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THE STRUCTURE AND PROPERTIES OF THE FRB MULTICOUNTRY MODEL
PART I: MODEL DESCRIPTION AND SIMULATION RESULTS

by

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Abstract

The FRB Multicountry Model (MCM) is a linked system of five quarterly national macroeconomic models of the United States, Canada, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. The MCM emphasizes international linkages, and has equations for trade in goods and services, investment income flows, and exchange rates. This paper documents the current version of the MCM. The paper describes the theoretical structure of the model, and presents the empirical estimation results. The paper also describes a series of simulations of fiscal and monetary policy scenarios and external shocks. A complete listing of the model is given in an appendix.

The Structure and Properties of the FRB Multicountry Model

by

Hali J. Edison, Jaime R. Marquez, and Ralph W. Tryon*

I. Introduction and Summary

The FRB Multicountry Model is a linked system of five quarterly national macroeconomic models of the United States, Canada, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, and the United Kingdom. The individual models vary in size from 150 to 250 behavioral equations and identities; also included in the system is an abbreviated sector representing the rest of the world. The country models are linked to each other by equations modeling bilateral trade in goods, trade in services, investment income flows, and exchange rates.

The Multicountry Model (MCM) was built in the late 1970's at the Federal Reserve Board by a team led by Guy Stevens. The volume by Stevens, et al. (1984) describes in detail the theoretical and empirical structure of the original model, and analyzes its theoretical and empirical simulation properties. Since the original model was completed in 1979 it has undergone a series of modifications, and was substantially reestimated in 1984-85. This paper describes the current version of the MCM.

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The major purpose of this paper is to document the MCM by providing as exact as possible a description of the equations of the model. We supplement this description with a series of simulations which show the basic multiplier properties of the MCM. The goal is to make the model accessible to those who might wish to analyze published simulation results of the MCM, to compare the MCM with other multicountry models, or to use MCM results in other work.

This effort is motivated in large part by the results of a recent conference at the Brookings Institution on multicountry modeling.¹ The proceedings of this conference made clear that there is a substantial demand for empirical results from multicountry models, both directly for policy analysis and to use in other, non-econometric, modeling efforts. (See, for example, Frankel (1986), Oudiz and Sachs (1984)). But it was also made evident at the conference that the use of multicountry model results by others was greatly inhibited by the wide range of results obtained and by the impenetrability of the models themselves.²

Our paper is an attempt to explain clearly what is in the MCM, why it is there, what happens when the model is simulated, and why. The paper is organized into three major sections and two appendices. Section II describes a simplified version of the theoretical model on

¹"Empirical Macroeconomics for Interdependent Economies: Where Do We Stand?", Brookings Institution, Washington, DC (March 1986). A volume of papers presented at the conference is forthcoming.

²Helliwell and Padmore (1985) presents an earlier effort to deal with this problem.

which the MCM is based. Section III describes the actual specification of the equations in the MCM, and summarizes the key estimation results. Section IV presents the results of simulations of fiscal and monetary policy actions, and exchange rate and price shocks, in the MCM.

The core of the paper is in the two appendices. Appendix 1 presents the detailed tables for the simulation exercises. There are four sets of simulations: a fiscal expansion, a monetary contraction, an exchange rate market shock, and a price shock. Each simulation is run for each country alone, and for all five together. The simulations are set up so that the results may conveniently be expressed as multipliers. The effects both on the home country and abroad are shown.

Appendix 2 is the complete listing of the MCM. The equations are listed first, followed by a cross-reference table and a listing of variable definitions. The equation listing includes the regression results (coefficients, t-statistics, and summary statistics) for each estimated equation. Appendix 2 is printed separately, in Part II of the paper.

II. Theoretical Structure

This section describes the theoretical structure of the Multicountry Model. We focus on a prototype model for a single open economy, since the Multicountry Model (MCM) is essentially five single country models linked together.

The prototype model is in many ways a conventional Keynesian macro model. There are four domestic agents: consumers, firms, commercial banks, and the government (fiscal and monetary authorities). There are four markets in the model: domestic output, labor, money, and bonds. Nominal wages are sticky, so that the amount of labor employed is variable and output can adjust to meet aggregate demand. The aggregate supply curve is given by producers, who set prices at a markup over variable cost. In contrast to the goods market, asset markets are perfectly competitive, and agents are assumed to be risk-neutral. short- and long-term securities are assumed to be perfect substitutes. Foreign and home currency bonds are also assumed to be perfect substitutes, so that open interest parity holds in the foreign exchange market. Expectations about future variables are adaptive.

The prototype model is shown in Table 1. This model contains the basic structural features of the MCM country model, but much of the disaggregated detail in the full model has been omitted. Furthermore, the functional form of the behavioral equations has been suppressed, and the notation has been simplified.

Table 1. Simplified MCM Country Model

Demand

- (1) $C = C(R, A(L)Y_d)$ consumption
- (2) $I = I(K_{-1}, \Delta UC, \Delta Y)$ investment
- (3) $X_{gs} = X(Y^*, P/EP^*)$ real exports of goods and services
- (4) $M_{gs} = M(Y, P/EP^*)$ real imports of goods and services
- (5) $Y = C + I + G + X_{gs} - M_{gs}$ goods market equilibrium
- (6) $Y_d = Y + (TR-T)/P$ real disposable income

Money market

- (7) $M/P = M_d(Y, i_s)$ money demand
- (8) $RF = RF(M, i_s, i_d)$ bank demand for free reserves
- (9) $RR = \rho M$ required reserves
- (10) $BU = RR + RF$ unborrowed monetary base
(assuming no currency holdings)
- (11) $i_l = C(L) i_s$ term structure equation
- (12) $R = i_l - \dot{P}^e$ real long-term interest rate

Supply

- (13) $Q = F(K, L, M_i)$ production function
- (14) $Y = Q - (P_{m_i}/P_Q) M_i$ definition of real GNP

- (15) $P_Q = P_Q(P \cdot UC, W, P_{mi}, Y)$ supply curve of domestic output
- (16) $P = P(P_Q, P_{mf})$ price of domestic absorption
- (17) $UC = UC(R, \delta, t)$ real user cost of capital
- (18) $\dot{P}^e = B(L) \dot{P}_{-1}$ expected inflation
- (19) $K = \delta K_{-1} + I$ capital stock
- (20) $W - W_{-1} = \dot{P}^e - \lambda(L-L)$ Phillips curve
- (21) $M_i = F_{mi}^{-1} (P_{mi}/P)$ imported intermediates

Exchange rate and balance of payments

- (22) $\dot{E}^e = i_s - i_s^*$ open interest parity condition
- (23) $\dot{E}^e = \gamma(\ln \bar{E} - \ln E) + \dot{P}^e - \dot{P}^{*e}$ exchange rate expectations
- (24) $\bar{E} = \bar{X} \cdot (\dot{P}^e \cdot P_{-1}) / (\dot{P}^{*e} \cdot P_{-1}^*)$ long-run equilibrium exchange rate
- (25) $CAB = P \cdot X_{gs} - EP^* \cdot M_{gs}$ current account balance
- (26) $CAB - DNFAP - DNFAG = 0$ balance of payments identity

Notes

1. an asterisk (*) denotes a foreign variable
2. $A(L)$, $B(L)$, and $C(L)$ are polynomials in the lag operator
3. γ and λ are scalar coefficients
4. $F_x(\cdot)$ is the partial derivative of $F(\cdot)$ with respect to x .
5. a dot over a variable denotes percentage rate of change

Variable definitions

BU	unborrowed monetary base	(exogenous)
C	real consumption expenditure	
CAB	current account balance	
DNFAG	change in net foreign assets of the government	(exogenous)
DNFAP	change in net foreign assets of the private sector	
E	nominal exchange rate (local currency per unit of foreign exchange)	
\dot{E}^e	expected change in nominal exchange rate	
\bar{E}	expected long-run nominal exchange rate	
G	real government expenditure	(exogenous)
I	real investment expenditure	
i_d	nominal discount rate	(exogenous)
i_s	nominal short-term interest rate	
i_l	nominal long-term interest rate	
i_s^*	foreign nominal short-term interest rate	(exogenous)
K	stock of physical capital	
L	labor employed	
\bar{L}	labor force	(exogenous)
M	money supply	
M_{gs}	real imports of goods and services	

M_i	imports of intermediate inputs	
P	price of domestic absorption	
P^*	price of foreign absorption	(exogenous)
\dot{P}	domestic inflation rate (absorption deflator)	(exogenous)
\dot{P}^e	expected domestic inflation rate (absorption deflator)	
\dot{P}^{e*}	foreign expected inflation rate (absorption deflator)	
P_{mf}	price of final imports	(exogenous)
P_{mi}	price of intermediate imports	(exogenous)
P_q	price of domestic output	
Q	gross output	
R	real long-term interest rate	
RF	free reserves of banks	
RR	required reserves of banks	
t	corporate tax rate	(exogenous)
T	nominal government tax revenue	(exogenous)
TR	nominal government transfers	(exogenous)
UC	real user cost of capital	
W	nominal wage rate	
X_{gs}	real exports of goods and sources	
\bar{X}	expected long-run real exchange rate	(exogenous)
Y	real gross national product	

Y_d	real disposable income	
Y^*	foreign real GNP	(exogenous)
δ	rate of real depreciation	(exogenous)
ρ	required reserve ratio	(exogenous)

Demand

Consumption (equation 1) is modeled using a conventional life-cycle/permanent income approach, with a distributed lag on disposable income serving as a proxy for permanent income. The real interest rate is also a determinant of consumption. The investment equation (2) is developed along standard neo-classical lines, with the desired capital stock as a function of both the level of output and the real user cost of capital. Net investment is the difference between the desired and the previous period's capital stocks. (In the full model, investment is disaggregated into residential and nonresidential components.)

Imports of final goods and services (equation 4) are a function of real income and relative prices. (Imports of intermediate inputs are included in the supply block.) Exports of goods and services (3) are a function of foreign real income and relative prices. These equations determine net exports of goods and services in real terms. The nominal value of net exports is determined by the current account identity (equation 25). Because home and foreign currency bonds are assumed to be perfect substitutes, the capital account of the balance of payments is a residual given the current account (equation 26).

The modeling of the international accounts in the full MCM is much richer than in the prototype model presented here. In the full model, goods trade is disaggregated by region. Trade in services, and direct and portfolio investment income receipts and payments are all modeled separately. Consumption of and trade in petroleum are also modeled, although these equations are auxiliary to the main model, since the goods trade equations are for total trade. The disaggregated detail adds a great deal to the empirical properties of the MCM, but the basic theoretical structure is essentially the same as in the model presented here.

Money Market

The money market is modeled with the private non-bank demand for money (equation 7), and banks' demand for free reserves (equation 8). Together these generate the demand for the unborrowed monetary base, which is set by the monetary authorities. (This definition of the base ignores currency holdings.) In the full MCM money demand is disaggregated into currency, demand deposits, and time deposits.

The bond market is not modeled explicitly, since with only two assets (money and bonds) it is redundant. For given nominal income the nominal short-term interest rate clears the asset market. (There is no equities market in this model.) The nominal long-term interest rate is determined by the term structure equation (11). Since long- and short-term bonds are assumed to be perfect substitutes, the long-term rate is the cumulation of expected short-term rates, which are modeled

as a distributed lag on past rates. The real long-term rate equation (12) is the difference between the nominal rate and expected inflation, which is in turn a distributed lag on past inflation (equation 18).

Supply

Equations 13-21 show the modeling of aggregate supply. The production function has three factors: capital, labor, and imported intermediates.³ The production function determines gross output; real GNP is measured net of imported inputs, in equation 14.

The producer's problem is to maximize profits given the constraints imposed by the production function, the demand for output, and factor supplies. (We assume that producers can set prices in the market for output.) The first order conditions for this problem yield demand functions for each of the three factors, the supply curve of output, and the production function itself. Because aggregate demand is determined by equation (6), any one of these conditions is redundant, and may be omitted from the model. In the prototype model, the demand for labor function is omitted, and the quantity of labor employed is determined by the production function. The demand for capital is implicit in the investment equation, and the demand for imported inputs is given by the first order condition, equation 21.⁴

³In the MCM itself, imported intermediate inputs are subdivided into oil and other inputs. "Other inputs" are then approximated by total non-fuel imports.

⁴In the full MCM, this equation is combined with imports of final goods to generate a demand function for total imports.

This prototype model suppresses some important details in the modeling of the supply side in the full MCM. Here we assume that capital is always fully employed, while in the MCM it is assumed that capital is employed at the economy-wide utilization rate, equal to the ratio of actual to potential output. This latter approach recognizes the empirically important fact that capital is not always fully utilized, while it avoids the difficult problem of modeling the decision to take capital out of use.

The full MCM also distinguishes between labor hours and employment. Again, the difference is empirically important in estimating the production function. However, we do not explicitly model the firm's choice between hiring new workers and paying overtime, and instead we simply link employment to hours worked. The labor force is also endogenous in the full model. And finally, the full model distinguishes between the price of exports and the price of domestic output for domestic consumption. Firms are assumed to be able to price-discriminate between the home and foreign markets, so that the price of exports can differ from the price of domestic output sold at home.

Exchange Rate

In the prototype model, and in the full MCM, we assume that bonds denominated in home and foreign currencies are perfect substitutes. That is, we assume agents are risk-neutral, so there is no risk premium

on foreign currency assets. As a result, the open interest parity condition holds (equation 22), which equates expected returns on home and foreign currency assets. This condition is used to determine the nominal exchange rate, given expectations about future appreciation or depreciation.

The expected change in the exchange rate, equation (23), is assumed to reflect partial adjustment toward long-run equilibrium and complete adjustment in response to expected inflation differentials. The long-run value (equation 24) is in turn a function of the long-run real exchange rate (assumed constant), and expected relative price levels. In this model the balance of payments identity (equation 26) serves only to identify the net private capital inflow or outflow which corresponds to the current account. Because of the assumption of perfect substitutability we do not need to model explicitly the demands for home and foreign currency assets.

This approach differs substantially from earlier versions of the MCM (Stevens et al. (1984) and Hooper et al. (1983)), which do not assume perfect substitutability and therefore model capital flows explicitly. Our present view is based on a growing body of empirical work which fails to obtain satisfactory estimates of capital flow or bond demand equations. While there are many studies which find evidence of a risk premium on foreign currency assets, we know of none which has succeeded in relating this premium to economic variables in a structural

equation. As a result we conclude that perfect substitutability is an appropriate assumption for a model of this type. Tryon (1983) and Danker et al. (1984) develop the empirical argument.

Comparative Statics

In addition to providing an overview of the MCM, the simple theoretical model presented above is of interest because it is analytically tractable. We now exploit this property to present some simple comparative statics exercises which derive the basic results to be expected from the simulation experiments in Section IV below.

The static solution to the model is straightforward to obtain, and is presented in a standard IS-LM framework. We assume for simplicity that the initial equilibrium is a stationary state, with no growth in real or nominal variables. The long-run solution also depends on dynamic effects, which enter the model in several ways. Consumption depends on lagged income, and investment depends on the change in income. The term structure of interest rates, expected inflation, exchange rate expectations, the capital stock, and wages all follow dynamic processes.

Without placing further restrictions on the form of these dynamic processes it is difficult to say anything definitive about the long-run solution of the model. In particular, it is not necessarily true that the economy in this model would return to a stationary equilibrium following a shock, or that agents would expect it to. Even in a model as simplified as this prototype, the dynamic properties can

only be determined by simulation. Here we just indicate some of the possibilities.

Figure 1 shows the interaction between the goods and asset markets with the usual IS, LM, and BOP schedules. The figure also includes a vertical line representing the full employment level of output, which is conditional on the amount of factor inputs. Changes in the amounts of either productive factor shift the full-employment output level, a shift that depends on the elasticities of substitution among different factors. Aggregate demand and supply schedules determine the price level, but they are omitted for simplicity.

The IS curve is obtained by substituting equations (1)-(4) into (5) to obtain

$$Y = C(R, Y_d, \dot{P}^e) + I(K_{-1}, \Delta UC, \Delta Y) + G + NX(Y, Y^*, P/EP^*),$$

where $NX = X_{gs} - M_{gs}$. An increase in domestic interest rates lowers aggregate demand and thus requires a reduction in real income to maintain equilibrium in the goods market, giving rise to a negative association between interest rates and income.

Asset market equilibrium is derived from equations (7)-(10), which can be arranged to yield⁵

$$P \cdot M_d(i_s, Y) = [1/r(i_s, i_d, \rho)] BU$$

⁵Under the assumption of no currency holdings, money holdings just equal deposits in the banking system. As a result the money multiplier, M/BU , equals $((RR+RF)/M)^{-1}$ which is equal to the inverse of the reserve-deposit ratio.

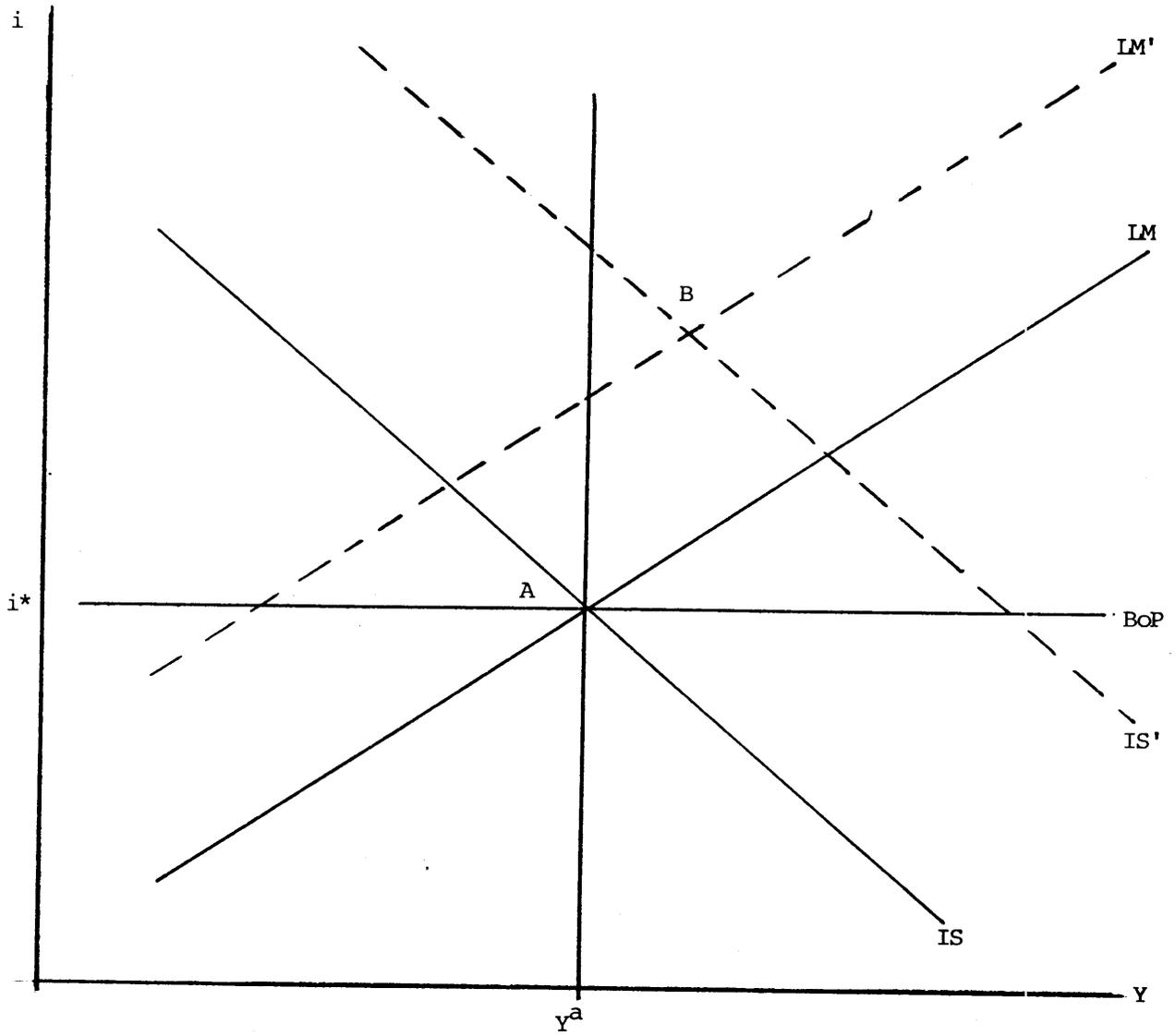


Figure 1
Fiscal Expansion

where r is the reserve/deposit ratio of commercial banks, with $(\partial r / \partial i_s) < 0$. An increase in real income produces an increase in the demand for real balances which, in the absence of any monetary accommodation, leads to an increase in nominal interest rates giving rise to an upward sloping LM schedule. However, because the MCM includes a banking sector, the increase in money demand is partly accommodated by a reduction in bank reserves. This partial accommodation tends to lower the slope of the LM schedule relative to the case of no monetary accommodation.

For the purposes of this comparative static exercise, the supply side of the model is represented by equations (13)-(14) as

$$Y = F(K, L, M_i) - (P_{mi} E / P_Q) M_i.$$

Each argument of the production function is assumed to be at its optimal value as determined by equations (15), (17), and (19)-(21). In (i, Y) -space, the supply side of the model is represented by a vertical line, as in Figure 1.

Finally, the international capital market is represented by the horizontal line in Figure 1, where domestic interest rates are equal to foreign interest rates. This equalization of interest rates stems from the assumption of perfect capital mobility. Substitution of equation (22) into (23) yields

$$(1/\gamma)(i_s - i_s^*) = (\ln \bar{E} - \ln E) + (1/\gamma)(\dot{P}^e - \dot{P}^{*e}),$$

which can be re-arranged as

$$\ln E = \ln \bar{E} - (1/\gamma)[(i_s - \dot{P}^e) - (i_s^* - \dot{P}^{*e})].$$

If the original equilibrium is stationary, $E = \bar{E}$ and $\dot{P}^e = \dot{P}^{*e} = 0$, so that the domestic short-term interest rate is equal to the foreign rate. An increase in domestic interest rates over foreign interest rates produces a temporary appreciation of the home currency.

Fiscal Expansion

Figure 1 shows the effects of an exogenous increase in government purchases, with point A representing the initial equilibrium. An increase in G shifts the IS schedule to the right, raising aggregate demand above aggregate supply. This excess demand raises the price level and reduces real balances, producing an upward shift in the LM schedule. As a result, domestic interest rates are higher than foreign rates, and the home currency appreciates.

This appreciation has several effects which tend to offset the initial impact on output and prices. First, it lowers the domestic price of imports and raises the availability of imported inputs used in production. As a result, there is an increase in the full employment level of output. Second, there is a decrease in net exports which shifts the IS schedule to the left. Third, the increased supply of domestic output, along with the lower price of imported finished goods, lowers prices and raises the stock of real money shifting down the LM

schedule. These effects are presumably of a second order of magnitude, so the initial equilibrium is at a point such as B.

The rise in domestic interest rates also has important dynamic effects on investment demand. The real long-term rate rises over time, as the change in the short rate works through the term structure and as the drop in the price level affects inflationary expectations. The rise in the real rate lowers investment demand, and therefore lowers the real capital stock. This reduction tends to offset the positive effect on supply of the exchange appreciation, and over time the increase in output tends to be "crowded out."

Monetary Contraction

Figure 2 shows the effects of a decrease in the money supply. The initial equilibrium is at point A. A reduction in the stock of money is reflected as an upward shift in the LM schedule. The temporary equilibrium is depicted by point B, which shows that the interest rate is higher, and the level of output lower, relative to the original equilibrium. The fall in output reduces prices, which raises real money balances and tends to offset the initial shift in the LM curve.

At point B, there is an incipient capital inflow that appreciates the domestic currency which gives rise to several effects. As in the case of the fiscal expansion, this appreciation makes domestic output less competitive, shifting the IS schedule to the left. (This shift tends to be offset by the reduction in the overall price level.)

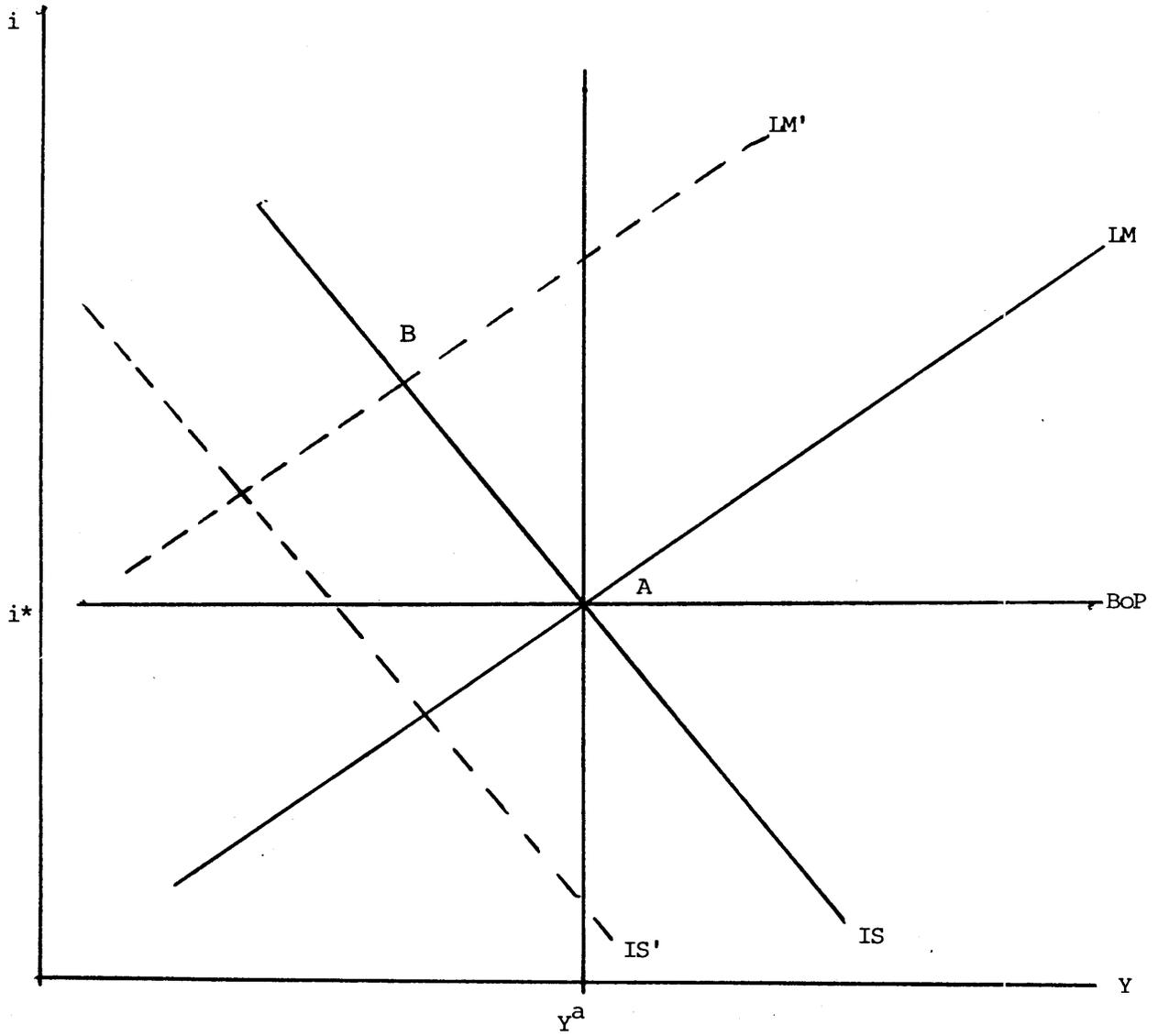


Figure 2
Monetary Contraction

The appreciation lowers import prices, again raising the real stock of money, and the LM schedule shifts rightward.

Investment is lower at the higher real interest rate, and is also reduced due to the fall in income. As a result the capital stock, and the level of full employment output, are lower than in the initial equilibrium.

Exchange Rate Depreciation

Because the exchange rate is an endogenous variable in this model, we assume that the long-run equilibrium real exchange rate, which is exogenous, undergoes a one-time increase which is immediately transmitted to the nominal exchange rate. This results in a rise in the exchange rate E (a depreciation of the home currency).

An exogenously-induced depreciation affects several sectors of the economy simultaneously. The depreciation raises the cost of imported intermediate inputs, which tends to reduce aggregate supply. At the same time, the depreciation also increases aggregate demand because of the switch in expenditure from foreign to domestic goods.

With the monetary base exogenous, an increase in the price level produces a reduction in the real stock of money that leads to an increase in domestic interest rates. Since both the IS and LM curves shift upward following a home currency depreciation, the impact effect of the depreciation on real output is ambiguous. Whether income rises

or falls, however, the initial effect will tend to be offset over time in the same way as described above for the fiscal and monetary shocks.

We might note here that there is no guarantee that the real exchange rate will actually adjust so as to reach the new equilibrium value. Because expectations are adaptive, and not "rational", inconsistencies between expectations and realizations can persist indefinitely. Furthermore, because we do not invoke rationality to keep the economy on a stable path to a steady state, the long-run properties of this model are essentially unconstrained.

Supply Shock

The initial impact of an exogenous reduction in labor productivity is to lower the level of full-employment output. As a result, there is an increase in the price level which lowers the real stock of money and therefore shifts the LM schedule to the left. Output necessarily falls, but the effect on interest rates is ambiguous.

Assuming that domestic interest rates rise, the home currency appreciates, shifting the IS schedule further to the left. The rise in interest rates also lowers investment and the capital stock, so that output remains below the initial equilibrium level. On the other hand, if the price effect is not strong enough to offset the fall in income and raise interest rates, rates will fall and output will tend to rise back toward its initial level.

III. Implementation of the Theoretical Prototype in the MCM

This section gives a detailed description of the structure of the Multicountry Model and discusses some of the highlights of the empirical estimation results. The aim of the section is to provide a link between the abstract theoretical prototype presented in Section II and the detailed listing of the MCM itself in Appendix 2. The focus in this part is on clarifying the specification of the individual sectors and equations. While conceptually the MCM follows closely the theoretical prototype described above, much of the disaggregated detail can be confusing. There is relatively little discussion of the actual estimation results, which are presented as part of the equation listing and largely speak for themselves.

The plan of this section is to describe in turn each of the sectors in the standard MCM country model. In some ways this is the same idea as in Section II, but here we discuss as much of the disaggregated detail as possible. Also, we introduce the notation actually used in the MCM, and make explicit the functional form of the equations. For the sake of concreteness the discussion uses examples from the German country model, which is listed in Appendix 2. The construction of the other country models is basically similar, although there are some important differences which we note below.

The General Structure of the MCM

Each MCM country model is organized in sectors and sub-sectors as follows:

- I. Domestic Real Side
 - A. Domestic Spending and Disposable Income
 - B. Government Sector
 - C. Private Savings and Wealth
- II. Current Account
 - A. Import of Goods
 - B. Export of Goods
 - C. Import of Services and Transfers
 - D. Export of Services and Transfers
 - E. Balances
- III. Domestic Financial Market
 - A. Monetary Aggregate
 - B. Private Banking Sector Interest Rates
 - C. Monetary Authorities
- IV. Prices and Supply
 - A. Prices
 - B. Wages
 - C. Capacity and Real Capital Stocks
- V. International Financial Market
 - A. Direct Investment Claims and Liabilities
 - B. Other Capital Flows
 - C. Exchange Rate Relationships
- VI. Official Intervention and Balance of Payments
- VII. Foreign Variables

The general logic of this organization is to develop a model of increasing complexity. The country model starts with the real demand side of a closed economy (sector I). The addition of sector II, the current account, creates an open economy model. Sector III contains the equations of the domestic financial market, which extends the model to the standard IS-LM framework. The next sector, IV, endogenizes the supply side of the model. Sector V extends the model to include international financial stocks and flows and endogenizes the exchange rate. Sector VI contains the authorities' exchange rate intervention reaction function. This addition augments the model to include managed floating regimes. The last sector, VII, includes the definitions of weighted averages of foreign country variables.

Equation Specification and Estimation

The MCM is estimated using a quarterly database over the period from approximately 1968:1 to 1982:4. (The exact range for each equation is given in Appendix 2.) The data are from national sources, typically the central bank and the national statistical office, except for bilateral trade data, which are from the Direction of Trade data of the International Monetary Fund.

The equations are estimated using either ordinary least squares or generalized least squares. While simultaneous equations bias is obviously an important problem in any structural macro model, both systems estimation and single-equation methods for correcting

simultaneity were rejected as impractical for a project of this scale. Both estimation and simulation of the MCM are done using the TROLL statistical package.⁶ (An important feature of TROLL is that it uses the Newton-Raphson solution algorithm, which does not require equations to be normalized on a single endogenous variable.) Our version of TROLL has been modified to generate regression test statistics and diagnostics similar to those in the GIVE package (Hendry, Morgan, and Srba (1984)).

In specifying the functional form for estimated equations we relied on three types of evaluation criteria. These were tests for data coherency (goodness of fit, absence of residual autocorrelation and heteroskedasticity), parameter constancy (stability across time periods), and consistency with theory. This last category included not only the usual restrictions on signs and sums of coefficients, but also a concern for the dynamic properties of the completed model. In some cases these criteria led us to do considerable experimentation with the functional form and to make compromises with both theoretical and econometric norms.

Domestic Spending and Disposable Income (Sector I.A.)

The first equation in each of the country models is the consumption function. The consumption equations are based on the permanent income (or life cycle) theory, and have two main explanatory

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variables: personal disposable income, and the real interest rate, which is scaled by real wealth. Permanent income is approximated by a distributed lag on past disposable income. In the German equation (336, Appendix 2), GRS is the nominal short-term interest rate, and GPEXP is the expected inflation rate (a distributed lag on past inflation). GNWR is real net wealth, which is the cumulation of disposable income less consumption.

This consumption function is specified in logarithmic form. In order for the average propensity to consume out of permanent income to be a constant in this specification, it is necessary that the long-run elasticity of income with respect to income be unity. This condition is closely approximated in the MCM; the long-run elasticities in Germany, Japan, the U.K., and the U.S. are .976, 1.12, 1.0, and 1.09, respectively.

In all of the non-U.S. models, private fixed investment is broken down into residential and non-residential components. The U.S. model further divides nonresidential investment into producers' durables and producers' structures. Equation (2) in the theoretical model of Table 1 provides the basic point of departure for the investment equations. One innovation in the current MCM is a new measure of the user cost of capital. The formula used in the calculation is:

$$UC = [(1 - T \cdot Z - X)(R + D)] / (1 - T)$$

⁷The U.K. consumption function is estimated with an error-correction specification which imposes the long-run elasticity; the Canadian equation is estimated in levels.

where

UC = real user cost of capital

T = corporate tax rate

Z = present value of depreciation (tax allowance)

X = tax incentives to investment

R = real interest rate

D = rate of economic decay (rate of replacement)

The measure of the real interest rate, R, used here is the real after tax rate, defined as:

$$R = (1 - T) i - \dot{P}^e$$

where \dot{P}^e is the expected inflation rate. As in the rest of the MCM, expected inflation is based on a polynomial lag on past inflation. The modeling of the expected inflation term is explained more fully below.

The German investment equations are numbers 337 and 338 in Appendix 2. In these equations, the constraint suggested by the theory is that GNP and user cost have the same coefficients. This constraint gave implausible results in estimation, and therefore the two terms were included separately and unconstrained. In the equation for German nonresidential investment (GIFPNR), the first term after the constant is depreciation on the last period's capital stock -- this puts the

equation on a net investment basis. The next term is the lagged dependent variable, followed by the change in GNP, which is a proxy for changes in the desired capital stock. The next term is the change in the real user cost, followed by the change in capacity utilization, which is another proxy for changes in the desired stock.

The equation for German residential investment (GIFPR) is similar to the nonresidential investment equation, except that the activity variable is real disposable income, and the user cost appears in level, and not change, form. This last detail is one of several theoretical anomalies in the MCM investment equations; these represent adjustments needed in order to obtain "plausible" results for the estimated coefficients.

The German model also contains an equation for inventory investment (equation 339). The specification is a standard stock adjustment equation, with the desired stock assumed to be a constant share of private sales ($GC + GIF + GXG - GMG$). This specification performed very poorly for the other country models, and in those models inventory investment is simply held exogenous.

Since the investment equations are estimated on a gross basis, it is necessary to explain capital consumption allowances (CCAV) in order to obtain net investment. The German equation is number 340. The real value of capital consumption ($GCCAVNSA/GP$) is regressed on the real capital stock (GK). This procedure in effect treats the consumption

The remainder of sector I.A includes the real GNP identity (equation 341, Appendix 2), and a series of identities defining nominal values of national income variable. Equation 354, in Appendix 2, defines disposable income as net national income plus net transfers from the government and foreign sectors.

Government Sector (Sector I.B.)

Real government spending on goods and services is exogenous in each of the models. However, total government expenditure is not, because government transfers are endogenous. Government tax revenue is also endogenous. The MCM aggregates over all levels of government, local, regional, and national, so there is usually only one tax and one transfer variable in each country model.

The general specification of the transfer equation is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TRANV} = & a_0 + a_1(\text{UN} * \text{LF}/100) * P \\ & + a_2(L) [\text{RL} * (\text{GDEBT} - \text{NGP})] + a_3(\text{POP} * P) \end{aligned}$$

The first term captures unemployment compensation. This specification assumes that compensation per unemployed worker is held constant in real terms. The next term represents interest payments on government debt held in private hands. The lag is included to capture (at least to a rough approximation) the maturity structure of government debt. The last term captures social insurance payments, again assumed constant (per person) in real terms.

In the United States and Germany government interest payments are modeled separately. The German transfer equations are numbers 358 and 359. The German transfers equation omits the term in the population and price level; the interest payments equation uses the government debt held by the public multiplied by an average interest rate as an explanatory variable.

The aggregate tax equation for Germany (360) regresses the share of taxes in national income on the corporate and personal income tax rates (GTRYC and GTRY). This specification is also used for Japan and the United States. Tax revenue in Canada is disaggregated into direct and indirect receipts. In the U.K. model, taxes for expenditures (VAT), import duties, and all other taxes are broken out. The U.K. model, like the others, uses nominal GNP and personal and corporate tax rates to explain nominal government revenues.

Private Savings and Wealth (Section I.C.)

This sector contains the identities which define private wealth. Private wealth is divided into financial net worth (equations 365 and 366), which is assumed to consist of assets fixed in nominal terms, and real capital (equation 367), which is fixed in real terms.

Current Account (Sector II.)

This sector of the model contains the equations explaining merchandise trade, trade in services, including investment income flows, and external transfers. The current account sector of the U.S. model differs substantially from the other four country models because it is based on a more detailed model of the U.S. current account developed at

the Federal Reserve Board. (See Helkie (1986) for more details.) The major difference is that the U.S. model contains aggregate, not bilateral, equations to explain total nonagricultural exports and nonoil imports. Oil imports and agricultural exports are modeled separately in the U.S. model. Bilateral trade equations are used to explain intra-MCM trade flows vis-à-vis the United States, but not the U.S. totals.

Imports of Goods (Sector II.A.)

The Multicountry Model uses bilateral import-demand equations to explain each country's goods imports from each of the other four countries and ROW, as well as ROW's imports from each of the five MCM countries. Total imports of each country are obtained by summing its bilateral imports, and total exports are determined by summing the imports of the other countries and ROW from that country. (As noted above, the totals for the United States are obtained from separate equations.) The main advantage of using bilateral trade equations (as opposed to a trade share matrix) in a multicountry model context is that the effects of changes in bilateral endogenous exchange rates, which affect bilateral trade patterns, can be handled explicitly.

To estimate a given bilateral trade flow, one can use either the source country's export data or the receiving country's import data. In principle, the values ought to be the same, but due to differences in coverage and reporting delays this is usually not the case. In most cases, the MCM uses the bilateral export series of the shipping country in estimating the behavioral equations, and uses "bridge equations" to link the export series to the corresponding import data of the receiving country.

The basic specification of the bilateral import-demand equation used in the model is as follows:

$$\log[XIJV/(PXG_i \cdot EI_i)] = a_0 + a_{1ij} \log(GNP_j) \\ + a_{2ij} \log(P_j \cdot EI_i/PXG_i \cdot EI_i)$$

where

XIJV = value of exports of country i to country j (customs basis) in billions of U.S. dollars

PXG_i = export unit value index of country i expressed in currency i

EI_i = exchange rate index of country i (U.S. dollars per unit of currency i)

GNP_j = real gross national product of country j.

Table 2 shows the estimated income and relative price elasticities for bilateral imports and exports of the five MCM countries.

The German bilateral import equations are numbers 372-377 in Appendix 2. In the German and Japanese models, the ROW sector is divided into other OECD (area "I"), non-oil LDC's ("L"), OPEC ("O"), and other ("Z"). German imports from the United States and Japan are estimated using foreign-country exports as the dependent variable; equations 381 and 382 in Appendix 2 are the quasi-identities which link to the corresponding German import series. (In fact, the variable MGUV appears on the left-hand side of both equations 375 and 382. This is possible because the model is automatically renormalized before simulation.)

TABLE 2

Income Elasticities of Bilateral Import Demand

IMPORTING COUNTRY	EXPORTING COUNTRY				
	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany	Japan	United States
Canada.....	--	0.2	1.2	2.2	1.1
United Kingdom..	1.1	--	1.5	1.0	1.6
Germany.....	1.4	1.0	--	1.5	1.2
Japan.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	--	0.8
United States...	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.9	--

Long Run Price Elasticities of Bilateral Import Demand

IMPORTING COUNTRY	EXPORTING COUNTRY				
	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany	Japan	United States
Canada.....	--	-1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.7
United Kingdom..	-0.7	--	-0.6	-1.4	-1.3
Germany.....	-0.8	-0.4	--	-1.9	-0.5
Japan.....	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	--	-0.5
United States...	-0.7	-0.9	-1.8	-1.2	--

In addition to the aggregate goods trade equations, this sector contains equations which explain imports of petroleum. There is a demand function for oil consumption of the general form:

$$\log(\text{COL}) = a_0 + \log(\text{GNP}) + a_2 \log\left(\frac{\text{OPOIL}}{\text{P} * \text{EI}}\right)$$

where COL is the volume of oil imports, OPOIL is the price of oil (the average OPEC contract price), GNP is real income, P is the price level, and EI is the exchange rate index (dollars per unit of local currency). The unit income elasticity of oil demand is imposed in estimation.

