

How to avoid Black Swans with Point & Figure charts

Main topics

- Introduction: The daily job of technical analysts and what to expect from them.
- What is a Black Swan?
- Why are trend following tools good to deal with Extreme Events?
- Case studies on Point & Figure chart strategies

Preliminary talks about some popular market mantras

- **Financial markets “discount everything”**. Don't try to be too smart!
- **“Most successful traders are contrarian investors”**. It may be true for aggressive traders but not for long-only asset managers.
- **“Don't try to anticipate Black Swans”**. It is not possible to do so. It depends what you call a Black Swan!

“Wall Street indexes predicted nine out of the last five recessions”, Paul Samuelson

- Stockmarket prices are included in most leading indicators
- Markets **DO ANTICIPATE** most economic turning points
- They are amazingly accurate to forecast bankruptcies and major market disruptions

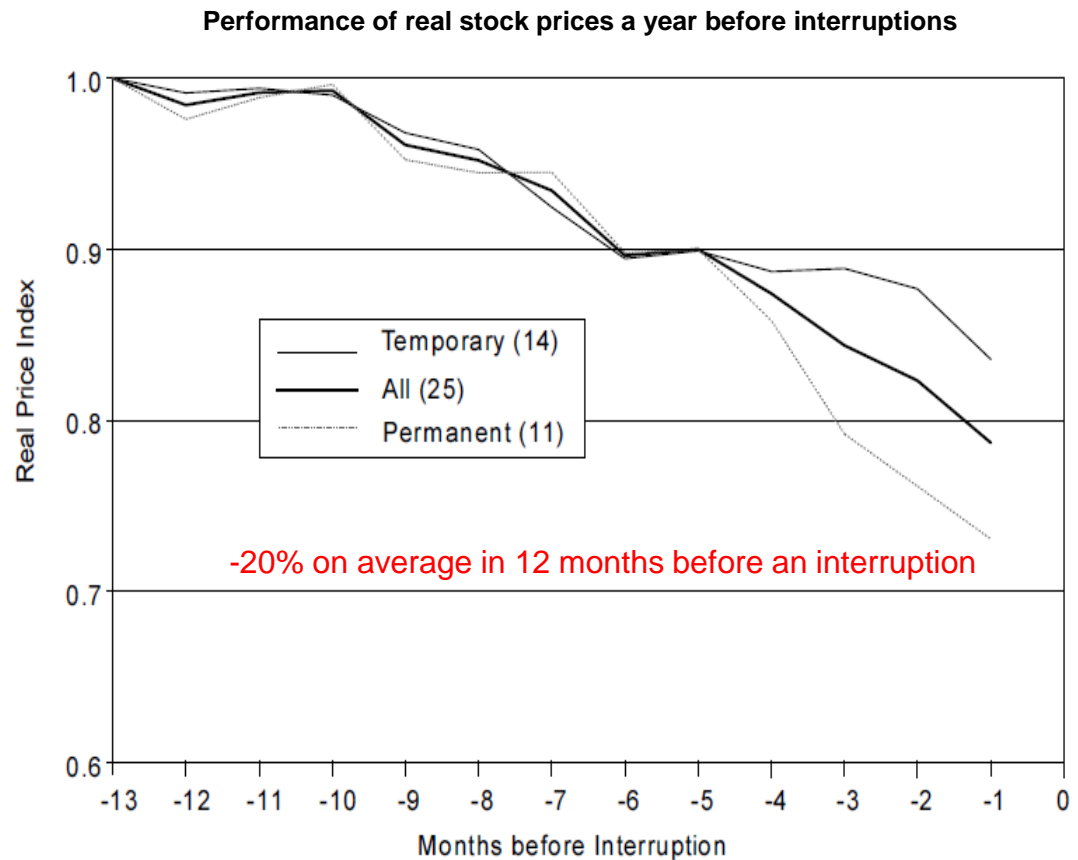


Economics has never been a science - and it is
even less now than a few years ago.

(Paul Samuelson)

“Global Stock Markets in the Twentieth Century”, P. Jorion and W. N. Goetzmann

- 25 interruptions mostly in the 1930s and WWII
- Only four cases since the 1960s (Egypt in 1962, Argentina in 1965, Chile in 1971 and Portugal in 1974).



Source: Philippe Jorion, William N. Goetzmann

■ **What should I recommend to my clients today?**

■ We need a routine, a methodology, a roadmap!



■ Typical questions from investors:

■ **In a bull trend:**

- Do you think it is time to sell? Don't you think it is overbought?
- How high do you think the market can go?

■ **In a downtrend:**

- Is the market oversold?
- Should I buy now?

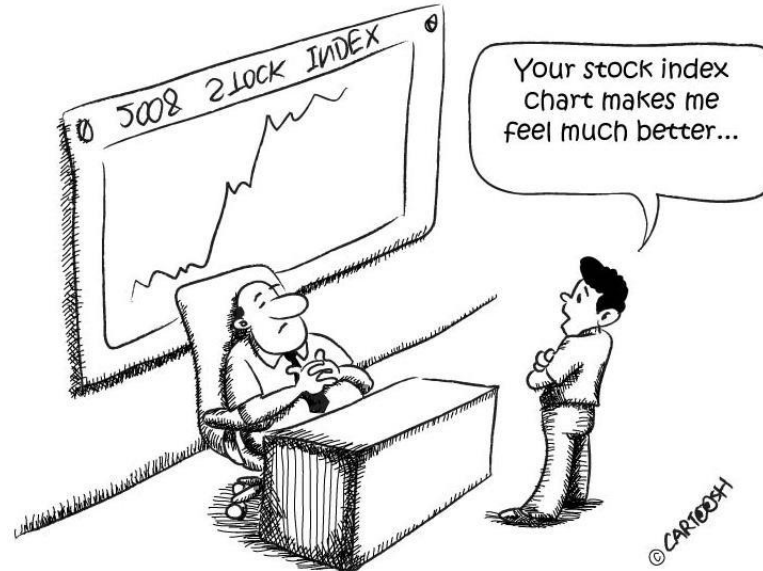
Contrarian thinking is good but

- A lot of people spend a significant amount of time trying to **anticipate inflexion points**
- Overbought markets can continue to rise and oversold markets will often continue to decline much longer than what most people think...



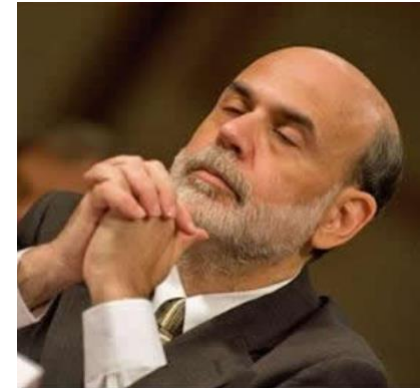
Don't expect too much from technical analysts!

- They listen to the markets (what people are doing, not what they are saying)
- They help to characterize trends: up / down or sideways?
- When you ask advice to a technician, please **DO SELECT YOUR TIME FRAME** or at least your favourite investment period



■ How can you **make money** in financial markets **in the long run**?

- Buy & Hold ... and **Pray**
- Be an **insider**
- Be a **genius** (but you will also have to work hard...)
- **Be disciplined!** (not so easy)

