

TRADEPEDIA - TOOLS

This demonstration is designed to instruct you in using Tradepedia Algo tools through the MetaStock and MetaTrader platforms and other charting software. It is not a recommendation to buy or sell exchange traded instruments, but rather guidelines to interpreting and using specific indicators and features within the software. The information, software and techniques presented should only be used by investors who are aware of the risk inherent in trading. Tradepedia shall have no liability for any investment decision based on the use of their software plug-ins, any trading strategies, or any information provided in connection with the company.



Avramis DTM Trading Presentation

TRADEPEDIA
BY AVRAMIS DESPOTIS

Learn to Earn, Gain Financial Freedom

Get Trained by Chief Instructor
Avramis Despotis

Established in 2009, Tradepedia is a leading provider of independent educational seminars and courses to both institutional and retail financial markets traders across the MENA, Asia and Europe

More than a training institute, Tradepedia has developed a series of intuitive market tools that enable traders to conduct complex and time-consuming analyses in a matter of minutes. Tradepedia proprietary tools enable traders to identify high-potential trade opportunities and place assured and timely trades .



Tradepedia lectures are delivered in multiple languages by highly qualified lecturers including English, Arabic, French, Greek, Russian & Chinese.

Our trainers are certified by the world's leading financial associations including The International Federation of Technical Analysts (IFTA) and the British Society of Technical Analysts (STA).



TRADEPEDIA

BY AVRAMIS DESPOTIS

Our **Vision:**

**“Be the leading provider of financial education in the world,
that best understands and satisfies trading knowhow
learning”**

Our **Mission:**

**“To deliver learning, coaching and mentoring programs
“How to Trade Effectively, Consistently and Profitably”**



TRADEPEDIA
BY AVRAMIS DESPOTIS

- **Avramis** began his career in trading in 1999 following a decade in the banking sector
- An expert in financial markets **Avramis** is actively sought out by large financial institutions to deliver courses and webinars to their staff and clients
- His Financial markets analyses and reports are **subscribed** to by leading brokers, banks and other financial services providers
- **Avramis** is a Certified Financial Technician from the IFTA in USA, a member of the British Society of Technical Analysts, is certified by CySEC for Portfolio Management and Own Account Trading and holds an MSc. in Finance.



Certified Traders

Certified Trainers

Software Developers

The TRADEPEDIA logo is enclosed within a thin black oval border. The logo consists of the word "TRADEPEDIA" in large green and black letters, with a red vertical bar, and "BY AVRAMIS DESPOTIS" in smaller black text below it.

We have developed an Educational System based on **Technical Analysis**,
Risk Management, and **Behavioural Finance** that we teach to our students



Tradepedia in numbers

More than...

21,000 traders trained internationally

1500 webinars delivered

500 seminars hosted

5 years in operation

5 languages



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REUTERS



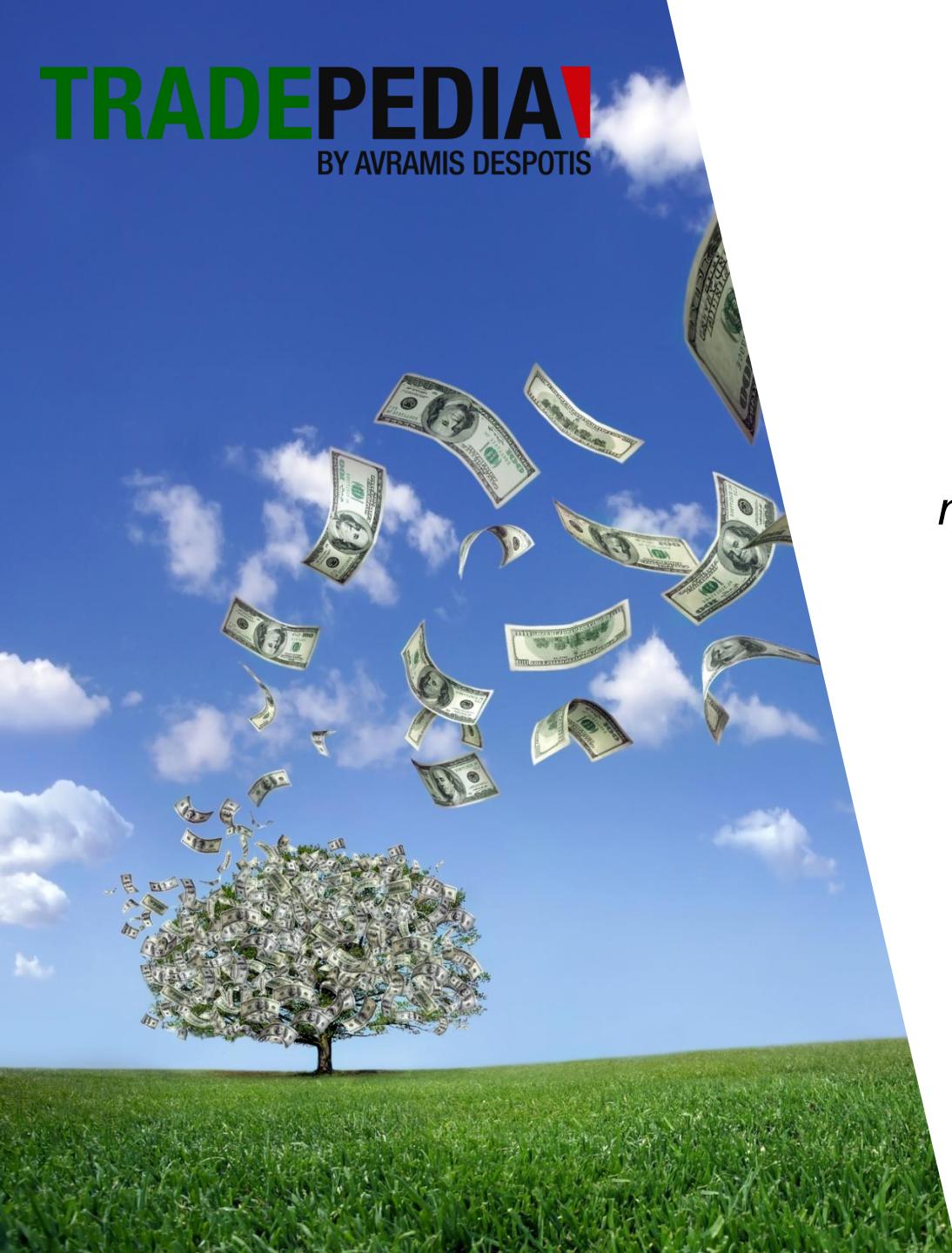
TRADEPEDIA!

BY AVRAMIS DESPOTIS

“How to Understand and Profitably Do the Business of Equity & Forex Trading”

The sure path to making and maintaining your money in trading!

Our method has achieved 48% return in 2013 and 42% in 2014.





We promise to help you:

make more money

in less time

with less stress!

TRADEPEDIA
BY AVRAMIS DESPOTIS

Why you are here?

1

2

3

4

5

Why you are here?

Who has attended the previous seminars ?

Who uses Technical analysis

Who has traded FX for more than a year?

Who has experience with other trading classes?

Who is happy with their results in the past 6 months?

Who wants to make more money?

Who wants to trade with less stress?

Seminar Index

- Introduction to Forex
- 3 Ms – Pyramid of Success
- Market Trends
- Creating a method
- Trading Tips
- Average Price Bars
- Average True Range
- Moving Average Channel
- Avramis DTM Method
- Examples

Introduction to **FOREX**

What is Forex ?

€ ↔ \$

\$ ↔ €

£ ↔ €

¥ ↔ €

€ ↔ £

\$ ↔ £

£ ↔ \$

¥ ↔ \$

€ ↔ ¥

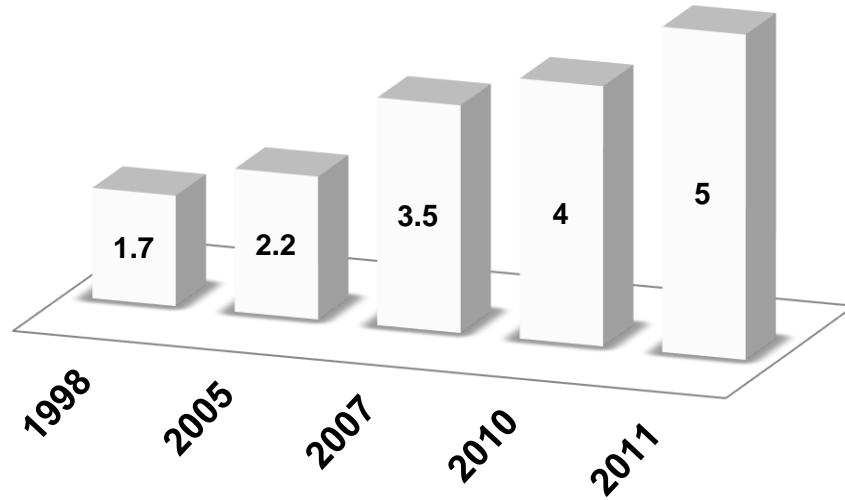
\$ ↔ ¥

£ ↔ ¥

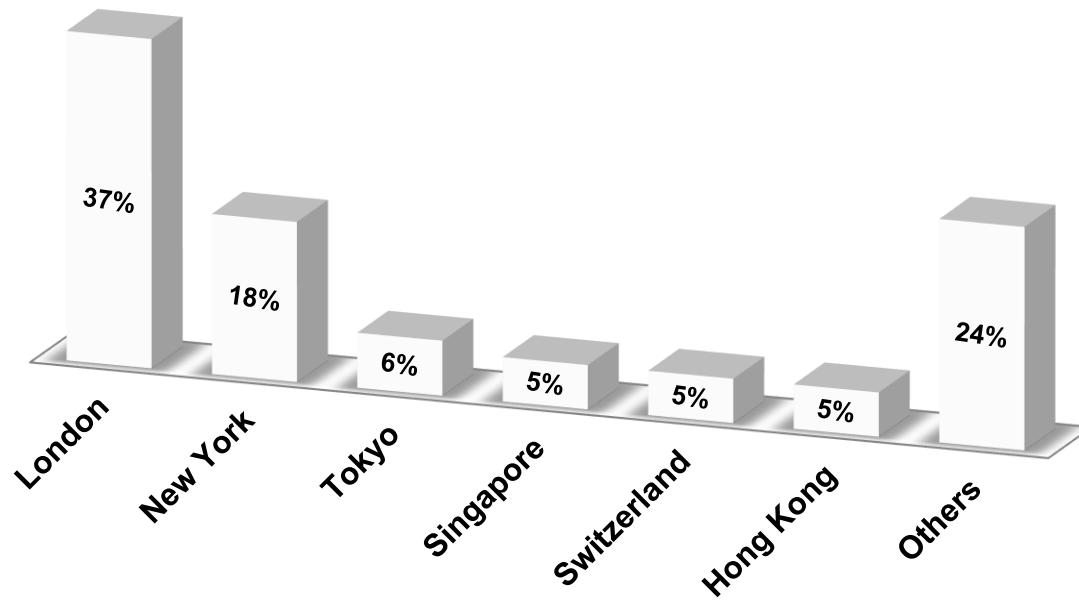
¥ ↔ £

- The Foreign Exchange Market or FOREX, is the “place” where currencies are traded - exchanged for one another.

