

IFTA UPDATE

2021 Volume 28 Issue 2

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Next Issue: September 2021

Submission Deadline: August 15

Education Lounge articles: Send submissions to newsletter@ifta.org.

All other content: Send submissions to admin@ifta.org.

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a newsletter for the colleagues of the International Federation of Technical Analysts

President's Report to Colleagues



Dear IFTA Colleagues,

Welcome to the new normal! Although the world is still stuck in the pandemic, some countries are opening up again—at

least partly. So, it looks like we all can make the next step into “the new normal”—whatever this might be.

In the markets, we also face some kind of “new normal.” While most of us still focus on stocks, indexes, or commodities, cryptos are heading “to the moon” or falling down to the ground—both with the help of Elon Musk. Whereas stock investors aim for profits of 10, 50, or maybe 100 percent per year, crypto investors expect this within a couple of days—at the most. So, is this the “new normal” in investing now?

Also, is it the “new normal” that a single tweet or late night show statement by Elon

Musk causes crashlike moves of 50 percent in a whole asset class? Let's hope not...

IFTA also has stepped into a “new normal.” With the IFTA podcast—available on iTunes or Spotify—we made a first step into new media accompanied by our growing YouTube channel and ongoing social media activities. And there is a new kid on the block as well. You already know the *IFTA Journal* and the *IFTA Update*. In May, we happily introduced our latest publication, the *IFTA Magazine*, and we look forward for your feedback.

Finally, the American Association of Professional Technical Analysts (AAPTA) is hosting the 34th IFTA Conference in a virtual format this year. On October 8 and 9, IFTA opens its doors again to technical analysts, investors, and traders from across the world.

The IFTA UPDATE is a publication of the International Federation of Technical Analysts, Inc. www.ifta.org, a not-for-profit professional organization incorporated in 1986.

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IFTA2021 CONFERENCE IS VIRTUAL!

October 8–9, 2021

Financial analysis taken to new heights!
For further information, [see page 22](#).

So, what was new for IFTA last year—the virtual conference—has already become normal. As IFTA, we are aware that things change in a rapid way—from new normal to normal—and we will provide the best support possible while going through this process.

All the best,

Wieland Arlt, CFTe
IFTA President

IFTA Board of Directors Nomination Form

IFTA is an international organization established to advance the interests of the global community of technical analysis societies. IFTA is managed by a board of directors, which is elected by the member societies at the Annual General Meeting, normally conducted at the time of IFTA's Annual Conference. In selecting a slate of candidates for the IFTA board of directors, IFTA seeks to have the management resources, global representation, diversity, expertise and experience needed to advance its mission.

IFTA is now requesting nominations from individuals to serve on the board of directors for the October 2021–October 2024 term. **IFTA estimates that seven board vacancies will be filled at the 2021 Virtual Annual General Meeting.** Nominees must be willing to serve as a member or chair of a key IFTA committee and/or assist the committees and the board in ongoing work as needed.

Board members serve without payment for their work on the IFTA board of directors. Service on the IFTA board demands a high level of responsibility and a serious commitment to support IFTA's mission; it also provides personal and professional rewards to its members. Nominations from all interested persons are welcome. **The deadline to submit nominations is August 7, 2021.**

The nomination procedure is simple:

- 1 Any member in good standing of an IFTA member society may be nominated or may nominate him/herself.
- 2 Nominations must be seconded by two members in good standing of an IFTA member society.
- 3 The nominee must have the support of the board of directors of a local member society, preferably his or her own Society.
- 4 Each nominee must submit the following to IFTA Headquarters no later than **August 7, 2021.**
 - a Completed Nomination Form
 - b Completed IFTA Member Society Endorsement
 - c Summary or Curriculum Vitae (CV)
- 5 All nomination materials should be sent by email or postal mail to:

International Federation of Technical Analysts **Phone:** (240) 404-6508
 1300 Piccard Drive, Suite LL 14 **Fax:** (301) 990-9771
 Rockville, Maryland 20850 USA **Email:** admin@ifta.org

Nominations will be announced to the membership in early September. Voting will take place at the IFTA Annual General Meeting on or around October 23, 2020. If you have questions concerning this matter or would like a nominating form, please contact IFTA Admin at admin@ifta.org.

Nomination Form: IFTA Board of Directors

Name of Nominee

Firm

Address

City

State

Postal Code

Country

Phone

Fax

Email

Member in Good Standing of (Name of IFTA Member Society):

Nominated by

Persons seconding this nomination (must be members in good standing of an IFTA member society). Two seconders required.

1)

Name

Society

2)

Name

Society

Nominee must have the support of the board of his/her IFTA member society. A completed **IFTA Member Society Endorsement (below)** must accompany this Nomination Form. **A summary of the nominee's professional credentials and background must accompany this application.**

Nominations deadline: August 7, 2021.

IFTA Member Society Endorsement

Name of Nominee

Name of IFTA Member Society

and has the support of the society's board of directors to run for a position on the IFTA board of directors.

Signature of Society Officer

Date

Member News

The Society of Technical Analysts (STA, United Kingdom)

The STA has been taking advantage of holding its monthly meetings via live webinar to build an international speaker programme. In March, we hosted a fire-side chat with Niels Kaastrup-Larsen. Niels is managing director of DUNN Capital but is perhaps most widely known for his *Top Traders Unplugged* podcast. In April, Tom Bundgard of Kairos Commodities, Denmark gave a superb talk on using Interdisciplinary Price Analysis (IPA) for long-term forecasting. In May, Robin Mesch, president of Mesch Capital Management Inc. of Portland, Oregon, gave an excellent presentation on market profile. In June, we look forward to welcoming Alexander Aburumieh, a senior asset manager at a European banking institution (though he will be speaking in his private capacity). Alexander will discuss training an adapted Gann Theory in the 21st century.

Like the IFTA webinars, all our events are recorded, so members can catch up on their own time if unable to watch live.

The next STA Diploma Part 1 exam will be held on Monday 5 July, followed by the STA Diploma Part 2 exam on Thursday 21 October. Provision has been made for both exams to be sat at home with Zoom invigilation.

We have two routes for preparing for the STA Diploma qualification: Our webinar, lecture-based STA Diploma Part 1 and 2 Courses (held once a year) or our Home Study Course, for which you can start studying now.

Held via live Zoom webinar, 18.00-19.30 UK time, the next Diploma Part 1 Course will commence on Wednesday 13 October 2021, and the Diploma Part 2 Course will start on Wednesday 12 January 2022. The courses are fully interactive, with students being able to ask questions as they would in a classroom. They may also post questions on the STA Student Forum and are invited to join the official STA Diploma Course WhatsApp group.

Anyone booking a course before 1 July 2021 can register at 2020 prices. The advantage to moving all education online means it doesn't matter where in the world you live. Visit the STA website www.technicalanalysts.com for more information.

Keep in touch with us via our online blog, follow us on Twitter [@STA_ORG](https://twitter.com/STA_ORG) or [LinkedIn](#) and like our [Facebook](#) page. 📌

Trend Following: A Proven Edge (Part 1)

By Zaheer Anwari, Sublime Trading

An Approach Overlooked

The goal for us as investors/traders (whichever is your preferred label) is to create as much growth as possible as safely as possible between now and retirement.

In today's online world, there are numerous approaches to the financial markets. Some work, some don't. It is your job to work out the best method to adopt to achieve your desired wealth target by retirement.

An approach that often gets very little credit, often overlooked and arguably the most complete approach for us as busy everyday people, is long-term trend following. Combine this approach with leveraged accounts (spread betting/CFDs), and you have a formidable combination. Here in the UK, we are privileged to have spread betting accounts, which are free of CGT—a reason in itself to explore how to use them correctly.

As a side note, this is not the topic of this article, but a quick word in defence of leveraged accounts. Unfortunately, they have a terrible reputation, and this is because of how people choose to use them with greed as the primary driver. Leveraged accounts offer benefits that traditional broker accounts do not. Learn to use them correctly, and you will be handsomely rewarded. Accountability is an essential part of investing. When you stop blaming outside factors and instead look at your personal choices, results start swinging in your favour.

Looking at performance tables of the best traders and investors over the decades, trend followers such as Richard Dennis regularly feature near the top. Warren Buffett, in comparison, will be mid-table at best. However, given a choice, most will naturally opt for the Warren Buffett approach, given his status as an investing god.