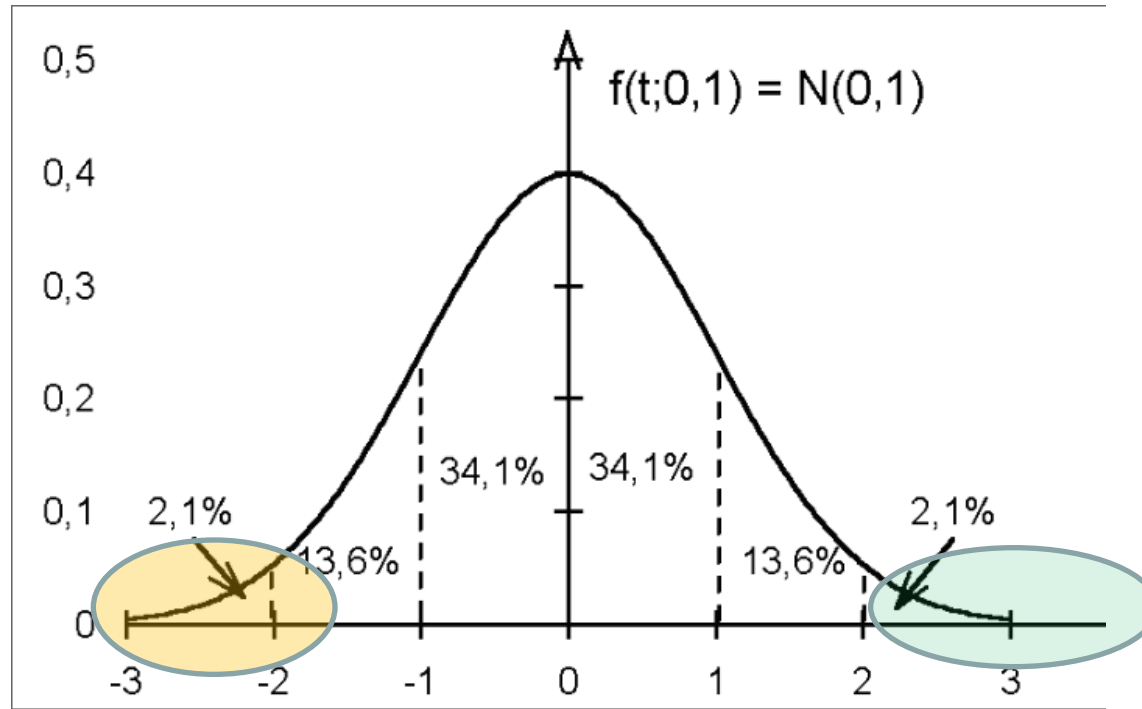


■ If you are not Warren Buffet and don't want to go to jail, trend following is what you need

- Keep losses small (and hopefully avoid Negative Black Swans)
- Avoid taking profits too early (to benefit from Positive Black Swans)



Probability curve



Trend following helps to avoid bankruptcies
and abnormally low returns

Trend following helps to capture abnormally
high returns

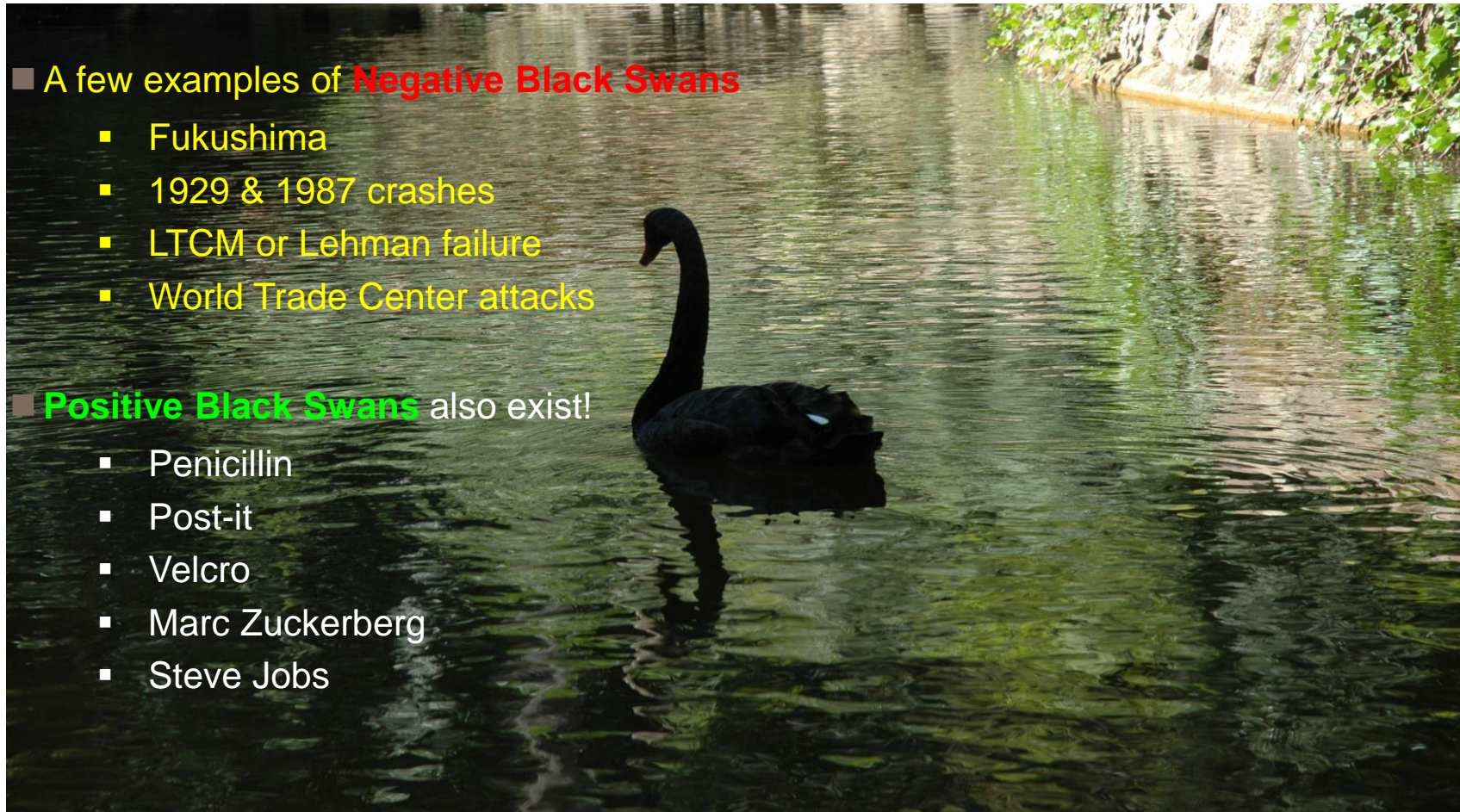
An “extreme” event that cannot be forecasted!

■ A few examples of **Negative Black Swans**

- Fukushima
- 1929 & 1987 crashes
- LTCM or Lehman failure
- World Trade Center attacks

■ **Positive Black Swans** also exist!

- Penicillin
- Post-it
- Velcro
- Marc Zuckerberg
- Steve Jobs

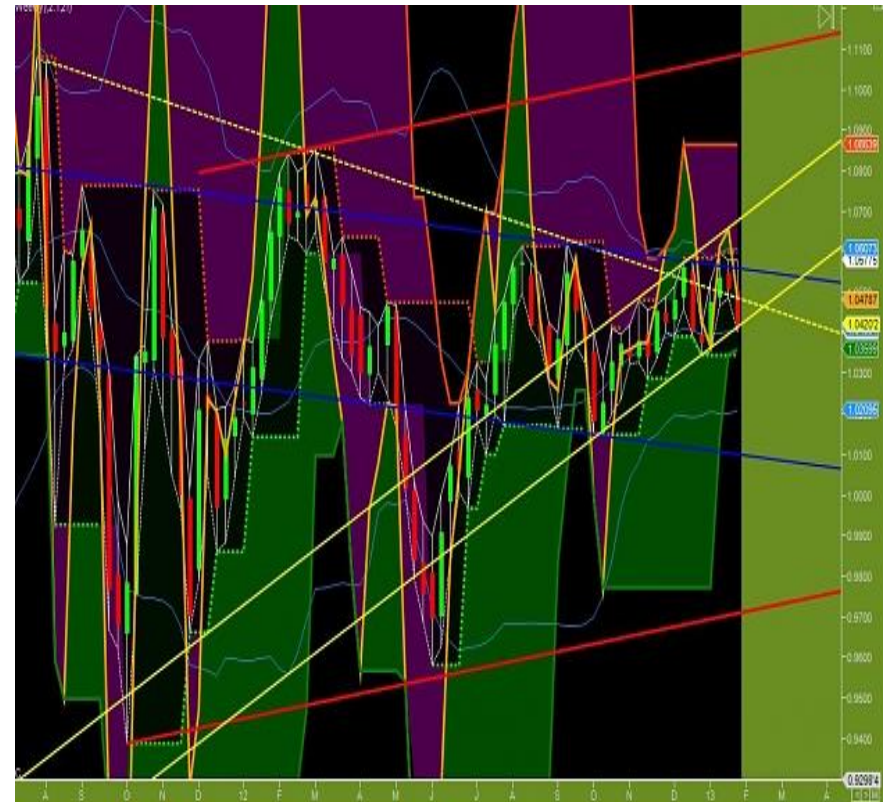


- You will lose money in trading ranges
- Markets are trending around 20-30% of the time so it is important not to miss strong trends



There are plenty of techniques available!