Market Daily Turnover



Market Geographical Distribution



Market Sessions



- Forex is a global market.
- Works Monday to Friday 24 hours a day.

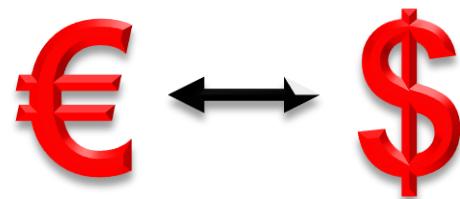
Market Participants

The main forex market participants
can be divided in 8 distinct categories :

- Central Banks
- Banks
- Commercial Companies
- Hedge Funds
- Investment Management Firms
- Retail Foreign Exchange Brokers
- Money transfer/remittance companies
- Private Investors/Traders

Namely, You & Me

Market Currency Pairs



- In order to buy a quantity of a foreign currency first of all we need to sell the equivalent quantity of our currency. Thus, simultaneously we sell our currency and we buy the other.
- That's why the forex market works always in pairs.

Market Currency Pairs Example



EUR/USD = 1.3500

1 EUR = 1.3500 USD

Market Currency Pairs “Majors”

The 7 most traded pairs of currencies in the world are called the “Majors” and they are commonly known by their nicknames.

- **EUR/USD** ▪ Euro - US Dollar ▪ “Euro”
- **USD/JPY** ▪ US Dollar - Japanese Yen ▪ “Dollar Yen”
- **GBP/USD** ▪ British Pound - US Dollar ▪ “Cable” or “Sterling”
- **USD/CHF** ▪ US Dollar - Swiss Franc ▪ “Swissy”
- **USD/CAD** ▪ US Dollar - Canadian Dollar ▪ “Loonie”
- **AUD/USD** ▪ Australian Dollar - US Dollar ▪ “Aussie Dollar”
- **NZD/USD** ▪ N. Zealand Dollar - US Dollar ▪ “Kiwi”

Currency Pairs “Majors” Features

“Majors” features:

▪ They are :

- Very Liquid
- Less Volatile
- Heavily Traded
- 80% of the Daily Forex Market Volume
- Less Susceptible to Manipulation

▪ They have :

- Tighter Spreads

Market Currency Pairs “Crosses”

Currency pairs that do not involve US Dollar called Crosses, because usually before we trade these pairs, we have to trade first a pair which include the US Dollar. The most actively traded Cross Pairs are :

- **EUR/JPY** ▪ Euro - Japanese Yen
- **NZD/JPY** ▪ N. Zealand Dollar - Japanese Yen
- **GBP/JPY** ▪ British Pound - Japanese Yen
- **EUR/GBP** ▪ Euro - British Pound
- **EUR/CHF** ▪ Euro - Swiss Franc
- **AUD/JPY** ▪ Australian Dollar – Japanese Yen

Currency Pairs “Crosses” Features

“Crosses” features

They are :

- Less Liquid
- More Volatile
- Susceptible to Manipulation
- Riskier, because of their sensitivity
in sudden political & financial developments

They have :

- Wider Spreads

Market Currency Pairs “Exotics”

Currency pairs, which at least one part of the pair is the currency of a country with emerging economy, called Exotics. Some of them are :

- **EUR/TRY** ▪ Euro - Turkish Lira
- **USD/TRY** ▪ US Dollar - Turkish Lira
- **USD/MXN** ▪ US Dollar - Mexican Peso
- **USD/ZAR** ▪ US Dollar - S. African Rand
- **USD/SGD** ▪ US Dollar - Singapore Dollar

Currency Pairs “Exotics” Features

“Exotics” features:

▪ They are :

- Not Liquid
- Very Volatile
- Susceptible to Manipulation
- Riskier, because of their sensitivity
in sudden political & financial developments

▪ They have :

- Huge Spreads

What is a Pip ?

PIP (Point in Price) is the smallest price change, that a given exchange rate can make.

it is usually the 4th decimal point.

▪ EUR/USD	▪ Position opening at 1.3058	
	Position closing at 1.3073	
pips	Difference	0.0015

Some platforms offer prices in 5 decimal points.

▪ EUR/USD	▪ Position opening at 1.30583	
	Position closing at 1.30732	
	Difference	0.0015.1 pips

What is a Pip ?

US Dollar pairs and others currency pairs are quoted in 4 (sometimes 5) decimal digits.

- EUR/USD : 1.30~~55~~ (sometimes 1.30~~552~~)

Japanese Yen pairs are quoted in 2 (sometimes 3) decimal digits.

- EUR/JPY : 110,~~45~~ (sometimes 110,~~454~~)

What is Spread ?

Currency pairs are quoted in Bid and Ask prices.

- **Bid** is the price to **sell** the base currency
- **Ask** is the price to **buy** the base currency

The difference between these prices is the spread.

▪ EUR/USD ▪ Ask price **1.3058**
 Bid price **1.3053**

Spread 0.0005 pips

What is a Lot ?

In some platforms Currencies in FOREX are traded in Lots.
A standard lot size is 100.000 units of the base currency.

EUR/USD 1 Lot = 100.000 €

GBP/USD 1 Lot = 100.000 £

USD/JPY 1 Lot = 100.000 \$

There are three types of Lots (by size):

Standard Lot = 100.000 units

Mini Lot = 10.000 units

Micro Lot = 1.000 units

Pip Value Calculation

How much is one pip worth per 100.000 of the base currency?

The formula is :

Amount of Base Currency x Pips = Value in Quote Currency

- Value of 1 Pip in EUR/USD : 1 Lot (100.000 €) x 0.0001 = 10 USD
- Value of 1 Pip in GBP/USD : 1 Lot (100.000 £) x 0.0001 = 10 USD
- Value of 1 Pip in USD/CHF : 1 Lot (100.000 \$) x 0.0001 = 10 CHF
- Value of 1 Pip in EUR/JPY : 1 Lot (100.000 €) x 0.01 = 1.000 JPY

What is Leverage ?

Leverage is a Loan that is provided to an investor by the broker.

The ratio can be :

10:1 20:1 50:1 100:1 200:1 up to 500:1

If you deposit 10.000 \$ in your trading account and you want to trade with a leverage of 100:1 the mathematics are :

$100 \times 10.000 = 1.000.000 \$$

In other words, the leverage provides the means to an investor to have an increased trading capital, giving the opportunity of having maximized outcome.

What is Leverage ?

Example 1

Trading capital **10.000 €** leverage choice **100:1**

$100 \times 10.000 \text{ €} = \text{€}1.000.000 \text{ €}$

▪ EUR/USD ▪ Long Position opening at **1.3055**

Position closing at **1.3155**

Difference 0.0100 pips

Profit = $1.000.000 \times 0.0100 = 10.000 \$$

You almost **Doubled** your **Money !**

What is Leverage ?

Example 2

Trading capital **10.000 €** leverage choice **100:1**

$100 \times 10.000 \text{ €} = \text{€}1.000.000 \text{ €}$

▪ EUR/USD ▪ Long Position opening at **1.3055**

- Position closing at **1.3035**

Difference 0.0020 pips

Loss = $1.000.000 \times 0.0020 = 2.000 \$$

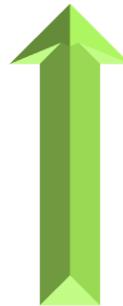
You Lost almost 20% of your Money !

What are Long & Short positions ?

In Forex a trader makes profit when Buy price < Sell Price
The order does NOT matter

Buy then Sell

Then Sell



at 1.3050

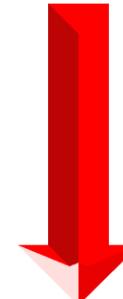
Buy First

at 1.3000

Long

Sell then Buy

Sell First



at 1.3050

Then Buy
1.3000

at

Short

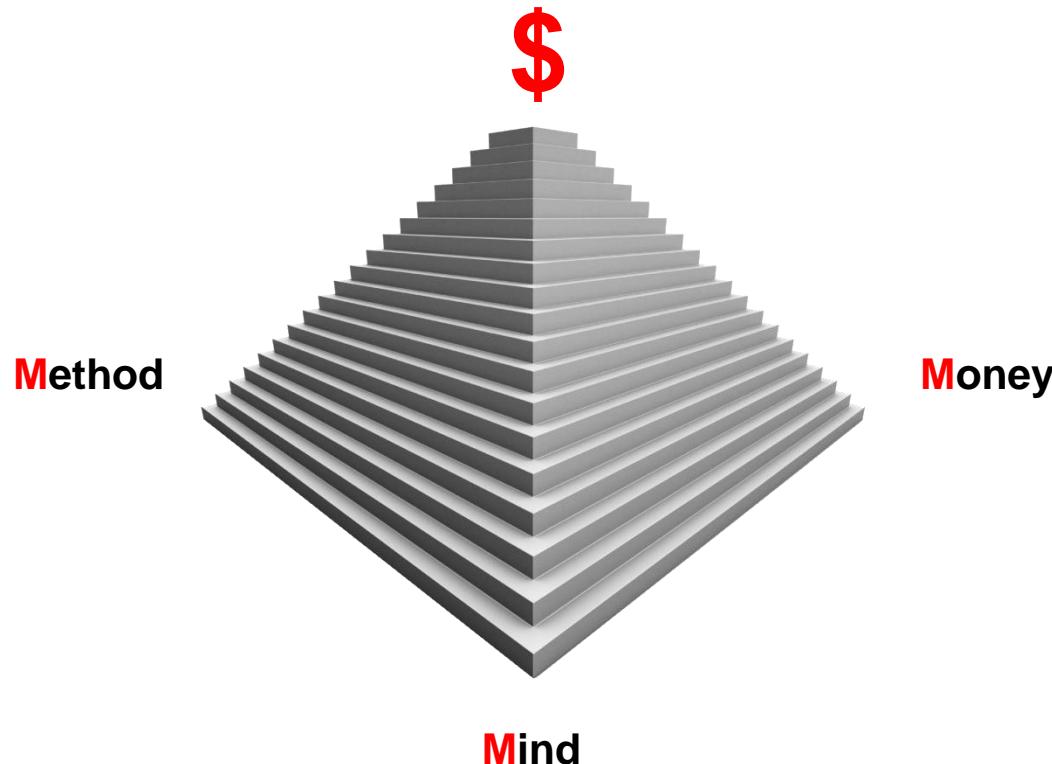
3 M's

The

Pyramid

of Success

3 M's - The Pyramid's Cornerstones



3 M's - The Pyramid of Success

Most successful traders agree.

