Buying And Selling Currency Pairs

Forex trading is the *simultaneous* buying of one currency and selling another.

Currencies are traded through a broker or dealer and are **traded in pairs**. Currencies are quoted in relation to *another* currency.

For example, the euro and the U.S. dollar (**EUR/USD**) or the British pound and the Japanese yen (**GBP/JPY**).

When you trade in the forex market, you buy or sell in currency pairs.



Imagine each currency pair constantly in a "tug of war" with each currency on its own side of the rope.

An exchange rate is the relative price of two currencies from two different countries.

Exchange rates fluctuate based on which currency is stronger at the moment.

There are three categories of currency pairs:

- 1. The "majors"
- 2. The "crosses"
- 3. The "exotics"

The major currency pairs *always* include the U.S. dollar.

Cross-currency pairs do NOT include the U.S. dollar. Crosses that involve any of the major currencies are also known as " minors".

Exotic currency pairs consist of one major currency and one currency from an emerging market (EM).

Major Currency Pairs



The currency pairs listed below are considered the "majors."

These pairs all contain the U.S. dollar (**USD**) on one side and are the most frequently traded.

Compared to the crosses and exotics, price moves more frequently with the majors, which provide more trading opportunities.

CURRENCY PAIR	COUNTRIES	FX GEEK SPEAK
<u>EUR/USD</u>	Eurozone / United States	"euro dollar"
<u>USD/JPY</u>	United States / Japan	"dollar yen"
<u>GBP/USD</u>	United Kingdom / United States	"pound dollar"
<u>USD/CHF</u>	United States/ Switzerland	"dollar swissy"

USD/CAD	United States / Canada	"dollar loonie"
<u>AUD/USD</u>	Australia / United States	"aussie dollar"
NZD/USD	New Zealand / United States	"kiwi dollar"

The majors are the most **liquid** in the world.

Liquidity is used to describe the level of activity in the financial market.

In forex, it's based on the number of active traders buying and selling a specific currency pair and the volume being traded.

The more frequently traded something is, the higher its liquidity.

For example, more people trade the EUR/USD currency pair and at higher volumes, than the AUD/USD currency pair.

This means that EUR/USD is more liquid than AUD/USD.

Major Cross-Currency Pairs or Minor Currency Pairs

Currency pairs that don't contain the U.S. dollar (USD) are known as **cross-currency pairs** or simply as the "**crosses**."

Major crosses are also known as "minors."

While not as frequently traded as the majors, the crosses are still pretty liquid and still provide plenty of trading opportunities.

The most actively traded crosses are derived from the three major non-USD currencies: **EUR**, **JPY**, and **GBP**.

Euro Crosses

CURRENCY PAIR	COUNTRIES	FX GEEK SPEAK
EUR/CHF	Eurozone / Switzerland	"euro swissy"
<u>EUR/GBP</u>	Eurozone / United Kingdom	"euro pound"

EUR/CAD

Eurozone / Canada

"euro loonie"

<u>EUR/AUD</u>	Eurozone / Australia	"euro aussie"
<u>EUR/NZD</u>	Eurozone / New Zealand	"euro kiwi"
<u>EUR/SEK</u>	Eurozone / Sweden	"euro stockie"

EUR/NOK

Eurozone / Norway

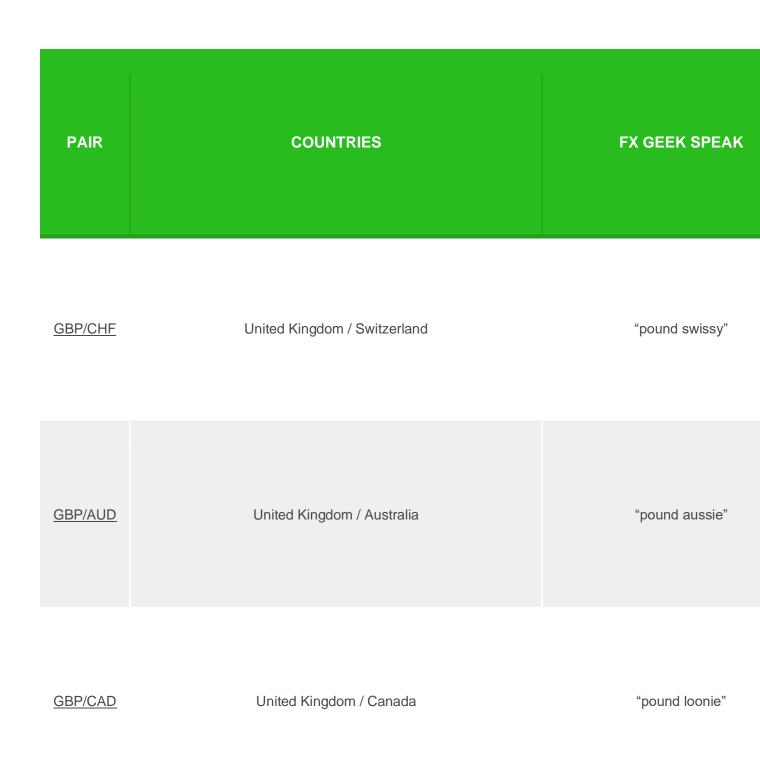
"euro nockie"