- Moving averages (simple, exponential...)
- Oscillators like MACD
- Trendlines & chartist analysis
- Parabolic or other trailing stop methods
- Ichimoku charts
- Point & Figures



A lot of people criticize the subjectivity of technical analysis. **They are right!**

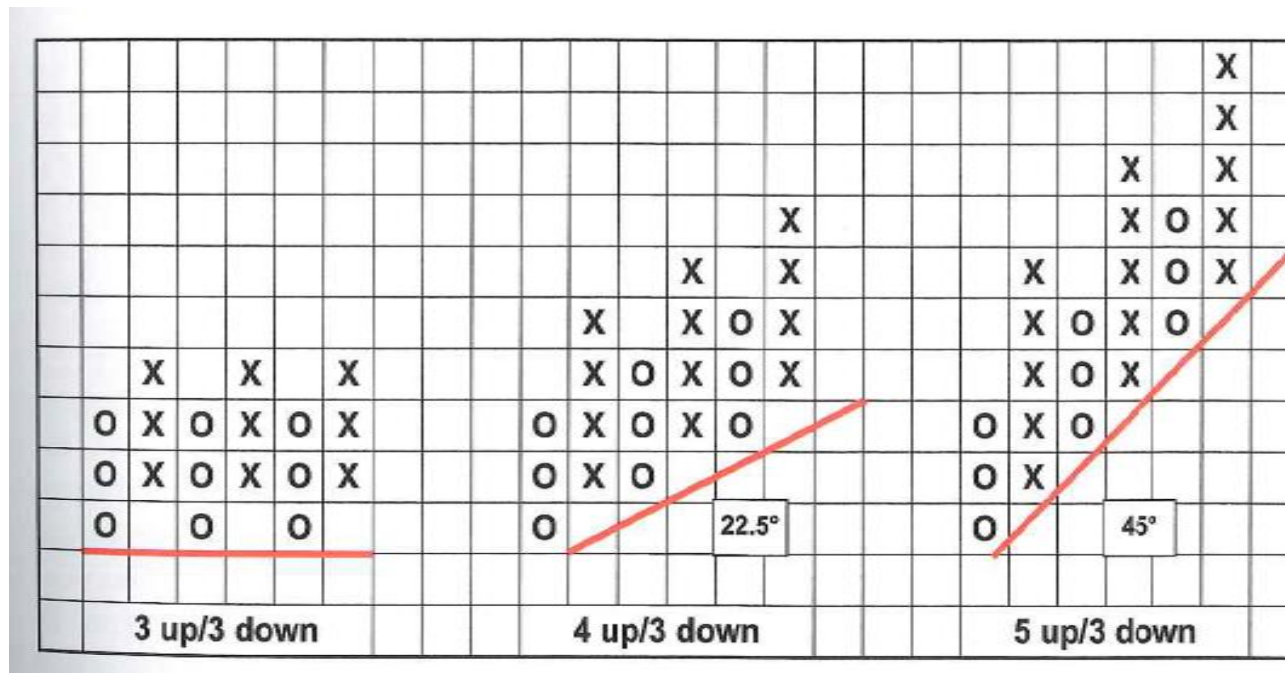
- Objective interpretation of patterns (unlike chartist analysis)
- Clear targets
- «Low-pass filter»
- Reduced lag compared to simple moving averages
- Automatic detection of trends with 45° trendlines (just 1 point needed!)
- They do help to reduce psychological biases

Point & Figure 1x3

15			
14			
13	X		
12	X		
11	X		
10	X		

Jeremy du Plessis: « The Definitive Guide to Point & Figure charts »

- Objective vertical & horizontal targets
- 45° trend lines define « the trend »



Source: Jeremy du Plessis

They do help to categorize your trades

■ Contrarian ideas

- High risk -> be reactive and use tight stop losses
- Preferably use high reward-to-risk ratios

■ Trend-following ideas

- You can put loose stops
- Trades are “less risky” so high reward-to-risk ratio not needed

- Depends on the **volatility** of the asset studied
- Depends on the investment **time frame** and portfolio **turnover** allowed
- My favourite settings on equities and indices:
 - Semi-log scales for daily charts (usually 0.5% / 1% / 2%)
 - Linear scales for intraday charts
 - Don't use weekly or monthly prices for Point & Figure charts!

Case study on Alcatel-Lucent: is this a bear trend?



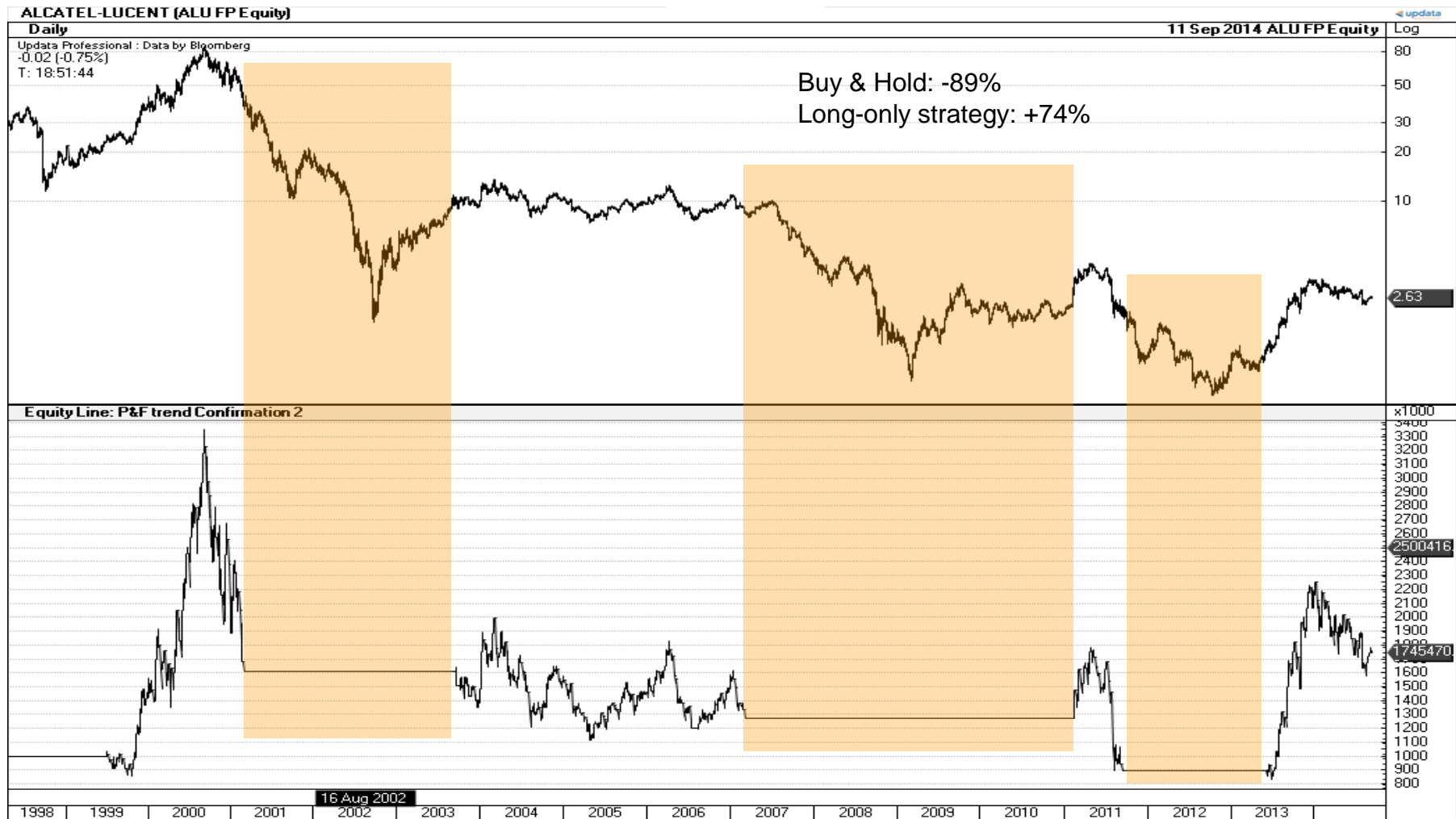
Case study on Alcatel-Lucent (2% x 3): 45° lines help to define “the primary trend”



Rules of TRADING MODEL #1 :

