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Repo Market and Market Repo Rate as a Collateralized Benchmark Rate

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ABSTRACT

The FBIL MROR Rate, which is released by the benchmark administrator, Financial Benchmarks India Limited (FBIL) since December 2017 is calculated using the Basket Repo trades dealt on the Clearcorp Repo Order Matching System (CROMS) upto 10.00 am. CROMS is an anonymous electronic trading platform for market repo transactions. It facilitates two types of repos – Basket Repo, where collateral selection is based on a basket of securities and Special Repo, where the borrower identifies the collateral to be used. According to the paper, the call money rates, which is an uncollateralized market has a strong correlation with Basket Repo transactions, compared to the OTC Repo and Special Repo trades. According to the study, this is because Basket Repo is a lending and borrowing activity for funds, unlike Special Repo, which is primarily used for borrowing of securities. Further, T-test results of the Basket Repo and Call market rates show that there is no significant difference in the structure of these two markets. On the other hand, the tests indicate larger spreads and unequal means between Basket Repo and Special Repo trades. Hence the study suggests that Basket Repo trades could be used efficiently as a benchmark as a proxy for the call market, with a small spread. The paper further constructs a "Liquidity Moderation Index Rate" using the weighted average cut-offs of all LAF operations in order to analyze the fund requirement of banks. It finds that in instances of both excess and deficit liquidity, the Repo rate in the first hour of trading has a higher correlation (around 94%) with this Rate, compared to the Repo rate of the entire day. The study concludes by suggesting the use of the first hour of Basket Repo trades with adequate threshold criteria and fallback mechanism to calculate the collateralized benchmark rate.

JEL Classification: G23, E44

Keywords: Market Repo, Liquidity, T-Test, Spreads, Call Money Market, Anonymous

Trading, Lending, Borrowing

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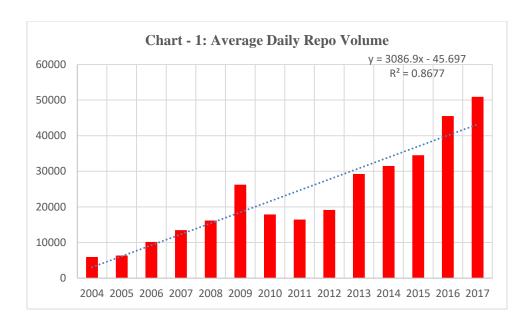
1. INTRODUCTION

Collateralized markets have grown significantly over the years and surpassed the uncollateralized call market. In 2004, Call market contributed 50% of the short-term money market volume and the same has come down to 9% in 2017 (till Feb'17). Repo Market daily volume has increased from `5917crores in 2004 to `50939crores in 2017 (data till Feb'17). CBLO market has grown extensively during the period as markets preferred collateralized deals vis-à-vis uncollateralized transactions. Table -1 gives the data of the Market structure of the Repo market.

2. REPO MARKET STRUCTURE

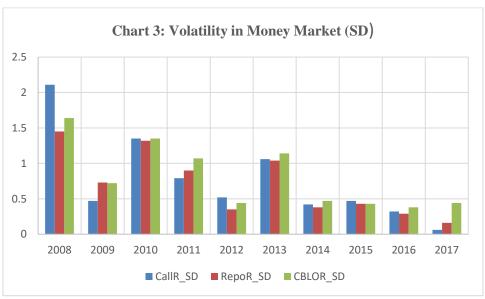
Repo trading happens using Clearcorp Repo Order Matching systems (CROMS) as well as through OTC mechanism (also reported to CROMS platform after executing the transaction). CROMS is an automated anonymous order matching systems and allows members to trade without knowing the counter-party name as CCIL provides the guarantee of settlement for all deals in Repo market. CROMS account for about 94% of the total Repo transactions. CROMS is again divided into two parts – a General collateral repo called Basket Repo and Special Repo. As the name suggests, the borrower has to identify a particular security while borrowing in CROMS. Table -2 gives the structure of Repo market volumes in recent years. The CROMS market has grown significantly over the years while OTC market is slowly falling.

