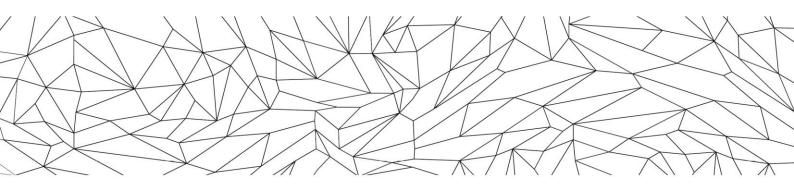
SOAS Department of Economics



Modelling Opportunity Cost Effects in Money Demand due to Openness

Sophie van Huellen, Duo Qin, Shan Lu, Huiwen Wang, Qingchao Wang and Thanos Moraitis

Working paper

No. 225

August 2019



The SOAS Department of Economics Working Paper Series is published electronically by SOAS University of London.

ISSN 1753 - 5816

This and other papers can be downloaded free of charge from:

SOAS Department of Economics Working Paper Series at http://www.soas.ac.uk/economics/research/workingpapers/

Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) electronic library at https://ideas.repec.org/s/soa/wpaper.html

Suggested citation

van Huellen, Sophie, Duo Qin, Shan Lu, Huiwen Wang, Qingchao Wang and Thanos Moraitis (2019), "Modelling Opportunity Cost Effects in Money Demand due to Openness", SOAS Department of Economics Working Paper No. 225, London: SOAS University of London.

Department of Economics SOAS University of London Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK Phone: + 44 (0)20 7898 4730

Fax: 020 7898 4759

E-mail: economics@soas.ac.uk http://www.soas.ac.uk/economics/

© Copyright is held by the author(s) of each working paper.

Modelling Opportunity Cost Effects in Money Demand due to Openness

Sophie van Huellen*†

Duo Qin†

Shan Lu‡

Huiwen Wang‡

Qingchao Wang†

Thanos Moraitis†

Abstract

We apply a novel model-based approach to constructing composite international financial indices (CIFIs) as measures of opportunity cost effects that arise due to openness in money demand models. These indices are tested on the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Taiwan Province of China (TPC), two economies which differ substantially in size and degree of financial openness. Results show that a) stable money demand equations can be identified if accounting for foreign opportunity costs through CIFIs, b) the monetary policy intervention in the PRC over the global financial crisis period temporarily mitigated disequilibrating foreign shocks to money demand, c) CIFIs capture opportunity costs due to openness more adequately than commonly used US interest rates and d) CIFI construction provides valuable insights into the channels through which foreign financial markets affect domestic money demand.

Keywords: money demand, opportunity cost, open economy.

JEL classification: E41, F41, C22, O53

Acknowledgements: This research was supported financially by the Cairncross foundation and by a SOAS internal research fund. We are grateful to Prof Pasquale Scaramozzino for his support of this project. We further thank participants of the 2019 INFINITI conference on International Finance in Glasgow and the 2019 Asia Meeting of the Econometric Society in Xiamen for useful comments.

^{*} Corresponding author. Tel: +44 207 898 4543. Email: sv8@soas.ac.uk

[†] Department of Economics, SOAS University of London, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK.

[‡] School of Economics and Management, Beihang University. 37 Xueyuan Road, Beijing 100191, China PR.

1. Introduction

The lack of appropriate measures for opportunity costs in conventional money demand models is a widely acknowledged problem for empirically establishing a stable relationship between money demand and the domestic interest rate; see Calza et al. (2001). Financial deepening renders interest rate variables increasingly inadequate measures of opportunity costs that arise from speculative and precautionary motives. The problem is complicated by financial openness as opportunity costs from foreign assets must be considered alongside domestic assets. Emerging market economies that have deepened their financial sectors and heightened financial integration over recent decades are particularly vulnerable to instability in the money demand equation. This is because the increased availability of assets potentially alters the sensitivity of money holdings to domestic interest rates, undermining the interest rate as an effective policy tool; see Gurley and Shaw (1955), Poole (1970) and Darrat and Webb (1986). However, historical evidence, mainly from the US and the UK, suggests that a stable relationship can be found if adequately accounting for opportunity costs; see Friedman and Schwartz (1982) and Hendry and Ericsson (1991). Taking the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Taiwan Province of China (TPC), two export-oriented economies which differ substantially in size and degree of financial openness, as case studies, this paper develops composite international financial indices (CIFIs) as measures of opportunity costs in conventional money demand equations to test whether stability can be maintained by inclusion of such measures.

The PRC's financial opening was initiated with the establishment of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, major reforms of the banking system, and the official recognition of the money aggregate as policy target by the People's Bank of China (PBC) in the mid-1990s; see El-Shagi and Zheng (2017) and Chen and Werner (2011). Recent reforms such as the gradual and measured opening of the capital account and the abandonment of the exchange rate peg in July 2005 made the PRC more susceptible to international financial shocks (Glick and Hutchison 2009). Over the global financial crisis (GFC) period, the PBC intervened heavily by reverting to the dollar peg between November 2008 and June 2010, reintroducing strict capital controls and releasing a 4th RMB fiscal stimulus package combined with an expansionary monetary policy (Yu 2010, Han 2012). In 2011 the PBC gradually returned to a more prudent monetary policy and the continuation of the pre-crisis liberalisation agenda achieved its goal of establishing the RMB as an international reserve currency in December 2015 (Berkelmans, Kelly and Sadeghian 2016).

Financial liberalisation started much earlier in TPC with the establishment of the Taipei Foreign Exchange Market in 1979 and the implementation of a flexible exchange rate regime in the same year (Shieh, Liu and Lee 2017). In late 2003 domestic stock markets were fully opened to foreign investors completing financial liberalisation (Wu, Lin and Tiao, et al. 2005, Lee and Chang 2008). In contrast to the PRC case the central bank of TPC did not intervene during the GFC which triggered large scale capital inflow as domestic investors retreated from international financial

markets (Wu, Lin and Peng, et al. 2014). Given the differences between the two economies in terms of financial integration and experiences during and after the GFC, we expect different conclusions in the search for an adequate measure of opportunity costs due to openness.

Increasingly interactive asset price movements across financial markets globally require empirical strategies that adequately capture those movements in money demand models. However, empirical strategies often rely on a few foreign (predominantly US) interest rate variables (and exchange rates); see Chowdhury (1995) and Calza et al. (2001). These variables are inadequate measures of the openness effects for two key reasons. First, bilateral interest rate parity conditions that underlie opportunity cost arbitrage in the money demand equation are frequently found to not hold empirically; see Froot and Thaler (1990). Second, it is precisely the interactive nature of asset prices across financial markets and the banking sector that underlies opportunity costs that arise from speculative and precautionary motives for money holding. Hence, these motives cannot be captured adequately by interest rate variables alone.

Instead of relying on interest rate variables from few individual economies, we suggest constructing country specific CIFIs as aggregate measures of international opportunity costs that arise from a broad set of foreign financial markets. CIFIs are inspired by a wider literature that addresses the construction of financial condition indices (FCIs) to be used as measures of financial market conditions in macroeconomic models. FCIs are commonly constructed by principle componentbased (PC-based) factor analysis following the seminal work of Stock and Watson (1990, 2002). However, PC-based FCIs suffer from the lack of concatenation operation, the imposition of synchronised dynamics among financial input variables, and the inability to capture country specific effects; see Qin et al. (2018a) for a literature review and discussion. Evading these shortcomings, Qin et al. (2018a) propose a novel algorithmic modelling approach to FCI construction that imposes concatenation operation as a fundamental measurement property, provides for dynamic dis-synchronisation among input indicators and employs unsupervised and supervised learning methods for a country (target) specific index construction. We adapt this novel approach for CIFI construction to augment conventional money demand models.

Our choice of input indicators for CIFI construction is guided by the existing literature that addresses opportunity cost in money demand equations. Friedman and Schwartz (1982) argue for the inclusion of money, stock and bond markets. Friedman (1988) and also Choudhry (1996) show that money demand equations that exclude stock market prices are mis-specified. McNown and Wallace (1992) further demonstrate the importance of including exchange rates. Since the GFC, banking sector characteristics such as ease of credit and risk perception have increasingly been recognised for their role in money demand (Gambacorta and Marques-Ibanez 2011). These considerations are also reflected in the more recent empirical literature that investigates money demand for the economies of TPC and the PRC, see for

instance Wu et al. (2005, 2014) and Shieh et al. (2017) on TPC and Baharumshah et al. (2009) on the PRC. Following this literature, we include input indicators from stock, foreign exchange, futures, bond and money markets and the banking sector.

Our key findings can be summarised in four points: a) Stable money demand models can be found if accounting for foreign opportunity costs through CIFIs during times of financial openness. b) The PBC's policy intervention over the GFC period temporarily mitigated disequilibrating foreign shocks to money demand. c) CIFIs capture opportunity costs due to openness more adequately than US interest rates. d) CIFI construction provides valuable insights into the channels through which foreign financial markets affect domestic money demand.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. The next section outlines a money demand model that accounts for opportunity cost effects due to openness in the form of latent variables. The next section also outlines the algorithm for the construction of CIFIs as measures for these latent variables. The third section presents and discusses empirical results for the economies of the PRC and TPC. The fourth section concludes with some consideration of methodological implications.

2. Method and Data

We start from a standard money demand equation with M being narrow money (M1), R being domestic interest rate or opportunity costs for holding money balance and Y being economic expenditure or output approximated by GDP:

$$M = f(Y, R) \tag{1}$$

In an open economy context, foreign opportunity costs R^* arise alongside domestic costs due to the possibility of domestic investors investing abroad or foreign investors investing domestically. If $Cov(R,R^*) \neq 0$, the omission of R^* from (1) results in a biased estimate of the sensitivity of money demand to the domestic interest rate R. Amending (1) accordingly yields (2).

$$M = f(Y, R, R^*) \tag{2}$$

Following the seminal work of Hendry and Ericsson (1991), we choose an error correction model (ECM) as the model form for (1), with $m_t = \ln(M_t)$ and $y_t = \ln(Y_t)$ as our baseline model:

$$\Delta m_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha_{i} \Delta m_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{q} \beta_{i} \Delta y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{q} \theta_{i} \Delta R_{t-i} - \gamma e_{t-1} + u_{t},$$

$$e_{t-1} = m_{t-1} - k_{1} y_{t-1} - k_{2} R_{t-1},$$
(3)

where Δ denotes a one-period difference, q is the lag length, e_{t-1} is the error correction term and u_t the model residual term. Correspondingly, the ECM on the basis of (2) can be written as:

$$\Delta m_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha_{i} \Delta m_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{q} \beta_{i} \Delta y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{q} \theta_{i} \Delta R_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{q} \delta_{i} \Delta R_{t-i}^{*} - \gamma e_{t-1}^{*} + \varepsilon_{t},$$

$$e_{t-1}^{*} = m_{t-1} - k_{1} y_{t-1} - k_{2} R_{t-1} - k_{3} R_{t-1}^{*},$$

$$(4)$$

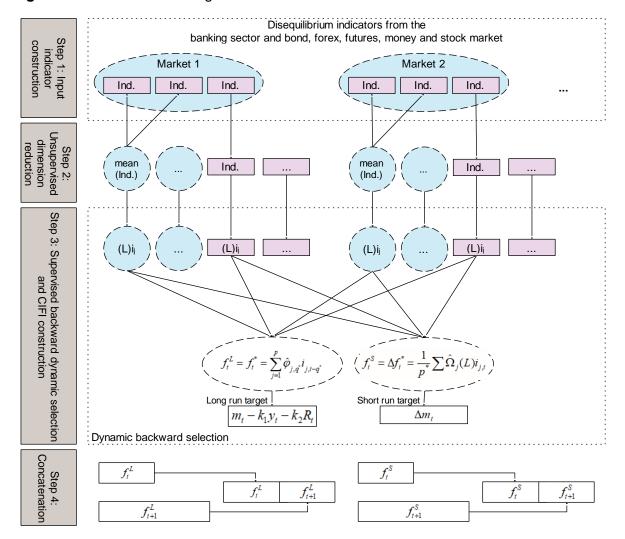
Our key postulate is that R^* is latent and can be measured by CIFIs. Denoting these measures by f_t^* , the above model becomes:

$$\Delta m_{t} = \alpha_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha_{i} \Delta m_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{q} \beta_{i} \Delta y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{q} \theta_{i} \Delta R_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{q} \delta_{i} \Delta f_{t-i}^{*} - \gamma e_{t-1}^{*} + \varepsilon_{t},$$

$$e_{t-1}^{*} = m_{t-1} - k_{1} y_{t-1} - k_{2} R_{t-1} - k_{3} f_{t-1}^{*}.$$
(5)

The CIFI construction algorithm is outlined in Figure 1, whereby the construction of f_t^S as measure of Δf_t^* and f_t^L as measure of f_t^* differs in choice of targets.

Figure 1. CIFI construction algorithm



Notes: Dashed lined circles/eclipse indicate measurements of latent constructs. Solid lined boxes indicate observed variables. Arrows indicate measurement constructs: reflective (upward) and formative/composite (downward).

Over 180 raw financial series are collected in preparation for the CIFI construction. See Appendix B for the full set of financial variables used and their data sources. These series cover the money, foreign exchange, futures, stock and bond markets as well as banking sectors of the 21 economies that constitute the major trading partners of the PRC and TPC. Briefly, the first step involves constructing financial input indicators as disequilibrium indicators (spreads and ratios). Roughly, 115 such

indicators are constructed, and their categorisation is summarised in Table 1. See Appendix B for the full set of input indicators and their construction.

Table 1. Summary of input disequilibrium indicators

Market Category	Indicators	Coverage
Banking sector	Total lending to deposit ratio of the banking sector	2
	Interest rate spread (lending to deposit rate)	7
	Debt to liquidity ratio (M1 to liabilities)	5
Bond market	10 years to 1 (or 2) year(s) government bond spread	11
	30 (or 20) years to 10 years government bond spread	7
	30 (or 20) years to 1 (or 2) year(s) government bond spread	7
Foreign exchange market	PPP as foreign over domestic CPI	20
Futures market	Calendar spread commodity futures	8
	Calendar spread stock futures	7
Money market	3-to-6 months T-bill spread	6
	TED spread	7
	Overnight to 3-months interbank rate spread	8
Stock market	Cross-market ratio foreign over domestic	20

Notes: Input indicators are identical for the PRC and the TPC experiments except for the cross-market ratios (stock market) and PPP (foreign exchange market) where the domestic base variable changes. Further, some indicators in the money market category are excluded if they become domestic indicators.

If appropriate, we aggregate groups of input indicators from each market category listed in Table 1 into composite financial indicators as reflective measures of common shocks for redundancy reduction in the second step. Appropriate groups are identified by means of clustering methods which classify as unsupervised learning. The third step involves supervised dimension reduction. We aggregate the composite and individual financial input indicators into CIFIs by means of partial regression analysis based on the principles of partial least square (PLS) regression (Wold 1966, 1975, 1980) and dynamic backward selection. CIFIs are formative measures in that they represent different facets of financial markets and as such require more than one criterion (Howell, Breivik and Wilcox 2013). PLS adds a predictive target as additional criterion to the common variance criterion underlying standard PCA, making it a supervised learning method. From (4), two targets are identified, a short-run target Δm_t and a long-run target $m_t - k_1 y_t - k_2 R_t$ for the construction of $f_t^{\mathcal{S}} = \Delta f_t^*$ and $f_t^{\mathcal{L}} = f_t^*$ respectively. With the combination of unsupervised and supervised learning methods in steps 2 and 3, the CIFI construction process becomes akin to multi-path PLS. Qin et al. (2018b) confirm the contribution of step 2 by showing that CIFIs constructed with multi-path PLS consistently outperform CIFIs that are constructed with simple PLS. We hence include the unsupervised dimension reduction step throughout. The fourth step comprises regular updating and concatenating of the CIFIs. A detailed description of the CIFI construction algorithm is given in Appendix A.

Our sample data is in monthly frequency from 1993:M9 to 2015:M6. The exception is GDP which is only available in quarterly frequency. Its monthly series is interpolated using monthly industrial production. We select 1994:M6 to 2005:M6 as model training period which ensures a decent level of composite reliability; see Terry and

Kelley (2012). The months before 1994:M6 are used for lag length selection. This leaves us with a 10-year period for model testing with annual model updates. The model testing period is further sub-divided into two periods: the pre-crisis period up to 2007:M6 and the crisis and post-crisis period for the remaining years.