- Favour long strategies when a market is above its ascending 45° support line
- Stay in cash when a market is below its declining 45° support line

TRADING MODEL #1 on Alcatel, 2%x3 Point & Figure chart:



Case study on Alstom (2%x3)



Case study on Alstom (Trading model #1, 2% \times 3 Point & Figure chart)



Case study on Air Liquide(1%x3)



Case study on Air Liquide (trading model #1, 1%x3): difficult to beat buy & hold



- Better results on trending markets with high volatility
- Help to be in cash during bear markets
- Help to stay long during sustained bull markets

Main risks:

- Lot of false signals when volatility is low (reduce the box size!)
- You will lose money during trading ranges
- Trend reversal signals will come too late after exponential moves



- Buy & Hold since 1987: +257%
- Long only strategy: +298%
- Only 5 winning trades out of 20!! But...
- Average gain : +46%
- Average loss: -1.8%



Rules of TRADING MODEL #2:

- Favour long strategies when a market is above its ascending 45° support line
- Go short when a market is below its declining 45° support line

- Buy & Hold: 257%
- Long-short model: +266%
- Average gain: +30%
- Average loss: -2.5%

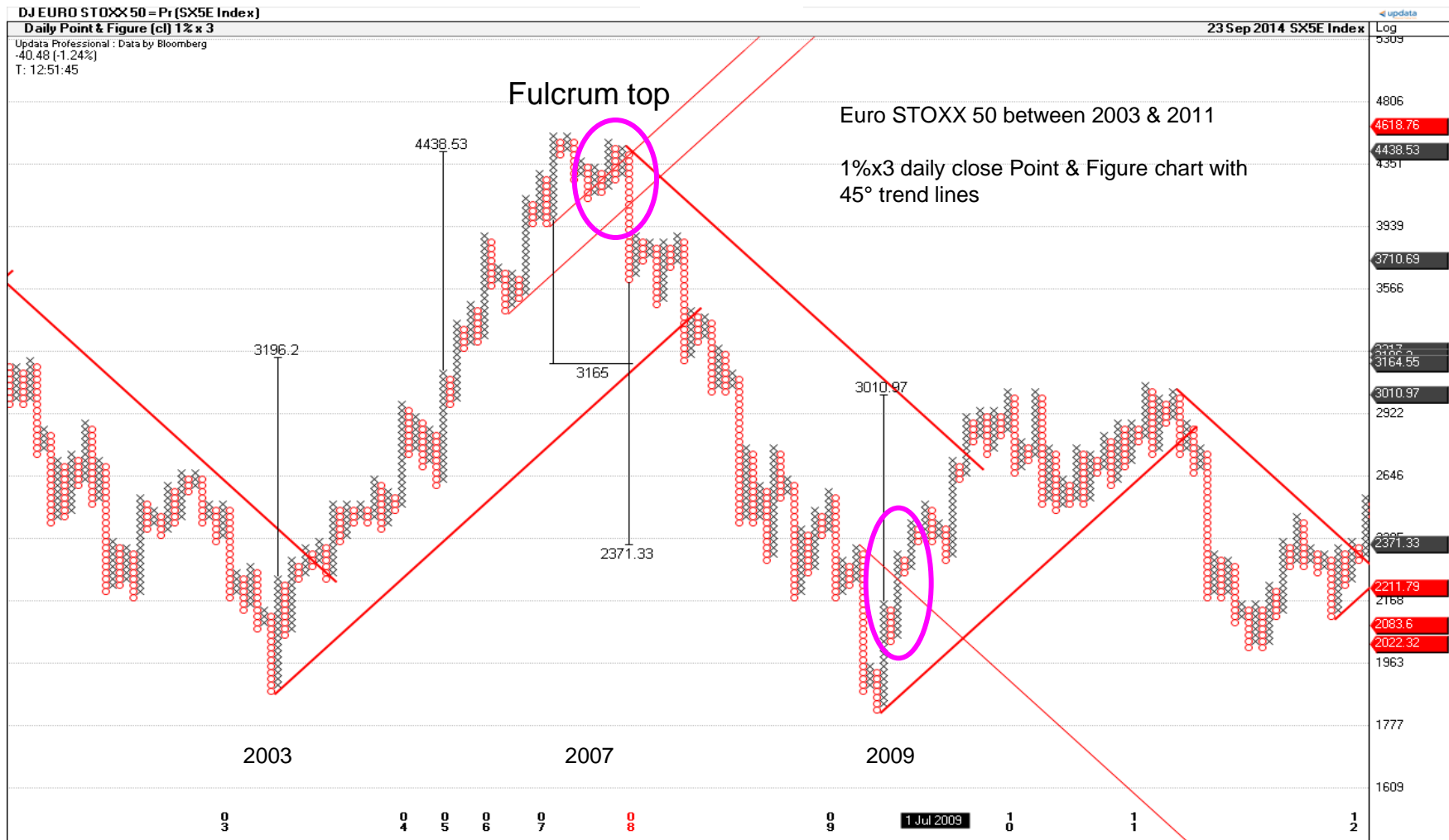


- What can we do to **reduce drawdown** after exponential moves like in 2000 and 2007?
- Several methods can help to solve this issue:
 - Internal trendlines
 - Track Point & Figure patterns
 - Use contrarian oscillators to buy the dips during bull trends / sell strength in a downtrend
 - Use moving averages or MACD on Point & Figure charts

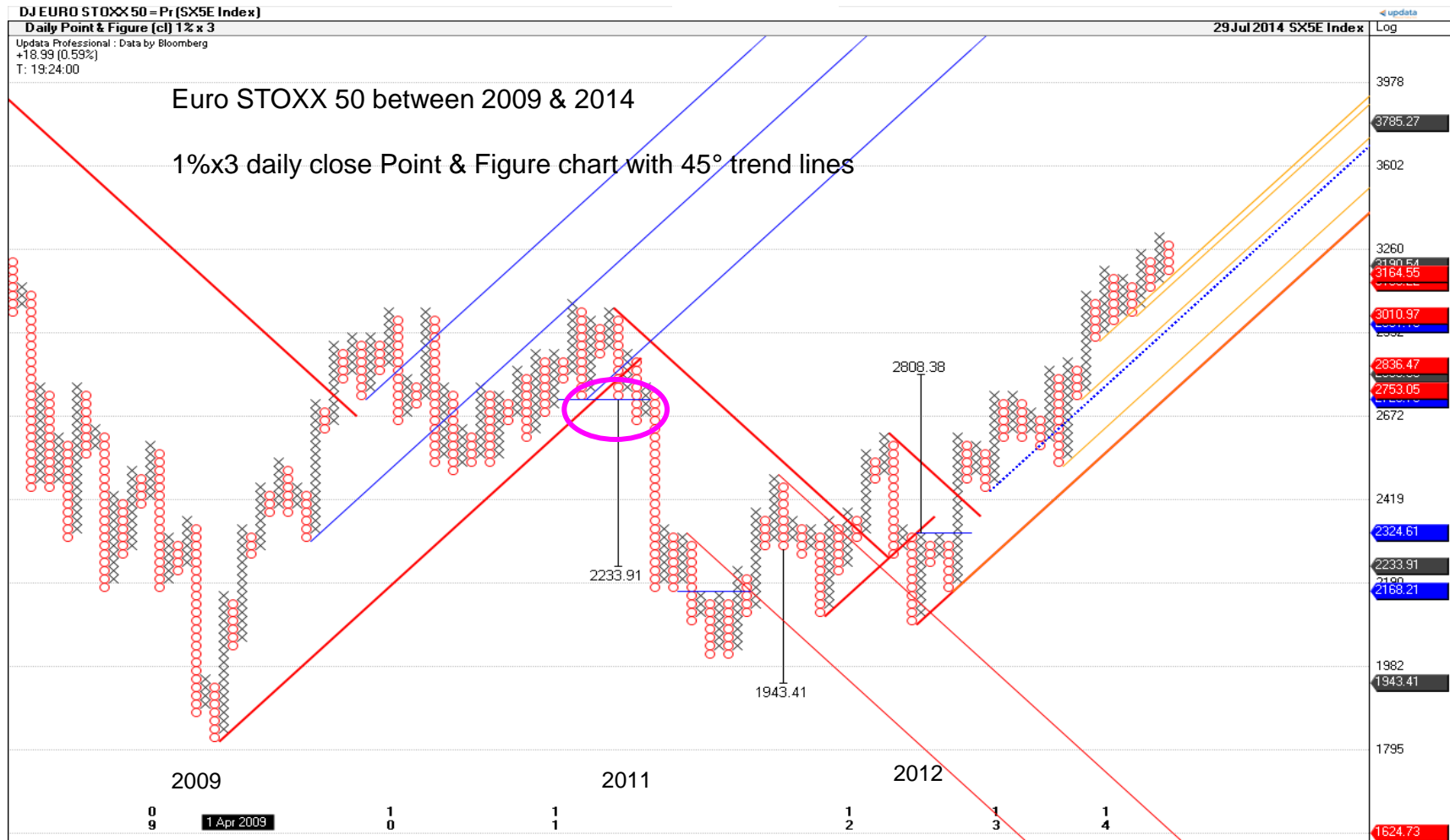
1/ Use internal trend lines and patterns: case study on the year 2000 top