In the short-term Money market, Repo market has maintained its market share and has been a steady product though CBLO has gained significantly as the Call market volumes dipped. There has been significant volume growth over the years in Repo market. Chart-1 gives the year-wise trend of the volumes in Repo market.



Short-term markets have wide fluctuation depending on the liquidity availability in the system. All short term rates (CBLO, call and Repo) move in tandem and their volatilities vary widely at times. However, the volatility in Rates has come down in recent years. However, during liquidity crunch, Call rates flares up relatively more than CBLO and Repo (Table -3).

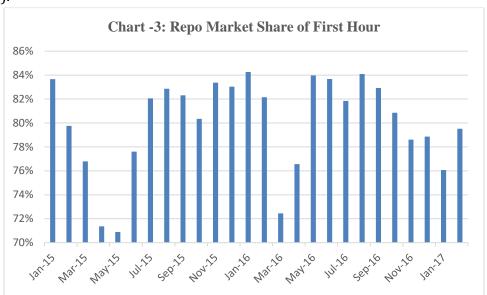
Since 2014, volatility in overnight money market has been stable as depicted in Chart -3. During Financial crisis period (2007 and 2008), volatility of the overnight market was very high.



Basket Repo accounts for the large market share vis-à-vis Special Repo as given in Table -4 though in recent months, Special is showing an increasing trend. In recent months, Special

Repo has increased possibly due to increase in short selling by the market participants. In early March'17, Repo Rate in Special Repo segment as gone down to 0.10% for a particular security, which was in high demand.

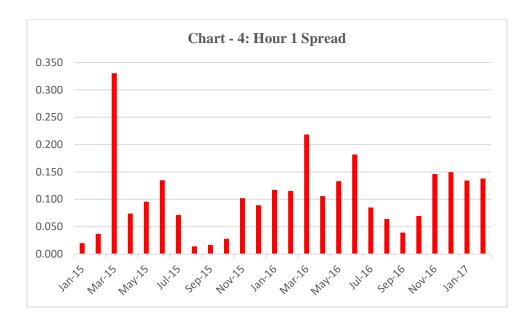
In terms of activity, Repo market is very active in first hour of the day as about 80% of the transactions take place between 9.00AM and 10.00AM. Table - 5 gives the descriptive statistics of the Market share of the First Hour of trading in Repo Market (Jan'15 to Feb'17) (Chart - 3).



3. CALL MARKET AND REPO MARKET

The Repo market has a very close relationship with the overnight Call Market. The Correlation is more than 91% as given in the Table -6A for CROMS dealt all Repo trades (Special and Basket). If we consider only Basket Repo, the correlation improves to 99% (Table -6B).

The traded spread is calculated as the difference in the Call Rate (Dealt) and Repo Rate (both Basket and Special put together) in the First hour of trading given in Table – 7 using the monthly average spread from Jan'15 to Feb'17. A single outlier in the data as on 31-Mar-2015 has affected the data and increased its variance as well as the mean.



The T-Test results clearly show the difference in data structure and high variance of the spread. The spread is about 11bps as Call is uncollateralized (Table – 8).

The above T-Test Result show that the Hour 1 Rates of Dealt deals in NDS Call and Repo deals in CROMS (Special and Basket together) have unequal variance and unequal mean and they are structurally different. Further investigating the data, we found a large outlier is distorting the results. The above descriptive statistics for spread includes March 31, 2015 data point where the spread was hugely an outlier. If we remove the same, the descriptive statistics changes significantly as given in Table – 9a.

If we remove the outlier, the data sets have Equal variance but their Means were different as expected (Table – 9b).

4. BASKET VS. SPECIAL REPO

Since Special Repo Rate depends on the availability of the particular security and any short supply can push down the rates of borrowing to lower levels. Hence Basket repo provides more representative money market rate than Special Repo. Basket typically trades above Special and historically they have an average spread of 12bps (Table – 10). The data very clearly shows that the Rates have equal Variances but significantly Unequal Mean.

However, during First Hour of trading in CROMS, the difference between Special and Basket Repo rate is higher at about 14bps as given in Table - 11.

The T-test Results (Table – 12) also shows that the Rates have equal Variances but significantly Unequal Mean.