3. Model Results

Our evaluation of the CIFIs is presented in four sub-sections. The first sub-section is dedicated to model training and testing over the pre-crisis period. We evaluate the CIFI-augmented model (5) against the closed economy baseline (3) and a version of (4) in which we adopt the prominent use of US interest rates R_t^{US} as a proxy for foreign opportunity costs in the literature. In the second sub-section, we search for the conditions under which parameter invariance can be maintained during the turbulent period of the GFC. In the third sub-section, we unpack the disaggregate financial shocks to money demand constituting the CIFIs. The exercise enables us to identify transmission channels of disaggregate foreign shocks to domestic money demand and thereby potential sources of foreign risk. The fourth section presents robustness checks of our findings against remaining redundancies in the set of input indicators.

3.1. Model training and pre-crisis testing

Parsimonious model versions of equations (3) to (5) are obtained over the training period by the LSE general-to-specific dynamic model reduction approach akin to dynamic backward selection in the statistical learning literature; see Hendry (1995). The initial maximum lag length is set as q=6. These parsimonious models are referred to as 'MD0' for the baseline model (3), 'MD1' for the CIFI-augmented model (5) and 'MD2' for the US interest rate augmented model version of (4) hereafter. During model reduction search, we settle on the specification of quarterly, instead of monthly, differences for both the M1 and GDP growth variables.

Table 2 summarises the model search results over the training period. We impose a unit long-run income elasticity $k_1=1$ for both the PRC and TPC for all three model versions, as it is shown to be data permissive and in line with the existing literature; see Sriram (1999) for a discussion of the role of y_t as scale variable. In the baseline model version, the long-run interest rate coefficient is found to be $k_2=0.05$ for the PRC and $k_2=0.3$ for TPC respectively; see details on the EC term of MD0 in Table 2.

Potential collinearity problems between k_3 and k_2 arise when accounting for foreign opportunity costs in the open economy models MD1 and MD2. In the case of MD1, we handle this problem by iterative calibration of k_2 . The domestic interest rate coefficient shrinks (in absolute measures) for both economies with the inclusion of

¹ On the specific cases of the PRC and TPC see for instance Baharumshah et al. (2009) and Arize (1994).

long-run CIFIs indicating substitution effects. The effect is stronger for TPC suggesting greater openness of the economy and the coefficient on the domestic interest rate becomes similar in size to the PRC. Similarly, we find a strong substitution effect between US and domestic interest rates in the long run of MD2. For TPC the inclusion of US interest rates results in the coefficient sign of the domestic interest rate to switch suggesting wealth effects when controlling for foreign interest rates.

Table 2. Model search results over the training period 1994:M6-2005:M6

				PRC				
		$\Delta_3 m_{t-1}$	$\Delta_3 y_t$	$\Delta_3 y_{t-1}$	$\Delta_2 R_t$	e_{t-3} †		
	Coef.	0.585	0.078	0.113	0.009	-0.060		
MD0	s.e.	0.057	0.021	0.017	0.004	0.018		
	Part. R ²	0.456	0.101	0.276	0.047	0.079		
	Adj. R ²	0.787				$^{\dagger}e_t=m_t-y_t$	$+ 0.05 R_t$	
		$\Delta_3 m_{t-1}$	$\Delta_3 y_t$	$\Delta_3 y_{t-1}$	$\Delta_2 R_t$	$\frac{{}^{+}e_{t} = m_{t} - y_{t} - e_{t-3}^{*}}{e_{t-3}^{*}}$	f_t^S	
	Coef.	0.435	0.094	0.056	0.008	-0.099	2.968	
MD1	s.e.	0.059	0.021	0.018	0.003	0.024	0.474	
	Part. R ²	0.306	0.145	0.073	0.041	0.126	0.242	
	Adj. R ²	0.826				$\frac{{}^{+}e_{t}^{*}=m_{t}-y_{t}}{e_{t-3}^{*}}$	$+ 0.02 R_t - f_t^I$	
		$\Delta_3 m_{t-1}$	$\Delta_3 y_t$	$\Delta_3 y_{t-1}$	$\Delta_2 R_t$	e_{t-3}^* †	ΔR_{t-3}^{US}	$\Delta_2 R_{t-4}^{US}$
	Coef.	0.507	0.090	0.110	0.013	-0.097	0.018	-0.012
MD2	s.e.	0.062	0.020	0.016	0.004	0.021	0.008	0.005
	Part. R ²	0.354	0.142	0.285	0.093	0.145	0.039	0.045
	Adj. R ²	0.805				$^{\dagger}e_{t}^{\ast}=m_{t}-y_{t}$	$+ 0.03 R_t + 0.$	$02 R_t^{US}$
				TPC				
		$\Delta_3 m_{t-1}$	$\Delta_3 y_{t-1}$	ΔR_{t-2}	e_{t-3} †			
	Coef.	0.254	0.268	-0.037	-0.023			
MD0	s.e.	0.079	0.110	0.039	0.009			
	Part. R ²	0.077	0.045	0.007	0.051			
-	Adj. R ²	0.417				$\frac{{}^{\dagger} e_t = m_t - y_t - f_t^S}{f_t^S}$	+ 0.3 R _t	
	-	$\Delta_3 m_{t-1}$	$\Delta_3 y_{t-1}$	ΔR_{t-2}	e_{t-3}^* †	f_t^S	$\Delta_2 f_t^S$	
	Coef.	0.189	0.095	-0.007	-0.164	3.217	2.177	
MD1	s.e.	0.065	0.085	0.030	0.051	0.595	0.554	
	Part. R ²	0.063	0.010	0.000	0.077	0.191	0.111	
	Adj. R ²	0.677				$\frac{e_t^* = m_t - y_t}{\Delta_2 R_{t-1}^{US}}$	$+ 0.05 R_t - f_t^I$	<u> </u>
		$\Delta_3 m_{t-1}$	$\Delta_3 y_{t-1}$	ΔR_{t-2}	e_{t-3}^* †	$\Delta_2 R_{t-1}^{US}$		
	Coef.	0.196	0.190	-0.049	-0.142	0.043		
MD2	s.e.	0.076	0.105	0.044	0.034	0.014		
	Part. R ²	0.051	0.026	0.010	0.122	0.070		
	Adj. R ²	0.478				$^{\dagger}e_{t}^{*}=m_{t}-y_{t}$	$-0.05 R_t + 0.$	$1 R_t^{US}$

Notes: Constant and seasonal dummies are not reported here. Seasonal dummies for PRC: January, July, November. Seasonal dummies for TPC: April, May, September. Part. R² is partial R-square. Adj. R² is adjusted R-square.

The inclusion of CIFIs in MD1 further results in a drop in the own lag coefficient and an increase in the speed of adjustment coefficient (in absolute measures). This demonstrates omitted variable bias in MD0 and strengthens our argument about the importance of incorporating opportunity costs due to openness in money demand equations. Changes in the partial r-squares indicate a substitutive effect on the own lag and a complementary effect on the speed of adjustment coefficient. These effects are similar in direction for the MD2 model, which includes US interest rates, but the effects are more muted than in MD1.

Model comparison results via Cox (1961) encompassing tests over the training and pre-crisis testing period are summarised in Table 3. The null hypothesis of the CIFI model MD1 outperforming the default model MD0 and the US interest rate augmented model MD2 cannot be rejected for both the PRC and TPC. Test results clearly favour MD1 over both MD0 and MD2.

Table 3. Pre-crisis model testing 1994:M6-2007:M6

	Null Hypothesis	Cox Test	[p-value]	Null Hypothesis	Cox Test	[p-value]
			PRC			
1	MD0 > MD1	-12.14	[0.0000]**	MD0 < MD1	-2.508	[0.0121]*
2	MD2 > MD1	-9.740	[0.0000]**	MD2 < MD1	-1.929	[0.0537]
3	MD0 > MD2	-4.852	[0.0000]**	MD0 < MD2	-0.784	[0.4329]
			TPC			
4	MD0 > MD1	-36.05	[0.0000]**	MD0 < MD1	0.672	[0.5015]
5	MD2 > MD1	-27.48	[0.0000]**	MD2 < MD1	0.185	[0.8536]
6	MD0 > MD2	-4.092	[0.0000]**	MD0 < MD2	-5.536	[0.0000]**

Notes: Cox (1961) encompassing test with test statistic following standard normal under the Null. P-values in brackets. ** indicates significance at the 1% and * significance at the 5% level.

3.2. Crisis and post-crisis testing

The GFC poses a severe challenge to the models shown in Table 2. At the same time, it offers an opportunity to investigate whether parameter constancy of the CIFIs in MD1 can be maintained over this turbulent period. If confirmed, the CIFIs exhibit properties akin to super exogeneity – conditional invariance of an exogenous variable with a time-varying marginal process – underscoring their empirical robustness; see Engle et al. (1983). The investigation is carried out in separate steps for the short-run and long-run CIFIs, with the aim to find which CIFIs, if at all, can help withhold the models' parameter constancy during this turbulent period. Two observations are made. First, we find that synchronisation of CIFI updating with the GFC shock is a key condition for the parameter constancy of the short-run CIFIs. Second, re-calibration of the long-run EC terms is required in the presence of policy induced location shifts to ensure co-breaking in the EC terms; see Hendry and Massmann (2007).

While short-run CIFIs and long-run CIFI augmented EC terms are almost congruent before the 2008 update, the point at which the crisis shock is incorporated into the CIFIs differs with the choice of update point. For the short-run CIFI, the shock results in a permanent location shift. In Figure 3, we demonstrate this by experimenting with two updating points, mid-year (June) as in previous experiments and end-of-year (December) using the PRC data. We find that the end-of-year update results in instability in the short-run CIFI coefficient in MD1 for the PRC at the onset of the GFC, while stability is retained if the updating month is selected mid-year. This shows us that while the GFC shock remains visible in the marginal process of CIFI construction as discussed in the next section, by synchronising the update point with the time point of shock to the target an invariant short-run relationship between CIFI and the money aggregate can be found.

EC CIFI Dec EC CIFI Jun 0.1 0.0 -0.1 -0.22007 2008 2009 2011 2006 2010 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 - SR CIFI Dec SR CIFI Jun 0.045 0.035

Figure 3. PRC CIFIs with different updating months, 2005:M6 to 2015:M12.

Notes: The top tile depicts e_t^* of (5) with December update (EC CIFI Dec) and June update (EC CIFI Jun). The bottom tile depicts f_t^S with December update (SR CIFI Dec) and June update (SR CIFI Jun). The training period is excluded.

2011

2012

2014

2010

2008

2009

0.030

The shock to the long run in MD1 is more permanent, with the speed of adjustment coefficient shrinking steadily from the crisis period onwards regardless the updating month, see Figure 4a. With the PBC's policy intervention during the GFC, the economy became relatively insulated from the instability induced by the external long-run disequilibrium shocks, resulting in a location shift of the EC term. To accommodate the insulation period, we build a hybrid EC term $e_t^{h,*}$ for the PRC which shifts between the CIFI augmented EC term and the default EC term; see (6).

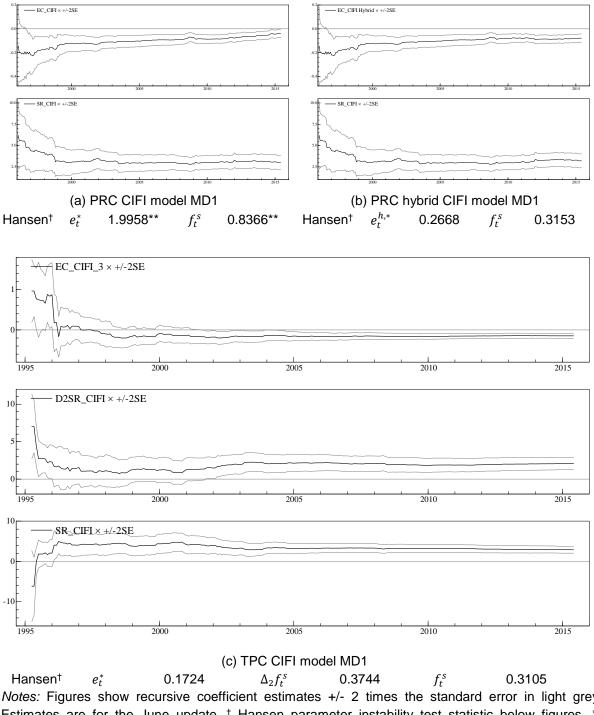
$$e_t^{h,*} = \begin{cases} m_t - y_t + 0.02 R_t - f_t^L, & t < 2008M6 \\ m_t - y_t + 0.05 R_t, & 2008M6 \le t < 2014M6 \\ m_t - y_t + 0.02 R_t - f_t^L, & 2014M6 \le t \end{cases}$$
(6)

With the policy intervention of 2008, we shift to the EC term of MD0, excluding opportunity costs due to openness. Foreign influences fully reappear in 2014 and we shift back to the EC term of MD1. By accounting for the PBC's policy response to the GFC through re-calibration of the EC term, parameter stability is retained with long-run variables co-breaking for the PRC model; see Figure 4b.

In contrast to the PRC case, we find that parameter invariance of MD1 remains undisturbed during and after the GFC period for the TPC case. This corresponds to the choice of the TPC central bank, which opted against policy intervention during and after the GFC; see Figure 4c. We conclude that the instability in the PRC model

stems from the decisive interventions by the PBC that shielded the domestic economy from long-run disequilibrium foreign shocks. The different performance of short-run and long-run CIFIs in MD1 reveals the value of a targeted approach to CIFI construction. Despite identical sets of input indicators, the two different targets result in two uncorrelated CIFIs reflecting distinct information useful for modelling money demand.

Figure 4. Recursive estimation of MD1 and Hansen parameter instability tests over testing and training period 1994:M6-2015:M6



Notes: Figures show recursive coefficient estimates +/- 2 times the standard error in light grey. Estimates are for the June update. † Hansen parameter instability test statistic below figures. ** indicating 1% significance level.

Model comparison results over the GFC and post-GFC period by Cox (1961) and Sargan (1964) model encompassing tests with repeated 12-months updates are summarised in Table 4. Following the insights gained previously, we use the hybrid EC term $e_t^{h,*}$ for the PRC MD1. In the case of TPC, the CIFI model clearly outperforms the baseline model throughout the testing period. In the case of the PRC, we also find that MD1 generally outperforms the baseline model.

Table 4. In-sample encompassing Cox and Sargan test over repeated 12-months updates

		P	RC			Т	PC	
	MD0	> MD1	MD1	> MD0	MD0	> MD1	MD1	. > MD0
	Cox	Sargan	Cox	Sargan	Cox	Sargan	Cox	Sargan
2008:M6	-11.630	31.956	-3.246	4.9873	-35.200	65.521	0.417	0.284
	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.0012]**	[0.0255]*	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.6769]	[0.8677]
2009:M6	-12.800	33.505	-2.634	3.7038	-37.070	71.028	0.466	0.588
	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.0084]**	[0.0543]	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.6416]	[0.7452]
2010:M6	-15.170	37.661	-1.683	1.8277	-37.040	76.425	0.571	0.770
	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.0924]	[0.1764]	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.5682]	[0.6804]
2011:M6	-14.200	39.773	-1.680	1.9278	-37.740	80.193	0.623	1.184
	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.0929]	[0.1650]	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.5331]	[0.5533]
2012:M6	-13.510	42.333	-1.979	2.6520	-39.040	84.485	0.537	1.107
	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.0478]*	[0.1034]	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.5912]	[0.5749]
2013:M6	-14.100	45.954	-1.905	2.5390	-40.340	89.036	0.580	1.138
	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.0568]	[0.1111]	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.5619]	[0.5661]
2014:M6	-13.100	44.768	-2.362	3.660	-42.470	94.309	0.517	0.986
	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.0182]*	[0.0557]	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.6052]	[0.6109]
2015:M6	-12.02	41.957	-2.541	4.1313	-44.130	99.001	0.360	0.662
-	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.0111]*	[0.0421]*	[0.0000]**	[0.0000]**	[0.7186]	[0.7182]

Notes: MD0 is default and MD1 is the CIFI model. P-values in brackets. ** 1% significance level and * 5% significance level.

