

ChartWorks

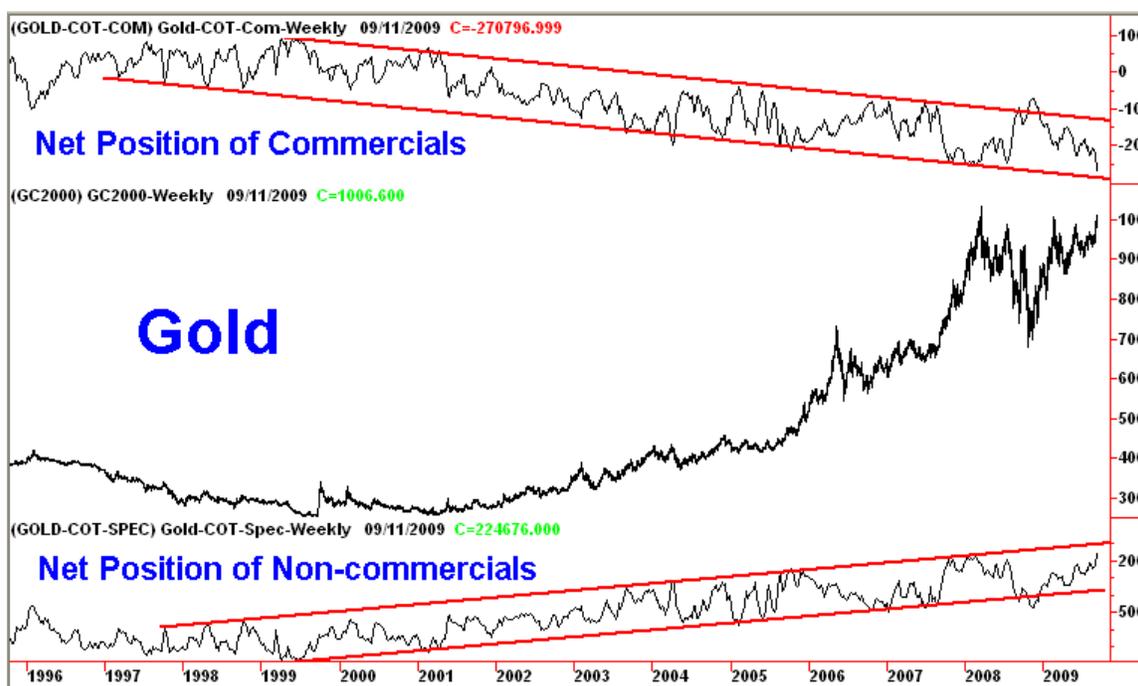
PUBLISHED BY INSTITUTIONAL ADVISORS

September 14, 2009

Technical observations of RossClark@shaw.ca

Gold - COT Data Warns it is Time to be Wary

The Commitment of Traders data (COT) is compiled each Tuesday for release on Friday. It reports the total number of long and short positions of futures contracts held by commercials, non-commercials and the percentages held by the largest 4 & 8 traders. For the past ten years the commitments of speculators (non-commercials) have been in a rising trend together with the price while the commercials have made a long series of new lows (*i.e. net short*). This week made all-time extreme reading in each. The data series is only available back to 1986 so we are precluded from analyzing the two biggest bull markets; 1971 to 1974, \$35 to \$196 and 1976 to 1980, \$103 to \$875. **However, the findings of this study suggest that whatever upside action occurs in the next few weeks should be followed by a test of the breakout.**



Our technique of choice in analyzing the COT data series has been the use of a Relative Strength Index. While the advent of ETF products has definitely impacted the size of futures positions, the RSI oscillator continues to perform. The RSI avoids analysis of the absolute levels of the data, allowing for the evolution of positions over time by only reaching extremes when there is a push in the velocity of the trend. **This week is a standout in the 23-year history of the data. The RSI on speculative positions is at 71.29. The non-commercials RSI is at 30.63.**

The only weeks with an RSI of this level for non-commercials were:

- April 12, 1993; the end of a five year bear market followed by a breakout and small correction to the 20-week moving average.
- August 6, 1993; beginning of a 6-week decline of 16%
- January 26, 1996; one week before a top that lead to a 3-year decline of 40%
- February 25, 2000; beginning of a 1-year decline of 21%.
- May 25, 2001; followed by a 2-week decline of 11%, then sideways for nine weeks.