5. CALL RATE AND BASKET REPO RATE

Basket Repo is a lending and borrowing activity for the funds unlike Special Repo which is used for borrowing of Securities and the result rate in Special Repo vary depending on the demand and supply of a particular security in the market. In order to understand the true relationship of the repo Market with Call market, we looked the behavior of the Dealt trades in NDS-Call and Basket Repo in CROMS during Hour 1 when major part of the trading happens in the respective markets. The data clearly shows that there is not any significant difference in the structures of these markets (Table – 13).

Accordingly, if we use only Basket Repo as a Benchmark, the efficiency of Rate improves as given in T-Test results (Table – 13). Basket Repo can be efficiently used as a proxy for call market with a small spread.

6. IMPACT OF REPORTING FRIDAYS ON REPORATE

Reporting Fridays create different kind of activities in the money market. Typically, on non-Reporting days, the market participants prefer to trade in CBLO and on Reporting Fridays, market participants shift their positions to Market Repo. CBLO as a product does not give them benefit of CRR/SLR while Market Repo being a Buy and Sell-back arrangement between lender and borrower is exempted from SLR/CRR computation. Hence we see CBLO rate dipping to lower levels on Reporting Fridays as liquidity moves out to Market Repo and the market shifts their position on Monday to CBLO market. The switch of liquidity to Market Repo from CBLO affects the CBLO rates on reporting Fridays (data for 2017) (Chart-5).



CBLO Rates revert to their usual levels soon after Reporting Fridays. We do not observe any such pattern in Market Repo rate (Chart – 6).



However, there may be possibility of Market Repo Rate diverting from the usual trajectory on Reporting Fridays because of excess liquidity shift to the segment from CBLO. We

conducted a statistical test to see if the Market Repo rates on Reporting Fridays for the period Jan'11 to Sep'17 are statistically different than non-reporting days by testing their structure of the Means and Variances. The result is given in Table – 14.

We also conducted a statistical test to see if the Market Repo rates on Reporting Fridays for the recent period Jan'14 to Sep'17 (to exclude 2013) are statistically different than non-reporting days by testing their structure of the Means and Variances. The result is given in Table – 15.

We also run the test only for the year 2017 which shows that the Rates on Reporting and non-Reporting days have very little difference in mean and but their variances are statistically the same (Table -16).

Structurally, the market Repo does not represent different versions on Reporting and non-Reporting days and their Minimum and Maximum values remain synchronized as given in Table -16. Coefficient of variation has been same for both the group of days since 2014.

7. TRANSMISSION MECHANISM AND LAF REPO RATE

RBI introduced variable rate mechanism in daily Repo and Reverse repo auctions from Oct'13 and currently shortage of 0.25% of NDTL of the Banks can be routed through fixed rate overnight Repo while the remaining part has to be borrowed using variable repo rates of various tenors. RBI publishes daily variable rates after the auction. RBI also conducts variable reverse repo auctions to accommodate excess liquidity in the system. In order to understand the transmission of the said repo rate to the funding system, we analyzed the data from Oct'13. Since LAF activities can be undertaken during the day using both fixed and variable rate, we constructed a simple "Liquidity Moderation Index Rate" by calculating a daily volume weighted average rate of all LAF operations. We have computed the average rates for Repo market operations and the same is given in Table-17.

The above data includes all scenarios – excess and shortage scenarios of the market. The Repo Market Rate is the weighted average of all market repo transactions while Repo rate in H1 gives the weighted average rate of all repo deals of Hour 1 in Basket Repo market. It is a well-known fact that most of the repo transactions in the market are executed in Hour 1. Hence comparison has been made with market repo rate of Hour1 (Table – 18).

We also bifurcated the data into excess scenarios and shortage scenarios to understand the transmission mechanism. In Excess (RBI is absorbing liquidity – Reverse repo size is more than Repo size) scenarios, we find that the Liquidity Moderation Index Rate is higher than

the market repo rate while in Shortage scenarios, the Liquidity Moderation Index Rate is lower than the market repo rates (Table – 19).

During excess scenarios, we find that the correlation of the Liquidity Moderation Index Rate with market repo rate is lower at 91% (and 96% with Hour 1 rate) and the correlation between market repo and Repo rate in Hour 1 is 97% (Table -20).