3.3. Tracing Sources of Disaggregate Financial Risks via Weight Analysis

The previous two sub-sections clearly establish MD1 as the favoured model design over MD0 and MD2, confirming the conjecture of omitted variable bias in MD0 and supporting CIFIs as measures for latent opportunity costs due to openness. The supervised learning component in the CIFI construction algorithm enables us to evaluate the weights and dynamic forms with which different input indicators enter the CIFIs. The weights of individual input indicators provide valuable insights into the sensitivity of aggregate money demand to opportunity costs and risks arising from disaggregate foreign financial conditions. The weight structure of short-run CIFIs and long-run CIFIs is different by construction, as explained in section 2 and Appendix A. Specifically, short-run CIFIs capture positive (pro-cyclical) or negative (countercyclical) shocks while long-run CIFIs capture long-run equilibrium conditions. We will analyse the disaggregate evidence for the short-run and long-run CIFIs in turn.

Short-run CIFI weights and lag structures are summarised as heat maps in Figures A5-A8 in Appendix C. Shocks from banking sector liquidity and foreign exchange markets enter with the largest weights. Results for the foreign exchange markets are unsurprising, but the large weight on excess liquidity from the banking sector is not yet a prominent feature in the literature in the context of narrow money and suggests

some spill-over effects from expansionary monetary policy in the US and Euro area. Further, shocks from stock markets and money markets are of counter-cyclical nature, while liquidity shocks from the banking sectors are pro-cyclical indicating potential risks from the latter. Input indicators from the bond markets appear to have slower dynamics than the target which causes them to drop out of the short-run CIFIs. Further, disequilibrium shocks from the US enter with the largest weights compared to the remaining trading partners, making it the most important economy to watch for both the PRC and TPC case. Commodity futures and money market indicators, in particular interbank rate spreads, contain the most leading information with respect to the short-run targets, with input indicators entering with longer lags than for the remaining financial markets.

Comparing results between the PRC and TPC, weights are overall more stable for TPC than for the PRC. Especially money market input indicator weights for the PRC are interrupted following the policy intervention in late 2008 implying that interventions have shielded against shocks originating from money markets but not the remaining markets. No such break is detectable in the TPC case.

Turning to long-run CIFIs, weights and lag structures are summarised in Tables A9-A12 in Appendix C. We find remarkable heterogeneity in signs of weights, with input indicators from the same markets but different geographic locations frequently entering with both negative and positive signs. Considering the different market segments separately, disaggregate effects from different economies seem to offset each other, making the aggregate market impact within different financial markets relatively neutral. The finding demonstrates the composite nature of disaggregate financial market pricing impacts.

For the PRC, only weights from the foreign exchange and the stock futures market are consistent in their direction across geographic locations; positive for foreign exchange indicators and negative for stock futures indicators. The negative sign for stock futures is in line with the opportunity cost theory. Investment in futures becomes more attractive with an increase in calendar spreads which suggests an expected increase in the value of the stock. The opportunity cost channel seems to outweigh the inflation channel as commodity futures enter with only a small positive coefficient. Regarding the foreign exchange input indicators, an increase in purchasing power parity implies appreciation pressure which results in pressure to expand the money base, hence the positive sign is expected. For TPC, weights from the money markets are consistent in their direction, however, signs differ across categories. Interbank rate spreads enter with a negative sign, while T-bill spreads enter with a positive sign, suggesting substitution effect for interbank rates and wealth effects for T-bill rates, with different investor types being active in these markets.

Weights of the PRC long-run CIFI are overall more constant than those of the TPC case and weight shifts occur later in the PRC case as compared to the TPC case. For instance, sign switches of indicator weights in the TPC long-run CIFI are

observed across foreign exchange, bond and money market input indicators from the US, Canada and Japan. The switch in sign for indicators associated with markets in the US and Canada is opposite to those in Japan reflecting the reversal of flows during and after the GFC (Wu et al. 2014).

Interestingly, despite the shifting weights, coefficient estimates in the CIFI augmented model MD1 for TPC are stable. However, the domestic policy shift in form of the PBC's intervention during and after the GFC period cannot be mitigated by weight shifts in the CIFI construction. Instead, model stability requires recalibration for the model to reflect the domestic policy shift.

3.4. Sensitivity analysis

With a view on the structure of weights observed, we conduct two rounds of sensitivity analysis with respect to the dimension reduction steps outlined in Figure 1. First, the original short-run CIFI for the PRC is dominated by weights of the input indicator from the first foreign exchange market group in 2005 and 2006. Weights are large and highly significant for the training period and the first update and turn insignificant for all consecutive updates. The turn to insignificance coincides with a shift in the exchange rate regime from fixed to a managed float, suggesting that the shift has turned the indicators to irrelevance. We hence conduct additional experiments by constructing the short-run CIFI without the first forex market group included. Results show that the two CIFI versions are almost identical and PRC MD1 model results are robust to the exclusion of this one composite input indicator. Further, observations of the weights from the bond market for both the PRC and TPC show us that individual input indicators from the same geographic locations, Canada, Spain and Japan, enter with the same weight. In order to examine if these indicators are repetitively over-representative, we exclude, in a second sensitivity analysis, one of the two input indicators from Canada, Spain and Japan and reconstruct the long-run and short-run CIFI. Results show that CIFIs are insensitive to dropping these input indicators.

Two insights for future research are gained by these sensitivity analyses. First, prolonged significance of weights over several updates could be a valuable additional criterion for input indicator selection for the construction of the short-run CIFIs. Second, the unsupervised dimension reduction step prior to aggregation might require additional criteria as some redundancies remain undetected. With these points in mind, some iterative procedure for input indicator selection and redundancy reduction is needed to further refine our CIFI construction in the future.

4. Conclusion

We explore a novel model-based approach to constructing measures of opportunity cost due to openness, referred to as CIFIs, in money demand equations for two foreign-trade oriented economies, the PRC and TPC. The approach is motivated by

the observation that economic openness poses challenges to the stability of conventional money demand models which omit or inadequately represent opportunity cost effects from abroad. Existing evidence suggest that the main cause of instability is indeed the lack of an appropriate measure for such effects in an open economy context. The PRC and TPC differ substantially in terms of size, financial integration and response to the GFC. Appropriate measures for opportunity costs are hence expected to differ between these two economies.

Our algorithm for CIFI construction combines reflective and formative modelling methods for measurement. CIFIs are constructed as an aggregate of a broad set of dis-synchronised financial disequilibrium input indicators, each of which represents a distinct facet of financial market frictions. Dimension reduction is achieved in two stages via redundancy reduction using unsupervised learning methods (reflective) and via backward dynamic selection using supervised learning methods (formative). Based on an error-correction specification of the money demand model, we exploit two possible targets for the CIFIs, the change in narrow money as a short-run target and the closed economy EC term as the long-run target. The weights found for each input indicator differ between the two economies thereby revealing the specific sensitivities of money demand in the PRC and TPC to disequilibria in the international financial markets and different dynamic forms of the long-run and short-run targets. Concatenation operation is imposed through regular updates, allowing for the composition of the CIFIs to update without altering past values and thereby making them comparable to non-model-based composites.

Two periods are considered for testing the CIFIs, the relatively tranquil pre-crisis period and the period including the GFC and its aftermath. In the case of TPC, where the central bank did not intervene during the crisis period, a stable money demand relationship is found across testing periods by augmenting a standard closed economy money demand equation by the constructed CIFIs. Looking more closely into the disaggregate composition of the CIFIs reveals that the volatility of the GFC period is reflected in instability of weights with which input indicators enter the CIFIs. In the case of the PRC, a stable money demand equation is found when constructing a hybrid EC term for the CIFI-augmented model. Specifically, the EC term switches to a closed economy version during the PRC's policy intervention period which included temporarily pegging the exchange rate to the US dollar and reinstating capital controls. These findings firstly underscore the importance of regular data updating and concatenation of the CIFIs to allow for the incorporation of foreign structural shifts and second reveal the need for model calibration if the structural shift is domestic in form of policy interventions.

Evaluating disaggregate financial shocks through input indicator weights reveals the relative importance of disequilibria in the money markets as transmission channels of foreign shocks to the domestic money demand and the risk of pro-cyclical shocks from foreign banking sectors. Our findings demonstrate the potential of the CIFIs to identify sources of foreign risk to domestic money demand providing valuable insights to policy makers.

Sensitivity analysis through alteration of the sets of financial input indicators used for CIFI construction shows us that additional criteria for the selection of input indicator and redundancy reduction are desirable for further improvement of the CIFI construction algorithm. Moreover, the current CIFI construction disregards the possibility of dynamic interactions among formative input indicators. Allowing for interaction effects should be considered for future research.

References

- Arize, A. C. 1994. "An Econometric Analysis of Money Demand in Taiwan, 1950-1989." The American Economist, 38 (1) 27-35.
- Baharumshah, Ahmad Zubaidi, Siti Hamizah Mohd, and A. Mansur M. Masih. 2009. "The stability of money demand in China: Evidence from the ARDL model." Economic Systems, 33 231-244.
- Berkelmans, Leon, Gerard Kelly, and Dena Sadeghian. 2016. "Chinese monetary policy and the banking system." Journal of Asian Economics 38-55.
- Borio, Claudio. 2013. "The great financial ciris: Setting priorities for new statistics." BIS Working Papers, No. 408.
- Borio, Claudio. 2014. "The international monetary and financial system: Its Achilles Heel and waht to do about it." BIS Working Papers, No. 456.
- Calza, Alessandro, Dieter Gerdesmeier, and Joaquim Levy. 2001. "Euro Area Money Demand: Measuring the Opportunity Costs Appropriately." IMF Working Paper No. 01/179.
- Charrad, Malika, Nadia Ghazzali, Veronique Boiteau, and Azam Niknafs. 2012. "Nbclust packages: Finding the relevant 368 number of clusters in a dataset." UseR!
- Chen, Yuanquan, and Richard A. Werner. 2011. "The role of monetary aggregate in Chinese monetary policy inplementation." Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy, 16 (3) 464-488.
- Choudhry, Taufiq. 1996. "Real stock prices and the long-run money demand function: evidence from Canada and the USA." Journal of International Money and Finance, 15 (1) 1-17.
- Chowdhury, Abdur R. 1995. "The demand for money in a small open economy: The case of Switzerland." Open Economic Review, 6 (2) 131-144.
- Cox, D. R. 1961. "Tests of separate families of hypotheses ." Proceedings fo the Fourth Berkeley Symposium on Mathematical Statistics, 1 105-123.
- Darrat, Ali F., and Michael A. Webb. 1986. "Financial changes and interest elasticity of money demand: Further tests of the Gurley and Shaw thesis." The Journal of Development Studies, 22 (4) 724-730.

- Drehmann, Mathias, Claudio Borio, and Kostas Tsatsaronis. 2012. "Characterising the financial cycle: Don't lose sight of the medium term!" BIS Working Papers, No. 380.
- El-Shagi, Makram, and Yizhuang Zheng. 2017. Money Demand in China: A Meta-Study. CFDS Discussion Paper Series 2017/3, Kaifeng, Henan, China: Center for Financial Development and Stability at Henan University.
- Engle, Robert F., David F. Hendry, and Jean-Francois Richard. 1983. "Exogeneity." Econometrics, 51 (2) 277-304.
- Friedman, Milton. 1988. "Money and the stock market." Journal of Political Economy, 96 221-245.
- Friedman, Milton, and Anna J. Schwartz. 1982. Monetary Trends in the United States and the United Kingdom: Their relations to income, price and interest rates. National Bureau of Economic Research Monograph, University of Chicago Press.
- Froot, Kenneth A., and Richard H. Thaler. 1990. "Anomalies: Foreign exchange." The Journal of Economic Perspectives, 4 (3) 179-192.
- Gambacorta, Leonardo, and David Marques-Ibanez. 2011. "The bank lending channel: Lessons from the crisis." BIS Working Paper, No 345.
- Glick, Reuven, and Michael Hutchison. 2009. "Navigating the trilemma: Capital flows and monetary policy in China." Journal of Asian Economics, 20 (3) 205-224.
- Gurley, John G., and E. S. Shaw. 1955. "Financial Aspects of Economic Development." American Economic Review, 45 (4) 515-538.
- Han, Miao. 2012. "The People's Bank of China during the global financial crisis: Policy responses and beyond." Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies, 10 (4) 361-390.
- Hendry, David F. 1995. Dynamic econometrics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hendry, David F., and Michael Massmann. 2007. "Co-Breaking: Recent Advances and a Synopsis of the Literature." Journal of Business & Economic Statistics, 25 (1) 33-51.
- Hendry, David F., and Neil R. Ericsson. 1991. "Modeling the demand for narrow money in the United Kingdom and the United States." European Economic Review, 35 833-886.
- Howell, Roy D., Einar Breivik, and James Wilcox. 2013. "Formative measurement: A critical perspective." ACM SIGMIS Database, 44 (November) 44-55.
- Lee, Chien-Chiang, and Chun-Ping Chang. 2008. "Long-run money demand in Taiwan revisited: evidence from a conintegration STR approach." Applied Economics, 40 (Applied Economics, 40) (1061-1071): 1061-1071.

- McNown, Robert, and Myles S. Wallace. 1992. "Cointegration tests of a long-run relation between money demand and the effective exchange rate." Journal of International Money and Finance, 11 (1) 107-114.
- Poole, William. 1970. "The optimal choice of monetary policy instruments in a simple macro model.." Quarterly Journal of Economics, 84 (2) 197-216.
- Qin, Duo, and Xinhua He. 2012. "Modelling the impact of aggregate financial shocks external to the Chinese economy." SSRN Scholarly Paper ID 2163531. Rochester,, NY: Social Science Research Network.
- Qin, Duo, Sophie van Huellen, Qing-Chao Wang, and Thanos Moraitis. 2018a. "Algorithmic Modelling of Financial Conditions for Macro Predictive Purposes: Pilot Application on the USA." SOAS Department of Economics Working Paper No. 212.
- Qin, Duo, Shan Lu, Hui-wen Wang, Sophie van Huellen, and Qing-Chao Wang. 2018b. "Openness and Money Demand: Measurement of Opportunity Cost Effects from International Financial Markets [经济开放与货币需求:国际金融风险及持币成本的测度]." Working paper (upublished).
- Sargan, J. Denis. 1964. "Wages and prices in the United Kingdom: A study in econometric methodology." In Econometric analysis for national economic planning, Volume 16 of Colston Papers, by P. E. Hart, G. Mills and J. K. Whitaker, 25-54. London: Butterworths.
- Shieh, Chen-Huan, Shou-Hsiang Liu, and Chung-Ching Lee. 2017. "How stable is money demand in Taiwan?" International Journal of Economics and Financial Research, 3 (5) 54-64.
- Sokal, Robert R., and Charles D. Michener. 1958. "A statistical method for evaluating systematic relationship." University of Kansas 399 Science Bulletin, 28 1409-1438.
- Sriram, Subramanian S. 1999. "Survey of literature on demand for money: Theoretical and empirical work with special reference to error-correction models." IMF Working Paper WP/99/64.
- Stock, James H., and Mark W. Watson. 2002. "Macroeconomic forecasting using diffusion indexes." Journal of Business & Economic Statistics, 20 (2) 147-162.
- Stock, James H., and Mark W. Watson. 1990. "New indexes of coincident and leading economic indicators." National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 1380.
- Terry, Leann, and Ken Kelley. 2012. "Sample size planning for composite reliability coefficients: Accuracy in parameter estimation via narrow confidence intervals." The British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology, 65 (3) 371-401.