The only weeks for commercials at this level were:

- April 12, 1993; the end of a five year bear market followed by a small correction to the 20-week moving average.
- January 19, 1996; two weeks before a top that lead to a 3-year decline of 40%
- October 10, 1997; start of an 18% decline over 13 weeks
- May 25, 2001; 2-week decline of 11%, then sideways for nine weeks.
- September 5, 2003; topped within two weeks, then declined by 7%

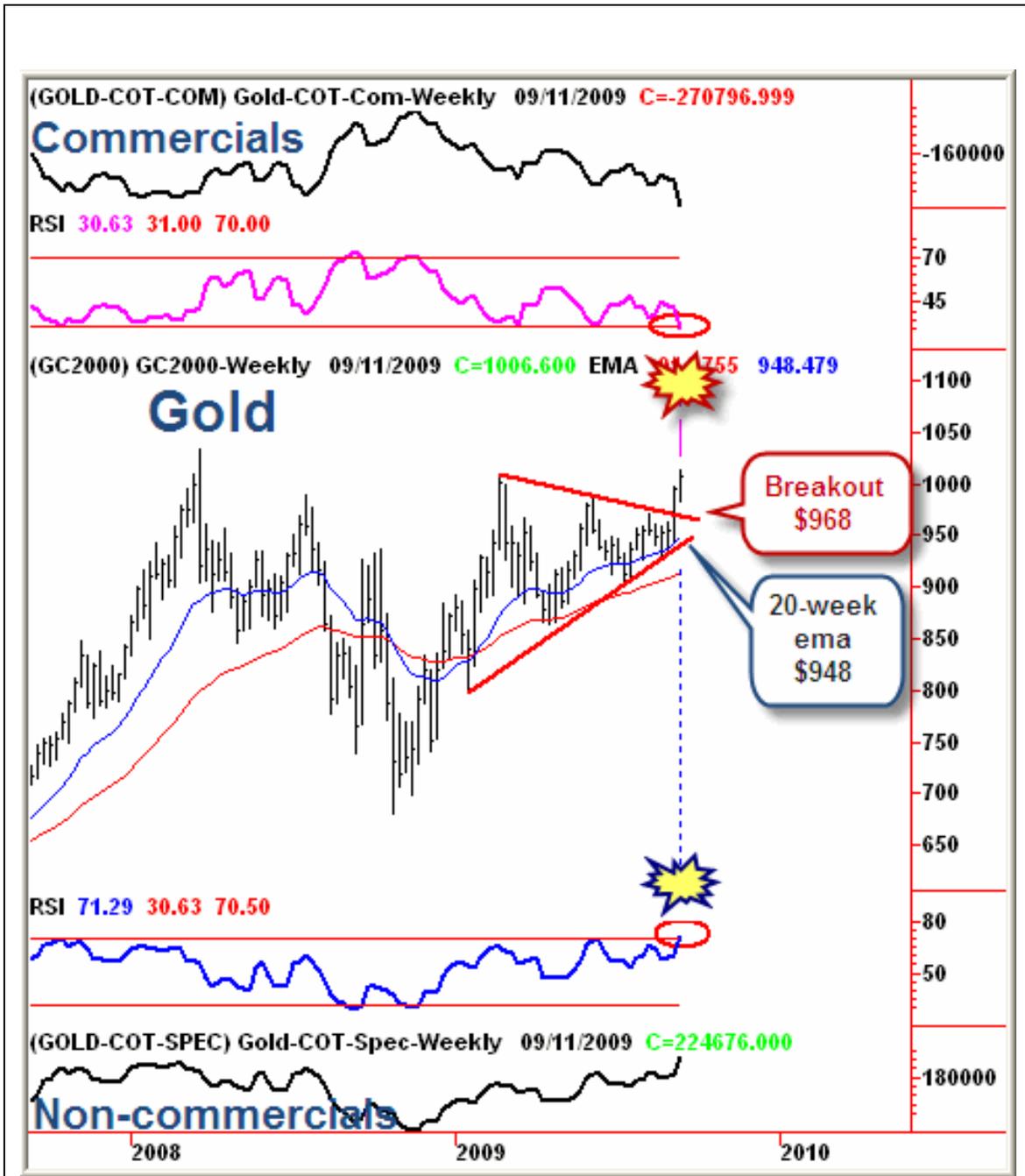
There can be an unlimited number of futures contracts in any commodity. When a new seller and new buyer establish positions the number of outstanding contracts (open interest) expands. When both an existing long or short exits their position the open interest declines. However, when an existing long or short exits and a new buyer or seller takes their position the open interest remains unchanged.