1/ Use internal trend lines and patterns: case study on the year 2007 top



1/ Use internal trend lines and patterns



Rules of TRADING MODEL #3:

- When the market is above its ascending 45° support line:
 - Buy when the index completes a double-top breakout
 - Close long on a double-bottom breakdown
- Stay in cash when the market is below its declining 45° support line

15			X	
14	X	O	X	O
13	X	O	X	O
12	X	O		O
11	X			O
10	X			

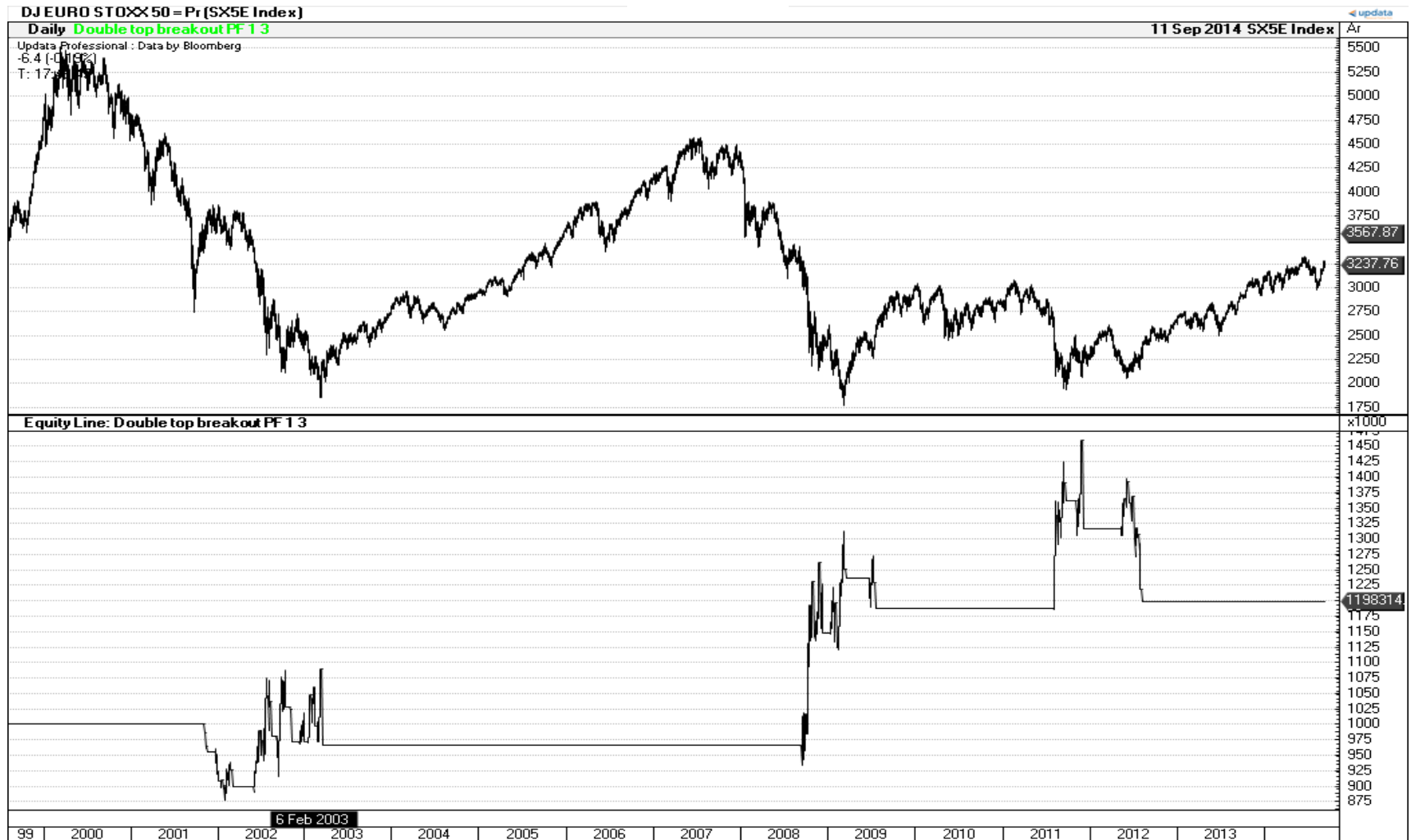
Disappointing results since 2010 because of whipsaws



Much better results on the S&P 500! Model is long since December 2011



Short strategies are less rewarding than bullish ones (Model #3 in bear markets)



There are no limits!

- Filtering RSI signals with 45° trend lines
- Applying MACD to Point & Figure charts
- Using moving averages on Point & Figure chart to filter double-top and double-bottom signals

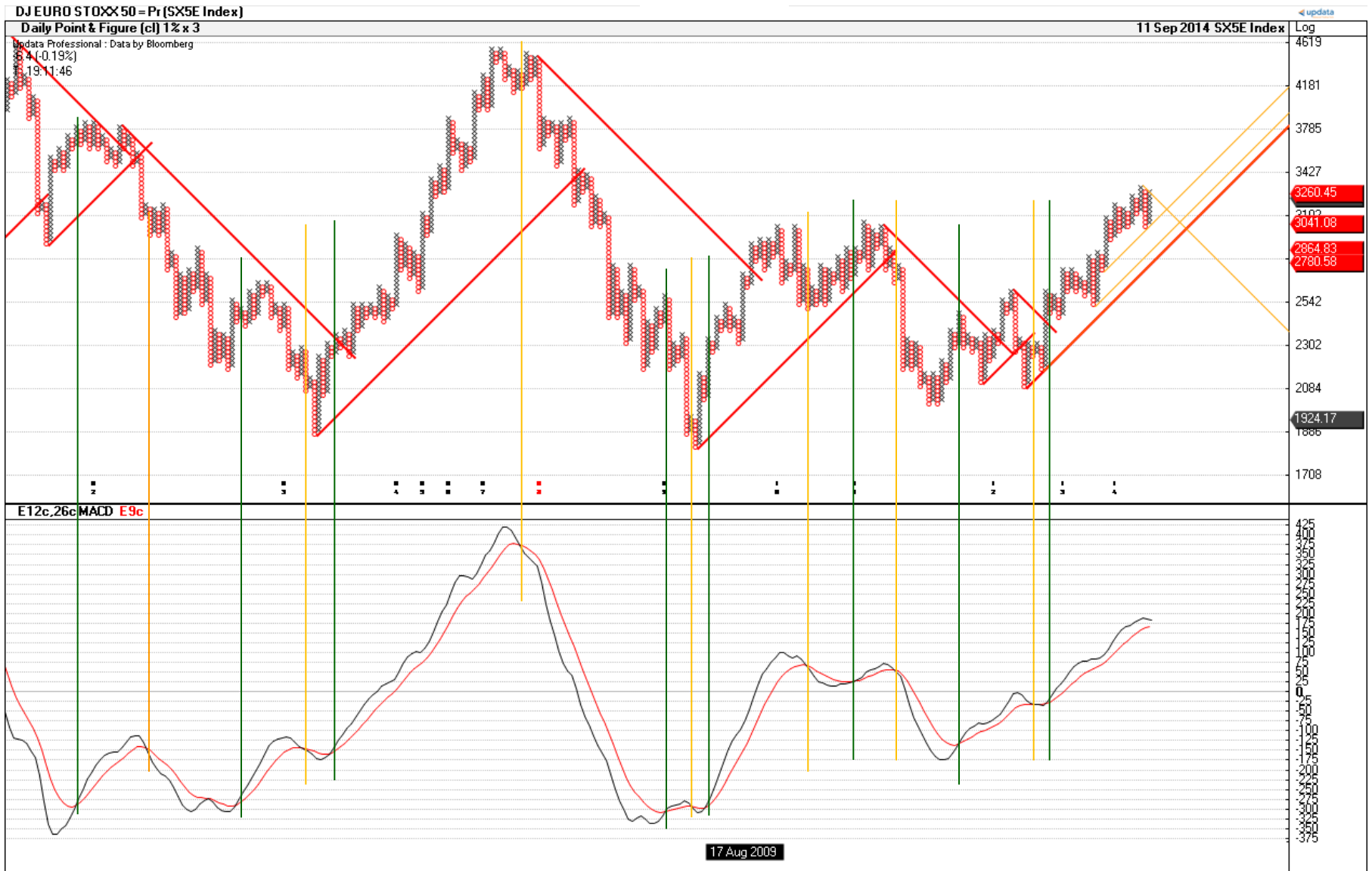
Rules in a bull trend:

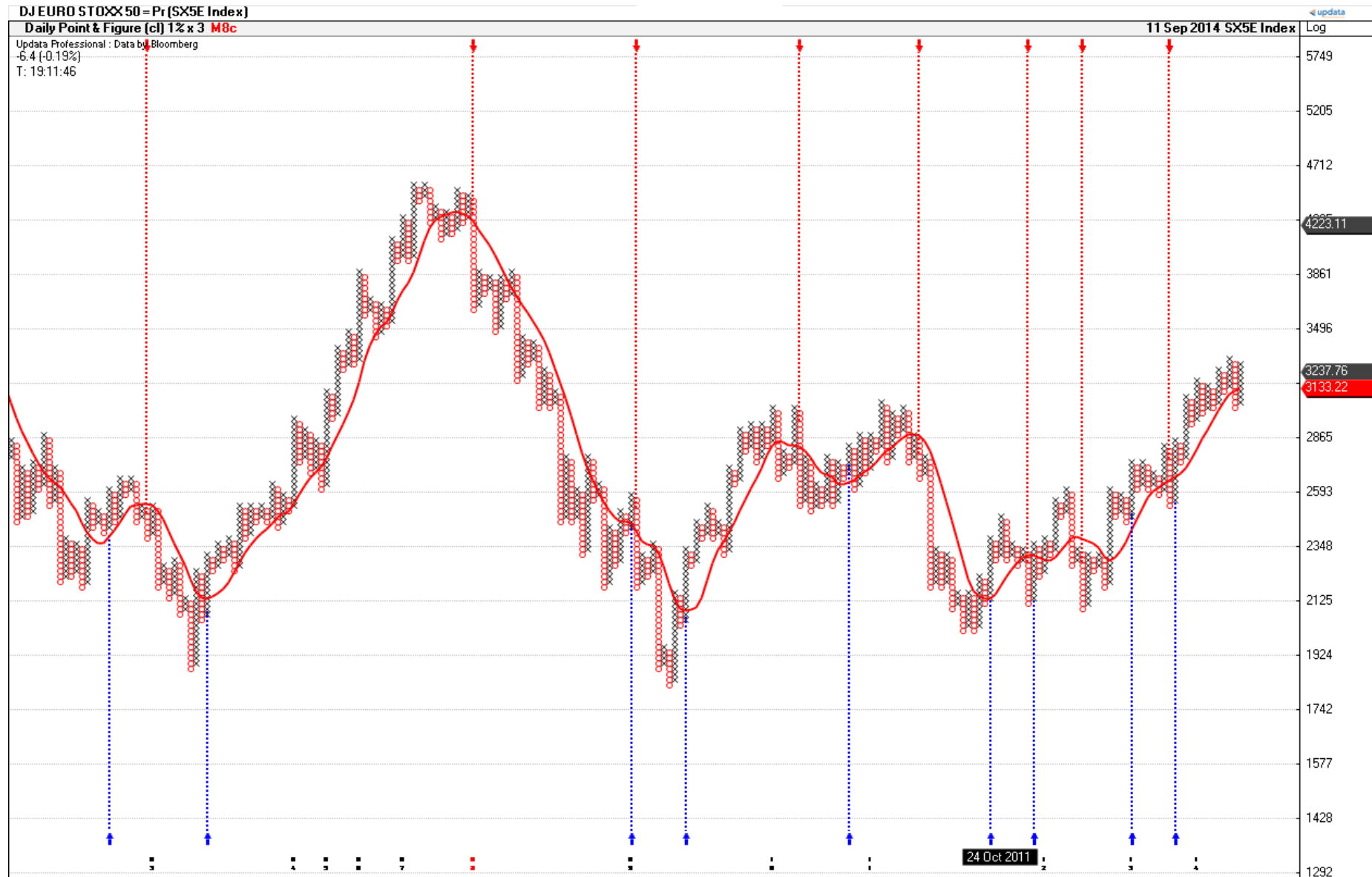
- RSI is overbought when >80
- RSI is oversold when <40

Rules in a bear trend:

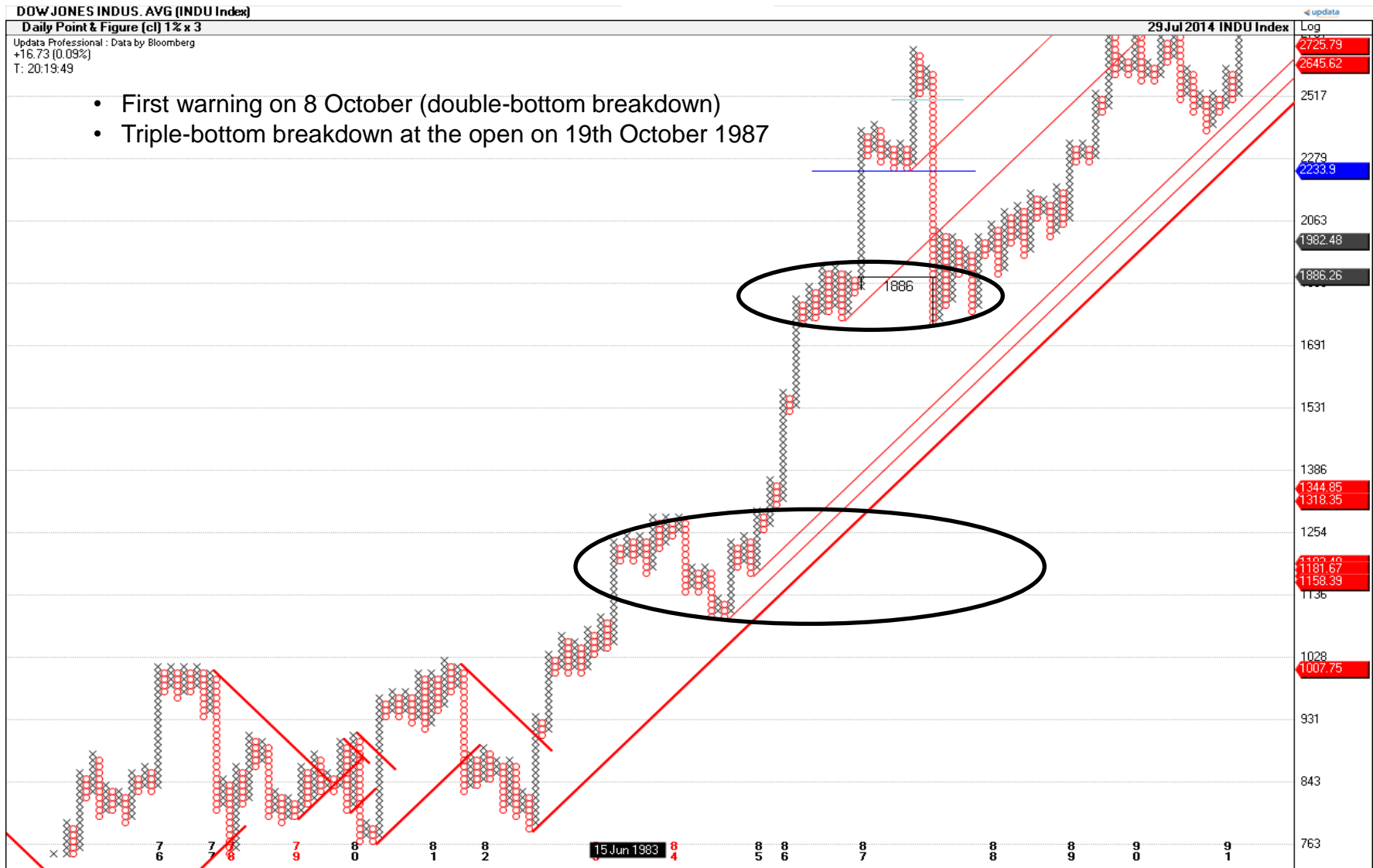
- RSI is overbought when >60
- RSI is oversold when <20