No matter how much of a Warren Buffett groupie you are, the results don't lie. Of course,

value investing works, but trend following is a far more effective and efficient approach. It is also far easier to learn and far simpler to execute. In short, trend following is the connoisseur's choice if the priority is profit.

Defining the Edge

Trend following can be used across all asset classes and can be used to go long and short, greatly expanding the array of options for the portfolio. Whereas buy and hold investing is for the uber long term and requires you to sit through all market conditions with the view of seeing the market go up over the long term, trend following is where you hold for the medium to long term, giving you the flexibility to move through the natural cycles of the market.

For example, buy and hold means seeing profit vanish in a bear market, such as in 2000 and 2008, and waiting years for those positions to recover. Much time wasted in the process for no growth. This is not the case for trend following. In a bull market, you build a portfolio around the best-performing assets that are going up in price. When the market dictates a top, you take profit and then short the market, creating a portfolio around the assets weakening the quickest. When the market dictates a bottom, you position yourself to go long again.

As another side note, there is an approach known as day trading. We won't expand on this beyond this being a doomed approach. Adopt it at your peril. Remember what we said on accountability above.

There is a saying that you are probably familiar with:

"If you cannot define your edge, you don't have one. If you don't have one, you will get eaten by someone who does."

One of the main reasons why people have poorly performing or underperforming portfolios is simply because they have no edge. There is often an element of guesswork as well as trust put in unreliable sources. It is time to take back control and replace uncertainty with stealth and accuracy.

A proven edge must be based on price action and the history of the asset. Trend following using technical analysis is THE WAY to establish this. I will break this down step by step.

Timeframes

A multiple timeframe setup paints a clear picture of what price:

- Has done in the past.
- Is doing right now.
- Is likely to do in the future.

Trends, either to the upside or the downside, last weeks, months, even years. To catch the big moves, I use the timeframes that allow me to do that: the monthly, weekly, and daily. When all three timeframes are moving in the same direction, we have alignment and established our edge. Each timeframe requires its own set of indicators, but the primary indicator is price. All technical indicators are lagging; trying to predict what price is likely to do next based on lagging indicators is a false economy and why so many go wrong. Price will tell you what it is likely to do next; lagging indicators confirm that.

Remember, going lower than the daily timeframe gets into day trading territory. Use them at your peril.

The Monthly Timeframe

This largest of the three timeframes has the following primary purposes:

- It gives you a complete picture of the past performance of the asset. If it has a history of trending well, it is very likely to trend well going forward.

- It tells you where price is in relation to the high and low of the previous year. If price is above the high of the previous year, it has a bullish bias. If price is below the low of the previous year, it has a bearish bias. If current price action is between the high and low of last year, we generally stand aside and move to other assets or asset classes.
- It is straightforward to mark significant levels of support and resistance. These levels will help identify turning points in the market or continuations in the market if and when broken.
- It is clear to see how far price is likely to move when in a trend based on round numbers. For example, when in a bull trend:
 - If you buy a UK stock at £10, then £20 is the next level price it is likely to move toward.
 - If you buy a US stock at \$70, then \$80 is the next level price it is likely to move toward.
 - If you buy the EURUSD at 1.3000, then 1.4000 is the next level price it is likely to move toward.

In addition to the above, the longer the consolidation, the bigger the breakout holds particularly true on the monthly timeframe. I like to look for stocks that have an excellent history of performance combined with breaking out from consolidations of at least three to five months.

Deere & Co (DE) is a stock that met these criteria in August of last year and has been in my portfolio since. I have been holding this for circa 10 months. It has moved over 100% during this time from \$200 to \$400, where it is currently finding resistance. A break and close above \$400, a round number, will see price move toward \$500.

Below is the monthly timeframe for DE. I have developed bespoke tools that automatically detect and highlight the high and low of the previous year and the key levels of support and resistance. These levels will often appear at round numbers.

Sublime_Trading published on TradingView.com, May 24, 2021 12:55:45 BST
 BATS:DE, 1M 359.75 ▲ +4.53 (+1.28%) O:376.50 H:400.34 L:350.53 C:359.75



Figure 1. Monthly timeframe for Deere & Co. (DE).

Another example of a stock that has performed well for us applying this logic is Ashtead Group (AHT), a UK stock, which has moved over 70% since the breakout above £30. It currently sits at over £50 at the time of this writing. See if you can work out the entry point.

The Weekly and Daily Timeframes

I am covering these together, as the setup is similar and alignment is the name of the game.

On the weekly timeframe, I have:

- the 200sma
- the 50sma

On the daily timeframe, I have:

- the 200sma
- the 50sma
- the 20sma

I want price trading above the MAs for a bullish bias and below the MAs for a bearish bias. All three MAs also act as proven areas of support and resistance when price is in a trend.

Figure 2 shows the weekly timeframe for Deere & Co. The trend since last year has remained above the 50sma and the 200sma.

Sublime_Trading published on TradingView.com, May 24, 2021 15:46:50 IST
BATS:DE, W 356.51 ▼ -3.24 (-0.9%) O:361.54 H:362.49 L:356.51 C:356.51



Figure 2. Weekly timeframe for Deere & Co.

Figure 3 shows the daily timeframe for Deere & Co. The trend has used the 20sma and the 50sma as support since last year. This is a trend follower's dream when it comes to price structure. But these moves happen several times per year. The art of investing is knowing where they are taking place and how to ride them as they unfold for maximum profit. We will be looking at this in more detail in Part 2.

Trend Following: A Proven Edge (Part 1) continued

Education Lounge

Sublime_Trading published on TradingView.com, May 24, 2021 15:49:26 BST
 BATS:DE, D 356.95 ▼ -2.80 (-0.78%) O:361.54 H:362.49 L:356.31 C:356.95



Figure 3. Daily timeframe for Deere & Co.

I will leave you to apply the logic of the MAs on the weekly and daily timeframes on Ashtead Group, the UK stock mentioned earlier.

A quick explanation of the logic behind the 200sma. Old school traders used to draw charts by hand and were very selective with the information they put on their charts. The 200sma worked out to be a proven indicator of the

long term trend. If price was above the 200sma, they looked for long opportunities and shorting opportunities below. Institutions still use this logic today, and so do modern-day trend followers. If it isn't broke, don't fix it. The luxury that we have is software doing all the drawing and calculations.

One should deduce from this that it is the combination of old school analysis techniques combined with new school cutting-edge software that yields the best results. There

is no need to clutter the charts and bury price under sub-charts, fibs, trend lines or any other number of indicators of your choice. Less is more!

In Part 2, I will look at how to take these analysis techniques and turn them into profit by executing a trend following strategy. I will be covering entry points, stop-loss placement, risking management, and exit management. I will also be expanding on the ultimate secret to significant growth whilst still fully focusing on protecting your capital: **COMPOUNDING!** 📈



Zaheer Anwari is the co-founder of **Sublime Trading**, a global online community empowering professionals and business owners to build

trend-following portfolios around their busy lifestyles adopting proven investment techniques. He is also the co-founder of *The Gryphon Fund*, a trend following performance-based fund. His investment strategies have returned over 350% since January 2017, specialising in leveraged investment platforms, tax-free in the UK. Zaheer's mission is to spread the simplicity of good financial literacy and to develop smart investors confident in reaching their desired wealth target before retirement. His vision is to see a transfer of power and wealth away from the institutions into the hands of the savvy everyday person.

Bitcoin vs. Risk: Understanding Volatility

By Stefano Gianti

Have you ever wondered how to assess the risk associated with the fluctuations of Bitcoin or any other digital currency?

Is *volatility* suitable for traders, both in the short and long run?

Volatility represents both risk and opportunity for financial investments, so let's understand it adequately and in the easiest way.

First of all, let's define it.

Simply put, volatility is the change in a security's price over a given period. If the **price** stays relatively stable, the asset has low volatility. Highly volatile security hits new highs and lows quickly and has rapid increases and breathtaking falls.

And for those who have invested in *Bitcoins* over the past few years, we know that Bitcoin is explosive.

Risks and Opportunities

Did we ask ourselves what the risk is that we have taken, or the opportunities we have sometimes missed?