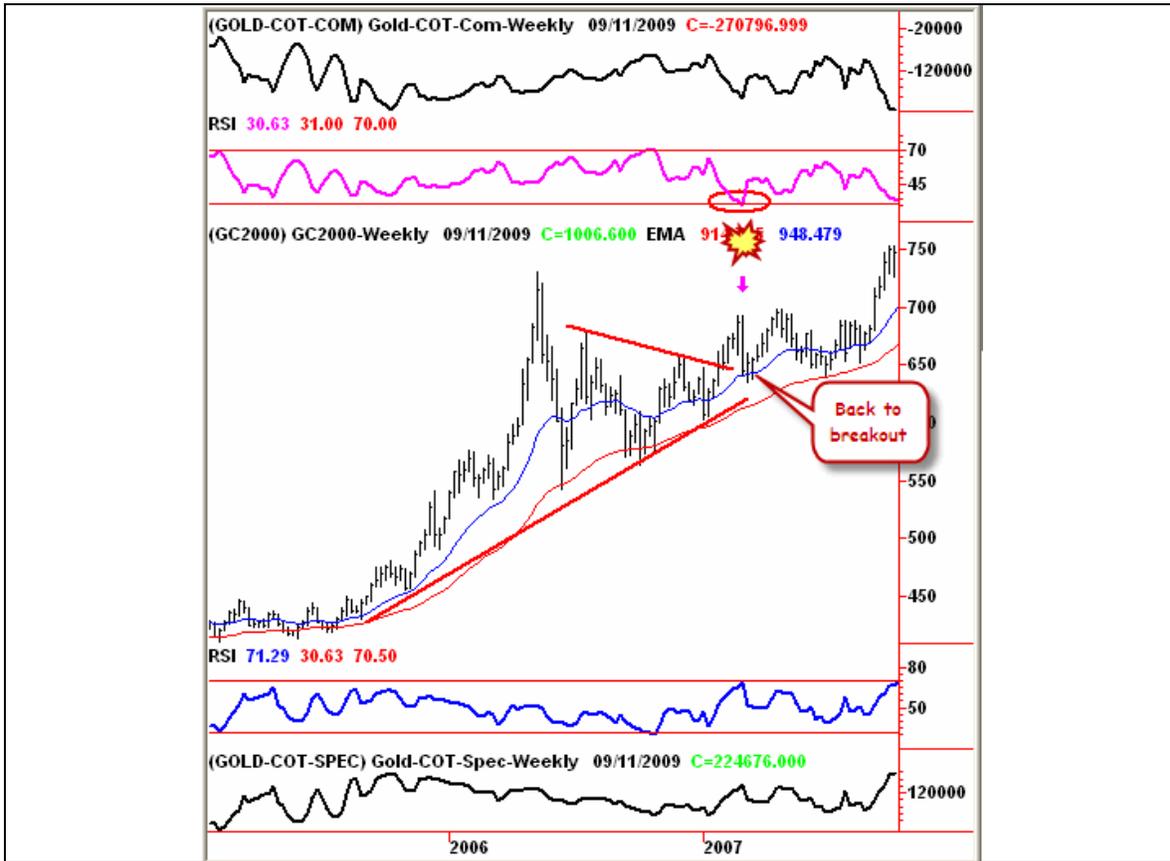
Expanding open interest is supportive of an underlying trend. Why? In the case of a rising trend it means that new buyers are overwhelming the new selling. If open interest declines it means that the price is rising because short sellers are being forced out of their positions, not because of rising demand. Once the shorts have covered, the market becomes vulnerable. Declining open interest was seen in the last month of the wheat and crude oil market rallies before their collapse in 2008.