Point & Figure charts applied to Negative Black-Swan Events





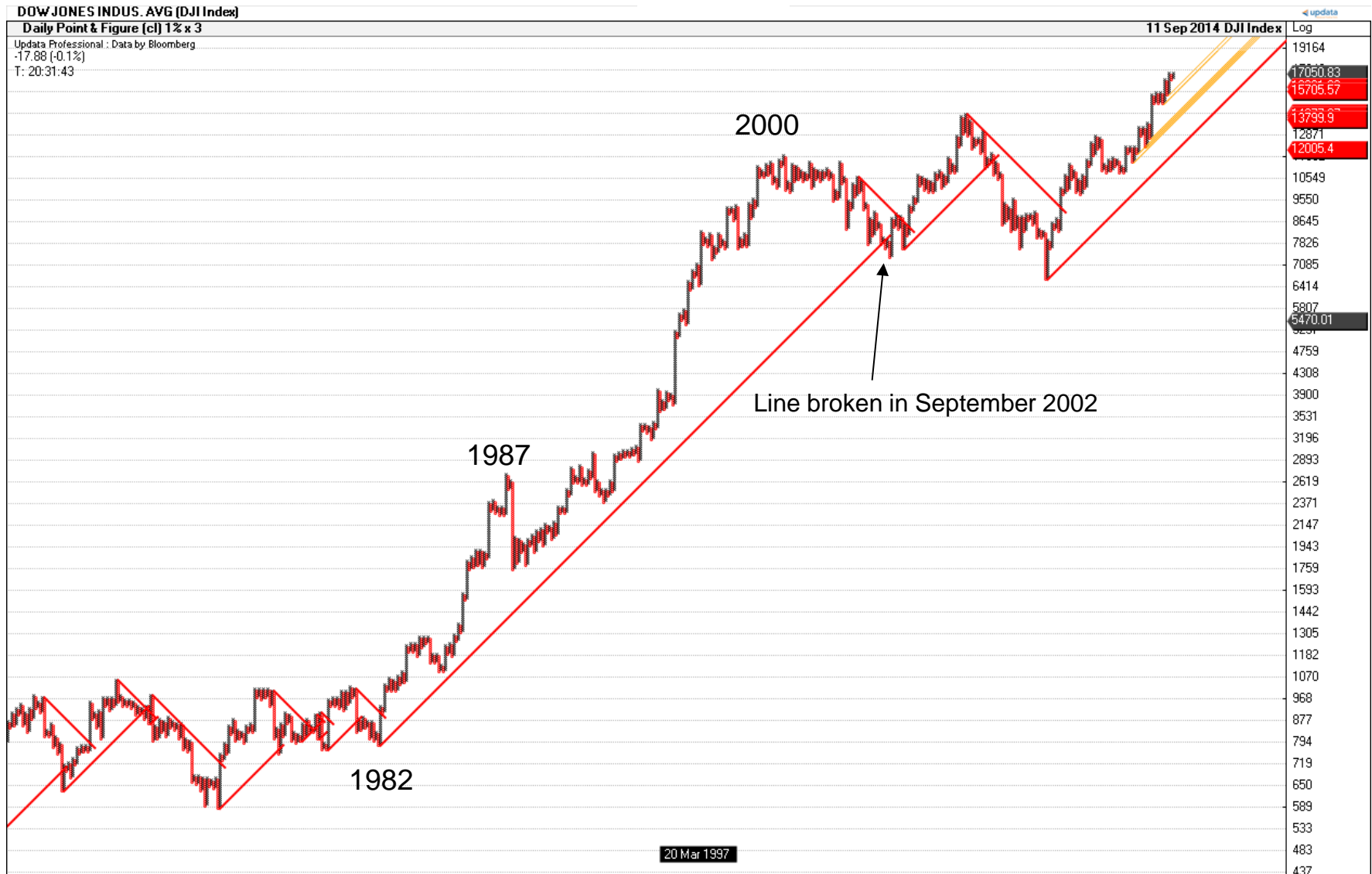
Fine-tuning with 0.5%x3 box size on Dow Jones Industrials



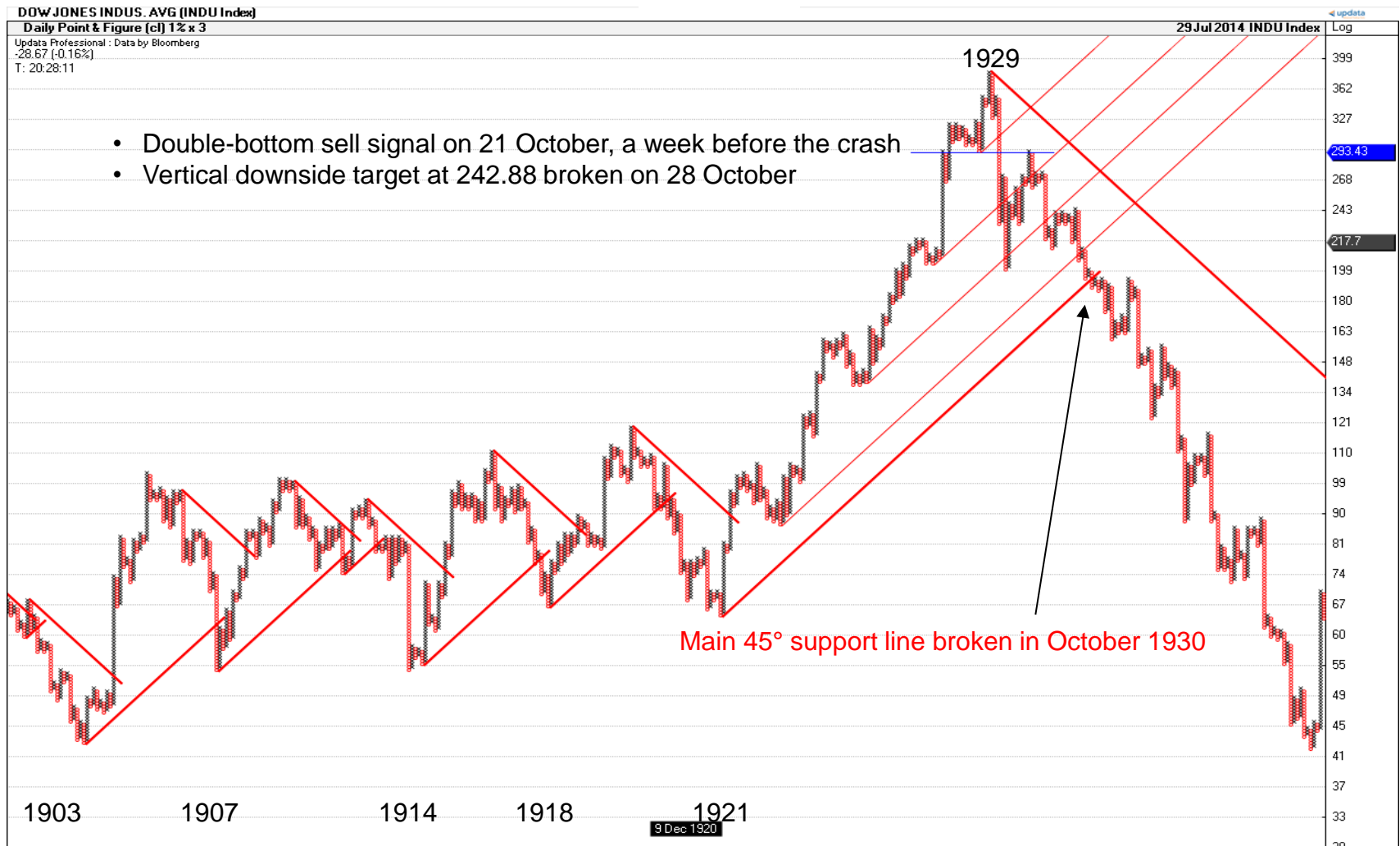


No “trend reversal” in 1987 (1%x3 box size)!