In our analysis, we found 319 instances where, excess liquidity has been absorbed by RBI while there were 635 instances in which RBI has injected liquidity. Most of the excess scenarios are in the post-demonetization period (215 instances). There were 635 shortage scenarios during the period of analysis and we find that the liquidity absorption was done at a rate lower than the market repo rate (Table -21).

During shortage scenarios, we find that the correlation of the Liquidity Moderation Index Rate with market repo rate is lower at 94% and the correlation between market repo and Repo rate in Hour 1 is 99%.

Looking at the above analysis, Repo Benchmark would be one of the effective variable rates for pricing liability products of the banks.

8. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

World over, there has been a move to explore acceptable collateralized rates which can be used as benchmarks for the market to price financial products. Slowly LIBOR is losing its grip after the unearthing of the LIBOR scandals and its fallout results and regulators have decided to move towards acceptable collateralized rates as benchmarks. Basket Repo Rate of the First Hour of trading may also be used as a standalone Benchmark Rate. Since Special repo rate can fluctuate widely depending on the supply and demand for a particular security, market should use only unbiased Basket Repo Rate for the Benchmark Computation. Further, it is reasonable to use Market Repo Basket trades of First Hour with a time varying spread to construct the MIBOR curve as a waterfall mechanism in case sufficient data points are not available on a day to construct the MIBOR curve. Accordingly, the following is proposed for the Market Repo benchmark:

- 1. Only Basket Repo for Overnight Tenor to be considered.
- 2. Minimum of 10 trades and value of `1000crores between 9.00AM and 10.00AM (first hour) would be the threshold criteria for computation of benchmark Market Repo Rate.
- 3. If the threshold criteria are not met, the computation window will be extended by 30 minutes twice i.e. 10.00AM to 10.30AM and 10.30AM to 11.00AM.

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- 4. Mean and SD to be computed for the trades after the threshold criteria is met.
- 5. Rates falling in the range of +/- 3SD to be considered for computation after removal of outliers.
- 6. Weighted Average Rate will be the Benchmark Market Repo Rate.
- 7. If the day's Benchmark Market Repo Rate is not calculated because of threshold criteria is not met, previous day's Benchmark Market Repo Rate will be repeated.

	Table - 1: Repo Market Structure									
	Market Share			Α	Average Rate			Daily Average Volume		
Year	Call	Repo	CBLO	Call R%	Repo R%	CBLOR%	Call DV	Repo DV	CBLO DV	
2004	50%	34%	16%	4.61	4.23	4.23	8601	5917	2805	
2005	45%	24%	31%	5.12	4.95	4.85	11973	6316	8351	
2006	32%	24%	44%	6.43	6.11	6.00	13729	10130	18402	
2007	25%	25%	50%	6.62	5.67	5.38	13776	13487	26845	
2008	23%	24%	53%	7.71	7.20	6.84	15277	16179	35522	
2009	12%	27%	61%	3.49	3.09	2.84	11552	26244	59149	
2010	13%	22%	65%	4.97	4.76	4.58	10788	17898	52931	
2011	18%	21%	61%	7.59	7.37	7.19	14707	16459	48500	
2012	23%	23%	54%	8.33	8.20	8.07	18946	19123	45507	
2013	16%	25%	58%	8.28	8.26	8.08	18462	29272	67202	
2014	14%	28%	58%	8.12	8.24	8.12	16104	31511	65832	
2015	11%	28%	61%	7.23	7.31	7.25	13861	34494	75191	
2016	12%	32%	57%	6.45	6.47	6.39	16974	45511	81549	
2017	9%	30%	61%	6.02	6.03	5.91	14575	50939	102857	

Table - 2: Trading Analysis of Repo Market							
Financial Year	Special Repo	Basket Repo	CROMS	OTC Deals			
2009-10	3107	14826	17933	7464			
2010-11	3267	8130	11398	5125			
2011-12	5535	5117	10652	4960			
2012-13	7841	11852	19692	2177			
2013-14	5211	21207	26418	2840			
2014-15	5724	25019	30743	2346			
2015-16	11869	21822	33691	1936			
2016-17 (Upto February 2017)	17010	28502	45511	2926			