Successful Trading or Investing Requires :

1. **Method** - A working system
2. **Money Management** - Sound money management practices
3. **Mind** - Proper mental approach

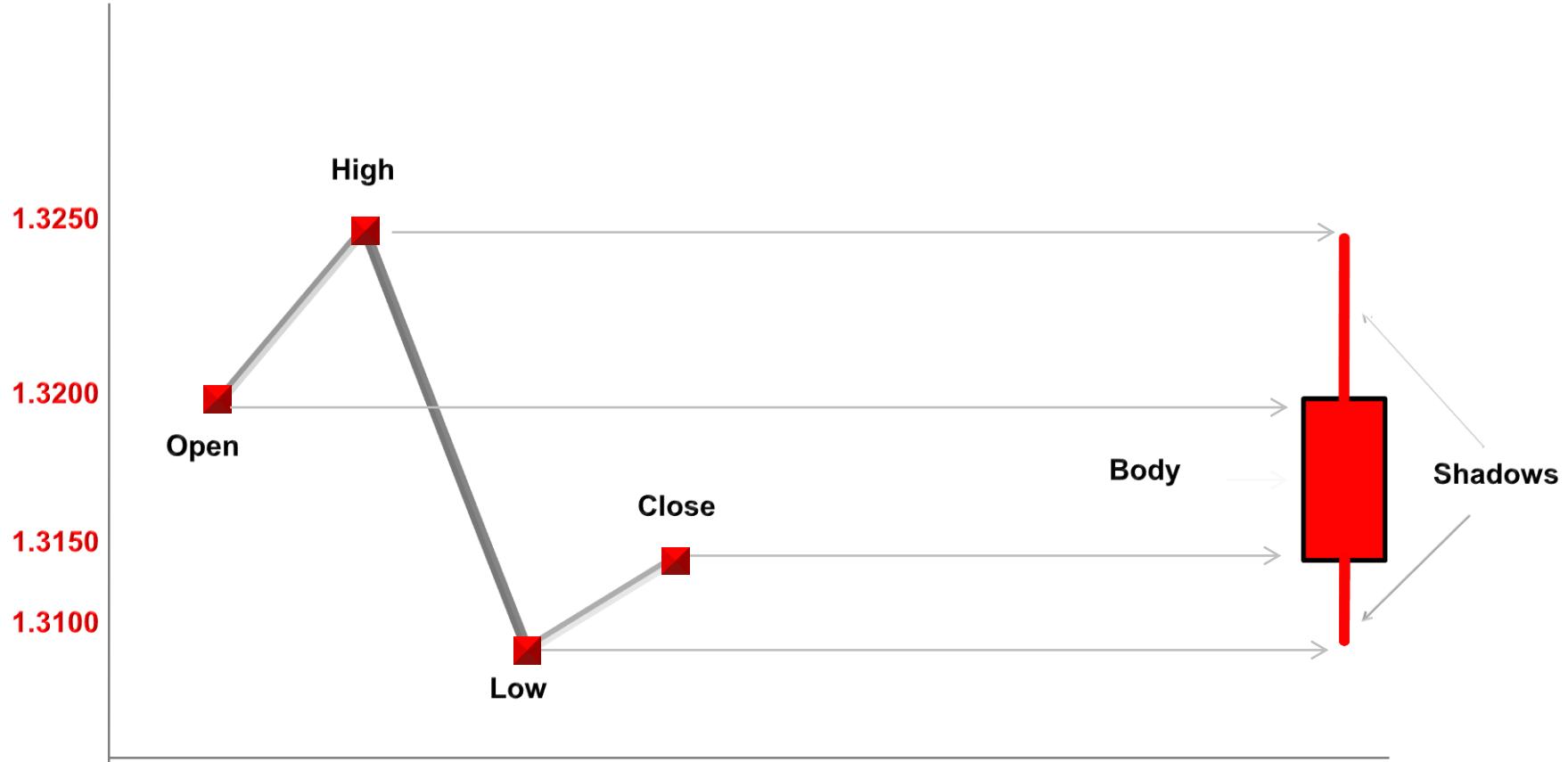
Without any one of these key elements, you'll ultimately fail in these endeavors.

What
is
Technical Analysis

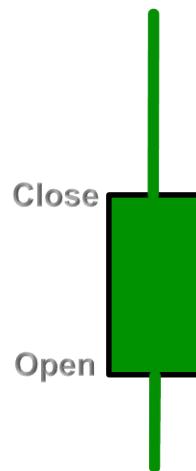
Definition of Technical Analysis

“It is the study of market action (movement of the prices) primarily through the use of charts for the purpose of forecasting future price trends.”

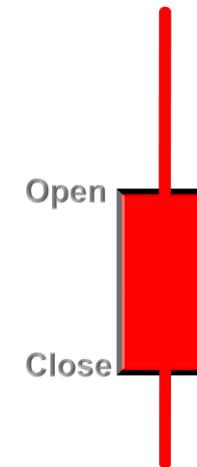
Market Action



Candles Colour



Bullish Candle



Bearish Candle

Trends

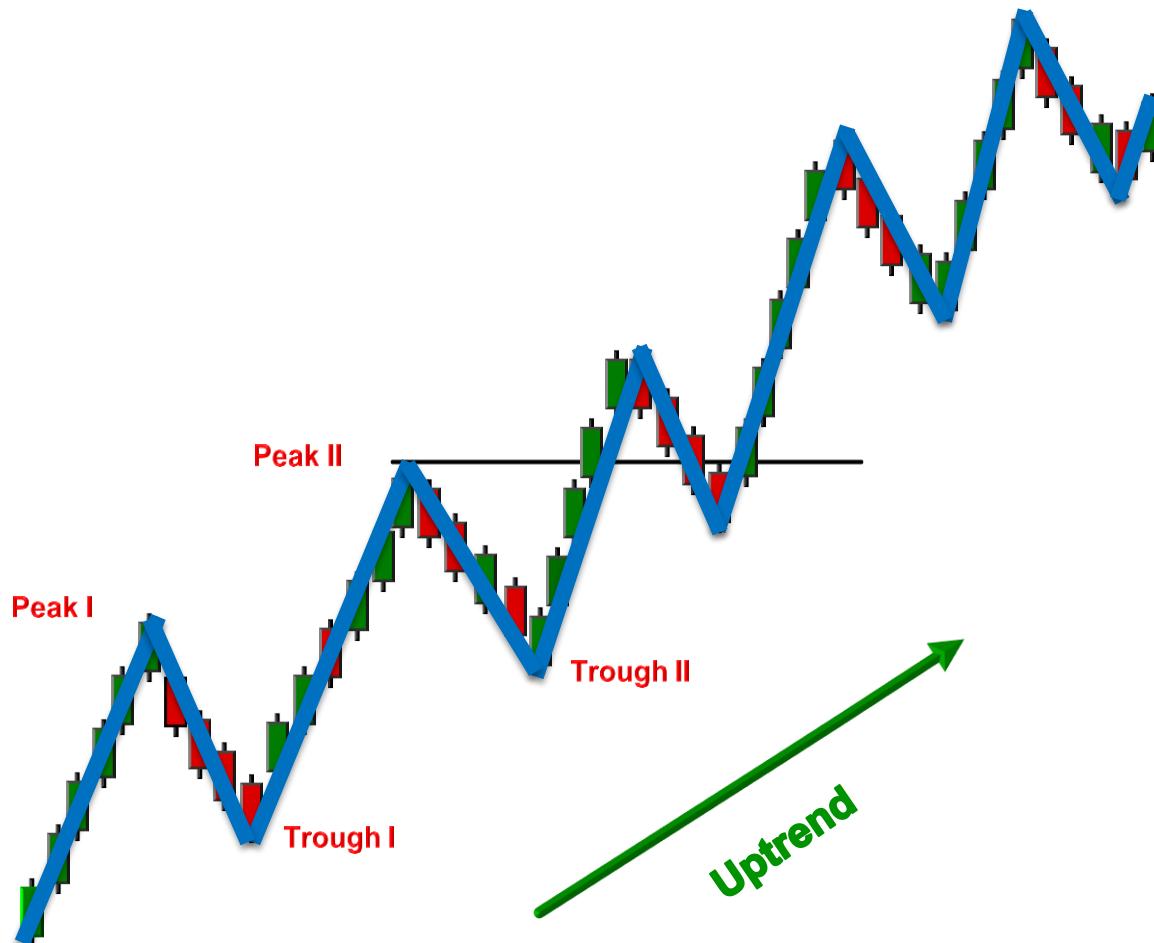
What is a Trend?

- The trend is simply the general direction of the market.
- Markets don't generally move in a straight line in any direction but are characterized by a series of Zig-Zags .
- It's the direction of those peaks and troughs that constitutes a market trend.

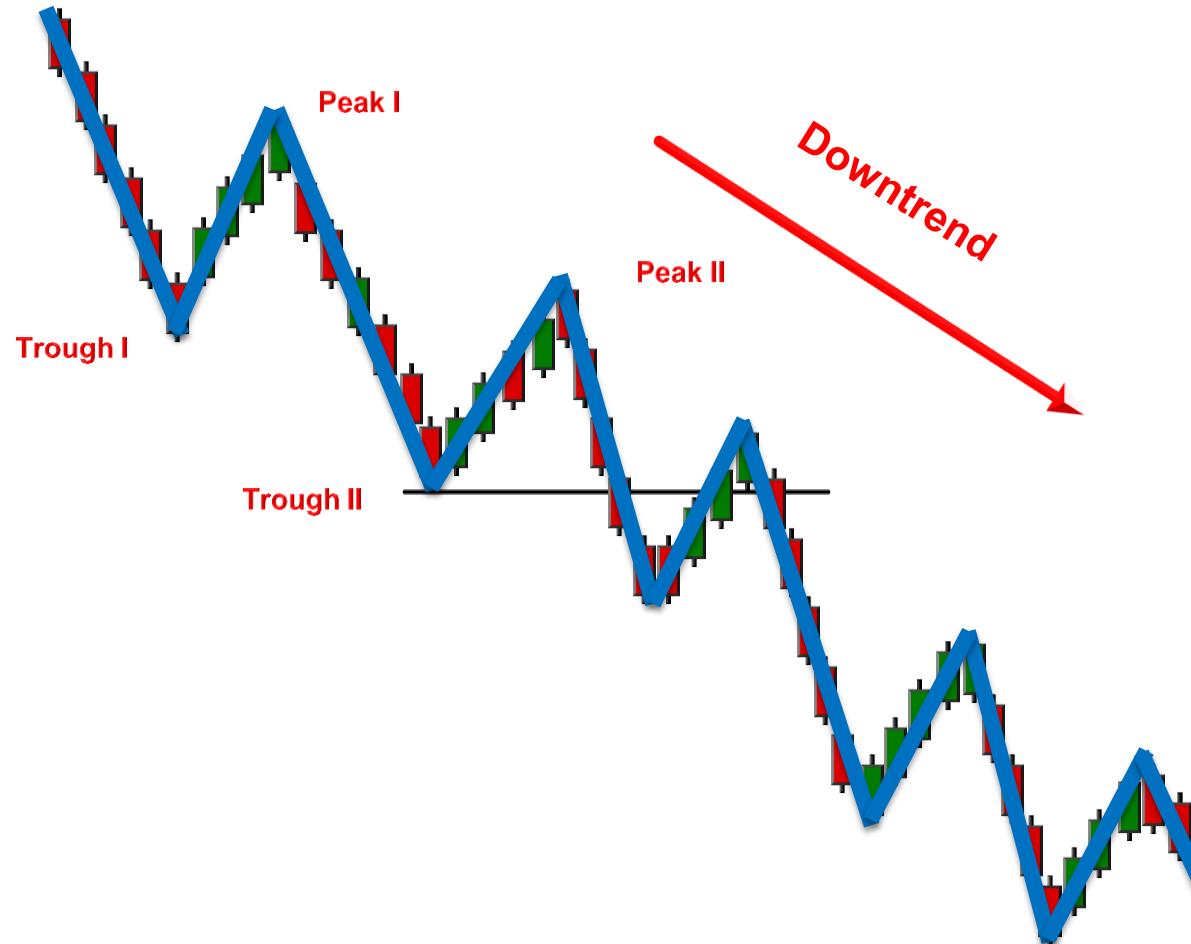
Trend Direction

- An uptrend is a series of successively higher peaks and troughs.
- A downtrend is just the opposite, a series of declining peaks and troughs.
- Horizontal peaks and troughs would identify a sideways / range price trend.