- Vines, David, and Samuel Wills. 2018. "The rebuilding macroeconomic theory project: an analytical assessment." Oxford Review of Economic Policy, 34 (1-2) 1-42.
- Wang, Qing-Chao. 2017. "Testing a new approach to constructing international financial market indices: An application to Asian-Pacific economies." PhD in Economics, SOAS University of London.
- Wold, Herman. 1966. "Estimation of principal components and related models by iterative least squares." In Multivariate Analysis, by P. R. Krishnajah (ed.), 391-420. NewYork: Academic Press.
- Wold, Herman. 1980. "Model construction and evaluation when theoretical knowledge is scarce." In Evaluation of Econometric Models, by Jan Kmenta and James B. Ramsey, 47-74. New York: Academic Press.
- Wold, Herman. 1975. "Path models with latent variables: The NIPALS approach." In Quantitative Sociology: International Perspectives on Mathematical and Statistical Modeling, by H. M. Blalock, A. Aganbegian, F. M. Borodkin, Raymond Boudon and Vittorio Capecchi, 307-357. New York: Academic Press.
- Wu, Chung-Shu, Jin-Lung Lin, Chun-Neng Peng, and Hsiang-Yu Chin. 2014. "Capital flows and unconventional monetray policy." The Canon Institute for Global Studies.
- Wu, Chung-Shu, Jin-Lung Lin, George C. Tiao, and David D. Cho. 2005. "Is money demand in Taiwan stable?" Economic Modelling, 22 327-346.
- Yu, Yongding. 2010. The impact of the Global Financial Crisis on the Chinese economy and China's policy response. TWN Global Economic Series 25: Financial Crisis and Asian Developing Countries, Penang, Malaysia: Third World Network.

Appendix A – Algorithm for CIFI Construction

The CIFI construction algorithm is designed (a) to produce a composite aggregate from a set of input indicators that has adequate financial market coverage with each indicator representing a different facet of financial markets, (b) to allow for dissynchronisation among financial markets, (c) to fulfil the fundamental measurement attribute of time-wise concatenation, and (d) to produce targeted CIFIs; see Qin et al (2018a). The algorithm achieves these objectives with a combination of unsupervised and supervised learning strategies. Recalling Figure 1, the algorithm for CIFI construction can be presented in four steps: 1) input indicators construction, 2) unsupervised dimension reduction, 3) supervised dynamic backward selection, 4) updating and concatenation.

Step 1: Input indicator construction

We select and construct financial input indicators as input features from different financial market categories including the banking sector, bond market, foreign exchange market, money market, futures market and stock market as disequilibrium indicators. Disequilibrium indicators are ratios or spreads representing financial market frictions. By use of ratios or spreads we follow insights from Qin and He (2012), Wang (2017) and Qin et al (2018a), who show that indicators constructed by differencing financial variables largely capture noise or everyday volatility with little relevance for macro variables which exhibit substantially slower dynamics and inertia, while disequilibrium indicators which capture features of imbalances or disequilibria across different financial markets are a better match. By using disequilibrium indicators, we also follow recent calls for greater emphasis on financial frictions in empirical macroeconomics, e.g. see Drehmann et al (2012), Borio (2013, 2014) and Vines and Wills (2018).

Step 2: Unsupervised Dimension Reduction

A plethora of highly colinear input indicators requires unsupervised dimension reduction before (target specific) supervised dynamic selection since multiple indicators with similar or identical (redundant) information could result in unduly weight being given to a single information shock. Hence, indicators are grouped with the aim to reduce redundancy among input indicators by capturing common shocks (or information) in single composite input indicators. The grouping algorithm is based on correlation distance measure. Take Pearson correlation coefficient:

$$COR(i_{jt}, i_{kt}) = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} (i_{jt} - \overline{i_{jt}})(i_{kt} - \overline{i_{kt}})}{\sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{T} (i_{jt} - \overline{i_{kt}})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{t=1}^{T} (i_{kt} - \overline{i_{kt}})^2}}$$
(A1)

The distance is calculated:

$$d_{cor}(i_{jt}, i_{kt}) = \sqrt{2\left(1 - COR(i_{jt}, i_{kt})\right)}$$
(A2)

We first pre-group the indicators according to the six financial market categories as shown in Table 1. We then run the grouping algorithm on each category separately for four different sub-samples for robustness: 1992-2007 and over the same period with the Asian financial crisis 1997-1999 excluded, 2003-2017 and over the same period with the GFC 2007-2010 excluded. We apply hierarchical clustering based on the distance matrix obtained from the indicators (Sokal and Michener 1958). Multiple criteria are used to determine the optimal number of groups.⁵ If identified groups are consistent across all four sub-samples or for three out of four sub-samples and the grouping makes economic sense, indicators are combined into a single group. Input indicators in each group are averaged as a reflective measure of one common financial shock (blue circles in Figure 1). The average is then used as an input indicator in the CIFI construction instead of the individual input indicators. Indicators that are not consistently grouped or are not allocated to a group by the algorithm enter as individual input indicators (pink boxes in Figure 1).

The contribution of redundancy reduction via the grouping stage to model performance has been evaluated in Qin et al (2018b). The authors run extensive experiments to evaluate the unsupervised dimension reduction step and find that CIFIs that include grouped input indicators strongly and consistently outperform CIFIs that only contain individual input indicators. Considering these findings, we impose the unsupervised dimension reduction step for CIFI construction. Grouping results are summarised in Table 4A in Appendix C.

Step 3: Supervised Backward Dynamic Selection

Recalling (3), two possible targets come to mind for the CIFI construction, the differenced money demand Δm_t which we refer to as the short-run target and the disequilibrium error term e_t which we refer to as the long-run target. The composite constructs of the short-run and long-run type appear in (5) as measures of Δf_t^* and f_t^* respectively. Let us consider the construction of the long-run CIFI first.

Long-run target

For the long-run target, we exploit the Engle-Granger two-step procedure in the estimation of ECMs and the common finding that narrow money, total expenditure and domestic interest rate are co-trending such that $(m_t - k_1 y_t - k_2 R_t)$ in (3) is detrended. The long-run disequilibrium is utilized as target in the partial regression of (A3) which takes the form of a finite distributed lag model to allow for dissynchronization among input indicators, whereby $i_{j,t}$ are composite and individual financial disequilibrium input indicators, p is the total number of indicators and p is the maximum lag length considered:

$$(m_t - k_1 y_t - k_2 R_t) = \sum_{i=0}^{q} \varphi_{i,i} i_{i,t-i} + \epsilon, \qquad j = 1, \dots, p$$
 (A3)

⁵ The evaluation indicators are kl, ch, hartigan, cindex, db, silhouette, duda, pseudot2, ratkowsky, ball, tbiserial, gap, mcclain, gamma, gplus, tau, dunn, sdindex, and sdbw; see Charrad et al (2012) for details.

Only one lag q^* among q is chosen per input indicator for the construction of the long-run CIFI f_t^L as a measure of f_t^* in (A4) to enforce a match with the slow dynamics of the target. The choice falls on the largest estimated weight $\hat{\phi}_{j,q^*}$ in absolute value that emerges from the estimation of (A3) by the PLS algorithm with component equal to 1.

$$f_t^L = f_t^* = \sum_{j=1}^p \hat{\phi}_{j,q^*} i_{j,t-q^*}$$
 (A4)

The long-run CIFI is then used to construct e_t^* in (5) whereby $k_3=1$ as implicit in the CIFI construction.

Short-run target

An obvious target from (3) for the short-run CIFI construction is Δm_t . Similar to (A3), estimation of weights for CIFI construction is based on a partial regression formulated in (A5) which also takes on the form of a finite distribute lag model with maximum lag length q. However, contemporaneous terms are excluded from (A5) while considered in (A3), and (A5) is estimated via OSL and dynamic backward selection.

$$\Delta m_t = \sum_{i=1}^q \Omega_{i,j} i_{j,t-i} + \vartheta, \qquad j = 1, \dots, p$$
 (A5)

In contrast to (A4), all significant lags q^* from (A5) are used for the construction of the short-run CIFI in (A6), whereby L denotes the lag operator. Indicators with no significant lag drop out so that $p^* < p$, with p^* being the number of indicators with at least one significant lag.

$$f_t^S = \Delta f_t^* = \frac{1}{n^*} \sum \hat{\Omega}_j (L) i_{j,t}$$
 (A6)

The lag structure in f_t^S is hence more complex than in f_t^L which opens the possibility for non-linear input in form of differences in the short-run CIFI. Despite the use of contemporaneous terms in the construction of the long-run CIFI, both f_t^L and f_t^S when included in (5) contain only leading information since e_t^* which incorporates f_t^L enters as a leading indicator by construction.

Step 4: Updating and Concatenation

Using monthly data, we set data updating at a 12-month interval for the model testing period. After each data update the CIFIs are concatenated; see Table A1. The CIFI is first constructed over the training period. The training period is then extended by 12 months and the CIFI re-estimated. The training period CIFI and the updated index are then combined as shown below. This way, historical invariance of indices is ensured during updating.

 Table A1. Time-wise concatenation operation

	1994:M6	2005:M6	2006:M6	2007:M6
Training Period	CIFI 2005			
First Update	CIFI 2006 CIFI 2005	CIFI 2006		
Second Update	CIFI 2007	CIFI 2006	CIFI 2007	

Source: Authors.

Appendix B - Data

Table A2. Variables and data sources

O2 Overnig O3 Overnig O4 Overnig O5 Overnig O6 Overnig O7 Overnig O8 Overnig O9 3-month O10 3-month O11 3-month O12 3-month O13 3-month O14 3-month O15 3-month O16 3-month O17 3-month O19 Exchang O20 Exchang O21 Exchang O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang O27 Exchang	ght market interest rate of Australia ght market interest rate of Belgium ght market interest rate of Canada ght market interest rate of Italy ght market interest rate of Japan ght market interest rate of Spain ght market interest rate of TPC ght market interest rate of US th market interest rate of Belgium th market interest rate of Belgium th market interest rate of France th market interest rate of Italy th market interest rate of Japan th market interest rate of Spain th market interest rate of Spain th market interest rate of Spain th market interest rate of TPC	OECD, Main economic indicators Thomson Reuters CANSIM - Statistics Canada A.D.B. Analisi Dati Borsa S.p.A. Bank of Japan Banco de Espana TEJ - The TPC Economic Journal OECD, Main economic indicators Barclays Bank PLC National Bank of Belgium CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	Overnight market interest rate of Australia BG EU- FRANC T/N DEPOSIT (FT/TR) CANADA OVERNIGHT MNY MARKET FINANCING ITALY INTERBANK O/N ATIC JAPAN UNCOLLATER. OVERNIGHT SPAIN INTERBANK SWAP OVERNIGHT US: Overnight Interbank Rate AUSTRALIAN \$ TO US \$ 3M FWD (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED ES IBK.3M IBA DUP USE BBEUR3M
O3 Overnig O4 Overnig O5 Overnig O6 Overnig O7 Overnig O8 Overnig O9 3-month O10 3-month O11 3-month O12 3-month O13 3-month O14 3-month O15 3-month O16 3-month O17 3-month O19 Exchang O20 Exchang O21 Exchang O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	ght market interest rate of Canada ght market interest rate of Italy ght market interest rate of Japan ght market interest rate of Spain ght market interest rate of TPC ght market interest rate of US ght market interest rate of Belgium ght market interest rate of Spain ght market interest rate of Belgium ght market interest rate of Canada ght market interest rate of France ght market interest rate of Italy ght market interest rate of Japan ght market interest rate of Spain	CANSIM - Statistics Canada A.D.B. Analisi Dati Borsa S.p.A. Bank of Japan Banco de Espana TEJ - The TPC Economic Journal OECD, Main economic indicators Barclays Bank PLC National Bank of Belgium CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	CANADA OVERNIGHT MNY MARKET FINANCING ITALY INTERBANK O/N ATIC JAPAN UNCOLLATER. OVERNIGHT SPAIN INTERBANK O/N TPC INTERBANK SWAP OVERNIGHT US: Overnight Interbank Rate AUSTRALIAN \$ TO US \$ 3M FWD (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
O4 Overnig O5 Overnig O6 Overnig O7 Overnig O8 Overnig O9 3-month O10 3-month O11 3-month O12 3-month O13 3-month O14 3-month O15 3-month O16 3-month O17 3-month O19 Exchang O20 Exchang O21 Exchang O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang O27 Exchang	ght market interest rate of Italy ght market interest rate of Japan ght market interest rate of Spain ght market interest rate of TPC ght market interest rate of US th market interest rate of Australia th market interest rate of Belgium th market interest rate of Canada th market interest rate of France th market interest rate of Italy th market interest rate of Japan th market interest rate of Spain	A.D.B. Analisi Dati Borsa S.p.A. Bank of Japan Banco de Espana TEJ - The TPC Economic Journal OECD, Main economic indicators Barclays Bank PLC National Bank of Belgium CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	ITALY INTERBANK O/N ATIC JAPAN UNCOLLATER. OVERNIGHT SPAIN INTERBANK O/N TPC INTERBANK SWAP OVERNIGHT US: Overnight Interbank Rate AUSTRALIAN \$ TO US \$ 3M FWD (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
O5 Overnig O6 Overnig O7 Overnig O8 Overnig O9 3-month O10 3-month O11 3-month O12 3-month O13 3-month O14 3-month O15 3-month O16 3-month O17 3-month O19 Exchang O20 Exchang O21 Exchang O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang O27 Exchang	ght market interest rate of Japan ght market interest rate of Spain ght market interest rate of TPC ght market interest rate of US th market interest rate of Australia th market interest rate of Belgium th market interest rate of Canada th market interest rate of France th market interest rate of Italy th market interest rate of Japan th market interest rate of Spain	Bank of Japan Banco de Espana TEJ - The TPC Economic Journal OECD, Main economic indicators Barclays Bank PLC National Bank of Belgium CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	JAPAN UNCOLLATER. OVERNIGHT SPAIN INTERBANK O/N TPC INTERBANK SWAP OVERNIGHT US: Overnight Interbank Rate AUSTRALIAN \$ TO US \$ 3M FWD (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
O6 Overnig O7 Overnig O8 Overnig O9 3-month O10 3-month O11 3-month O12 3-month O13 3-month O14 3-month O15 3-month O17 3-month O18 3-month O19 Exchang O20 Exchang O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O23 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	ght market interest rate of Spain ght market interest rate of TPC ght market interest rate of US h market interest rate of Australia h market interest rate of Belgium h market interest rate of Canada h market interest rate of France h market interest rate of Italy h market interest rate of Japan h market interest rate of Spain	Banco de Espana TEJ - The TPC Economic Journal OECD, Main economic indicators Barclays Bank PLC National Bank of Belgium CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	SPAIN INTERBANK O/N TPC INTERBANK SWAP OVERNIGHT US: Overnight Interbank Rate AUSTRALIAN \$ TO US \$ 3M FWD (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
O7 Overnig O8 Overnig O9 3-month O10 3-month O11 3-month O12 3-month O13 3-month O14 3-month O15 3-month O16 3-month O17 3-month O19 Exchang O20 Exchang O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	ght market interest rate of TPC ght market interest rate of US th market interest rate of Australia th market interest rate of Belgium th market interest rate of Canada th market interest rate of France th market interest rate of Italy th market interest rate of Japan th market interest rate of Spain	TEJ - The TPC Economic Journal OECD, Main economic indicators Barclays Bank PLC National Bank of Belgium CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	TPC INTERBANK SWAP OVERNIGHT US: Overnight Interbank Rate AUSTRALIAN \$ TO US \$ 3M FWD (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
O8 Overnig O9 3-month O10 3-month O11 3-month O12 3-month O13 3-month O14 3-month O15 3-month O16 3-month O17 3-month O18 3-month O19 Exchang O20 Exchang O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O24 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	wht market interest rate of US th market interest rate of Australia th market interest rate of Belgium th market interest rate of Canada th market interest rate of France th market interest rate of Italy th market interest rate of Japan th market interest rate of Spain	OECD, Main economic indicators Barclays Bank PLC National Bank of Belgium CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	US: Overnight Interbank Rate AUSTRALIAN \$ TO US \$ 3M FWD (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
O9 3-month O10 3-month O11 3-month O12 3-month O13 3-month O14 3-month O15 3-month O16 3-month O17 3-month O19 Exchang O20 Exchang O21 Exchang O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	h market interest rate of Australia th market interest rate of Belgium th market interest rate of Canada th market interest rate of France th market interest rate of Italy th market interest rate of Japan th market interest rate of Spain	Barclays Bank PLC National Bank of Belgium CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	AUSTRALIAN \$ TO US \$ 3M FWD (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
010 3-month 011 3-month 012 3-month 013 3-month 014 3-month 015 3-month 016 3-month 017 3-month 018 3-month 019 Exchang 020 Exchang 021 Exchang 021 Exchang 022 Exchang 023 Exchang 024 Exchang 025 Exchang 026 Exchang 027 Exchang	h market interest rate of Belgium h market interest rate of Canada h market interest rate of France h market interest rate of Italy h market interest rate of Japan h market interest rate of Spain	National Bank of Belgium CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
011 3-month 012 3-month 013 3-month 014 3-month 015 3-month 016 3-month 017 3-month 018 3-month 019 Exchang 020 Exchang 021 Exchang 022 Exchang 023 Exchang 024 Exchang 025 Exchang 026 Exchang 027 Exchang	h market interest rate of Canada h market interest rate of France h market interest rate of Italy h market interest rate of Japan h market interest rate of Spain	CANSIM - Statistics Canada Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	CANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
012 3-month 013 3-month 014 3-month 015 3-month 016 3-month 017 3-month 018 3-month 019 Exchang 020 Exchang 021 Exchang 022 Exchang 023 Exchang 024 Exchang 025 Exchang 026 Exchang 027 Exchang	h market interest rate of France h market interest rate of Italy h market interest rate of Japan h market interest rate of Spain	Thomson Reuters Datastream Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	FR 3M INTBK DELAYED SEE EIBOR3M ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
013 3-month 014 3-month 015 3-month 016 3-month 017 3-month 018 3-month 019 Exchang 020 Exchang 021 Exchang 022 Exchang 023 Exchang 024 Exchang 025 Exchang 026 Exchang 027 Exchang	h market interest rate of Italy h market interest rate of Japan h market interest rate of Spain	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
014 3-month 015 3-month 016 3-month 017 3-month 018 3-month 019 Exchang 020 Exchang 021 Exchang 022 Exchang 023 Exchang 024 Exchang 025 Exchang 026 Exchang 027 Exchang	h market interest rate of Japan h market interest rate of Spain	ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd. ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	IBA JPY IBK. LIBOR 3M DELAYED
015 3-month 016 3-month 017 3-month 018 3-month 019 Exchang 020 Exchang 021 Exchang 022 Exchang 023 Exchang 024 Exchang 025 Exchang 026 Exchang 027 Exchang	h market interest rate of Spain	ICE Benchmark Administration Ltd.	
016 3-month 017 3-month 018 3-month 019 Exchang 020 Exchang 021 Exchang 022 Exchang 023 Exchang 024 Exchang 025 Exchang 026 Exchang 027 Exchang	•		FS IBK 3M IBA DUP USF BBFUR3M
017 3-month 018 3-month 019 Exchang 020 Exchang 021 Exchang 022 Exchang 023 Exchang 024 Exchang 025 Exchang 026 Exchang 027 Exchang	h market interest rate of TPC		LO .DIGOTTI DA DOI OGL DELOTOTTI
018 3-month 019 Exchang 020 Exchang 021 Exchang 022 Exchang 023 Exchang 024 Exchang 025 Exchang 026 Exchang 027 Exchang		TEJ - The TPC Economic Journal	TPC MONEY MARKET 90 DAYS
O19 Exchang O20 Exchang O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O23 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	h market interest rate of UK	Bank of England	UK BOE LIBID/LIBOR 3 MONTH
O20 Exchange O21 Exchange O22 Exchange O23 Exchange O24 Exchange O25 Exchange O26 Exchange O27 Exchange	h market interest rate of US	Thomson Reuters Datastream	US INTERBANK RATE - 3 MONTH
O21 Exchang O22 Exchang O23 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	ge rate of Australia	MSCI	MSCI AUD TO 1 USD - EXCHANGE RATE
O22 Exchang O23 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	ge rate of Belgium	GTIS - FTID/TR	BELGIAN FRANC CM. TO US \$ (GTIS DISC - EXCHANGE RATE
O23 Exchang O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	ge rate of Brazil	GTIS - FTID/TR	BRAZILIAN REAL TO US \$ (GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
O24 Exchang O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	ge rate of Canada	GTIS - FTID/TR	CANADIAN \$ TO US \$ (GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
O25 Exchang O26 Exchang O27 Exchang	ge rate of PRC	GTIS - FTID/TR	CHINESE RENMINBI TO US \$(GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
O26 Exchange	ge rate of France	GTIS - FTID/TR	FRENCH FRANC TO US \$ (GTIS DISC - EXCHANGE RATE
O27 Exchang	ge rate of Germany	Barclays Bank PLC	GERMAN MARK TO US \$ (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE
_	ge rate of India	GTIS - FTID/TR	INDIAN RUPEE TO US \$ (GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
O28 Exchang	ge rate of Indonesia	GTIS - FTID/TR	INDONESIAN RUPIAH TO US \$(GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
_	ge rate of Italy	GTIS - FTID/TR	ITALIAN LIRA TO US \$ (GTIS DISC - EXCHANGE RATE
O29 Exchange	ge rate of Japan	Barclays Bank PLC	JAPANESE YEN TO US \$ (BBI) - EXCHANGE RATE
O30 Exchange	ge rate of Malaysia	GTIS - FTID/TR	MALAYSIAN RINGGIT TO US \$ (GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
O31 Exchange	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	GTIS - FTID/TR	NETH. GUILDER TO US \$ (GTIS) DISC - EXCHANGE RATE
O32 Exchange	ge rate of Netherlands	GTIS - FTID/TR	PHILIPPINE PESO TO US \$ (GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
	ge rate of Netherlands ge rate of Philippines	GTIS - FTID/TR	SOUTH KOREAN WON TO US \$ (GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
-	-	•	SINGAPORE \$ TO US \$ (GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
	ge rate of Philippines	GTIS - FTID/TR	
-	ge rate of Philippines ge rate of South Korea ge rate of Singapore	·	SPANISH PESETA TO US \$ (GTIS DISC - EXCHANGE RATE
O37 Exchange	ge rate of Philippines ge rate of South Korea	GTIS - FTID/TR GTIS - FTID/TR GTIS - FTID/TR	SPANISH PESETA TO US \$ (GTIS DISC - EXCHANGE RATE TPC NEW \$ TO US \$ (GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE

O38	Exchange rate of UK	GTIS - FTID/TR	UK POUND TO US \$ (GTIS/TR) - EXCHANGE RATE
O39	Stock market index of Australia	MSCI	MSCI AUSTRALIA - PRICE INDEX
040	Stock market index of Belgium	MSCI	MSCI BELGIUM - PRICE INDEX
041	Stock market index of Brazil	MSCI	MSCI BRAZIL - PRICE INDEX
042	Stock market index of Canada	MSCI	MSCI CANADA - PRICE INDEX
043	Stock market index of PRC	MSCI	MSCI PRC - PRICE INDEX
044	Stock market index of France	MSCI	MSCI FRANCE - PRICE INDEX
045	Stock market index of Germany	MSCI	MSCI GERMANY - PRICE INDEX
O46	Stock market index of India	MSCI	MSCI INDIA - PRICE INDEX
047	Stock market index of Indonesia	MSCI	MSCI INDONESIA - PRICE INDEX
O48	Stock market index of Italy	MSCI	MSCI ITALY - PRICE INDEX
O49	Stock market index of Japan	MSCI	MSCI JAPAN - PRICE INDEX
O50	Stock market index of Malaysia	MSCI	MSCI MALAYSIA - PRICE INDEX
051	Stock market index of Netherlands	MSCI	MSCI NETHERLANDS - PRICE INDEX
052	Stock market index of Philippines	MSCI	MSCI PHILIPPINES - PRICE INDEX
O53	Stock market index of Singapore	MSCI	MSCI SINGAPORE - PRICE INDEX
054	Stock market index of Spain	MSCI	MSCI SPAIN - PRICE INDEX
055	Stock market index of South Korea	MSCI	MSCI KOREA - PRICE INDEX
O56	Stock market index of TPC	MSCI	MSCI TPC - PRICE INDEX
057	Stock market index of Thailand	MSCI	MSCI THAILAND - PRICE INDEX
O58	Stock market index of UK	MSCI	MSCI UK - PRICE INDEX
O59	Stock market index of US	MSCI	MSCI USA - PRICE INDEX
O60	1-year government bond of Belgium	National Bank of Belgium	BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 1 YEAR
061	1-year government bond of Canada	CANSIM - Statistics Canada	CANADA TREASURY BILL 1 YEAR
062	1-year government bond of France	Banque de France	FRANCE TREASURY BILL 12 MONTHS
O63	1-year government bond of Germany	Thomson Reuters Datastream	TR GERMANY GVT BMK BID YLD 2Y (E)
064	1-year government bond of Italy	Thomson Reuters Datastream	TR ITALY GVT BMK BID YLD 2Y (E)
O65	1-year government bond of Malaysia	Bank Negara Malaysia	Government Securities Yield: 1 Year
O66	1-year government bond of Spain	Banco de Espana	SPAIN TREASURY BILL 1 YEAR
067	1-year government bond of US	Thomson Reuters Datastream	United States GVT BMK Bid Yield 1 Year
O68	2-year government bond of Australia	Thomson Reuters Datastream	TR AUSTRALIA GVT BMK BID YLD 2Y (A\$)
O69	2-year government bond of Japan	Thomson Reuters Datastream	TR JAPAN GVT BMK BID YLD 2Y (Y) - RED. YIELD
070	2-year government bond of UK	Thomson Reuters Datastream	TR UK GVT BMK BID YLD 2Y (£)
071	10-year government bond of Australia	Reserve Bank of Australia	AUSTRALIA BOND YIELD 10 Y
072	10-year government bond of Belgium	Thomson Reuters Datastream	BELGIUM BENCHMARK BOND 10 YR (DS)
073	10-year government bond of Canada	CANSIM - Statistics Canada	CANADA GOVT. BNCHMK. BOND 10 YEAR
074	10-year government bond of France	Banque de France	FRANCE TREASURY BILL 10 YEARS
075	10-year government bond of Germany	Thomson Reuters Datastream	GERMANY BENCHMARK BOND 10 YR (DS)
076	10-year government bond of Italy	Thomson Reuters Datastream	ITALY BENCHMARK BOND 10 YR (DS) - RED. YIELD
077	10-year government bond of Japan	Thomson Reuters Datastream	TR JAPAN GVT BMK BID YLD 10Y (Y)
078	10-year government bond of Malaysia	Bank Negara Malaysia	Government Securities Yield: 10 Years

10-year government bond of UK 10-year government bond of US 10-year government bond of US 20-year government bond of Canada CIBC World Markets CANADA BENCHMARK BOND 20 YEAR 20-year government bond of Japan Thomson Reuters Datastream TR JAPAN GVT BMK BID YLD 20Y (Y) 20-year government bond of UK Thomson Reuters Datastream TR UK GVT BMK BID YLD 20Y (£) Thomson Reuters Datastream TR US GVT BMK BID YLD 30Y (U\$)	
O8220-year government bond of CanadaCIBC World MarketsCANADA BENCHMARK BOND 20 YEARO8320-year government bond of JapanThomson Reuters DatastreamTR JAPAN GVT BMK BID YLD 20Y (Y)O8420-year government bond of UKThomson Reuters DatastreamTR UK GVT BMK BID YLD 20Y (£)	
20-year government bond of Japan Thomson Reuters Datastream TR JAPAN GVT BMK BID YLD 20Y (Y) 20-year government bond of UK Thomson Reuters Datastream TR UK GVT BMK BID YLD 20Y (£)	
O84 20-year government bond of UK Thomson Reuters Datastream TR UK GVT BMK BID YLD 20Y (£)	
20-year government bond of US Thomson Reuters Datastream TR US GVT BMK BID YLD 30Y (U\$)	
O86 30-year government bond of Germany Deutsche Bundesbank BUBA YIELD - LISTD FEDRL SEC 15-30Y	
O87 30-year government bond of Spain Thomson Reuters Datastream TR SPAIN GVT BMK BID YLD 30Y (E)	
088 30-year government bond of France Banque de France FRANCE TREASURY BILL 30 YEARS	
O89 30-year government bond of US Thomson Reuters Datastream TR US GVT BMK BID YLD 30Y (U\$) - RED. YIELD	
O90 3-month T bill of Belgium BELGIUM TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH	
091 3-month T bill of CanadaThomson Reuters DatastreamCANADA TREASURY BILL 3 MONTH	
O92 3-month T bill of FranceBanque de FranceFRANCE TREASURY BILL 3 MONTHS	
093 3-month T bill of Italy Ministry of Economy and Finance, Italy ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 3 MONTH	
094 1-3-month T bill of SpainBanco de EspanaSPAIN TREASURY BILL 1-3 MONTH	
O95 3-month T bill of UK United Kingdom Debt Management Office UK TREASURY BILL TENDER 3M.	
O96 3-month T bill of USFederal ReserveUS T-BILL 3 Month (W)	
097 6-month T bill of BelgiumBELGIUM TREASURY BILL 6 MONTH	
098 6-month T bill of CanadaCANSIM - Statistics CanadaCANADA TREASURY BILL 6 MONTH	
099 6-month T bill of FranceBanque de FranceFRANCE TREASURY BILL 6 MONTHS	
O100 6-month T bill of Italy ITALY T-BILL AUCT. GROSS 6 MONTH	
O101 6-month T bill of SpainBanco de EspanaSPAIN TREASURY BILL 6 MONTH	
O102 6-month T bill of US Federal Reserve US T-BILL 3 Month (W)	
O103 Deposit rate of AustraliaInternational Monetary FundAU: Deposit Rate	
O104 Deposit rate of CanadaInternational Monetary FundCA: Deposit Rate	
O105 Deposit rate of IndonesiaInternational Monetary FundID: Deposit Rate	
O106Deposit rate of JapanInternational Monetary FundJP: Deposit Rate	
O107 Deposit rate of MalaysiaInternational Monetary FundMY: Deposit Rate	
O108Deposit rate of South KoreaInternational Monetary FundKR: Deposit Rate	
O109Deposit rate of ThailandInternational Monetary FundTH: Deposit Rate	
O110 Lending rate of Australia International Monetary Fund AU: Lending Rate	
O111 Lending rate of Canada International Monetary Fund CA: Lending Rate	
O112 Lending rate of Indonesia International Monetary Fund ID: Lending Rate	
O113 Lending rate of Japan International Monetary Fund JP: Lending Rate	
O114 Lending rate of Malaysia International Monetary Fund MY: Lending Rate	
O115 Lending rate of South Korea International Monetary Fund KR: Lending Rate	
O116 Lending rate of Thailand International Monetary Fund TH: Lending Rate	
O117 Stock market derivatives market FTSE100 rate nearest to maturity NYSE Euronext Liffe via Thomson Reuters Datastream LIFFE-FTSE 100 Index TRC1	
O118 Stock market derivatives market HANG_SENG rate nearest to maturity Hong Kong Futures Exchange via Thomson Reuters Datastream HKFE-Hang Seng Index TRC1	
O119 Stock market derivatives market TOPIX rate nearest to maturity Osaka via Thomson Reuters Datastream TSE-TOPIX Index TRC1	