Let's have a look at the Bitcoin chart:

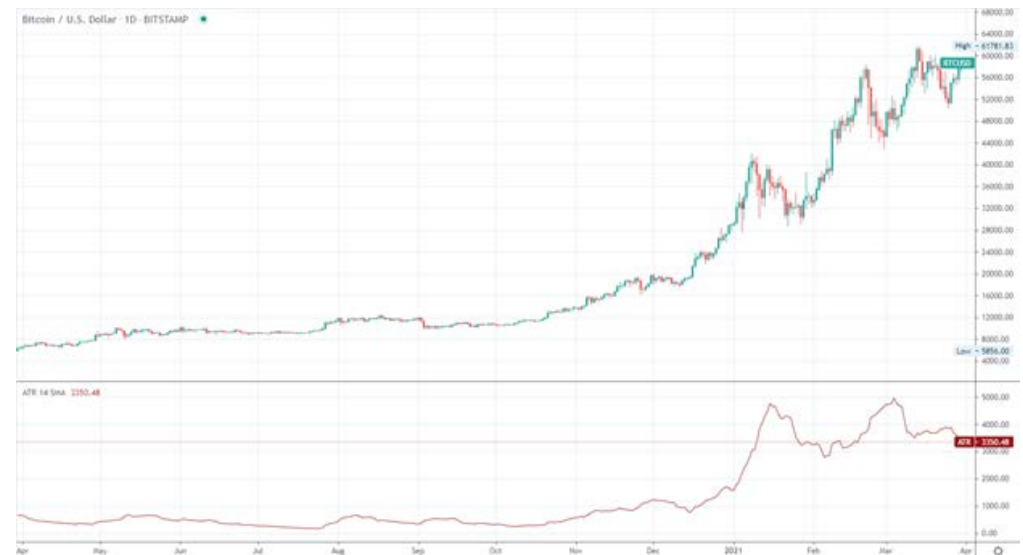


Figure 1. Bitcoin chart.

As shown by the chart indicator, Bitcoin price is currently moving by \$3,350 per day, on average. This movement, therefore, depicts a risk as well as an opportunity.

There are different models for measuring volatility. The one stated in this chart is the simplest and also one of the most efficient. It is called the Average True Range (ATR) and is widely used in technical analysis.

It represents the *historical volatility* of an asset, expressed in X-periods. Classically, it uses the value 14 as standard, but any other number can be taken, if you prefer to analyse over a longer period. It is the average of the actual ranges over the specified period. It measures volatility, also taking into account any gaps in price movement.

Therefore, we can say that *the ATR measures the average high-low price excursion of the chosen timeframe*.

How ATR Helps

So what help can ATR provide?

It helps us understand the more reasonable closing price for our trade.

We can therefore adapt our values of Stop Loss or Take Profit according to the ATR.

At higher ATR levels, we will have wider Stop Losses and Take Profits, thus adapting our investment to the current market volatility.

Let us do something somewhat curious: let's mark the ATR values of various financial instruments:

	Price	ATR 14	ATR% 14	ATR 200	ATR% 200
BTC	58'702	3'350	5.7%	2'121	3.6%
Nasdaq	12'896	258	2.0%	237	1.8%
S&P500	3'945	48	1.2%	60	1.5%
SMI	11'121	77	0.7%	123	1.1%
EUR/USD	1.1720	0.0063	0.5%	0.0077	0.7%
USD/TRY	8.3070	0.2375	2.9%	0.1137	1.4%

Figure 2. ATR vs. Price (data at 30.03.2021).

In the first column, we indicate the current price of the security. In the second column, we show the current value of the ATR at 14 periods. Next, we add a column that shows the ratio between the value of the ATR and the asset's market price.

At the end, we perform the same task by also considering a 200-period ATR, representative of a long-term investment.

With this data available, we can draw some conclusions:

- Bitcoin has been more volatile in the short run than in the long run (ATR 14 > ATR 200). Indeed, in Figure 2, we see how the ATR indicator has been soaring since late 2020.
- Bitcoin is more volatile than all the other securities listed. We have taken into account the Nasdaq (the technology sector index that is on average more volatile than the other stock market sectors); the S&P 500 (the global equity benchmark); the Swiss SMI index; and two currencies: the most liquid and the most volatile (EUR/USD and Turkish Lira).
- Besides, we observe that Bitcoin is almost three times more volatile than the Nasdaq in the short term (5.7% average daily excursion vs. 2.0% of the hi-tech index), but "only" twice as volatile in the long term (3.6% vs 1.8%).
- Bitcoin is 10 times more volatile than the EUR/USD.

Size and Risk Management

Many people still think that you need \$60,000 or multiples to invest in Bitcoin, which is not true. With Swissquote, you can exchange the amount of dollars you wish (e.g., \$1,000) or buy as many Bitcoins as you like, even fractions of a contract (e.g., XBT 0.01). It significantly helps in managing your portfolio risk. Whether retail or institutional, every investor can tailor his purchases to his own needs at any given time.

Key Takeaways

This article shows that Bitcoin (and therefore other cryptocurrencies) are more volatile than other financial instruments.

Suppose you are considering investing in digital assets but feel they are too volatile and therefore risky. In that case, you can simply adjust your exposure with an appropriate percentage to your portfolio, depending on the parameters outlined in this article.

The table below expresses how volatile Bitcoin is compared to the financial instruments we have listed in the table above:

	Short term	Long term
Nasdaq	2.9x	2.0x
S&P500	4.7x	2.4x
SMI	8.2x	3.3x
EUR/USD	10.6x	5.5x
USD/TRY	2.0x	2.6x

Figure 3. Bitcoin has recently been 2.9 times more volatile than the Nasdaq.

Hence, in the long run, Bitcoin has proven to be 2.4 times more volatile than the US equity benchmark—the S&P 500. In the short run, it has been as much as 10 times more volatile than the EUR/USD, the world's most traded currency. 📈



Stefano Gianti is the education manager for Swissquote Bank, a world leader in online trading. His training sessions focus on the correct management of portfolio risks and maximizing profits through the use of CFDs on equity indices, commodities, and currencies. His analysis also focuses on the macroeconomic situation of the markets and related events that could influence them. He is a member of SIAT (Italian Society of Technical Analysis). He is hosted on a weekly basis by CNBC, RAI television, and other networks on the expectations and trends of the financial markets.

Forecasting Long-Term Market Cycles Down to a Specific Day

By Andrew Pancholi

2020 saw a financial event of proportions not witnessed in generations. Many have dubbed the spring 2020 selloff as a black swan event. Through our study of long-term cycles, and especially super-long-term cycles, we had been on alert for this event. Black swan events are often larger cycles that are unrecognized and, therefore, unexpected. The 90-year cycle is a significant, recurring pattern, prevalent in stock markets and commodity markets. Until recently, few have been aware of this time cycle—the 2010 commodity highs happened 90 years after significant highs in 1920. During this time period, grains had a substantial blow-off move into major tops.

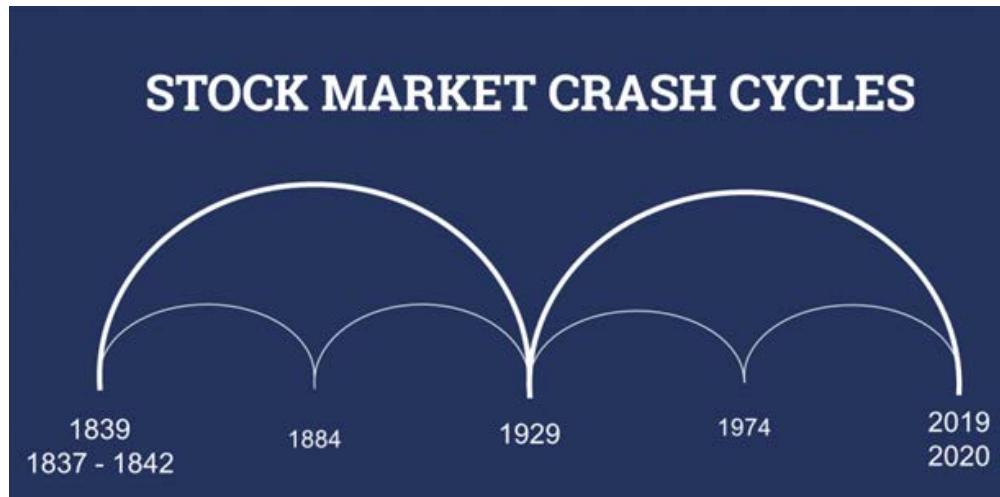


Figure 1. Stock market crash cycles.