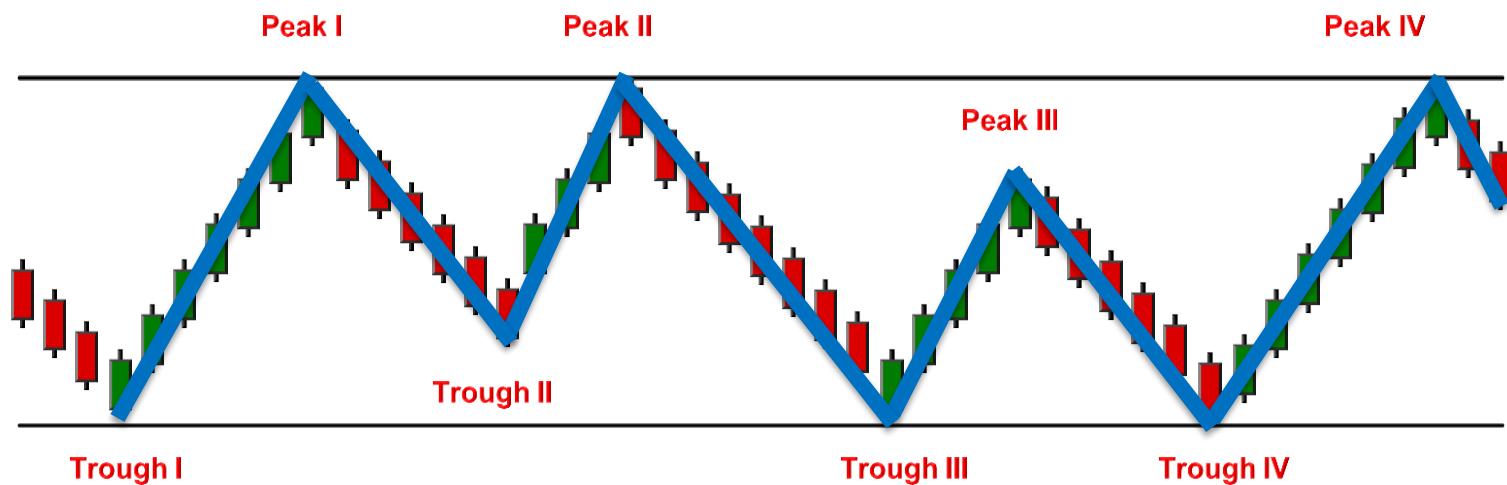
Trend Direction - Uptrend



Trend Direction - Downtrend



Trend Direction – Range / Sideways



Trend Decisions

There are three decisions confronting the trader :

- **Buy (go long) only if it is a Uptrend**
- **Sell (go short) only if it is a Downtrend**
- **Do Nothing (stand aside) if it is Range**

A trend is more likely to continue than to Reverse

A Trend Is Assumed to Be in Effect Until It Gives Definite Signals That It Has Reversed.

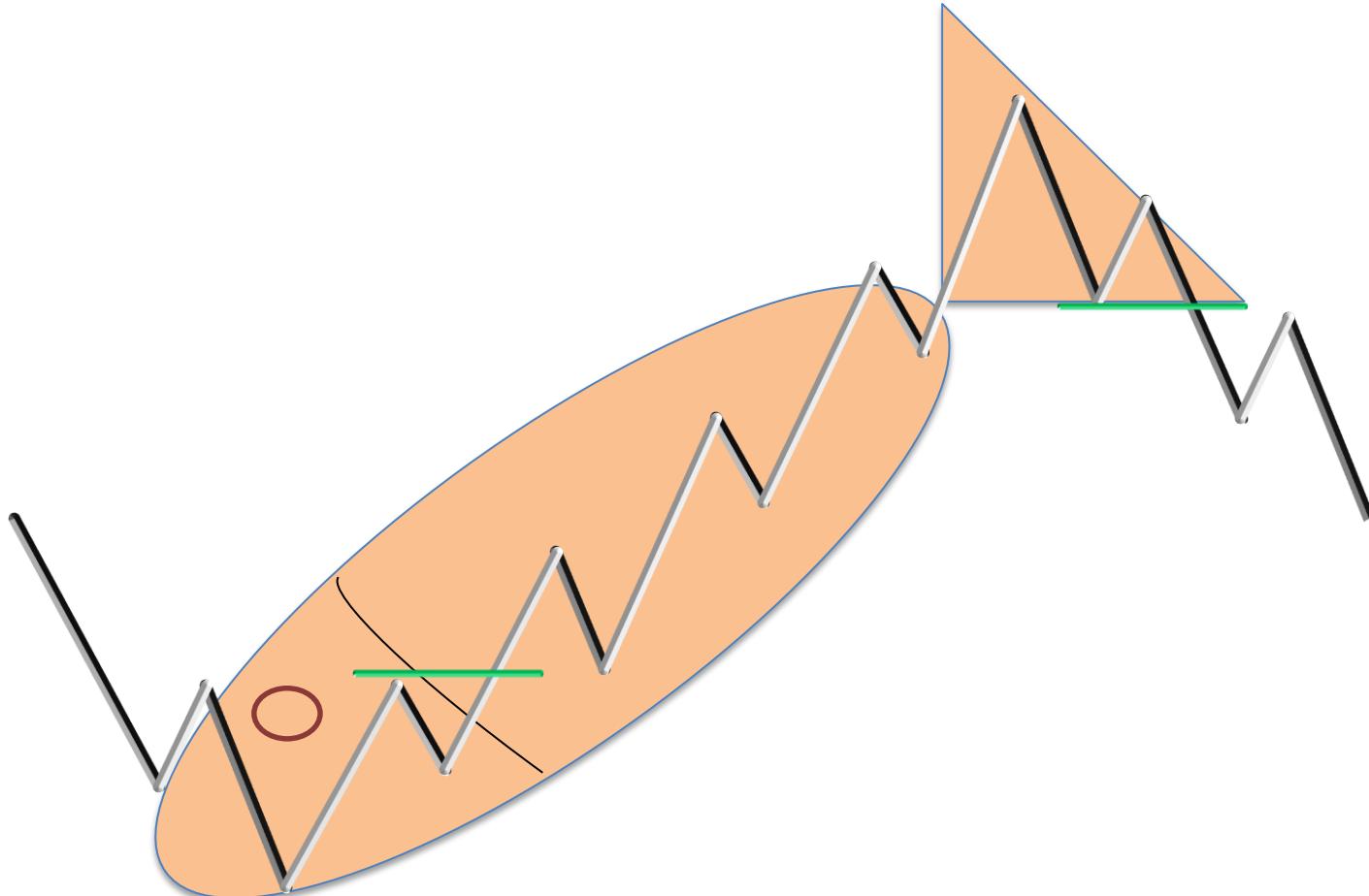
Hence the sayings:

“The trend is your friend”

“Never go against the trend”

By following trends over different time frames, traders can increase their profit making opportunity in trending markets and stay away from markets when they are not trending.

Technicians don't eat the Head & Tail of



TIME-FRAMES

1- Market has three movements

The **MAIN** movement

Dow conceived of market tides as lasting for **more than a year**, and possibly for several years and can be bearish or bullish.

The **SECONDARY** or intermediate movement

represents corrections in the primary trend and usually lasts **three weeks to six months** and retrace between 33% and 66% of the previous move.

The **MINOR** (or near term) movement

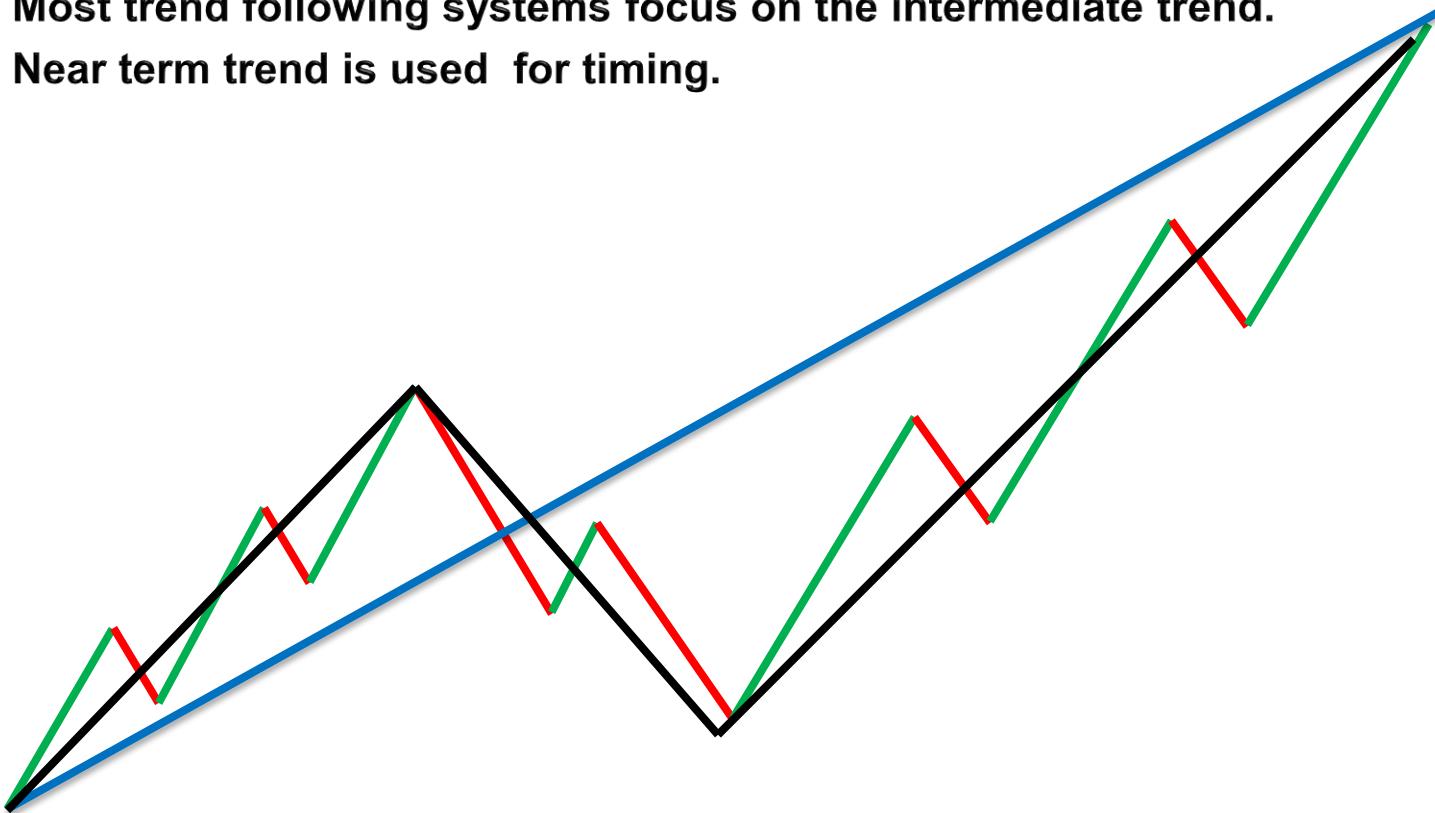
Represents corrections in the secondary movement and usually lasts **less than three-four weeks**.