0120	Stock market derivatives market S&P 500 rate nearest to maturity	Chicago Mercantile Exchange via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CME-S&P 500 Index TRC1
0121	Stock market derivatives market EUREX-DAX rate nearest to maturity	EUREX Deutschland via Thomson Reuters Datastream	EUREX-DAX Index TRC1
0122	Stock market derivatives market AEX rate nearest to maturity	Euronext.liffe Amsterdam via Thomson Reuters Datastream	AEX-AEX Index TRC1
0123	Stock market derivatives market EUREX-SMI rate nearest to maturity	EUREX Deutschland via Thomson Reuters Datastream	EUREX-SMI TRC1
0124	Stock market derivatives market FTSE100 rate next nearest to maturity	NYSE Euronext Liffe via Thomson Reuters Datastream	LIFFE-FTSE 100 Index TRC4
0125	Stock market derivatives market HANG_SENG rate next nearest to maturity	Hong Kong Futures Exchange via Thomson Reuters Datastream	HKFE-Hang Seng Index TRC4
0126	Stock market derivatives market TOPIX rate next nearest to maturity	Osaka via Thomson Reuters Datastream	TSE-TOPIX Index TRC4
0127	Stock market derivatives market S&P 500 rate next nearest to maturity	Chicago Mercantile Exchange via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CME-S&P 500 Index TRC4
0128	Stock market derivatives market EUREX-DAX rate next nearest to maturity	EUREX Deutschland via Thomson Reuters Datastream	EUREX-DAX Index TRC4
0129	Stock market derivatives market AEX rate next nearest to maturity	Euronext.liffe Amsterdam via Thomson Reuters Datastream	AEX-AEX Index TRC4
0130	Stock market derivatives market EUREX-SMI rate next nearest to maturity	EUREX Deutschland via Thomson Reuters Datastream	EUREX-SMI TRC4
0131	Oil Futures rate nearest to maturity	NYMEX via Thomson Reuters Datastream	NYMEX-Crude Oil Futures TRC1
0132	Gas Future rate nearest to maturity	NYMEX via Thomson Reuters Datastream	NYMEX-Henry Hub Natural Gas Futures TRC1
0133	Gold Future rate nearest to maturity	NYMEX COMEX Division via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CMX-Gold 100 oz TRC1
0134	Copper Future rate nearest to maturity	NYMEX COMEX Division via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CMX-High Grade Copper TRC1
0135	Soybeans Future rate nearest to maturity	eCBOT via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CBT-Soybeans Composite TRC1
0136	Wheat Future rate nearest to maturity	eCBOT via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CBT-Wheat Composite TRC1
0137	Corn Future rate nearest to maturity	eCBOT via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CBT-Corn Composite TRC1
0138	Aluminium Future rate nearest to maturity	London Metal Exchange via Thomson Reuters Datastream	LME-Aluminium TRC1
0139	Oil Future next nearest to maturity	NYMEX via Thomson Reuters Datastream	NYMEX-Crude Oil Futures TRC4
O140	Gas Future next nearest to maturity	NYMEX via Thomson Reuters Datastream	NYMEX-Henry Hub Natural Gas Futures TRC4
0141	Gold Future next nearest to maturity	NYMEX COMEX Division via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CMX-Gold 100 oz TRC4
0142	Copper Future next nearest to maturity	NYMEX COMEX Division via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CMX-High Grade Copper TRC4
0143	Soybeans Future next nearest to maturity	eCBOT via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CBT-Soybeans Composite TRC4
0144	Wheat Future next nearest to maturity	eCBOT via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CBT-Wheat Composite TRC4
0145	Corn Future next nearest to maturity	eCBOT via Thomson Reuters Datastream	CBT-Corn Composite TRC4
0146	Aluminium Future next nearest to maturity	London Metal Exchange via Thomson Reuters Datastream	LME-Aluminium TRC4
0147	Deposit volume of the banking sector of South Korea	The Bank of Korea	Deposits: Commercial and Specialized Banks (CSB): Total
0148	Deposit volume of the banking sector of US	Federal Reserve	Domestic Banks: sa: Deposits
O149	Loan volume of the banking sector of South Korea	The Bank of Korea	Loans of Commercial and Specialized Banks (CSB): Total
O150	Loan volume of the banking sector of US	Federal Reserve	Domestic Banks: Credit: Loans and Lease (LL)
0151	Total liabilities of the banking sector of Canada	Statistics Canada	Chartered Bank: Month End: Liabilities
0152	Total liabilities of the banking sector of France	Bank of France	MFIs: Liabilities: Total
0153	Total liabilities of the banking sector of India	Reserve Bank of India	Commercial Banks: Liabilities: Banking System (BS)
0154	Total liabilities of the banking sector of UK	Bank of England	MFIs: Liabilities
0155	Total liabilities of the banking sector of US	Federal Reserve	US Commercial Bank Liabilities - Total
0156	M1 of Canada	Bank of Canada	CN MONEY SUPPLY M1 PLUS GROSS CURN
0157	M1 of France	Banque de France	France, Money Supply Money Supply M1, Euro
0158	M1 of India	Reserve Bank of India	India, Money Supply Money Supply M1 (EP), INR
0159	M1 of UK	Bank of England	Money Supply M1
O160	M1 of US	Federal Reserve	US Money Supply M1

0161	Consumer Price Index of Belgium	OECD, Main economic indicators	BG CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
0162	Consumer Price Index of Brazil	OECD, Main economic indicators	BR CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
O163	Consumer Price Index of Canada	OECD, Main economic indicators	CN CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
0164	Consumer Price Index of PRC	OECD, Main economic indicators	CH CONSUMER PRICES: ALL ITEMS NADJ
O165	Consumer Price Index of France	OECD, Main economic indicators	FR ALL ITEMS NADJ
0166	Consumer Price Index of Germany	OECD, Main economic indicators	BD DEU CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
O167	Consumer Price Index of India	OECD, Main economic indicators	IN CONSUMER PRICES: ALL ITEMS NADJ
0168	Consumer Price Index of Indonesia	OECD, Main economic indicators	ID CONSUMER PRICES: ALL ITEMS NADJ
O169	Consumer Price Index of Italy	OECD, Main economic indicators	IT CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
0170	Consumer Price Index of Japan	OECD, Main economic indicators	JP CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
0171	Consumer Price Index of Malaysia	DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA	MY CPI NADJ
0172	Consumer Price Index of Netherlands	OECD, Main economic indicators	NL CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
0173	Consumer Price Index of Philippines	OECD, Main economic indicators	PH CPI NADJ
0174	Consumer Price Index of Russia	OECD, Main economic indicators	RS CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
0175	Consumer Price Index of South Korea	OECD, Main economic indicators	KO CPI ALL ITEMS NADJx
0176	Consumer Price Index of Singapore	STATISTICS SINGAPORE	SP CPI NADJ
0177	Consumer Price Index of Spain	OECD, Main economic indicators	ES CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
0178	Consumer Price Index of TPC	DGBAS, TPC	TW CPI NADJ
0179	Consumer Price Index of Thailand	BUREAU OF TRADE & ECON. INDICES, THAILAND	TH CPI NADJ
O180	Consumer Price Index of UK	OECD, Main economic indicators	UK CPI ALL ITEMS NADJ
O181	Consumer Price Index of US	OECD, Main economic indicators	US CPI All items NADJ
O182	GDP of PRC (quarterly)	National Bureau of Statistics of PRC	Gross Domestic Product, Current Quarter(100 million yuan)
O183	Industrial Production of PRC	National Bureau of Statistics of PRC	Real growth rate of value added of industry year-on-year
O184	M1 of PRC	The People's Bank of PRC	Narrow money
O185	1-year deposit rate	The People's Bank of China	Time Deposit Rate: 1Y (Lump-sum Deposit and Withdrawal)
O186	GDP of TPC	Ministry of Economic Affairs. TPC	TW GDP
O187	Industrial Production of TPC	Ministry of Economic Affairs. TPC	TW IP
O188	M1 of TPC	Central Bank of the Republic of China (TPC)	TW MONEY SUPPLY – M1A (end of period)
O189	TPC discount rate	Central Bank of the Republic of China (TPC)	TW, Policy Rates, Discount Rate (end of period)
		·	·

Table A3. Input indicator construction

	Ind.	Indicator Description	Construction
	I1	Ratio of SMI: Australia/PRC	019*039/043*023
	12	Ratio of SMI: Belgium/PRC	020*040/043*023
	13	Ratio of SMI: Brazil/PRC	021*041/043*023
	14	Ratio of SMI: Canada/PRC	022*042/043*023
	15	Ratio of SMI: France/PRC	024*044/043*023
	16	Ratio of SMI: Germany/PRC	025*045/043*023
	17	Ratio of SMI: India/PRC	026*046/043*023
*	18	Ratio of SMI: Indonesia/PRC	027*047/043*023
et	19	Ratio of SMI: Italy/PRC	028*048/043*023
Stock Market*	110	Ratio of SMI: Japan/PRC	029*049/043*023
≥	111	Ratio of SMI: Malaysia/PRC	030*050/043*023
50	112	Ratio of SMI: Netherlands/PRC	031*051/043*023
S	113	Ratio of SMI: Philippines/PRC	032*052/043*023
	114	Ratio of SMI: Singapore/PRC	033*053/043*023
	115	Ratio of SMI: Spain/PRC	034*054/043*023
	116	Ratio of SMI: South Korea/PRC	035*055/043*023
	117	Ratio of SMI: TPC/PRC***	036*056/043*023
	118	Ratio of SMI: Thailand/PRC	037*057/043*023
	119	Ratio of SMI: UK/PRC	038*058/043*023
	120	Ratio of SMI: US/PRC	059/043*023
	121	Derivatives market: FTSE100	0124-0117
	122	Derivatives market: HANG SENG	0125-0118
	123	Derivatives market: TOPIX	0126-0119
	124	Derivatives market: S&P 500	0127-0120
	125	Derivatives market: EUREX-DAX	0128-0121
Futures Market	126	Derivatives market: AEX	0129-0122
/ar	127	Derivatives market: EUREX-SMI	0130-0123
S P	128	Derivatives market: Oil	0139-0131
a.	129	Derivatives market: Gas	0140-0132
Ξ	130	Derivatives market: Gold	0141-0133
	131	Derivatives market: Copper	0142-0134
	132	Derivatives market: Soybeans	0143-0135
	133	Derivatives market: Wheat	0144-0136
	134	Derivatives market: Corn	0145-0137
	135	Derivatives market: Aluminium	0146-0138
	136	TB spread: 10-to-2 years of Australia	071-068
	137	TB spread: 10-to-1 years of Belgium	072-060
	138	TB spread: 10-to-1 years of Canada	073-061
	139	TB spread: 10-to-1 years of France	074-062
	140	TB spread: 10-to-1 years of Germany	075-063
	141	TB spread: 10-to-1 years of Italy	076-064
	142	TB spread: 10-to-2 years of Japan	077-069
	143	TB spread: 10-to-1 years of Malaysia	078-065
	144	TB spread: 10-to-1 years of Spain	079-066
	145	TB spread: 10-to-2 years of UK	080-070
#	146	TB spread: 10-to-1 years of US	081-068
Bond Market	147	TB spread: 20-to-10 years of Canada	082-073
Ĕ	148	TB spread: 30-to-10 years of France	088-074
P	149	TB spread: 20-to-10 years of Japan	083-077
8	150	TB spread: 20-to-10 years of UK	084-080
	151	TB spread: 30-to-10 years of Germany	086-075
	152	TB spread: 30-to-10 years of Spain	087-079
	153	TB spread: 30-to-10 years of US	089-081
	154	TB spread: 20-to-1 years of Canada	082-061
	155	TB spread: 20-to-1 years of US	082-061 085-067
		,	
	156	TB spread: 30-to-1 years of France	088-062
	157	TB spread: 30-to-1 years of Germany	086-063
	158	TB spread: 30-to-1 years of Spain	087-066
	159	TB spread: 20-to-2 years of Japan	083-069
	160	TB spread: 20-to-2 years of UK	084-070

Table A3. Input indicator construction (cont.)

	161	TED spread: interbank loan to TB rates of Belgium	090-010
	162	TED spread: interbank loan to TB rates of Canada	091-011
	163	TED spread: interbank loan to TB rates of Canada TED spread: interbank loan to TB rates of France	092-012
	164	TED spread: interbank loan to TB rates of Italy	093-013
	165	TED spread: interbank loan to TB rates of Year	094-015
	166	TED spread: interbank loan to TB rates of UK	095-017
	167	TED spread: interbank loan to TB rates of US	096-018
	168	IR spread: Overnight to 3-month interbank of Australia	09-01
et	169	IR spread: Overnight to 3-month interbank of Belgium	010-02
ž	170	IR spread: Overnight to 3-month interbank of Canada	011-03
Money Market	171	IR spread: Overnight to 3-month interbank of Italy	013-04
ē	172	IR spread: Overnight to 3-month interbank of Japan	014-05
5	172	IR spread: Overnight to 3-month interbank of Spain	015-06
2	173	IR spread: Overnight to 3-month interbank of TPC**	016-07
	175	•	
	175	IR spread: Overnight to 3-month interbank of US	O18-O8 O97-O90
		TB spread: 6-to-3 months of Belgium	
	177 178	TB spread: 6-to-3 months of Canada	O98-O91 O99-O92
		TB spread: 6-to-3 months of France	
	179 180	TB spread: 6-to-3 months of Italy	O100-O93 O101-O94
		TB spread: 6-to-3 months of Spain	
	181	TB spread: 6-to-3 months of US	0102-096
	182 183	Total lending to deposit ratio of the banking sector of US Total lending to deposit ratio of the banking sector of South Korea	O150-O148 O149-O147
	184	IR spread: lending-to-deposit rates of Australia	O110-O103
	185	IR spread: lending-to-deposit rates of Canada	0111-0104
	186	IR spread: lending-to-deposit rates of Indonesia	0112-0104
Banking Sector	187	IR spread: lending-to-deposit rates of indufiesia	0113-0106
Şec	188	IR spread: lending-to-deposit rates of Malaysia	0114-0107
ng	189	IR spread: lending-to-deposit rates of South Korea	0115-0108
돌	190	IR spread: lending-to-deposit rates of Thailand	0116-0109
Ва	191	Debt to liquidity ratio: M1 to liabilities of Canada	0156-0151
	192	Debt to liquidity ratio: M1 to liabilities of France	0157-0152
	193	Debt to liquidity ratio: M1 to liabilities of India	0158-0153
	194	Debt to liquidity ratio: M1 to liabilities of UK	0159-0154
	195	Debt to liquidity ratio: M1 to liabilities of US	0160-0155
	196	PPP: Belgium/PRC	0161/0164
	197	PPP: Brazil/PRC	0162/0164
	198	PPP: Canada/PRC	0163/0164
	199	PPP: France/PRC	0165/0164
	1100	PPP: Germany/PRC	0166/0164
	1100	the state of the s	•
*_		PPP: India/PRC	0167/0164
활	1102	PPP: Indonesia/PRC	0168/0164
Σ	1103	PPP: Italy/PRC	0169/0164
ge	1104	PPP: Japan/PRC	0170/0164
an	1105	PPP: Malaysia/PRC	0171/0164
Ř	1106	PPP: Netherlands/PRC	0172/0164
Ä	1107	PPP: Philippines/PRC	0173/0164
_	1108	PPP: Russia/PRC	0174/0164
eigr		DDD C- III V IDDC	0175/0164
Foreign	1109	PPP: South Korea/PRC	•
Foreign Exchange Market*	1109 1110	PPP: South Korea/PRC PPP: Singapore/PRC	0176/0164
Foreign	1109	PPP: Singapore/PRC PPP: Spain/PRC	•
Foreign	1109 1110	PPP: Singapore/PRC	0176/0164
Foreign	1109 1110 1111	PPP: Singapore/PRC PPP: Spain/PRC	0176/0164 0177/0164
Foreign	1109 1110 1111 1112	PPP: Singapore/PRC PPP: Spain/PRC PPP: TPC/PRC***	O176/O164 O177/O164 O178/O164

Notes: Stock market indices (SMI), treasury bond (TB), interest rate (IR). The corresponding variables used for the indicator construction can be found in the Appendix Table A2. * Construction differs for TPC with PRC Stock Market and CPI being replaced by TPC Stock Market and CPI. ** Dropped from the TPC input indicator set. *** Ratio inverted for TPC.

Appendix C – Grouping Results and Weights

Table A4. Grouping results

Indicators				PRC		TPC
178 average average average g2 average g2 average g2 average g2 average g2 average g2 average g3 average g3 average g3 average g3 average g3 average g4 average g4 average g5 average g6 average average g6 average average		Indicators	Construction	Grouped Input Indicators	Construction	Grouped Input Indicators
179		176	average	g1	average	g1
194		178	average		average	
174**		179	average		average	
161		181	average	g2	average	g2
190 162 average av		174**	average		dropped	
163		161	average	g3	average	g3
155		162	average		average	
165 average average		163	average		average	
164	ret	165				
164	ark	166				
164	Σ	169		g4		g4
164	ne)		=	ŭ	-	· ·
164	Μo			g5		g5
167	_					
168						
170						
171						
172						
175		1				
180						
137		1				
139						
140 average average				g _T		βī
144						
148						
151						
156						
157						
145						
150						
160		1		g2		g2
146						
159	ket					
159	lar			g3		g3
159	2 ₽					
159	on					
138	В	1		g4		g4
154						
136				g5		g5
141						
143						
147		i				
149						g8
152						g9
158						
185						
182				g12		g12
189				g1		g1
190						
191				g2		g2
195						
186	≒			g3	average	g3
186	čt	l —				
186	5 Se					g4
186	Ġi	183		g5		g5
186	an	193		g6		g6
187 full g8 full g8 full g8	8	186		g7		g7
			full	g8	full	g8
l94 full g10 full g10						g9
, , 1011 SII		192	full	g11	full	g11

Table A4. Grouping results (cont.)