	Table - 3: Repo market Rate Structure									
	CallR	RepoR	CBLOR	CallR	RepoR	CBLOR	CallR	RepoR	CBLO	
Year	MAX	MAX	MAX	MIN	MIN	MIN	SD	SD	SD	
2004	6.30	6.00	6.05	4.07	3.17	2.70	0.48	0.63	0.65	
2005	7.16	6.53	6.63	4.52	3.61	2.11	0.47	0.52	0.66	
2006	16.89	14.88	12.78	5.47	4.92	4.81	1.13	0.89	0.77	
2007	55.59	26.12	28.69	0.13	0.14	0.02	5.45	3.06	3.10	
2008	19.74	12.42	11.97	5.26	3.02	2.50	2.11	1.45	1.64	
2009	5.25	5.10	4.53	2.99	0.98	0.39	0.47	0.73	0.72	
2010	8.06	6.87	7.96	3.12	2.06	1.19	1.35	1.32	1.35	
2011	9.77	9.20	9.11	5.88	3.72	1.57	0.79	0.90	1.07	
2012	13.14	10.98	12.04	7.34	7.24	6.80	0.52	0.35	0.44	
2013	13.69	11.48	12.47	6.58	6.38	4.67	1.06	1.04	1.14	
2014	11.71	10.50	11.28	7.23	7.27	6.93	0.42	0.38	0.47	
2015	11.21	8.97	9.26	6.49	6.56	6.33	0.47	0.43	0.43	
2016	9.36	7.92	7.38	5.90	5.92	4.59	0.32	0.29	0.38	
2017	6.15	6.19	6.21	5.88	5.32	4.28	0.06	0.16	0.44	

Table - 4: Basket and Special Market Share in Total Repo Deals in CROMS (Hour 1)						
Month	Basket	Special				
Jan-15	80%	20%				
Feb-15	83%	17%				
Mar-15	78%	22%				
Apr-15	71%	29%				
May-15	68%	32%				
Jun-15	70%	30%				
Jul-15	69%	31%				
Aug-15	67%	33%				
Sep-15	71%	29%				
Oct-15	71%	29%				
Nov-15	67%	33%				
Dec-15	60%	40%				
Jan-16	60%	40%				
Feb-16	52%	48%				
Mar-16	46%	54%				
Apr-16	68%	32%				
May-16	66%	34%				
Jun-16	58%	42%				
Jul-16	64%	36%				
Aug-16	59%	41%				
Sep-16	71%	29%				
Oct-16	55%	45%				
Nov-16	52%	48%				
Dec-16	55%	45%				
Jan-17	50%	50%				
Feb-17	50%	50%				

Table – 5: Repo Market – First Hour Share (%)				
Mean	0.801261			
Standard Error	0.00359			
Median	0.819614			
Standard Deviation	0.081541			
Kurtosis	0.940504			
Skewness	-1.03925			
Range	0.435378			
Minimum	0.505297			
Maximum	0.940675			
Days	516			

Table – 6 A: Correlation between Call and Repo market rate (First Hour Call and CROMS Repo)							
Repo Rate Call Rate							
Repo Rate	1						
Call Rate	0.911384						
Table - 6 B: Correlation	n between Call and Repo market rate (First Hour Call and Basket					
	Repo)						
	Repo Rate	Call Rate					
Repo Rate	1						
Call Rate	0.99145	1					

Table - 7: Descriptive Statistics - Average Monthly Spread				
Parameters	Spread			
Mean	0.104175			
Standard Error	0.013653			
Median	0.098784			
Standard Deviation	0.069619			
Sample Variance	0.004847			
Kurtosis	3.294302			
Skewness	1.362300			
Range	0.316309			
Minimum	0.014068			
Maximum	0.330377			
Sum	2.708552			
Count	26			