Market has Three Movements



Trend Classifications

- Each trend becomes part of its next larger trend.
- Most trend following systems focus on the intermediate trend.
- Near term trend is used for timing.



Exiting Trades

Exiting Trades

Beginners look for promising trades and assume that if they find them that will give them money.

Professionals on the other hand spend a lot of their time looking for Take Profit levels and Stop Loss levels.

So, there is two kind of exit signals we must looking for :

- The **Stop Loss** signal
- The **Take Profit** signal

Stop Loss Levels

Many traders think they are better off NOT using stop losses because of their superior market analysis / system.

Alexander Elder describes Trading like a high wire act.

You may walk the wire 100 times without a safety net **but the very first fall can kill you.**

You cannot afford to take that chance

You can have a system that is **99% accurate** and **lose money**.
You can also have one that is **1% accurate** and **make money**



Which one do you choose?

Trading Expectancy

Expectancy– What it is

“Expectancy” is the average amount you can expect to win or lose per dollar at risk. Mathematically:

(Probability of Win * Average Win) – (Probability of Loss * Average Loss)

For example say that a trader has a system that produces winning trades 30% of the time and loses 70% of the time. The average winning trade gives a profit of \$1000 while losing trades lose \$200.

$$(0.3 * \$1000) - (0.7 * \$200) = \$160$$

He is expected on average to make a profit of \$160 per trade.

Expectancy– What it is

“So even though that system produces **losing trades 70% of the time** the **expectancy** is still **positive** and thus the trader can make money over time.

You can also see how you could have a system that is 80% accurate but would have **a negative expectancy** if the average loss was large enough compared to the average win.

$$(0.8 * \$200) - (0.2 * \$1000) = -\$40$$

He is **expected** on average to make a loss of **\$40** per trade.

Expectancy– Human Nature

The interesting thing is that most of us would **feel** better with a system that produced **more winning trades than losers.**

The vast majority of people would have a lot of trouble with the first system above because of our natural tendency to want **to be right all of the time.**

Yet we can see just by those two examples that the percentage of winning trades is **not the most important factor** in building a system.

Why We Trade

Has this happened to you?

Market stops you out 5 pips before the direction reverses

Market reverses just before your stop

Close a trade with a small profit only to see market run another 100 pips.

Closed a long trade only to find it would be in profit hours later

Watched profitable trades turn into losses

Hesitate on an entry signal only to miss out on a profitable trade.

Entered a wrong trade by mistake and ended up making a profit

Why are we market participants?

All traders must make a choice in their trading journey.

Are we trading to be profitable

OR

Are we trading to have fun

Why we Trade

Trading is the most exciting activity that a person can do with their clothes on. Trouble is, you cannot feel excited and make money at the same time.

Think of a casino, where amateurs celebrate over free drinks, while professional card-counters coldly play game after game, folding most of the time, and pressing their advantage when the card count gives them a slight edge over the house.

To be a successful trader, you have to develop iron discipline (**Mind**), acquire an edge over the markets (**Method**), and control risks in your trading account (**Money**).

Why traders loose money

“If you fail to plan, you are planning to fail!”

There are many reasons traders struggle, but most of them can be aligned back to the 3 Ms.

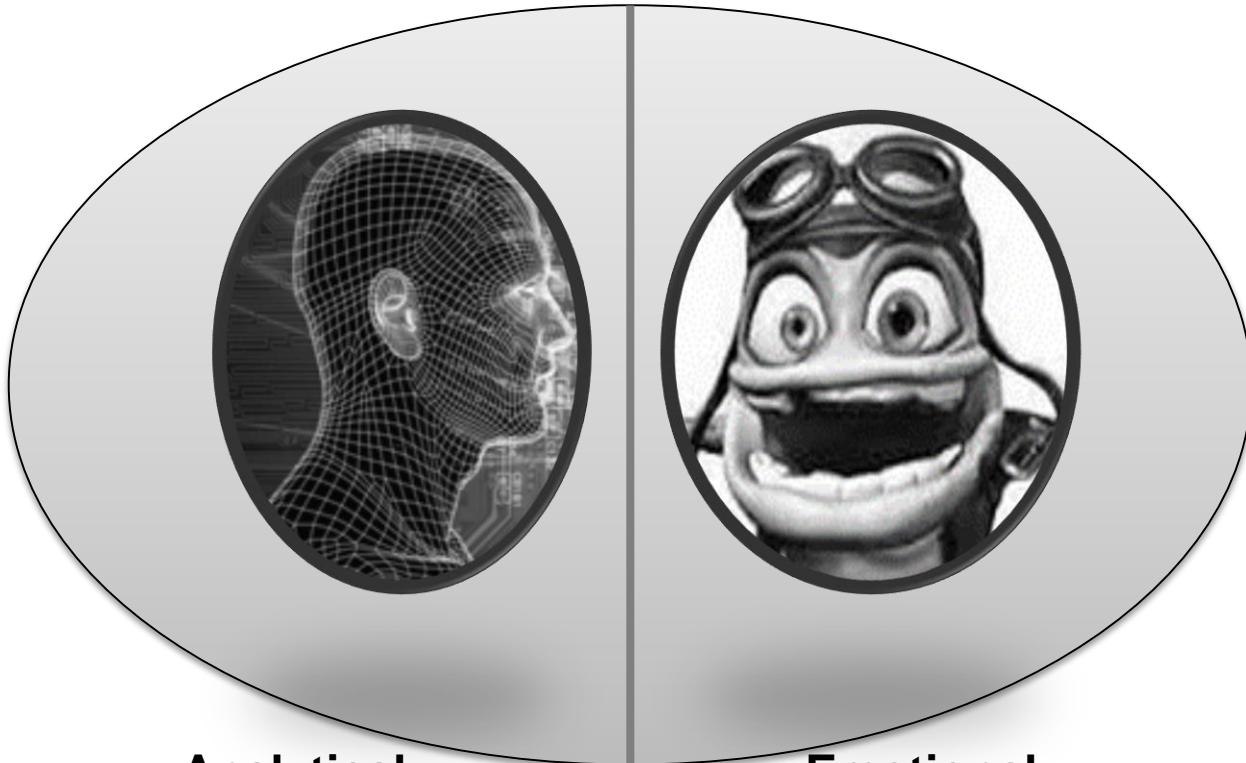
Method – Unprepared, lack of discipline to follow

Money Management – Unrealistic expectations, irresponsible risks

Mind – Crazy mind, no trading habits,

The Human Mind

The Human Mind



Analytical
or
Calculator

Emotional
or
Crazy

Mind – Emotion clouds Judgment

Our goal as traders in regards to psychology is to maintain an even keel so to speak when trading. Our winning trades and losing trades should not affect us. Obviously we are trading better when we are winning, but emotionally we should strive to maintain an even balance emotionally in regards to our wins and our losses.

Trading – Characteristics

**"The key to successful trading is to
design and follow a trading system
that matches your personality."**

Trading Tips

Trading **Tips**

"there IS a **RECIPE** to
SUCCESSFUL TRADING.



You add **KNOWLEDGE** to some **TIMING**
and then mix them with a heap of **SELF CONTROL.**"

Avramis Despotis
Tradepedia Founder & CEO

TRADEPEDIA 
BY AVRAMIS DESPOTIS

Trading Tips

Do not rush your education, you must first learn to walk before you can run

Trading Tips

Always be thirsty to learn

“Live like you will die tomorrow and learn like you will live forever”

Trading Tips

Keep a printed record.

Keeping a printed record is one of the best learning tools a trader can have.

Document your morning analyses and refer back to it during the day

Trading Tips

Perform analysis during the weekend

Make a habit of preparing in advance. On the weekends when the markets are closed study your weekly charts and look for news or patterns that can affect your trades.

Trading Tips

Choose a longer time frame for direction analysis and a shorter time frame to time entry or exit.

When you loose your way, focusing on higher timeframe direction will always help clear the mind.

Trading Tips

Create a Universe of instruments to follow and focus exclusively on them

Avoid being overwhelmed by trying to follow too many markets

Trading Tips

Do not force yourself into trades when you do not have the correct setup.

Sometimes it is wise to remain on the side-lines with cash in hand waiting for the next opportunity

Trading Tips

If the market gives you great returns in an unusually short space of time
Take your profit or take action to protect it, chances are, the market is highly volatile.

Trading Tips

The best traders out there are methodical.

Be consistent in the application of your methodology : Fundamentals or technical before you enter the market, as a trader, you need to know how you will be making decisions and execute your trades. – helps to keep the crazy mind out.

Trading Tips

Trading is an art but to learn we must approach it as a science first.

Maintain a structured approach to your trading and you will in-return become a more refined trader. The only way to master trading is through disciplined and consistent education and practice.

Trading Tips

Sometimes you win, sometimes you loose learn

Trading Tips

Always try to stay emotionally detached from your trading decisions

In many occasions trading decisions are driven by greed and fear. If you want to trade like a pro you must stay neutral.

Trading Tips

**High returns are made by catching the big trends
Focus on direction using the higher timeframes**

Trading Tips

Don't be anxious about when the profits are coming

Sooner or later, when the time is right, the market will pay, it always does

Trading Tips

Adjust your profit expectations

If you're constantly chasing big wins, you're going to force trades that aren't really there. And it's these kinds of mistakes that'll take you out of the game before you even have a chance.

Trading Tips

Never invest more than you can afford to lose

Trading Tips

Common Mistakes:

Learn to be consistently profitable first with lower leverage, before increasing your risk

Trading Tips

Do not take excessive risk on individual trades – it's a marathon, not a sprint.

One of the most common mistakes that investors make is risking More Than 1% of Capital. Excessive risk does not equal excessive returns. Almost all traders who risk large amounts of capital on single trades will lose in the long run.