Everyone is familiar with the 1929 crash. Unless you've studied financial and economic history, you are less likely to be aware of the stock market top in 1837. A substantial collapse followed with a low five years later in 1842. The period leading up to this major high was one of cheap credit, which in turn led to rapid expansion. Due to substantial canal development, there was a property boom in the area around the Great Lakes in

the United States. The purpose of the canal development was to move produce and goods from the Midwest to the St. Lawrence Seaway and into the global trade arena. Overspeculation led to a boom and bust. The 1929 crash happened 90 years from the midpoint of this crisis (1919), and we saw significant tops in February 2020, only a few weeks beyond the end of 2019. Breaking the cycles down into 45-year patterns, 1884 saw an economic panic during the course of the depression that lasted from 1882 to 1885. Once again, this was due to a huge reduction in credit, and several banks failed. In 1974, 45 years after 1929, the western world was in financial turmoil due to the OPEC oil crisis. The price of crude oil was hiked several fold. Britain saw significant power outages, and the United States implemented severe speed restrictions to limit the petrol consumption of its gas-guzzling cars. What happened 45 years later? Another oil crisis. The cycles are working with absolute precision. Another highly accurate cycle set is the 100-year cycle. Exactly 100 years from the 1907 Rich Man's Panic or Knickerbocker Crisis, the 2007–2008 global financial crisis hit. We see almost identical buildups with the overextension of cheap credit.



Figure 2. Rich Man's Panic and withdrawal of credit.

In 1907, JP Morgan himself was called upon to help out. One hundred years later, the house of JP Morgan was clearly in the spotlight. Going back 100 years to 1807, the United States implemented “*The Embargo Act*” to stifle trade and intervene in the Napoleonic Wars. This backfired catastrophically, leading to an 80% decline in the U.S. markets. These three financial panics were in perfect alignment: 1807, 1907, and 2007.

Mark 2107 in your calendars and forewarn your grandchildren. The 50-year midpoints of this cycle also see huge financial panics globally. In 1857, over half of U.S. banks failed. In 2008, there was a run on the Northern Rock bank in the United Kingdom. People thought this could not happen in 2008. History repeats itself. 1957 saw a 20% selloff in the markets, especially in the United States, due to a drop in manufacturing demand, and a small recession followed.

Numerous long-term cycle sequences are prevalent in markets, and when differing cycle sequences overlap, significant events take place. One such cycle set is the 72-year cycle. Approximately 72 years after 1929 marks the end of the tech boom, and by 2001, a clear bear market was in place both in Europe and the United States 72 years before 1929 saw one of the largest modern day panics in the United States and the UK. The year 1857, which appears in different cycle sets relating to panics and crises, is a confluence point and, as such, is a critical timing point for future cycles. It is clear that financial panics happen cyclically with absolute precision.

Understanding these super macro moves allows us to anticipate significant trading campaigns. In doing so, we can fully exploit strategies employing a variety of instruments and derivatives. If we get it right, adding a basket of options can provide tremendous leverage with minimal risk.

However, the challenge is to be able to fine-tune these events from yearly cycles into much smaller windows. Without this ability, it is not possible to harness the opportunities effectively.

To do this, we need to examine the far more complex smaller cycles and how they interact. This allows us to identify weekly and even daily windows when markets are likely to change trend. This is particularly useful for those managing portfolios based on trend following.

Exit strategies can be fine-tuned to maximise the profit potential when such turning points are approached. The majority of trend followers exit positions based on previous swings being broken and thus give back a significant proportion of profits.

Take a look at this chart of gold. Beneath the chart you will see a series of histograms. These represent high numbers of cycles coming together, suggesting potential turning points. Note how the market reverses during the spike points—highlighted by the red arrows and green circles. The spikes are known in advance and hence, are incredibly valuable for protecting positions.

They are based on a complex proprietary system that we have created at The Market Timing Report. In Figure 3, showing a chart of gold, you will note that future spikes are already present for the time window of the 17th to the 24th of September 2021, the week ending the 10th of December 2021, and the week ending the 8th of April 2022. The key point is that these time windows are likely to see trend termination and therefore are incredibly valuable for knowing when to protect or exit positions.

These histograms are based on the specific DNA of each individual market. They can be run in different timeframes and thus allow us to identify high-probability moves down to the day.



Figure 3. Chart of Gold.

The nonprofit, 501 C3 Foundation for the Study of Cycles (www.cycles.org) was originally set up by the U.S. presidency to explore whether the 1929 crash and subsequent depression could have been forecast. Under the leadership of Edward Dewey, this body has become a significant organization advising many institutions.

It has recently been resurrected, and one of the tools that is available through the foundation is this cycle scanner. Based on digital signal processing, potential forecast curves can be created. Putting it simply, any market is analysed for its dominant mathematical cycles, and then these are projected forward. Such curves can provide us with a competitive advantage.

Figure 4 shows one of the current forecasts for the S&P 500.



Figure 4. S&P 500 forecast.

It is important to note that curve reversal points are more significant than the magnitude.

In conclusion, it can be seen that the addition of cycle tools to existing portfolio management techniques can bring significant benefits to enhancing returns. Market timing does work! 📌



Andrew Pancholi is a portfolio manager and world-renowned expert in market timing and geopolitical forecasting. With over 30 years of experience in navigating the financial markets, he is the creator of the highly acclaimed Market Timing Report (markettimingreport.com).

Pancholi co-authored the book *W.D. Gann's Unpublished Coffee Course* (2019) and is a contributing writer at *FXStreet* and *Traders World*. He is co-author of the bestselling book *Zero Hour* (2017), in which he shows the cycles leading to the present day, modern revolution.

Pancholi has a BSc (Econ) Hons degree and gained his expertise through lifelong study and developing the strategies and theories created by some of the trading industries' greatest names, such as W.D. Gann, Edward Dewey, and Ralph Elliott (Elliott Wave). Based in the UK, he is a board member of Foundation for the Study of Cycles.

Useful Links

www.markettimingreport.com

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IFTA members can download the first three issues of *Cycles Magazines* free from these links:

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Link for the Foundation for The Study of Cycles App

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Bitcoin: Dead or Alive

By Ron William, CFTe, MSTa

Bitcoin's market top, signalled by a [DeMark](#) trend exhaustion indicator, triggered a -50% crash last week, into the eye of our long-awaited risk cycle (Figure 1). This followed a phenomenal upsurge from the 2020–2018 base lows, which led to a tripling of a chart pattern target at \$60,000. YTD gains were also fuelled by a new buzz of “irrational exuberance,” earmarked by speculation that Tesla Inc. founder Elon Musk would give crypto a boost. On January 29, he simply tagged his Twitter account with “#Bitcoin” and it duly rocketed.

The pandemic, and V-shock recovery, caused a whiplash in the fundamentals underlying the value of asset prices everywhere in what is being described as a new generation of “Rock & Roll” investment! Paradoxically, crowd wisdom foretold of pending asymmetric risk as early as February via compounding short positioning in futures, weighed by the “Grayscale effect”—whereby investors arbitrated discount GBTC holdings. Net fund outflows later peaked on May 5 and can be tracked on ByteTree.

Technically speaking, all-eyes remain on the retest of the 200-day average, currently trading at \$32,433. Failure here suggests a “dead-cat bounce”—thereby unlocking further downside into \$27,400 and \$24,660 (61.8% golden ratio and 66% two-third retracement). Risk management is paramount. Avoid trying to catch the dangerous falling knife. Bitcoin's average peak-trough volatility signature is -85%. This simple yet reliable statistical yardstick offers a potential worst-case scenario of -35% under the 2017 peak, near \$20,000.

However, price momentum is already historically oversold (Figure 1A). Our cycle model signals potential renewed buying opportunity during H2 from July (+/- 1 month). This is based on a quantitative method called “digital signal processing” that scans for mathematical cycles. It is developed by the [Foundation for the Study of Cycles](#) and serves as useful probabilistic guide, in tandem with a robust analytical framework.