The volume of oil imports is derived from an identity, assuming that domestic production, stockbuilding, and exports are all exogenous. This identity is equation 378 for Germany. The value of oil imports is obtained from a quasi-identity (equation 379), which links the value series to the volume of oil imports times the oil price expressed in local currency. German imports from OPEC are assumed to be a fixed share of German oil imports (equation 380). Oil imports from non-OPEC countries are added to total imports in equation 384; an exogenous adjustment factor (GMGVADJ) is subtracted from the total to avoid double counting. This procedure ensures that when the model is simulated, changes in the oil price will affect the value of imports.

Exports of Goods (Sector II.B.)

The goods export sector in each country model is quite limited, containing only the identities and bridge equations needed to

determine home country exports given foreign country imports. These are equations 386-390 for Germany in Appendix 2. Again, the U.S. model is an exception, with behavioral equations for total agricultural and non-agricultural exports. The Canadian and U.K. models also have identities linking the value of oil exports to oil prices.

Imports of Services and Transfers (Sector II.C.)

In addition to merchandise trade, the current account for each country includes equations which describe payments and receipts of services and transfers. However, unlike the goods trade flows, these components of the current account are treated on a multilateral rather than a bilateral basis. (This is because bilateral data on trade in services is not available for most countries.) Equation 391 in Appendix 2 explains German imports of services other than investment income payments (GMSOPV). The specification is straightforward, with real income and relative prices as the explanatory variables.

Investment income payments consist of interest payments on financial (portfolio) liabilities to foreigners and income on foreign direct investment holdings in the home country. The basic specification for the direct investment payments equation is

$$\frac{\text{MSYDV}}{\text{RLTDL} * \text{PGNP}} = a_0 + a_1 A$$

where MSYDV is direct investment income payments, RLTDL is the stock of real direct investment liabilities, PGNP is the GNP deflator, and A

represents home activity -- either capacity utilization or unemployment. Equation 392 in Appendix 2 is the corresponding equation for Germany. The idea behind this specification is that nominal earnings on direct investment should vary directly with the stock of real direct investment holdings and the price level in the host country. They are also likely to depend on the level of business activity.

A different specification is used for the portfolio investment income payments equation. Here we are modeling mainly interest payments, and therefore the explanatory variables are the short-term and long-term domestic interest rates. The basic specification is:

$$\frac{MSYDNI}{FLP} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(L) RS + \alpha_2(L) RL$$

where MSYDNI is non-direct investment income payments, FLP is the stock of real non-direct liabilities to foreigners, RS is the short-term nominal interest rate, and RL is the long-term rate. The left-hand-side variable is simply the imputed interest rate on portfolio liabilities paid to foreigners, which is modeled as a distributed lag on home-country interest rates. Equation 393 in Appendix 2 is the German portfolio investment income equation.

The remaining item in the current account on the import side is transfer payments. In some cases these flows are broken down between government transfers and private transfers. Transfer payments are expressed as a function of nominal GNP or disposable income, as in

equation 394 in Appendix 2. This sector also contains the equations which link the balance of payments measure of total imports to the national income accounts.

Exports of services, and direct and portfolio investment income receipts (equations 403-414 for Germany in Appendix 2) are modeled in analogous fashion to service imports, in sector II.D. Weighted averages of foreign variables replace the home-country variables where appropriate. Sector II.E. contain the identities which define the current account balance and its components.

Domestic Financial Market (Sector III.)

The financial sector of the MCM country models contains two major components: the money demand equations and the term structure of interest rates. The modeling of each component is based on the portfolio approach. The monetary sectors in the MCM are similar to that in the MIT-Penn-SSRC model of the U.S. economy (Brayton and Mauskopf (1985)). One important difference is that in the non-U.S. models the unborrowed monetary base is treated as endogenous and the exogenous (target) variable is a monetary aggregate, or in the case of Canada, the short-term interest rate.

In the U.K. monetary system the demand for base money is not easy to define, in view of various special institutional factors. Therefore a different model was specified for the U.K. monetary sector: the short-term interest rate is assumed to be set by the

authorities and the money supply adjusted to accommodate this rate. The Bank of England's minimum lending rate is used as the target interest rate for the historical estimation period. The spread between long and short-term rates is determined by the stock of long-term government debt. Thus in the U.K. model, unlike the other country models, there is a direct link between the government deficit and interest rates. Stevens, et al. (1984) provide more details.

Monetary Aggregates (Sector III.A.)

In the MCM, the demands for currency, demand deposits, and time deposits are modeled separately. In each case the principal explanatory variables are the opportunity cost of holding the asset and the volume of transactions; the latter is approximated by either GNP or personal consumption expenditures. The functional forms for the equations for each country are as follows:

$$\log(\text{CUR}/P) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 (L) \log C + \alpha_2 (L) RS$$

$$\log(\text{DD}/P) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 (L) \log \text{GNP} + \alpha_2 (L) RS$$

$$\log(\text{TD}/P) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 (L) \log \text{GNP} + \alpha_2 (L) \text{RTIME}$$

where CUR, DD, and TD are currency, demand deposits, and time deposits, respectively, P is the price level, RS is the short-term interest rate, RTIME is the time deposit rate, C is real consumption expenditure, and GNP is real national product.

The German money demand equations are numbers 421-425 in Appendix 2. In addition to time deposits, savings deposits and bank deposits held by foreigners are also modeled; the functional form follows closely the prototype specified above. The upper part of Table 3 reports the long run elasticities of demand for currency and demand deposits with respect to income, for each country. The estimates for these long run elasticities lie in the range between .23 and 1.35, and are generally plausible and consistent with theory. The lower part of the table reports the interest rate semi-elasticities.

Private Banking Sector and Interest Rates (Sector III.B.)

To complete the specification of the monetary sector it is necessary to determine banks' demand for free reserves. This component, plus the demand for required reserves derived from money demand, generates the private sector demand for the unborrowed monetary base, which is assumed to be the authorities' control variable. In the free reserve equation two explanatory variables are used: the short term interest rate (RS) represents the opportunity cost of excess reserves, and the discount rate is the cost of borrowed reserves. Free reserves are scaled by net deposits at banks. The actual specification takes the form:

$$\frac{RF}{NDD} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 RS + \alpha_2 RD$$

TABLE 3

Long-Run Income Elasticities for Money Demand Equations

COUNTRY	Currency -----	Demand Deposits -----
Canada.....	1.17	0.81*
United Kingdom.	0.64	0.87
Germany.....	0.23	1.35
Japan.....	0.63	0.43
United States..	0.66	0.80

Long-Run Interest Rate Elasticities for Money Demand Equations

COUNTRY	Currency -----	Demand Deposits -----
Canada.....	-0.02	-2.53*
United Kingdom.	--	-0.33
Germany.....	-0.07**	-0.02**
Japan.....	-0.01	-0.06
United States..	-0.05	-0.01**

Notes to Table:

- * Canadian M1
- ** semi-elasticity

where RF is free reserves, NDD is demand deposits net of required reserves, RS is the short-term rate, and RD is the discount rate. The free reserves equation for Germany (435, Appendix 2) is normalized on the short-term interest rate and is estimated in first difference form. The basic equation, however, is the same as that given above.

This respecification, which was also used for Japan and the United States, gives more plausible parameter estimates than the original form. This sector of the German model also has an equation for currency held by banks (343), which is a component of total reserves.

The short-term interest rate is determined in the money market. Given the derived demand for the monetary base, the central bank balance sheet identity (equation 442 for Germany) is the market equilibrium condition, and the interest rate clears the market. The German model is a variation on the basic structure, since central bank money (GCBM) is assumed to be exogenous, and the central bank balance sheet simply determines the change in position (GOTHBB) needed to support the target.

The time deposit rate and other short-term interest rates are linked to the treasury bill rate with bridge equations. Equations 436 and 437 in Appendix 2 give examples for Germany. This procedure is not quite consistent with our theory, since we do not model both sides of the market in these assets. However, the disaggregation of money demand into its components seems to be a more satisfactory approach from the empirical standpoint than estimating an aggregate equation.

Given the short-term interest rate, the modeling of the other interest rates reflects the assumption that arbitrage ensures that expected holding period yields are equal across assets. (This follows from our assumption that short and long-term bonds are perfect

substitutes.) This implies that the long-term bond rate equals the mean of the current and expected yields on short-term assets over the lifetime of the bond. Assuming that expected future yields on short-term assets can be roughly approximated by a distributed lag on past short-term rates, we can model long-term rates as a distributed lag on past short rates. The specification of the long-term interest rate is then simply:

$$RL = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(L) RS$$

The German long-term interest rate equation is number 438. Some of the other models also have a mortgage rate or other long-term interest rate; these additional long-term rates are modeled using a similar specification.

Monetary Authorities (Sector III.C.)

Equation 442 is the balance sheet identity of the German central bank. Because the German authorities are assumed to set a target path for central bank money (equations 443 and 444), the balance sheet identity simply determines the change in base money (GOTHBB) needed to reach that target.

Prices (Sector IV.A.)

Each MCM country model has three key price variables: the export and import unit values (PXGUV and PMGUV), and the absorption (or domestic expenditure) deflator (P).⁸ The basic specification differs

⁸Domestic absorption is defined as GNP less exports, plus imports. Unit values are used because price data are not generally available for traded goods.

from the theoretical prototype, in that the absorption deflator is used instead of the price of gross output in the main price equation. Data on the price of gross output are not readily available for the MCM countries, because the price of imported intermediate inputs is not easily obtained.

As described in the theoretical section, prices are set by suppliers to maximize profits given demand, and thus the price equation represents the aggregate supply function in the model. The prices of exports and domestic output are treated separately, since producers are assumed to be able to price-discriminate in the home and foreign markets. The price of imports is given by the foreign export supply prices.

The absorption deflator is modeled as a weighted average of the price of domestic output and the price of imports. We substitute in the determinants of the domestic output price to obtain the general specification for the absorption deflator:

$$\log P = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(L) \log UC + \alpha_2(L) \log W + \alpha_3(L) \log \frac{POIL}{EI} \\ + \alpha_4(L) \log PMNOIL + \alpha_5(L) UN$$

where

P = absorption price deflator

UC = user cost of capital

W = nominal wage rate

POIL = price of imported oil in dollars

EI = exchange rate index (\$/local currency)

PMNOIL = price of non-oil imports in local currency

UN = unemployment

The user cost of capital and nominal wages enter as part of the cost of production. The prices of nonoil imports and oil reflect both the cost of imported intermediate inputs and the price of components of final demand. The unemployment rate is included as a proxy for aggregate demand slackness. This last term is somewhat ad hoc; specifying a satisfactory demand variable is difficult in practice.

Equation 448 in Appendix 2 is the equation for the German absorption deflator. The factor price terms enter in such a way that the sum of their coefficients is necessarily 1.0, as implied by the production function.⁹ The unemployment rate enters in inverse form, with the expected positive coefficient. Note that the price of net domestic output (GDPOM) implied by the absorption deflator is also computed, in equation 457.

Table 4 summarizes the parameter estimates of the absorption price equation for all countries. The elasticity of wages with respect to prices ranges from .55 to .74. This range is quite narrow, and is reasonably close to the shares of wages in national income. The effect of oil prices on the absorption deflator is consistently positive for all 5 countries. The unemployment rate, although specified differently

⁹This constraint holds only if we assume that the prices of nonoil imports and oil reflect only the cost of inputs, and not the price of final demand. This constraint is not imposed on the production function in the other country models in the MCM.

TABLE 4

Elasticity of Absorption Price with Respect to Selected Variables

COUNTRY	VARIABLES			
	Wage	POIL/EI	PMNOIL	UN*
Canada.....	0.70	0.03	0.23	--
United Kingdom.	0.74	0.04	0.25	-0.001
Germany.....	0.71	0.02	0.25	0.048**
Japan.....	0.55	0.0004	0.07	-0.010
United States..	0.65	0.07***	--	-0.006**

Notes to Table:

- * semi-elasticity
- ** coefficient estimated on (1/UN)
- *** total energy price

in the different models, has a negative impact on prices in all cases except the United States, where the effect is very small. (Unemployment also affects the price level through its effect on nominal wages, as described below. In full model simulations this effect offsets the perverse coefficient in the U.S. price equation.)

The export price is determined with the same theoretical framework on the absorption deflator, although the econometric implementation is different, as shown in equation 450 for Germany. The factor costs are represented by the domestic output price, and the markup variable is the ratio of domestic prices to an average foreign export price. This last variable is intended to capture the effects of competitive pressure from other suppliers.

The import unit value is linked to a weighted average of foreign export prices by a bridge equation (equation 451). The coefficient on foreign prices is less than 1.0, which reflects either differences between the composition of each country's total exports and their exports to Germany, or incomplete pass-through of export price changes to German import prices. This result also occurs in some of the other country models. The implied price of German nonoil imports is computed from the aggregate unit value in equation 456.

The German model also contains equations for producer and consumer price indices (equations 449 and 452). These prices are somewhat auxiliary to the model, since they do not correspond to separate goods markets in the MCM. Producer prices are linked to the

price of domestic output in the German model, with an added term to reflect competitive pressure from abroad. The consumer price index is simply linked to the absorption deflator.

Finally, this sector of the model also includes the equation for expected inflation. We assume that inflationary expectations are based on a 3-year geometrically-declining weighted average of past inflation based on the percentage change of the GNP deflator. This specification was selected for all country models in order to impose uniformity and regularity on the expectations progress, since a satisfactory econometric specification of expected inflation is extremely difficult to define meaningfully, much less to estimate. The exact specification used is:

$$PEXP = 100 * \sum_{K=-11}^0 .87^{-K} \left[\frac{(PGNP(K) - PGNP(K-4)) / PGNP(K-4)}{\sum_{J=0}^{11} .87^J} \right]$$

Wages and Employment (Sector IV.B.)

The wage equation in the MCM is in effect the labor supply curve, although it can also be thought of as resulting from institutional factors (such as unions) which restrict the movement of real wages. The econometric specification is a Phillips curve in the real wage:

$$\left(\frac{W_t - W_{t-4}}{W_{t-4}} * 100 \right) - PEXP = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 UN_t$$

where PEXP is the expected inflation variable defined above. Table 5 shows the α_1 coefficients for each model, which range from -.47 to -1.02; the Japanese real wage is by far the most sensitive to changes in unemployment. The econometric estimates of the wage equation are very poor -- only for the United States and Canada is the coefficient on wages statistically significant. This specification was used for the other countries because both the structure and the estimated coefficients seemed plausible, if not statistically meaningful. The results might best be interpreted as a particular assumption about real wage behavior, similar to the price expectations equation.

As described in the theoretical section above, the demand for labor hours is derived by estimating the production function. The specification of the production function takes the Cobb-Douglas form

$$\begin{aligned} \log(\text{GNP} + \text{MGSNI}) - \log(\text{CU} * \text{K}) &= \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 (\log(\text{LH}) - \log(\text{CU} * \text{K})) \\ &+ \alpha_2 (\log(\text{MGSNI} - \text{COL}) - \log(\text{CU} * \text{K})) \\ &+ \alpha_3 (\log(\text{COL}) - \log(\text{CU} * \text{K})) + \alpha_4 t \end{aligned}$$

where:

(GNP + MGSNI) = gross domestic output
CU = capacity utilization
K = real capital stock
LH = labor hours

TABLE 5

Estimation Results for the Wage Equations

Coefficient on UN

COUNTRY

Canada.....	-0.54
United Kingdom..	-0.53
Germany.....	-0.47
Japan.....	-1.02
United States...	-0.56

MGSNI = imports of goods and services
COL = consumption of petroleum
t = time trend

Again we assume, for lack of better data, that total imports and total oil consumption both represent imported intermediate inputs. The assumption of constant returns to scale is imposed in estimation. Equation 463 in Appendix 2 is the estimated German production function. The same coefficient estimates are used to calculate potential output, assuming full employment and normal utilization of capital and labor (equation 464). Capacity utilization is then defined as the ratio of actual to potential output (equation 468).

Table 6 gives the coefficients estimates of the production function for each country. The estimated coefficients on labor hours have a relatively narrow range, from .6 in Germany to .79 in Japan. The coefficients on non-oil imports are much more dispersed, ranging from .08 in the United States to .19 in Canada. This coefficient tends to reflect the degree of openness of the country.

The level of employment is obtained from the number of total hours worked using a bridge equation (equation 461 for Germany). The decision of the firm to hire new workers or to pay overtime to current workers is not modeled explicitly.

There also are equations for the labor force participation rate in the MCM country models (for Germany, equation 462); the participation rate is a function of employment, population, and a time

TABLE 6

Coefficient Estimates of Production Function

COUNTRY	VARIABLES			
	LH/(CU*K)	(MGSNI-COL)/(CU*K)	COL/(CU*K)	t
Canada.....	0.71	0.19	0.07	0.001
United Kingdom..	0.71	0.15	0.04	0.003
Germany.....	0.60	0.17	0.09	0.004
Japan.....	0.79	0.11	0.05	0.006
United States...	0.77	0.08	0.07	0.002

Notes to Table:

- LH = labor hours
- CU = capacity utilization
- K = capital stock
- MGSNI = imports of goods and services,
national income account basis
- COL = oil consumption, volume
- t = time

trend. This equation is intended to capture the secular response of the labor supply to changes in demand.

Sector IV.C. contains the identities which define capacity utilization, the real capital stock, and the user cost of capital.

International Financial Transactions (Sectors V. and VI.)

International financial transactions include direct investment flows (changes in claims on, and liabilities to, foreigners), long-term financial (portfolio) flows, other capital flows, and exchange market intervention by the government. The original version of the MCM, which was estimated over a period covering both the fixed rate period of the 1960's and the floating rate period of the early 1970's, included explicit capital flow equations in the international sector. The exchange rate was determined implicitly, using the balance of payments identity as a market clearing condition. (If the exchange rate was held fixed, the BOP identity determined the level of intervention.) Stevens et al. (1984) describe the modeling of the exchange rate in the first version of the MCM.

The original capital-flow equations did not hold up well as more data for the floating rate period became available. Several attempts were made to implement a portfolio-balance model of foreign asset demands for the MCM, and to estimate exchange rate equations based on inverted net capital flow equations. Hooper et al. 1983 describe some of this work.

None of these approaches proved wholly satisfactory, and the present version of the MCM drops the assumption of imperfect substitutability between home and foreign assets, and uses the open interest parity condition to explain the exchange rate. (More details are given in the theoretical section above.) As a result, the capital flow equations in the model are largely redundant, since the net private flow is given by the balance of payments identity.

However, the stocks of foreign claims and liabilities are still used in the model to explain the investment income flows in the current account, and the capital flow equations are retained to endogenize these stocks. The modeling of capital flows differs considerably across the different country models in the MCM, since in some cases new equations have been specified and in other cases not. In some cases equations from the old version have been retained which are not strictly consistent with the new theoretical structure, such as the equations for the forward premium.

International financial transactions are broken into three categories in the model: long-term direct capital flows, long-term portfolio flows, and total private capital flows.

Direct Investment (Sector V.A.)

The change in long-term direct investment claims on foreigners (DLTDC) is modeled as a function of a weighted average of changes in foreign GNP converted into the currency of the country undertaking the

direct investment, and of the differential between home and foreign long term interest rates:

$$DLTDC = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \sum \gamma_j \Delta (E_j \text{ GNPV}_j) + \alpha_2 (RL - FRL)$$

where: DLTDC = long-term direct investment outflows

RL = home country long-term interest rates

FRL = foreign long-term weighted average interest rate

E_j = exchange rate vis-à-vis country j

GNPV_j = nominal gross national product in country j

γ_j = direct investment weights

The equation for direct investment inflows (changes in direct long term liabilities to foreigners) is similar:

$$DLTDL = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(L) \Delta \text{GNPV} + \alpha_2(RL - FRL)$$

The direct investment flow equations for Germany are 479 and 481 in Appendix 2. They use the specification presented above, with the exception that the interest rate differential is dropped from the claims equation. Equations 480 and 482 are identities that define the stocks of real direct investment claims and liabilities, which are used in the investment income equations.

Other Capital Flows (Sector V.B.)

Four bilateral exchange rates are determined in the model: the U.S. dollar rates of the Canadian dollar, the British pound, the German mark, and the Japanese yen. These exchange rates are modeled (either bilaterally or as weighted averages) explicitly in single equations.

The exchange rate equation is derived from the open interest parity condition by substituting in an expression for expected appreciation, as described in the theoretical section above. In the United States (combined with the Rest-of-World sector, whose currency is tied to the dollar) the underlying equilibrium condition is redundant by Walras' Law and the exchange rate equation is dropped.¹⁰

The resulting exchange rate equations take the form
$$\log \text{ERFW} = \log(\text{FP}/\text{P}) + \alpha_2 (\text{RS} - \text{FRS} + \text{PEXP}^* - \text{PEXP})$$

where

ERFW = weighted average exchange rate, foreign currency/home
currency

FP = foreign price level

P = home price level

RS = home short-term (three month) interest rate

FRS = foreign short-term (three month) interest rate

PEXP* = expected foreign inflation rate

PEXP = expected home inflation rate

The coefficient α_2 is set equal to .03 for each country; the derivation of this coefficient is based on work presented in Hooper (1984).

Equation 483 in Appendix 2 is the German exchange rate equation; equation 489 is an identity which identifies the \$/DM bilateral rate.

This section also contains the equation for the stock of portfolio liabilities to foreigners (equation 484). This is an asset

¹⁰For more details see Hooper (1986).

demand equation, with foreign wealth and rates of return as explanatory variables. Errors and omissions are modeled endogenously as a short-term financial capital flow (equation 485). The net private capital flow is determined by the balance of payment identity (486); equation 487 is an identity which makes the stock of portfolio claims consistent with the stock of liabilities and the net flow.

Sector V.C. contains an equation for the forward premium (which is used in the portfolio liabilities equation) and some identities.

All non-U.S. models contain an intervention reaction function (Sector VI). The specification of this equation is:

$$\text{DNFA} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 (\text{EI}/\text{EI}_{-1}) - \alpha_2 \text{NFA}_{-1}$$

where DNFA is the change in (and NFA is the stock of) net foreign assets, and EI is the spot exchange rate. This equation is based on the assumption that central banks wish to smooth out fluctuations in their bilateral dollar exchange rates and prevent large swings in their reserves. The specification of these reaction functions is described in more detail in Haas (1981).

The last sector of the country model (Sector VII) computes weighted averages of foreign variables used in various specifications elsewhere in the model. There are no behavioral equations in this sector.

The Rest-of-World Sector

The Rest-of-World (ROW) sector contains five bilateral import equations, and equations for industrial production and export prices (equations 916-926 in Appendix 2). The econometric specification of the import equations is similar to that for the other country trade equations. The industrial production index for ROW is linked to output in the MCM countries, and ROW prices are linked to MCM country prices. There is also a small sector which models OPEC exports and imports.

IV. Simulation Results for the MCM

This section highlights the simulation properties of the MCM. Two standard policy exercises, a fiscal expansion and a monetary contraction, are simulated for each country separately, and for all five countries together. In addition, two sets of simulations are included to illustrate the response of the model to changes in exchange rates and the price level.

The analysis presented here serves in part to bring together the information presented in Sections II and III on the theoretical structure and parameter estimates of the MCM. The simulations also illustrate the performance of the country models and the MCM as a whole, and give the reader some impression of how the model can be used in practice. Finally, these simulations document for the record the basic simulation properties of the MCM.

This section begins with a brief summary of what the theoretical model underlying the MCM predicts for the effects at home and abroad of monetary and fiscal policy changes. We then describe the simulation design, and present the simulation results. Some summary tables are presented in the text of this section; Appendix 1 contains a series of tables giving more detailed results for each simulation. These tables are referred to in the text.

Experimental Design

Four types of simulations are analyzed: a fiscal expansion, a monetary contraction, a depreciation of the home currency, and a supply shock. The baseline used for these simulations specifies the paths to be followed by the components of GNP, prices, exchange rates, and interest rates in each country. For the most part, these paths are based on forecasts obtained from the OECD Economic Outlook for December 1984. We extrapolate the growth rates projected by the OECD for the first half of 1986 through 1990. Exchange rates and interest rates are held constant over the projection period, using 1985Q4 data. The baseline path is generated using actual and forecasted values for all the exogenous variables. The residuals of these behavioral equations are added back to make the endogenous variables follow their constrained paths. The baseline solution runs from 1982Q4 to 1990Q4; each policy simulation begins in 1983Q1 and is continued until 1990Q4.

The first set of policy changes considered is an autonomous increase in real government purchases. To standardize the simulations, real government purchases are increased by one percent of baseline real GNP starting in 1983Q1 and sustained over the next seven years. In all countries except Canada, the path of the nominal money supply is held unchanged during the simulation. (The monetary aggregate being targeted differs across countries; the target is M1 in the United States and the United Kingdom, M2 in Japan, and central bank money in Germany.)

In the Canadian model, we assume monetary policy is set so as to maintain approximate parity of real short-term interest rates between

Canada and the United States (equation 93). Any persistent interest differential between the two countries brings about large movements in the Canadian/U.S. bilateral exchange rate. Because the two countries are so closely linked by trade, these exchange rate movements have large impacts on Canadian real income. We assume the Canadian authorities attempt to minimize these effects by using monetary policy to control interest rates. This assumption is also adopted for the monetary, exchange rate, and supply side simulations, except in the Canadian monetary contraction.

The second exercise presented is a one hundred basis point increase in the home country treasury bill rate. In the country in which the policy change occurs, the nominal money supply is endogenized to be consistent with the higher level of interest rates. (That is, the authorities are assumed to target the nominal interest rate.) For the remaining four countries the money supply remains exogenous. The monetary contraction is calculated in terms of the interest rate so as to be comparable across countries -- since different aggregates are used as targets, equal percentage reductions in the money supply would not be comparable.

The third series of simulations is an exogenous five percent appreciation of the foreign currency vis-à-vis the dollar. This simulation is designed to highlight the transmission effects resulting from movements in exchange rates. The exercise is somewhat artificial, in that the exchange rate is normally an endogenous variable in the MCM.

In implementing this simulation, the exchange rate shock was assumed to be generated by a series of exogenous changes in the value of the expected long run exchange rate such that the home currency appreciates by a constant five percent over the baseline. The exchange rate change was not assumed to be induced or accompanied by any other changes in policy.

The last set of simulations analyzes the effects of a supply side shock. We consider an exogenous increase in costs (decrease in productivity) such that the price level (absorption deflator) rises initially by one percent. The shock is implemented by increasing the residual in the price equation. Because prices remain endogenous in the model, the actual change in prices, both in the first period and over time, depends on the response of wages, exchange rates, and other factors.

Fiscal Policy Results

We present some summary multipliers in Table 7. This table shows the effects on real GNP and prices of standardized fiscal shocks, for the United States, Japan, and Germany, and for all five MCM countries. The results summarize the degree of crowding out and the extent of foreign linkages in the MCM. The amounts shown in the table are percentage deviations from the baseline path. Because the fiscal expansion is scaled to be one percent of baseline GNP, the entries can also be interpreted as multipliers.

TABLE 7

Overview of Fiscal Multipliers in the MCM

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) U. S. FISCAL SHOCK								
U. S. GNP (%).....	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.4
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.9
Foreign GNP (%).....	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Foreign Prices (%).....	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
(2) JAPANESE FISCAL SHOCK								
Japanese GNP (%).....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Japanese Prices (%).....	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7
U. S. GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(3) GERMAN FISCAL SHOCK								
German GNP (%).....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
German Prices (%).....	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.7
U. S. GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(4) JOINT FISCAL SHOCK								
U. S. GNP (%).....	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.5
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.0
Foreign GNP (%).....	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
Foreign Prices (%).....	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.3

Notes to Table:

- (1) Sustained increase in U. S. government purchases equal to 1% of GNP.
- (2) Sustained increase in Japanese government purchases equal to 1% of GNP.
- (3) Sustained increase in German government purchases equal to 1% of GNP.
- (4) Sustained increase in 5-Country government purchases equal to 1% of GNP.

Amounts shown are percentage deviations from the baseline path.

Foreign GNP and price variables are non-U. S. 4-country averages using multilateral trade weights and constant exchange rate conversion factors.

The GNP multiplier in the United States is 2.0 in the first year; crowding out of the U.S. fiscal shock is virtually complete after six years, as GNP returns toward its baseline path. The GNP multipliers in Germany and Japan are much smaller, only 1.3 in the first year. In Germany, crowding out occurs, although at a slower rate than in the United States, while in Japan there is virtually no crowding out. In all three countries prices rise steadily following a fiscal expansion; the inflationary impact is lowest in Japan.

The spillover effects of the U.S. policy change on foreign economies are moderately strong, while a foreign fiscal expansion has much smaller effects on the United States. This is partly a scale effect -- one percent of U.S. GNP is a larger shock to the world economy than one percent of German or Japanese GNP. The result also reflects the greater share of trade in GNP in Germany and Japan, compared with the United States. Finally, the joint fiscal policy simulation is similar to the single country simulations, but magnifies the effects both on output and on prices.

Table A-5 (in Appendix 1) gives more detail for the fiscal expansion in the United States. In the MCM, an increase in real government purchases leads directly to an increase in real income in the United States. Given the assumption of a fixed path for nominal money supplies, interest rates tend to rise. This rise in U.S. interest rates leads to an appreciation of the trade-weighted dollar exchange rate. Furthermore, prices tend to rise relative to the baseline, even with the

appreciation of the dollar, as real output rises closer to full capacity.

In general, all of these factors tend to cause the U.S. current account to worsen. An increase in U.S. income increases demand for imports, while the dollar appreciation stimulates imports and depresses demand for U.S. exports. The U.S. model exhibits crowding out behavior after the first year of the simulation. The positive effects of an increase in government spending are offset by both the choking off of private domestic spending from higher interest rates and reduction in net exports resulting from the higher dollar. By the sixth year, real GNP deviates from the baseline by .1 percent. Even though real GNP returns to the baseline level, the U.S. current account continues to worsen.

The effects of the U.S. fiscal expansion on the four other MCM countries are felt through the direct increase in demand for their exports and as a depreciation of their exchange rates which increases demand for their exports further. One striking result is that Japanese real GNP rises throughout the period; by 1990 it is 1.7 percent over the baseline value. This result is due to the higher level of Japanese exports to the United States and, especially, the non-MCM rest of the world (ROW). The ROW sector is assumed to be a dollar area, so the appreciation of the dollar due to the fiscal expansion leads to increased third-country exports to ROW.

Prices and interest rates rise in foreign countries, as in the United States, but by smaller magnitudes. Each country experiences a rise in interest rates, but the magnitude varies in the different models. The large depreciation in the British pound causes a larger rise in prices, which reflects the openness of the U.K. economy. The only country which deviates from this pattern is Canada, due to the different monetary assumption used.

The results from the Canadian fiscal expansion simulation are shown in Table A-1 in Appendix 1. As in the previous simulation, Canadian real income rises with the increase in government spending. Several differences between the U.S. and Canadian results can be highlighted. First, prices rise more rapidly in the Canadian simulation, particularly in the second half of the period. Second, due to this higher inflation, the Canadian dollar tends to depreciate very quickly against the U.S. dollar. Third, while the fiscal multiplier is very low (1.2 in the first year) the Canadian model exhibits almost no crowding out. This result is due in part to the assumption that monetary policy is used to keep interest rates from rising, and in part to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, which limits the negative effect of net exports. Lastly, the policy change in Canada has a large impact on the United States; this in turn feeds through to Japan. The change in Canadian fiscal policy has, however, very limited effects on Germany and the United Kingdom.

For the United Kingdom, although an increase in government purchases tends to have an immediate and positive effect on real income, the multiplier is less than one throughout the simulation period, as shown in Table A-2. This result stems from two features in the U.K. model, namely a very small short-run marginal propensity to consume and a very high marginal propensity to import. (The long-run marginal propensity to consume is 1.0, as reported in Section III.) In this respect the current model differs from earlier versions of the MCM, in which the marginal propensity to consume was higher, due partly to the inclusion of wealth in the consumption function.¹¹ Another noteworthy result is that the impact of the U.K. expansion on other foreign countries is even smaller than the Canadian expansion. This result can be explained by the very low multiplier in the U.K. model and by the relatively low volume of U.K. trade with the United States, Canada, and Japan.

Table A-3 presents the results of the fiscal expansion for Germany. In the case of Germany, real income initially increases by more than government purchases increase, but gradually this stimulus is crowded out. The behavior of the exchange rate path differs from our prior expectation in that there is an initial depreciation of the DM vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. This result is due to the slow rise in German interest rates and the relatively rapid increase in German prices. In this case, as in the United Kingdom simulations, there is not a large

¹¹See Edison (forthcoming) and Stevens et al. (1984) for more discussion of this point.

stimulus to foreign real economies, even though foreign current accounts do improve.

Table A-4 reports the results of the Japanese fiscal expansion. The results reported here tend to resemble those found for Canada. Fiscal expansion stimulates real income, which remains above the baseline level throughout the simulation. Real income is not crowded out because of the strong accelerator effect in the Japanese investment equations and the depreciating yen, which limits the negative effect of net exports. The change in Japanese policy has a modest effect on GNP in the other MCM countries initially, but this impact rapidly fades away. The Japanese current account does improve permanently, due to an increase in exports to ROW and the United States.

Table A-6 illustrates a simulation in which all five MCM countries synchronize their fiscal policies by expanding simultaneously. When all countries reflate together the effect on each country's GNP is greater than if it had expanded in isolation. Inflation is also higher in all countries under a synchronized expansionary fiscal policy. The dollar appreciates bilaterally against the other MCM currencies because of a relatively larger increase in U.S. interest rates. The current account balance for each MCM country either improves over, or remains close to, the single country case. In general, the results indicate that all the countries are better off, in terms of their income and balance of payments goals, when they all reflate together. However,

these benefits do come at the expense of a larger increase in price inflation.

Monetary Policy Simulations

Table 8 presents the summary multipliers for the monetary contraction simulations. The table shows the effect on real GNP and prices of a 100 basis point increase in treasury bill rates, for the United States, for Germany, for Japan, and for all five MCM countries jointly. The results can be interpreted as measuring the degree of neutrality of money and the extent of foreign linkages in the MCM.

This summary table shows that higher interest rates tend to reduce real income, as expected. In the U.S. simulation money is not neutral in the long run; this is also true of the foreign models taken together. The spillover effects of U.S. policy on other countries are substantial, while again, economic policy actions abroad have much smaller effects on the United States.

Table A-11 presents more detailed results of the U.S. monetary policy simulations. The main channel through which monetary policy influences the model is through the effects of interest rates on the components of real expenditure. In the U.S. model, investment -- in producers' structures, producers' durables, and residential investment -- is a function of the user cost of capital, which in turn depends on the real interest rate. Consumption is also directly influenced by interest rates. Furthermore, in all MCM countries the exchange rate is

TABLE 8

Overview of Monetary Multipliers in the MCM

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) U. S. MONETARY SHOCK								
U. S. GNP (%).....	-0.4	-1.0	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.2	-1.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5	-2.1	-2.6	-3.2
Foreign GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
Foreign Prices (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
(2) JAPANESE MONETARY SHOCK								
Japanese GNP (%).....	-0.6	-1.5	-2.3	-2.9	-3.4	-3.7	-3.9	-4.0
Japanese Prices (%).....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	-1.7	-2.3	-3.0	-3.7
U. S. GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
(3) GERMAN MONETARY SHOCK								
German GNP (%).....	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9
German Prices (%).....	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.6	-2.0	-2.4	-2.8
U. S. GNP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
(4) JOINT MONETARY SHOCK								
U. S. GNP (%).....	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1
U. S. Prices (%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-1.3	-1.9	-2.5	-3.1
Foreign GNP (%).....	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3
Foreign Prices (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	-1.3	-1.6

Notes to Table:

- (1) Sustained 100 basis point increase in U. S. treasury bill rate.
- (2) Sustained 100 basis point increase in Japanese treasury bill rate.
- (3) Sustained 100 basis point increase in German treasury bill rate.
- (4) Sustained 100 basis point increase in 5-Country treasury bill rate.

Amounts shown are percentage deviations from the baseline path.

Foreign GNP and Price variables are non-U. S. 4-country averages using multilateral trade weights and constant exchange rate conversion factors.

directly affected by the level of interest rates. As a result, a rise in home interest rates tends to choke off real domestic spending and leads to an appreciation of the domestic currency. This appreciation in turn affects the traded goods sector.

As can be seen from the table, the rise in U.S. interest rates leads to lower real income throughout the simulation. Real income falls because both investment and consumption are depressed. The appreciation of the dollar reduces exports, but initially reduces the value of imports (due to J-curve effects), which leads to a slight improvement in the U.S. current account. The decline in aggregate demand and the appreciation of the dollar combine to produce a decline in U.S. prices throughout the simulation.

The effects of the U.S. contraction on foreign countries vary by country. Canada, for example tends to, mirror the United States because Canada is assumed to tie its real short-term interest rate to the U.S. rate. Initially, Canada raises its nominal short-term rate by 100 basis points to match the rise in the U.S. rate. After a year or two, however, the difference in inflation rates causes the Canadian nominal interest rate to fall somewhat. The other three MCM countries, on the other hand, respond similarly to one another. The depreciation of their currencies against the dollar brought about by the rise in U.S. interest rates tends to stimulate their net exports and therefore raises real income. By the end of the simulation Japanese real GNP has grown by more, in percentage terms, than the fall in U.S. real GNP, due in

part to the large depreciation in the yen. The higher real income and depreciated exchange rates lead to higher prices in these countries.

Table A-7 presents the results for the Canadian monetary simulation. (For this simulation the equation linking Canadian and U.S. short-term interest rates was dropped from the model.) As expected, the monetary contraction causes a steady decline in Canadian real income, and a substantial appreciation of the Canadian dollar. Both of these factors tend to account for the large decline in prices. The major impact of the Canadian policy change abroad is once again on the United States. The fall in Canadian real income reduces demand for U.S. exports, which in turn depresses the U.S. current account and real income. These effects then feed back onto the other three countries.

Table A-8 presents the results of the U.K. monetary shock. Increased home interest rates and the resulting appreciation of sterling work to decrease demand and output in the U.K. As a consequence of the decline in output, prices are lower and unemployment is up slightly. For this particular shock, the trade balance deteriorates because the decline in demand reduces imports by less than the sterling appreciation depresses exports. As in the fiscal expansion, the U.K. monetary contraction has very little impact on the remaining MCM countries.

Tables A-9 and A-10 give the results for the German and Japanese monetary shocks. The results for these two countries are quite similar; in general, they replicate what we have seen for the other three MCM countries. The rise in interest rates leads to a decline in

real income because of the fall in consumption and investment. Moreover, domestic currencies appreciate, leading to a fall in prices. The results of the appreciation and the decline in real income lead to ambiguous effects on the trade balance. In the case of Japan, the trade balance initially deteriorates before improving. Exports decline by more than imports in the beginning; this trend reverses after three years. The German trade balance shows just the opposite pattern.

Table A-12 contains the results of a coordinated interest rate increase. In general, the results show a smaller decline each country's income and prices than in the single country shocks. In this simulation the monetary contractions abroad result in higher interest rates for all countries, so that interest rate differentials are smaller. As a result the exchange rate for each country does not appreciate by as much, and may even depreciate. This difference in exchange rates between the simulations tends to stimulate demand, relative to the single-country shock, in each country.

Exchange Rates

These simulations are included primarily for analytical purposes, and do not necessarily represent a plausible policy scenario. They highlight the responses in each country to an "exogenous" change in the exchange rate. Table 9 summarizes the exchange rate results obtained when the U.S. dollar depreciates, first vis-à-vis the other four MCM countries, then vis-à-vis Japan and Germany separately. In the

TABLE 9

Overview of Exchange Rate Multipliers in the MCM

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) US\$ EXCHANGE RATE SHOCK								
U. S. GNP (%).....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Foreign GNP (%).....	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4
Foreign Prices (%).....	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-1.8
(2) YEN EXCHANGE RATE SHOCK								
Japanese GNP (%).....	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9
Japanese Prices (%).....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5
U. S. GNP (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
(3) DM EXCHANGE RATE SHOCK								
German GNP (%).....	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3
German Prices (%).....	-1.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.7	-2.0	-2.4	-2.8	-3.2
U. S. GNP (%).....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

Notes to Table:

- (1) Sustained 5% Appreciation of the U. S. Dollar Against Four Currencies.
- (2) Sustained 5% Depreciation of the Japanese Yen Against the U. S. Dollar.
- (3) Sustained 5% Depreciation of the Deutsche Mark Against the U. S. Dollar.

Amounts shown are percentage deviations from the baseline path.

Foreign GNP and Price variables are non-U.S. 4-country averages using multilateral trade weights and constant exchange rate conversion factors.

4-country exchange rate simulation the U.S. dollar depreciates by five percent. This depreciation leads to a very small increase in both U.S. income and prices. On average, foreign income and prices fall. It appears that the crowding-in effect of lower interest rates in the non-U.S. countries is weaker than the crowding-out effect of higher interest rates in the United States. (Interest rates change as a result of the effects of the induced price changes on money demand.) The individual country exchange rate changes tend to exhibit large own-country effects following the 4-country shock pattern. They also have very limited impacts on the U.S. economy.

Tables A-13 to A-17 in Appendix 1 display in more detail the results of these exchange rate shocks. In all cases, the simulated impact on U.S. real GNP appears to be small initially. This last result is due to the rise in U.S. net exports, which offsets the depressing effects of higher U.S. interest rates in the first few years. With the stimulus to income through net exports, consumption and producers durable investment rise throughout the simulation period. The dollar depreciation also leads to higher U.S. prices, because import prices rise. U.S. prices rise by much less than the amount of the depreciation, partly because a large part of U.S. trade (with ROW) is not affected by the shock. The U.S. current account improves, as one would expect, but only moderately. The appreciation of foreign currency tends to depress income abroad, which feeds back to reduce foreign demand for U.S. goods. Further, as noted, U.S. trade with ROW is largely

unaffected in these simulations. Even with the decline in foreign interest rates, demand is not stimulated enough to increase income.