Yen Crosses

CURRENCY PAIR	COUNTRIES	FX GEEK SPEAK
<u>EUR/JPY</u>	Eurozone / Japan	"euro yen" or "yuppy"
<u>GBP/JPY</u>	United Kingdom / Japan	"pound yen" or "guppy"
<u>CHF/JPY</u>	Switzerland / Japan	"swissy yen"

<u>CAD/JPY</u>	Canada / Japan	"loonie yen"
<u>AUD/JPY</u>	Australia / Japan	"aussie yen"
<u>NZD/JPY</u>	New Zealand / Japan	"kiwi yen"

Pound Crosses





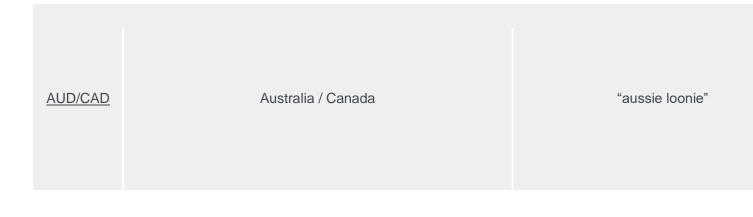
Other Crosses

	PAIR	COUNTRIES	FX GEEK SPEAK
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AUD/CHF

Australia / Switzerland

"aussie swissy"



AUD/NZD

Australia / New Zealand

"aussie kiwi"

<u>CAD/CHF</u>	Canada / Switzerland	"loonie swissy"

NZD/CHF

New Zealand / Switzerland

"kiwi swissy"

NZD/CAD	New Zealand / Canada	"kiwi loonie"

Exotic Currency Pairs



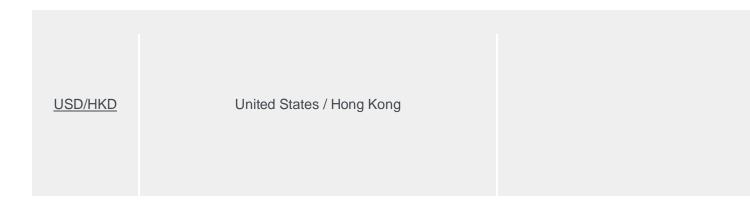
No, exotic pairs are not exotic belly dancers who happen to be twins.

Exotic currency pairs are made up of one major currency paired with the currency of an emerging economy, such as Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Turkey, or Hungary. The chart below contains a few examples of exotic currency pairs. Wanna take a shot at guessing what those other currency symbols stand for?

Depending on your forex broker, you may see the following exotic currency pairs so it's good to know what they are.

Keep in mind that these pairs aren't as heavily traded as the "majors" or "crosses," so the transaction costs associated with trading these pairs are usually bigger.





USD/SAR

United States / Saudi Arabia

"dollar riyal"

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USD/ZAR

United States / South Africa

"dollar rand"



USD/MXN

United States / Mexico

"dollar mex"

<u>USD/RUB</u>	United States / Russia	"dollar ruble" or "Barney"

USD/PLN

United States / Poland

"dollar zloty"

USD/CLP	United States/ Chile	

It's not unusual to see spreads that are two or three times bigger than that of EUR/USD or USD/JPY.

Due to the overall lower degree of liquidity, exotic currency pairs tend to be far more sensitive to economic and geopolitical events.