Additional signals also warn of an imminent spike in volatility on the VIX, as the S&P 500 verges on a breakdown below 4,060. Expect renewed safe-haven flows into Bitcoin and Gold. Charlie Morris of ByteTree recommends this as the ideal “BOLD” strategy, given it “naturally diversifies between the two assets in a simple, scalable, and logical manner.” In the meantime, Figure 1C highlights Bitcoin's long-term opportunity, exhibited by its rising

five-year tide, based on a long-term trend regression model, which, by the next halving cycle of 2024, is projected at \$150,000, with the lowest range at \$55,000. For now, Bitcoin must stabilize and then recover above the 200-day line to be deemed alive once more! 📈

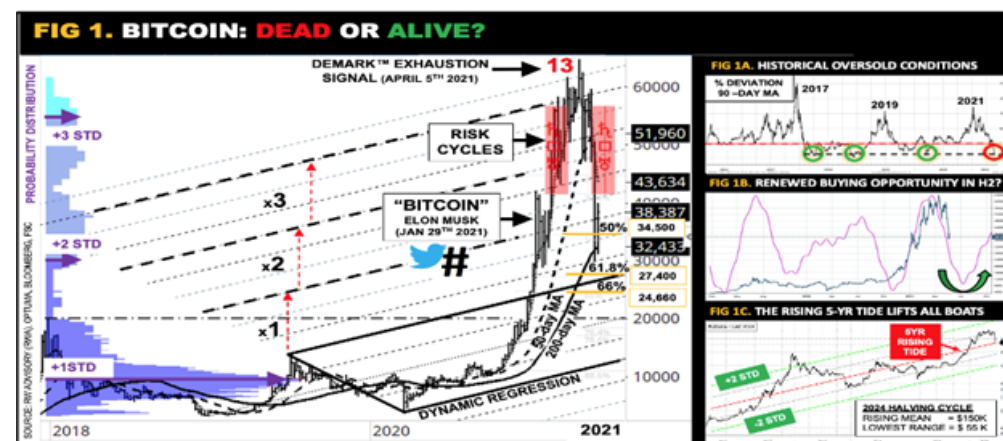


Figure 1. Bitcoin charts.



Ron William, CFTe, MSTa, is a market strategist with over 20 years of experience working for leading economic research and institutional firms, producing macro research and trading strategies. He specializes in blended, top-down, semidiscretionary analysis, driven by cycles and proprietary timing models. Ron is also a behavioural finance expert, trading psychologist, and performance coach. He uses the latest techniques in behavioural/risk assessment modelling, peak-performance, neuro/body science, and stress response management, including mindfulness and coherence training.

Ron's primary work, as part of his current institutional market advisory firm (RWA), gained global industry recognition, with multiple finalist awards for “Best Specialist Research & FX.” His market insights are also featured regularly across leading financial media programs, notably, [Volatility Re-awakening](#) and [Tech Sector](#), and industry publications, including [Equity Market Crash: What Next?](#), [Bitcoin-Digital Asset Paradigm](#), and [Bond Yield Spike Risk](#).

Interview With John Bollinger, Bollinger Capital Management

By Ron William, CFTe, MSTa



John Bollinger, CFA, CMT, is the founder and president of Bollinger Capital Management, a firm that provides money management and proprietary technical analysis research and tools for institutions and individuals. He is internationally known as the developer of Bollinger Bands, which are utilized worldwide for analyzing the financial markets.

John's book *Bollinger on Bollinger Bands* has been translated into 12 languages, and his website www.BollingerBands.com is the hub for everything related to Bollinger Bands. The site offers free and for pay educational materials as well as information about Bollinger Band Tool Kits available for various financial platforms. In addition, www.BollingerBands.us provides charts, signals, screening, and tools for analyzing the market and make trading decisions based on Bollinger Bands and www.BollingerBands.it offers the same for Italian traders.

John is the recipient of the Technical Securities Analysts Association of San Francisco Lifetime Award for Outstanding Achievement in Technical Analysis, the 2005 Market Technicians Association (now the CMT Association) Annual Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Field of Technical Analysis, and the IFTA Lifetime Achievement Award.

Ron William: Welcome, everyone. This is our exclusive interview on behalf of IFTA with our IFTA 2020 keynote speaker, Mr. John Bollinger. John, welcome.

John Bollinger: Well, thanks very much, Ron. Pleasure to be here. Happy to do this interview.

RW: John, you're very well known for the Bollinger Band indicators, which I'd like to kick start a question on. But also, I wanted to add that some years ago you are received the IFTA Lifetime Achievement Award.

JB: I think back several years ago in Singapore, I was given that award, and it was one of the greatest honours of my career. I'm still humbled by that experience.

RW: One of greatest contributions is the Bollinger Band volatility based indicators. Many people know and use them. Could you give us a little bit of the back story as to how Bollinger Bands came into creation?

JB: Well, I created Bollinger Bands in the very early 1980s. In those days, we did a lot of our technical analysis by hand, and we kept indicators and such on long yellow pads and column accounting pads and such like that.

I was an option trader at the time. I was very lucky amongst technicians. I was also a little bit of an electronics hobbyist, so I had an early microcomputer. This was in the days before it became upgraded and created into the PC. I had a working microcomputer, ran the operating system, and it allowed me to run a spreadsheet in early version of spreadsheet that was called "Super Count." I would keep track of my option positions and all my investments on that spreadsheet.

If you've ever traded options and you know anything about options, then you understand the key to being a successful option trader is understanding both historical volatility and implied volatility. That is the option. That is the volatility that is buried in options price. So one day, I was copying down a formula for volatility in a column of the spreadsheet, and I saw that the calculation for volatility was running, changing over time. Now, that was important to me because I was in the middle off a big research project.

So when I came into the business, the first technical tools that were really explored were trading bands. Trading bands in those days were simply a moving average reflected up and down by some percentage. For example, a moving average of the DOW with a line of 4.5% above it, or 4.5% below it? We would weigh a price action within those bands with the action of indicators based on advances and declines up and down volume.

We tagged the upper band and one of those indicators with negative. We take that as a cell alert, and we tagged the lower band. One of those indicators was positive, then take that as a signal. The problem with this is markets change over time. The volatility characteristics of markets change. So you are constantly having to readjust the bands. In one regime, you need 4% bands and another regime a 7% band. Nothing's changed, except for the market activity.

The problem with that is you're constantly having to hand-fit the bands. When you do so, you let emotions into the

Interview With John Bollinger continued

training process. If you're bullish, you set the bands to present a bullish picture. If you're bearish, you present a bearish picture. This conditioning was very hard to overcome, so I was looking for some mechanism to make trading bands adapt. When I saw that volatility was as volatile as it was, I thought, well, maybe we could use that volatility calculation to set the with bands, and that was the genesis of the Bollinger Band.

Now, it's interesting, because at the time we believed that volatility was a static quantity. We believed that it didn't change over time. For example, if you use a calculation of beta, which is the market stock sensitivity, we thought that a stock's beta was simply a stock's beta. This is akin to stating the wall is white, or the sky is blue.

It only changed over the life cycle of a company from when the company was small, young, and growing. Maybe it would be 1.8 or 2, and as it matured gradually, that's the only way we thought that volatility changed.

But, you know, those ideas were in the air at the time. For example, Richard Angle some years ago got the Nobel Prize for the observation that the that economic series, the volatility of economic series, was in fact volatile.

A lot of people were thinking about this at the time. I just happened to be the one working on the trading band problem. The moment I coupled a measure of volatility, I chose standard deviation. After looking at several alternatives, I coupled a measure of volatility with the moving average and such, and I realized that I had the answer to the question.

"I was looking for some mechanism to make trading bands adapt. When I saw that volatility was as volatile as it was, I thought, well, maybe we could use that volatility calculation to set the with bands, and that was the genesis of the Bollinger Band."

RW: Well, an interesting point in terms of market regime. Looking back at the long-term chart of equity markets and the bear market prior to that 1966 to 1982, it was one of the well-known volatile roller-coaster rides for traders of that era. Is it fair to say that maybe it set the scene for volatility type indicators thereafter?

JB: Well, I think yes. It's more than fair. That environment from, 1966 to 1982 as you pointed out, which contains the great 1973-1974 bear market—it was a very challenging environment. We had the great post-World War II bull market. That lasted for some 20 years, up until 1960 to make the top 1966.

It just depends on what index you look at. But you had a very, very long bull-run, where investing was basically a slam dunk. And in that in that world, you know, people like Markowitz and other people, started putting forth "*modern portfolio theory*" and the "*efficient market*".

People pointed out the big bull-run—it's really hard to beat the market because, you know, everything's going up, everything's going north. They think that because it's correct. *Random Walk Down Wall Street* was published in 1974. The efficient market people were right to a certain extent here. We talked about this earlier.

If you're a really large institution, you effectively are the market, and beating the market's really, really, really hard for you because you own such a big piece of the market. I always use the retirement fund as an example. They are the market, and all their efforts to try to beat the market really ended up upcoming for not, and it's been a huge

amount of money, a lot of time, and a lot of effort trying to do that without any real success.