Supply Side Shock

The domestic price shock simulations, like the previous exchange rate exercise, serve primarily to illustrate the properties of the MCM. To implement the shock, we exogenously increase the error term in the domestic absorption deflator by one percent; no other policy changes are assumed to take place. Table 10 gives an overview of the simulation results. The increase in prices affects both the supply and the demand side of the economy. For example, in the U.S. price shock income falls as prices rise; the rise in prices tends to reduce labor supplied and hence to lower domestic production (the aggregate supply curve shifts to the left). Moreover, the rise in domestic prices lowers real money balances, causing the LM curve to shift leftward, and raising domestic interest rates and reducing expenditure. The rise in prices also shifts domestic spending away from domestic output and towards imports. Similar results are obtained for the other countries. Although exchange rates depreciate somewhat, the effects of this shock are not widely transmitted abroad. Tables A-18 to A-23 in Appendix 1 present further details of the supply side simulations.

TABLE 10

Overview of Supply Side Multipliers in the MCM

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) U. S. SUPPLY SHOCK								
U. S. GNP (%).....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8
U. S. Prices (%).....	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1
Foreign GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0
Foreign Prices (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
(2) JAPANESE SUPPLY SHOCK								
Japanese GNP (%).....	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6
Japanese Prices (%).....	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
U. S. GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
(3) GERMAN SUPPLY SHOCK								
German GNP (%).....	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5
German Prices (%).....	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5
U. S. GNP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
U. S. Prices (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(4) JOINT SUPPLY SHOCK								
U. S. GNP (%).....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1	-0.8
U. S. Prices (%).....	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1
Foreign GNP (%).....	-0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2
Foreign Prices (%).....	0.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3

Notes to Table:

- (1) Sustained 1% increase in U. S. price equation residual.
- (2) Sustained 1% increase in Japanese price equation residual.
- (3) Sustained 1% increase in German price equation residual.
- (4) Sustained 1% increase in 5-Country price equation residuals.

Amounts shown are percentage deviations from the baseline path.

Foreign GNP and Price variables are non-U. S. 4-country averages using multilateral trade weights and constant exchange rate conversion factors

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Appendix 1: Detailed Simulation Tables

Table A-1	Canadian Fiscal Shock
Table A-2	U.K. Fiscal Shock
Table A-3	German Fiscal Shock
Table A-4	Japanese Fiscal Shock
Table A-5	U.S. Fiscal Shock
Table A-6	5-Country Fiscal Shock
Table A-7	Canadian Monetary Shock
Table A-8	U.K. Monetary Shock
Table A-9	German Monetary Shock
Table A-10	Japanese Monetary Shock
Table A-11	U.S. Monetary Shock
Table A-12	5-Country Monetary Shock
Table A-13	Canadian Exchange Rate Shock
Table A-14	U.K. Exchange Rate Shock
Table A-15	German Exchange Rate Shock
Table A-16	Japanese Exchange Rate Shock
Table A-17	4-Currency Exchange Rate Shock
Table A-18	Canadian Price Shock
Table A-19	U.K. Price Shock
Table A-20	German Price Shock
Table A-21	Japanese Price Shock
Table A-22	U.S. Price Shock
Table A-23	5-Country Price Shock

TABLE A-1: CANADIAN FISCAL SHOCK

Sustained increase in government purchases equal to 1% of GNP

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.3
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Price Level (%).....	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.1	3.1	4.3	5.7	7.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	0.3	0.2	-0.3	-1.0	-2.1	-3.2	-4.4	-5.7
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4	-1.6	-2.0	-2.3	-2.7	-3.0
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.5
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-2: UK FISCAL SHOCK

Sustained Increase in Government Purchases Equal to 1% of GNP

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	-0.0	-0.5
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.2
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-2.1	-1.8	-1.9	-2.3	-2.4	-2.5	-2.6	-2.6

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-3: GERMAN FISCAL SHOCK

Sustained Increase in Government Purchases Equal to 1% of GNP

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.0
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.7
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-3.4	-3.8	-3.9	-3.9	-3.7	-3.3	-2.8	-2.1
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.5
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-4: JAPANESE FISCAL SHOCK

Sustained Increase in Government Purchases Equal to 1% of GNP

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.3	-0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	-0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Price Level (%).....	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	1.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-2.9	-4.5	-4.6	-4.5	-5.2	-6.0	-6.7	-7.7
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-5: US FISCAL SHOCK

Sustained Increase in Government Purchases Equal to 1% of GNP

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.4
Price Level (%).....	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.9
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	2.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-10.2	-15.2	-21.6	-28.2	-37.3	-47.3	-59.3	-73.0
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2
Price Level (%).....	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-1.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.5	3.4
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Price Level (%).....	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	-2.2	-3.4	-3.5	-3.5	-3.5	-3.6	-3.8	-4.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.0	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.2
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-3.6	-4.0	-4.5	-5.1	-5.8
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	2.0	5.0	6.3	7.2	9.2	11.1	13.4	16.4
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.5
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	-2.6	-4.0	-3.7	-3.9	-4.4	-4.9	-5.4	-6.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.5	2.6	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.3

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-6: 5-COUNTRY FISCAL SHOCK

Sustained Increase in Government Purchases Equal to 1% of GNP

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.5
Price Level (%).....	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	2.0	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.5	6.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-3.2	-7.4	-14.3	-21.6	-31.8	-43.0	-56.7	-73.0
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Price Level (%).....	0.5	1.2	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.7	5.4	6.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	0.0	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.3	-1.7	-2.1	-2.5
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.7	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-1.3	-1.8	-2.3
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.3
Price Level (%).....	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.4	4.3	5.3	6.4
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.6	4.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	-2.4	-4.4	-4.5	-4.3	-4.1	-4.0	-4.1	-4.4
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-2.6	-2.7	-1.5	-1.4	-0.8	0.7	2.4	4.7
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3
Price Level (%).....	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.3	4.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-2.2	-2.9	-3.7	-4.6	-5.3	-6.1	-7.1	-8.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.1	1.9	3.4	4.9	6.7	8.7	11.3	15.0
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.2
Price Level (%).....	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.5	3.7	5.0	6.3	7.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.4
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	-2.3	-4.2	-3.7	-4.3	-5.3	-6.1	-7.2	-8.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.3	2.1	4.0	3.9	4.2	5.0	6.1	7.6

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.

(%) = percentage deviation from baseline

(+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-7: CANADIAN MONETARY SHOCK

Sustained 100 Basis Point Increase in Treasury Bill Rate

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.5	-0.8	-1.3	-1.7	-2.2	-2.7	-3.3	-4.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.7	-1.9	-2.6	-2.9	-2.5	-2.5	-2.2	-1.6
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.5	-1.2	-1.7	-2.0	-2.0	-2.1	-2.3	-2.5
Price Level (%).....	-0.9	-1.6	-2.6	-3.9	-5.5	-7.4	-9.5	-11.7
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	3.5	5.2	7.1	9.5	12.4	15.7	19.4	23.4
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.0
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	-0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.0	4.1
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.4	-1.8
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-8: UK MONETARY SHOCK

Sustained 100 Basis Point Increase in Treasury Bill Rate

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-2.0	-2.5
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.6
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	-0.6	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.8	-2.0	-2.4
Price Level (%).....	-0.8	-1.1	-1.5	-2.0	-2.9	-3.9	-5.2	-6.7
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	3.0	3.6	4.2	5.0	6.2	7.9	9.9	12.4
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.4	-2.4	-3.8

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.

(%) = percentage deviation from baseline

(+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-9: GERMAN MONETARY SHOCK

Sustained 100 Basis Point Increase in Treasury Bill Rate

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.9	-1.2	-1.3	-1.5	-1.6	-1.8	-2.0	-2.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9
Price Level (%).....	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.6	-2.0	-2.4	-2.8
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.7
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.5	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-1.9	-2.3
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.

(%) = percentage deviation from baseline

(+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-10: JAPANESE MONETARY SHOCK

Sustained 100 Basis Point Increase in Treasury Bill Rate

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1	-2.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	-0.5	-1.3	-1.9	-2.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.4
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.6	-1.5	-2.3	-2.9	-3.4	-3.7	-3.9	-4.0
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	-1.7	-2.3	-3.0	-3.7
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	2.7	3.2	4.1	5.2	6.3	7.4	8.4	9.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-1.1	-1.3	-0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-11: US MONETARY SHOCK

Sustained 100 Basis Point Increase in Treasury Bill Rate

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.4	-1.0	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.2	-1.0
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-1.5	-2.1	-2.6	-3.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	1.6	2.5	3.1	3.9	4.7	5.4	6.1	6.7
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	-0.3	-1.1	-2.1	-3.8
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-1.5	-2.4	-3.4	-4.5	-5.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
Price Level (%).....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	-1.6	-2.6	-3.3	-4.2	-5.0	-5.8	-6.6	-7.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.6	-0.9	-1.5	-2.3	-3.0	-3.6	-4.2	-4.6
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-2.2	-2.7	-3.6	-4.5	-5.4	-6.3	-7.3	-8.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.9	3.3	4.9	7.0	9.7
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	-2.2	-3.5	-4.1	-5.1	-6.2	-7.0	-7.9	-8.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.9	3.0	4.5

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-12: 5-COUNTRY MONETARY SHOCK

Sustained 100 Basis Point Increase in Treasury Bill Rate

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.4	-0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1
Price Level (%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-1.3	-1.9	-2.5	-3.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.5	1.5	0.5	-0.7	-1.9	-3.0	-4.0	-5.3
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.4	-1.0	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6
Price Level (%).....	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	-1.7	-2.9	-4.4	-6.0	-7.8
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.1	0.1	0.6	1.5	2.7	4.2	5.9	7.8
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-1.8	-2.8	-3.8	-4.9	-6.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.0	-0.5	-1.2	-1.9	-2.7	-3.5	-4.1	-4.4
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.3	-0.9	-1.4	-1.7	-1.8	-1.6	-1.3	-0.8
Price Level (%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.5	-1.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	-1.8	-2.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.5	0.1	0.8	2.2	3.9	5.6	7.7	10.0
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	0.1	-1.0	-1.9	-2.7	-3.3	-3.6	-3.9	-3.8
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	2.5

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-13: CANADIAN EXCHANGE RATE SHOCK

Sustained 5% Appreciation of Home Currency Against US Dollar

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-1.2	-1.4	-1.6	-1.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.6	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3
Price Level (%).....	-1.3	-1.5	-1.8	-2.2	-2.6	-3.0	-3.5	-3.9
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	-0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-1.7	-0.7	-1.1	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	-0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-14: UK EXCHANGE RATE SHOCK

Sustained 5% Appreciation of Home Currency Against US Dollar

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)...	0.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)...	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Price Level (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)...	-0.4	-0.9	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Price Level (%).....	-1.3	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1	-2.4	-2.7	-3.0	-3.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)...	-0.1	-1.0	-2.0	-2.3	-2.6	-3.0	-3.5	-4.1

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-15: GERMAN EXCHANGE RATE SHOCK

Sustained 5% Appreciation of Home Currency Against US Dollar

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-2.7	-2.5	-2.6	-2.6	-2.7	-2.8	-2.8	-2.9
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.6	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Price Level (%).....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3
Price Level (%).....	-1.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.7	-2.0	-2.4	-2.8	-3.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-1.3	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.5	-1.7	-1.9
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.6	-0.8	-1.4	-1.6	-2.0	-3.0	-4.1	-5.6
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-1.6	-1.7	-1.1	-2.2	-2.8	-3.1	-3.7	-4.6
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-16: JAPANESE EXCHANGE RATE SHOCK

Sustained 5% Appreciation of Home Currency Against US Dollar

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-1.8	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.4
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.2	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.6	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9
Price Level (%).....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.5
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-2.1	-4.7	-5.7	-6.5	-7.4	-8.2	-8.9	-9.7
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Price Level (%).....	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.

(%) = percentage deviation from baseline

(+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-17: 4-CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE SHOCK

Sustained 5% Appreciation of Four Currencies Against US Dollar

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	2.9	4.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.3
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.6	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5
Price Level (%).....	-1.2	-1.3	-1.5	-1.9	-2.4	-2.9	-3.4	-3.9
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Price Level (%).....	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4	-1.7	-1.9	-2.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-1.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	-0.2	-1.0
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.6	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0
Price Level (%).....	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-1.2	-4.5	-5.5	-6.3	-7.2	-8.0	-8.9	-9.8
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Price Level (%).....	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.7	-1.9	-2.1	-2.2	-2.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-2.3	-2.6	-3.0	-3.6	-4.2

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.

(%) = percentage deviation from baseline

(+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-18: CANADIAN PRICE SHOCK

Sustained 1% Increase in Price Equation Residual

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.6	-0.2	-0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.3
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	1.3	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.8	5.5	6.1	6.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	0.4	-1.6	-3.0	-4.0	-4.8	-5.4	-6.0	-6.5
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-19: UK PRICE SHOCK

Sustained 1% Increase in Price Equation Residual

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.1	-0.5	-1.1	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-1.6
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-1.4
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Price Level (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	-1.6	-1.8	-1.9
Price Level (%).....	1.5	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	-0.4	-2.1	-1.9	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.6	-0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-20: GERMAN PRICE SHOCK

Sustained 1% Increase in Price Equation Residual

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.4	0.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-1.2	-1.5
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5
Price Level (%).....	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.6	3.2	4.1	5.1	6.2
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.1	-0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-21: JAPANESE PRICE SHOCK

Sustained 1% Increase in Price Equation Residual

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.3	-0.4	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6
Price Level (%).....	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	0.1	-1.5	-1.6	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-2.9	-0.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.5
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Price Level (%).....	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	0.5	-0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-22: US PRICE SHOCK

Sustained 1% Increase in Price Equation Residual

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8
Price Level (%).....	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.1	-1.5	-4.0	-5.6	-7.2	-8.7	-10.3	-11.6
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6
Price Level (%).....	0.3	-0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-1.5	-2.3	-3.1	-3.9
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.0
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.3	1.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.2
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.1
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.1
Price Level (%).....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.3
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Price Level (%).....	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	-0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	0.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

TABLE A-23: 5-COUNTRY PRICE SHOCK

Sustained 1% Increase in Price Equation Residuals

	YEARS AFTER SHOCK							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UNITED STATES								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1	-0.8
Price Level (%).....	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Exch. Rate (FX/US\$)(%).....	-0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	1.1	-1.8	-6.5	-8.7	-11.0	-13.1	-15.1	-16.7
CANADA								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8
Price Level (%).....	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	1.9
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3
Exch. Rate (US\$/C\$)(%).....	-0.1	-0.7	-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.3
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2
GERMANY								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.5	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.7
Price Level (%).....	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9
Exch. Rate (US\$/DM)(%).....	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.8
JAPAN								
Real GNP (%).....	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3
Price Level (%).....	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exch. Rate (US\$/Y)(%).....	-0.2	-2.1	-2.1	-2.0	-2.1	-2.3	-2.4	-2.6
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.9	0.1	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.6	6.2
UNITED KINGDOM								
Real GDP (%).....	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	-1.1	-1.4	-1.6	-1.8
Price Level (%).....	1.4	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.4
Int. Rate (ST)(+/-).....	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7
Exch. Rate (US\$/PS)(%).....	1.1	-2.9	-3.0	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.3	-3.1
Current Bal. (US\$,B)(+/-)..	-0.3	-0.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9

NOTE: Amounts shown are deviations from the baseline path.
 (%) = percentage deviation from baseline
 (+/-) = absolute deviation from baseline

Appendix 2: Model Listing

This appendix provides a complete listing of the current

version of the Multicountry Model. There are three parts: the equation listing, the cross-reference table, and the variable definitions. The

equations are grouped by country (in order, Canada, U.K., Germany,

Japan, U.S. and ROW), and by sector as shown below. Each equation is

reported with its coefficient values, with their t-statistics in

parentheses, followed by some summary regression statistics. The

equation comment line gives the equation number, the name of the

associated left-hand-side variable in parentheses, and a short

description. The values of any distributed lag coefficients are

tabulated below the equation.

The cross-reference table gives the number of each equation in

which each variable in the model appears. The variable listing gives

each variable alphabetically with a short definition. Exogenous

variables have the keyword "EXOG", while endogenous variables are shown

with the number of corresponding equation.

The standard format of an MCM country model is:

I. Domestic Real Side

A. Domestic Spending and Disposable Income

B. Government Sector

C. Private Savings and Wealth

II. Current Account

A. Import of Goods

B. Export of Goods

C. Import of Services and Transfers

D. Export of Services and Transfers

E. Balances

III. Domestic Financial Market

A. Monetary Aggregate

B. Private Banking Sector Interest Rates

C. Monetary Authorities

identities and quasi-identities (bridge equations) second. equations are ordered with behavioral (estimated) equations first and consecutively throughout the whole model. Within most sub-sectors demand). Equations are grouped within sectors and numbered. For example, "G.I" is the first sector of the German model (domestic

- "R" Rest-of-World
- "U" United States
- "J" Japan
- "G" Germany
- "E" United Kingdom
- "C" Canada

country mnemonics:

The sectors and sub-sectors are preceded by the following: excluded from each country model to avoid double counting. strictly correct, because the bilateral goods export equations are though it were a separate macroeconomic model. This, however, is not Each country model is presented in the equation listing as

- VII. Foreign Variables
- VI. Official Intervention and Balance of Payments
 - C. Exchange Rate Relationships
 - B. Other Capital Flows
 - A. Direct Investment Claims and Liabilities
- V. International Financial Market
 - C. Capacity and Real Capital Stocks
 - B. Wages
 - A. Prices
- IV. Prices and Supply

Sector I (domestic demand) - billions of local currency units, 1972 prices, seasonally adjusted, at annual rate
 Sector II (current account) - billions of local currency units, current prices, not seasonally adjusted, at annual rate

otherwise noted:

The standard units for measurement are as follows unless
 The same country codes as above are used, with "T" indicating total.

"M1J" imports of goods by country I from country J, in current U.S. dollars

"X1J" exports of goods from country I to country J, in current U.S. dollars

The bilateral trade flow variable are named as follows:

"Q" quarterly rate

"NIA" national income accounts basis

"NSA" not seasonally adjusted

"SA" seasonally adjusted

"D" measured in dollars

"V" nominal value

basis of measurement. Some common codes are:

The variable naming convention uses the first letter of the variable name to indicate the country. The middle portion of the name describes the variable, with the letters usually proceeding from the general to the specific. For example, EIF is U.K. fixed investment, and CIFPNR is Canadian nonresidential fixed private investment. The last letters of a variable name are sometimes used to indicate the units or

- Sector III (financial markets)
 - monetary variables
 - billions of local currency units, current prices, at seasonally adjusted, at annual rate
 - interest rates
 - Sector IV (supply)
 - prices and wages
 - Sector V, VI (international financial)
 - billions of local currency units, current prices, not seasonally adjusted, at annual rate
 - Sector VII (foreign averages)
 - geometric average of country variables
- index number, 1972 = 1.0

=====
 CANADIAN MODEL: DOMESTIC REAL SIDE
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 C.I.A. DOMESTIC SPENDING AND DISPOSABLE INCOME
 =====

1. (CC) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - 1972 PRICES

$$CC = 8.05108 + LAGCOEF1 * (CYD(I)) + (8.19893)$$

$$+ LAGCOEF2 * (((1 + CRS(I))/100) - 1) * CNMR(I))) + .466443 * Q1$$

$$+ .181668 * Q2 + .151054 * Q3 + (1.22711) + (1.04248)$$

CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .536 MEAN LHS = 65.406 RHO = .67 (7.1)
 RANGE: 1964 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 72 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	0.243	6.953	-0.000
(-1)	0.196	9.308	-0.051
(-2)	0.149	20.278	-0.053
(-3)	0.103	14.448	-0.008
(-4)	0.056	2.695	NA
(-5)	0.009	0.270	NA

2. (CIFPR) PRIVATE GROSS RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$CIFPR = 3.84179 + 0.04 * CKPR(-1) + LAGCOEF1 * (DELI : CYDV(I-1)/CP(I-1)))$$

$$+ LAGCOEF2 * (((CRL(I-1)) - CPEXP(I-1)) * 100)) + (8.555)$$

CRSQ = .918 S.E.R. = .375 MEAN LHS = 3.238 RHO = .88 (15.6)
 RANGE: 1967 Q2 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 63 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	0.101	2.027	-0.001
(-1)	0.050	2.027	-0.001
(-2)	NA	NA	-0.001
(-3)	NA	NA	-0.001
(-4)	NA	NA	-0.000
(-5)	NA	NA	-0.000

CIFP = CIFR + CIFNR

10. (CIFP) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

CCVNSA = CCV/CSAFV

9. (CCVNSA) PRIVATE CONSUMER EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

CCV = CC * CP

8. (CCV) PRIVATE CONSUMER EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES

CGNPVNSA = CGNPV/CSAFGNPV

7. (CGNPVNSA) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

CGNPV = CCV + CIFPV + CIFV + CIIV + CGV + CXGSNIV - CMGSNIV + CRESV

6. (CGNPV) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES

CGNP = CC + CIFP + CIFG + CII + CG + CXGSNI - CMGSNI + CRES

5. (CGNP) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .456 MEAN LHS = 16.673 DM = .508
RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CCAV} = & -9.73464 + .00357 * \text{Q2} - .259592 * \text{Q3} + .176919 * \text{Q4} + .001929 * \text{CPI}(-1) \\
 & + 21.0089 * \text{CPI}(-1) + .016137 * (\text{CGNPVNSA} - \text{CTV} - \text{CCVNSA}) \\
 & + 43.205 \quad (1.9691)
 \end{aligned}$$

4. (CCAV) CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - CURRENT PRICES

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	0.060	1.372	0.351
(-1)	0.082	3.480	-11.418
(-2)	0.087	3.243	-20.039
(-3)	0.075	2.577	-16.233
(-4)	0.046	2.218	NA
			2.975
			NA
			-38.059

CRSQ = .95 S.E.R. = .495 MEAN LHS = 6.326 DM = 1.701
RANGE: 1966 Q3 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 67 ESTIMATED: 4/85

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CIFPNR} = & -.741199 + 0.06 * \text{CIPNR}(-1) + .933677 * (\text{CIFPNR}(-1) - 0.06 * \text{CIPNR}(-2)) \\
 & + .011463 * \text{TIME} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL}(\text{CGNP}(\text{I}-1))) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{DEL}(\text{CUCNR}(\text{I}-1))) \\
 & + .093653 * \text{DEL}(\text{CCU}) + 2.26003
 \end{aligned}$$

3. (CIFPNR) PRIVATE GROSS NON-RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

11. (CIFPV) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

 CIFPV = CFP * CP
12. (CIFPNSA) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

 CIFPNSA = CIFPV/CSAFIFPV
13. (CIIV) PRIVATE INVENTORY INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

 CIIV = CII * CP
14. (CIPVNSA) PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

 CIPVNSA = CGNPNSA - CTV - CTIIV + CTRANV - CCAV
15. (CIVNSA) DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - CURRENT PRICES (NSA) (QUASI IDENTITY)

 CIVNSA = -1.29373 + 2.89709 * Q1 + .75999 * Q2 + .76227 * Q3 + .95341 * CIPVNSA
 (3.59231) (8.61152) (2.1123) (2.277) (324.442)
- CRSQ = 1 S.E.R. = 1.181 MEAN LHS = 79.323 RHO = .195 (1.7)
 RANGE: 1960 Q3 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 81 ESTIMATED: 4/85
16. (CII) DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - 1972 PRICES

 CII = CSAFYDV * CIPVNSA/CP
17. (CIV) DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - CURRENT PRICES

 CIV = CIPVNSA * CSAFYDV
18. (CPHGNP) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GNP - ANNUAL RATE

 CPHGNP = DEL(LOG(GNP)) * 400

=====
C.I.B. GOVERNMENT SECTOR

19. (CTRANV) GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

$$\text{CTRANV} = -8.65814 + 4.86928 * (\text{CUN} * \text{CLF}/100) * \text{CP} \quad (6.7862) \quad (5.48526)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEFF1} * (((\text{CUMDF}(1) + \text{CUMDF}(1-1)) - \text{CNGP}(1)) - \text{CNGP}(1-1))/2 * \text{CRL}/100) \quad (16.8741)$$

$$+ 1.32282 * \text{CPPI5} * \text{CP} + 1.79932 * \text{Q1} + .837406 * \text{Q2} - .320915 * \text{Q3} \quad (6.48836) \quad (2.68124) \quad (1.18989)$$

CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .921 MEAN LHS = 34.793 RHO = .524 (4.1)
RANGE: 1969 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 54 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.145	2.540
(-1)	0.127	2.540
(-2)	0.109	2.540
(-3)	0.091	2.540
(-4)	0.073	2.540
(-5)	0.054	2.540
(-6)	0.036	2.540
(-7)	0.018	2.540
SUM:	0.654	

20. (CTV) TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE - CURRENT PRICES

$$(\text{CTV} - \text{CTINDV})/\text{CGNPVNSA} = .005325 + .58815 * \text{CTRY} + .271793 * \text{CTRYC} + .001375 * \text{Q1} \quad (1.05639) \quad (35.3961) \quad (17.4816) \quad (1.96716)$$

$$+ .001317 * \text{Q2} - .008336 * \text{Q3} \quad (1.67976) \quad (12.0046)$$

CRSQ = .994 S.E.R. = .001 MEAN LHS = .191 RHO = .264 (1.5)
RANGE: 1974 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 4/85

21. (CTINDV) TAXES - INDIRECT - CURRENT PRICES (QUASI IDENTITY)

$$\text{CTINDV} = -2.86382 + .163518 * (\text{CGNPVNSA} - \text{CTINDV}) + 3.53212 * \text{Q1} - 1.9896 * \text{Q2} \quad (1.594274) \quad (8.91316) \quad (6.72876) \quad (3.69343)$$

$$- 3.75983 * \text{Q3} \quad (6.1548)$$

CRSQ = .98 S.E.R. = 1.311 MEAN LHS = 35.545 RHO = .769 (5.6)
RANGE: 1975 Q4 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 29 ESTIMATED: 4/85

22. (CGV) GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION PURCHASES - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{CG} = \text{CGV}/\text{CP}$$

23. (CIFGV) GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{CIFGV} = \text{CIFG} * \text{CP}$$

24. (CIFGVNSA) GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$\text{CIFGVNSA} = \text{CIFGV}/\text{CSAIFIGV}$$

$$CUMDF = CUMDF(-1) + GDEF/4$$

26. (CUMDF) CUMULATED GOVERNMENT DEFICIT - CURRENT PRICES

$$GDEF = CGV + CIFGV - CTIV - CTIIV + CTRANV$$

25. (GDEF) GOVERNMENT DEFICIT - NIA BASIS (PSBR)

=====
C.II. CURRENT ACCOUNT
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=====
C.II.A. IMPORTS OF GOODS
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35. (CCOL) OIL CONSUMPTION - VOLUME (MBD)

LOG(CCOL) = -4.19508 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(CPPETROL(I)/CP(I))) + LOG(GNP) + .00033 * Q1
 (-272.03)
 - .125755 * Q2 - .12363 * Q3
 (-11.13) (-12.05)

CRSQ = .91267 S.E.R. = .0221 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .2316 (1.18491)
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 32 ESTIMATED: 5/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	-0.084	-0.740
(-1)	-0.060	-7.020
(-2)	-0.039	-0.680
(-3)	-0.018	-0.330

SUM: -0.201

36. (XECV) U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO CANADA (\$US)

LOG(XECV/(EPXGV * EEI)) = -.734207 (-1.3)
 -.128257 * Q1 + .038726 * Q2 - .09291 * Q3
 (4) (1.2) (3)
 + .153154 * LOG(GNPVNSA/CPNP) - .141453 * D7231 - .149972 * D7021
 (1.2) (1.5) (1.7)
 -.042997 * D7011 + .064428 * D7221 - .125475 * D6741
 (1.7) (1.4)

CRSQ = .604 S.E.R. = .089 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .329 (NA)
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	-0.032	0.100
(-1)	0.289	3.200
(-2)	0.453	3.400
(-3)	0.460	2.500
(-4)	0.309	2.200

SUM: 1.479

37. (XGCV) GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS TO CANADA (\$US)

$$\text{LOG(XGCV/(GPXGV * GER))} = -6.38227 + 1.25076 * \text{LOG(CGNPNSA/CP)} \\ (-3.25553) \quad (3.69856)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(GPXGV/(I) * GER(I))/(CP(I) * CEI(I)))) - .009098 * Q1 - .016728 * Q2 \\ (-.38609)$$

$$- .22683 * Q3 \quad (-4.71796)$$

CRSQ = .52278 S.E.R. = .1005 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.73
RANGE: 1970 Q2 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 43 ESTIMATED: 4/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.003	0.021
(-1)	-0.027	-0.349
(-2)	-0.052	-1.188
(-3)	-0.072	-1.847
(-4)	-0.087	-1.735
(-5)	-0.097	-1.674
(-6)	-0.103	-1.775
(-7)	-0.103	-2.086
(-8)	-0.098	-2.552
(-9)	-0.089	-1.938
(-10)	-0.074	-0.910
(-11)	-0.055	-0.405

SUM: -0.855

38. (XJCV) JAPANESE GOODS EXPORTS TO CANADA (\$US)

$$\text{LOG(XJCV/(JPXGV * JEI))} = -10.5015 + .052443 * Q1 + .043189 * Q2 - .129559 * Q3 \\ (7.1) \quad (1.4) \quad (1.4) \quad (3.5)$$

$$+ 2.19887 * \text{LOG(CGNPNSA/CPNP)} + 1.24822 * \text{LOG(CP/(JPXGV * JEI/CEI))} \\ (6.8) \quad (2.4)$$

CRSQ = .615 S.E.R. = .111 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .853 (NA)
RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

39. (XUCV) U.S. GOODS EXPORTS TO CANADA (\$US)

$$\text{LOG(XUCV/UPXNAG)} = -2.77088 + 1.14957 * \text{LOG(CNP)} \\ (6.96) \quad (13.52)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(UPXNAG(I)/(CEI(I) * CP(I))))} - .054315 * Q1 + .062077 * Q2 \\ (4.2) \quad (4.49)$$

$$- .113573 * Q3 + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{LOG(UPXNAG(I)/JPCOMP(I)))) + .014752 * \text{CDVAUTST} \\ (9.02) \quad (2.86)$$

CRSQ = .95 S.E.R. = .036 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .3 (1.91)
RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 4/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0)	-0.126	1.390	-0.013	0.203
(-1)	-0.113	2.080	-0.028	0.590
(-2)	-0.099	3.870	-0.039	1.160
(-3)	-0.086	5.540	-0.046	1.720
(-4)	-0.074	2.730	-0.050	1.900
(-5)	-0.061	1.630	-0.050	1.830
(-6)	-0.048	1.140	-0.047	1.690
(-7)	-0.036	0.870	-0.041	1.570
(-8)	-0.024	0.700	-0.030	1.470
(-9)	-0.012	0.587	-0.017	1.400

SUM: -0.679

40. (K:RV) CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM REST OF WORLD (\$US)

$$\text{LOG}(\text{MCRV} - \text{CHGOLV} * \text{CER}) / \text{ROWPXG} = -5.60998 \quad (25.6) - .088075 * \text{Q1} + .025947 * \text{Q2} \quad (1.9)$$

$$- .133769 * \text{Q3} + 1.52851 * \text{LOG}(\text{GNPVNSA}/\text{CPNP}) + .290502 * \text{LOG}(\text{CP}/(\text{ROWPXG}/\text{CEI})) \quad (4)$$

CRSQ = .991 S.E.R. = .263 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.39
RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

41. (CHGOL) OIL IMPORTS - VOLUME (MBD)

$$\text{CHGOL} = \text{CCOL} + \text{CXBOL} + \text{DEL}(\text{CSOL})/\text{DAYSQ} - \text{CQOL} + \text{CHGOLER}$$

42. (CHGOLV) OIL IMPORTS - VALUE

$$\text{LOG}(\text{CHGOLV}) = \text{LOG}(\text{CHGOL} * \text{CPMGOL}) + \text{CHGOLYER}$$

43. (XRCV) CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM REST OF WORLD (\$US)

$$\text{M:RV} = .711974 + .581427 * \text{XRCV} + .193615 * \text{XRCV}(-1) \quad (6.66712) \quad (10.1759) \quad (3.38368)$$

CRSQ = .984 S.E.R. = .653 MEAN LHS = 6.616 DM = 1.042
RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

44. (K:JV) CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM JAPAN (\$US)

$$\text{M:JV} = .001796 + .66205 * \text{XJCV} + .441247 * \text{XJCV}(-1) \quad (.11994) \quad (11.9442) \quad (7.91657)$$

CRSQ = .992 S.E.R. = .091 MEAN LHS = 1.204 DM = 2.001
RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

45. (K:GV) CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM GERMANY (\$US)

$$\text{M:GV} = .001626 + .918505 * \text{XGCV} + .210693 * \text{XGCV}(-1) \quad (.126313) \quad (13.2467) \quad (3.04231)$$

CRSQ = .978 S.E.R. = .068 MEAN LHS = .662 DM = 1.792
RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

46. (K:EV) CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM U.K. (\$US)

$$\text{M:EV} = -.016348 + .986396 * \text{XECV} + .131813 * \text{XECV}(-1) \quad (.692625) \quad (17.4346) \quad (2.3294)$$

CRSQ = .968 S.E.R. = .085 MEAN LHS = 1.089 DM = 1.418
RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

47. (MCUV) CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM U.S. (\$US)

MCUV = -1.13266 + 1.26305 * XUCV + .013742 * XUCV(-1) + (.34547)

CRSQ = .996 S.E.R. = .902 MEAN LHS = 20.049 DM = 1.174

RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

48. (MCTV) TOTAL CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS - DOT BASIS (\$US)

MCTV = MCV + MCEV + MCV + MCRV

49. (CMGV) TOTAL CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS - BOP BASIS - CURRENT PRICES

CMGV = MCTV/CER + CMVER

50. (CMG) TOTAL CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS - 1972 PRICES

CMG = CMGV/CPMGUV

C.II.B. EXPORTS OF GOODS

51. (CXGOLV) OIL EXPORTS - VALUE

$$\text{LOG(CXGOLV)} = \text{LOG(CXGOL * CPXGOL)} + \text{CXGOLVER}$$

52. (XCGV) CANADIAN EXPORTS TO GERMANY -- US\$ (QUASI-IDENTITY)

$$\text{MCGV} = 1.06925 * \text{XCGV} + .34321 * \text{XCGV}(-1)$$

(8.47)
(2.59)

CRSQ = .923 S.E.R. = .103 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .2042 (NA)
RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1980 Q1 NOB = 49 ESTIMATED: 1/80

53. (XCTV) TOTAL CANADIAN GOODS EXPORTS - DOT BASIS - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{XCTV} = \text{XCJV} + \text{XCGV} + \text{XCEV} + \text{XCUV} + \text{XCRV}$$

54. (CXGV) TOTAL CAN. GOODS EXPORTS - BOP BASIS-CUR. PRICES (QUASI IDENTITY)

$$\text{CXGV * CER} = .490864 - .368861 * \text{Q2} - .251798 * \text{Q3}$$

(2.61065) (1.92513) (1.31279)

$$+ .962639 * \text{XCTV} + \text{CXGOLV} * \text{CER} - \text{CXGVADJ}$$

(250.629)

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .602 MEAN LHS = 37.835 DM = 1.866
RANGE: 1968 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 59 ESTIMATED: 4/85

55. (CXG) TOTAL CANADIAN GOODS EXPORTS - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{CXG} = \text{CXGV}/(\text{CPXGOL} * (\text{CXGOLV}/\text{CXGV})) * \text{CPXGVV} * (1 - \text{CXGOLV}/\text{CXGV})) + \text{CXGER}$$

C.II.C. IMPORTS OF SERVICES AND TRANSFERS

56. (CMSOV) IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES

$$\text{LOG(CMSOV)/(UP/CER)} = -4.59438 + 1.35957 * \text{LOG(CGNP)} + .56685 * \text{LOG(CF/UP/CER)} + (.770581)$$

$$- .11867 * \text{LOG(CP(-1)/(UP(-1)/CER(-1)))}$$

$$(.165678)$$

CRSQ = .955 S.E.R. = .087 MEAN LHS = 1.653 RHO = .291 (2.8)
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 88 ESTIMATED: 4/85

57. (CHSYDV) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{CHSYDV/(CRLTDL * CPGNP)} = -.079509 + .030013 * 4 * (\text{CPGNP/CPGNP}(-1)) - .018985 * \text{Q1}$$

$$- .019360 * \text{Q2} - .020216 * \text{Q3}$$

$$(.6.715)$$

$$(.6.99968)$$

CRSQ = .572 S.E.R. = .007 MEAN LHS = .029 DM = 1.889
 RANGE: 1970 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 4/85

58. (CHTRANV) TRANSFER PAYMENTS - TOTAL

$$\text{LOG(CHTRANV)} = -3.74617 + .723468 * \text{LOG(CGNPV)}$$

$$(.37.1008)$$

$$(.34.04)$$

CRSQ = .931 S.E.R. = .142 MEAN LHS = -.349 RHO = .037 (.3)
 RANGE: 1960 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 92 ESTIMATED: 4/85

59. (CHSV) IMPORTS OF SERVICES - BOP BASIS - TOTAL

$$\text{CHSV} = \text{CMSOV} + \text{CHSYV}$$

60. (CHSSV) IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

$$\text{CHSSV} = \text{CHGV} + \text{CHSV}$$

61. (CRLTDL) STOCK OF REAL LONG-TERM DIRECT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$\text{CRLTDL} = \text{CRLTDL}(-1) + 0.25 * (\text{CRLTDL/CPGNP})$$

62. (CHSYNDV) NON-DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{DEL(CHSYNDV)} = - (\text{DEL(CHSYNDV)}) + \text{CHSYNDER}$$

63. (CHSYV) INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{CHSYV} = \text{CHSYDV} + \text{CHSYNDV} + \text{CHSYVER}$$

64. (CMSNIVS) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (NSA) (QUASI IDENTITY)
-
- CMSNIVS = CMGV + CMSOV + CMSYV
65. (CMSNIV) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (SA)
-
- CMSNIV = CSAFNIV * CMSNIVS
66. (CMSNINS) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (NSA)
-
- CMSNINS = CMG + (CMSOV + CMSYV)/CPMS
67. (CMSNI) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (SA)
-
- CMSNI = CSAFNI * CMSNINS

C.II.D. EXPORTS OF SERVICES AND TRANSFERS

68. (CXSOV) EXPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES

$$\text{LOG(CXSOV/CPGNP)} = -5.91726 + .887902 * \text{LOG(UGNP)} + .2685 * \text{LOG(UP/CER/CPGNP)} + .341744 * \text{LOG(CXG)} + (1.21506)$$

CRSQ = .662 S.E.R. = .23 MEAN LHS = 1.304 DM = 1.988
 RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 88 ESTIMATED: 4/85

69. (CXSYDV) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

$$\text{CXSYDV/(CRLTDC * UPGNP/CER)} = -.013914 + .000685 * \text{UCU} + (1.572636)$$

CRSQ = .165 S.E.R. = .009 MEAN LHS = .041 RHO = .219 (1.6)
 RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 4/85

70. (CXSYNDV) NON-DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

$$\text{CXSYNDV - CMSYNDV} = -2.23268 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{URL(I)} * (\text{CFPI(I)} * (\text{CFLP(I)}))) + (7.70971)$$

CRSQ = .95 S.E.R. = .574 MEAN LHS = -4.622 RHO = .594 (4.9)
 RANGE: 1971 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 47 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 12.834 0.002

(-1) 12.834 0.002

(-2) 12.834 0.001

(-3) 12.834 0.001

SUM: 0.006

71. (CXTRANV) TOTAL TRANSFER RECEIPTS

$$\text{LOG(CXTRANV)} = -13.4607 + .946232 * \text{LOG(UPGNP)} + 1.89397 * \text{LOG(UGNP)} + (8.51444) + (6.8128)$$

CRSQ = .97 S.E.R. = .132 MEAN LHS = -.11 RHO = .226 (2.2)
 RANGE: 1960 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 92 ESTIMATED: 4/85

72. (CXSV) EXPORTS OF SERVICES - BOP BASIS - TOTAL

$$\text{CXSV} = \text{CXSOV} + \text{CXSYV}$$

73. (CXGSV) EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

$$\text{CXGSV} = \text{CXGV} + \text{CXSV}$$

74. (CRLTDC) STOCK OF REAL LONG-TERM DIRECT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$\text{CRLTDC} = \text{CRLTDC(-1)} - 0.25 * \text{CRLTDC} * (\text{CER/UPGNP})$$

75. (CXSIV) INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

CXSIV = CXYDV + CXYNDV + CXYVER
76. (CXGSIVS) EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

CXGSIVS = CXGV + CXSOV + CXYV
77. (CXGSIV) EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (SA)

CXGSIV = CSAFXIV * CXGSIVS
78. (CXGSINS) EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (NSA)

CXGSINS = CXG + (CXSOV + CXYV)/CPXS
79. (CXGSNI) EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (SA)

CXGSNI = CSAFXNI * CXGSINS

=====
C.II.E. BALANCES

80. (CGBAL) GOODS TRADE BALANCE

$$CGBAL = CXGV - CMGV$$

81. (CSBAL) CURRENT BALANCE ON SERVICES

$$CSBAL = CXSV - CMSV$$

82. (CSBAL) CURRENT BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES

$$CSBAL = CGBAL + CSBAL$$

83. (CNETXNI) NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES

$$CNETXNI = CXGSNI - CMGSNI$$

84. (CCURBAL) CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

$$CCURBAL = CXGV + CXSOV + CXSYV + CXTRANV - CMGV - CMISOV - CMSYV - CMTRANV$$

=====
 C.III. DOMESTIC FINANCIAL MARKET
 =====

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 C.III.A. MONETARY AGGREGATES
 =====

85. (CCUR) STOCK OF CURRENCY HELD BY RESIDENTS

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CCUR/CNMVNSA} &= .00465 - .001575 * \text{Q2} - .003854 * \text{Q3} - .001685 * \text{Q4} - .000147 * \text{TIME} \\
 &\quad (4) \quad (4.8) \quad (7.7) \quad (5) \quad (4.4) \\
 &+ .046619 * \text{GNPVNSA/CNMVNSA} - .000329 * \text{CRS} \\
 &\quad (9.4) \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .941 S.E.R. = .00075 MEAN LHS = NA DM = .8
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