For example, a political scandal or unexpected election results can cause an exotic pair's exchange rate to swing violently.

So if you want to trade exotics <u>currency pairs</u>, remember to factor this in your decision.

For those of y'all who are really mesmerized by exotics, here's a more comprehensive list.

CURRENCY CODE	COUNTRY	CURRENCY CODE	COUNTRY

AED	UAE Dirham	ARS	Argentinean Pes

AFN	Afghanistan Afghani	GEL	Georgian Lari

MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	AMD	Armenian Dran

GYD Guyanese Dollar	MZN	Mozambique new M
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AWG	Aruban Florin	IDR	Indonesian Rupi
OMR	Omani Rial	AZN	Azerbaijan New M
IQD	Iraqi Dinar	QAR	Qatari Rial
BHD	Bahraini Dinar	IRR	Iranian Rial

SLL	Sierra Leone Leone	BWP	Botswana Pula
JOD	Jordanian Dinar	TJS	Tajikistani Somo
BYR	Belarusian Ruble	KGS	Kyrgyzstanian So
TMT	Turkmenistan new Manat	CDF	Congolese Fran

LBP	Lebanese Pound	TZS	Tanzanian Schilli
DZD	Algerian Dinar	LRD	Liberian Dollar
UZS	Uzbekistan Som	EGP	Egyptian Pound
MAD	Moroccan Dirham	WST	Samoan Tala

EEK	Estonian Kroon	MNT	Mongolian Tugr
MWK	Malawi Kwacha	ETB	Ethiopian Birr
THB	Thai Baht	TRY	New Turkish Lir
ZAR	South African Rand	ZWD	Zimbabwe Dolla

BRL	Brazilian Real	CLP	Chilean Peso
CNY	Chinese Yuan Renminbi	CZK	Czech Koruna

HKD	Hong Kong Dollar	HUF	Hungarian Forir
ILS	Israeli Shekel	INR	Indian Rupee

ISK	Icelandic Krona	KRW	South Korean W
KWD	Kuwaiti Dinar	MXN	Mexican Peso
PHP	Philippine Peso	PKR	Pakistani Rupe
PLN	Polish Zloty	RUB	Russian Ruble



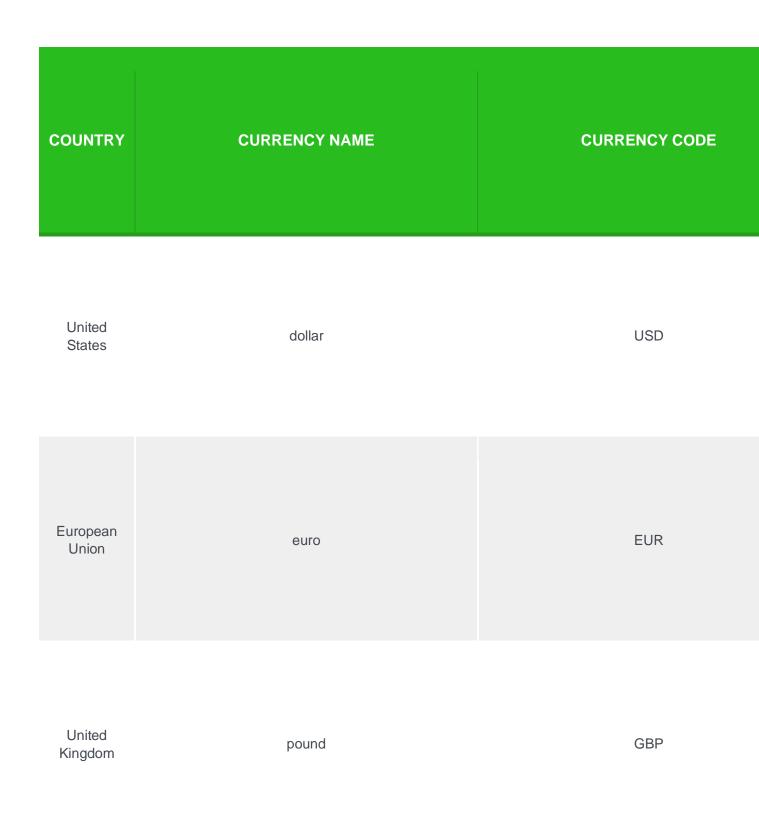
DID YOU KNOW? There are **180 legal currencies** in the world, as recognized by the United Nations. That's a lot of potential currency pairs! Unfortunately, not all of them are readable. Forex brokers tend to offer traders up to 70 currency pairs.