I think it's entirely possible to meet the market. Of course, it's very hard during the "great bull-run" when all the boats are rising with the tide. But during these times, full of price swings and sideways markets, you know that's the ideal fuel from market timers. They could make money in those markets.

RW: This brings us to the subject of your presentation at the IFTA 2020 conference. So without stealing the thunder off your of your key message, on the subject of "indexing and indexing for technicians," can you please share with us some key insights about indexing and what you've discovered in this recent work?

JB: I think the most important thing to understand about indexing is that indexing itself is a method. Each of the indexing methods has its strengths and its weaknesses. For example, the DOW30 is a price weighted index, and the largest stocks in that have the highest price stocks that have the largest impact on the index.

But the benchmark for most investors is the S&P 500, and that's a very special index because it is a capitalization weighted index. Therefore, the weight of each stock in the index is the price of the stock. This is multiplied by its outstanding float of the number of shares that they have available for trading. So each day, each stock that rises on that day gets a little more weight in the index, and each stock that falls on that day gets a little less weight in the index.

In fact, to be 500 is an incredibly efficient relative strength allocator. It's a great market timing mechanism. So the question is whether your market timing mechanism is better than their market timing mechanism, not whether you

Interview With John Bollinger continued

want to use a market timing mechanism. This is because if you invest in the S&P 500, by definition, you are using a market timing method. In that case, the method is called relative strength. Once again, S&P 500 is an incredibly efficient relative strength mechanism.

RW: How much concern do you have on the concentration off-market cap stocks in the S&P 500, such as the infamous tech FAANG stocks. I mean, it's just been the irrational exuberance story of 2020 since the bounce back from the pandemic crash lows.

JB: You know, I think it's a pretty big problem. NASDAQ recognized some years back, and they capped Apple's exposure in the NASDAQ composite. They just wouldn't let it grow beyond a certain percentage. I don't think that S&P 500 has ever done anything like that. Last time I checked, six stocks composed 20% of the S&P 500. The bottom 100 smallest stocks in the S&P 500 were less than 5% of the index. So it's a very, very skewed index. There's no question about that, but it does its job very efficiently. You know it's hard to beat, because it is, in fact, a very efficient relative strength index, and I guess to some extent it will offer lead and lag divergence signals.

RW: If we compared NASDAQ, otherwise known as "Tech Street" versus "Wall Street," DOW and S&P 500, then "Main Street," Russell 2000. It's a form of breath. Relative measures will give an idea of what's been outperforming.

JB: Yeah, I think that's right. You know, one way to look at that is that there's an equal weighted version of the S&P 500 published. You can look at the equal-weighted version versus the performance of the cap-weighted version. That contains a lot of information. For example, the cap-weighted version has been pounded. It's been diverging for quite a long time. That's a big message. So

"So the question is whether your market timing mechanism is better than their market timing mechanism, not whether you want to use a market timing mechanism."

you needed to be involved in, you know, the largest cap stocks. In order to stay in the game, you know, there are lots of ways to take this apart.

What interests me most, actually, is sub-setting index. I think you can develop clever algorithms. We'll talk about some of that in my talk, but I think that through clever algorithms and good choices, one can very successfully subset and index and do very well against that index.

You know, I'll tell you a funny story. So I'm a CFA in addition to being a CMT, and I studied for my CFA in the mid 1980s, taking the tests. Early on in the CFA process, a guy that I was studying with looked at me and said, "The whole argument here is that you can't beat the market, as defined by the S&P 500." I said, "Oh yes, you can." All you have to do is eliminate the poorly performing stocks. So, you know, I've been interested in this idea of trying to subset, indices for the benefit of portfolios for a very long time.

I think it's a very powerful idea. I think it's an underappreciated, underutilized, and underdiscussed idea. I think people start thinking about it and will realize tremendous value there. If you think about it, people do it without thinking. When you invest in a sector, that's essentially what you're doing. You're investing in the substance of these indices and they are run the same way. So it's not like it's a unique or totally, you know, a new shiny idea. The idea has been with us for a long time. I just think that if practitioners focus on sub-setting, they can really add value to their client's portfolios.

RW: Another key point in your presentation is ESG investing. What was the inspiration for that focus?

JB: Well, you know, a couple of years ago, my daughter joined our firm, and she brought with her a rich interest in ESG investing. She had a new, extensive background in the area and really wanted to do something. This idea of ethical investing has a very long history. However, it mostly underperforms the market.

Instead, I looked at her and said, "I'm totally fine with doing something, but we have to do it right." So what we did is build from scratch a couple of ESG indexes and then looked at ways of sub-setting. That's essentially the heart of my talk. So I'm not going to give that much more away. I think you'll find it very interesting. It's a kind of classic in a number of ways. But it's also very, very practical. This stuff is relatively easy to do. You have to be very disciplined. But you can really add value to client portfolios with this. You know, this idea of sub-setting using technical tools, maybe just a question on the position of technical analysis and market timing.

RW: Right here and now on a bigger picture level. What's your sense in terms of this age-old debate about passive vs. active investing and where technical analysis adds value.

JB: So I think passive investing is a reality only for the very largest investors. Other people can't and should take a more active approach, even if it's a simple little allocation mechanism. You know, it's pretty easy. This

Interview With John Bollinger continued

adds value. Harry Brown is a very well-known market technician who is now long retired. He put forth the idea of a permanent portfolio. You take a portfolio and cut it up into four pieces. A quarter in stocks, a quarter in bonds, a quarter in cash and a quarter gold. So that's a great idea and it works well over time.

It tends to be much less volatile than the market as a whole. Investors could be pretty happy with that. Except the months they're looking over at the S&P 500. That will, on its own, beat the portfolio for many years. But think about it. Just take a very simple little allocation and decide to work with a permanent portfolio. But instead of just one quarter, one quarter, one quarter, let's make it adjustable. Let's say you know any element of the portfolio can range from 10% to 50%. Adjust it based on the performance of the components. You know what's working versus what's not, and you give higher allocations to what's working in lesser allocations.

For example, gold is very, very trendy. So when gold is rising, you add a little extra weight to gold. When gold is not rising, you pull some way away when stocks are doing well. I think the idea of active investing could be something that simple. Once a month, sitting down with the yellow pad and making a few tiny little calculations to adjust your portfolio. Or it could be something as active as running a portfolio. For example, a very active relative strength program that's making daily changes in in a portfolio. There's a range of possibilities.

That's why it always disturbs me so much when I hear people saying market timing is not for me. So what you mean is making money is not for you? It just doesn't make

any sense, because there are so many approaches, and they could be really suited to the individual to their risk and reward criteria. They could be happy versus how many people you know that put all their money in the S&P 500 and lived through the extreme drawdown.

I think there are so many people who pulled out of all their positions near the bottom and are now sitting there after this massive rally that has ensued saying, "Oh, my God. You know, I've missed the entire recovery process." I think the case against passive investing is very clear and the case for active investing is also very clear.

RW: It may be part of the kind of market timing benefit of making money, as you quite aptly said. It also flips into a double benefit off risk management, particularly when the market is just so risk centric in terms of the destruction of diversification with too much indexation.

JB: How much of that is really driven by people? I don't think I understand indexing all this money that's going into these ETFs. When money comes in, they must buy the whole list of stocks. When money comes out, they must sell the whole list of stocks.

I think that's becoming a very, very tough game to play. It's a really delicate effect on the areas of the stock market that are covered by those indexes. You know, I must say, I'm a little bit of a heretic in this regard. Everybody wants to index. But I love investing in individual stocks. I think that's where the real opportunity to start with the crowd is headed 100% toward. You know, all of these exchange traded funds and mutual funds of various sorts and type. I think they create more opportunity for people like myself

and my firm, who want to invest in individual stocks. We've had some terrific opportunities.

This year, I think we'll continue to have opportunities because, you know, the vast majority of people aren't looking over into our world of individual stocks. They're all about exchange traded funds and passive investing. So it's just it's really a land of plenty for stock pickers.

RW: A final risk question regarding the options market. There's been a lot of talk about overheated leverage positioning in the options market from big and small money, within the institutional and retail space. What's your sense of the extent of the option market situation?