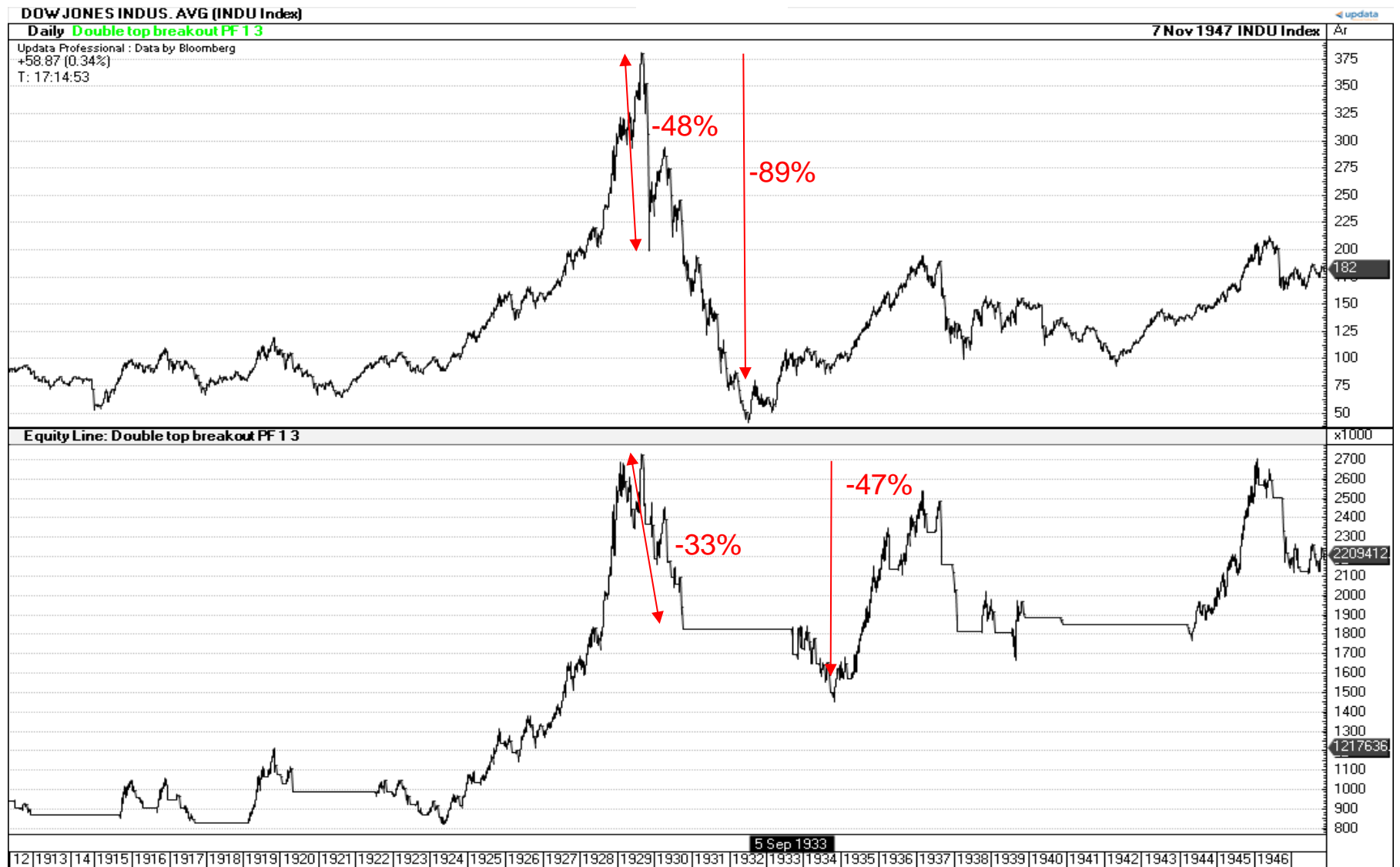


The crash was not a “major event”. What happened a year later was more bearish...



The exit signal was the break below the main 45° support line (strategy #1)

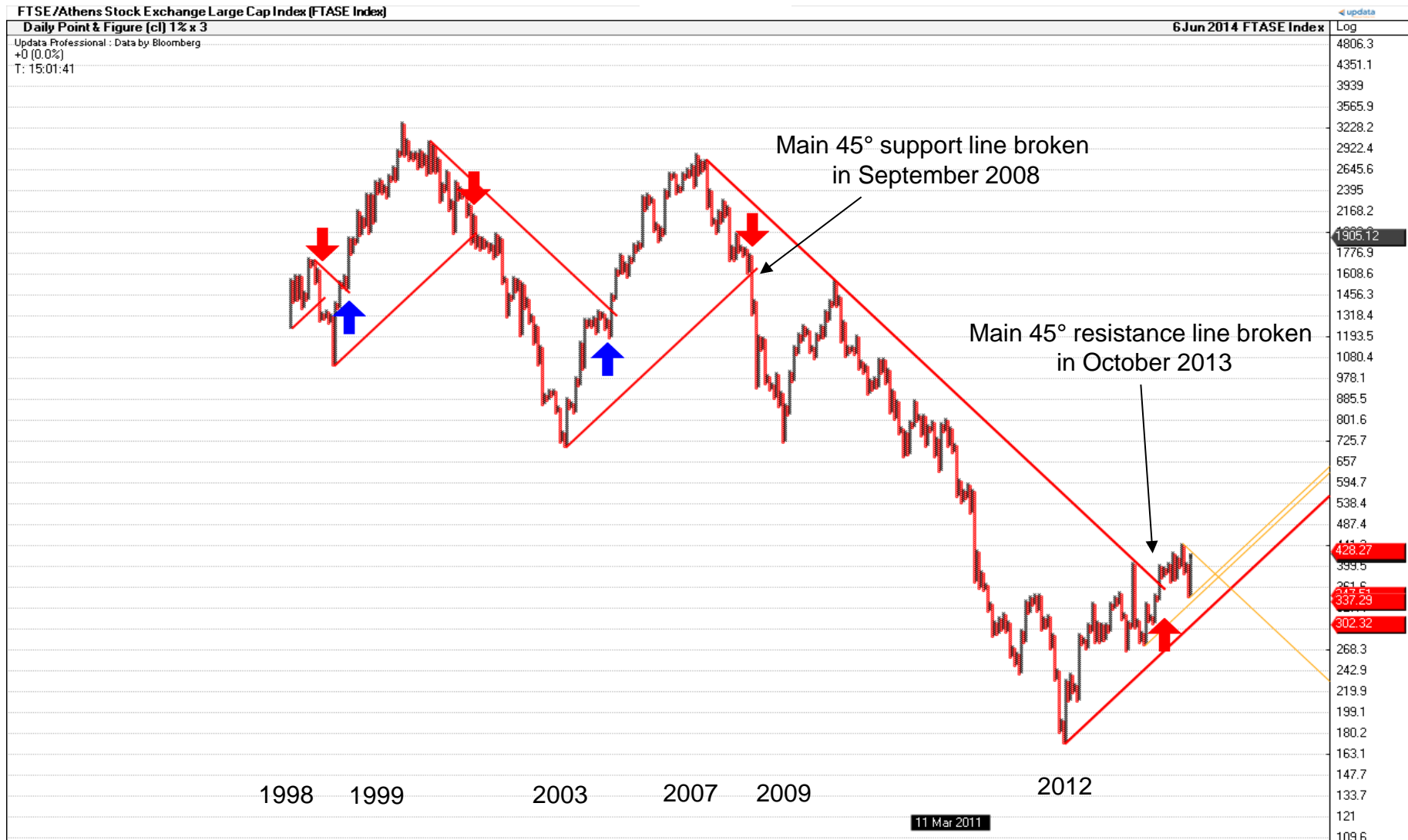




The 0.5%x3 Point & Figure was even clearer



The 2008-2013 bear market could have been avoided



Trading model #1 applied to Greek stocks(1%x3)



2014 is worst performance in 14 years on trading model #3!



Lot of whipsaws over the last three years!



Not so bad given difficult market conditions on trading model #3



Why I like 3-box reversal Point & Figure charts

- Objectivity
- Improve discipline and reduce the disastrous psychological bias on your trading
- You will spend less time trying to anticipate turning points and **will sleep much better!**