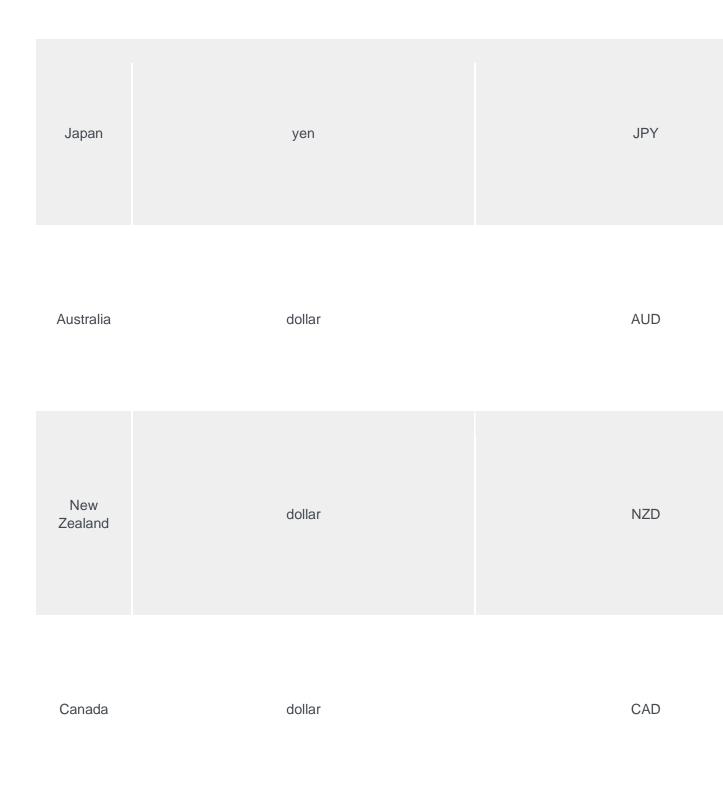
Aside from the three main categories of currency pairs, there are other "groups" of currencies that are thrown around in the FX world which you should be aware of.

G10 Currencies

The G10 currencies are ten of the most heavily traded currencies in the world, which are also ten of the world's most liquid currencies.

Traders regularly buy and sell them in an open market with minimal impact on their own international exchange rates.





Switzerland	franc	CHF

Norway	krone	NOK
Sweden	krona	SEK

Denmark krone DKK

The Scandies

Scandinavia is a subregion in Northern Europe, with strong historical, cultural, and linguistic ties.

The term "**Scandinavia**" in local usage covers the three kingdoms of **Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.**

Together, their currencies are known as the "**Scandies**". Back in the day, Denmark and Sweden established the <u>Scandinavian</u> <u>Monetary Union</u> to merge their currencies to a gold standard. Norway joined later.

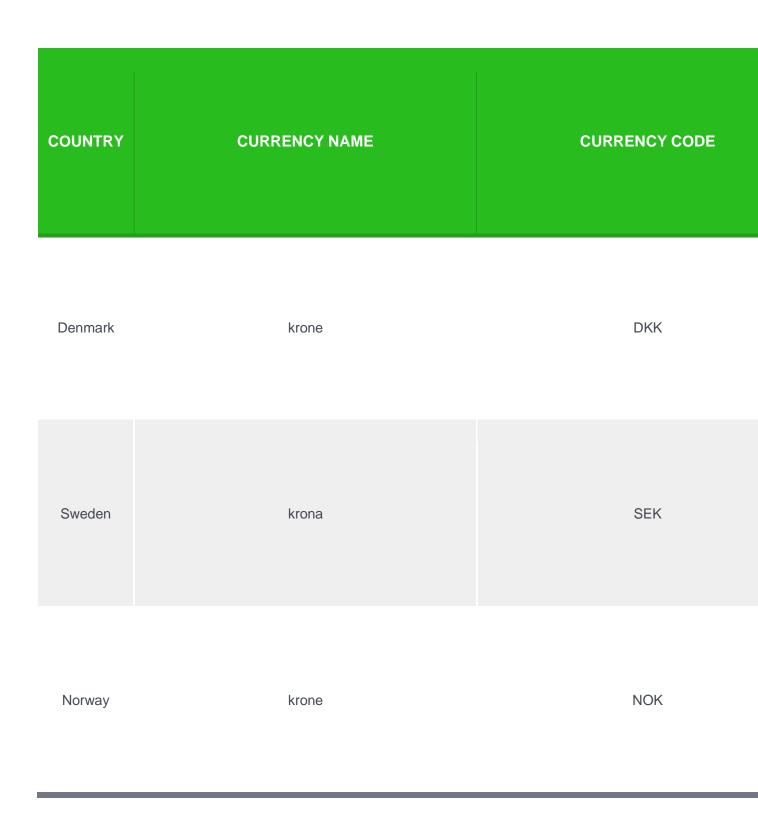
This meant that these countries now had one currency, with the same monetary value, with the exception that each of these countries minted their own coins.