JB: I'm not sure that I have a really good handle on that. I know that there's a lot of options activity out there. I keep a number of option indicators, so I keep a fairly, you know, good sense of the pulse of that market. But I'm not sure how important that is. For example, coming into the U.S. presidential elections, virtually all of the exchanges and many of the brokerage houses have started gradually raising their margin requirements, reducing the leverage that's available to customers—both professional and amateur. That ranges from the brokerage firms catering to professionals like interactive brokers to brokerage firms catering to individuals like TD Ameritrade. All of these entities have raised their margins. Now, I must say that they seem to have done so pretty responsibly. They're doing it gradually, and they made the announcement way in advance. So they're not disrupting the markets by doing so. So I think there is some understanding there's too much use of leverage out there.

These firms are starting to lean against the wind. The same thing is true about brokerage firms. I keep hearing people talk about a couple of big players, that they're using a call option trying to drive the process of individual

"That's why it always disturbs me so much when I hear people saying market timing is not for me. So what you mean is making money is not for you?"

Interview With John Bollinger continued

stocks. I think the big Wall Street firms, they understand what's going on there. You know, they're fully capable of taking the other side of that trade. So, I'm not as worried about it as some people are. I do see a potential problem, but I always see leverage as a problem. Leverage is the great destroyer. Whenever there's been a blowup in the stock market, you look back and what was behind it, some form of leverage. It's happened time and time and time again. So I've never been a fan of leverage. Whenever I've used it, it's always been very judiciously.

RW: Macro and technical question, all in one phrase: "Don't fight the tape. Don't fight the Fed." What's your perspective on both of those statements in the current environment?

JB: It's pretty strong, and the Fed's pretty strong. So prices are going up. I mean, it seems very straightforward. Marty Zweig famously coined those phrases. It was much older market wisdom, but he put those phrases into the vernacular. It featured during his appearances on *Wall Street Week*, Louis Rukeyser's TV show many years ago. He would, you know, constantly remind people, "Don't fight the Fed, don't fight the tape." That's great wisdom. I think it is as important today as it was then. If the Fed's providing liquidity and ensuring that the financial environment is conducive to higher stock prices, you ought to pay attention. And if stock prices are rising, you ought to pay attention.

RW: A final question on my side from the new generation of traders, particularly new traders that have literally started this year from the crash lows into what has been a phenomenal bull market. What key lessons can some of those new traders learn?

JB: Well, if you take any old professional and ask them what the worst thing is that could happen to a beginning

trader, they will look at you and say that the first trade is a huge win. I'm afraid that we've created an enormous crop of traders who feel that they could do no wrong, no matter what they buy. No matter how they buy it. No matter how little discipline they use, they're going to make money, and they're going to find out that all of those things were wrong. They're going to find out that what they buy is incredibly important.

We will find out how much leverage they use is incredibly important. Sitting on top of all of that, they're going to find out that that self-discipline is the number one determining factor of investment performance.

RW: Very wise words, John. One that I think that will create a lot of ongoing insights with many of our IFTA members around the world. We hope to have thousands of attendees in this first ever online 24-hour conference. We're really excited to have you on board as our keynote speaker.

JB: Well I'm really looking forward to beyond this conference, which obviously I'm very excited about. I'm looking forward to next year's conference, where I can meet and greet my fellow analysts and portfolio manager technicians and talk about ideas and get to see people in the flesh once again. So, we look forward to some new normal in next year and thereafter. I wish you a great conference this year. I'm happy to contribute to it. But I'm also hoping for a regular conference next year.

RW: We do, too. Thank you very much, John.

JB: My pleasure. 🍷

View live interviews with John Bollinger via [YouTube](#) and [IFTA's podcast](#).



L-R: Dorit Kehr, Zoe Bollinger, Ron William, John Bollinger (2018), Zurich, Switzerland

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SPONSORSHIP LEVELS

IFTA 2021 CONFERENCE
VIRTUAL - OCTOBER 8-9

	PLATINUM	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
	\$12,000	\$9,000	\$6,000	\$3,000
Speaker presentation on agenda (45 minutes)	YES	NO	NO	NO
Sponsor message emailed to all registrants	YES	NO	NO	NO
Post-conference webinar with AAPTA and IFTA members	YES	NO	NO	NO
Introduce speakers	YES – 2	YES – 1	NO	NO
Complimentary ad in IFTA Journal	FULL PAGE	½ PAGE	¼ PAGE	NO
Complimentary conference registrations for sponsor representatives*	8	6	4	2
Opportunity for attendees to download sponsor information	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sponsor logo and contact information on meeting break screen	YES	YES	YES	YES
Registrant list (pre- and post-event)	YES	YES	YES	YES

* Additional conference registrations may be purchased.

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Individual to contact regarding Conference information: Attending: ☐ Yes ☐ No

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Additional Attendees: (Platinum Sponsorship includes registration for 8 attendees; Gold 6 attendees; Silver 4 attendees and Bronze 2 attendees. Additional attendees pay the regular attendee price per person.)

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If there will be more attendees, please attach a list of their names, titles and email addresses.

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IFTA MEMBERS

The International Federation of Technical Analysts (IFTA) was incorporated in 1986 and is a global organization of market analysis societies and associations in 21 countries. IFTA offers certification to technical analysts around the world.

ATAA - Australian Technical Analysts Association
ESTA - The Egyptian Society of Technical Analysts
AFATE - Association Francaise des Analystes Techniques
VTAD - Vereinigung Technischer Analysten Deutschlands e.V.
FTAA - Financial Technical Analysts Association, Hong Kong
ATA - The Association of Technical Analysts, India
AATI - Asosiasi Analis Teknikal Indonesia
SIAT - Societa Italiana di Analisi Technica
NTAA - Nippon Technical Analysts Association
LSTA - Lebanese Society of Technical Analysts
MATA - Malaysian Association of Technical Analysts
STANZ - Society of Technical Analysts of New Zealand

TASN - Technical Analysts Society, Nigeria
STAF - Scandinavian Technical Analysts
TASS - Technical Analysts Society Singapore
TASSA - Technical Analysts' Society of Southern Africa
IEATEC - Instituto Español de Analistas Tecnicos y Cuantitativos
SAMT - Swiss Association of Market Technicians
STA - Society of Technical Analysts Ltd., Great Britain
STAP - Society of Technical Analysts Philippines
TSAASF - Technical Securities Analysts Association of San Francisco
AAPTA - American Association of Professional Technical Analysts

2021 HOST - AAPTA

The American Association of Professional Technical Analysts is the premier place for accomplished professional technicians to engage in networking, open dialogue and thought-provoking get-togethers. AAPTA provides a

forum for its members to share research and resources, exchange ideas on Technical Analysis and the markets, and facilitate the highest level of professionalism in our field. www.aapta.org

Calendar-at-a-Glance

Date	Topic	Host	Speaker	Location	Time	Contact
Monthly	Presentations from local and international speakers on a comprehensive range of topics (e.g., sharemarket, CFDs, options, futures, FOREX trading, methodologies, money management, psychology).	STANZ	Varies	Varies, or online	Varies	https://stanz.co.nz/
Monthly	Monthly Meetings are held monthly in nine cities across Australia. All monthly meetings are free to members. Visitors are welcome to attend. Bookings are not required. Visitors are welcome, first visit free.	ATAA	Varies	Varies, or online	Varies	https://ataa.asn.au/
Monthly	Monthly Meetings & Events: The STA holds monthly meetings in London, usually on the second Tuesday of every month, except for a summer break in August.	STA	Varies	Online or One Moorgate Place, Chartered Accountants Hall, 1 Moorgate Place London	Varies	https://www.sta-uk.org/resources/meetings-events/

2021

June	No events scheduled at this time						
July	5	STA Diploma, Part 1 Exam	STA (UK)	NA	Online	TBA	https://www.technicalanalysts.com/education/examinations/
	13	Monthly Meeting: STA & ACI UK Debate - 2021 Outlook: Mid Year Review	STA (UK)	Dominic Bunning, Head of European FX Research, HSBC; Gerry Celaya, Redtower Asset Management; Ron Williams, Founder & Principal Market Strategist, RW Advisory	Online or One Moorgate Place, Chartered Accountants Hall, 1 Moorgate Place London	6:30 PM	https://www.technicalanalysts.com/meetings/
	31	Master of Financial Technical Analysis (MFTA) Alternative Path, Session 2 application deadline	IFTA	NA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
Aug	15	IFTA Update submission deadline for all news content (mid-September release)	IFTA	NA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
Sept	9	Deadline to register for the CFTe II, 21 October 2021					
	14	Monthly Meeting	STA (UK)	TBA	Online or One Moorgate Place, Chartered Accountants Hall, 1 Moorgate Place London	6:30 PM	https://www.technicalanalysts.com/meetings/
Oct	2	Master of Financial Technical Analysis (MFTA), Alternative Path, Session 2 application deadline	IFTA	NA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
	7	IFTA Virtual Annual General Meeting (AGM)					
	8–9	IFTA 2021 Annual Conference (Virtual)—Hosted by AAPTA (USA)	IFTA/ AAPTA	Varies	Online	TBA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/