86. (CMI) MONEY SUPPLY - M1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LOG(CMI/CPNP)} &= -1.53555 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(CGNP(I))}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{LOG(I)} + \text{CRS(I)}/100) \\
 &\quad (1.31258) \\
 &+ .03388 * \text{D7541} + .022883 * \text{D8041} + .025735 * \text{D8131} \\
 &\quad (3.28628) \quad (2.23858) \quad (2.49289)
 \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .97 S.E.R. = .014 MEAN LHS = 2.42 RHO = .989 (161.5)
 RANGE: 1969 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 56 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT	LAGCOEF2	T-STAT
(-0)	0.439	2.347	-0.633	6.987
(-1)	0.371	1.941	-0.543	6.987
(-2)	NA	NA	-0.452	6.987
(-3)	NA	NA	-0.362	6.987
(-4)	NA	NA	-0.271	6.987
(-5)	NA	NA	-0.181	6.987
(-6)	NA	NA	-0.090	6.987
(-7)	0.810		-2.532	

87. (CSD) SAVINGS DEPOSITS

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CSD/CNMVNSA} &= .099535 + .001554 * \text{Q2} - .000671 * \text{Q3} - .000619 * \text{Q4} \\
 &\quad (9.42654) \quad (2.03374) \quad (1.05583) \quad (1.549044) \\
 &- .004279 * \text{CCVNSA/CNMVNSA} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{CRS(I)}) \\
 &\quad (.27279\%)
 \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .997 S.E.R. = .002 MEAN LHS = .182 RHO = .958 (265.9)
 RANGE: 1970 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 49 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT
(-0)	0.000	3.122
(-1)	0.000	3.122
(-2)	0.000	3.122
(-3)	0.000	3.122
(-4)	0.000	3.122
(-5)	0.000	3.122
(-6)	0.000	3.122
(-7)	0.000	3.122
SUM:	0.002	

CPCHM1 = DEL(LOG(CM1)) * 400

92. (CPCHM1) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN M1 - ANNUAL RATE

CM2 = CM1 + CTD

91. (CM2) MONEY SUPPLY - M2

CTD = CSD + CND

90. (CTD) TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS

CDD = CM1 - CUR + CDDER

89. (CDD) DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS

CRSQ = .957 S.E.R. = .004 MEAN LHS = NA DM = .52
RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

+ .129316 * GNPVNSA/CNMVNSA + .000801 * (CRS - URS) (1.3)
(31.2)

CND/CNMVNSA = -.043827 - .004238 * Q2 - .010941 * Q3 - .005664 * Q4
(15.3) (3.1) (7.7) (4.1)

88. (CND) NOTICE DEPOSITS

=====
 C.III.B. PRIVATE BANKING SECTOR AND INTEREST RATES

93. (CRS) SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE - 90-DAY FINANCE COMPANY PAPER

$$CRS = URS - UPCHP + CPCHP + CRSER$$

94. (CRL) LONG-TERM INTEREST RATE - GOVT. OF CANADA BONDS - 10 YEARS

$$CRL = 2.81127 + LAGCOEFL * (CRS(I))$$

CRSQ = .977 S.E.R. = .429 MEAN LHS = 8.623 RHO = .83 (12.5)
 RANGE: 1964 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 75 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFL T-STAT

(-0)	0.198	11.413
(-1)	0.165	11.413
(-2)	0.132	11.413
(-3)	0.099	11.413
(-4)	0.066	11.413
(-5)	0.033	11.413
SUM:	0.695	

=====

C.III.C. MONETARY AUTHORITIES

95. (CRR) REQUIRED RESERVES (QUASI IDENTITY)

$$CRR = -.059145 + 1.00219 * (CA * CDD + CB * CTD)/100$$

(1.446071) (24.5462)

CRSQ = .997 S.E.R. = .109 MEAN LHS = 3.022 RHO = 1.144 (43.9)
 RANGE: 1960 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 89 ESTIMATED: 4/85

96. (CNGP) NET GOVERNMENT POSITION OF THE MONETARY AUTHORITIES

$$CNGP = CNGP(-1) + CDNGP/4$$

97. (CRF) CENTRAL BANK BALANCE SHEET - USES

$$CBU = CRR + CRF + CCUR$$

98. (CBU) CENTRAL BANK BALANCE SHEET - SOURCES

$$CBU = (CNFAGACT(-1) + CNFAGACT) * 0.5 + CSDRVAL + CNGP + COTH$$

CPIMP = CGNPV/CGNP

104. (CPGMP) DEFILATOR FOR GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .013 MEAN LHS = .424 RHO = .985 (109.8)
RANGE: 1970 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 50 ESTIMATED: 4/85

$$\text{LOG(CPMGV} * \text{CEI)} = .222234 + .639454 * \text{LOG(CFPXMM)} + .010374 * \text{LOG(CFPXMM(-1))} \\ + .16952 \quad (.10.6825) \quad (.172353)$$

103. (CPMGV) IMPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

CRSQ = .898 S.E.R. = .027 MEAN LHS = .21 RHO = .834 (14.3)
RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 39 ESTIMATED: 4/85

$$\text{LOG(CPXGV)} = .081678 + \text{LOG(CPDM)} - .285795 * \text{LOG(CPDM(-1))} * \text{CEI(-1)/CFXFTM(-1)} \\ + .304655 * (1/CFUNFTM(-1)) + .011976 * Q1 - .009524 * Q2 + .001093 * Q3 \\ (.1.33873) \quad (.1.43498) \quad (.1.01365) \quad (.136961)$$

102. (CPXGV) EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

$$\text{LOG(CPCI)} = \text{LOG(CP)} + \text{CPCPIER}$$

101. (CPCI) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

$$\text{CPI} = (\text{CPEXP}/100 + 1) * \text{CP}(-3)$$

100. (CPI) PROXY FOR ONE-PERIOD-AHEAD INFLATION RATE

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	0.445	0.015	0.697
(-1)	2.985	0.010	0.025
	1.757	1.319	

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .006 MEAN LHS = .417 RHO = .943 (45.8)
RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 40 ESTIMATED: 4/85

$$\text{LOG(CP)} = -.947848 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(CM(I))}) \\ + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{LOG(OPOIL2(I)/CEI(I))}) + 0.23 * \text{LOG(CPMOIL)} \\ + .007480 * \text{LOG(CP(-1))} * \text{LOG(1 + (IF CUCNR(-1) LE 0 THEN 1.000000E - 06 ELSE CUCNR(-1)))} \\ (.1.73381) \\ - .000405 * Q1 + .001764 * Q2 + .002109 * Q3 \\ (.238229) \quad (.85138) \quad (.1.22265)$$

99. (CP) ABSORPTION DEFILATOR

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C.I.V.A PRICES

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C.I.V. PRICES AND SUPPLY

CPHP = DEL(LOG(CP)) * 400

111. (CPHP) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRICE LEVEL - ANNUAL RATE

CPDM = EXP((LOG(CP) - (1 - CSHARDM) * LOG(CPMGSI)) / CSHARDM)

110. (CPDM) DEFATOR FOR IMPLICIT DOMESTIC ABSORPTION (IMPORTS REMOVED) (SA)

CPNOIL = EXP((LOG(CPMGSI) / 0.95342 - (1 - 0.95342) / 0.95342 * LOG(OPOLL72/CEI)))

109. (CPNOIL) NON-OIL IMPORT PRICE

TO 11 : 0.87**J)

CPXP = 100 * SUM(J = -11, 0 : 0.87**(-J)) * (CPNP(J) - CPNP(J - 4)) / CPNP(J - 4) / SUM (J = 0

108. (CPXP) INFLATIONARY EXPECTATIONS

CPMSNI = CMGSNI / CMGSI

107. (CPMSNI) IMPORT DEFATOR - NIA BASIS

CRSQ = .996 S.E.R. = .026 MEAN LHS = .267 RHO = .854 (14.4)
RANGE: 1965 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 70 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LOG(CPMS) = -.031576 + .306747 * LOG(CPMGV) + .655275 * LOG(CPMGV(-1))
(1.12235) (2.59907) (5.57292)

106. (CPMS) DEFATOR FOR IMPORTS OF SERVICES

CRSQ = .994 S.E.R. = .035 MEAN LHS = .118 RHO = -.023 (.2)
RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LOG(CPXS) = -.021650 + 1.07472 * LOG(CP)
(5.6727) (123.152)

105. (CPXS) DEFATOR FOR EXPORTS OF SERVICES

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C.IV.B WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT
=====

112. (CM) HOURLY WAGE RATE IN MANUFACTURING

$$(CM - CM(-4)) * 100 / (CM(-4) - CPEXP) = 6.08925 - .539436 * CUN$$

(4.9655) (3.25698)

CRSQ = .805 S.E.R. = .786 MEAN LHS = 2.442 RHO = 1.016 (7.9) RHO2 = -.271 (2.1)
RANGE: 1967 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 63 ESTIMATED: 4/85

113. (CLF) LABOR FORCE

$$\text{LOG}((\text{CLF}/\text{POP15})) = -.389051 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG}(\text{CLE}(\text{I}))/\text{POP15}(\text{I}))) + .001607 * \text{TIME}$$

(11.9035)

CRSQ = .993 S.E.R. = .004 MEAN LHS = -.507 RHO = .704 (8.3)
RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 72 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.203	5.934
(-1)	0.136	6.970
(-2)	0.081	5.566
(-3)	0.037	2.117
(-4)	0.006	0.291
(-5)	-0.013	0.615
(-6)	-0.021	1.131
(-7)	-0.016	1.459

SUM: 0.412

114. (CUN) UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

$$CUN = 100 * (CLF - CLE) / CLF$$

115. (CLE) LABOR EMPLOYED

$$\text{LOG}(\text{CLE}) = -1.18327 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL}(\text{LOG}(\text{CLH}(\text{I})))) + .000187 * \text{TIME}$$

(.702673)

$$+ .327184 * \text{LOG}(\text{CLH}) + .661194 * \text{LOG}(\text{CLE}(-1))$$

(4.60451) (11.6232)

CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .003 MEAN LHS = 2.285 DM = 1.302
RANGE: 1972 Q4 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 42 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.031	0.809
(-1)	0.047	0.809
(-2)	0.047	0.809
(-3)	0.031	0.809

SUM: 0.157

116. (CLH) AVERAGE WEEKLY LABOR HOURS

$$\text{LOG(CGNP + CMGSNI)} - \text{LOG(CCU * CK)} = -.254043 + .711824 * (\text{LOG(CLH)} - \text{LOG(CCU * CK)})$$

$$+.185155 * (\text{LOG(CMGSNI)} - \text{CCOL} * 365/1000 * 2.32562) - \text{LOG(CCU * CK)}$$

(4.20951)

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * ((\text{LOG(CCOLI)} * 365/1000 * 2.32562) - \text{LOG(CCU(I)} * \text{CK(I)))) + .000962 * \text{TIME}$$

(1.63757)

$$-.001965 * \text{Q1} - .002075 * \text{Q2} + .003277 * \text{Q3}$$

(.574836) (.48323) (.995808)

CRSQ = .966 S.E.R. = .006 MEAN LHS = -5.295 RHO = .835 (11.3)
 RANGE: 1972 Q4 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 41 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.022 0.867

SUM:

(-1) 0.046 1.716

0.068

117. (CPCHM) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN WAGES - ANNUAL RATE

$$\text{CPCHM} = \text{DELL}(\text{LOG(CM)}) * 400$$

C.I.V.C CAPACITY AND REAL CAPITAL STOCKS

118. (CCU) CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE

$$DEL(LOG(CCU)) = DEL(LOG(GNP/CNPPOT)) + CUER$$

119. (CNPPOT) POTENTIAL GNP (COEFFICIENTS ESTIMATED IN CLH EQUATION)

$$CNPPOT = - CMSGNI + EXP (-.254043 + LOG(98.9 * CK) (.49139))$$

$$+ .711824 * (LOG(CLF * 39.1492) - LOG(98.9 * CK))$$

$$+ .185155 * (LOG(CMSGNI - CCOL * 365/1000 * 2.32562) - LOG(98.9 * CK))$$

$$+ LAGCOEF1 * ((LOG(CCOL(I)) * 365/1000 * 2.32562) - LOG(98.9 * CK))) + .000962 * TIME (1.63757)$$

$$- .001965 * Q1 - .002075 * Q2 + .003277 * Q3$$

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.022 0.867

SUM:

(-1) 0.046 1.716

0.068

120. (CKPR) STOCK OF NET PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL - 1972 PRICES

$$CKPR = CKPR(-1) * (1 - 0.04/4) + CIFPR/4 * (1 - 0.04/4)**0.5$$

121. (CKPNR) STOCK OF NET PRIVATE NON-RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL - 1972 PRICES

$$CKPNR = CKPNR(-1) * (1 - 0.06/4) + CIFPNR/4 * (1 - 0.06/4)**0.5$$

122. (CKG) GROSS CAPITAL STOCK - GOVERNMENT

$$CKG = (1 - CSCRG/4) * CKG(-1) + CIFG/4$$

123. (CKP) GROSS CAPITAL STOCK - PRIVATE

$$CKP = CKPR + CKPNR$$

124. (CK) GROSS CAPITAL STOCK - TOTAL

$$CK = (CKPR + CKPNR + CKG)$$

125. (CEDEP) ECONOMIC DEPRECIATION

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CEDEP} &= \text{CBALNR/CLIFENR}/((1 - \text{CTRYC}) * (\text{CRL/100}) + \text{CBALNR/CLIFENR}) * (1 - \text{EXP}(-((1 - \text{CTRYC}) * \\ & (\text{CRL/100}) + \text{CBALNR/CLIFENR})) * (\text{CLIFENR} * (1 - 1/\text{CBALNR}))) + \text{EXP}(-(\text{CBALNR/CLIFENR})) * (\text{CLIFENR} \\ & * (1 - 1/\text{CBALNR}))/((1 - \text{CTRYC}) * (\text{CRL/100}) * (\text{CLIFENR} - \text{CLIFENR} * (1 - 1/\text{CBALNR}))) * (\text{EXP}(-((1 \\ & - \text{CTRYC}) * (\text{CRL/100}) * (\text{CLIFENR} * (1 - 1/\text{CBALNR})))) - \text{EXP}(-((1 - \text{CTRYC}) * (\text{CRL/100}))) * \\ & (\text{CLIFENR})) \end{aligned}$$

126. (CUCNR) USER COST OF CAPITAL (NON-RESIDENTIAL)

$$\text{CUCNR} = (1 - \text{CTRYC} * \text{CEDEP} - \text{GRANTNR}) * ((1 - \text{CTRYC}) * (\text{CRL/100}) - \text{CPEXP/100} + \text{CDECAVNR})/(1 - \text{CTRYC})$$

127. (CUCR) USER COST OF CAPITAL (RESIDENTIAL)

$$\text{CUCR} = (1 - \text{GRANTNR}) * ((1 - \text{CTRY}) * (\text{CRL/100}) - \text{CPEXP/100} + \text{CDECAVNR})$$

CLTDL = CLTDL(-1) - CDLTDL/4

129. (CLTDL) STOCK OF LONG-TERM DIRECT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

CLTDC = CLTDC(-1) - CDLTD/4

128. (CLTDC) STOCK OF LONG-TERM DIRECT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

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C.V.A. DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES

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C.V. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKET

C.V.B. OTHER CAPITAL FLOWS

130. (CER) EXCHANGE RATE (INVERTED SHORT-TERM NET FOREIGN ASSET POSITION)

$$\text{LOG(CER)} = \text{LOG(UP1(-1)/CPI(-1))} + 0.03 * (\text{CRS} - \text{CPEXP} - \text{URS} + \text{UPEXP}) + \text{CERER}$$

131. (CNFAP) BOP IDENTITY - SOLVED FOR CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS

$$\text{CNFAP} = \text{CXGV} + \text{CXSYV} + \text{CXSOV} + \text{CXTRANV} - \text{CMGV} - \text{CMSYV} - \text{CMSOV} - \text{CMTRANV} + \text{CDLTPL} + \text{CDLTPLC} + \text{CDLTDL} + \text{CDLTDC} - \text{CNFAG} + \text{CNGKA} + \text{CSRADJ} + \text{CBONDADJ}$$

132. (CDLTPLC) CHANGE IN LONG-TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CDLTPLC} * (-1) &= .071756 - .116714 * \text{Q2} + .019944 * \text{Q3} + .097897 * \text{Q4} \\ &+ .098288 * \text{Q2} * \text{D62233} - .004868 * \text{Q3} * \text{D62233} - .106104 * \text{Q4} * \text{D62233} \\ &+ .191468 * (\text{DEL(URL)} - \text{DEL(CRL)}) + .002121 * (1 - \text{D62233}) * \text{DEL(CDFLOAT)} \\ &- .167442 * \text{D7411} \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .082 S.E.R. = .174 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .774 (NA)
RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

133. (CDLTPL) CHANGE IN LONG-TERM PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CDLTPL} &= -8.43897 - .326762 * \text{Q2} - .202651 * \text{Q3} + .304315 * \text{Q4} + .155382 * \text{D6732} \\ &+ .589817 * \text{DEL(CRL} - \text{URL)} - 1.03683 * \text{D6336} - 1.26071 * \text{D65136} + .009407 * \text{CDV6821} \\ &+ 1.01939 * \text{CDV6914} - .579488 * \text{CDVLO80} + .790948 * \text{D6336} \\ &+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(UM(I)))}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{1/CER(I)}) - 1.36929 * \text{D7141} \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .4442 S.E.R. = 1.001 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.31
RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0)	0.049	3.400	8.510	1.500
(-1)	0.041	3.400	3.906	1.900
(-2)	0.033	3.400	0.577	0.400
(-3)	0.024	3.400	-1.479	0.500
(-4)	0.016	3.400	-2.260	0.700
(-5)	0.008	3.400	-1.767	0.800
SUM:	0.171		7.486	

134. (CDSTC) CHANGE IN SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$CDSTC * (-1) = -.534013 - .15959 * Q2 + .952488 * Q3 + .422901 * Q4$$

$$- .483388 * DEL(CRS) + .548676 * DEL(CFRSCF) + .756985 * CDV6914$$

$$+ .03535 * (1 - D62233) * DEL(I : CDFLOAT) + .157137 * DEL(CXGV) + .128862 * CDLTP1$$

$$- 1.17237 * D7411 + .282114 * D6336 + .124081 * D65136 - 1.49324 * D7131$$

CRSQ = .404 S.E.R. = .771 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 2.18
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

135. (CDSTL) CHANGE IN SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$CDSTL = -.387408 - .9431 * Q2 - .324063 * Q3 - .465823 * Q4 + .091122 * DEL(CMGV)$$

$$- .405627 * CDVXCRIS - .114897 * DEL(URS) + .264562 * DEL(CMGV) * D62233$$

$$- .446247 * D65136 - .913979 * D7411 + .307055 * CDV6914 + LAGCOEF1 * DEL(LNM(I)))$$

$$+ LAGCOEF2 * (1/CER(I)) + .850235 * D7141$$

CRSQ = .4256 S.E.R. = .424 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 2.45
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-1)	0.014	3.200	2.138	0.600
(-2)	0.009	3.200	-0.882	0.500
(-3)	0.007	3.200	-0.929	0.500
(-4)	0.005	3.200	NA	NA
(-5)	0.002	3.200	NA	NA
SUM:	0.048		0.468	

136. (CEAND0) ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

$$CEAND0 = -1.12337 + 1.53083 * Q2 + 2.19216 * Q3 + .930365 * Q4$$

$$- .33818 * DEL(I : CNMNSA) - .528089 * (DEL(CXGV) - DEL(CMGV))$$

$$- .228708 * (CXGV + CXSOV + CXSYV + CXTRANV + CMGV - CMSOV - CMSYV - CMTRANV)$$

$$- 1.66243 * D7131 + 1.23528 * D7141$$

CRSQ = .3805 S.E.R. = .898 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 2.48
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

137. (CLTPC) STOCK OF LONG-TERM PRIVATE PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$CLTPC = CLTPC(-1) - CDLTPC/4$$

138. (CLTPL) STOCK OF LONG-TERM PRIVATE PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$CLTPL = CLTPL(-1) - CDLTP1/4$$

139. (CSTC) STOCK OF PRIVATE SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

CSTC = CSTC(-1) - CDSTC/4
140. (CSTL) STOCK OF PRIVATE SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

CSTL = CSTL(-1) - CDSTL/4
141. (CFC) STOCK OF CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

CFC = CSTC + CLTPC + CLTDC + CNFAG + CNCK
142. (CFCP) PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

CFCP = CFC - CLTDC
143. (CFL) STOCK OF LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

CFL = - (CSTL + CLTPL + CLTDL)
144. (CFPL) PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

CFPL = CFL + CLTDL

=====
 C.V.C. EXCHANGE RATE RELATIONSHIPS
 =====

145. (CEILEAD) LED SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CEILEAD} &= .588345 + D62233 * -.241018 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{CEI(I-1)}) \\ &\quad (4.6) \quad (3.1) \\ &+ \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{CEI(I-1)}) * D62233 + \text{LAGCOEF3} * (\text{DNFAG(I)}) \\ &\quad (2.7) \\ &+ \text{LAGCOEF4} * (\text{DNFAG(I)}) * D62233 + \text{LAGCOEF5} * (\text{DNFAG(I)}) * D62233 \\ &\quad (3.1) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .923 S.E.R. = .01 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.33
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	LAGCOEF3 T-STAT	LAGCOEF4 T-STAT	LAGCOEF5 T-STAT
(-0)	1.133	5.600	-0.093	0.100	0.016
(-1)	-0.226	0.800	0.574	0.500	0.005
(-2)	-0.511	2.500	-0.253	0.400	-0.007
SUM:	0.396	0.228	0.013	-0.013	-0.013

146. (CDE FLOAT) PROXY FOR EXPECTED EXCHANGE RATE CHANGE (FLOATING RATE)

$$\text{CDE FLOAT} = (\text{CEI/CEILEAD} - 1) * 400$$

147. (CDEFIXE2) PROXY FOR EXPECTED EXCHANGE RATE CHANGE (FIXED RATE)

$$\text{CDEFIXE2} = \text{CMGV(-1)/(CNFAG(-1))} + \text{CNFAG(-2)} * 2$$

148. (CEI) SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX

$$\text{CER} = \text{CEI} * 1.00937$$

=====
 C.VI. OFFICIAL INTERVENTION AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
 =====

149. (DNFAG) CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF GOVERNMENT

DNFAG = (1 - D764I) * (2.2169 + 42.6951 * (CER/CER(-1) - 1) (1.15) (3.23)

- .4093 * CNFAG(-1)) + D764I * ((-2.4) (-2.34) (-2.56)

CRSQ = .376 S.E.R. = 2.84 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.74
 RANGE: 1970 Q3 TO 1980 Q2 NOB = 40 ESTIMATED: 1/81

150. (CNGK) STOCK OF GOVERNMENT ASSETS

CNGK = CNGK(-1) - CNGKA/4

151. (CNFAG) STOCK OF NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF MONETARY AUTHORITIES

CNFAG = CNFAG(-1) + CDFNAG/4

=====

C.VII. FOREIGN VARIABLES (WEIGHTED AVERAGES)

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152. (CFPXMM) FOREIGN EXPORT PRICE (VARIABLE IMPORT WEIGHTS)

CFPXMM = UPXGV**CMTM2U * (GPXGV * GEI)**CMTM2G * (EPXGV * EII)**CMTM2E * (JPXGV * JEI)**CMTM2J * ROMPXG**CMTM2R * CPMGOL**CMTM2O

153. (CFRSCF) FOREIGN SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE - FOREIGN CLAIMS

CFRSCF = 0.268 * URS + 0.732 * RED

154. (CFPKFTM) FOREIGN EXPORT PRICE (FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS)

CFPKFTM = UPXGV**0.328571 * (GPXGV * GEI)**0.3 * (EPXGV * EII)**0.171429 * (JPXGV * JEI)**0.2

155. (CFUNFTM) FOREIGN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS)

CFUNFTM = JUN**0.328571 * GUN**0.3 * EUN**0.171429 * JUN**0.2

U.K. MODEL: DOMESTIC REAL SIDE

E.I.A. DOMESTIC SPENDING AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

156. (EC) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - 1972 PRICES

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DEL}(\text{EC}) : \text{LOG}(\text{EC}) &= .032238 + .1797 * \text{DEL}(\text{EC}) + .1797 * \text{DEL}(\text{EC}) + .085653 * \text{DEL}(\text{EC}) : \text{LOG}(\text{EYD}(-1)) \\ &+ .013885 * \text{EDVCONS} + .135179 * \text{LOG}(\text{EYD}(-4)/\text{EC}(-4)) \\ &+ (.320061) + (.224358) \\ &- .005657 * \text{SUM}(K = -2, 0 : \text{ERSLAK} - 1) / 4 \\ &+ (.304148) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .688 S.E.R. = .015 MEAN LHS = .015 RHO = .633 (6.4)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

157. (EIFPNR) PRIVATE NONRESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EIFPNR} &= -.67041 + \text{EDECAVNR} * \text{EKPNR}(-1) \\ &+ (.993116) \\ &+ .812799 * (\text{EIFPNR}(-1) - \text{EDECAVNR} * \text{EKPNR}(-2)) + 0.03 * \text{DEL}(\text{EGDP}) \\ &+ (.112074) \\ &+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{EUCNR}(1)) + .011780 * \text{ECU} \\ &+ (.158856) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .428 S.E.R. = .438 MEAN LHS = 1.821 RHO = -.482 (4.4)
 RANGE: 1965 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 69 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	1.866	-0.595
(-1)	1.866	-0.476
(-2)	1.866	-0.357
(-3)	1.866	-0.238
(-4)	1.866	-0.119
SUM:	-1.785	

158. (EIHPP) PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EIHPP} &= -.665754 + \text{EDECAVNR} * \text{EKHP}(-1) + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{EYD}(-1)) \\ &- (.03583) \\ &+ \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{EPEXP}(1)) - .057971 * \text{Q1} + .072273 * \text{Q2} + .001761 * \text{Q3} \\ &+ (.059341) \\ &- .089813 * \text{EUCR}(-1) * 100. \\ &+ (.306358) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .685 S.E.R. = .099 MEAN LHS = 1.13 RHO = .53 (4.5)
 RANGE: 1966 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 64 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0)	0.011	1.427	-0.017	0.841
(-1)	0.014	3.581	-0.024	2.350
(-2)	0.013	2.542	-0.025	1.659
(-3)	0.011	1.706	-0.021	1.490
(-4)	0.005	0.832	-0.010	2.453
(-5)	-0.003	0.367	0.006	0.310
SUM:	0.051		-0.091	

159. (ECCAV) CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{ECCAV/EPGNP} = -1.83122 + .096595 * \text{EKP}(-1) \\ (2.03306) \quad (10.7948)$$

CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .073999 MEAN LHS = 6.71 RHO = .94 (20.6)
RANGE: 1965 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 70 ESTIMATED: 4/85

160. (EGDP) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{EGDP} = (\text{EC} + \text{EIF} + \text{EII} + \text{EG} + \text{EXGSNI} - \text{EMGSNI} - \text{EFCAV/EPFCA}) * \text{EGPMS} + \text{EADJ}$$

161. (EGDPV) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{EGDPV} = (\text{ECV} + \text{EIFV} + \text{EII} * \text{EP} + \text{EGV} + \text{EXGSNIV} - \text{EMGSNIV} - \text{EFCAV}) * \text{EGDPVSM} + \text{EADJV}$$

162. (EGDPVNSA) GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$\text{EGDPVNSA} = \text{EGDPV/ESAFGDPV}$$

163. (EGNP) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{EGNP} = \text{EGDP}$$

164. (EGNPV) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{EGNPV} = \text{EGDPV}$$

165. (ECV) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{ECV} = \text{EC} * \text{EP}$$

166. (ECVNSA) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$\text{ECVNSA} = \text{ECV/ESAFCV}$$

167. (EIF) TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{EIF} = \text{EIFP} + \text{EIFGG} + \text{EIFPG}$$

168. (EIFV) TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{EIFV} = \text{EIF} * \text{EP}$$

169. (EIFP) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{EIFP} = \text{EIFPNR} + \text{EIHPI}$$

170. (EIFPVNSA) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

 EIFPVNSA = EIFP * EP/ESAFIFPV
171. (EIIVNSA) GDPV (NSA) - DETERMINES INVENTORY INVESTMENT

 EGDVNSA = ECVNSA + EIFV/ESAFIFV + EIIVNSA + EGVNSA + EXGSNIYS - EMGSNIYS - EFCALV
172. (EYDVNSA) DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

 EYDVNSA = EGDVNSA - ECAV - ETV + ETRANV
173. (EYDV) DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - CURRENT PRICES

 EYDV = EYDVNSA * ESAFYDV
174. (EYD) DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - (1972 PRICES)

 EYD = (EYDV + ETEAV)/EP
175. (EPCHGNP) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GNP - ANNUAL RATE

 EPCHGNP = DEL(LOG(EGNP)) * 400

=====

E.I.B. GOVERNMENT SECTOR

176. (ETRANV) GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

ETRANV/(EPOP * EP) = .000151 + .002015 * EUN * ELF/100/EPOP (2.58912) (4.93293)

+ .85915 * (EKLBG + EKLBG(-1) + EKSP + EKSP(-1))/2 * SUM(J = -20, 0 : ERLM(J)/100)/21/(EPOP (1.00607)

* EP)

CRSQ = .529 S.E.R. = 0 MEAN LHS = 0 RHO = .305 (2.1)

RANGE: 1971 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 47 ESTIMATED: 4/85

177. (ETV) TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE - CURRENT PRICES

ETV - ETEV - EXTRANGV = 3.76819 + .923967 * ETRY * EGDVNSA (2.60238)

+ 2.12876 * EQOL * 0.365 * OPOOL/EER + 16.6437 * Q1 (8.70191)

+ 4.21859 * EQOL * 0.365 * OPOOL/EER + 16.6437 * Q1 (8.70191)

+ .88834 * Q2 + 5.47684 * Q3 (2.99126)

+ .268911 * ETRYC * EGDVNSA (1.05314)

CRSQ = .959 S.E.R. = 4.066 MEAN LHS = 41.984 DM = 2.513

RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 40 ESTIMATED: 4/85

178. (ETEAV) TAXES ON EXPENDITURES (VAT)

ETEAV - ETPROV = -2.98607 + .278756 * ECV (51.703)

+ .278756 * ECV (51.703)

CRSQ = .979 S.E.R. = 1.892 MEAN LHS = 20.163 DM = .188

RANGE: 1969 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 57 ESTIMATED: 4/85

179. (ETPROV) CUSTOMS DUTIES

ETPROV = .195385 + .017984 * EMGV + .107899 * Q1 (2.67357)

+ .195385 + .017984 * EMGV + .107899 * Q1 (2.67357)

+ .080996 * Q2 - .030290 * Q3 (1.97285) (.737425)

CRSQ = .883 S.E.R. = .109 MEAN LHS = .645 DM = 1.172

RANGE: 1969 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 57 ESTIMATED: 4/85

180. (EGV) GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES - CURRENT PRICES

EGV = EG * EP

181. (EGVNSA) GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

EGVNSA = EGV/ESAFGV

182. (ETEVA) TAXES ON EXPENDITURES (VAT) (NSA)

ETEVA = ETEAV/ESAFTEV

183. (EGDEF) GOVERNMENT DEFICIT - NIA BASIS (PSBR)

EGDEF = EGNSA + ETRAV - ETV + EIFGS * EP/ESAFIFGV

184. (EFCAV) FACTOR COST ADJUSTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

EFCAV = ETEAV - EESABV

185. (EFCALV) FACTOR COST ADJUSTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

EFCALV = EFCAV/ESAFFCAV

186. (EESABV) SUBSIDIES (NIA) - CURRENT PRICES

EESABV = EESAB * EPFCA

=====
E.I.C. PRIVATE SAVINGS AND WEALTH

187. (EDMNSA) CHANGE IN NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

EDMNSA = EXGNSIVS - EMGNSIVS + EXTRANV - EMTRANV + EGDEF + EIFPVNSA + EIIVNSA - ECCAV + EIFPG *

EP/ESAFIFGV

188. (EDNM) CHANGE IN NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES

EDNM = EDMNSA + ESAFDNM

189. (ENMNSA) NET WORTH (NSA)

ENMNSA = ENMNSA(-1) + EDMNSA * 0.25

190. (ENM) NET WORTH

ENM = ENM(-1) + EDM * 0.25

E.II. CURRENT ACCOUNT

E.II.A. IMPORTS OF GOODS

191. (ECOL) OIL CONSUMPTION - VOLUME (MBD)

LOG(ECOL) = -3.06821 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(OPOIL(I)/EP(I)) * EER(I)))) + LOG(EGIP)

+ .0637 * Q1 - .10554 * Q2 - .208155 * Q3

(4.17411) (-6.24544) (-14.2302)

CRSQ = .94814 S.E.R. = .0356 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .7306 (NA)

RANGE: 1975 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 24 ESTIMATED: 5/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) -0.220 -2.199

(-1) -0.129 -3.192

(-2) -0.062 -1.057

(-3) -0.019 -0.370

SUM: -0.431

192. (XCEV) CANADIAN GOODS EXPORTS TO THE U.K. (\$ U.S.)

LOG(XCEV/(CPXGUV * CEI)) = -3.04045 + 1.10463 * LOG(EGDP)

(.752209) (1.06125)

+ LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(CPXGUV(I-4)) * CEI(I-4)/(EPMPI(I-4)) * EEI(I-4))))

- .015819 * TIME (3.47048)

- .027776 * Q1 + .058893 * Q2 - .081756 * Q3

(.703991) (1.36915) (2.15889)

CRSQ = .535 S.E.R. = .102 MEAN LHS = .091999 RHO = .401 (2.2)

RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 39 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.581 -0.214

(-1) -0.260 0.567

(-2) -0.206 0.574

SUM: -0.680

193. (MEGV) U.K. GOODS IMPORTS FROM GERMANY (\$ U.S.)

LOG(MEGV/(GPXGUV * GEI)) = -6.6391 + 1.52166 * LOG(EGDP)

(2.4871) (2.19211)

+ LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(GPXGUV(I)) * GEI(I)/(EPMPI(I)) * EEI(I))))

+ LAGCOEF2 * (LOG(JPXGUV(I)) * JEI(I)/(EPMPI(I)) * EEI(I))))

+ .011098 * Q1 + .001683 * Q2 - .047731 * Q3

(.409361) (.060376) (2.15686)

CRSQ = .952 S.E.R. = .07 MEAN LHS = 1.274 RHO = .691 (5.1)

RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 43 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0) -0.324 1.174 0.165 0.624

(-1) -0.124 0.766 0.120 0.856

(-2) -0.024 0.128 0.098 0.529

(-3) -0.023 0.165 0.097 0.675

(-4) -0.121 0.493 0.118 0.428

SUM: -0.617 0.598

194. (XJIE) JAPANESE GOODS EXPORTS TO THE U.K. (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{LOG(XJIEV/JPXGV * JEI)} = -4.77128 + \text{LOG(EGDP)} \quad (22.046)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEFF1 * (LOG(JPXGV(I)) * JEI(I)/(EPMPI(I)) * EEI(I))} + .010469 * \text{TIME} \quad (4.36375)$$

CRSQ = .837 S.E.R. = .113 MEAN LHS = -3.896 DM = 2.037
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 40 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFF1 T-STAT

(-10)	-0.122	1.619
(-9)	-0.140	2.834
(-8)	-0.152	4.946
(-7)	-0.158	6.671
(-6)	-0.159	5.707
(-5)	-0.154	4.475
(-4)	-0.143	3.694
(-3)	-0.126	3.201
(-2)	-0.103	2.870
(-1)	-0.074	2.635
(-0)	-0.040	2.460

SUM: -1.371

195. (XUEV) U.S. GOODS EXPORTS TO THE U.K. (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{LOG(XUEV/UPXGV)} = -5.18255 + 1.56169 * \text{LOG(EGDP)} \quad (5.42017)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEFF1 * (LOG(EPXGV(I)) * EEI(I)/UPXGV(I))} + .019865 * \text{Q1} + .018735 * \text{Q2} \quad (.59313)$$

$$- .076014 * \text{Q3} \quad (2.71475)$$

CRSQ = .864 S.E.R. = .101 MEAN LHS = 1.114 RHO = .45 (4.3)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFF1 T-STAT

(-10)	0.484	0.143
(-9)	0.389	2.705
(-8)	0.445	2.018
(-7)	0.313	2.185
(-6)	-0.010	0.033
(-5)	-0.010	0.033
(-4)	-0.010	0.033
(-3)	0.313	2.185
(-2)	0.445	2.018
(-1)	0.389	2.705
(-0)	0.143	0.484

SUM: 1.280

196. (XREV) REST OF WORLD GOODS EXPORTS TO THE U.K. (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{LOG(XREV - EMGOLV * EER)/RMPXG} = -6.52666 + 2.29064 * \text{LOG(EGDP)} \quad (5.33373)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEFF1 * (LOG(RMPXG(I-1)/(EPMPI(I-1)) * EEI(I-1))} - .242811 * \text{D8111} \quad (9.235)$$

CRSQ = .753 S.E.R. = .062 MEAN LHS = 2.704 RHO = .202 (1.1) RHO2 = -.231 (1.3)
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 38 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFF1 T-STAT

(-10)	5.530	-0.085
(-9)	5.530	-0.137
(-8)	5.530	-0.154
(-7)	5.530	-0.137
(-6)	5.530	-0.085
(-5)	5.530	-0.137
(-4)	5.530	-0.085
(-3)	5.530	-0.137
(-2)	5.530	-0.154
(-1)	5.530	-0.137
(-0)	5.530	-0.085

SUM: -0.598

EMGV = METV/EER + EMGVER

204. (EMGV) TOTAL U.K. GOODS IMPORTS - BOP BASIS

METV = MEUV + MEJV + MEGV + MECV + MERV

203. (METV) TOTAL U.K. GOODS IMPORTS - DOT BASIS (\$ U.S.)