	,				
	196	average	g1	average	g1
	1101	average		average	
	1102	average		average	
	1107	average		average	
	1108	average		average	
<u>v</u>	196	average	g2	average	
et,	198	average		average	
a z	199	average		average	
Σ	1100	average		average	
nge	1103	average		average	
l a	1105	average		average	
ă	1106	average		average	
Foreign Exchange Market*	1109	average		average	
ore	1111	average		average	
ıπ	I112	average		average	
	I113	average		average	
	I114	average		average	
	I115	average		average	
	1104	average		full	g2
	1110	average		full	g3
	l1	average	g1	average	g1
	13	average	Ü	average	5
	14	average		average	
	17	average		average	
	114	average		average	
	116	average		average	
	12	average		average	g2
	15	average		average	O .
Stock Market*	16	average		average	
ark	19	average		average	
Σ	I12	average		average	
000	115	average		average	
Ñ	119	average		average	
	110	average		full	g4
	120	average		full	g5
	117	average		average	g3
	111	average		average	_
	18	full	g2	average	
	118	full	g3	average	
	113	full	g4	average	
	128	average	g1	average	g1
	129	average		average	
	130	average	g2	average	g2
	132	average		average	
	134	average		average	
Futures Market	121	average	g3	average	g3
Лаг	124	average		average	
l se	125	average		average	
l ä	127	average		average	
<u> </u>	122	full	g4	full	g4
	I31	full	g5	full	g5
	133	full	g6	full	g6
	135	full	g7	full	g7
	123	full	g8	full	g8
	126	full	g9	full	g9
		n of indicators differs be	· · · · · DDO · · ITD	O ** D I (TDO	

Note: * Definition of indicators differs between PRC and TPC. ** Dropped for TPC.

Table A5. PRC short-run CIFI weights

					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	g4	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread Lending to Deposit Rate	AU	1					-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g2	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread Lending to Deposit Rate	KR,TH	2		0.01	0.01		0.01	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	8-	ty to rest	,	2	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01
	g8	abilir Inte to D	JP	1	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03		0.03		0.02	0.02	0.02
		l Lia		2	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03		-0.02						
	g9	Tota Ratic	MY	1 2										-0.01 0.02	-0.01 0.02
Bank	g3	_	US,CA	1	0.04	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
ä	0 -	.0		2	-0.04	-0.06	-0.05	-0.06	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04
	g10	M1 - Liquidity Ratio	UK	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01			
	g11	dity	FR	2	0.02 0.01	0.01 0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	g11	indir	110	2	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
		1-		3					-0.02	-0.03	-0.03				
	g6	2	IN	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			
				2								-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	
	g3	. 0-1	US	1	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02							
	g5	i (10	CA	2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g2	reac 0-1	UK	1				-0.02		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
ъ	-	d Sp rs, 3		2				0.02							
Bond	g7	Bon	IT	1	0	0.55	0.55	0			0.01	0			0
	g11	overnment Bond Spread (10- Year, 30-10 Years, 30-1 Year)	ES	1 2	-0.03 0.03	-0.03 0.02	-0.03 0.02	-0.03 0.02	-0.03 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.03 0.02	-0.03 0.02	-0.03 0.02	-0.02 0.02
		rnm r, 30		3	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.01
	g6	Government Bond Spread (10-1 Year, 30-10 Years, 30-1 Year)	AU	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g4	G	JP	1										0.01	
FX	g2	PPP	Others *	1				0.04		0.03	0.03				0.01
	g1	ar	Oil,Gas	1	0.01			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g2	Commodities Calendar Spread	Gold,Soy,Corn	1	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	αE	s Cal	Connor	2	-0.02 -0.01	-0.02 -0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	
	g5	dities Ca Spread	Copper	2	0.01	0.01									
es	g6	om S	Wheat	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Futures		E O		2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
ш	g7		Aluminium FTSE,S&P,EUR	1			0.01					0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01 0.01
	g3 g4	o a o	Hang Seng	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	J	Stocks Calendar Spread	0 0	2	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	
	g9	S S S	AEX	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
		<u> </u>		2	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g2	3 Month - 6 Months T-bill Spread	US,TW	1 2	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.03	-0.02 0.03	-0.02 0.03	-0.02 0.03
	g5	3 Month - 6 Months T-bil Spread	CA	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	g1	Mo ontl Spi	BE,FR,IT	1											0.00
	g13	∞ ≥	ES	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g7	-	US	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01			-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
	g3	TED Spread	CA,BE,FR,ES,UK	2	0.01 -0.01	0.01 -0.01	0.01 -0.01	0.01			0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	
		D Sp		2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01							
iey	g6	E	IT	1	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01		0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Money	g12	~	US	2	0.01	0.01	0.01 -0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
-	g12	bank	US	2	-0.02 0.01	-0.01 0.01	0.01	-0.01 0.01		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g4	nter	BE,ES	1	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
		ead ead		2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01			-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g10	t - 3 Month I Rate Spread	IT	1 2	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01
	g8	:-3	AU	1	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
		ıight F		2						0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g11	Overnight - 3 Month Interbank Rate Spread	JP	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
		Ó		2	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g1		Others **	1	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
	g2	Rati	ID	2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02 -0.01	0.02 -0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02 -0.01	0.02 -0.01	0.02 -0.01	0.01 -0.01
충	5-	ket	,,,	2				0.01	0.01	0.01		0.01	5.01	3.01	0.01
Stock	g3	Cross Market Ratio	TH	1								-0.02	-0.02		-0.02
	_,	sso.	P	2	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
	g4	ن	PH	1 2	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.02	-0.01 0.02	-0.02 0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.02	-0.01 0.02	-0.01 0.01	-0.01 0.01
<u> </u>	too. I	nnut indica	toro with no		ificant		0.01	0.02	0.02		0.01			0.01	

Notes: Input indicators with no significant weights have been excluded from the table. The coloured bar to the left indicates whether the input indicator enters with an overall positive (blue) or negative (red) sign. Number of lags indicate whether the input indicator enters as a difference or a level. Input indicator references, e.g. g1, g2, etc, correspond to the grouping results in Table 3A.* CA, DE, IT, JP, MY, NL, KR, SG, ES, TW, TH, UK, US. ** AU, BR, CA, DE, IN, IT, JP, MY, NL, SG, ES, KR, TW, UK, US. See Table A13 for country shorthand.

Table A6. PRC short-run CIFI lags

					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	g4	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread Lending to Deposite Rate	AU	1 2					1	6	1 6	1	1	1	6
	g2	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread ending to Deposite Rate	KR,TH	1	_	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
	g8	bility ntere o Dep	JP	2	3	3 3	3 4	3	3 4	3	3 5	3	3 4	3 4	3 4
		al Liak o & Ir ing to		2	6	6	6		6					á	
_	g9	Tota Rati Lend	MY	1 2										1	1 4
Bank	g3	_	US,CA	1 2	1 6	1	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1	1 4	1	1 4
	g10	Ratio	UK	1	1	1	6	-	6	6	6	6	4	3	4
	g11	idity	FR	2	3 1	3 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	8	M1 - Liquidity Ratio		2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
	g6	M T	IN	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4 3	3			
				2								5	6	5	
	g3	r.)	US	1 2	2	4	4	2							
	g5	ad (1 1 Yea	CA	1	-4	-	4			4	4	4	4	4	4
	g2	Spre 5, 30-	UK	1 2				2							
Bond	g7	Bond	IT	1			_			_	6		_		
	g11	Government Bond Spread (10-1 Year, 30-10 Years, 30-1 Year)	ES	1 2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1 3	3	3	3	3
	ac.	vernn ear, 3	A11	3	6	6		6	C	6	6	5	_	-	5
	g6 g4	0°9	AU JP	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5 1	6
FX	g2	PPP	Others *	1				2		2	2				2
	g1	dar	Oil,Gas	1	3			3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g2	Commodities Calendar Spread	Gold,Soy,Corn	1 2	4 6	1 6	1 6	1							
	g5	dities G Spread	Copper	1 2	1 4	1 4									_
es	g6	modi Sp.	Wheat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Futures	g7	Com	Aluminium	2	5	5	5 3	5	5	5	6	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
	g3		FTSE,S&P,EUR	1											2
	g4	Stocks Calendar Spread	Hang Seng	1 2	4	1 4	1	1 4	1 4	1 4	4	4	1	1	1
	g9	St. Cale	AEX	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	a2	<u> </u> 	US,TW	1	5	5 1									
	g2	3 Month - 6 Months T-bill Spread		2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	g5 g1	Month - onths T-k Spread	CA BE,FR,IT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1
	g13	3 No	ES	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	5	3	4	4
	g7	pg	US	1 2	1 6	1 6	1 6	2 6			3 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2
	g3	TED Spread	CA,BE,FR,ES,UK	1	1	1	1								_
λê	g6	TED	IT	1	3 1	3 1	3 1	6 1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Money	g12	*	US	2	4 2	2	2	2	5	4 6	4 6	5 6	4 6	6	6
	_	Overnight - 3 Month Interbank Rate Spread		2	5	5	5	4							U
	g4	h Inte	BE,ES	1 2	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3	3	3	1 3	1 3	3
	g10	Aontl Sprea	IT	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	g8	t - 3 N Rate	AU	2	6	6	6 2	6	6	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 1
		rnight		2		2		2		4	4	4	4	4	4
	g11	Ovei	JP	1 2	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6		3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	6
	g1		Others **	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	g2	Ratic	ID	2	6	6	6	6 2	6 2	6	6	6	6 2	6 2	6 2
Stock		arket		2				6	6	6					
S	g3	Cross Market Ratio	TH	1 2	1							2	2		2
	g4	Cro	PH	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<u> </u>		<u> </u>	tore with no	2	6	6 .	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	her o	6

Notes: Input indicators with no significant weights have been excluded from the table. Number of lags indicate whether the input indicator enters as a difference or a level. Input indicator references, e.g. g1, g2, etc, correspond to the grouping results in Table 3A.* CA, DE, IT, JP, MY, NL, KR, SG, ES, TW, TH, UK, US. ** AU, BR, CA, DE, IN, IT, JP, MY, NL, SG, ES, KR, TW, UK, US. See Table A13 for country shorthand.

Table A7. TPC short-run CIFI weights

					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	g4	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread Lending to Deposit Rate	AU	1	0.04						0.02				
	g8 g5	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread ending to Deposit	JP KR	1	-0.04 0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	go	Liabil ty Rat est Sp g to D g to D Rate	KK	2	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
	g9	otal Equi nter ndin	MY	1	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
논				2	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Bank	g3	ţi	US,CA	1			0.11	0.10		0.10	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.04 -0.04	
	g11	M1 - Liquidity Ratio	FR	2	0.02	0.02	-0.11 0.02	-0.10 0.03	0.03	-0.10 0.03	-0.10 0.03	-0.04 0.03	-0.04 0.04	0.04	0.04
		ni di		2	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
		- Lig		3	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
	g6	M1	IN	1 2	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02		0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02
							-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02		-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
	g3	ear,	US CA	1	0.02	0.02		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
	g5	-1 4	CA	2				0.03 -0.02	-0.02	0.03 -0.02	0.03 -0.02	0.03 -0.02	0.03 -0.02	0.03 -0.02	0.02 -0.02
	g2	ment Bond Spread (10- 30-10 Years, 30-1 Year)	UK	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03							
		reac 0-1 '		2	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Bond	g7	d Sp rs, 3	IT	1					0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02			
В	g11	Bon Yea	ES	2	-0.03		-0.04	-0.04	-0.03			-0.01 -0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
		nent 0-10		2	0.04		0.04	0.04	0.04			0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	g6	Government Bond Spread (10-1 Year, 30-10 Years, 30-1 Year)	AU	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01		
	~0	Gove	N.6V	2	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
	g8	-	MY	1		1				0.01					
	g1		Others*	1 2	-0.11 0.12							-0.11 0.12	-0.11 0.11	-0.11	-0.12 0.12
ě	g2	۵	JP	1	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.12 0.07	0.12
Forex	5	РРР		2	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07
	g3		SG	1	0.01					0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06
				2							-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05
	g2	ar	Gold, Soy, Corn	1				0.02	0.02						
	g5	Commodities Calendar Spread	Copper	2	-0.01 -0.02	-0.01 -0.02	-0.02	-0.03 -0.02	-0.02 -0.01	-0.01	-0.01 -0.01	-0.01 -0.01	-0.01 -0.01	-0.01 -0.01	-0.01 -0.01
	gJ	s Ca ad	Соррег	2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g6	odities Ca Spread	Wheat	1	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
S		omr.		2	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Futures	g7	Con	Aluminium	1 2			-0.01	-0.01				-0.01	-0.01	-0.01 0.01	-0.01
F	g3		FTSE,S&P,EUR	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
	0-	Stocks Calendar Spread	,,,,,,	2							0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g4	cks Caler Spread	Hang Seng	1	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g9	cks o	AEX	2	-0.02 0.03	-0.02 0.03	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.01 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.02 0.02	-0.01 0.02	-0.01 0.02	-0.01 0.02
	gJ	Sto	ALA	2	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g2		US	1	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07
	g2	e ill	03	2	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07
	g5	3 Month - 6 Months T-bill Spread	CA	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Mol onth Spr		2	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g13	∞ ≥	ES	1 2	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.01 -0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g7	- pg	US	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		pre		2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03						
Money	g6	TED Spread	IT	1	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Ψ	g12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	US	2	0.01 -0.03	-0.03	-0.03	0.01 -0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	514	Overnight - 3 Month Interbank Rate Spread	03	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g4	ank I	BE,ES	1				-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
		terbi		2	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g10	ad in	ΙΤ	1 2	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.01 -0.02	0.01 -0.02	0.01 -0.02	0.01 -0.02	0.01 -0.01
		Month I		3	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
		e. ≥ 0,		4	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g8	ght.	AU	1	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
	g11	erni	JP	2	0.02 0.02	0.02 0.02	0.02 0.02	0.01 0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	5-1	δ]	2	0.02	0.02	-0.01	3.01							
	g1		AU,BR,CA,IN,SG,KR	1		-0.03	-0.05	-0.04							
	₽±	0		2	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04					
	g2	?atic	BE,FR,DE,IT,NL,ES,UK	1		-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
ㅎ		ket l	01110 14:	2		0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Stock	g3 g4	Mar	CH,ID,MY,PH,TH JP	1	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.02 -0.02	-0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02	0.02 -0.02
	54	Cross Market Ratio	J.F	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
	g5	ō	US	1	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
				2	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
NI - 4 -	0 -	- T-LI- AF	. * BE. BR. C	۸.		- 181 1	D IT 1	ЛY. NL		RU. KR.	. ES.	TH. UK	1.10	CH. See	

Notes: See Table A5. * BE, BR, CA, FR, DE, IN, ID, IT, MY, NL, PH, RU, KR, ES, TH, UK, US, CH. See Table A13 for country shorthand.