Trading Tips

Learn to love small losses – key to success is to learn to cut losses fast and letting profits ride

Consider your trading money as if it were vacation money. Once the vacation is over your money is spent. Have the same attitude towards trading. This will psychologically prepare you to accept small losses, which is key to managing your risk.

Trading Tips

Only add to winning positions, never to loosing ones.

Trading Tips

“Patience is not simply the ability to wait – it is how we behave while we are waiting.”

Trading Tips

Market will always test your patience and discipline before paying

Trading Tips

One mistake leads to another – bad psychology can lead to a spiral effect

Trading Tips

**Take care of yourself
Balanced life leads to balanced trading**

Trading Tips

**After 3 consecutive losses on the same kind of trade
make a rule to stop trading and take a walk.**

Trading Tips

**Trade smaller amounts after a loosing run in the market
Find consistency and confidence before increasing positions sizes again.**

Trading Tips

Never fall in love with a trade/instrument

Trading Tips

Long term success will only come after a trader learns to control his emotions.

Stay emotionally detached from the market. Avoid getting caught up in the short-term excitement and deviating from your trading plan.

Concentrate on the technical aspects rather than on the money. If your trades are technically correct, the profits will follow.

Screen-watching is a tell-tale sign: if you continually check prices or stare at charts for hours it is a sign that you are unsure of your strategy and are likely to suffer losses.

Trading Tips

You are not trading against the market- you are trading against your self.
You are your own biggest enemy.

Trading Tips

Trading can be a lonely sport, but it doesn't have to be

We've found the combination of personal support and shared trading environment to be optimal for growing traders confidence. That is why our OMEGA TRADERS enjoy unparalleled success and high returns using our trading method!

Method

Heiken Ashi

Average Price Bars

Average Price Bars – **Heiken Ashi**

Heiken = “Average” , **Ashi** = “Pace”

Averaging technique to remove noise from price chart

Smoothens out the trend with high accuracy – Visual tool to help better identify trending periods.

Method that uses the open-close data from the previous period and open-high-low-close data from current period to create an average candlestick.

These candlesticks can be used to identify trending periods, potential reversal points and classic technical analysis patterns.

Average Price Bars – Heiken Ashi

Calculation :

$$xClose = (Open+High+Low+Close)/4$$

o Average price of the current bar

$$xOpen = [xOpen(Previous Bar) + Close(Previous Bar)]/2$$

o Midpoint of the previous bar

$$xHigh = \text{Max}(High, xOpen, xClose)$$

o Highest value in the set

$$xLow = \text{Min}(Low, xOpen, xClose)$$

o Lowest value in the set

Average Price Bars – Heiken Ashi

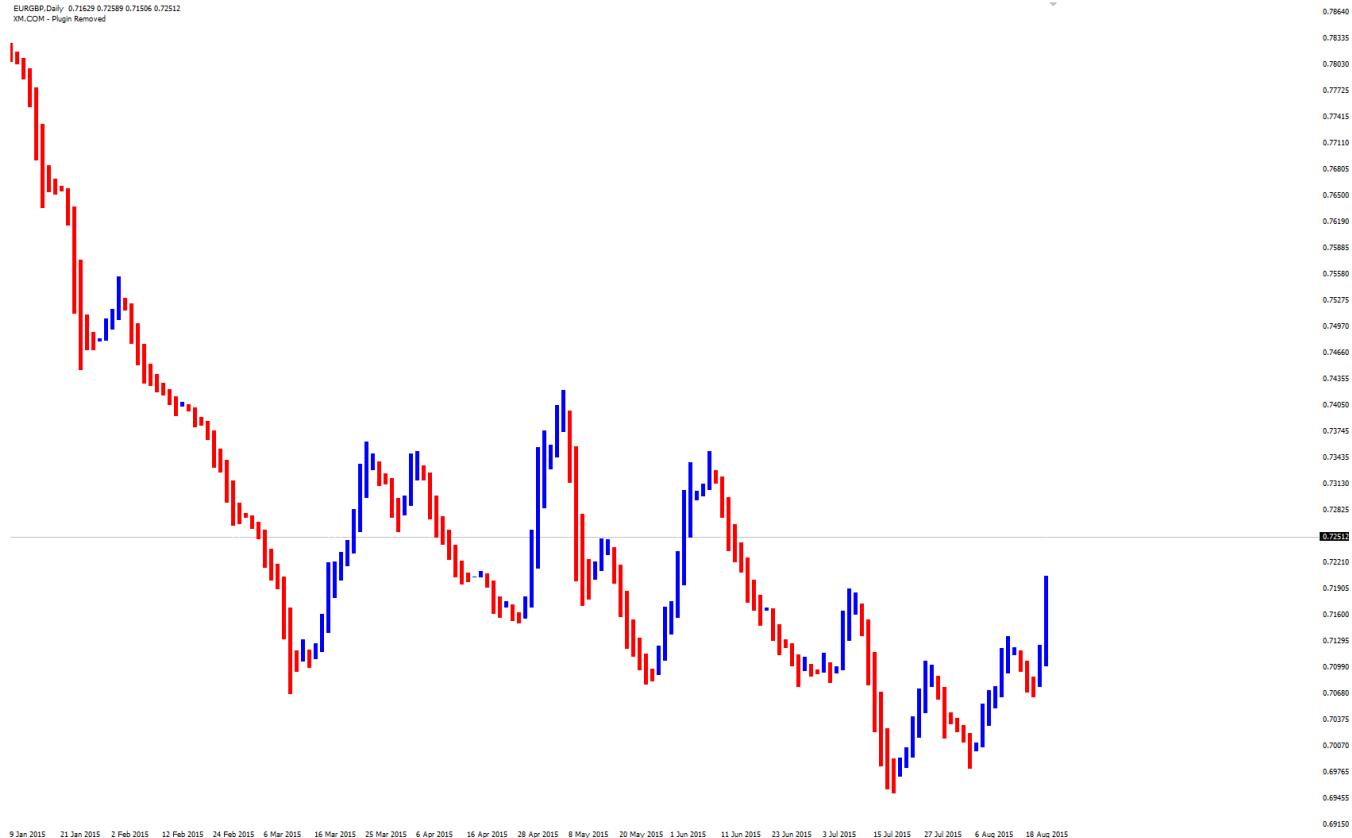
Calculation :

- 1- Open price: the open price in a Heikin-Ashi candle is the average of the open and close of the previous candle.
- 2- Close price: the close price in a Heikin-Ashi candle is the average of open, close, high and low prices.
- 3- High price: the high price in a Heikin-Ashi candle is chosen from one of the high, open and close price of which has the highest value.
- 4- Low price: the low price in a Heikin-Ashi candle is chosen from one of the low, open and close price of which has the lowest value.

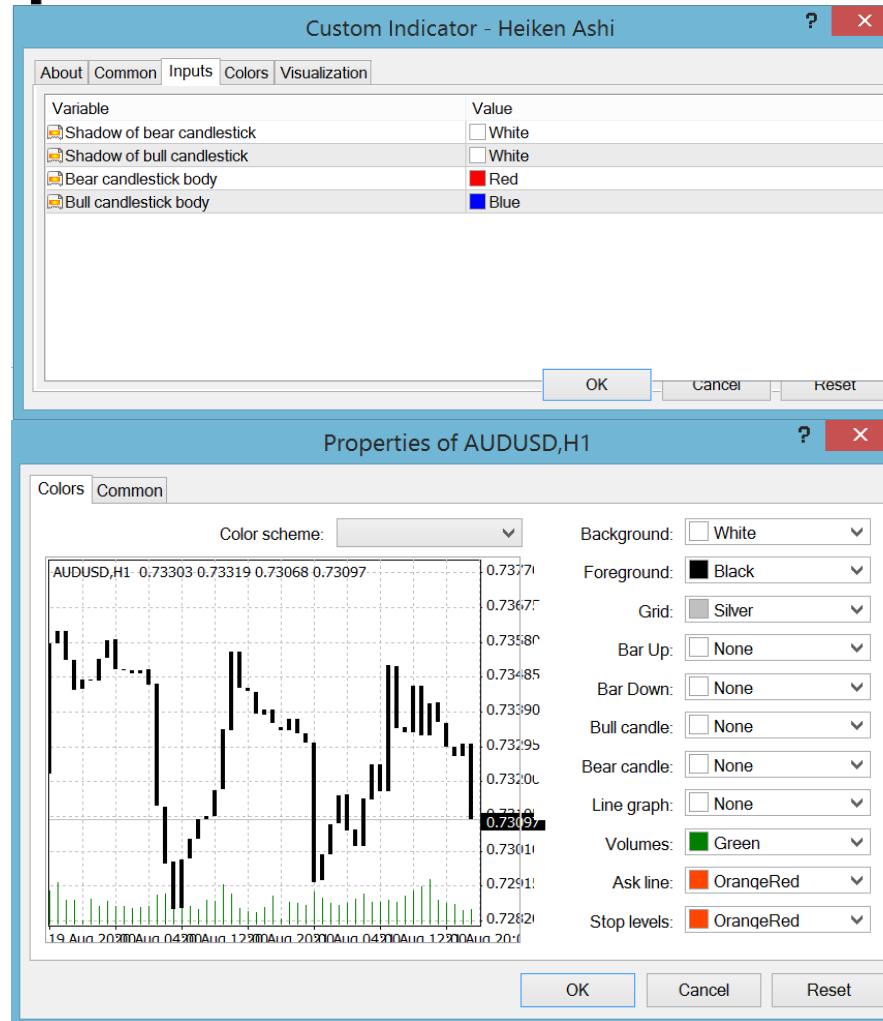
Average Price Bars – Heiken Ashi



Average Price Bars – Heiken Ashi



Color Properties – Heiken Ashi



Average True Range

ATR

Average True Range– ATR

Developed by J. Welles Wilder, the Average True Range (ATR) is an indicator that measures volatility.

Average True Range(14) period on a Daily chart will give us an indication of how much distance the market moves on average per day, **irrespective of direction**.

In simple terms it measures the degree of price volatility from high to low for the day.

Can be used to anticipate how many pips a given instrument can move per day on average.

Average True Range– ATR

Calculation:

The true range indicator is the greatest of the following:

- current high less the current low.
- the absolute value of the current high less the previous close.
- the absolute value of the current low less the previous close.

The average true range is a moving average (generally 14-days) of the true ranges.

Moving Average

Moving Averages – Interpretation I

The most popular method of interpreting a moving average is to compare the relationship between a moving average of the security's or currency's closing price and the security's or currency's closing price itself.

- **Sell signal:** when prices fall below the moving average
- **Buy signal:** when prices rise above the moving average

So again we don't Buy at the bottom or Sell at the top

Moving Averages – Interpretation II

The use of **Two moving Averages**

The technique is called the **double crossover method**. For example, two popular combinations are the 5 and 20 day averages and the 10 and 50 day averages

Buy signal = when the shorter average crosses above the longer.

Sell signal = when the shorter average crosses below the longer.

Avramis **DTM** Method

Avramis DTM

Purpose:

To understand the daily direction and catch the intraday trend.

Main Advantage:

Easy to follow thus protecting against unclear markets.