CRSQ = .919 S.E.R. = .018 MEAN LHS = .021 DM = 2.109
RANGE: 1960 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

DEL(LOG(MERV)) = .054400 + .814961 * DEL(LOG(XREV)) - .422339 * LOG(MERV(-1)/XREV(-1))
(4.7265) (29.5217) (4.32112)

202. (MERV) U.K. GOODS IMPORTS FROM REST OF WORLD (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

CRSQ = .756 S.E.R. = .07 MEAN LHS = .022 DM = 2.191
RANGE: 1960 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

DEL(LOG(MEUV)) = .079481 + .70195 * DEL(LOG(XUEV)) - .672061 * LOG(MEUV(-1)/XUEV(-1))
(6.64008) (16.4152) (7.58039)

201. (MEUV) U.K. GOODS IMPORTS FROM U.S. (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

CRSQ = .472 S.E.R. = .18 MEAN LHS = .006 DM = 2.004
RANGE: 1960 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

DEL(LOG(MEJV)) = -.063084 + 0.8 * DEL(LOG(XJEV)) - .781889 * LOG(MEJV(-1)/XJEV(-1))
(3.0839) (8.9757)

200. (MEJV) U.K. GOODS IMPORTS FROM JAPAN (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

CRSQ = .751 S.E.R. = .069999 MEAN LHS = .007 DM = 1.929
RANGE: 1960 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

DEL(LOG(MECV)) = .115395 + .802325 * DEL(LOG(XCEV)) - .838766 * LOG(MECV(-1)/XCEV(-1))
(7.14759) (16.1108) (7.94169)

199. (MECV) U.K. GOODS IMPORTS FROM CANADA (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

CRSQ = .97759 S.E.R. = .4094 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .3753 (NA)
RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 32 ESTIMATED: 5/82

EMGOLV * 250/EMGOL/DAYSQ = -.383908 + .66463 * OPOL/EER + .43708 * OPOL(-1)/EER(-1)
- .315374 * Q1 + .208852 * Q2 + .600376 * Q3
(-1.77807) (1.08041) (3.45215)
RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 32 ESTIMATED: 5/82

198. (EMGOLV) OIL IMPORTS - VALUE (QUASI-IDENTITY)

EMGOL = ECOL + EXGOL + DEL(ESOL)/DAYSQ - EQOL + EMGOLER

197. (EMGOL) OIL IMPORTS - VOLUME (MBD)

EMG = EMGV/EPMGUV

205. (EMG) TOTAL U.K. GOODS IMPORTS - 1972 PRICES

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E.II.B. EXPORTS OF GOODS

206. (EXGOLV) OIL EXPORTS - VALUE (QUASI-IDENTITY)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EXGOLV} * 250/\text{EXGOL}/\text{DAVSQ} &= .636103 + .770827 * \text{OPOIL}/\text{EER} + .383008 * \text{OPOIL}(-1)/\text{EER}(-1) \\ &+ .18144 * \text{Q1} + .587903 * \text{Q2} - .11969 * \text{Q3} \\ &+ .87041 \quad (2.83534) \quad (-.57577) \\ \text{CRSQ} &= .98994 \text{ S.E.R.} = .4126 \text{ MEAN LHS} = \text{NA DM} = 1.83 \\ \text{RANGE: } &1973 \text{ Q1 TO } 1980 \text{ Q4 NOB} = 32 \text{ ESTIMATED: } 5/82 \end{aligned}$$

207. (XEGV) U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO GERMANY (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{MGEV} = 1.03327 * \text{XEGV} \quad (167)$$

CRSQ = .997 S.E.R. = .2019 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = -.215 (NA)
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1980 Q1 NOB = 29 ESTIMATED: 1/78

208. (EXETV) U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO OTHER MCM COUNTRIES (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{EXETV} = \text{XEUV} + \text{XECV} + \text{XEVJ} + \text{XEGV}$$

209. (XETV) TOTAL U.K. GOODS EXPORTS - DOT BASIS (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{XETV} = \text{EXETV} + \text{XERV}$$

210. (EXGV) TOTAL U.K. GOODS EXPORTS - BOP BASIS (QUASI-IDENTITY)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DEL}(\text{LOG}(\text{EXGV})) - \text{DEL}(\text{LOG}(\text{XETV}/\text{EER} + (\text{EXGOLV} - \text{EXGVADJ}))) &= -.002271 + .007083 * \text{Q1} \\ &+ .055648 * \text{DEL}(\text{LOG}(\text{EER}/\text{EER}(-1))) \\ &- .002769 * \text{Q2} - .003429 * \text{Q3} + .055648 * \text{DEL}(\text{LOG}(\text{EER}/\text{EER}(-1))) \\ \text{CRSQ} &= .129 \text{ S.E.R.} = .011 \text{ MEAN LHS} = \text{NA DM} = 2.34 \\ \text{RANGE: } &1961 \text{ Q3 TO } 1975 \text{ Q4 NOB} = 58 \text{ ESTIMATED: } 1/78 \end{aligned}$$

211. (EXG) TOTAL U.K. GOODS EXPORTS - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{EXG} = \text{EXGV}/(\text{OPOIL} * 2 * (\text{EXGOLV}/\text{EXGV}) * \text{EPXGUV} * (1 - \text{EXGOLV}/\text{EXGV})) + \text{EXGER2}$$

=====

E.II.C. IMPORTS OF SERVICES AND TRANSFERS

212. (EMSOV) IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES

$$\text{LOG(EMSOV/EFPM/ERFM)} = -2.18989 + 1.16248 * \text{LOG(EGNP)} + 1.16248 * \text{LOG(EGNP)}$$

$$\text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(EPI)/(EFPM(I)/ERFM(I))))$$

CRSQ = .547 S.E.R. = .113 MEAN LHS = 3.783 RHO = .146 (1.1)

RANGE: 1966 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 66 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT
(-1)	0.344	0.804
(-0)	0.154	0.363
SUM:	0.498	

213. (EMSYDV) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{LOG(EMSYDV/ERLTDL * EPGNP)} = -.366982 * \text{LOG(EUN)} + 1.04768$$

CRSQ = .994 S.E.R. = .233 MEAN LHS = -2.855 RHO = .989 (78.1)

RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 4/85

214. (EMSYNDV) NON DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{EMSYNDV/FLP} = -.041278 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{ERS(I)}/100) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{ERL(I)}/100) + 1.22856$$

CRSQ = .752 S.E.R. = .029 MEAN LHS = .152 RHO = .424 (3.3)

RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 59 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT	LAGCOEF2	T-STAT
(-0)	0.462	4.705	0.158	2.009
(-1)	0.347	4.705	0.138	2.009
(-2)	0.231	4.705	0.118	2.009
(-3)	0.116	4.705	0.098	2.009
(-4)	NA	NA	0.079	2.009
(-5)	NA	NA	0.059	2.009
(-6)	NA	NA	0.039	2.009
(-7)	NA	NA	0.020	2.009
SUM:	1.156		0.709	

215. (EMTRANV) TRANSFER PAYMENTS - TOTAL

$$\text{LOG(EMTRANV)} = -6.10957 + 1.41304 * \text{LOG(EGNPV)} + 1.41304 * \text{LOG(EGNPV)}$$

CRSQ = .983 S.E.R. = .141 MEAN LHS = -.26 RHO = .361 (3.6)

RANGE: 1960 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 92 ESTIMATED: 4/85

216. (EMSYV) INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{EMSYV} = \text{EMSYDV} + \text{EMSYNDV}$$

$$\text{EMGSNI} = (\text{EMG} + \text{EMSOV/EPMS}) * \text{ESAFMNIIV}$$

221. (EMGSNI) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{EMGSNIV} = \text{EMGSNIIVS} * \text{ESAFMNIIV}$$

220. (EMGSNIV) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES

CRSQ = .99997 S.E.R. = .02 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .539 (NA)
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EMGSNIIVS} &= -.02514 + .009311 * \text{Q1} + .007003 * \text{Q2} + .004822 * \text{Q3} \\ &\quad + 1.00067 * (\text{EMGV} + \text{EMSOV}) \quad (1.6) \quad (1.1) \quad (.8) \\ &\quad (1405.4) \end{aligned}$$

219. (EMGSNIIVS) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (NSA) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

$$\text{EMGSV} = \text{EMSV} + \text{EMGV}$$

218. (EMGSV) IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - BOP BASIS

$$\text{EMSV} = \text{EMSOV} + \text{EMSVV}$$

217. (EMSV) IMPORTS OF SERVICES - TOTAL

E.II.D. EXPORTS OF SERVICES AND TRANSFERS

222. (EXSDV) EXPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES

$$\text{LOG(EXSDV/EPGNP)} = -.680385 + .64436 * \text{LOG(EFGNPFTM)} \\ + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(EFPFM(I)/EERFM(I)/EPGNP(I))})$$

CRSQ = .815 S.E.R. = .09 MEAN LHS = 1.522 DM = 1.755
 RANGE: 1966 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 66 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.495 1.619
 (-1) 0.197 0.654

SUM: 0.693

223. (EXSDV) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

$$\text{LOG(EXSDV)/(ERLTDG * EFPGNPFG/EERFGM))} = -.701732 - 1.04599 * \text{LOG(EFUNFGM)} \\ (.946796) (2.22099)$$

CRSQ = .735 S.E.R. = .128 MEAN LHS = -2.308 RHO = .81 (6.5)
 RANGE: 1976 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 27 ESTIMATED: 4/85

224. (EXSYNDV) NON DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

$$\text{EXSYNDV/EFCP} = .062066 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{EFRSFGM(I)/100}) \\ (2.82836)$$

CRSQ = .621 S.E.R. = .018 MEAN LHS = .131 RHO = .47 (2.6)
 RANGE: 1976 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 27 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.195 3.389
 (-1) 0.171 3.389
 (-2) 0.147 3.389
 (-3) 0.122 3.389
 (-4) 0.098 3.389
 (-5) 0.073 3.389
 (-6) 0.049 3.389
 (-7) 0.024 3.389

SUM: 0.880

225. (EXTRANPV) PRIVATE TRANSFER RECEIPTS

$$\text{LOG(EXTRANPV)} = -7.43284 + 1.04157 * \text{LOG(EFGNPVFT)} \\ (11.394) (10.3853)$$

CRSQ = .995 S.E.R. = .046 MEAN LHS = -.977 RHO = .912 (16.3)
 RANGE: 1965 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 70 ESTIMATED: 4/85

226. (EXSYV) INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

EXSYV = EXSYDV + EXSYNDV

=====
E.II.E. BALANCES

234. (EGBAL) TRADE BALANCE

$$EGBAL = EXGV - EMGV$$

235. (ESBAL) BALANCE ON SERVICES

$$ESBAL = EXSV - EMSV$$

236. (EGBAL) BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES

$$EGBAL = EXGSV - EMGSV$$

237. (ENETXNI) NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (NIA BASIS)-1972 PRICES

$$ENETXNI = EXGSNI - EMGSNI$$

238. (EFCURBAL) CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

$$EFCURBAL = EXGV + EXSV + EXSOV + EXTRANV - EMGV - EMSV - EMSOV - EMTRANV + EFCURBALR$$

239. (ECCURBAL) CUMULATIVE CURRENT ACCOUNT

$$ECCURBAL = EFCURBAL/4 + ECCURBAL(-1)$$

E.III. DOMESTIC FINANCIAL MARKET

E.III.A. MONETARY AGGREGATES

240. (ECUR) CURRENCY HELD BY RESIDENTS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOG(ECUR)} &= -.417158 + .016181 * Q1 - .002599 * Q2 - .017971 * Q3 && (1.7) && (1.4) && (1.3) && (2.2) \\ &+ .031635 * \text{EDV714I} - .039568 * \text{LOG(ERD/ERBD)} - .064372 * \text{DEL(LOG(ERD))} && (2.6) && (1.9) && (2.3) \\ &+ .270551 * \text{LOG(ECVNSA/EP)} + .321184 * \text{LOG(EP)} + .576163 * \text{LOG(ECUR(-1))} && (3) && (4.1) && (5.5) \\ \text{CRSQ} &= .997 \text{ S.E.R.} = .016 \text{ MEAN LHS} = \text{NA} \text{ RHO} = .378 \text{ (NA)} && && && && \\ \text{RANGE: } &1963 \text{ Q2 TO } 1975 \text{ Q4} \text{ NOB} = 51 \text{ ESTIMATED: } 1/78 && && && && \end{aligned}$$

241. (EDD) DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOG(EDD)} &= -.653463 - .015046 * Q1 - .025125 * Q2 - .010643 * Q3 && (2.2) && (2.1) && (3.5) && (1.5) \\ &+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(EGDPVNSA(I)/EPGDP(I))}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{LOG(EPGDP(I))}) && && && && \\ &+ \text{LAGCOEF3} * (\text{LOG(ERSLA(I))}) && && && && \\ \text{CRSQ} &= .996 \text{ S.E.R.} = .018 \text{ MEAN LHS} = \text{NA} \text{ DM} = 1.78 && && && && \\ \text{RANGE: } &1963 \text{ Q1 TO } 1975 \text{ Q4} \text{ NOB} = 52 \text{ ESTIMATED: } 1/78 && && && && \end{aligned}$$

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	LAGCOEF3 T-STAT
(-0)	0.434	0.319	2.400
(-1)	0.290	0.297	29.400
(-2)	0.145	10.500	0.237
(-3)	NA	NA	0.138
(-4)	NA	NA	NA
(-5)	NA	NA	NA
(-6)	NA	NA	NA
(-7)	NA	NA	NA
(-8)	NA	NA	NA
(-9)	NA	NA	NA
(-10)	NA	NA	NA
(-11)	NA	NA	NA
SUM:	0.869	0.991	-0.329

242. (ETD) TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ETD/ENVNSA(-1)} &= -.001009 - .003669 * Q1 + .001406 * Q2 + .000632 * Q3 && (1.1) && (3.5) && (1.1) && (1.6) \\ &+ .092423 * \text{EGDPVNSA(-1)/ENVNSA(-1)} + .023201 * \text{EDV714I} - .003976 * (\text{ERD} - \text{ERS}) && (2.8) && (5.8) && (1.3) \\ &- .000127 * (\text{ERLM} - \text{DEL}(\text{EP} : \text{EP})) * 400/\text{EP}(-4)) + .003473 * \text{ERBD} + .001668 * \text{ERBD(-1)} && (2.1) && (4.9) && (2.3) \\ \text{CRSQ} &= .927 \text{ S.E.R.} = .003 \text{ MEAN LHS} = \text{NA} \text{ RHO} = .617 \text{ (NA)} && && && && \\ \text{RANGE: } &1963 \text{ Q2 TO } 1975 \text{ Q4} \text{ NOB} = 51 \text{ ESTIMATED: } 1/78 && && && && \end{aligned}$$

243. (EDTF) OVERSEAS STERLING DEPOSITS AT U.K. BANKS

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{EDTF/EFSCFPD}(-1) = .066506 - .005188 * \text{EURL} - .001875 * \text{ERSLA} + .001057 * \text{EPRM} \\ & + .16761 * \text{EMGSNIVS/EFSCFPD}(-1) + .091234 * \text{EXGSNIVS/EFSCFPD}(-1) + .003753 * \text{ELTOL}(-1) \\ & - .005567 * \text{ELDL}(-1) - .006096 * \text{EDV66412} + .009362 * \text{EDV7141} - .007217 * \text{D7241} \\ & - .004954 * \text{D6631} - .007454 * \text{D6311}(-1) \\ & \text{RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 1/78} \end{aligned}$$

244. (EDOC) RESIDENT NON-STERLING DEPOSITS AT U.K. BANKS

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{EIOC/ENNSA}(-1) = .000754 - .674565 * \text{ELTOC/ENNSA}(-1) + .000027 * \text{EPRM}(-2) \\ & + \text{LAGCOEFL} * (\text{EMGSNIVS}(\text{I})/\text{ENNSA}(\text{I}-1)) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .96 S.E.R. = .0003 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .69 (NA)
RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 1/78

LAG	LAGCOEFL	T-STAT
(-0)	0.063	8.300
(-1)	0.045	24.700
(-2)	0.029	6.300
(-3)	0.014	3.200
SUM:	0.151	

245. (ETDEP) TOTAL LOANABLE FUNDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

$$\text{ETDEP} = (\text{EDD} + \text{ETD} + \text{EDTF} + \text{EDGB}) * (1 - \text{ERR} - \text{ECGSD})$$

246. (EDNKK) CHANGE IN TOTAL DEPOSITS AT U.K. BANKS

$$\text{EDNKK} = 4 * (\text{DEL}(\text{EDD}) + \text{DEL}(\text{ETD}) + \text{DEL}(\text{EDOC}) + \text{DEL}(\text{EDGB}) - \text{DEL}(\text{EDTR60})) - \text{EDNKKVC}$$

247. (EM1) MONEY SUPPLY - M1

$$\text{EM1} = \text{EDD} + \text{ECUR} - \text{EDTR60}$$

248. (EPCHM1) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN M1 - ANNUAL RATE

$$\text{EPCHM1} = \text{DEL}(\text{LOG}(\text{EM1})) * 400$$

249. (EM3V) CHANGE IN MONEY SUPPLY - M3

$$\text{EM3V} = \text{DEL}(\text{ECUR}) * 4 + \text{EDNKK} + \text{EDNKKVC}$$

250. (EM3) MONEY SUPPLY - M3

$$\text{EM3} = \text{EM3}(-1) + \text{EM3V} * 0.25 + \text{EM3ER}$$

ECGSD = ECGSD(-1) + EGSB/100.

252. (ECGSD) SPECIAL RATE OF CALL ON BANKS

EM3S = EM3 - EDOC

251. (EM3S) MONEY SUPPLY - STERLING M3

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E.III.B. PRIVATE BANKING SECTOR AND INTEREST RATES

253. (ERS) 91 DAY TREASURY BILL RATE

$$\text{ERS} = -.596135 + .951966 * \text{ERD} + .0689\% * \text{RED} + .004287 * \text{EPRM}(-2)$$

(8.7) (62.9) (5.1) (2.8)

CRSQ = .996 S.E.R. = .158 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.47
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

254. (ERSLA) LOCAL AUTHORITIES TEMPORARY LOAN RATE - 3 MONTH

$$\text{ERSLA} = .425229 + 1.25928 * \text{ERS} + .121146 * \text{RED} - .329308 * \text{EKLBG}$$

(2.2) (17.6) (3.1) (4.7)

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{ERSLA}(-1)) + .092539 * \text{ETDEP}(-1)$$

(4.7)

CRSQ = .984 S.E.R. = .346 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.547
 RANGE: 1963 Q2 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 1/78

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) -0.052 1.000

(-1) -0.068 4.000

(-2) -0.064 3.500

(-3) -0.042 2.300

SUM: -0.227

255. (ERBD) RATE ON LONDON CLEARING BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

$$\text{DEL(ERBD)} = -.010738 + .139375 * \text{DEL(RED)} + .455781 * \text{DEL(ERSLA)} + .263249 * \text{DEL(ERD)}$$

(1.1) (2.5) (4.2) (1.7)

$$- .288056 * \text{DEL(ETD)} + .278428 * \text{DEL(ETD}(-1))$$

(2) (2.1)

CRSQ = .757 S.E.R. = .403 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.93
 RANGE: 1963 Q3 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 50 ESTIMATED: 1/78

256. (ERL) 2-1/2% CONSOL RATE

$$\text{ERL} = -.251081 + 1.02058 * \text{ERLM}$$

(5.8) (221.2)

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .097 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 2.38
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 1/78

257. (ERLM) 3-1/2% MAR LOAN RATE

$$\text{ERLM} = 4.06436 + \text{LAGCOEFF1} * (\text{ERSLA(1)})$$

(1.70843)

CRSQ = .93 S.E.R. = .709 MEAN LHS = 10.271 RHO = .917 (18.7)
 RANGE: 1964 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 77 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.099	3.561
(-1)	0.090	3.641
(-2)	0.082	3.692
(-3)	0.074	3.682
(-4)	0.066	3.560
(-5)	0.057	3.279
(-6)	0.049	2.826
(-7)	0.041	2.259
(-8)	0.033	1.668
(-9)	0.024	1.127
(-10)	0.016	0.667
(-11)	0.008	0.289
SUM:	0.639	

258. (ERLH2) BUILDING SOCIETIES MORTGAGE RATE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ERLH2} = & 111.211 + 15.1849 * \text{EDV714I} + .953204 * \text{ERD} + 4.93138 * \text{ERLM}(-1) \\ & - 3.39524 * \text{EDV714I}(-1) * \text{ERLM}(-1) + 6.91602 * (1 - \text{EDV714I}(-1)) * \text{ERD}(-1) \\ & + 7.30576 * \text{EDV714I}(-1) * \text{ERD}(-1) - 75.1042 * \text{EDV732I} - 5.66754 * \text{ERD}(-1) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .971 S.E.R. = 2.793 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.37
 RANGE: 1963 Q2 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 1/78

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E.III.C. PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT

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259. (EGDOV) NET ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT BY FOREIGNERS

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{EGDOV} + \text{EBOF} &= -.022463 + .590373 * \text{EDLO} - .009442 * \text{DEL(RMBE(-1))} * \text{EFSFCPD(-1)} \\
 &\quad + .003394 * \text{DEL(ERLM} * \text{EFSFCPD)} - .893156 * \text{EFC ECS} + 1.22621 * \text{DEL(PP0(-2))} \\
 &\quad + .00117 * \text{DEL(EFPRM} * \text{EFSFCPD)} - .56772 * \text{D6741} \\
 &\quad (2) \quad (1.5) \\
 &\quad (2.8) \quad (5.1) \\
 &\quad (4) \quad (6.5) \quad (4.1)
 \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .647 S.E.R. = .368 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 2.42
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 1/78

260. (EGTB) TOTAL SALES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS (GILTS)

$$\text{ELBG} = \text{EGDEF} - \text{EGSPV} - \text{EGDOV} - \text{DEL(ECUR)} * 4. + \text{EGDEFER}$$

261. (EGSPV) CHANGE IN NON-BANK LENDING TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR

$$\text{EGSPV} = \text{EGTB} - \text{EGDOV}$$

262. (EKLBG) STOCK OF BANK LENDING TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR

$$\text{EKLBG} = \text{EKLBG(-1)} + \text{ELBG} * 0.25$$

263. (EKGSP) STOCK OF NON-BANK LENDING TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR

$$\text{EKGSP} = \text{EKGSP(-1)} + \text{EGSPV} * 0.25$$

E.I.V.A. PRICES

E.I.V. PRICES AND SUPPLY

264. (EP) ABSORPTION DEFATOR

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOG(EP)} - 0.25 * \text{LOG(EPNOLL)} &= -3.55764 & (8.66034) & + .159137 * \text{LOG(EM)} & + .287482 * \text{LOG(EM(-1))} \\ &+ .29241 * \text{LOG(EM(-2))} & (.618468) & + .011115 * \text{LOG(OPOLL/EEI)} & + .012761 * \text{LOG(OPOLL(-1)/EEI(-1))} \\ &+ .006768 * \text{LOG(OPOLL(-2)/EEI(-2))} & (.356456) & + .006614 * \text{LOG(OPOLL(-3)/EEI(-3))} & - .001305 * \text{EUN} \\ &+ .000703 * \text{Q1} & (.157372) & + .000716 * \text{Q2} & + .001433 * \text{Q3} \\ & & (.128783) & & (.309273) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .014 MEAN LHS = .613 RHO = .864 (12.3)
 RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 39 ESTIMATED: 4/85

265. (EPMP) WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX - MANUFACTURING OUTPUT

$$\text{DEL(LOG(EPMP))} = \text{DEL(LOG(EPDM))}$$

266. (EPCPI) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DEL(LOG(EPCPI))} &= .014665 & (5.25748) & + .262503 * \text{DEL(LOG(EM))} & + .088993 * \text{DEL(LOG(EPMSNI))} \\ &- .058033 * \text{LOG(EPCPI(-1))} & (4.23414) & - \text{LOG(EM(-1))} \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .442 S.E.R. = .012 MEAN LHS = .024 DM = 1.687
 RANGE: 1964 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 76 ESTIMATED: 4/85

267. (EPXGV) EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOG(EPXGV)} &= .17056 & (2.10154) & + \text{LOG(EPDM)} & - .272327 * \text{LOG(EPDM(-1))} & + \text{EEI(-1)/EPXFTM(-1)} \\ &- .008655 * \text{EUN(-1)} & (1.14955) & + .004301 * \text{Q1} & + .009138 * \text{Q2} & + .003618 * \text{Q3} \\ & & (.786013) & & (1.4603) & (.679696) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .933 S.E.R. = .022 MEAN LHS = .127 RHO = .944 (22.5)
 RANGE: 1970 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 50 ESTIMATED: 4/85

268. (EPMS) DEFATOR FOR IMPORTS OF SERVICES

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DEL(LOG(EPMS))} &= .003021 & (.348475) & + .653782 * \text{DEL(LOG(EPVXMD))} \\ &- .081469 * \text{LOG(EPMS(-1))} & (1.63358) & - \text{LOG(EPVXMD(-1))} \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .143 S.E.R. = .056 MEAN LHS = .017 DM = 2.031
 RANGE: 1966 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 67 ESTIMATED: 4/85

EPDOM = EXP((LOG(EP) - (1 - ESHARDOM) * LOG(EPMSNI)) / ESHARDOM)

276. (EPDOM) DEFATOR FOR DOMESTIC ABSORPTION (WITHOUT IMPORTS)

EPNOIL = EXP((LOG(EPMSNI) / 0.902194 - (1 - 0.902194) / 0.902194 * LOG(OPOLL72/EI)))

275. (EPNOIL) IMPORT DEFATOR - NON-OIL IMPORT

EPMSNI = EMSNIV / EMSNI

274. (EPMSNI) IMPORT DEFATOR - NIA BASIS

EPGNP = EGNPV / EGNP

273. (EPGNP) GNP DEFATOR

EPGDP = EGDV / EGDP

272. (EPGDP) DEFATOR FOR GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

CRSQ = .725 S.E.R. = .027 MEAN LHS = .027 DM = 1.909
RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 39 ESTIMATED: 4/85

DEL(LOG(EPMSNV * EI)) = -.023074 + 1.22628 * DEL(LOG(EPXVMD))
(2.33434) (9.84492)
- .190945 * (LOG(EPMSNV(-1)) * EI(-1)) - LOG(EPXVMD(-1)) (2.74307)
- .254466 * D7411 (5.93639)

271. (EPMSNV) IMPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

CRSQ = .466 S.E.R. = .039 MEAN LHS = .025 DM = 2.479
RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 89 ESTIMATED: 4/85

DEL(LOG(EPFCA)) = -.000750 - .326371 * DEL(LOG(EPGDP))
(.094623) (1.32583)
+ 1.09951 * DEL(LOG(ETAV - EESABV / EGPV)) (7.98704)
- .040504 * (LOG(EPFCA(-1)) - LOG(EPGDP(-1))) (1.35326)

270. (EPFCA) FACTOR COST ADJUSTMENT DEFATOR

CRSQ = .199 S.E.R. = .027 MEAN LHS = .021 DM = 2.094
RANGE: 1964 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 76 ESTIMATED: 4/85

DEL(LOG(EPXS)) = -.177365 + .333651 * DEL(LOG(EM)) - .191562 * DEL(LOG(EI))
(2.29962) (1.93756) (2.33127)
- .040880 * (LOG(EPXS(-1)) - LOG(EM(-1))) (2.3881)

269. (EPXS) DEFATOR FOR EXPORTS OF SERVICES

EPCHP = DEL(LOG(EP)) * 400

279. (EPCHP) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRICE LEVEL - ANNUAL RATE

TO 11 : 0.87**J)

EPEXP = 100 * SUM(K = -11, 0 : 0.87*(-K) * (EPGNP(K) - EPGNP(K - 4)) / EPGNP(K - 4)) / SUM (J = 0

278. (EPEXP) INFLATIONARY EXPECTATIONS - MOVING AVERAGE

EP1 = (EPEXP/100 + 1) * EP(-3)

277. (EP1) PROXY FOR ONE-QUARTER-AHEAD EXPECTED INFLATION

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E.I.V.B. WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT
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280. (EM) HOURLY WAGE RATE IN MANUFACTURING

$$(EM - EM(-4)) * 100 / (EM(-4) - EPEXP) = -.534397 * EUN$$

(1.30955)

CRSQ = .827 S.E.R. = 2.181 MEAN LHS = 2.105 RHO = .934 (24.4)
RANGE: 1959 Q4 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 94 ESTIMATED: 4/85

281. (ELHOURS) LABOUR HOURS (WEEKLY)

$$\text{LOG(ENP + EMSNI) - LOG(ECU * EKP)} = -7.60138$$

(7.42257)

$$+.70916 * (\text{LOG(ELHOURS) - LOG(ECU * EKP)})$$

(4.36712)

$$+.151472 * (\text{LOG(EMSNI - ECOL * 365/1000 * 0.940981) - LOG(ECU * EKP)})$$

(2.47254)

$$+.041669 * (\text{LOG(ECOL * 365/1000 * 0.940981) - LOG(ECU * EKP)}) + .003328 * \text{TIME}$$

(2.40474)

$$+.008946 * Q1 + .008434 * Q2 + .004799 * Q3$$

(1.11642) (1.621577) (.244402)

CRSQ = .473 S.E.R. = .014 MEAN LHS = -4.692 DM = 1.85
RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 32 ESTIMATED: 4/85

282. (EGNPOT) POTENTIAL GNP (COEFFICIENTS CALCULATED IN ELHOURS EQUATION)

$$\text{EGNPOT} = - \text{EMSNI} + \text{EXP}(\text{LOG}(98.2 * \text{EKP})) + .70916 * (\text{LOG(ELHOURS) - LOG(ECU * EKP)})$$

(4.36712)

$$+.151472 * (\text{LOG(EMSNI - ECOL * 365/1000 * 0.940981) - LOG(98.2 * EKP)})$$

(2.47254)

$$+.041669 * (\text{LOG(ECOL * 365/1000 * 0.940981) - LOG(98.2 * EKP)}) + .003328 * \text{TIME}$$

(2.40474)

$$- 7.60138 + .008946 * Q1 + .008434 * Q2 + .004799 * Q3$$

(7.42257) (1.11642) (1.621577) (.244402)

283. (ELE) EMPLOYMENT

$$\text{LOG(ELE)} = -.808051 - .000099 * \text{TIME} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(ELHOURS(I)) * ELE(I)})$$

(1.57417) (.921544)

$$+.695675 * \text{LOG(ELE(-1))}$$

(7.11389)

CRSQ = .962 S.E.R. = .006 MEAN LHS = 10.014 DM = 1.831
RANGE: 1972 Q2 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 45 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.053 3.084

(-1) 0.079 3.084

(-2) 0.079 3.084

(-3) 0.053 3.084

SUM: 0.264

EPCHM = DEL(LOG(EM)) * 400

286. (EPCHM) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN WAGES -- ANNUAL RATE

EUN = 100 * (ELF - ELE)/ELF

285. (EUN) UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT
(-0)	0.372	6.816
(-1)	0.219	6.974
(-2)	0.097	4.765
(-3)	0.005	0.203
(-4)	-0.057	2.082
(-5)	-0.088	3.084
(-6)	-0.089	3.608
(-7)	-0.060	3.922
SUM:	0.398	

CRSQ = .95 S.E.R. = .004 MEAN LHS = -.859 RHO = .955 (62.6)
RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 73 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LOG(ELF/POP) = -.63053 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(ELE(I)/POP(I))) + .001546 * TIME (2.87583)

284. (ELF) LABOR FORCE

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 E.I.V.C. CAPACITY AND REAL CAPITAL STOCKS
 =====

287. (ECU) CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE

$$DEL(LOG(ECU)) = DEL(LOG(EGNP/EGNPOT)) + ECUER$$

288. (EKNR) GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCK - NON-RESIDENTIAL

$$EKNR = EKNR(-1) * (1 - EDECAVNR/4) + EIFPNR/4 * (1 - EDECAVNR/4) * 0.5$$

289. (EKHP) GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCK - HOUSING

$$EKHP = EKHP(-1) * (1 - EDECAVNR/4) + EIHP/4 * (1 - EDECAVNR/4) * 0.5$$

290. (EKP) GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCK

$$EKP = EKNR + EKHP$$

291. (EKII) STOCK OF INVENTORY INVESTMENT

$$EKII = EKII(-1) + EII * 0.25$$

292. (EUCNR) USER COST OF CAPITAL FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT

$$EUCNR = (1 - ETRVC * EECDEP - EGRANTNR) * ((1 - ETRVC) * (ERL/100) - EPEXP/100 + EDECAVNR)/(1 - ETRVC)$$

293. (EECDEP) ECONOMIC DEPRECIATION OF NON RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT

$$EECDEP = 2 * (1 - (1 - EXP(-(1 - ETRVC) * (ERL/100)) * ELIFENR)) / ((1 - ETRVC) * (ERL/100)) * ELIFENR$$

294. (EUCR) USER COST OF CAPITAL FOR RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT

$$EUCR = (1 - EGRANTNR) * ((1 - ETRY) * (ERLHZ/1000) - EPEXP/100 + EDECAVNR)$$

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E.V. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKET

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E.V.A. DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES

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295. (EDTDC) CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$(EDTDC - EDTDCS) * EINV = .774258 - .002381 * TIME * EFDKPD + .121136 * D60150 * EFDKPD$$

$$- .22681 * D7311 * EFDKPD - 1.63268 * D60150 + 2.55839 * D7311$$

CRSQ = .225 S.E.R. = .224 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.69
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 1/78

296. (EDTDL) CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$EDTDL = -.06625 - .031699 * Q1 + .098569 * Q2 - .042476 * Q3 + .221812 * D6943$$

$$+ .063849 * EIFPNSA - .069371 * DEL(RED) + .131662 * DEL(ERLM)$$

$$+ .140544 * DEL(ERLM(-1)) - EDTDLS$$

CRSQ = .627 S.E.R. = .184 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 2.36
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 1/78

297. (ELTDC) STOCK OF DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$ELTDC = ELTDC(-1) - EDTDC * 0.25$$

298. (ELTDL) STOCK OF DIRECT INVESTMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$ELTDL = ELTDL(-1) + EDTDL * 0.25$$

299. (ERTDC) REAL STOCK OF DIRECT CLAIMS

$$ERTDC = ERTDC(-1) - 0.25 * EDTDC * (ERFGM/EPGNPFG)$$

300. (ERTDL) REAL STOCK OF DIRECT LIABILITIES

$$ERTDL = ERTDL(-1) + 0.25 * EDTDL/EPGNP$$

301. (EBBAL) BASIC BALANCE

$$EBBAL = ECURBAL + EDTDL + EDTDC + ENGKA$$

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E.V.B. OTHER CAPITAL FLOWS

302. (ERFM) WT. AVG. EXCHANGE RATE (NET PRIVATE CAPITAL FLOWS)

$$\text{LOG(ERFM)} = \text{LOG(EFFM1(-1)/EP1(-1))} + 0.03 * (\text{ERSLA} - \text{EPEXP} - (\text{EFRS} - \text{EFDPFM1}))$$

303. (EDLTPC) CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$\text{EDLTPC} = -.028983 - .010342 * \text{EDNNSA(-2)} - .245801 * \text{EDV714I} \\ + .000151 * \text{DEL(1 : EFPRM(-3))} * \text{ENNSA(-3)} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(EXGV(-1))}) \\ + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{DEL(ERLM(1))} - \text{EFRLL(1)}) * \text{ENNSA(1)}$$

$$- .000151 * \text{DEL(1 : EFPRM(-3))} * \text{ENNSA(-3)} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(EXGV(-1))}) \\ + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{DEL(ERLM(1))} - \text{EFRLL(1)}) * \text{ENNSA(1)}$$

CRSQ = .607 S.E.R. = .133 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .735 (NA)
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 1/78

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT	LAGCOEF2	T-STAT
(-0)	0.157	5.100	0.001	5.000
(-1)	0.162	4.400	0.001	3.700
(-2)	0.137	3.700	0.001	2.600
(-3)	0.083	3.300	0.001	2.000
(-4)	NA	NA	0.000	1.700
(-5)	NA	NA	0.000	3.300

SUM: 0.540 0.004

304. (EDLTP) CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$\text{EDLTP} = -.555283 + .001039 * \text{DEL(RED} * \text{EFSFCPD)} \\ + .014122 * \text{DEL((EER} - \text{EER(-1))/\text{EER(-1))} * \text{EFSFCPD)} + .022985 * \text{EFDSCFD} \\ + .10047 * \text{EIFP}$$

$$+ .014122 * \text{DEL((EER} - \text{EER(-1))/\text{EER(-1))} * \text{EFSFCPD)} + .022985 * \text{EFDSCFD} \\ + .10047 * \text{EIFP}$$

CRSQ = .65 S.E.R. = .071 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.86
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 1/78

305. (EDNFP) NET PRIV. CAPITAL OUTFLOW (BOP IDENTITY)

$$\text{EDNFP} = - \text{EDNFAG} + \text{ECURBAL} + \text{EDLTL} + \text{EDLDC} + \text{ENKGA} + \text{ESDRGIMF}$$

306. (EBOF) BALANCE OF OFFICIAL FINANCING

$$\text{EBOF} = \text{EBBAL} - \text{EDNFAP}$$

307. (ELTPC) STOCK OF PRIVATE PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$\text{ELTPC} = \text{ELTPC(-1)} - \text{EDLTPC} * 0.25$$

308. (ELTPL) STOCK OF PRIVATE PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$\text{ELTPL} = \text{ELTPL(-1)} + \text{EDLTP} * 0.25$$

$$EFLP = ELTPL + ELTOL$$

312. (EFLP) FOREIGN PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES - TOTAL

$$EFCP = ELTPC + ELTOC$$

311. (EFCP) FOREIGN PORTFOLIO CLAIMS - TOTAL

$$ELTOL = ELTOL(-1) + EDLTOL * 0.25$$

310. (ELTOL) STOCK OF OTHER LONG TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$ELTOC = ELTOC(-1) - EDLTOC * 0.25$$

309. (ELTOC) STOCK OF OTHER LONG TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

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 E.V.C. EXCHANGE RATE RELATIONSHIPS

313. (EER) THREE MONTH FORWARD EXCHANGE RATE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EER}/2.48916 &= .019692 + .97945 * (1 - D60150) * (\text{EER} - (\text{ERSLA} - \text{RED})/400.) \\ &\quad (1.5) \quad (71) \\ &+ 1.03211 * D60150 * (\text{EER} - (\text{ERSLA} - \text{RED})/400.) \\ &\quad (164.5) \\ &- .049728 * D60150 + .000559 * \text{EPPEA} \\ &\quad (3.4) \quad (2.4) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .003 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.27
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 1/78

314. (EER) EXCHANGE RATE - FIXED WEIGHTS (SOLVED FOR EER)

$$\text{EERFM} = (\text{EER} * 0.23 * (\text{EER}/\text{CER}) * 0.09 * (\text{EER}/\text{GER}) * 0.21 * (\text{EER}/\text{JER}) * 0.14) * (1/0.67)$$

315. (EERFM) EXCHANGE RATE (GMP WEIGHTED)

$$\text{EERFGM} = (\text{EER}/\text{CER}) * 0.05 * (\text{EER}/\text{GER}) * 0.14 * (\text{EER}/\text{JER}) * 0.21 * \text{EER} * 0.52$$

316. (EER) SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX

$$\text{EER} = \text{EER}/2.50091$$

317. (EERFM) DOLLAR FORWARD PREMIUM ON STERLING

$$\text{EFPFM} = (\text{EER}/\text{EER} - 1) * 400$$

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E.VI. OFFICIAL INTERVENTION AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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318. (EDNFA) CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT

$$\text{EDNFA} = 1.59438 + 62.2938 * 0.7921 * (0.25 * \text{SUM}(J) = -3, 0 ; \text{EER}(J)) - \text{EER} \quad (1.7) \quad (2.1)$$

$$- 74.808 * (0.25 * \text{SUM}(J) = -3, 0 ; \text{EER}(J)) - \text{EER} \quad (6)$$

$$- 2.1366 * (1 - 0.7921) * (0.125 * \text{SUM}(J) = -8, -1 ; \text{EDNFA}(J)) \quad (3.2) \quad (1)$$

CRSQ = .668 S.E.R. = 2.664 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.95
 RANGE: 1976 Q1 TO 1980 Q2 NOB = 18 ESTIMATED: 1/81

319. (ENFAG) STOCK OF NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT

$$\text{ENFAG} = \text{ENFAG}(-1) + \text{EDNFA}/4$$

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E.VII. FOREIGN VARIABLES (WEIGHTED AVERAGES)

320. (E:GNPFTM) FOREIGN REAL GNP (TRADE WEIGHTED)

$$E:GNPFTM = (CER * GNP) ** (0.09/0.67) * (GER * GNP) ** (0.21/0.67) * (JER * JGNP) ** (0.14/0.67) * UGNP ** (0.23/0.67)$$

321. (E:GNPVFT) FOREIGN NOMINAL GNP (TRADE WEIGHTED)

$$E:GNPVFT = (CER * GNPV) ** (0.09/0.67) * (GER * GNPV) ** (0.21/0.67) * (JER * JGNPV) ** (0.14/0.67) * UGNPV ** (0.23/0.67)$$

322. (E:FUNFGM) FOREIGN UNEMPLOYMENT (GNP WEIGHTED)

$$E:FUNFGM = CUN ** 0.05 * JUN ** 0.14 * UUN ** 0.21 * UUN ** 0.52$$

323. (E:FVXMD) FOREIGN AVERAGE ABSORPTION DEFATOR - (VARIABLE WEIGHTED)

$$E:FVXMD = (GP * GEI) ** EMTXG * UP ** EMTXU * (JP * JEI) ** EMTXJ * (CP * CEI) ** EMTXC / EEI$$

324. (E:GNPFG) FOREIGN GNP DEFATOR (GNP WEIGHTED)

$$E:GNPFG = CGNP ** 0.05 * GGNP ** 0.14 * JGNP ** 0.21 * UGNP ** 0.52$$

325. (E:FPM) FOREIGN AVERAGE ABSORPTION DEFATOR - FIXED WEIGHTS

$$E:FPM = (UP ** 0.23 * CP ** 0.09 * GP ** 0.21 * JP ** 0.14) ** (1/0.67)$$

326. (E:FPM1) EXPECTED FOREIGN AVERAGE PRICE LEVEL

$$E:FPM1 = - 0.001189 + 1.55432 * EFPFM - 0.161953 * EFPFM(-1) - 0.398862 * EFPFM(-2) - 0.027459 * EFPFM(-3) - 0.184398 * EFPFM(-4) + 0.224744 * EFPFM(-5)$$

327. (E:FPPFM1) EXPECTED FOREIGN AVERAGE INFLATION RATE

$$E:FPPFM1 = (EFPFM1/EFPFM1(-4) - 1) * 100$$

328. (E:FVXVMD) FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPORT PRICE

$$E:FVXVMD = UPXGUV ** EMTXU * (CPXGUV * CEI) ** EMTXC * (GPXGUV * GEI) ** EMTXG * (JPXGUV * JEI) ** EMTXJ * ROMPXG ** EMTMR * OPOIL72 ** EMTMO$$

329. (E:FVXFTM) FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPORT UNIT VALUE

$$E:FVXFTM = UPXGUV ** 0.343284 * (GPXGUV * CEI) ** 0.313433 * (CPXGUV * CEI) ** 0.134328 * (JPXGUV * JEI) ** 0.2$$

330. (EFRS) FOREIGN AVERAGE TREASURY BILL RATE (TRADE WEIGHTED)

$$EFRS = 0.23/0.67 * URS + 0.09/0.67 * CRS + 0.21/0.67 * GRS + 0.14/0.67 * JRS$$

331. (EFRSFM) FOREIGN AVERAGE TREASURY BILL RATE (GNP WEIGHTED)

$$EFRSFM = CRS * 0.05 + GRS * 0.14 + JRS * 0.21 + URS * 0.52$$

332. (EFRL) FOREIGN AVERAGE LONG TERM INTEREST RATE

$$EFRL = GRL*0.2 * JRL*0.1 * URL*0.5 * CRL*0.3$$

333. (EFDKPD) CHANGE IN FOREIGN GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCKS

$$EFDKPD = DEL(GKP) * GP * GER * 0.2 + DEL(UKP) * UP * 0.6 + DEL(CKP) * CP * CER * 0.3$$

334. (EFSFCD) PRIVATE FOREIGN CLAIMS ON REST OF WORLD

$$EFSFCD = ((CSTC + CLTPC) * CER + JFCPD + UFCP + GFCP * GER)/EER$$

335. (EFDSCD) CHANGE IN FOREIGN PRIVATE CLAIMS ON REST OF WORLD

$$EFDSCD = DEL(EFSFCD)$$

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G.I.A. DOMESTIC SPENDING AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

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GERMAN MODEL: DOMESTIC REAL SIDE

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336. (G) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{LOG(GC)} = .013168 - .000050 * ((1 + \text{GRS}/100)/(1 + \text{GPEXP}/100) - 1) * \text{GNMR} \\ + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(GYD(I)))) + .000177 * \text{Q1} + .000534 * \text{Q2} + .000681 * \text{Q3} \\ + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(GNPNR(I-1)))) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{DEL(GUCNR(I-1)))) + .990952 * \text{DEL(GCU)} \\ \text{CRSQ} = .998 \text{ S.E.R.} = .008 \text{ MEAN LHS} = 6.106 \text{ RHO} = .725 \text{ (9.2)} \\ \text{RANGE: 1964 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB} = 76 \text{ ESTIMATED: 4/85}$$

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT
(-0)	0.480	6.771
(-1)	0.323	13.094
(-2)	0.166	7.160
(-3)	0.009	0.126
SUM:	0.977	

337. (GIFPNR) PRIVATE NONRESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{GIFPNR} = 2.60032 + 0.06308 * \text{GKPNR}(-1) + .901702 * (\text{GIFPNR}(-1) - 0.06308 * \text{GKPNR}(-2)) \\ + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(GNPNR(I-1)))) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{DEL(GUCNR(I-1)))) + .990952 * \text{DEL(GCU)} \\ \text{CRSQ} = .946 \text{ S.E.R.} = 2.478 \text{ MEAN LHS} = 38.433 \text{ DM} = 2.126 \\ \text{RANGE: 1970 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB} = 50 \text{ ESTIMATED: 4/85}$$

