
- Stop-Loss Order: Close a trade to limit losses.

Key Tools:

- Technical analysis uses charts and indicators.
- Fundamental analysis is based on economic events and news.



4. Why trade Forex?



Why do people trade?

People turn to trade the Foreign Exchange markets for a variety of reasons which are listed below:

- You can trade from anywhere in the world in the world.
- Trading allows you the opportunity to make profit whether a currency is increasing or decreasing in value.
- It does not require a high initial investment. (\$100 USD min)

5. Understanding Currency Pairs



Currencies are traded in pairs, reflecting the exchange rate between two currencies.

Structure of Pairs:

- Example: EUR/USD = 1.1000.
- Base currency: EUR (1 unit of Euro).
- Quote currency: USD (1.10 USD required for 1 Euro).

Types of Pairs:

- Major Pairs: Most traded pairs, including USD (e.g. EUR/USD, USD/JPY).
- Minor Pairs: Don't include USD but are still actively traded (e.g. EUR/GBP).
- Exotic Pairs: Include one major and one emerging market currency (e.g. USD/TRY)

Pips: A pip is the smallest price movement, typically the 4th decimal place in price. Exception for JPY pairs, a pip is at the second decimal point.

For Example:

- If EUR/USD moves from 1.1000 to 1.1001, that's 1 pip.
- If GBP/USD moves from 1.3050 to 1.3065, that's 15 pips.
- If USD/JPY moves from 145.60 to 145.70, that's 10 pips.

Pro Tip: USE a pip calculator tool instead of manually counting!