	Table – 8: T-TEST of the Spread							
Group	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum		
CallH1	517	6.9438	0.656	0.0288	6.0235	15.0164		
RepoH1	517	6.8387	0.5814	0.0256	5.8856	9.0999		
Diff (1-2)		0.105	0.6198	0.0386				
Group	Method	Mean	95% CL	Mean	Std Dev	95% CL St	td Dev	
CallH1		6.9438	6.8871	7.0004	0.656	0.6183	0.6986	
RepoH1		6.8387	6.7885	6.889	0.5814	0.548	0.6192	
Diff (1-2)	Pooled	0.105	0.0294	0.1807	0.6198	0.5942	0.6478	
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite	0.105	0.0294	0.1807				
Method	Variances	DF	t Value	Pr > t				
Pooled	Equal	1032	2.72	0.0065				
Satterthwaite	Unequal	1017.3	2.72	0.0065				
Equality of Variances								
Method	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F			·	
Folded F	516	516	1.27	0.0062				

Table – 9a: Descriptive Statistics – Spread (sans 31- Mar-2015)				
Mean	0.093432			
Standard Error	0.010364			
Median	0.092361			
Standard Deviation	0.052848			
Sample Variance	0.002793			
Kurtosis	-0.25851			
Skewness	0.342489			
Range	0.204321			
Minimum	0.014068			
Maximum	0.218389			
Sum	2.429244			
Count	26			

	Table - 9b: T-Test after Removing 31-Mar-2015 Data Point							
Group	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum		
CallH1	516	6.9281	0.5517	0.0243	6.0235	8.9941		
RepoH1	516	6.8343	0.5734	0.0252	5.8856	8.2952		
Diff (1-2)		0.0938	0.5626	0.035				
Group	Method	Mean	95% CL	Mean	Std Dev	95% CL Std D)ev	
CallH1		6.9281	6.8804	6.9758	0.5517	0.5199	0.5876	
RepoH1		6.8343	6.7847	6.8839	0.5734	0.5404	0.6107	
Diff (1-2)	Pooled	0.0938	0.025	0.1625	0.5626	0.5393	0.588	
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite	0.0938	0.025	0.1625				
Method	Variances	DF	t Value	Pr > t				
Pooled	Equal	1030	2.68	0.0075				
Satterthwaite	Unequal	1028.5	2.68	0.0075				
Equality of								
Variances								
Method	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F				
Folded F	515	515	1.08	0.3817				

Table -	· 10: T-Test Res	Basket an	d Special in	CROMS (all day)		
Group	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum	
Basket	521	6.8687	0.5731	0.0251	5.6162	8.7758	
Special	521	6.75	0.6024	0.0264	4.9973	9.3177	
Diff (1-2)		0.1187	0.5879	0.0364			
Group	Method	Mean	95% CL	Mean	Std Dev	95% CL Std	Dev
Basket		6.8687	6.8194	6.9181	0.5731	0.5403	0.6102
Special		6.75	6.6981	6.8018	0.6024	0.5679	0.6414
Diff (1-2)	Pooled	0.1187	0.0473	0.1902	0.5879	0.5637	0.6143
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite	0.1187	0.0473	0.1902			
Method	Variances	DF	t Value	Pr > t			
Pooled	Equal	1040	3.26	0.0012			
Satterthwaite	Unequal	1037.4	3.26	0.0012			
Equality of Variances							
Method	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F			
Folded F	520	520	1.1	0.2554			_

Table -11: spread between Basket and Special Repo					
Mean	0.142916				
Standard Error	0.006326				
Median	0.098219				
Standard Deviation	0.14439				
Sample Variance	0.020848				
Kurtosis	2.483888				
Skewness	1.26163				
Range	1.142335				
Minimum	-0.24831				
Maximum	0.894025				
Days	521				

Table -	Table - 12: T-Test Result of Repo Rate in Basket and Special in Hour 1 in CROMS								
Group1	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum			
BasketH1	521	6.882	0.5794	0.0254	5.6364	9.0053			
SpecialH1	521	6.739	0.6056	0.0265	4.8598	9.2536			
Diff (1-2)		0.143	0.5927	0.0367					
Group1	Method	Mean	95% CL	Mean م	Std Dev	95% CL S	td Dev		
BasketH1		6.882	6.8321	6.9318	0.5794	0.5462	0.6169		
SpecialH1		6.7391	6.6869	6.7912	0.6056	0.5709	0.6448		
Diff (1-2)	Pooled	0.1429	0.0709	0.215	0.5927	0.5682	0.6193		
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite	0.1429	0.0709	0.215					
Method	Variances	DF	t Value	Pr > t					
Pooled	Equal	1040	3.89	0.0001					
Satterthwaite	Unequal	1038	3.89	0.0001					
Equality of Variances									
Method	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F					
Folded F	520	520	1.09	0.3135					