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT	LAG	LAGCOEF2	T-STAT
(-0)	0.011	0.188	(-0)	1.546	-101.780
(-1)	0.053	1.926	(-1)	2.666	-90.768
(-2)	0.065	1.742	(-2)	1.528	-70.134
(-3)	0.047	1.502	(-3)	1.042	-39.878
SUM:	0.175			-302.559	

338. (GIFPR) PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{GIFPR} = 4.62315 + 0.018731 * \text{GKPR}(-1) + .893712 * (\text{GIFPR}(-1) - 0.018731 * \text{GKPR}(-2)) \\ + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(GYDV(I-1))/GP(I-1))) - .338753 * \text{GUCR}(-1) * 100 \\ \text{CRSQ} = .731 \text{ S.E.R.} = 3.227 \text{ MEAN LHS} = 37.771 \text{ RHO} = -.338 \text{ (2.9)} \\ \text{RANGE: 1964 Q3 TO 1983 Q1 NOB} = 74 \text{ ESTIMATED: 4/85}$$

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT
(-0)	0.051	1.860
(-1)	0.044	1.860
(-2)	0.038	1.860
(-3)	0.032	1.860
(-4)	0.025	1.860
(-5)	0.019	1.860
(-6)	0.013	1.860
(-7)	0.006	1.860
SUM:	0.228	

GIFP = GIFPNR + GIFPR

347. (GIFP) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

GCVNSA = GC * GP/GSAFCV

346. (GCVNSA) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

GNPNNSA = GGNPNNSA/GPNGP

345. (GNPNNSA) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES (NSA)

GNPNVNSA = GGNPNV/GSAFGNPV

344. (GNPNVNSA) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

GNPV = GP * (GC + GIFP + GIFG + GII + GG) + GXGSNIIV - GMGSNIIV

343. (GNPV) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES

GNPL = SUM(J) = -7, 0 : GGNP(J)/8

342. (GNPL) 8-QUARTER MOVING AVERAGE OF GNP

GNP = GC + GIFP + GIFG + GII + GG + GXGSNI - GMGSNI

341. (GNP) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .603 MEAN LHS = 80.649 RHO = .841 (16.9)
 RANGE: 1960 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

GCCAVNSA/GP = 4.73751 + .037589 * GK(-1) + .61779 * Q1 + .213398 * Q2 + .748502 * Q3
 (3.36825) (59.8968) (1.5532) (.471226) (1.94395)
 - .000172 * Q1 * GK(-1) + .000166 * Q2 * GK(-1) - .000479 * Q3 * GK(-1)
 (.910335) (.775339) (2.63795)

340. (GCCAVNSA) CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

SUM:	0.172
(-3)	0.045
(-2)	1.772
(-1)	1.086
(-0)	-0.163
LAG	1.943
LAGCOEFFI T-STAT	

CRSQ = .377 S.E.R. = 6.157 MEAN LHS = 5.954 RHO = .558 (4.4)
 RANGE: 1971 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 48 ESTIMATED: 4/85

GII = 10.7311 - .018431 * GKII(-1) + LAGCOEFFI * (DEL(GC(I)) + GIF(I)) + GXG(I) - GMG(I))
 (.442211) (.217778)

339. (GII) INVENTORY INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

357. (GPDHGNP) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GNP - ANNUAL RATE

$$\text{GPDHGNP} = \text{DEL}(\text{LOG}(\text{GNP})) * 400$$

356. (GYD) DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{GYD} = \text{GYDV}/\text{GP}$$

355. (GYDV) DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{GYDV} = \text{GYDANSAC} * \text{GSAFYDV}$$

354. (GYD/NSAC) CALCULATED DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$\text{GYD/NSAC} = \text{GNP/NSA} - \text{GCCA/NSA} - \text{GCA/NSA} - \text{GTVNSA} - \text{GTRANGV} + \text{GTRANVNS} - \text{GTRANGV} + \text{EXTRANPV} - \text{GMTRANPV}$$

353. (GI/NSA) INVENTORY INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES (NSA)

$$\text{GI/NSA} = \text{GII}/\text{GSAFII}$$

352. (GIIV) INVENTORY INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{GIIV} = \text{GIIVNSA} * \text{GSAFIIV}$$

351. (GIIV/NSA) INVENTORY INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$\text{GIIV/NSA} = \text{GIIVNSA} * \text{GP}$$

350. (GIFV/NSA) TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$\text{GIFV/NSA} = \text{GP} * (\text{GIFP} + \text{GIFG})/\text{GSAFIFV}$$

349. (GIFV) TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{GIFV} = \text{GP} * \text{GIF}$$

348. (GIF) TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{GIF} = \text{GIFP} + \text{GIFG}$$

=====

G.I.B. GOVERNMENT SECTOR

358. (GTRAVNS) GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO PRIVATE SECTOR (NSA)

GTRAVNS = 338.601 + GGIP + .012148 * GUN * GLF/100 * GP - 15.2151 * Q1 - 19.3569 * Q2
 (17.4778) (1.11299) (5.49858) (6.31619)
 - 17.1384 * Q3
 (6.52581)

CRSQ = .961 S.E.R. = 8.977 MEAN LHS = 272.57 RHO = .949 (52.6)
 RANGE: 1974 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 35 ESTIMATED: 4/85

359. (GGIP) GOVERNMENT INTEREST PAYMENTS

GGIP = -4.13111 + .111364 * (GDEBTNSA + GDEBTNSA(-1) - GNGPBB - GNGPBB(-1))/2 * GRS/100
 (3.31474) (3.65241)
 + .856686 * (GDEBTNSA + GDEBTNSA(-1) - GNGPBB - GNGPBB(-1))/2 * SUM(J = -19, 0 : GRL(J)/20)/10
 (12.8891)

+ .275017 * (GDEBTNSA + GDEBTNSA(-1) - GNGPBB - GNGPBB(-1))/2 * SUM(J = -19, 0 : GRL(J)/20)/10
 (4.90726)

+ .03171 * (GDEBTNSA + GDEBTNSA(-1) - GNGPBB - GNGPBB(-1))/2 * SUM(J = -19, 0 : GRL(J)/20)/100
 (.760986)

- .036142 * (GDEBTNSA + GDEBTNSA(-1) - GNGPBB - GNGPBB(-1))/2 * SUM(J = -19, 0 : GRL(J)/20)/10
 (.622862)

* Q3

CRSQ = .942 S.E.R. = 2.899 MEAN LHS = 26.378 RHO = -.396 (2)
 RANGE: 1974 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 4/85

360. (GTNSA) TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE -- CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

GTNSA/GNPVNSA = .214896 + .626547 * GTRY + .206649 * GTRYC + .4.92427
 (8.14396) (4.86829) (4.92427)
 - .010170 * Q2 - .021678 * Q3
 (3.79077) (3.60002)

CRSQ = .755 S.E.R. = .007 MEAN LHS = .425 RHO = -.606 (3.6)
 RANGE: 1974 Q3 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 35 ESTIMATED: 4/85

361. (GGVNSA) GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES -- CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

GGVNSA = GG * GP/GSAFGG

362. (GIFVNSA) GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT -- CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

GIFVNSA = GIFG * GP/GSAFIFG

363. (GGDEFNSA) GOVERNMENT DEFICIT -- NIA BASIS (NSA)

GGDEFNSA = GTRAVNS + GGVNSA + GIFVNSA + GTVNSA

364. (DEBTNSA) GOVERNMENT DEBT - NIA BASIS (NSA)

GDEBTNSA = GDEBTNSA(-1) + GGDEFNSA/4

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G.I.C. PRIVATE SAVINGS AND WEALTH

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365. (GDMFVNS) CHANGE IN FINANCIAL NET WORTH-CUR PRICES ANN. RTE (NSA)

$$\text{GDMFVNS} = \text{GNPNSA} - \text{GTVNSA} + \text{EXTRANGV} + \text{EXTRANPV} - \text{GTRANGV} - \text{GTRANPV} + \text{GTRANVNS} + \text{GTRANVS} - \text{GIFVNSA} - \text{GIIV} - \text{GCVNSA}$$

366. (GNMFVNSA) FINANCIAL NEW NORTH-CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$\text{GNMFVNSA} = \text{GNMFVNSA}(-1) + \text{GDMFVNS}/4$$

367. (GNKNSA) NET WORTH - CAPITAL-REAL (NSA)

$$\text{GNKNSA} = \text{GNKNSA}(-1) + (\text{GIFVNSA} + \text{GIIV} - \text{GCCAVNSA})/(4 * \text{GP})$$

368. (GNMVNSA) TOTAL NEW NORTH-CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$\text{GNMVNSA} = \text{GNMFVNSA} + \text{GNKNSA} * \text{GP}$$

369. (GNM) NET NORTH-CURRENT PRICES (SA)

$$\text{GNM} = \text{GNMVNSA} * \text{GSAFNM}$$

370. (GNMR) NET NORTH-REAL (SA)

$$\text{GNMR} = \text{GNM}/\text{GP}$$

=====

G.II.A. IMPORTS OF GOODS

371. (GCOL) OIL CONSUMPTION - VOLUME (MBD)

LOG(GCOL) = -5.18983 + LOG(GNP) + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(OPOIL(I))/(GP(I)) * GER(I)))) (34.0042)

- .002096 * Q1 - .043761 * Q2 - .019052 * Q3 (1.100873) (1.90847) (.967769)

CRSQ = .807 S.E.R. = .059 MEAN LHS = -5.969 RHO = .582 (3.8)

RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 39 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	-0.107
(-1)	4.335
(-2)	-0.044
(-3)	-0.013
SUM:	-0.238

372. (MGCV) GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM CANADA (\$ U.S.)

LOG(MGCV/CPXGUV * CEI)) = -8.93244 + 1.36586 * LOG(GNPNSA) (5.12112) (6.39553)

+ LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(GPIP(I)) * GER(I)/(CPXGUV(I)) * CEI(I)))) - .137532 * Q1 (2.82495)

- .047690 * Q2 - .047349 * Q3 (.952497) (1.1014)

CRSQ = .853 S.E.R. = .159 MEAN LHS = -.832 RHO = .323 (3)

RANGE: 1962 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 80 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.322
(-1)	2.583
(-2)	0.161
(-3)	0.080
SUM:	0.804

373. (MGEV) GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM THE U.K. (\$ U.S.)

LOG(MGEV/EPXGUV * EII)) = -8.46981 + LOG(GNPNSA) (23.5852)

+ LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(GPIP(I)) * GEI(I)/(EPXGUV(I)) * EII(I)))) + .029656 * TIME (7.39335)

+ .498097 * D7731 + .015047 * Q1 + .022823 * Q2 - .033587 * Q3 (9.52459) (.738109) (1.00187) (1.59545)

CRSQ = .961 S.E.R. = .057 MEAN LHS = -5.824 RHO = .539 (4.1)

RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q3 NOB = 38 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.180
(-1)	1.362
(-2)	0.090
(-3)	0.045
SUM:	0.449

=====

G.II. CURRENT ACCOUNT

374. (XJGV) JAPANESE GOODS EXPORTS TO GERMANY (\$ U.S.)

LOG(XJGV/JPXGV * JEI) = -8.99257 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(GPIP(I) * GER(I)/(JPXGV(I) * JEI(I))))
 + 1.48513 * LOG(GNPNSA) + .016347 * TIME - .530921 * D6421 - .155321 * D7411
 (3.90551) (6.29978) (6.1301) (1.83435)
 + .062836 * Q1 + .043135 * Q2 + .023502 * Q3
 (1.36429) (1.18113) (.937237)
 CRSQ = .989 S.E.R. = .087 MEAN LHS = -.178 RHO = .357 (3.2)
 RANGE: 1963 Q4 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 77 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	2.741
(-1)	0.426
(-2)	3.958
(-3)	0.326
(-4)	2.250
(-5)	0.198
(-6)	2.341
(-7)	2.012
(-8)	0.169
(-9)	2.302
(-10)	0.183
(-11)	2.115
(-12)	0.225
(-13)	1.382

375. (XUGV) U.S. GOODS EXPORTS TO GERMANY (\$ U.S.)

LOG(XUGV/UPXGV) = -6.38777 + 1.20189 * LOG(GNPNSA)
 (5.68919) (8.99379)
 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(GPIP(I) * GER(I)/(UPXGV(I) * JEI(I))))
 + .091143 * Q1 + .04584 * Q2 + .070622 * Q3
 (3.04584) (2.5971) (2.5978)
 CRSQ = .883 S.E.R. = .096999 MEAN LHS = 1.047 RHO = .319 (2.7)
 RANGE: 1963 Q4 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 77 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.130
(-1)	0.109
(-2)	0.090
(-3)	1.275
(-4)	0.685
(-5)	0.521
(-6)	0.054
(-7)	0.038
(-8)	0.534
(-9)	0.322
(-10)	0.010
(-11)	0.053

376. (MGLV) GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM LDC (\$ U.S.)

LOG(MGLV/LPXGV) = -9.24676 + 1.5 * LOG(GNPNSA)
 (108.25)
 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(GPIP(I) * GEI(I)/(LPXGV(I) * JEI(I))))
 + .006584 * TIME - .213271 * D7411
 (6.5422) (5.20308)
 + .206319 * Q1 + .114336 * Q2 + .087433 * Q3
 (12.2513) (9.26911) (5.28748)
 CRSQ = .885 S.E.R. = .044 MEAN LHS = -8.642 RHO = .208 (1.5) RHO2 = .371 (3)
 RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	3.561
(-1)	0.232
(-2)	0.174
(-3)	3.561
(-4)	0.116
(-5)	3.561
(-6)	0.058
(-7)	3.561
(-8)	0.581

377. (MGIV) GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM NON MCM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

$$\text{LOG(MGIV/IPXGV)} = -3.98839 + 1.00639 * \text{LOG(GMNSA)}$$

(2.09339) (3.36783)

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(GPIP(I)} * \text{GEI(I)/IPXGV(I))) + .006148 * \text{TIME} + .085309 * \text{Q1}$$

(3.24061) (2.48933)

CRSQ = .972 S.E.R. = .03 MEAN LHS = 3.379 RHO = .492 (3.8)
 RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.445 4.358

(-1) 0.334 4.358

(-2) 0.223 4.358

(-3) 0.111 4.358

SUM: 1.113

378. (MGOL) OIL IMPORTS - VOLUME (MBD)

$$\text{MGOL} = \text{GCOL} + \text{EXCOL} + \text{DEL(GSOL)/DAYSQ} - \text{GCOL} + \text{GMOLER}$$

379. (MGOLV) OIL IMPORTS - VALUE (QUASI-IDENTITY)

$$\text{MGOLV} = 6.94385 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{MGOL(I)} * \text{DAYSQ(I)} * 4 * \text{OPOLL(I)/GER(I)/1000}$$

$$- .662283 * \text{Q1} - .302019 * \text{Q2} + .16503 * \text{Q3}$$

(1.11418) (.447137) (.284658)

CRSQ = .988 S.E.R. = 1.91 MEAN LHS = 44.912 RHO = .808 (7.6)
 RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 38 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.927 13.645

(-1) 0.059 0.879

SUM: 0.986

380. (MGOV) OIL IMPORTS FROM OPEC (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{MGOV} = \text{MGOVSHR} * \text{MGOLV} * \text{GER}$$

381. (MGJV) GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM JAPAN (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

$$\text{MGJV} = .030344 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{XJGV(I)})$$

(1.40546)

CRSQ = .994 S.E.R. = .154 MEAN LHS = 1.701 DM = 1.752
 RANGE: 1960 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.865 13.434

(-1) 0.125 1.920

SUM: 0.990

382. (MGV) GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS FROM U.S. (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

XGV = .136383 + LAGCOEF1 * (MGV(I)) - .11227 * Q1 - .203212 * Q2 - .229127 * Q3
 (1.02848) (1.22937) (2.02378) (2.24816)

CRSQ = .987 S.E.R. = .36 MEAN LHS = 4.178 RHO = .47 (4.8)
 RANGE: 1960 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.570	13.504
(-1)	0.234	5.521
SUM:	0.804	

383. (MGTV) TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS - DOT BASIS (\$ U.S.)

MGTV = MGCV + MGEV + MGJV + MGOV + MGIV + MGZV + MGLV + MGV

384. (GMG) TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS - BOP BASIS

LOG(MGV) = LOG(MGTV/GER) + (MGOLV - MGOV/GER) - (MGVADJ)

385. (GMG) TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS - 1972 PRICES

GMG = GMGV/GPMGV

6.II.B. EXPORTS OF GOODS

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386. (XGEV) GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS TO THE U.K. (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

LOG(XGEV) = -.011651 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(MEGV(I))) + .329819 * D7731 + (6.79041) + .082055 * D7741
 (-.054285 * Q1 - .032805 * Q2 - .038197 * Q3) (2.68591) (2.59324)
 (-.054285 * Q1 - .032805 * Q2 - .038197 * Q3) (4.06083)

CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .05 MEAN LHS = .807 RHO = .277 (2.6) RHO2 = .245 (2.3)
 RANGE: 1960 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NO8 = 89 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.819 13.046
 (-1) 0.191 3.038

SUM: 1.010

387. (XGV) GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS TO JAPAN (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

XGV = .059328 + LAGCOEF1 * (MUGV(I)) - .071375 * Q1 - .094316 * Q2 - .048474 * Q3
 (3.12006) (3.12522) (4.10377) (2.10301)

CRSQ = .989 S.E.R. = .076 MEAN LHS = .894 DM = 1.939
 RANGE: 1960 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NO8 = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.812 11.484
 (-1) 0.065 0.912

SUM: 0.877

388. (XGTV) TOTAL GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS - DOT BASIS (\$ U.S.)

XGTV = XGCV + XGEV + XGV + XGRV + XGUV

389. (GXV) TOTAL GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS - BOP BASIS

LOG(XGV) = LOG(XGTV/GER)

390. (GXG) TOTAL GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS - 1972 PRICES

GXG = GXGV/GPXGV

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G.II.C. IMPORTS OF SERVICES AND TRANSFERS

391. (GMSOPV) PRIVATE IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES

$$\text{LOG(GMSOPV)/(GFPFV/GERFM)} = -11.4528 + 2.23713 * \text{LOG(GGNP)}$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(GP(I))/(GFPF(I)/GERFM(I))})$$

CRSQ = .888 S.E.R. = .152 MEAN LHS = 3.673 RHO = -.032 (.2)
 RANGE: 1966 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 66 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.376 0.746

(-1) 0.436 0.835

SUM: 0.812

392. (GMSYDV) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{GMSYDV/(GRLTDL * GGNP)} = -.318184 + .004593 * \text{GCU} + .094798 * \text{D7141} + .048734 * \text{D7731}$$

$$- .039178 * \text{D8021}$$

CRSQ = .643 S.E.R. = .019 MEAN LHS = .062 RHO = .274 (1.9)
 RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 4/85

393. (GMSYNDV) INDIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{GMSYNDV/GFLP} = .005465 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{GFRFLM(I)/100}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{GRS(I)/100})$$

CRSQ = .609 S.E.R. = .009 MEAN LHS = .04 DM = 2.004
 RANGE: 1963 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 79 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0) 0.061 5.767 0.021 0.877

(-1) 0.054 5.767 0.027 1.845

(-2) 0.046 5.767 0.030 3.229

(-3) 0.038 5.767 0.031 3.573

(-4) 0.031 5.767 0.029 2.752

(-5) 0.023 5.767 0.026 2.301

(-6) 0.015 5.767 0.019 2.018

(-7) 0.008 5.767 0.011 1.830

SUM: 0.276 0.193

394. (GNTRANPV) TRANSFER PAYMENTS - PRIVATE

$$\text{LOG(GNTRANPV)} = -4.37187 + 1.00953 * \text{LOG(GYDV)}$$

CRSQ = .946 S.E.R. = .111 MEAN LHS = 2.041 RHO = .78 (10.7)
 RANGE: 1965 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 70 ESTIMATED: 4/85

395. (GMSYV) TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{GMSYV} = \text{GMSYDV} + \text{GMSYNDV}$$

396. (GMSOV) IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES - TOTAL

GMSOV = GMSOPV + GMSOGV

397. (GMSV) IMPORTS OF SERVICES - TOTAL

GMSV = GMSOV + GMSYV

398. (GMSV) IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - BOP BASIS

GMSV = GMSV + GMSV

399. (GMSNIVS) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (NSA) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

LOG(GMSNIVS) = $-.026533$ + $.998904$ * LOG(GMGV + GMSYV + GMSOPV + GMSOGV) + $.001715$ * Q1
+ $.006419$ * Q2 + $.005238$ * Q3
(2.58424) (2.43725)
CRSQ = 1 S.E.R. = .01 MEAN LHS = 5.078 RHO = .636 (7.9)
RANGE: 1960 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

400. (GMSNIV) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES

GMSNIV = GMSNIVS * GSAPMNIIV

401. (GMSNIS) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (NSA) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

LOG(GMSNIS) = $-.006946$ + $.994002$ * LOG(GMG + (GMSYV + GMSOPV + GMSOGV)/GP) + $.014355$ * Q1
+ $.014308$ * Q2 + $.009002$ * Q3
(3.20264) (2.24918)
CRSQ = .995 S.E.R. = .012 MEAN LHS = 5.295 RHO = .362 (2.6)
RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 4/85

402. (GMSNI) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES

GMSNI = GMSNIS * GSAPMNIIV

G.II.D. EXPORTS OF SERVICES AND TRANSFERS

403. (GXSPV) PRIVATE EXPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES

$$\text{LOG(GXSPV/GPNP)} = -6.9007 + 1.7211 * \text{LOG(GGNPFTM)} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(GFPFM(I)/GERFM(I)/GPNP(I))})$$

CRSQ = .895 S.E.R. = .09% MEAN LHS = 3.325 RHO = .596 (5.7)
 RANGE: 1966 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 66 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT
(-0)	1.548
(-1)	0.242
SUM:	0.725

404. (GXSYDV) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

$$\text{GXSYDV/GRLTDC} * \text{GFPGNPFC/GERFCM} = -.08777 + .001319 * \text{GFCUFCM} + .000730 * \text{Q1} + .005608 * \text{Q2} + .013483 * \text{Q3} + (1.11772) + (3.05688)$$

CRSQ = .423 S.E.R. = .013 MEAN LHS = .029 RHO = .486 (3.4)
 RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 43 ESTIMATED: 4/85

405. (GXSYNDV) INDIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

$$\text{GXSYNDV/GFCP} = .030126 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{GRS(I)/100}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{GFRSFCM(I)/100}) + (5.44645)$$

CRSQ = .431 S.E.R. = .013 MEAN LHS = .062 RHO = .141 (1.2)
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 79 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT
(-0)	0.136	0.048
(-1)	0.102	0.036
(-2)	0.068	0.024
(-3)	0.034	0.012
SUM:	0.340	0.119

406. (GXTRANPV) TRANSFER RECEIPTS - PRIVATE

$$\text{LOG(GXTRANPV)} = -6.30295 + .948888 * \text{LOG(GGNPVFT)} + (7.08281) + (6.67161)$$

CRSQ = .918 S.E.R. = .175 MEAN LHS = -.48 RHO = .748 (9)
 RANGE: 1965 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 70 ESTIMATED: 4/85

407. (GXSYV) TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

$$\text{GXSYV} = \text{GXSYDV} + \text{GXSYNDV}$$

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G.II.E. BALANCES

415. (GGBAL) TRADE BALANCE

GGBAL = GXGV - - GMGV

416. (GSBAL) BALANCE ON SERVICE ACCOUNT

GSBAL = GXSJV + GXSOPV + GXSOGV - - GMSJV - - GMSOPV - - GMSOGV

417. (GSSBAL) BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES

GSSBAL = GGBAL + GATB + GSBAL

418. (GNETXNI) NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (NIA BASIS) - 1972 PRICES

GNETXNI = GXGSI - - GMGSI

419. (GTRANBAL) TRANSFER PAYMENT BALANCE

GTRANBAL = GXPANPV + GXPANGV - - GMTRANPV - - GMTRANGV

420. (GCURBAL) CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

GCURBAL = GGSBAL + GTRANBAL

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G.III. DOMESTIC FINANCIAL MARKET

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G.III.A MONETARY AGGREGATES

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421. (GUR) CURRENCY HELD BY RESIDENTS - PRIVATE

LOG(GUR/GP) = .658294 + .534263 * LOG(GCUR(-4)/GP(-4)) + .079142 * LOG(GMWNVA/GP)
 (4.38111) (7.77964) (4.39302)
 + .107333 * LOG(GYDVNSA/GP) - .031180 * GRSAY + .036459 * D6631
 (4.6936) (6.34554) (3.16364)
 CRSQ = .988 S.E.R. = .014 MEAN LHS = 3.765 RHO = .721 (9.3)
 RANGE: 1962 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 82 ESTIMATED: 4/85

422. (GDP) DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS - PRIVATE

LOG(GDP/GP) = -4.522 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(GMWNVA(I))) + LAGCOEF2 * (GRS(I))
 (24.4436) (2.42863) (6.52109)
 - .083033 * Q1 - .028519 * Q2 - .053454 * Q3
 (9.18765) (2.42863) (6.52109)
 CRSQ = .995 S.E.R. = .018 MEAN LHS = 4.255 RHO = .633 (7.1)
 RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 86 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT
 (-0) 0.381 7.791 -0.011 4.524
 (-1) 0.508 9.716 -0.008 3.171
 (-2) 0.273 5.600 NA
 (-3) 0.184 3.886 NA
 SUM: 1.346 -0.018

423. (GDP) TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS - PRIVATE

LOG(GDP/GP) = 1.34506 + .770171 * LOG(GTDP(-1)/GP(-1)) + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(GMWNVA(I)))
 (1.17586) (13.4549) (4.79063)
 + .025934 * (GRIME - GRL) + .333338 * LOG(GMWNVA/GP) - .106093 * Q1
 (3.97739) (2.90021) (4.79063)
 - .106143 * Q2 - .088772 * Q3
 (4.21068) (5.21146)
 CRSQ = .992 S.E.R. = .051 MEAN LHS = 3.94 RHO = .27 (2.4)
 RANGE: 1962 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 83 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT
 (-0) -0.116 0.648
 (-1) -0.283 1.773
 SUM: -0.399

424. (GSD) SAVINGS DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS - TOTAL

$$\text{LOG(GSD/GP)} = 1.25808 + .893918 * \text{LOG(GSD(-1)/GP(-1))} \quad (2.29012) \quad (20.588)$$

$$+ .12054 * \text{LOG(GNM/GP)} - .006016 * (\text{GRS} - \text{GRSAV}) \quad (2.95474) \quad (4.21284)$$

$$- .043898 * Q3 \quad (9.5001)$$

CRSQ = .991 S.E.R. = .012 MEAN LHS = 5.429 DM = 2.25
 RANGE: 1970 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 4/85

425. (GFD) ALL FOREIGN HELD MARK DEPOSITS AT GERMAN BANKS

$$\text{GFD} = -40.6164 + 1917.7 * \text{GXGV}/(\text{GFND}/\text{GER}) + .676301 * \text{GRS} - 1.08735 * \text{RED}$$

$$- 1.14691 * \text{GEFP} + .001527 * (\text{GFND}/\text{GER}) - .480777 * Q1 - 2.21354 * Q2$$

$$- .367 * Q3 \quad (3.61448) \quad (12.6517) \quad (.663018) \quad (3.10904)$$

CRSQ = .951 S.E.R. = 1.529 MEAN LHS = 15.75 DM = 1.966
 RANGE: 1973 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 38 ESTIMATED: 4/85

426. (GDD) DEMAND DEPOSITS - TOTAL

$$\text{GDD} = \text{GDDP} + \text{GDDG}$$

427. (GTD) TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS - TOTAL

$$\text{GTD} = \text{GTDG} + \text{GTDG}$$

428. (GDT) TOTAL DEPOSITS

$$\text{GDT} = \text{GDD} + \text{GTD} + \text{GSD} + \text{GFD}$$

429. (GMP) PRIVATELY HELD M1

$$\text{GMP} = \text{GMP} + \text{GDDG}$$

430. (GM1) MONEY SUPPLY - M1

$$\text{GM1} = \text{GMP} + \text{GDDG}$$

431. (GM2) MONEY SUPPLY - M2

$$\text{GM2} = \text{GM1} + \text{GTD}$$

432. (GM3) MONEY SUPPLY - M3

$$\text{GM3} = \text{GM2} + \text{GSD}$$

GPCHM1 = DEL(LOG(GM1)) * 400

433. (GPCHM1) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN M1 - ANNUAL RATE

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G.III.B. PRIVATE BANKING SECTOR AND INTEREST RATES

434. (GCURB) CURRENCY HELD BY BANKS

LOG(GCURB/GDT) = -4.78265 + .042601 * D7811 + .152912 * Q1 + .207485 * Q2
 + .151687 * Q3 (8.56019)

CRSQ = .738 S.E.R. = .06 MEAN LHS = -4.635 RHO = .751 (6.8)
 RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 43 ESTIMATED: 4/85

435. (GRF) FREE LIQUID RESERVES

DEL(GRS) = .041660 + LAGCOEFL * (DEL(GRF(I))/GND(I))) + .765258 * DEL(GRD)
 (.309201)

CRSQ = .46 S.E.R. = .774 MEAN LHS = -.069999 DM = 1.519
 RANGE: 1974 Q3 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 34 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFL T-STAT

(-0) 0.387
 (-1) -0.456 0.387

SUM: -1.367

436. (GRIME) TIME DEPOSIT RATE

GRIME = -.555762 + .745365 * GRS + .234144 * GRL
 (.946664) (17.5834) (2.43912)

CRSQ = .972 S.E.R. = .438 MEAN LHS = 6.642 RHO = .355 (2.9)
 RANGE: 1967 Q2 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 63 ESTIMATED: 4/85

437. (GRSAV) SAVINGS DEPOSIT RATE

GRSAV = .144615 + .709559 * GRSAV(-1) + .084830 * GRS + .053701 * GRL
 (.668716) (14.2402) (5.5328) (1.20244)

CRSQ = .951 S.E.R. = .202 MEAN LHS = 4.265 DM = 1.722
 RANGE: 1970 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 4/85

438. (GRL) LONG TERM INTEREST RATE

$$GRL = 3.9139 + .260923 * GRS + LAGCOEF1 * (GRS(I-1)) + .08442 * Q1 + .170427 * Q2 + .234061 * Q3 + (3.25368)$$

CRSQ = .945 S.E.R. = .323 MEAN LHS = 7.891 RHO = .74 (8.5)
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 79 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.040	3.892
(-1)	0.037	4.257
(-2)	0.035	4.695
(-3)	0.033	5.177
(-4)	0.031	5.589
(-5)	0.029	5.678
(-6)	0.027	5.224
(-7)	0.025	4.362
(-8)	0.023	3.439
(-9)	0.020	2.651
(-10)	0.018	2.033
(-11)	0.016	1.555
SUM:	0.335	

439. (GRRC) CALCULATED VALUE OF REQUIRED RESERVES

$$GRRC = GRRDD * GDD + GRRTD * GTD + GRRSD * GSD + GARRFD * GFD$$

440. (GRR) ACTUAL REQUIRED RESERVES (QUASI-IDENTITY)

$$LOG(GRR + GCURB * D781I) = -5.37763 + 1.08623 * LOG(GRRC) + .052331 * Q1 + .055143 * Q2 + .049245 * Q3 + (10.2676)$$

CRSQ = .993 S.E.R. = .011 MEAN LHS = 3.906 RHO = .289 (1.7)
 RANGE: 1973 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 4/85

441. (GND) DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS LESS RESERVES

$$GND = (1 - GRRDD/100) * GDD$$

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G.III.C. MONETARY AUTHORITIES

442. (GOTHB) CENTRAL BANK BALANCE SHEET IDENTITY - OTHER CLAIMS OF THE BUNDESBANK

$$GRF + GCBMC = GNFA - GNGPBB + GOTHB + GRESADJ$$

443. (GCBMC) CALCULATED VALUE OF CENTRAL BANK MONEY

$$GCBMC = GCUR + GCURB + 0.166 * GDD + 0.124 * GTD + 0.081 * GSD$$

444. (GRS) GCBM - ACTUAL VALUE OF CENTRAL BANK MONEY ('DETERMINES' GRS)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOG(GCBM)} &= .479618 + .88918 * \text{LOG(GCBMC)} - .005186 * Q1 - .009324 * Q2 \\ &\quad - .002315 * Q3 \\ &\quad \text{RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 39 ESTIMATED: 4/85} \\ &\quad \text{CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .005 MEAN LHS = 4.845 RHO = .7 (5.8)} \end{aligned}$$

445. (GCBMSA) ACTUAL VALUE OF CENTRAL BANK MONEY (SA)

$$GCBMSA = GCBM * GSATFCBM$$

446. (GRESADJ) ADJUST. TO GCBM TO ACCOUNT FOR 1974 RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

$$\text{GRESADJ} = 0.01 * ((GRRRD - 16.61) * GDD + (GRRTD - 12.44) * GTD + (GRRSD - 8.12) * GSD + \text{GARRFD} * \text{GFD})$$

447. (GPCHBM) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CENTRAL BANK MONEY - ANNUAL BASIS

$$\text{GPCHBM} = \text{DEL}(\text{LOG(GCBMSA)}) * 400$$

CRSQ = .991 S.E.R. = .022 MEAN LHS = .862 RHO = .975 (27.3)
 RANGE: 1974 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 34 ESTIMATED: 4/85

- .022074 * Q3
 (.3.36379)

$$\text{LOG(GPMGV) * GEI} = -.074817 + .858368 * \text{LOG(GPXVMD)} + .012389 * \text{Q1} - .004986 * \text{Q2}$$

(.316058) (7.56019) (1.85747) (.663497)

451. (GPMGV) IMPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX (QUASI-IDENTITY)

CRSQ = .907 S.E.R. = .013 MEAN LHS = .06 RHO = .936 (17.6)
 RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 51 ESTIMATED: 4/85

+ .004232 * Q1 - .001463 * Q2 + .000954 * Q3
 (1.27312) (.388612) (.295496)

$$\text{LOG(GPXGV) * GEI} = .054485 + \text{LOG(GPDM)} - .178046 * \text{LOG(GPDM(-1)) * GEI(-1)/GPFXTM(-1)}$$

(1.92478) (4.32563)

450. (GPXGV) EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

CRSQ = .97 S.E.R. = .01 MEAN LHS = .086 RHO = .934 (38)
 RANGE: 1963 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 76 ESTIMATED: 4/85

+ .002855 * Q1 - .001951 * Q2 - .000680 * Q3
 (1.33853) (.794636) (.319898)

$$\text{LOG(GPIP) * GEI} = .049361 + \text{LOG(GPDM)} - .129849 * \text{LOG(GPDM(-1)) * GEI(-1)/GPFXTM(-1)}$$

(2.69098) (4.18467)

449. (GPIP) INDUSTRIAL PRICE INDEX

CRSQ = 1 S.E.R. = .004 MEAN LHS = 2.682 RHO = .962 (289.8)
 RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1982 Q2 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 4/85

+ .000788 * Q1 + .004952 * Q2 + .002252 * Q3
 (.723351) (3.75655) (2.00716)

$$\text{LOG(GP)} = -1.4373 + \text{SUM(J} = -3, 0 : \text{LOG(GUCNRV(J))) * 0.25$$

(11.8235)

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * ((\text{LOG(GM(I))} - \text{LOG(GUCNRV(I))))$$

(3.626)

$$+ .019172 * (\text{LOG(OPOLL72/GEI)} - \text{LOG(GUCNRV)})$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF2} (I) * ((\text{LOG(GPMMOIL(I))} - \text{LOG(GUCNRV(I)))) + \text{LAGCOEF3} * ((1/\text{GUN(I-1)}))$$

(.000788 * Q1 + .004952 * Q2 + .002252 * Q3)

448. (GP) ABSORPTION DEFATOR

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G.IV.A. PRICES

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G.IV. PRICES AND SUPPLY

G.I.V.B. WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

460. (GM) HOURLY WAGE RATE IN MANUFACTURING

$$(GM - GM(-4)) * 100/GM(-4) - GPEXP = -.472282 * GUN (.832469)$$

CRSQ = .893 S.E.R. = 1.892 MEAN LHS = 4.648 RHO = .962 (27.4)
 RANGE: 1967 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 64 ESTIMATED: 4/85

461. (GLE) EMPLOYMENT

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOG(GLE)} &= 1.24673 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL}(\text{LOG(GLE)})) + .091306 * \text{LOG(GLHI)} \\ &\quad + .045326 * \text{LOG(GLE(-1))} + .000228 * \text{TIME} \\ &\quad + .18.8958) \quad (2.70873) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .993 S.E.R. = .002 MEAN LHS = 9.999 RHO = .692 (8.6)
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 89 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	2.891	0.067
(-1)	2.891	0.100
(-2)	2.891	0.100
(-3)	2.891	0.067

SUM: 0.334

462. (GLF) LABOR FORCE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOG(GLF/GPOP)} &= -.675345 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(GLE(I)/GPOP(I)))) + .001661 * \text{TIME} \\ &\quad (7.91629) \quad (9.02432) \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .992 S.E.R. = .002 MEAN LHS = -.978 RHO = .933 (71.2)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1983 Q4 NOB = 75 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	5.001	0.176
(-1)	6.004	0.124
(-2)	6.074	0.081
(-3)	3.255	0.046
(-4)	1.155	0.020
(-5)	0.100	0.002
(-6)	0.486	-0.007
(-7)	0.850	-0.008

SUM: 0.433

463. (GLHI) TOTAL HOURS OF LABOR - INDEX

$$\text{LOG(GNP + GMSNI)} - \text{LOG(GCU * GK)} - 0.6 * (\text{LOG(GLHI)} - \text{LOG(GCU * GK)}) = 1.98908$$

(3.88136)

$$+ .169637 * (\text{LOG(GMSNI)} - \text{GCOL} * 0.365 * 7.48583) - \text{LOG(GCU * GK)}$$

(4.45256)

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * ((\text{LOG(GCOL(I))} * 0.365 * 7.48583) - \text{LOG(GCU(I))} * \text{GK(I)})) + .004230 * \text{TIME}$$

(5.85023)

$$- .001829 * \text{Q1} - .001531 * \text{Q2} - .000658 * \text{Q3}$$

(1.06393)

(.732556)

(.387813)

CRSQ = .993 S.E.R. = .005 MEAN LHS = .282 RHO = .822 (12.3)
RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 38 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.015 0.908

(-1) 0.015 0.779

(-2) 0.036 1.916

(-3) 0.020 1.205

SUM: 0.087

464. (GNPPOT) POTENTIAL GNP (COEFFICIENTS CALCULATED IN GLHI EQUATION)

$$\text{GNPPOT} = - \text{GMSNI} + \text{EXP} (1.98908 + \text{LOG(92 * GK)} + 0.6 * (\text{LOG(GLF} * 0.001044) - \text{LOG(92 * GK)})$$

(3.88136)

$$+ .169637 * (\text{LOG(GMSNI)} - \text{GCOL} * 0.365 * 7.48583) - \text{LOG(92 * GK)}$$

(4.45256)

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * ((\text{LOG(GCOL(I))} * 0.365 * 7.48583) - \text{LOG(92 * GK(I))}) + .004230 * \text{TIME}$$

(5.85023)

$$- .001829 * \text{Q1} - .001531 * \text{Q2} - .000658 * \text{Q3}$$

(1.06393)

(.732556)

(.387813)

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.015 0.908

(-1) 0.015 0.779

(-2) 0.036 1.916

(-3) 0.020 1.205

SUM: 0.087

465. (GUN) UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

$$\text{GUN} = 100 * (\text{GLF} - \text{GLE}) / \text{GLF}$$

466. (GLUNSA) UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (SA)

$$\text{GLUNSA} = (\text{GLF} - \text{GLE}) / \text{GSAFLU}$$

467. (GPCHM) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN WAGES - ANNUAL RATE

$$\text{GPCHM} = \text{DEL}(\text{LOG(GM)}) * 400$$

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 G.IV.C. CAPACITY AND REAL CAPITAL STOCKS
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468. (GCU) CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE

$$DEL(LOG(GCU)) = DEL(LOG(GNP/GNPOT))$$

469. (GKPR) GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCK - RESIDENTIAL

$$GKPR = (1 - 0.018731/4) * GKPR(-1) + GIPR/4 * (1 - 0.018731/4) **0.5$$

470. (GKPNR) GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCK - NON-RESIDENTIAL

$$GKPNR = (1 - 0.06308/4) * GKPNR(-1) + GIFPNR/4 * (1 - 0.06308/4) **0.5$$

471. (GKP) GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCK

$$GKP = GKPNR + GKPR$$

472. (GKG) GROSS GOVERNMENT CAPITAL STOCK

$$GKG = (1 - 0.00675) * GKG(-1) + GIFG/4 * (1 - 0.00675) **0.5$$

473. (GK) TOTAL GROSS CAPITAL STOCK

$$GK = GKP + GKG$$

474. (GKII) STOCK OF INVENTORY INVESTMENT

$$GKII = GKII(-1) + GII/4$$

475. (GUCR) REAL USER COST OF CAPITAL - RESIDENTIAL

$$GUCR = (1 - GGRANTR) * ((1 - GTRY) * (GRL/100) - GPEXP/100 + GDECAVR)$$

476. (GUCNR) REAL USER COST OF CAPITAL - NON-RESIDENTIAL

$$GUCNR = (1 - GTRYC * GCEDEP - GGRANTNR) * ((1 - GTRVC) * (GRL/100) - GPEXP/100 + GDECAVNR)/(1 - GTRVC)$$

477. (GUCNRV) NOMINAL USER COST OF CAPITAL - NON-RESIDENTIAL

$$GUCNRV = IF GUCNR LE 0. THEN LOG(1.00001) * GP ELSE LOG(1 + GUCNR) * GP$$

478. (GCEDEP) ECONOMIC DEPRECIATION

$$GCEDEP = (1 - EXP(-(1 - GTRVC) * (GRL/100) * GLIFENR))/(1 - GTRVC) * (GRL/100) * GLIFENR$$

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G.V. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKET

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G.V.A. DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES

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479. (GDLTDC) CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

GDLTDC = 5.7425
 (5.57951)

+ LAGCOEFF1 * (DEL((GNPV(I)) * (CER(I)/GER(I)))**0.155172 * (UGNPV(I))/GER(I))**0.396552 *
 (EGNPV(I)) * (EER(I)/GER(I))**0.206897 * (JGNPV(I)) * (JER(I)/GER(I))**0.241379))

+ 5.10956 * D7211 - .95324 * Q1 - 1.9203 * Q2 - 1.48577 * Q3
 (3.1764) (1.74625) (3.19292) (2.82817)

CRSQ = .444 S.E.R. = 1.797 MEAN LHS = 5.833 RHO = .571 (4.6)
 RANGE: 1969 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 54 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.003	0.927
(-1)	0.003	1.241
(-2)	0.003	1.531
(-3)	0.003	1.669
(-4)	0.003	1.631
(-5)	0.003	1.511
(-6)	0.003	1.377
(-7)	0.003	1.251
(-8)	0.003	1.131
(-9)	0.003	1.007
(-10)	0.003	0.872
(-11)	0.002	0.721
(-12)	0.002	0.563
(-13)	0.002	0.410
(-14)	0.001	0.272
(-15)	0.001	0.157
SUM:	0.043	

480. (GRLTDC) REAL LONG-TERM DIRECT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

GRLTDC = GRLTDC(-1) + 0.25 * GDLTDC * (GERFCM/GFPGNPFC)

481. (GDLTDL) CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNER

$$\text{GDLTDL/GP} = 3.25803 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(GNPV(I))/GP(I)}) + (\text{3.94402})$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{DEL(GRL(I)) - URL(I)}) * \text{GNPL(I)} + 5.50186 * \text{D7211} (\text{3.50794})$$

CRSQ = .48 S.E.R. = 1.532 MEAN LHS = 2.97 DM = 1.799
 RANGE: 1965 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 69 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT	LAGCOEF2	T-STAT
(-1)	0.001	0.596	0.000	1.914
(-2)	0.002	0.596	0.001	2.064
(-3)	0.003	0.596	0.001	2.255
(-4)	0.005	0.596	0.001	2.506
(-5)	0.005	0.596	0.001	2.844
(-6)	0.006	0.596	0.001	3.315
(-7)	0.006	0.596	0.001	3.974
(-8)	0.006	0.596	0.001	4.798
(-9)	0.006	0.596	0.001	5.307
(-10)	0.005	0.596	0.001	4.673
(-11)	0.005	0.596	0.001	3.455
(-12)	0.004	0.596	0.000	2.467
(-13)	0.003	0.596	0.000	1.793
(-14)	0.002	0.596	0.000	1.333
(-15)	0.001	0.596	0.000	1.006
SUM:	0.068		0.010	0.765

482. (GRLTDL) REAL LONG-TERM DIRECT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$\text{GRLTDL} = \text{GRLTDL}(-1) + 0.25 * \text{GDLTDL/GPNP}$$

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G.V.B. OTHER CAPITAL FLOWS

483. (GERFM) MT. AV. EXCH RATE (INVERTED NET PRIV CAP. EQ.)