Table A8. TPC Short-run CIFI Lags

					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	g4 g8	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread ending to Deposit Rate	AU JP	1	1						6				
	g5	Liability ty Ratio est Spre g to Del Rate	KR	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	αO	al Lia Luity erest ing t Ra	MY	2	6 1	6	6 1	6 1	6 1	6	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1
	g9	Tot Eq Int	IVIT	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bank	g3	tio	US,CA	1			2	2		1	1	1	1	1	
	g11	M1 - Liquidity Ratio	FR	2	1	1	5 1	5 1	1	3	3 1	2	2	2 1	1
	0	ipinț		2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	g6	I - Lic	IN	3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 1	6	6 3	6 3	6 2	6 2
	8-	Σ		2	5	5	5	5	5	5		5	5	5	5
	g3	ear,	US	1	3	3									
	g5	-1 Ye)	CA	1 2				6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	6	4 6
	g2	Government Bond Spread (10-1 Year, 30-10 Years, 30-1 Year)	UK	1	1	1	1	1							
70	a7	prea	IT	2	6	6	6	4	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6	6	6
Bond	g7	and S	11	2					2	2	2	4			
	g11	nt Bc 10 Ye	ES	1	1		2	2	2			1	1	1	1
	g6	nmei 30-1	AU	2	4	1	1	4 1	4 1	1	1	4 1	4 1	4	4
		over		2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	g8	Ö	MY	1		_				3		_		_	_
	g1		Others*	1 2	2 5							2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5
Forex	g2	ррр	JP	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
- P	g3	۵	SG	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	1
	85		30	2	•					•	2	2	2	2	2
	g2	ar	Gold, Soy, Corn	1				4	4						
	g5	Commodities Calendar Spread	Copper	2	6 1	6 2	2	6	6 2	3	6 3	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2
	go	odities Ca Spread	соррег	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	g6	oditii Spr	Wheat	1 2	3 5	3 5	3 5	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	4 6	4
ıres	g7	шшо	Aluminium	1	5	3	1	1		О	0	1	1	1	6 1
Futures				2					_					5	5
	g3	ndar	FTSE,S&P,EUR	1 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
	g4	Caler	Hang Seng	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	g9	Stocks Calendar Spread	AEX	2	4	4	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1
	0-	St		2	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	g2	. =	US	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	g5	3 Month - 6 Months T-bill Spread	CA	2	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4
		Month - onths T-k Spread		2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	g13	3 N	ES	1 2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1 5	5	5	5	5
	g7	ad	US	1	3	3	3	3	3						
	a6	Spread	IT	2	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	g6	TED		2	4	4	4	4		1	1	1	1	1	
Money	g12	ate	US	1	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5							
Σ	g4	Overnight - 3 Month Interbank Rate Spread	BE,ES	2	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
		terba		2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g10	th Int	IΤ	1 2	3	3	3	3	1 3	1	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
		Moni		3					4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	g8	t - 3 l	AU	1	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2
		nigh		2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	g11	Over	JP	1 2	3	3	5	3							
	g1		AU,BR,CA,IN,SG,KR	1		1	1	1							
	5±	_		2	3	3	3	3	3	3					
	g2	Ratio	BE,FR,DE,IT,NL,ES,U K	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Š		ket F	κ.	2		3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stock	g3	Cross Market Ratio	CH,ID,MY,PH,TH	1	_						3		3	3	3
	g4	Gross	JP	1 2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1 3	3	3	3	3
	g5	0	US	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u> </u>			16 * RF RR	2	3	3	3	3	NI DE	3	3	3 =S TH	3	3	3

Notes: See Table A6. * BE, BR, CA, FR, DE, IN, ID, IT, MY, NL, PH, RU, KR, ES, TH, UK, US, CH. See Table A13 for country shorthand.

Table A9. PRC long-run CIFI weights

## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Record R		g1	ەن ئا d Ssit	US,CA	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
Section Sect		g4	ity to so	AU	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06
83		g2	at Sp Sp D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	KR,TH	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
83		g5	Lia Ity I est Ig t Ra	KR	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
83	논	g8	otal iqui	JP	-0.11	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11
Record Fig. Fig.	Ba	g9	T E	MY	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06
B		g3	>	US,CA	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08
Record R		g10	1- tigit	UK	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
B		g11	M. Ra	FR	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.04	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03
B		g6	7	IN	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
No. State State		g3	p d	US	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
No. State State		g5	rea s, 3	CA	0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
No. State State		g2	l Sp ear	UK	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06
No. State State	-	g1	0.0. 7.0.7	BE,FR,DE,ES	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
No. State State	ū O	g7	it B 10-1 Yea	ΙΤ	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
No. State State	ш.	g11	ner r, 3	ES	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
No. State State		g6	rnn Yea	AU	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.08	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04
No. State State		g4	ove)-1	JP	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
C g2		g8	G. (10	MY	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Second	×	g1	٥.	BR,IN,ID,PH,RU	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12
Record R	ш.	g2	۵		0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06				0.04
Second		g1	es	Oil, Gas	-0.05	-0.03	0.00	-0.02		0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Second		g2	Commodities Calendar Spread	Gold, Soy, Corn		-0.01	0.03	0.05		0.00	-0.01	-0.02		-0.03	-0.03
S		g5		Copper	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
S	sə.	g6		Wheat	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Ref Ref	ıtı	g7	Ŭ		-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.06		-0.04	-0.04	-0.03		-0.02	-0.02
REX -0.05	교		5 7												-0.08
REX -0.05		g4	ocks ndi	Hang Seng	-0.08	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08
REX -0.05		g8	Stc Sale Spr		-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01
ST PR CA CA CA CA CA CA CA C			ŭ												-0.05
ST PR CA CA CA CA CA CA CA C		g2	- 6 T- ad	,			0.08								-0.06
87		g5	nth ths pre												-0.07
87			Mo 10n												0.04
Sa		-	3. ≥ id												0.04
B12			ad												0.09
B12	ey		TED												-0.03
g9	Jon		S												-0.04
811 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.05 0.04 0.05 0.04 0.05 0.05	2	-	~ 羊_												0.03
811 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.03		-	t - 3 irbar ead												0.02
811 5.02 6.02 6.01 6.05 6.04 6.05 6.04 6.05 6.05		-	iigh nte Spr												-0.04
811 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.03			ern th I												-0.05
811 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.04 0.03 0.03		-	Ov Jon Ra												-0.02
I I g1 I I Others **		Ŭ	2												-0.03
0.11 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.10 0.00 0.07 0.07 0.00 0.07		g1	# -	Others **	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
3 3 5 6 10 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06	òc		Cross Market Ratio												0.06
경 g3 5 등 문 TH 0.00 0.01 0.00 -0.02 -0.03 -0.04 -0.	St	g3	Cro Marl Rat												-0.04
	لــــا														* C A

Notes: Input indicator references, e.g. g1, g2, etc, correspond to the grouping results in Table 3A. * CA, DE, IT, JP, MY, NL, KR, SG, ES, TW, TH, UK, US. ** AU, BR, CA, DE, IN, IT, JP, MY, NL, SG, ES, KR, TW, UK, US. See Table A13 for country shorthand.

Table A10. PRC long-run CIFI lags

				2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	g1	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread ending to Deposit Rate	US,CA	3	3	3	2	3	6	6	0	0	0	0
	g4	ty t o 8 o 8 rea epo	AU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g2	Liabili :y Rat est Sp g to D g to D	KR,TH	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
	g5	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread ending to Deposi Rate	KR	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank	g8	otal iqui	JP	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ba	g9	To B Ir Ler	MY	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	g3	>	US,CA	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g10	M1 - Liquidity Ratio	UK	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
	g11	M1 iquid Ratii	FR	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	6
	g6	٦	IN	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g3	p -02	US	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g5	s, 3	CA	4	4	1	1	0	3	4	4	4	4	4
	g2	Sp	UK	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
-73	g1	ono 7 (7	BE,FR,DE,ES	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4
Bond	g7	Government Bond Spread (10-1 Year, 30-10 Years, 30- 1 Year)	ΙΤ	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	2	2	2	2
	g11	7,3	ES	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	g6	rnn Yea	AU	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	g4	ove -1,	JP	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
	g8	(10	MY	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
¥	g1	ddd	BR,IN,ID,PH,RU	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
폱	g2	4	Others *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	g1	S	Oil, Gas	2	5	0	2	0	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g2	Commodities Calendar Spread	Gold, Soy, Corn	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g5	ommoditii Calendar Spread	Copper	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
S	g6	Sp. Sp.	Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Futures	g7	ŏ	Alu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
J.	g3	_	FTSE,S&P,EUR	2	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
	g4	cks nda ead	Hang Seng	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	g8	Stocks Calendar Spread	TOPIX	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	g9		AEX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g2	6 T-	US,TW	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2
	g5	th hs	CA	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	g1	3 Month - 6 Months T- bill Spread	BE,FR,IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6
	g13	∑ ≥ <u>iā</u>	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	6	6
	g7	р	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>	g3	TED Spread	CA,BE,FR,ES,UK	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Money	g6	S	ΙΤ	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Σ	g12		US	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g9	- 3 baı	CA	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	g4	Overnight - 3 Month Interbank Rate Spread	BE,ES	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g10		IT	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g8	Over Ionth Raté	AU	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
	g11	Σ	JP	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	g1		Others **	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
츳	g2	ss ket :io	ID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stock	g3	Cross Market Ratio	TH	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g4	_	PH	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
			tor references	2 0 01	a2 ot		oonon			aina ro				

Notes: Input indicator references, e.g. g1, g2, etc, correspond to the grouping results in Table 3A. * CA, DE, IT, JP, MY, NL, KR, SG, ES, TW, TH, UK, US. ** AU, BR, CA, DE, IN, IT, JP, MY, NL, SG, ES, KR, TW, UK, US. See Table A13 for country shorthand.

Table A11. TPC long-run CIFI weights

				2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	g1	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread ending to Deposit Rate	US,CA	-0.09	-0.09	-0.07	-0.05	-0.03	-0.05	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09
	g4	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread ending to Deposi Rate	AU	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04
	g2	Liabili :y Rati est Sp g to D Rate	KR,TH	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.08	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.00
	g5	Lia ty l est est g t	KR	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08
Bank	g8	otal iqui	JP	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07
Ba	g9	Len Tr	MY	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09
	g3	>	US,CA	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
	g10	M1 - Liquidity Ratio	UK	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.09	-0.08	-0.06	0.00	0.03
	g11	M1 - iquidit Ratio	FR	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.06	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.07	-0.06	-0.03
	g6		IN	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
	g3	d 0-	US	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.04	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06
	g5	rea s, 3	CA	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.04	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
	g2	l Sp ear	UK	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09
-	g1	onc 0 Y	BE,FR,DE,ES	0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04
Bond	g7	ent Bon 7, 30-10 1 Year)	IT	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
8	g11	Government Bond Spread (10-1 Year, 30-10 Years, 30- 1 Year)	ES	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.07	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
	g6	rnn Yea	AU	0.06	0.05	0.03	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
	g4	ove -1,	JP	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05
	g8	GC (10	MY	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
	g1		Others*	-0.07	-0.06	-0.04	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08
X	g2	РРР	JP	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.08
	g3		SG	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11
	g1	S	Oil, Gas	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03
	g2	Commodities Calendar Spread	Gold, Soy, Corn	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03
	g5	noc enc	Copper	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.06	-0.05	-0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
SS	g6	Sp. Sp.	Wheat	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.03	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Futures	g7	ŏ	Alu	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
J.	g3	r	FTSE,S&P,EUR	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.02	-0.03	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08
	g4	cks nda ead	Hang Seng	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
	g8	Stocks Calendar Spread	TOPIX	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
	g9	0 %,	AEX	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
	g2	6 T- ad	US	0.05	0.06	0.07	-0.03	-0.06	-0.08	-0.09	-0.09	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10
	g5	3 Month - 6 Months T- bill Spread	CA	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01
	g1	Aor ont I Sp	BE,FR,IT	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03
	g13	3 N M	ES	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
	g7	- PE	US	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10
- ≥	g3	TED Spread	CA,BE,FR,ES,UK	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03
Money	g6	. Sp	IT	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04
Σ	g12	. ¥	US	-0.07	-0.08	-0.09	-0.08	-0.09	-0.07	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02
	g9	rbar	CA	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04
	g4	Overnight - 3 Month Interbank Rate Spread	BE,ES	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04
	g10	erni h Ir :e S	IT	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.07	-0.08	-0.09	-0.08	-0.07	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04
	g8	Ove ont Rat	AU	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
	g11	Σ	JP	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
	g1	et	AU,BR,CA,IN,SG,KR	-0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
~	g2	o ak	BE,FR,DE,IT,NL,ES,UK	-0.08	-0.07	-0.05	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01
Stock	g3	ss Mai Ratio	CH,ID,MY,PH,TH	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
S	g4	4 <u>ĕ</u>	JP	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02
	g5	Ü	US	-0.10	-0.10	-0.09	-0.09	-0.07	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.01
N. I.		nnut indica		a a1	a2 a	to oor	roopon	d to th		inina r		in Tab	~ 2 A	* DE

Notes: Input indicator references, e.g. g1, g2, etc, correspond to the grouping results in Table 3A. * BE, BR, CA, FR, DE, IN, ID, IT, MY, NL, PH, RU, KR, ES, TH, UK, US, CH. See Table A13 for country shorthand.

Table A12. TPC long-run CIFI lags

				2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	g1	9 4 9	US,CA	6	6	6	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
	g4	ty t o 8 o 8 rear rear to	AU	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g2	tal Liability quity Ratio terest Sprea Lending to eposite Rat	KR,TH	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g5	Lia ty F est ndi osii	KR	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bank	g8	Total Liability to Equity Ratio & Interest Spread Lending to Deposite Rate	JP	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ba	g9	5 8 7 9	MY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g3	^	US,CA	6	6	6	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
	g10	M1 - Liquidity Ratio	UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
	g11	M iqu Ra	FR	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5
	g6	_	IN	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4
	g3	90-	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6
	g5	orea rs, 3	CA	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	6	6	6	6
	g2	d Sp real	UK	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
σ	g1	one 10)	BE,FR,DE,ES	3	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	6
Bond	g7	ent Bon 7, 30-10 1 Year)	IT	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
	g11	Government Bond Spread (10-1 Year, 30-10 Years, 30- 1 Year)	ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	g6	Year	AU	6	6	6	0	6	3	6	6	3	0	0
	g4	0v6 0-1	JP	4	4	5	4	0	0	6	6	1	0	0
	g8	G (1)	MY	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g1	Δ.	Others*	0	0	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
X	g2	РРР	JP	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g3		SG	6	6	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g1	es	Oil,Gas	6	0	6	6	0	1	6	6	6	6	1
	g2	ommoditii Calendar Spread	Gold,Soy,Corn	1	1	1	1	4	3	5	5	0	0	6
	g5	mo len pre	Copper	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	6	6
res	g6	Commodities Calendar Spread	Wheat	3	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	6	6	6
Futures	g7	U	Alu	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
ш	g3	d ar	FTSE,S&P,EUR	6	6	6	6	2	2	4	2	2	2	2
	g4	Stocks Calendar Spread	Hang Seng	1	1	1	2	2	5	5	5	5	0	5
	g8	Stocks Calendar Spread	TOPIX	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1
	g9		AEX	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g2	3 Month - 6 Months T- bill Spread	US	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	g5	onth Spre	CA DE EDIT	2	2	2	2		2	2	4	4	0 0	0
	g1	ĕ Ş Œ	BE,FR,IT ES		0	0	0 0	0 0	1	1	0	0		1
	g13		US	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
	g7	TED pread		6	6		-	3		3	3	6	6	3
ney	g3	TED Spread	CA,BE,FR,ES,UK	0	0	6	1 3	0	3 2	2	0	0	0	0
Money	g6		US US	3	3	3	6	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
	g12	ank d	CA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	g9	Overnight - 3 onth Interbar Rate Spread	BE,ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	g4	nigl Int Sp	IT BE,ES	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	g10 g8	ver nth tate	AU	1	1	2	1	6	2	2	4	5	2	4
	g11	Overnight - 3 Month Interbank Rate Spread	JP	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\vdash	g11		AU,BR,CA,IN,SG,KR	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	g2	Cross Market Ratio	BE,FR,DE,IT,NL,ES,UK	4	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stock	g2 g3	s Mar Ratio	CH,ID,MY,PH,TH	6	6	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Šť	g4	ss I	JP	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	0	0
	g5	Crc	US	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0
				1		U	U	U	U	U		. T.I.	- 0 1	* DE

Notes: Input indicator references, e.g. g1, g2, etc, correspond to the grouping results in Table 3A. * BE, BR, CA, FR, DE, IN, ID, IT, MY, NL, PH, RU, KR, ES, TH, UK, US, CH. See Table A13 for country shorthand.

Table A13. Country shorthand

COUNTRIES	SHORTHAND
Australia	AU
Belgium	BE
Brazil	BR
Canada	CA
PRC	CH
France	FR
Germany	DE
India	IN
Indonesia	ID
Italy	IT
Japan	JP
Malaysia	MY
Netherlands	NL
Philippines	PH
Russia	RU
Saudi Arabia	SA
Singapore	SG
South Korea	KR
Spain	ES
TPC	TW
Thailand	TH
UK	UK
US	US