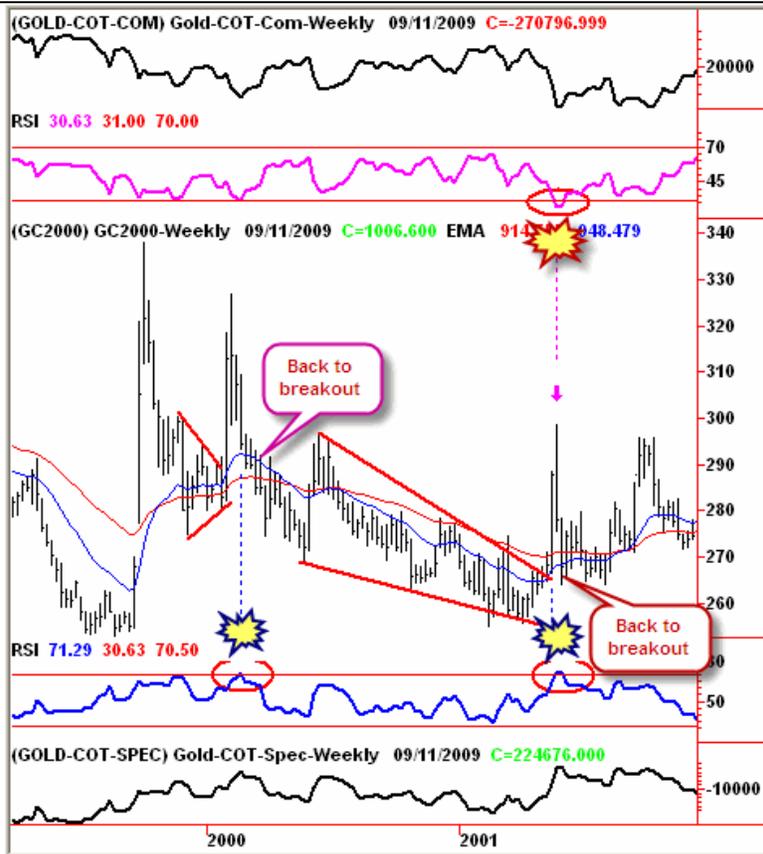
Similar to margin debt in the equity market, there is a powerful correlation with rising open interest and the underlying trend. As long as new buyers keep stepping up to the plate the trend is perpetuated. However, the larger the positions become, the more vulnerable a market is when the 'party' comes to an end.

The rising open interest in gold has been supportive to the trend and the minimum measurement of \$1,034 from the breakout continues to appear attainable, but excesses have now appeared so be prepared for increased volatility.

When reviewing the charts of gold we note that the extreme levels of the RSI in the COT are concurrent with breakouts of triangular or wedge patterns. Each instance was followed by a correction back to the lower of the 20-week exponential moving average (\$948 and rising at \$6 per week) or the breakout (\$968).









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