LOG(GERFM) = LOG(GFPNGP(1-1)/GPI(-1)) + 0.03 * (GRS - GPEXP - GFRSFM + GFPNGEXP)

484. (GFLP) FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

GFLP = -75.6789 + .013957 * GFND + LAGCOEF1 * (GMSV(I)) + LAGCOEF2 * (GFP(I))

+ LAGCOEF3 * (RED(I)) + 10.7331 * D774I - 1.56331 * Q1 - 2.74949 * Q2
 (.848721) (1.6588) (1.24882)

CRSQ = .995 S.E.R. = 5.401 MEAN LHS = 248.392 RHO = .715 (4.9)
 RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 38 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	LAGCOEF3 T-STAT
(-0)	0.137	1.805	-0.284
(-1)	0.145	3.393	-0.610
(-2)	0.153	5.690	-0.833
(-3)	0.161	3.257	-0.952
(-4)	0.169	2.023	-0.968
(-5)	NA	NA	-0.881
(-6)	NA	NA	-0.691
(-7)	NA	NA	-0.397
SUM:	0.763	-5.617	-0.805

485. (GEAND) ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

GEAND = -38.117 - .003348 * (GXGV - GMSV) + LAGCOEF1 * (DEL(GRS(I)) * GNMNSA(I))

+ LAGCOEF2 * (DEL(RED(I)) * GNMNSA(I)) + 92.4061 * D754I + 33.4347 * Q1
 (5.06352) (4.45944) (4.67736) (4.05152)

CRSQ = .479 S.E.R. = 18.253 MEAN LHS = -8.184 DM = 2.387
 RANGE: 1971 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 45 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT
(-0)	-0.001	0.851
(-1)	0.000	0.705
(-2)	0.001	2.064
(-3)	0.001	2.163
(-4)	0.001	1.313
(-5)	-0.000	0.430
SUM:	0.002	-0.001

486. (GNFAP) NET PRIV CAPITAL OUTFLOW (BOP IDENTITY)

GNFAP = - GNFAS + GCURBAL - GMSKA + GULO - GDLTDC + GDLTDL

487. (GFCP) FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

DEL(GFCP) * 4 = GNFAP + DEL(GFLP) * 4 + GEAND

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 G.V.C. EXCHANGE RATE RELATIONSHIPS
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488. (GEFP) THREE MONTH FORWARD EXCHANGE PREMIUM

$$GEFP = -10.218 + .305792 * Q1 + .202605 * Q2 + .090042 * Q3 + GLOAT * (5.1) \quad (1.8) \quad (1.2) \quad (1.5)$$

$$(-1.12382 * (RED - GRS) + 2.45239 * (GMGSNIV(-1)/GNFAG(-1))) \quad (13.3) \quad (5.2)$$

$$+ 4.54158 * (GPXGUV(-1)/(GFPXYMD(-1)/GEI(-1))) + (1 - GLOAT) * (-.890741 * (RED - GRS)) \quad (2.9) \quad (20.1)$$

$$+ .254848 * (GMGSNIV(-1)/GNFAG(-1)) + 9.59386 * (GPXGUV(-1)/(GFPXYMD(-1)/GEI(-1))) \quad (2.5) \quad (4.5)$$

$$- .976021 * D70120 * (GRS - REM) \quad (17.4)$$

CRSQ = .927 S.E.R. = .454 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.73
 RANGE: 1960 Q2 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 63 ESTIMATED: 1/78

489. (GER) EXCHANGE RATE - FIXED WEIGHTS (SOLVED FOR GER)

$$GERFM = (GER**0.23 * (GER/CER)**0.09 * (GER/ER)**0.12 * (GER/JER)**0.14)**(1/0.58)$$

490. (GEI) SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX - (\$/DM)

$$GER = GEI * 0.31364$$

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G.VI. OFFICIAL INTERVENTION AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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491. (GNFAG) BALANCE OF ALL TRANSACTIONS - CURRENT AND CAPITAL ACTS

GNFAG = 61.8216 + 180.834 * (GER/GER(-1) - 1) - 1.05721 * GNFAG(-1) - 24.999 * D774I
 (2.58758) (2.39917) (2.86127) (2.17927)

CRSQ = .159 S.E.R. = 22.743 MEAN LHS = -4.121 DM = 1.815
 RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 39 ESTIMATED: 4/85

492. (GNFAG) CHG IN NET FOR. ASSETS OF THE GOVT. INC VALUATION EFFECTS

GNFAGT = GDNFAG + GDFAGVAL

493. (GNFAG) STOCK OF NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT

GNFAG = (GDNFAGT - GDFAGVAL)/4 + GNFAG(-1)

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G.VII. FOREIGN VARIABLES (WEIGHTED AVERAGES)

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494. (GFND) FOREIGN NET MORTH (\$)

$$GFND = CNM + CER + ENM + EER + JNM + JER + UNM$$

495. (GPPXMD) FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES - VARIABLE WEIGHTS (\$)

$$GPPXMD = UPXGV**GMTM + (CPXGV * CEI)**GMTM + (EPXGV * EII) **GMTM + (JPXGV * JEI)**GMTM$$

$$* IPXGV**GMTM + LPXGV**GMTM * OPOIL72 **GMTM$$

496. (GPPFM) FOREIGN AVERAGE ABSORPTION DEFATOR - FIXED WEIGHTS

$$GPPFM = (UP**0.23 * CP**0.09 * EP**0.12 * JP**0.14)**(1/0.58)$$

497. (GPPNPFM) FOREIGN ABSORPTION DEFATOR - WEIGHTED

$$GPPNPFM = (UPNP**0.23 * CPNP**0.09 * EPNP**0.12 * JPNP**0.14)**(1/0.58)$$

498. (GPPNEXP) EXPECTED FOREIGN INFLATION RATE - WEIGHTED

$$GPPNEXP = 100 * SUM(J = -11, 0 : 0.87**(-J)) * (GPPNPFM(J) - GPPNPFM(J - 4))/GPPNPFM(J - 4)$$

499. (GPPNP1) EXPECTED FOREIGN PRICE LEVEL

$$GPPNP1 = (GPPNEXP/100 + 1) * GPPNPFM(-3)$$

500. (GFRSFM) FOREIGN AVERAGE TREASURY BILL RATE

$$GFRSFM = 0.23/0.58 * URS + 0.09/0.58 * CRS + 0.12/0.58 * ERS + 0.14/0.58 * JRS$$

501. (GPPNPFC) FOREIGN PRICE LEVEL - GNP BASIS - WEIGHTED BY FOR. CLAIMS

$$GPPNPFC = CPNP**0.04 * EPNP**0.39 * JPNP**0.16 * UPNP**0.41$$

502. (GFCUFM) FOREIGN CAPACITY UTILIZATION - WEIGHTED BY FOR. CLAIMS

$$GFCUFM = CUC**0.04 * ECU**0.39 * JCU**0.16 * UCU**0.41$$

503. (GFRSFCM) FOREIGN SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE - WTD. BY FOR. CLAIMS

$$GFRSFCM = CRS * 0.04 + ERS * 0.39 + JRS * 0.16 + URS * 0.41$$

504. (GFRSFLM) FOREIGN LONG-TERM INTEREST RATE - MTD. BY FOR. LIABS.

 GFRSFLM = CRS * 0.03 + ERS * 0.61 + JRS * 0.07 + URS * 0.29

505. (GFGNPFTM) REAL FOREIGN GNP - WEIGHTED BY FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS.

 GFGNPFTM = (CER * GNP)**(0.09/0.58) * (EER * EGNP)**(0.12/0.58) * (JER * JGNP)**(0.14/0.58) * UGNP**(0.23/0.58)

506. (GFGNPVFT) NOMINAL FOR. GNP - WEIGHTED BY FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS

 GFGNPVFT = (CER * GNPV)**(0.09/0.58) * (EER * EGNPV)**(0.12 / 0.58) * (JER * JGNPV)**(0.14/0.58) * UGNPV**(0.23/0.58)

507. (GERFCM) EXCHANGE RATE - WEIGHTED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS

 GERFCM = (GER/CER)**0.04 * (GER/EER)**0.39 * (GER/JER)**0.16 * GER**0.41

508. (GFPXFTM) FOREIGN EXPORT UNIT VALUE - MTD. BY FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS

 GFPXFTM = UPXGUV**0.396552 * (JPXGUV * JEI)**0.241379 * (EPXGUV * EEI)**0.206897 * (CPXGUV * CEI)**0.155172

JAPANESE MODEL: DOMESTIC REAL SIDE

J.I.A. DOMESTIC SPENDING AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

509. (JJC) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{LOG(JC)} = -.140903 + .887279 * \text{LOG(JC(-1))} + .125757 * \text{LOG(JYD)} + (2.08737)$$

$$- .288973 * \text{LOG(I} + \text{JRL/100)} + (1.15608)$$

CRSQ = .996 S.E.R. = .011 MEAN LHS = 10.95 DM = 1.747
 RANGE: 1969 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 55 ESTIMATED: 4/85

510. (JIFPNR) PRIVATE NONRESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{JIFPNR} = 1141.78 + 0.106 * \text{JKPNR(-1)} + .782659 * (\text{JIFPNR(-1)} - 0.106 * \text{JKPNR(-2)}) + (11.3995)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(JGNP(I-1))}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{DEL(JCNR(I-1))}) - 682.751 * \text{D74II} + (3.02556)$$

$$+ 31.7009 * \text{DEL(JCU)} + (1.52295)$$

CRSQ = .971 S.E.R. = 264.427 MEAN LHS = 4689.07 RHO = .551 (4.1)
 RANGE: 1971 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 46 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0)	0.049	1.478-11316.000	1.390
(-1)	0.090	2.645-5658.000	1.390
(-2)	0.096	NA	NA
(-3)	0.066	2.394	NA
SUM:	0.300	-16974.000	

511. (JIFPR) RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{JIFPR} = -1315.25 + 0.082 * \text{JKPR(-1)} + .577476 * (\text{JIFPR(-1)} - 0.082 * \text{JKPR(-2)}) + (2.05896)$$

$$+ .251599 * (\text{JIFPR(-2)} - 0.082 * \text{JKPR(-3)}) + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(JYDV(I-1)/JP(I-1))}) + (1.75198)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{JNM(I-1)/JP(I-1)}) + \text{LAGCOEF3} * (\text{JUCR(I-1)} * 100.) - 773.356 * \text{D74II} + (4.47901)$$

CRSQ = .872 S.E.R. = 319.647 MEAN LHS = 3246.04 RHO = -.27 (1.7) RHO2 = -.312 (2)
 RANGE: 1970 Q4 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 48 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT LAGCOEF3 T-STAT

(-0)	0.087	4.716	0.004	3.461	-36.166	3.833
(-1)	0.076	4.716	0.004	3.461	-28.932	3.833
(-2)	0.065	4.716	0.003	3.461	-21.699	3.833
(-3)	0.055	4.716	0.003	3.461	-14.466	3.833
(-4)	0.044	4.716	0.002	3.461	-7.233	3.833
(-5)	0.033	4.716	0.002	3.461	NA	NA
(-6)	0.022	4.716	0.001	3.461	NA	NA
(-7)	0.011	4.716	0.001	3.461	NA	NA
SUM:	0.393		0.019		-108.497	

512. (JCCAPV) PRIVATE CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE-CURRENT PRICES

$$JCCAPV = 39702.2 + .038 * (JKP(-1) * JP) + .026319 * (JGNPV - JTV - JCV) + .997 \text{ S.E.R.} = 501.361 \text{ MEAN LHS} = 18624.6 \text{ RHO} = .991 (475.4)$$

RANGE: 1967 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 60 ESTIMATED: 4/85

513. (JGNP) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES

$$JGNP = (JCV + JIFPV + JIFGV + JIIV + JGV)/JP + JXGSNI - JMSNI$$

514. (JGNPV) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES

$$JGNPV = JCV + JIFPV + JIFGV + JIIV + JGV + JXGSNI - JMSNI$$

515. (JGNPVNSA) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$JGNPVNSA = JGNPV/JSAFGNPV$$

516. (JCV) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES

$$JCV = JC * JP$$

517. (JIFP) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES

$$JIFP = JIFPNR + JIFPR$$

518. (JIFPV) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

$$JIFPV = JIFP * JP$$

519. (JIFPVNSA) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$JIFPVNSA = JIFPV/JSAFIFPV$$

520. (JIIV) INVENTORY INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

$$JIIV = JII * JP$$

521. (JIIVNSA) INVENTORY INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$JIIVNSA = JIIV/JSAFIIV$$

522. (JCCAV) CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - CURRENT PRICES

$$JCCAV = JCCAPV + JCCAGV$$

523. (JCCAVNSA) CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE-CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

JCCAVNSA = JCCAV/JSAFCCAV

524. (JYDVNSA) DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

JYDVNSA = JGNPVNSA - JTVNSA + JTRAVNS - JCCAVNSA

525. (JYDV) DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES

JYDV = JYDVNSA * JSAFYDV

526. (JYD) DISPOSABLE INCOME - 1972 PRICES

JYD = JYDV/JP

J.I.B. GOVERNMENT SECTOR

527. (JTRANV) GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

$$\begin{aligned}
 & JTRANV/JP = -74031.4 \\
 & \quad + LACOEFI * ((JGDEBT(I) + JGDEBT(I-1)) / 2 * JRL/100 / JP) \\
 & \quad + 7453109 * JPOP \\
 & \quad + (6.88458)
 \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .917 S.E.R. = 1083.54 MEAN LHS = 10099.8 RHO = .282 (1.9)
 RANGE: 1969 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFL T-STAT

(-0) 0.121 0.637

(-1) 0.101 0.637

(-2) 0.081 0.637

(-3) 0.061 0.637

(-4) 0.040 0.637

(-5) 0.020 0.637

SUM: 0.424

528. (JTV) TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE - CURRENT PRICES

$$\begin{aligned}
 & JTV/JGNPNSA = .079225 + .228957 * JTRY + .207818 * JTRYC + .042587 * Q1 \\
 & \quad + .037445 * Q2 + .033686 * Q3 \\
 & \quad + (.93482) \\
 & \quad + (.99852)
 \end{aligned}$$

CRSQ = .609 S.E.R. = .019 MEAN LHS = .256 RHO = .328 (2)
 RANGE: 1972 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 42 ESTIMATED: 4/85

529. (JGV) GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES - CURRENT PRICES

$$JGV = JG * JP$$

530. (JGVNSA) GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$JGVNSA = JGV/JSAFGV$$

531. (JIFGV) GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES

$$JIFGV = JIFG * JP$$

532. (JIFGNSA) GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)

$$JIFGNSA = JIFGV/JSAFIFGV$$

533. (JTRANVS) GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO PRIVATE SECTOR (NSA)

$$JTRANVS = JTRANV/JSAFTRAN$$

534. (JTNSA) TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE (NSA)

$$JTNSA = JTV/JSAFTV$$

535. (JGDEF) GOVERNMENT DEFICIT - NIA BASIS

$$JGDEF = JGV + JIFV - JTV + JTRAV$$

536. (JGDEBT) STOCK OF GOVERNMENT DEBT

$$JGDEBT = JGDEBT(-1) + 0.25 * JGDEF$$

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J.I.C. PRIVATE SAVINGS AND WEALTH

537. (JDNMSA) CHANGE IN NET WORTH-CURRENT PRICES (NSA-QTR RATE)

JDNMSA = 0.25 * (JXGSV - JMGSV + JXTRAV + JMTRAV + (JGVNSA + JIFGVNSA + JTRAVNS + JTVNSA) +
(JIFPVNSA + JIIVNSA - JCCAVNSA))

538. (JDNM) CHANGE IN NET WORTH-CURRENT PRICES (QTRLY RATE)

JDNM = JDNMSA * JSAFDNM

539. (JNM) NET WORTH

JNM = JDNM + JNM(-1)

J.II. CURRENT ACCOUNT

J.II.A. IMPORTS OF GOODS

540. (JCOL) OIL CONSUMPTION - VOLUME (MBD)

$$\text{LOG(JCOL)} = -9.84831 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(OPOIL72(I-1)/JEI(I-1)/JP(I-1))) + \text{LOG(JGNP)}$$

$$+ .054992 * Q1 - .137807 * Q2 - .122816 * Q3$$

CRSQ = .95 S.E.R. = .017 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .99 (NA)
 RANGE: 1975 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 24 ESTIMATED: 5/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	-0.066	1.120
(-1)	-0.055	2.400
(-2)	-0.041	1.180
(-3)	-0.022	0.730

SUM: -0.184

541. (KCV) CANADIAN GOODS EXPORTS TO JAPAN (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{LOG(XCV)/(CPXUV * CEI)} = -11.2859 + 1 * \text{LOG(JGNP} - \text{JG} - \text{JIFG} + \text{JMSNI})$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(JPMP(I)) * JEI(I)/(CPXUV(I)) * CEI(I)))$$

CRSQ = .74 S.E.R. = .581 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .3766 (NA) RHO2 = .2836 (NA)
 RANGE: 1971 Q1 TO 1979 Q4 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 2/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.158	0.467
(-1)	0.241	2.161
(-2)	0.242	1.287
(-3)	0.162	0.941

SUM: 0.804

542. (XEV) U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO JAPAN (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{LOG(XEV)/(EPXUV * EI)} = -12.2673 + 1 * \text{LOG(JGNP} - \text{JG} - \text{JIFG} + \text{JMSNI})$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(JPMP(I)) * JEI(I)/(EPXUV(I)) * EI(I)))$$

$$+ .068121 * Q2 - .036378 * Q3$$

CRSQ = .33 S.E.R. = .106 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .373 (NA) RHO2 = .5106 (NA)
 RANGE: 1971 Q1 TO 1979 Q4 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 2/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.306	1.130
(-1)	0.249	2.040
(-2)	0.180	0.990
(-3)	0.096	0.618

SUM: 0.831

543. (XUV) U.S. GOODS EXPORTS TO JAPAN (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{LOG(XUV/PXGV)} = -7.19367 + .781827 * \text{LOG(JGNP)} \quad (-2.2733) \quad (2.84)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(UPXGV(I)/(JEI(I) * JP(I))))} \quad (3.34)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF2} * \text{Q1} - .013829 * \text{Q1} - .04289 * \text{Q2} - .058736 * \text{Q3} + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{LOG(UPXAG(I)/UPCOMP(I)))) \quad (3.02)$$

CRSQ = .56 S.E.R. = .068 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .7947 (NA)
 RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 4/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0)	-0.009	0.043	-0.110	0.304
(-1)	-0.108	1.130	-0.158	0.588
(-2)	-0.156	1.500	-0.122	0.464
(-3)	-0.155	1.320	NA	NA
(-4)	-0.103	1.197	NA	NA
SUM:	-0.530	-0.389		

544. (MJLV) JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS FROM LDCS (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{LOG(MJLV/LPXGV)} = -11.9861 + 1.2014 * \text{LOG(JGNP)} \quad (4.7) \quad (8.85)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(JPMP(I) * JEI(I)/LPXGV(I)))) \quad (5.03)$$

$$- .03229 * \text{Q3} \quad (1.97)$$

CRSQ = .856 S.E.R. = .079 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .6033 (NA)
 RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1979 Q4 NOB = 40 ESTIMATED: 2/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.069	0.112	1.710	0.713
(-1)	0.141	2.630	1.710	0.713
(-2)	0.141	2.630	1.710	0.713
(-3)	0.155	2.810	2.630	0.713
(-4)	0.154	2.630	2.630	0.713
(-5)	0.138	2.440	2.440	0.713
(-6)	0.107	2.280	2.280	0.713
(-7)	0.061	2.170	2.170	0.713
SUM:	0.936			

545. (MJV) JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS FROM NON MCM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

$$\text{LOG(MJV/IPXGV)} = -14.3269 + 1.29908 * \text{LOG(JGNP)} \quad (3.09) \quad (4.47)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(JPMP(I) * JEI(I)/IPXGV(I)))) \quad (4.5)$$

$$- .0844 * \text{Q1} - .0385 * \text{Q2} \quad (1.79)$$

CRSQ = .682 S.E.R. = .102 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .8297 (NA)
 RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1979 Q2 NOB = 38 ESTIMATED: 2/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.720	2.280		
(-1)	0.081	0.230		
(-2)	-0.227	0.620		
(-3)	0.229	0.680		
SUM:	0.802			

546. (JMGL) OIL IMPORTS - VOLUME (MBD)

JMGL = JCOL + DEL(JCOL)/DAYSQ + JMGLER

547. (JMGLV) OIL IMPORTS - VALUE (QUASI-IDENTITY)

JMGLV = 521.504 + .92733 * (JMGL * DAYSQ * 4 * OPIIL/JER/1000) (1.3565) (24.9083)

CRSQ = .991 S.E.R. = 331.839 MEAN LHS = 8410.31 RHO = .689 (5.3)
RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 38 ESTIMATED: 4/85

548. (MJOV) OIL IMPORTS FROM OPEC (\$ U.S.)

MJOV = JMGLV * JER + JMJOVER

549. (MJUV) JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS FROM THE U.S. - (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

MJUV = .783631 * XUJV + .39157 * XUJV(-1) - .582085 * D7411 + 1.10555 * D7421 (12.5733) (6.1335) (1.28751) (2.47202)

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .443 MEAN LHS = 9.444 DM = 1.855
RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 88 ESTIMATED: 4/85

550. (MJEV) JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS FROM THE U.K. - (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

MJEV = -.086361 + 1.03317 * XEJV + .427061 * XEJV(-1) + .935423 * D8031 * XEJV (1.921241) (6.59594) (2.77938) (2.34404)
+.885051 * D8031 * XEJV(-1) - 1.62489 * D8031 * XEJV(-2) (1.84901) (4.04063)

CRSQ = .955 S.E.R. = .156 MEAN LHS = .795 RHO = .823 (7.3) RHO2 = -.122 (1.1)
RANGE: 1960 Q3 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

551. (MJCV) JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS FROM CANADA - (\$ U.S.) (QUASI-IDENTITY)

MJCV = -.003627 + .895931 * XCJV + .310843 * XCJV(-1) - .233694 * D7341 (1.179877) (16.5182) (5.7225) (1.84114)
+.347495 * D7421 (2.72648)

CRSQ = .994 S.E.R. = .125 MEAN LHS = 1.799 DM = 1.842
RANGE: 1960 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 91 ESTIMATED: 4/85

552. (MJGV) JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS FROM GERMANY (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{LOG(MJGV/GPXGV * GER)} = -11.4861 + \text{LOG(JGNP)} \quad (21.0979)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEFL * (LOG(GPXGV/I) * GER(I)/(JP(I) * JEI(I)))} + .010317 * Q1 - .009012 * Q2 - .034117 * Q3 \quad (1.39081)$$

CRSQ = .573 S.E.R. = .085 MEAN LHS = -10.635 RHO = .788 (7.6)
 RANGE: 1971 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 44 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEFL T-STAT

(-0)	-0.145	0.792
(-1)	-0.151	1.414
(-2)	-0.145	1.515
(-3)	-0.126	1.180
(-4)	-0.096	0.949
(-5)	-0.054	0.810
SUM:	-0.717	

553. (MJRV) JAPANESE IMPORTS FROM REST OF WORLD (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{MJRV} = \text{MJLV} + \text{MJIV} + \text{MJOV} + \text{MJZY}$$

554. (MJTV) TOTAL JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS - DOT BASIS (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{MJTV} = \text{MJUV} + \text{MJCV} + \text{MJGV} + \text{MJEV} + \text{MJRV}$$

555. (JMVD) TOTAL JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS-BOP BASIS (QUASI-IDENTITY)

$$\text{JMVD} = -.42827 + .9854 * (\text{JCIFR} * \text{MJTV}) \quad (1.4497) \quad (206.007)$$

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = 1.22 MEAN LHS = 42.388 RHO = .366 (3.6)
 RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 86 ESTIMATED: 4/85

556. (JMGV) TOTAL JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS - BOP BASIS

$$\text{JMGV} = \text{JMVD} * \text{JEMG}$$

557. (JMG) TOTAL JAPANESE GOODS IMPORTS - 1972 PRICES

$$\text{JMG} = \text{JMGV}/\text{JPMGVU}$$

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J.II.B. EXPORTS OF GOODS

558. (XJTV) TOTAL JAPANESE GOODS EXPORTS - DOT BASIS (\$ U.S.)

$$XJTV = XJUV + XJCV + XJGV + XJEV + XJRV$$

559. (JXGV) TOTAL JAPANESE GOODS EXPORTS-BOP BASIS QUASI-IDENTITY

$$JXGV = -.185207 + .985958 * XJTV$$

(1.03673)

(388.522)

CRSQ = 1 S.E.R. = .812 MEAN LHS = 49.716 RHO = .294 (2.6)
 RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

560. (JXGV) TOTAL JAPANESE GOODS EXPORTS - BOP BASIS

$$JXGV = JXGV/JEXG$$

561. (JXG) TOTAL JAPANESE GOODS EXPORTS - 1972 PRICES

$$JXGV = JXG * JPYXUV$$

J.II.C. IMPORTS OF SERVICES AND TRANSFERS

562. (JMSYDV) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{LOG(JMSYDV/JRLTDL * JGNP)} = -5.06769 + .590662 * \text{LOG(JCU)} \\ + 1.28223 * q * \text{LOG(JGNP/JGNP(-1))} \\ + 1.37636$$

CRSQ = .017 S.E.R. = .364 MEAN LHS = -2.337 DM = 2.407
RANGE: 1965 q4 TO 1982 q4 NOB = 69 ESTIMATED: 4/85

563. (JMSYNDV) NONDIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{JMSYNDV/JFLP} = .015275 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{JFRSFLM(I)}/100) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{JRS(I)}/100) \\ + 2.49478$$

CRSQ = .784 S.E.R. = .008 MEAN LHS = .06 RHO = .352 (3.3)
RANGE: 1961 q4 TO 1982 q4 NOB = 84 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT
(-0)	0.185	2.383
(-1)	0.159	10.713
(-2)	0.120	3.038
(-3)	0.067	1.742
SUM:	0.531	0.092

564. (JMTANPV) TRANSFER PAYMENTS - PRIVATE

$$\text{LOG(JMTANPV)} = -6.80613 + .973203 * \text{LOG(JYDV)} \\ + 19.18826$$

CRSQ = .774 S.E.R. = .335 MEAN LHS = 4.191 RHO = .041 (1.3)
RANGE: 1965 q2 TO 1982 q4 NOB = 70 ESTIMATED: 4/85

565. (JMSOPV) PRIVATE IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES

$$\text{LOG(JMSOPV/JFFPM/JERFM)} = -12.3436 + 1.28561 * \text{LOG(JGNP)} \\ + 6.04197$$

$$+ .364507 * \text{LOG(JP/JFFPM/JERFM)} + 2.47944 \\ + .011294 * q3 + 1.08601$$

CRSQ = .994 S.E.R. = .039 MEAN LHS = 2.354 RHO = .861 (15.1)
RANGE: 1966 q1 TO 1982 q4 NOB = 67 ESTIMATED: 4/85

566. (JMSOV) IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES - TOTAL

$$\text{JMSOV} = \text{JMSOV} + \text{JMSOPV}$$

567. (JMSYVD) INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{JMSOYVD} = \text{JMSYVD} - \text{JMSDYYD}$$

578. (JMSV) INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS
 JMSYV = JMSYD/JER

569. (JMSV) IMPORTS OF SERVICES - TOTAL
 JMSV = JMSOPV + JMSGV + (JMSDYD + JMSOYD) * JEMG

570. (JMSV) IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - BOP BASIS
 JMSV = JMGV + JMSV

571. (JMSINS) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (NSA)
 JMSINS = 378.523 + .918842 * (JMS + JMSV/JP) (1.7718) (46.0037)
 CRSQ = .996 S.E.R. = 199.097 MEAN LHS = 9388.65 RHO = .664 (7.3)
 RANGE: 1965 Q3 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 70 ESTIMATED: 4/85

572. (JMSNIVS) IMPORTS-NIA BASIS-CURRENT PRICES (NSA) (QUASI-IDENTITY)
 JMSNIVS = -26.3996 + 1.00101 * JMSV (1.931527) (1699.083)
 CRSQ = 1 S.E.R. = 173.486 MEAN LHS = 14921.8 DM = 1.631
 RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

573. (JMSNIV) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES
 JMSNIV = JMSNIVS * JSAPNIV

574. (JMSNI) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES
 JMSNI = JMSNIVS * JSAPNII

575. (JMTRAV) TRANSFER PAYMENTS - CURRENT PRICES
 JMTRAV = JMTRAPV + JMTRANGV

576. (JRLTDL) DIRECT INVESTMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS
 JRLTDL = JRLTDL(-1) + 0.25 * JDLTDL/JRPNP

577. (JMSDYD) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS (\$ U.S.)
 JMSYDV = JMSDYD/JER

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

JMSYNDV = JMSOYVD/JER

578. (JMSOYVD) IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES - TOTAL (YEN)

585. (JXSYV) INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS
 JXSYV = JXSYVD/JER

586. (JXSV) EXPORTS OF SERVICES - TOTAL
 JXSV = JXSOPV + JXSOGV + (JXSDYVD + JXSOYVD) * JEXG

587. (JXGSV) EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - BOP BASIS
 JXGSV = JXGV + JXSV

588. (JXGNS) EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (NSA)
 JXGNS = -2220.26 + 1.2917 * (JXG + JXSV/JP) (2.6988) (26.3014)
 CRSQ = .996 S.E.R. = 516.451 MEAN LHS = 14484.8 RHO = .854 (13.6)
 RANGE: 1965 Q3 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 70 ESTIMATED: 4/85

589. (JXGNSIVS) EXPORTS-NIA BASIS-CURRENT PRICES (NSA) (QUASI-IDENTITY)
 JXGNSIVS = -21.9047 + 1.00249 * JXGSV (-377161) (351.117)
 CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = 350.273 MEAN LHS = 15533.7 DM = 1.907
 RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 87 ESTIMATED: 4/85

590. (JXGSIV) EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES
 JXGSIV = JXGSIVS * JSAFXNIV

591. (JXGSNI) IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES
 JXGSNI = JXGSNINS * JSAFXNII

592. (JXTRANVD) TRANSFER RECEIPTS (\$ U.S.)
 JXTRANV = JXTRANVD * JEXG

593. (JRLTDC) DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS
 JRLTDC = JRLTDC(-1) + 0.25 * JDLTDC * (JERFCM/JFPGNPFCC)

594. (JXSDYVD) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS (\$ U.S.)
 JXSDYV = JXSDYVD/JER

JXSYNDV = JXSOYVD/JER

595. (JXSYVD) INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS (\$U.S.)

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J.I.I.E. BALANCES

596. (JGBAL) TRADE BALANCE

JGBAL = (JXGVD - JMGVD)/JER

597. (JSBAL) BALANCE ON SERVICES

JSBAL = (JXSOPV + JXSOGV + (JXSDYVD + JXSQYVD) * JEXG)/JEXG/JER - (JMSOPV + JMSOGV + (JMSDYVD + JMSOYVD) * JEMG)/JEMG/JER

598. (JGSBAL) BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES

JGSBAL = JXGSV - JMGSV

599. (JNETXNI) NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (NIA BASIS) - 1972 PRICES

JNETXNI = JXGSNI - JMGsNI

600. (JTRANBAL) TRANSFER PAYMENT BALANCE

JTRANBAL = (JXTRANVD - JMTRANV/JEMG)/JER

601. (JCURBALD) CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (\$ U.S.)

JCURBALD = (JGBAL + JSBAL + JTRANBAL) * JER

602. (JCURBAL) CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE

JCURBAL = JCURBALD/JER

J.III. DOMESTIC FINANCIAL MARKET

J.III.A. MONETARY AGGREGATES

603. (JCUR) CURRENCY HELD BY RESIDENTS - PRIVATE

$$\text{LOG(JCUR/JP)} = 1.75547 - .148354 * Q1 - .129832 * Q2 - .195934 * Q3$$

(.675149) (30.5475) (23.2453) (40.2341)

$$+ .634495 * \text{LOG(JGNPV/JP)} - .013808 * \text{LOG(JRS)}$$

(2.88909) (.566684)

CRSQ = .994 S.E.R. = .022 MEAN LHS = 8.745 RHO = .956 (72.8)

RANGE: 1967 Q2 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 64 ESTIMATED: 4/85

604. (JDD) DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS

$$\text{LOG(JDD/JP)} = 5.40183 - .019759 * Q1 - .022733 * Q2 - .055653 * Q3$$

(1.73673) (3.31726) (3.31678) (9.31335)

$$+ .429175 * \text{LOG(JGNPV/JP)} - .064830 * \text{LOG(JRS)}$$

(1.629) (2.1697)

CRSQ = .989 S.E.R. = .027 MEAN LHS = 10.019 RHO = .95 (67.8)

RANGE: 1967 Q2 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 64 ESTIMATED: 4/85

605. (JTD) TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS

$$\text{DEL(LOG(JTD/JP))} = .069058 - .01559 * Q1 + .011916 * Q2 + .005285 * Q3$$

(2.45463) (3.29982) (2.57943) (1.11979)

$$+ .363681 * \text{DEL(LOG(JGNPV/JP))} + .004475 * \text{LOG(JRTD)}$$

(2.86134) (.088772)

$$- .069768 * \text{LOG(JRS)} + .061086 * \text{LOG(JRS(-1))}$$

(3.4424) (2.88843)

CRSQ = .573 S.E.R. = .013 MEAN LHS = .019 DM = 1.828

RANGE: 1967 Q2 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 65 ESTIMATED: 4/85

606. (JDT) TOTAL DEPOSITS

$$\text{JDT} = \text{JDD} + \text{JTD}$$

607. (JMI) MONEY SUPPLY - M1

$$\text{JMI} = \text{JCUR} + \text{JDD}$$

608. (JRD) OFFICIAL DISCOUNT RATE OF THE BANK OF JAPAN

$$\text{JMS} = \text{JMI} + \text{JTD}$$

J.III.B. PRIVATE BANKING SECTOR AND INTEREST RATES

609. (JCURB) CURRENCY HELD BY BANKS

$$\text{LOG(JCURB/JP)} = -1.12497 + 3.15161 * Q1 + 2.32376 * Q2 + 3.89354 * Q3 +$$

$$- .298721 * Q1 - .231174 * Q2 - .36691 * Q3 * \text{LOG(JDT(-1)/JP(-1))}$$

$$- .595388) (3.81695) (7.01417)$$

CRSQ = .911 S.E.R. = .057 MEAN LHS = 6.842 RHO = .479 (4)
 RANGE: 1967 Q2 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 64 ESTIMATED: 4/85

610. (JRS) INTEREST RATE ON CALL MONEY - INVERTED FREE RESERVES

$$\text{JRS} = -2.31744 + 1.35811 * \text{JRD} - .000387 * \text{JRF}$$

$$(1.69165) (9.58204) (3.33065)$$

CRSQ = .979 S.E.R. = .363 MEAN LHS = 8.456 RHO = .942 (18.3)
 RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 31 ESTIMATED: 4/85

611. (JURLA) YIELD ON BANK DEBENTURES - AS A MOVING AVERAGE OF JRS

$$\text{JURLA} = 4 + 0.2 * \text{JRS(-1)} + 0.17 * \text{JRS(-2)} + 0.14 * \text{JRS(-3)} + 0.11 * \text{JRS(-4)} + 0.09 * \text{JRS(-5)} +$$

$$0.05 * \text{JRS(-6)}$$

612. (JURLB) YIELD ON BANK DEBENTURES - FROM A NET SUPPLY FUNCTION OF BANK DEBENTURES

$$\text{JURLB} = 1.96297 + .15181 * \text{JRTD} - .12234 * (\text{JRTD} * \text{D7011}) + .01345 * \text{JRS}$$

$$+ .10417 * (\text{JRS} * \text{D7011}) + .60031 * \text{JRL(-1)}$$

$$(5.62) (1.31) (1.769) (5.75)$$

CRSQ = .932 S.E.R. = 2.043 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.62
 RANGE: 1965 Q4 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 61 ESTIMATED: 5/82

613. (JRL) YIELD ON BANK DEBENTURES

$$\text{JRL} = \text{JRLA} * \text{JPJURL} + \text{JRLB} * (\text{I} - \text{JPJURL})$$

614. (JRH) AVERAGE MORTGAGE INTEREST RATE

$$\text{LOG(JRH)} = 1.8701 + 0.17 * \text{LOG(JRS(-1))} + 0.14 * \text{LOG(JRS(-2))} + 0.11 * \text{LOG(JRS(-3))} + 0.09 * \text{LOG(JRS(-4))}$$

$$+ 0.05 * \text{LOG(JRS(-5))} + 0.03 * \text{LOG(JRS(-6))}$$

615. (JRDS) WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF JRD AND JRS

$$\text{JRDS} = \text{JRD} * \text{JMURD} * \text{JRS} * (\text{I} - \text{JMURD})$$

616. (JRFY) DESIRED VALUE OF JRFY

$$\text{JRFY} = \text{IF JRS} - \text{JRFY LT 0 THEN 0 ELSE JRS} - \text{JRFY}$$

617. (JRFY) PROXY FOR INTEREST RATE ON FREE YEN DEPOSITS

JRFY = IF JRFYZ LT JRTO THEN JRFYZ ELSE JRTO

618. (JDFYD) DUMMY VARIABLE FOR CONTROLS ON FREE YEN DEPOSITS

JDFYD = IF JRFYZ EQ 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0

619. (JRR) REQUIRED RESERVES

JRR = 0.01 * ((JBDL * JRDL + JBDM * JRDM + JBDS * JRDS + JBDA * JRDA) * JDD/100 + (JBTL *
JRRL + JBTM * JRRTM + JBTS * JRRTS + JBTA * JRRTA) * JTD/100 + JRRSEC * JSEC/100)

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J. III. C. MONETARY AUTHORITIES

620. (JRF) CENTRAL BANK BALANCE SHEET - SOLVING FOR FREE RESERVES

$$0 = - JNFAg - JNGP - JOTH + JRR + JRF + JCUR + JCURB$$

621. (JRB) MONETARY AUTHORITIES CLAIMS ON DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS

$$JRB = JRX - JRF$$

622. (JNGP) NET GOVERNMENT POSITION

$$JNGP = JCGVT - JDGVT$$

J.IV.A. PRICES
=====

J.IV. PRICES AND SUPPLY
=====

623. (JP) ABSORPTION DEFATOR

LOG(JP) = LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(JM(I))) + .004215 * LOG(OPOIL72/JEI) + .070770 * LOG(JPMNOIL) + LAGCOEF2 * (LOG(JP(I)) * LOG(I) + (IF JUCNR(I) LE 0 THEN 1.00000E - 05 ELSE JUCNR(I))))
 - .009647 * JUN + 7.85998E-06 * Q1 + .002033 * Q2 + .000780 * Q3 - 3.74716
 (1.44966) (.002662) (.676458) (.271896) (29.1334)
 CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .006 MEAN LHS = .565 DM = 1.161
 RANGE: 1974 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT	LAGCOEF2	T-STAT
(-0)	0.335	5.042	0.004	2.236
(-1)	0.210	3.406	0.003	3.740
(-2)	NA	NA	0.003	2.891
(-3)	NA	NA	0.002	1.178
SUM:	0.545		0.012	

624. (JPMPI) WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

LOG(JPMPI) = -.109599 + 1.1587 * LOG(JPDM) + (.991741) (8.0515)

CRSQ = .996 S.E.R. = .019 MEAN LHS = .304 RHO = .964 (90.5)
 RANGE: 1965 Q3 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

625. (JPGUV) EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

LOG(JPGUV) = LOG(JPDM) - .357084 * LOG(JPDM(-1)) * JEI(-1)/JFPXFTM(-1)) - .059229 (1.09489)
 - .009370 * Q1 - .002992 * Q2 - .002214 * Q3 - (1.47059) (.380941) (.340579)

CRSQ = .942 S.E.R. = .031 MEAN LHS = .014 RHO = 1.102 (8) RHO2 = -.172 (1.3)
 RANGE: 1966 Q3 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 65 ESTIMATED: 4/85

626. (JPMGVD) IMPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX (\$ U.S.)