Avramis DTM

Focus on 3 Dimensions:

Direction

Trend

Momentum

Avramis DTM

Indicators used:

Heiken Ashi on Daily and 1Hour (With no shadows on Candles)

ATR(14) on Daily

20 Simple Moving Average on 1 Hour

8 Simple moving average (High – Low) on Hourly

Avramis DTM

Direction:

First we determine the direction we would like to trade based on the last closed candle. Looking at yesterdays closed candle, depending on the colour of – Daily Candle of Heiken Ashi

e.g. If yesterdays candle closed red on Heiken Ashi, - we are only interested in trading short for today

Avramis DTM

Entering:

Go to the Hourly chart and search for a trend in the direction of the daily:

Trend meaning, the 8SMA channel **is completely above or completely below** the 20 SMA

We only trade the Daily direction if the 8SMA channel is above/below the 20 SMA in our direction **AND Heiken Ashi candle has closed above/below 8SMA channel**

If above conditions are met, we only take the long trade as long as last 1Hour candle closes with **Heiken Ashi colour in our direction.**

Avramis DTM

Entering:

Notes: If we have Daily Candle giving us direction, but on the Hourly **we do not have clear trend** (i.e. 8sma not completely above 20sma-upper and lower boundaries) then we **DO NOT** have a trade for the day on this instrument.

Note: After the first trade is finished, if the market continues to give a next trade, we **only** take a new trade if the market has travelled **less** than the 2/3 of ATR(14)(Daily)

If market has travelled a distance of more than 2/3 of the ATR on the specific trading day, **we do not take on new trades.**

Avramis DTM

Exit Levels:

We determine our exit levels based on the ATR(14) of the daily timeframe.

We divide the ATR(14) (Daily) by 3 and this gives us the distance we will place our target and stop loss.

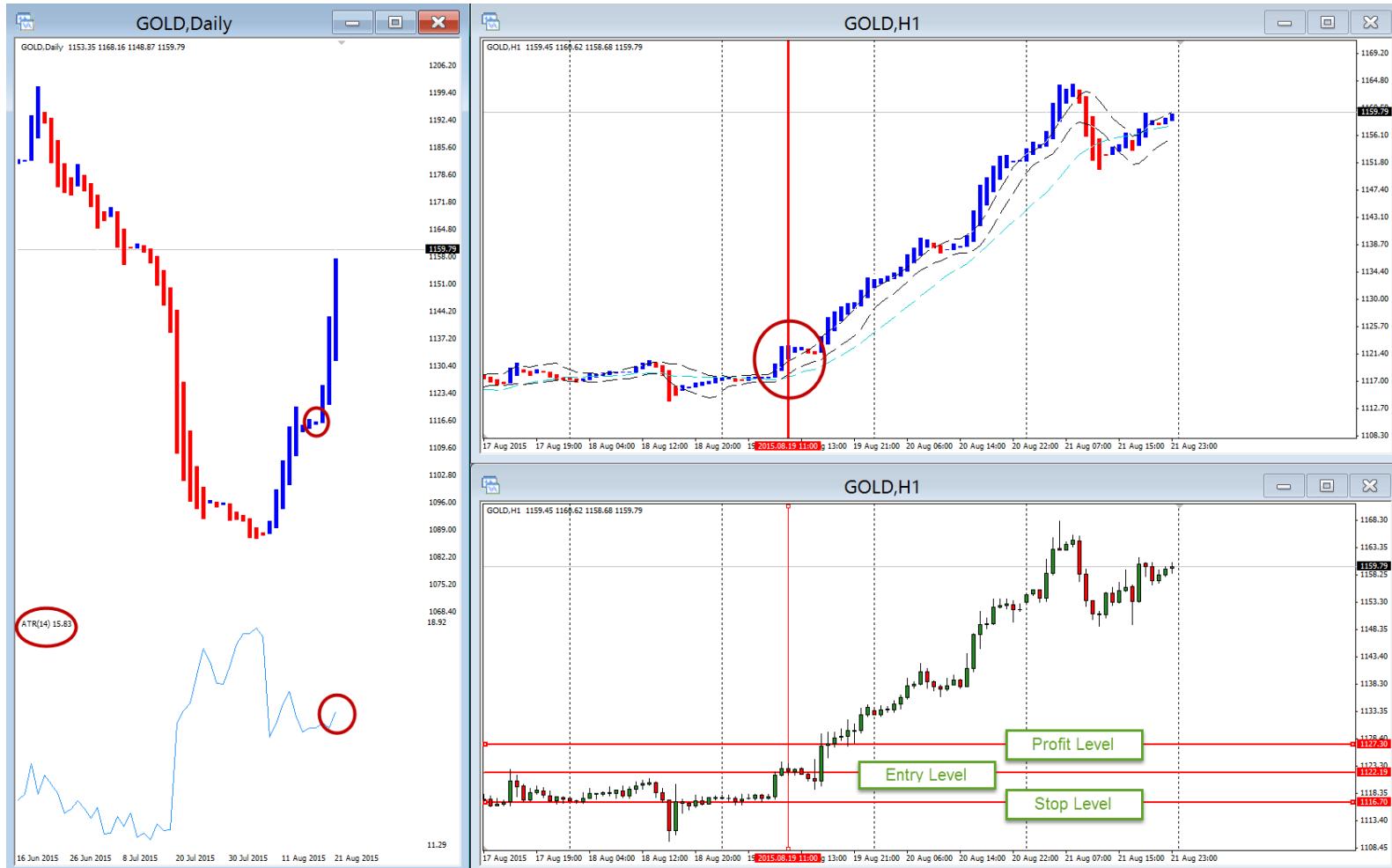
e.g. If ATR(14) is 0.0100 then we set our stops and target to 0.0033 in either direction. 1 stop level-1 take profit level

Avramis DTM – Example

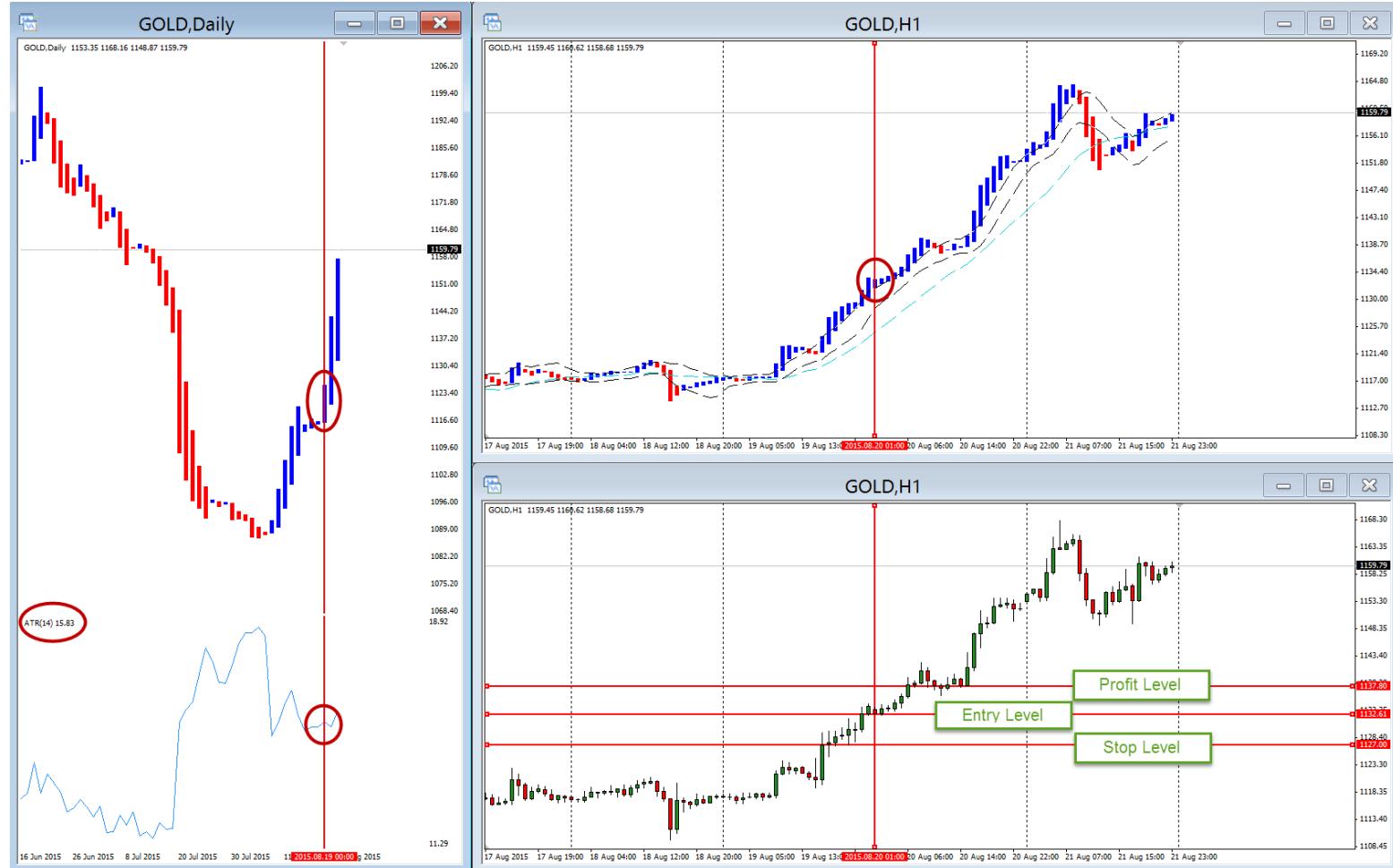
Gold

- 1: We look at last daily Heiken Ashi Candle: Blue Candle (Bullish)
2. We go to hourly from the start of the trading day – we have 8SMA high low(black lines) completely above the 20 SMA (light blue) – meaning we have a clear entry signal.
3. After a Heiken Ashi candle closes Blue (1Hour), after the close of the candle (above channel) since moving averages are aligned we enter our long trade.
4. We look at the ATR(14)(Daily) = 15.29 (152 pips)
5. ATR/3 = 51 pips
6. Set stop loss 51 pips from entry and take profit 51 pips from entry.