But then World War I happened, and the gold standard was abandoned and the Scandinavian Monetary Union disbanded. These countries decided to keep the currency, even if the values were separate from one another. And this remains the state of things.

If you notice their currency names, they all look similar. That's because the word "krone or krona" literally means "crown", and the differences in spelling of the name represent the differences between the North Germanic languages.

Crown currencies. What a cool name huh?

I don't know about you, but saying "Hook me up with some crowns yo." sounds way cooler than "Hook me up with some dollahs yo."



SEK and NOK also have cool nicknames, "Stockie" and "Nokie".

So when paired with the U.S. dollar, USD/SEK is read "dollar stockie" and USD/NOK is read "dollar nockie".

CEE Currencies

"CEE" stands for Central and Eastern Europe.

Central and Eastern Europe is a term encompassing the countries in **Central Europe**, the **Baltics**, **Eastern Europe**, and **Southeast Europe** (the Balkans), usually meaning former communist states from the **Eastern Bloc** (Warsaw Pact) in Europe.

Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) is an OECD term for the group of countries comprising Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and the three Baltic States: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Regarding the FX market, there are four main CEE currencies to be aware of.



Czech Republic	koruna	CZK
Poland	zloty	PLN
Romania	leu	RON

forint

HUF

BRIICS

Hungary

BRIICS is the acronym coined for the association of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China, and South Africa.

Originally the first four were grouped as "**BRIC**" (or "the BRICs"). BRICs was a term created by Goldman Sachs to name today's new high-growth emerging economies.

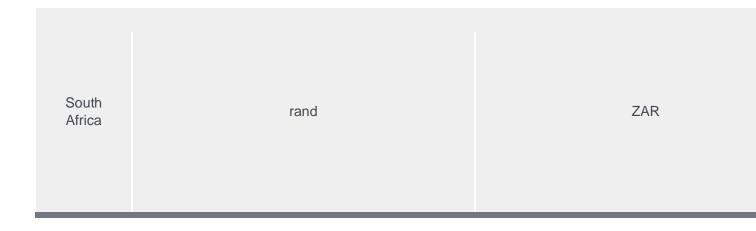
BRIICS is the term created by the <u>OECD</u>, when it added Indonesia and South Africa.



Russia	ruble	RUB
India	rupee	INR

Indonesia	rupiah	IDR

China	yuan	CNY



Summary

Whew! That was a lot of information on currencies but you just raised your FX IQ points!

Let's summarize what you've learned in a series of questions:

What is a currency pair in forex?

A currency pair is a pairing of currencies where the value of one is relative to the other. For example, GBP/USD is the value of the British pound relative to the U.S. dollar.

What are the major currency pairs?

Major currency pairs ("majors") are those that include the U.S. dollar and the most frequently traded. There are seven of them: EUR/USD, USD/JPY, GBPUSD, USD/CAD, USD/CHF, AUD/USD, and NZD/USD.

What are the currency crosses?

Currency crosses ("crosses") are the more frequently traded

currencies that do NOT include the U.S. dollar in their pairing. Crosses include EUR/GBP, EUR/CAD, GBP/JPY, EUR/CHF, EUR/JPY, etc.

How many currency pairs exist?

There are HUNDREDS of currency pairs in existence but not all can be traded in the FX market. The United Nations currently recognizes 180 currencies. If you were to pair each currency up with another, it's a lot.