Tal	Table 13 : T-Test results of Hour 1 basket and Hour 1 Call Dealt						
Group	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum	
BasketH1	516	6.8865	0.5661	0.0249	5.8049	8.3709	
CallH1	516	6.9281	0.5517	0.0243	6.0235	8.9941	
Diff (1-2)		-0.0416	0.5589	0.0348			
Group	Method	Mean	95% CL N	Mean	Std Dev	95% CL St	d Dev
BasketH1		6.8865	6.8376	6.9355	0.5661	0.5335	0.6029
CallH1		6.9281	6.8804	6.9758	0.5517	0.5199	0.5876
Diff (1-2)	Pooled	-0.0416	-0.1099	0.0267	0.5589	0.5358	0.5842
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite	-0.0416	-0.1099	0.0267			
Method	Variances	DF	t Value	Pr > t			
Pooled	Equal	1030	-1.2	0.2321			
Satterthwaite	Unequal	1029.3	-1.2	0.2321			
Equality of Variances							
Method	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F			
Folded F	515	515	1.05	0.5583			

Table 14 : T-Test results of Hour 1 Basket Repo on Reporting and non-Reporting Days in 2011- 17							
Group	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum	
NONREPORTING	1445	7.5032	0.9897	0.0260	4.4824	10.6757	
Reporting days	176	7.4596	1.0267	0.0774	3.6977	10.2266	
Diff (1-2)		0.0436	0.9938	0.0793			
Group	Method	Mean	95% CI	L Mean	Std Dev	95% CL Std	Dev
NONREPORTING		7.5032	7.4521	7.5543	0.9897	0.9549	1.0272
Reporting		7.4596	7.3069	7.6124	1.0267	0.9295	1.1469
Diff (1-2)	Pooled	0.0436	-0.1120	0.1992	0.9938	0.9607	1.0293
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite	0.0436	-0.1173	0.2046			
Method	Variances	DF	t Value	Pr > t			
Pooled	Equal	1619	0.55	0.5826			
Satterthwaite	Unequal	216.52	0.53	0.5938			
Equality of Variances			_		_		
Method	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F	Coef of	Reporting	0.1319
Folded F	175	1444	1.08	0.4938	Variation	NonReporting	0.1376

Table 15 : T-Tes	Table 15: T-Test results of Hour 1 Basket Repo on Reporting and non-Reporting Days in 2014-17							
Group	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum		
NONREPORTING	802	7.1068	0.8916	0.0315	5.6400	10.5400		
Reporting days	98	7.1319	0.8955	0.0905	5.6600	9.1100		
Diff (1-2)		-0.0252	0.8920	0.0954				
Group	Method	Mean	95% CI	ل Mean	Std Dev	95% CL Std	Dev	
NONREPORTING		7.1068	7.0450	7.1686	0.8916	0.8500	0.9375	
Reporting		7.1319	6.9524	7.3115	0.8955	0.7853	1.0420	
Diff (1-2)	Pooled	-0.0252	-0.2125	0.1622	0.8920	0.8526	0.9352	
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite	-0.0252	-0.2148	0.1644				
Method	Variances	DF	t Value	Pr > t				
Pooled	Equal	898	-0.26	0.7921				
Satterthwaite	Unequal	121.71	-0.26	0.7932				
Equality of Variances								
Method	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F		Reporting	0.1255	
Folded F	97	801	1.01	0.9224	Coef of Variation	NonReporting	0.1256	