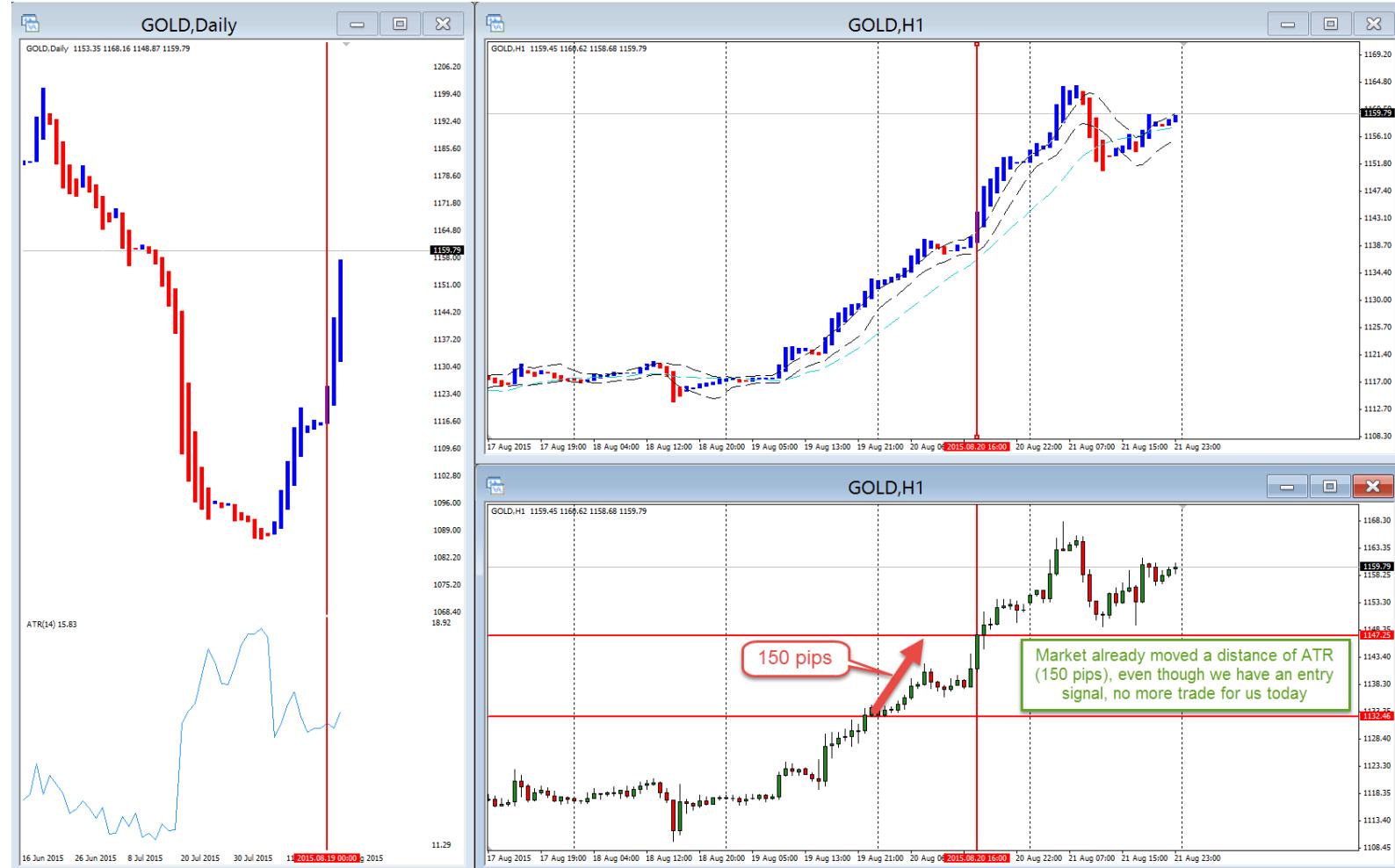
Avramis DTM – Example



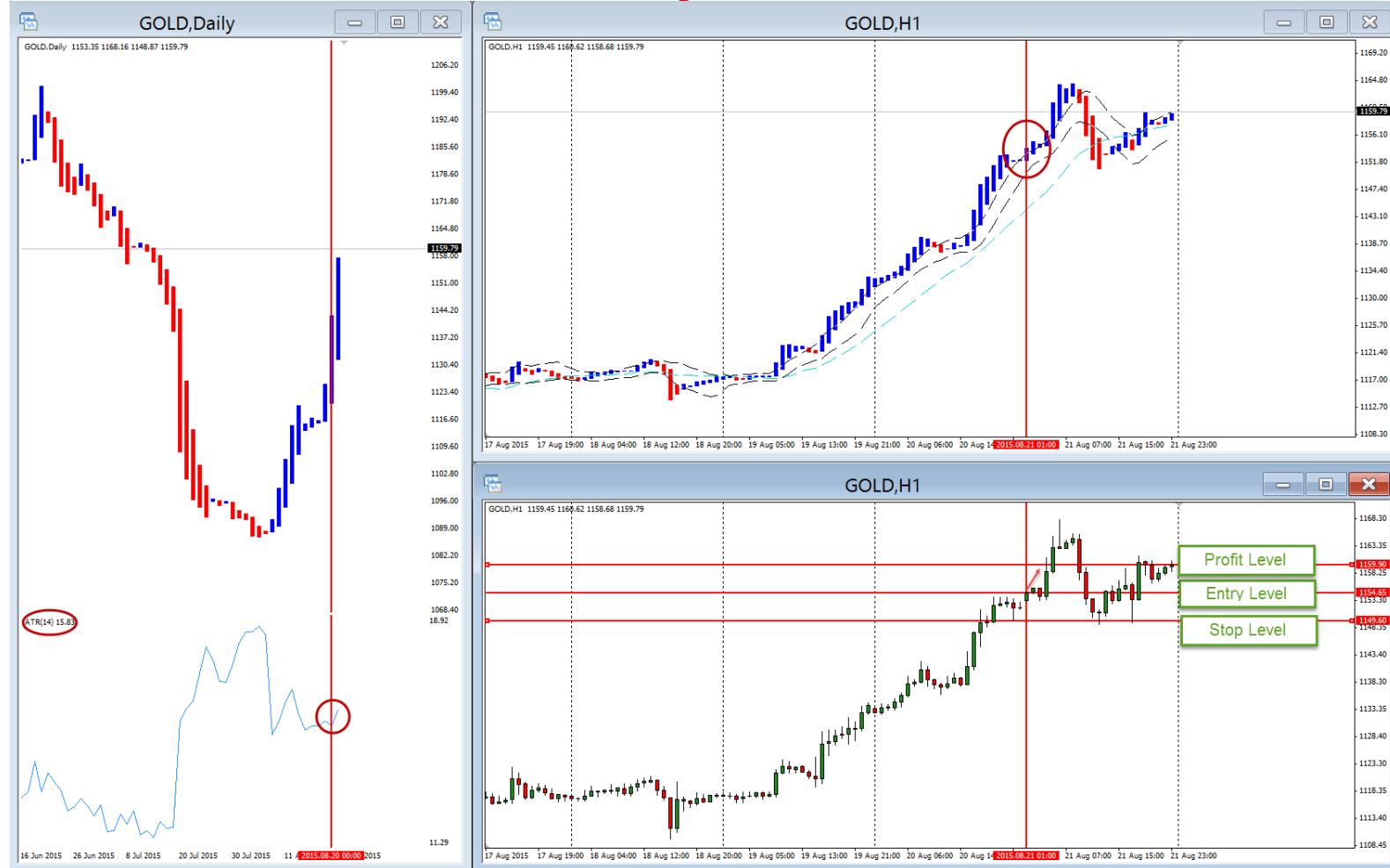
Avramis DTM – Example



Avramis DTM – Example



Avramis DTM – Example



Q & A?

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Our subscription services

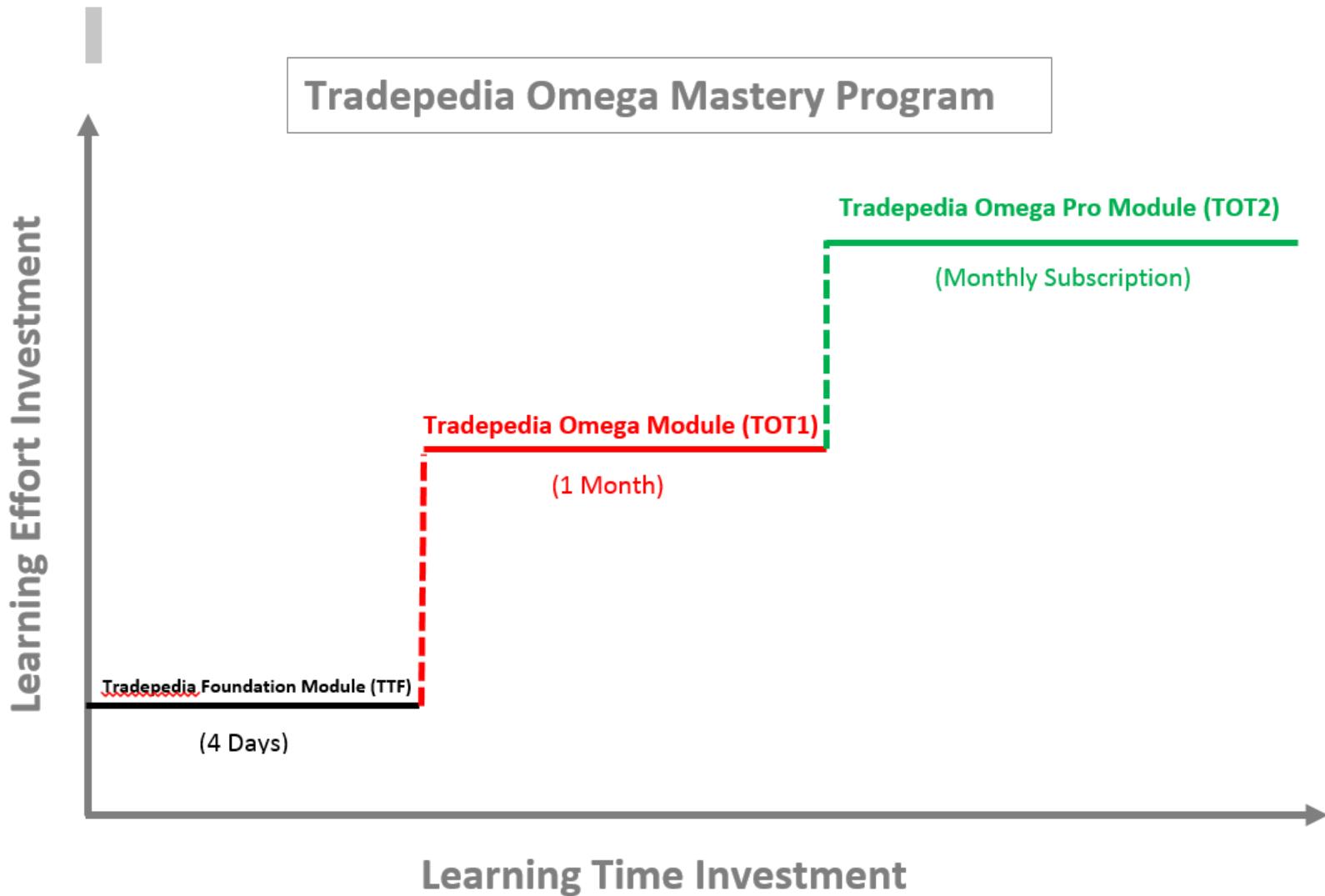
Our subscription services (trading training, personal support, mentoring and proprietary trading tools)

help(s) Private Investors, Financial Services Companies and Brokerage Houses (people just like you), the novice and the experienced trader

who want to trade successfully

by (-) reducing stress, avoiding uncertainty, reducing fear

and (+) increasing profit returns, increasing discipline and consistency, enabling flow state and relaxed alertness





There will always be someone who
says that **they can do it cheaper**

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