Continued on page 29

Calendar continued

Date	Topic	Host	Speaker	Location	Time	Contact
12	Monthly Meeting	STA (UK)	TBA	Online or One Moorgate Place, Chartered Accountants Hall, 1 Moorgate Place London	6:30 PM	https://www.technicalanalysts.com/meetings/
Oct	15	Master of Financial Technical Analysis (MFTA), Session 1 paper deadline	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
	21	Certified Financial Technician (CFTe) Level II Examination	IFTA	Varies or online	TBA	
	21	STA Diploma, Part 2 Exam	STA (UK)	Online	TBA	https://www.technicalanalysts.com/education/examinations/
Nov	1	<i>IFTA 2022 Journal</i> Web publication	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/publicatons/journal/
	15	<i>IFTA Update</i> submission deadline for all news content (mid-December release)	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
Dec	6	STA Diploma, Part 1 Exam	STA (UK)	Online	TBA	https://www.technicalanalysts.com/education/examinations/
	14	Monthly Meeting	STA (UK)	Online or One Moorgate Place, Chartered Accountants Hall, 1 Moorgate Place London	6:30 PM	https://www.technicalanalysts.com/meetings/
2022						
Jan	<i>No events scheduled at this time</i>					
Feb	15	<i>IFTA Update</i> submission deadline for all news content (mid-March release)	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
	28	Master of Financial Technical Analysis (MFTA), Alternative Path, Session 1 application deadline	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
Mar	15	Master of Financial Technical Analysis (MFTA), Session 2 paper deadline	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
April	TBA	Certified Financial Technician (CFTe) Level II Examination	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
	TBA	<i>STA (UK) Diploma, Part 2</i>	STA (UK)	Online	All day	https://www.technicalanalysts.com/meetings/
May	1	Certified Financial Technician (CFTe) Level II - registration opens for October examination through IFTA website.	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
	2	Master of Financial Technical Analysis (MFTA) Session 1 application, outline and fees deadline	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
	15	<i>IFTA Update</i> submission deadline for all news content (mid-June release)	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/
	31	IFTA Journal Call for Paper submission deadline	IFTA	NA	NA	admin@ifta.org ; https://ifta.org/



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"Is it just me, or has Wilson gained some confidence since he became a CEWA?"



In Memoriam

J. Welles Wilder Jr.

(1935–2021)



IFTA's [2020 Lifetime Achievement Award](#) was presented to a man who revolutionized technical analysis. In the mid-1970s J. Welles Wilder Jr. created a set of indicators that was considered revolutionary because the indicators proved optimal during the sideways period that the market was witnessing during these years.

His indicators, however, stood the test of time and proved to be of great value, even when the markets witnessed strong trends. The approach worked well in the 70s, 80s, 90s, and 2000s.

Welles was a real genius and understood very well the mechanics of market movements, which was obvious in his simple but concrete definitions of upward and downward movements in addition to the relative comparisons between buyers and sellers that he always used in a very professional manner.

Welles' DMI system is one of the most well-built systems in technical analysis. It is a concrete system that gives you clear information about market direction, how strong the move is, in addition to clear overbought and oversold signals. It is important to note the DMI system (in my opinion) is the only system that can give you a real overbought situation during an uptrend, and a real oversold situation during a downtrend. This is one of the techniques that is very much underrated in this system.

Other great indicators include RSI, Parabolic (SAR), and Average True Range. Professionals that used Welles' indicators know well that they contain real value, much more than was actually written in his books.

Welles was 90 years old, and his achievements in technical analysis are endless. He will remain one of the greatest technical analysts in history. There is no doubt about that. Thank you, Welles, for all you have done for our industry and for technical analysis. We all love and respect you.

IFTA Education Committee

J. Welles Wilder Jr.—A Farewell to One of the Greatest Technical Analysts in History

It seems like yesterday that I was given the honor and pleasure of presenting the IFTA Lifetime Achievement Award to Welles Wilder during IFTA's online 2020 Annual Conference.

It was long overdue, not only because the work and contribution of Welles was revolutionary on many levels, but also because his work helped countless technical analysts worldwide to improve their analysis and therefore make better investment decisions.

As technical analysts, we are all using at least one of the indicators and systems developed by Welles, such as the DMI System, the Relative Strength Index, the Average True Range, or the Parabolic SAR, to get better market insight.

But Welles was even more than that. In his personal life, he was also a great husband, father, and friend. While Welles could not receive the award himself, Tom DeMark—his close friend for over 40 years—accepted the reward on his behalf, sharing memorable stories about their decades together as colleagues and close friends.

I am grateful thinking of that touching moment when Welles' daughter, Catherine, was with us during the conference. I still hear her loving words about Welles being a dad and a husband. Truly a very special moment that all who attended will never forget.

Welles leaves a big gap—as a husband, a father, friend, and colleague.

We have to say farewell now, but we never will forget Welles and the contribution he made to all of us. His legacy continues in our charts, and this is handed down from one generation of technical analysts to another. This is IFTA's duty, and we are grateful to fulfill it.

Wieland Arlt, IFTA President 🍷

In Memoriam

Adrian Kömel

(1988–2021)



With deep dismay, I have to inform you about the passing of one of our young colleagues and friends, Adrian Kömel.

Just a couple months ago, we were discussing the “Evolution of Trading and Technical Analysis” with Adrian, Linda Raschke, Raul Glavan, and Tobias Bärlin at IFTA’s online 2020 Annual Conference.

As a technical analyst and trader, Adrian was well known for his application of CoT data and statistics. He was a dear friend and colleague and a very promising speaker, and he was just about to get the international recognition he deserved.

He left us at the age of 32.

Our deep condolences are with his family and friends.

Wieland Arlt, IFTA President

More about Adrian...

Adrian Kömel studied business mathematics and successfully completed it as one of the top students. He became interested in trading through an internship and got to know his trading partner, Tobias Bärlin, with whom he has been working and trading since then and built the website <https://www.suricate-trading.com/>. Tobias has been trading for about 15 years now, and Adrian had been trading full time for about seven years. First, they dealt with statistical approaches and evaluated the markets using simulation programs and looked at what works and what doesn't. Through the World Trading Championship, they became aware of other approaches and analyzed what is the best in the world trade. So they got to know the CoT data and developed their own trading system that combines different approaches. This system combines CoT data, timing instruments, volume profiles, and the footprint chart. They had been participating in the Trading World Championship for three years and had been among the five best traders in the world every year. 🇩🇪

IFTA Member Societies

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 EGYPT—ESTA Egyptian Society of Technical Analysts www.estaegypt.org
 FRANCE—AFATE Association Française des Analystes Techniques www.afate.com
 GERMANY—VTAD Vereinigung der Technischer Analysten Deutschlands e.V. www.vtad.de
 HONG KONG—FTAA Financial Technical Analysts Association www.ftaa.org.hk
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 ITALY—SIAT Società Italiana di Analisi Tecnica www.siat.org
 JAPAN—NTAA Nippon Technical Analysts Association www.ntaa.org.jp
 LEBANON—LSTA Lebanese Society of Technical Analysts www.lstalebanon.com
 MALAYSIA—MATA Malaysia Malaysian Association of Technical Analysts www.malaysianchartist.com
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 SINGAPORE—TASS Technical Analysts Society (Singapore) www.tass.org.sg
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 SWITZERLAND—SAMT Swiss Association of Market Technicians www.samt-org.ch
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*Developing Society

IFTA Update Schedule

The *IFTA Update* is the quarterly electronic newsletter of the International Federation of Technical Analysts, reaching more than 7,000+ IFTA colleagues worldwide. The *Update* is an efficient and cost-effective way to communicate with IFTA's member societies and colleagues.

PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

September Issue	All content due August 15
December Issue	All content due November 15
March Issue	All content due February 15
June Issue	All content due May 15

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