Table 16: T-Test results of Hour 1 Basket Repo on Reporting and non-Reporting Days in								
2017								
Group	N	Mean	Std Dev	Std Err	Minimum	Maximum		
NONREPORTING	162	6.0485	0.1494	0.0117	5.6364	6.2752		
Reporting days	20	6.0349	0.1482	0.0331	5.6604	6.2291		
Diff (1-2)		0.0137	0.1493	0.0354				
Group	Method	Mean	95% CI	L Mean	Std Dev	95% CL St	d Dev	
NONREPORTING		6.0485	6.0254	6.0717	0.1494	0.1347	0.1677	
Reporting		6.0349	5.9655	6.1042	0.1482	0.1127	0.2164	
Diff (1-2)	Pooled	0.0137	-0.0561	0.0835	0.1493	0.1353	0.1665	
Diff (1-2)	Satterthwaite	0.0137	-0.0589	0.0862				
Method	Variances	DF	t Value	Pr > t				
Pooled	Equal	180	0.39	0.6996				
Satterthwaite	Unequal	24.022	0.39	0.7007				
Equality of Variances								
Method	Num DF	Den DF	F Value	Pr > F		Reporting	0.0247	
Folded F	161	19	1.02	1.0000	Coef of variation	Nonreporting	0.0246	

Table - 17: Descriptive Statistics of Repo Market Operations					
Parameters	Repo Market Rate	Liquidity Moderation Index Rate	Repo Rate in H1		
Mean	7.14	7.11	7.19		
Standard Error	0.03	0.03	0.03		
Median	6.98	6.80	7.09		
S Deviation	0.96	0.79	0.93		
Sample Variance	0.93	0.62	0.87		
Kurtosis	-0.93	-1.55	-1.01		
Skewness	0.24	0.17	0.31		
Range	6.24	2.61	4.91		
Minimum	4.26	5.95	5.64		
Maximum	10.50	8.55	10.54		
Sum	6807.17	6785.83	6858.03		
Co. of variation	0.14	0.11	0.13		
Count	954	954	954		

Table - 18: Correlation between Repo Market Operations Rates					
		Liquidity Moderation Index	Repo Rate in		
	Repo Market Rate	Rate	H1		
Repo Market	1				
Liquidity					
Moderation					
Index Rate	0.963791	1			
Repo rate H1	0.995671	0.965291	1		

Table - 19: Descriptive Statistics of Repo Market Operations Rates (Excess scenarios)						
		Liquidity Moderation Index Rate	,			
	Repo Market Rate		Repo Rate in H1			
Mean	6.23	6.39	6.30			
Standard Error	0.03	0.02	0.03			
Median	6.13	6.23	6.18			
Standard Deviation	0.50	0.39	0.45			
Sample Variance	0.25	0.15	0.20			
Kurtosis	1.37	1.79	1.19			
Skewness	0.67	1.64	1.35			
Range	3.64	2.01	2.40			
Minimum	4.26	5.95	5.64			
Maximum	7.89	7.95	8.04			
Sum	1988.93	2038.21	2010.90			
Co. of variation	0.08	0.06	0.07			
Count	319	319	319			

Table - 20: Correlation between Repo Market Operations Rates in Excess Scenarios						
		Liquidity Moderation	Repo Rate in			
	Repo Market Rate	Index Rate	H1			
Repo Market Rate	1					
Liquidity Moderation						
Index Rate	0.905887	1				
Repo Rate in H1	0.966664	0.958784	1			

Table - 21: Descriptive Statistics of Repo Market Operations Rates (Shortage scenarios)				
_		Liquidity Moderation		
	Repo Market Rate	Index Rate	Repo Rate in H1	
Mean	7.59	7.48	7.63	
Standard Error	0.03	0.03	0.03	
Median	7.73	7.73	7.76	
Standard Deviation	0.81	0.68	0.79	
Sample Variance	0.66	0.46	0.62	
Kurtosis	-0.92	-1.39	-0.85	
Skewness	0.00	-0.39	0.03	
Range	4.45	2.42	4.35	
Minimum	6.04	6.14	6.19	
Maximum	10.50	8.55	10.54	
Sum	4818.25	4747.62	4847.13	
Co. of variation	0.11	0.09	0.10	
Count	635	635	635	

Table - 22: Correlation between Repo Market Operations Rates in Shortage Scenarios						
	•	Liquidity Moderation Index				
	Repo Market Rate	Rate	Repo Rate in H1			
Repo Market Rate	1					
Liquidity Moderation Index Rate	0.942188	1				
Repo Rate in H1	0.997411	0.935418	1			