LOG(JPMGVD) = .039633 + .054303 * D7411 + .049879 * D7421 + .54455 * JFPXGFTM
 (1.40267) (1.93298) (2.32261) (7.60313)
 + .318708 * JFPXGFTM(-1) (4.61961)

CRSQ = .997 S.E.R. = .023 MEAN LHS = .945 RHO = .674 (5.6)
 RANGE: 1972 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 42 ESTIMATED: 4/85

$$\text{DEL}(\text{LOG}(\text{JPCPI})) = .005258 + .968833 * \text{DEL}(\text{LOG}(\text{JP})) - .003284 * \text{Q1} + .005130 * \text{Q2} - .011649 * \text{Q3} + .07495$$

CRSQ = .812 S.E.R. = .007 MEAN LHS = .018 DM = 2.408
 RANGE: 1970 Q3 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 4/85

627. (JPCPI) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (QUASI-IDENTITY)

628. (JPMGV) IMPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

$$\text{JPMGV} = \text{JPMGVVD} / \text{JEI}$$

629. (JGNP) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT DEFLECTOR

$$\text{JGNP} = \text{JGNPV} / \text{JGNP}$$

630. (JPMGSI) IMPORT DEFLECTOR - NIA BASIS

$$\text{JPMGSI} = \text{JMSNIVS} / \text{JMSNINS}$$

631. (JPMOIL) NONOIL IMPORTS

$$\text{JPMOIL} = \text{EXP}(\text{LOG}(\text{JPMGSI}) / 0.768144) / 0.768144 - (1 - 0.768144) / 0.768144 * \text{LOG}(\text{POIL72} / \text{JEI})$$

632. (JPDOM) DEFLECTOR FOR DOMESTIC PRICE (WITHOUT IMPORTS)

$$\text{JPDOM} = \text{EXP}(\text{LOG}(\text{JP}) - (1 - \text{JSHARDOM}) * \text{LOG}(\text{JPMGSI})) / \text{JSHARDOM}$$

633. (JPEXP) INFLATIONARY EXPECTATIONS - MOVING AVERAGE

$$\text{JPEXP} = 100 * \text{SUM}(J = -11, 0 : 0.87**(-J)) * (\text{JGNP}(J) - \text{JGNP}(J - 4)) / \text{SUM}(J = 0 \text{ TO } 11 : 0.87**J)$$

634. (JPI) ONE QUARTER AHEAD INFLATION RATE

$$\text{JPI} = (\text{JPEXP} / 100 + 1) * \text{JP}(-3)$$

J.IV.B. WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

635. (JM) HOURLY WAGE RATE IN MANUFACTURING

$$(JM - JM(-4)) * 100/JM(-4) - JPEXP = -1.02247 * JUN$$

(.68184)

CRSQ = .872 S.E.R. = 2.652 MEAN LHS = 5.455 RHO = .598 (4.4) RHO2 = .341 (2.5)
 RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 4/85

636. (JLF) LABOR FORCE (10000 PERSONS)

$$\text{LOG(JLF/JPOP)} = -1.04686 + 0.3 * \text{LOG(JLE/JPOP)} + 0.2 * \text{LOG(JLE(-1)/JPOP(-1))} + 0.1 * \text{LOG(JLE(-2)/JPOP(-2))} \\
 + 0.05 * \text{LOG(JLE(-3)/JPOP(-3))} - 3.38226E-06 * \text{TIME}$$

(.093946)

CRSQ = -.014 S.E.R. = .007 MEAN LHS = -1.047 DM = .83
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 74 ESTIMATED: 4/85

637. (JLE) EMPLOYMENT (10000 WORKERS)

$$\text{LOG(JLE)} = 1.07456 + .000714 * \text{TIME} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(JH(I)} * \text{JLE(I)))) \\
 + .669627 * \text{LOG(JLE(-1))} \\
 + 8.12271$$

CRSQ = .99 S.E.R. = .006 MEAN LHS = 8.546 DM = 1.967
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 80 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.025 2.815

(-1) 0.037 2.815

(-2) 0.037 2.815

(-3) 0.025 2.815

SUM: 0.123

638. (JH) AVERAGE MONTHLY HOURS WORKED

$$\text{LOG(JNMP} + \text{JMGNSI)} - \text{LOG(JCU} * \text{JKP)} = .789487 * (\text{LOG(JLE} * \text{JH)} - \text{LOG(JCU} * \text{JKP)}) \\
 + .110106 * (\text{LOG(JMGNSI} - \text{JCOL} * 365/1000 * 711.386) - \text{LOG(JCU} * \text{JKP)}) \\
 + .050027 * (\text{LOG(JCOL} * 365/1000 * 711.386) - \text{LOG(JCU} * \text{JKP)}) + .006814 * \text{TIME}$$

(6.73807)

(1.50483) + .110106 * (LOG(JMGNSI - JCOL * 365/1000 * 711.386) - LOG(JCU * JKP))

(1.98203) - .002605 * Q1 + .002496 * Q2 + .004813 * Q3

CRSQ = .968 S.E.R. = .007 MEAN LHS = -4.78 RHO = .501 (3.8)
 RANGE: 1974 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 4/85

639. (JGNPOT) POTENTIAL GNP (COEFFICIENTS ESTIMATED IN JH EQUATION)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{JGNPOT} = & - \text{JMSNI} + \text{EXP}(\text{LOG}(100. * \text{JKP})) + .789487 * (\text{LOG}(\text{JLF} * 205.11) - \text{LOG}(100. * \text{JKP})) \\
 & + .110106 * (\text{LOG}(\text{JMSNI} - \text{JCOL} * 365/1000 * 711.386) - \text{LOG}(100. * \text{JKP})) \\
 & + (2.65818) \\
 & + .050027 * (\text{LOG}(\text{JCOL} * 365/1000 * 711.386) - \text{LOG}(100. * \text{JKP})) + (1.50483) \\
 & - 1.98203 - .002605 * \text{Q1} + .002496 * \text{Q2} + .004813 * \text{Q3} \\
 & (5.92786) \quad (.775026) \quad (.417793) \quad (.94254)
 \end{aligned}$$

640. (JLU) UNEMPLOYMENT (10000 WORKERS)

$$\text{JLU} = \text{JLF} - \text{JLE}$$

641. (JUN) UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

$$\text{JUN} = \text{JLU}/\text{JLF} * 100$$

J.I.V.C. CAPACITY AND REAL CAPITAL STOCKS
=====

642. (JCU) CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE

$$DEL(LOG(JCU)) = DEL(LOG(JGNP/JGNPOT))$$

643. (JKPR) GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCK - RESIDENTIAL

$$JKPR = JKPR(-1) * (1 - 0.084762/4) + JIFPR/4 * (1 - 0.084762/4) ** 0.5$$

644. (JKPNR) GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCK - NONRESIDENTIAL

$$JKPNR = JKPNR(-1) * (1 - 0.106047/4) + JIFPNR/4 * (1 - 0.106047/4) ** 0.5$$

645. (JKP) GROSS PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCK

$$JKP = JKPNR + JKPR$$

646. (JKII) STOCK OF INVENTORY INVESTMENT

$$JKII = JKII(-1) + JII/4$$

647. (JECDEP) RATE OF DEPRECIATION OF PHYSICAL CAPITAL STOCK

$$JECDEP = (1 - EXP(-(1 - JTRYC)) * (JRL/100) * 23.5)) / ((1 - JTRYC) * (JRL/100) * 23.5)$$

648. (JUCNR) USER COST OF CAPITAL - NONRESIDENTIAL

$$JUCNR = (1 - JTRYC * JECDEP - JGRANTNR) * ((1 - JTRYC) * (JRL/100) - JPEXP/100 + 0.106) / (1 - JTRYC)$$

649. (JUCCR) USER COST OF CAPITAL - RESIDENTIAL

$$JUCCR = (1 - 0.03) * ((1 - JTRY) * (JRH/100) - JPEXP/100 + 0.082)$$

=====
 J.V. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKET
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 J.V.A. DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES
 =====

650. (JDLTDCD) CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS (\$ U.S.)

$$JDLTDCD = -.054009 + 1.30208 * D7331 + LAGCOEF1 * (JDFGNPFI) + LAGCOEF2 * (DEL(ROWIP(I)) * ROWPXG(I)))$$

$$+ LAGCOEF2 * (DEL(ROWIP(I)) * ROWPXG(I)))$$

CRSQ = .841 S.E.R. = .601 MEAN LHS = 1.774 RHO = .766 (9.1)
 RANGE: 1966 Q4 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 64 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0)	0.015	3.854	-0.474	1.238
(-1)	0.013	3.854	-0.431	1.238
(-2)	0.012	3.854	-0.388	1.238
(-3)	0.011	3.854	-0.345	1.238
(-4)	0.009	3.854	-0.302	1.238
(-5)	0.008	3.854	-0.259	1.238
(-6)	0.007	3.854	-0.216	1.238
(-7)	0.005	3.854	-0.173	1.238
(-8)	0.004	3.854	-0.129	1.238
(-9)	0.003	3.854	-0.086	1.238
(-10)	0.001	3.854	-0.043	1.238
SUM:	0.089		-2.847	

651. (JDLTDC) CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

JDLTDC = JDLTDCD/JER

652. (JDLTDL) CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

JDLTDL = JDLTDL/JER

653. (JLTKB) CHANGE IN LONG TERM DIRECT CLAIMS - NET

JLTKB = (JDLTDCD - JDLTDL)/JER

654. (JERFM) WT. AVER. EXCH. RATE - (INVERTED NET PRIVATE CAPITAL EQ.)

$$\text{LOG(JERFM)} = \text{LOG(JFPNP1(-1)/JP1(-1))} + 0.03 * (\text{JRS} - \text{JPXP} - \text{JFRSM} + \text{JFPNGEXP})$$

655. (JLTPCID) STOCK OF LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS (\$ U.S.) - FLOATING RATE

$$\text{JLTPCID} = -6.89029 + .023678 * \text{JNM} * \text{JER} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * ((\text{RMEB(I)} - \text{JRL(I)})) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{JFORDISC(I)}) + \text{LAGCOEF3} * (\text{JXGVD(I)})$$

CRSQ = .99% S.E.R. = .57% MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.19
RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1977 Q1 NOB = 29 ESTIMATED: 2/82

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	LAGCOEF3 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	1.045	3.900	0.109	5.054
(-1)	0.844	5.600	0.059	6.503
(-2)	0.640	5.000	0.024	5.664
(-3)	0.431	3.400	0.004	3.835
(-4)	0.218	2.400	NA	2.618
(-5)	NA	NA	NA	NA
(-6)	NA	NA	NA	NA

656. (JSTBC) STOCK OF SHORT TERM BANKING CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$\text{JSTBC} = -1268.79 + .316126 * \text{JXGV(-1)} + .040825 * \text{JULPLV} - 202.271 * \text{JRD} - 178.335 * \text{JRD(-1)} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{JFRSFCM(I)})$$

CRSQ = .983 S.E.R. = 574.306 MEAN LHS = 4880.73 RHO = .85 (12.6)
RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 72 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	1.301	84.331
(-1)	0.777	32.987
(-2)	0.422	22.853
(-3)	1.061	53.931
(-4)	1.715	126.219

657. (JSTBL) STOCK OF SHORT TERM BANKING LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$\text{JSTBL} = 651.489 + 276.201 * \text{D644I} - 95.3306 * \text{D702I} + 285.401 * \text{D732I} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{JRD(I)}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{JFRSFLM(I)}) + \text{LAGCOEF3} * (\text{JMGV(I)})$$

CRSQ = .991 S.E.R. = 209.29% MEAN LHS = 2582.73 DM = 1.321
RANGE: 1962 Q3 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 54 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	LAGCOEF3 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	7.172	0.334	-70.103	0.334
(-1)	5.169	0.412	-60.800	0.412
(-2)	3.166	0.444	-51.498	0.444
(-3)	1.163	0.097	-42.195	0.097
(-4)	-0.840	0.040	-32.892	0.040
(-5)	NA	NA	-23.589	NA

658. (JSTBYD) FREE YEN DEPOSITS (\$ U.S.)

JSTBYD = -7.19047 + .001475 * UNM + .030405 * JRFY - .053875 * JFRSFLM

(9.82202) (10.5662) (1.71436) (3.66829)

- .006794 * JFORDISC + .145365 * JDFYD

(1.55285)

(1.35071)

CRSQ = .935 S.E.R. = .091999 MEAN LHS = .707 RHO = .572 (4.8)
RANGE: 1965 Q4 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 40 ESTIMATED: 4/85

659. (JDNFAP) CHANGE IN NET PRIVATE OUTFLOWS - (BOP IDENTITY)

JDNFAP = - JDNFAG + JCURBAL - JLTOKB - JKRES

660. (JLTPCD) STOCK OF LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS (\$ U.S.)

JLTPCD = JLTPCID + JLTPCOD

661. (JDLTPCD) CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS (\$ U.S.)

JDLTPCD = DEL(JLTPCD) * 4

662. (JDLTPC) CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS

JDLTPC = JDLTPCD/JER

663. (JDLTPL) CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES

JDLTPL = JDLTPLD/JER

664. (JFKPB) CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS - NET

JFKPB = (JDLTPCD - JDLTPLD)/JER

665. (JLPLD) STOCK OF LONG TERM PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES (\$ U.S.)

JLPLD = (JDLPLPD + JDLFOTR)/4 + JLPLD(-1)

666. (JDBSTBC) CHANGE IN SHORT TERM BANKING CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

JDBSTBC = DEL(JDBSTBC) * 4

667. (JDBSTBL) CHANGE IN SHORT TERM BANKING LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

JDBSTBL = DEL(JDBSTBL) * 4

668. (JSTKB) STOCK OF SHORT TERM BANKING CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS - NET

JSTKB = JDSTBC - JDSTBL

669. (JDSTK) CHANGE IN SHORT TERM NONBANKING LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

JDSTK = - JDNFAP - JEANDO + JFKPB + JSTKBB

670. (JSTK) STOCK OF SHORT TERM NONBANKING LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

DEL(JSTK) * 4 = JDSTK

=====
 J.V.C. EXCHANGE RATE RELATIONSHIPS
 =====

671. (JFORDISC) THREE MONTH FORWARD EXCHANGE DISCOUNT

$$JFORDISC = 3.48404 + 10.5337 * (JEI - UPXGV/JPGUV) \quad (2.65498) \quad (1.07276)$$

$$- 11.8859 * (JNFASTD/(JMGV/JEMG)) + JFLOAT * (4.06603) \quad (1.53394)$$

$$- 6.38993 * (JEI - UPXGV/JPGUV) - .837861 * (JNFASTD/(JMGV/JEMG)) \quad (.113515)$$

$$+ 14.7159 * D7411 \quad (7.4961)$$

CRSQ = .811 S.E.R. = 2.03 MEAN LHS = 1.352 RHO = .568 (6.3)
 RANGE: 1961 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 88 ESTIMATED: 4/85

672. (JER) WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE - IDENTITY

$$JERFM = (JER**0.23 * (JER/CER)**0.09 * (JER/GER)**0.12 * (JER/GER)**0.21)**(1/0.65)$$

673. (JERFCM) EXCHANGE RATE - WEIGHTED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS

$$JERFCM = (JER/GER)**0.17 * (JER/GER)**0.28 * JER**0.55$$

674. (JEI) SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX - (\$/YEN)

$$JER = JEI * 0.0033$$

675. (JEXG) EXPORT CONVERSION RATE - YEN/\$

$$JEXG = JEXGR/JER$$

676. (JEMG) IMPORT CONVERSION RATE - YEN/\$

$$JEMG = JEMGR/JER$$

=====
 J.VI. OFFICIAL INTERVENTION AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

677.	(JDNFAGD) CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT (\$ U.S.)	
		JDNFAGD = -48.7824 - 30521.5 * (0.25 * SUM(J) = -3, 0 : JER(J)) - JER) + .898717 * TIME (3.72857)
		- 1.49744 * JNFAGD(-1) (4.43489)
		CRSQ = .541 S.E.R. = 7.107 MEAN LHS = .604 DM = 1.929
		RANGE: 1973 Q2 TO 1980 Q2 NOB = 29 ESTIMATED: 4/85
678.	(JDNFAG) CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT	
		JDNFAGD = JDNFAG * JER
679.	(JNFAG) STOCK OF NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT	
		JNFAG = JDNFAG/4 + JNFAG(-1)
680.	(JNFAGD) STOCK OF NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT (\$ U.S.)	
		JNFAGD = JDNFAGD/4 + JNFAGD(-1)
681.	(JVD) VALUATION ADJUSTMENT ON THE STOCK OF NET FOREIGN ASSETS (\$ U.S.)	
		DEL(JVD) = .203112 * DEL(JSDRATE) * JNFAGD(-1) (6.09676)
		CRSQ = .321 S.E.R. = .025 MEAN LHS = .001 RHO = -.453 (4.8)
		RANGE: 1960 Q2 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 92 ESTIMATED: 4/85
682.	(JNFAGTD) STOCK OF NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVT INC VAL ADJ (\$ U.S.)	
		JNFAGTD = JNFAGD + JSORCAD + JVD
683.	(JFCP) FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	
		JFCP = JLTPCD/JER + JSTBC + JNFAG
684.	(JFCPD) FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS (\$ U.S.)	
		JFCPD = JLTPCD - JSTBC * JER + JSTBER
685.	(JFLP) FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	
		JFLP = JSTBL + JLTPLD/JER + JSTBLVD/JER + JSTK

J.VII. FOREIGN VARIABLES (WEIGHTED AVERAGES)

686. (JFPGNFC) FOREIGN AVERAGE GNP DEFATOR - WEIGHTED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS

$$JFPGNFC = EPGNP**0.17 * GPGNP**0.28 * UPGNP**0.55$$

687. (JFGNPFM) WEIGHTED AVERAGE FOREIGN GNP - FIXED WEIGHTS (\$ U.S.)

$$JFGNPFM = 0.384 * LOG(UGNP) + 0.131 * LOG(EGDP) + 0.117 * LOG(GNP) + 0.368 * LOG(ROMIP)$$

688. (JDFGNPFM) CHANGE IN FOREIGN GNP - FIXED WEIGHTS (\$ U.S.)

$$JDFGNPFM = 0.5851 * DEL(UGNPV) + 0.0661 * DEL(CGPNPV * CER) + 0.2434 * DEL(EGDPV * EER) + 0.1053 * DEL(GGNPV * GER)$$

689. (JFCFCM) FOR. AVERAGE CAPACITY UTIL. - WEIGHTED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS

$$JFCFCM = ECU**0.17 * GCU**0.28 * UCU**0.55$$

690. (JFFPM) FOREIGN AVERAGE ABSORPTION DEFATOR - FIXED WEIGHTS

$$JFFPM = (UP**0.23 * CP**0.09 * EP**0.12 * GP**0.21)**(1/0.65)$$

691. (JFPXGFM) FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES - FIXED IMPORT WEIGHTS

$$JFPXGFM = JMTUV * LOG(UPXGV) + JMTICV * LOG(CPXGV) * CEI + JMTITV * LOG(IPXGV) * GEI + JMTIEV * LOG(EPXGV) * ECI + JMTITLV * LOG(LPXGV) + JMTITIV * LOG(IPXGV) + JMTITOV * LOG(OPILZ) + JMTITZY * LOG(JPMGVD)$$

692. (JFPXFTM) FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPORTS PRICES - FIXED EXPORT WEIGHTS

$$JFPXFTM = UPXGV**0.353846 * GPXGV * GEI**0.323077 * EPXGV * ECI**0.206897 * CPXGV * CEI**0.138461$$

693. (JFRSFM) FOREIGN AVERAGE ST-TERM INTEREST RATES-FIXED WEIGHTS

$$JFRSFM = 0.23/0.65 * URS * GRS + 0.09/0.65 * CRS + 0.12/0.65 * ERS + 0.21/0.65 * GRS$$

694. (JFRFCM) WEIGHTED AVERAGE US ST-TERM INTEREST AND EURDOLLAR RATE (CLAIMS -- FIXED WEIGHTS)

$$JFRFCM = ERS * 0.17 + GRS * 0.28 + URS * 0.55$$

695. (JFRFLM) WEIGHTED AVERAGE US ST-TERM INTEREST AND EURDOLLAR RATE (LIABILITIES -- FIXED WEIGHTS)

$$JFRFLM = ERS * 0.21 + GRS * 0.36 + URS * 0.43$$

696. (JFPINPFM) WEIGHTED AVERAGE FOREIGN GNP DEFLATOR - FIXED WEIGHTS (\$ U.S.)

$$\text{JFPINPFM} = (\text{UPGNP} \times 0.353846 + \text{CPGNP} \times 0.138461 + \text{EPGNP} \times 0.206897 + \text{GPNP} \times 0.323077) \times (1/1.02228)$$

697. (JFPINEXP) EXPECTED FOREIGN PRICE INFLATION - GNP BASED

$$\text{JFPINEXP} = 100 * \text{SUM}(J = -11, 0 : 0.87 ** (-J)) * (\text{JFPGNPFM}(J) - \text{JFPGNPFM}(J - 4)) / \text{JFPGNPFM}(J - 4) / \text{SUM}(K = 0 \text{ TO } 11 : 0.87 ** K)$$

698. (JFPINPT) EXPECTED AVERAGE FOREIGN GNP DEFLATOR

$$\text{JFPINPT} = (\text{JFPINEXP} / 100 + 1) * \text{JFPGNPFM}(-3)$$

U.S. MODEL: DOMESTIC REAL SIDE

U.I.A. DOMESTIC SPENDING AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

699. (UC) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE--1972 PRICES

$$\text{LOG(UC)} = -.691274 - .002188 * (\text{URS}(-1) - \text{UPEXP}(-1)) + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(UYD(I))))$$

CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .007 MEAN LHS = 6.623 RHO = .839 (14.2)
 RANGE: 1964 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 77 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.426 8.040

(-1) 0.323 16.689

(-2) 0.220 11.500

(-3) 0.118 2.235

SUM: 1.087

700. (UIFPR) PRIVATE GROSS RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT--1972 PRICES

$$\text{UIFPR} - 0.033839 * \text{UKPR}(-1) = -117.894 + .409366 * (\text{UIFPR}(-1) - 0.033839 * \text{UKPR}(-2))$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{UYD(I)}) - 3.20556 * \text{UCCR}(-1) * 100$$

(5.86974)

CRSQ = .952 S.E.R. = 2.267 MEAN LHS = 22.931 RHO = .968 (102.4)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 73 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.099 3.941

(-1) 0.050 3.941

SUM: 0.149

701. (UIFPD) PRIVATE GROSS DURABLE EQUIPMENT INVESTMENT--1972 PRICES

$$\text{UIFPD} - 0.135625 * \text{UKPD}(-1) = -49.5125 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(UGNP}(-1))) + .86994 * \text{UCU}$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{DEL(UUCPD}(-1))) + 1.70061 * \text{D7442}$$

(1.28353)

CRSQ = .943 S.E.R. = 1.697 MEAN LHS = 23.713 RHO = .926 (20.1)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0) -0.001 0.075 -76.850 1.945

(-1) 0.023 1.475 -38.425 1.945

(-2) 0.038 2.278 NA NA

(-3) 0.043 2.601 NA NA

(-4) 0.038 2.740 NA NA

(-5) 0.024 2.808 NA NA

SUM: 0.164

-115.275

702. (UIFPS) PRIVATE GROSS INVESTMENT IN PRODUCER'S STRUCTURES-- 1972 PRICES

$$\text{DEL(UIFPS)} - 0.066006 * \text{DEL(UKPS(-1))} = -.296097 + .209219 * \text{DEL(I : UCU)} \\ + (1.13422) + (2.62022) \\ + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{DEL(UGNP(I-1)))} - 34.8585 * \text{DEL(UUCPS(-1))} \\ (1.09301)$$

CRSQ = .315 S.E.R. = 1.187 MEAN LHS = .191 RHO = .252 (2.1)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.019 1.799

(-1) 0.019 3.041

(-2) 0.016 2.119

(-3) 0.009 1.576

SUM: 0.063

703. (UIFP) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT--1972 PRICES

$$\text{UIFP} = \text{UIFPR} + \text{UIFPS} + \text{UIFPD}$$

704. (UCCAV) CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE--CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{UCCAV} = -20.1085 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * ((\text{UKP(I-1)}) * \text{UP(I)}) \\ (5.31639)$$

CRSQ = 1 S.E.R. = 1.456 MEAN LHS = 155.262 RHO = .915 (19.9)
 RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 81 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.031 66.608

(-1) 0.023 66.608

(-2) 0.016 66.608

(-3) 0.008 66.608

SUM: 0.078

705. (UGNP) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT--1972 PRICES

$$\text{UGNP} = \text{UC} + \text{UIFP} + \text{UII} + \text{UG} + \text{UXGSNI} - \text{UMGSNI} + \text{UGNPER}$$

706. (UGNPV) GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT--CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{UGNPV} = \text{UP} * (\text{UC} + \text{UIFP} + \text{UII} + \text{UG}) + \text{UXGSNI} * \text{UPXGSNI} - \text{UMGSNI} * \text{UPMGSNI} + \text{UGNPERV}$$

707. (UCV) PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE--CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{UCV} = \text{UC} * \text{UP}$$

708. (UIFPV) PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT--CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{UIFPV} = \text{UIFP} * \text{UP}$$

709. (UIIV) PRIVATE INVENTORY INVESTMENT--CURRENT PRICES

$$UIIV = UII * UP$$

710. (UIIF) CHANGE IN FARM INVENTORIES--1972 PRICES

$$UIIF = UIIFV/UP$$

711. (UYDV) DISPOSABLE INCOME--CURRENT PRICES

$$UYDV = UGNPV - UTV + UTRANV + UGIV - UINTGF - UCCAV + UYFRPV$$

712. (UYD) DISPOSABLE INCOME--1972 PRICES

$$UYD = UYDV/UP$$

713. (UPCHGNP) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GNP--ANNUAL RATE

$$UPCHGNP = ((UGNP/UGNP(-1))^{**4} - 1) * 100$$

U.I.B. GOVERNMENT SECTOR

714. (UTRANV) GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

$$\text{LOG(UTRANV)} = 6.41368 + .151698 * \text{LOG(UUN} * \text{ULF/100} * \text{SUM(J} = -3, 0 : \text{UP(J))}/4) + 1.10053 * \text{LOG(UPOP} * \text{SUM(J} = -3, 0 : \text{UP(J))}/4) + 1.59264$$

$$\text{CRSQ} = .999 \text{ S.E.R.} = .026 \text{ MEAN LHS} = 4.589 \text{ RHO} = .98 \text{ (181.5)}$$

$$\text{RANGE: 1960 Q4 TO 1983 Q2 NOB} = 90 \text{ ESTIMATED: 4/85}$$

715. (UGIV) GOVERNMENT INTEREST PAYMENTS

$$\text{UGIV} - \text{UYFRPV} = 76.9245 + 2.76812$$

$$+ .59121 * (0.4 * \text{URSI} + 0.6 * \text{SUM(J} = -11, 0 : \text{URLGB(J)}/12)) / 100 * (\text{UGDEBT} - \text{UNDA} + (\text{UGDEBT}(-1) - \text{UNDA}(-1))) / 2$$

$$\text{CRSQ} = .988 \text{ S.E.R.} = 1.343 \text{ MEAN LHS} = 15.73 \text{ RHO} = .994 \text{ (419.1)}$$

$$\text{RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB} = 80 \text{ ESTIMATED: 4/85}$$

716. (UINTEG) GOVERNMENT INTEREST PAYMENTS TO FOREIGNERS

$$\text{UINTEG} = -.000760 + 1.00005 * \text{UMSYG} + 1.81759$$

$$\text{CRSQ} = 1 \text{ S.E.R.} = .031 \text{ MEAN LHS} = 5.181 \text{ RHO} = -.109 \text{ (1)}$$

$$\text{RANGE: 1963 Q1 TO 1983 Q1 NOB} = 80 \text{ ESTIMATED: 4/85}$$

717. (UYFRPV) FEDERAL RESERVE PROFIT

$$\text{UYFRPV} = -.077305 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * ((\text{URSI}(-1) * 0.5 * \text{URLGB}(-1) * 0.5 * \text{UNDA}(-1))) + .75$$

$$\text{CRSQ} = .952 \text{ S.E.R.} = .112 \text{ MEAN LHS} = \text{NA} \text{ RHO} = .726 \text{ (0)}$$

$$\text{RANGE: 1962 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB} = 56 \text{ ESTIMATED: 1/78}$$

718. (UTVC) GOVERNMENT REVENUE (FED STATE AND LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS)

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT
(-0)	0.004	9.504
(-1)	0.003	18.130
(-2)	0.002	19.600
(-3)	0.001	4.870
(-4)	0.000	1.640
(-5)	0.000	0.290
SUM:	0.010	

$$\text{UTVC/UGNPV} = .128533 + .397729 * \text{UTRY} + 6.91835 + 3.41188 + .209059 * \text{UTRYC} + 2.81493$$

$$\text{CRSQ} = .839 \text{ S.E.R.} = .003 \text{ MEAN LHS} = .311 \text{ RHO} = .887 \text{ (16.8)}$$

$$\text{RANGE: 1969 Q4 TO 1983 Q2 NOB} = 54 \text{ ESTIMATED: 4/85}$$

719. (UGFRV) GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO FOREIGNERS

UGFRV = - - (UJTRANG * UXTRANGV)

720. (UGV) GOVERNMENT PURCHASES (FED STATE AND LOCAL)

UGV = UG * UP

721. (UTV) GOVERNMENT REVENUE (SHIFT EQUATION)

UTV = UTRATE * UTVC + UTBASE

722. (UGDEF) GOVERNMENT DEFICIT (FED STATE AND LOCAL)-- CURRENT PRICES

UGDEF = UGV + UTRANV + UGFRV + UGIV + UGVV - UTV

723. (UGDEBT) GOVERNMENT DEBT

UGDEBT = UGDEF/4 + UGDEBT(-1)

$$UNM = 0.25 * UDM + UNM(-1)$$

725. (UNM) PRIVATE NET WORTH

$$UDNM = UYDV - UC * UP$$

724. (UDNM) CHANGE IN PRIVATE NET WORTH

=====
U.I.C. PRIVATE SAVINGS AND WEALTH

U.II. CURRENT ACCOUNT

U.II.A. IMPORTS OF GOODS

726. (UMGNFL) VOLUME OF NON-FUEL GOODS IMPORTS--1972 PRICES

LOG(UMGNFL) = -6.7105 - .470306 * LOG(UFCUFW10(-1)/UCU(-1)) + .900046 * LOG(UVDVSMNF) (3.79077) (3.21695) (8.37321)
 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG((ICSUPPLY(I-1)) + LDSUPPLY(I-1))/SUPPLY(I-1))
 + LAGCOEF2 * (LOG(UTARIF(I)) * (UPMGNFL(I)/UPGBP(I)))) + 1.63382 * LOG(UGNP) (7.17192)

CRSQ = .988 S.E.R. = .032 MEAN LHS = 3.895 RHO = .492 (4.9)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0)	0.131	4.671	-0.380	4.474
(-1)	0.229	4.671	-0.273	5.876
(-2)	0.294	4.671	-0.182	8.452
(-3)	0.327	4.671	-0.109	4.887
(-4)	0.327	4.671	-0.053	1.636
(-5)	0.294	4.671	-0.014	0.376
(-6)	0.229	4.671	0.008	0.246
(-7)	0.131	4.671	0.013	0.611

SUM: 1.961 -0.989

727. (UELC) AGGREGATE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (BTUS)

LOG(UELC) = -2.38107 + .94592 * LOG(UGNP) + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(UPMIFE(I)/UPGNP(I))) (3.63823) (10.1229)
 + .061848 * Q1 - .123823 * Q2 - .118402 * Q3 - .071134 * Q4 (8.89463) (16.7277) (17.8549) (3.37177)

CRSQ = .952 S.E.R. = .022 MEAN LHS = 4.203 RHO = .359 (2.6)
 RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 59 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	-0.018	2.773
(-1)	-0.017	3.057
(-2)	-0.017	3.400
(-3)	-0.016	3.818
(-4)	-0.016	4.336
(-5)	-0.015	4.985
(-6)	-0.015	5.798
(-7)	-0.014	6.792
(-8)	-0.014	7.904
(-9)	-0.013	8.869
(-10)	-0.013	9.220
(-11)	-0.012	8.724
(-12)	-0.011	7.713
(-13)	-0.011	6.629
(-14)	-0.010	5.684
(-15)	-0.010	4.916
(-16)	-0.009	4.304
(-17)	-0.009	3.813
(-18)	-0.008	3.415
(-19)	-0.008	3.089
(-20)	-0.007	2.817
(-21)	-0.006	2.588
(-22)	-0.006	2.393
(-23)	-0.005	2.225
(-24)	-0.005	2.079
(-25)	-0.004	1.951
(-26)	-0.004	1.838
(-27)	-0.003	1.737
(-28)	-0.002	1.647
(-29)	-0.002	1.566
(-30)	-0.001	1.492
(-31)	-0.001	1.426

SUM: -0.302

728. (UFLCNS) OIL CONSUMPTION (MBO NSA)

40 * UFLCNS * UBTFU/UELC = 65.9133 - .328231 * D7411 - 1.30838 * Q1 + 2.48664 * Q2
 + 2.4415 * Q3 - 3.55652 * LOG(UCU) + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(UPMIFC(I)/UPMIFL(I)))
 + LAGCOEF2 * (LOG(UPMIFNG(I)/UPMIFL(I)))
 CRSQ = .901 S.E.R. = .977 MEAN LHS = 53.09 RHO = .785 (9.8)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0)	0.259	3.984	3.557	1.949
(-1)	0.475	3.984	1.775	2.978
(-2)	0.648	3.984	0.588	0.561
(-3)	0.778	3.984	-0.004	0.004
(-4)	0.864	3.984	3.984	NA
(-5)	0.907	3.984	3.984	NA
(-6)	0.907	3.984	3.984	NA
(-7)	0.864	3.984	3.984	NA
(-8)	0.778	3.984	3.984	NA
(-9)	0.648	3.984	3.984	NA
(-10)	0.475	3.984	3.984	NA
(-11)	0.259	3.984	3.984	NA

SUM:

7.863

5.916

729. (UFLPSCNS) OIL STOCK BUILDING--PRIVATE (MBO NSA)

UFLPSCNS = -.283846 * Q1 - .555311 * Q2 + .758309 * Q3 + .886082 * Q4
 + .004580 * (100 * ((UPMIFL/UPMIFL(-1))**4 - 1) - URS1)
 CRSQ = .729 S.E.R. = .366 MEAN LHS = .028 DM = 1.874
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 72 ESTIMATED: 4/85

730. (XCUV) CANADIAN GOODS EXPORTS TO U.S. (DOT)

LOG(XCUV/(CPXGUV * CEI)) = -8.79125 + 1.5 * LOG(UGNP)
 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(CPXGUV(I) * CEI(I)/UP(I))) + .417996 * (LOG(CGNP) * LOG(CCU))
 - .052368 * Q1 + .024818 * Q2 - .12207 * Q3
 CRSQ = .91 S.E.R. = .0411 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .6062 (4.947)
 RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 4/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	-0.219	2.535
(-1)	-0.166	3.067
(-2)	-0.120	3.576
(-3)	-0.081	2.759
(-4)	-0.049	1.410
(-5)	-0.025	0.620
(-6)	-0.008	0.196
(-7)	0.002	0.066
(-8)	0.005	0.240

SUM:

-0.660

731. (XEUV) U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO THE U.S. (DOT)

LOG(XEUV/(EPXGV * EEI)) = -7.40726 + 1.13738 * LOG(UGNP) (1.2422) (1.26317)
 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(EPXGV(I) * EEI(I)/UP(I))) + 1.08007 * LOG(UVDVSNMF) (3.97091)
 + .007958 * TIME - .097909 * Q1 - .029299 * Q2 - (1.95398) (1.23023) (4.29586)
 CRSQ = .851 S.E.R. = .09 MEAN LHS = 1.083 RHO = .682 (6.9)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 1.561
 (-1) -0.430

SUM: -0.892

732. (XGV) GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS TO THE U.S. (DOT)

LOG(XGV/(GPXGV * GEI)) = -12.6521 + 1.97904 * LOG(UGNP) + .59012 * LOG(UCU(-1)/GCU(-1)) (2.44824)
 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(GPXGV(I-1) * GEI(I-1)/UP(I-1))) + 0.75 * (LOG(UGNP) - 1.43 * LOG(GCU))
 + 1.14553 * LOG(UVDVSNMF) - .087238 * Q1 - .051036 * Q2 - .118707 * Q3 (2.76514) (-2.47398) (-1.43108) (-3.36668)
 + LAGCOEF2 * (LOG(GPXGV(I) * GEI(I)/UGPCOMP(I)))
 CRSQ = .761 S.E.R. = .089 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 2.07
 RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 52 ESTIMATED: 4/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-0) 0.129 1.182 -0.439 -1.144
 (-1) -0.022 -0.310 -0.833 -1.750
 (-2) -0.142 -3.625 NA
 (-3) -0.231 -9.763 NA
 (-4) -0.290 -10.189 NA
 (-5) -0.318 -8.426 NA
 (-6) -0.316 -7.359 NA
 (-7) -0.283 -6.722 NA
 (-8) -0.219 -6.309 NA
 (-9) -0.125 -6.021 NA

SUM: -1.816 -1.272

733. (XJUV) JAPANESE GOODS EXPORTS TO THE U.S. (DOT)

LOG(XJUV/(JPXGV * JEI)) = -22.4634 + 1.85575 * LOG(UGNP) + .002218 * (UII - UIIF) (3.19641)
 + LAGCOEF1 * (LOG(JPXGV(I) * JEI(I)/UP(I))) + LOG(JGNPOT) - .100247 * Q1 (6.76654)
 - .048958 * Q2 - .035405 * Q3 (2.48915) (2.41238)
 CRSQ = .944 S.E.R. = .039 MEAN LHS = -9.316 RHO = .854 (5.6) RHO2 = -.568 (3.7)
 RANGE: 1974 Q2 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 33 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) -0.313 2.280
 (-1) -0.299 6.341
 (-2) -0.260 3.845
 (-3) -0.198 2.288
 (-4) -0.111 1.710

SUM: -1.181

UMGFL = UMGFLV/UPMGFL

741. (UMGFL) VOLUME OF FUEL IMPORTS--1972 PRICES

UMGFLV = UMGFL * 0.365 * UPMGFLV + UMGFLER

740. (UMGFLV) VALUE OF FUEL IMPORTS--CURRENT PRICES

UMGFL = (UFLQUNS - UFLQUNS - UFLQUNS + UXQFLNS + UFLPSCNS + UFLSPR + UFLDIGNV)/UMGFLSF

739. (UMGFL) VOLUME OF OIL IMPORTS (MBO) (SA)

UMGFLV = UMGFL * UPMGFL

738. (UMGFLV) VALUE OF NON-FUEL GOODS IMPORTS--CURRENT PRICES

CRSQ = .995 S.E.R. = .628 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.87
RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 44 ESTIMATED: 4/82

$$MUJV = -.523311 + .6216 * Q1 + 1.54971 * Q2 + .627533 * Q3 \\ + 1.05716 * 0.5 * (XJUV + XJUV(-1)) \\ (1.9) (2.3) (5.76) (2.34) \\ (91.126)$$

737. (MUJV) U.S. GOODS IMPORTS FROM JAPAN (QUASI-IDENTITY)

CRSQ = .98 S.E.R. = .404 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.96
RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 44 ESTIMATED: 4/82

$$MUGV = -.011376 + .060925 * Q1 + .357972 * Q2 + .146399 * Q3 \\ + 1.03449 * (0.65 * XGUV + 0.35 * XGUV(-1)) \\ (1.055) (1.34) (2.02) (1.824) (1.53) \\ - .328765 * UDVILST$$

736. (MUGV) U.S. GOODS IMPORTS FROM GERMANY (QUASI-IDENTITY)

CRSQ = .982 S.E.R. = .53 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.72
RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 44 ESTIMATED: 4/82

$$MUEV = .32522 + .156652 * Q1 + .198103 * Q2 + .129761 * Q3 \\ + .915896 * XEUV \\ (2.12) (1.07) (1.37) (1.9) (46.9) \\ - .20157 * UDVILST$$

735. (MUEV) U.S. GOODS IMPORTS FROM U.K. (QUASI-IDENTITY)

CRSQ = .997 S.E.R. = .576 MEAN LHS = NA DM = 1.52
RANGE: 1970 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 44 ESTIMATED: 4/82

$$MUUV = 2.10359 - .446829 * Q1 - .466096 * Q2 - .405351 * Q3 \\ (7.38) (1.81) (1.89) (1.64) (113.28) \\ + .992406 * XCUV$$

734. (MUUV) U.S. GOODS IMPORTS FROM CANADA (QUASI-IDENTITY)

742. (UMGV) VALUE OF TOTAL GOODS IMPORTS--CURRENT PRICES (BOP BASIS)

$$UMGV = UMGFLV + UMGNFLV$$

743. (UMG) VOLUME OF TOTAL GOODS IMPORTS--1972 PRICES (BOP BASIS)

$$UMG = UMGV/UPMGUV$$

744. (UMGNIV) VALUE OF TOTAL GOODS IMPORTS--CURRENT PRICES (NIA BASIS)

$$UMGNIV = UMGV - UMGOLD + UMGIGOLD + UMGVNAER$$

745. (UMGNI) VOLUME OF TOTAL GOODS IMPORTS--1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)

$$UMGNI = UMGNIIV/UPMGNI + UMGNIER$$

746. (MUTV) TOTAL U.S. GOODS IMPORTS--CURRENT PRICES (DOT) (NSA)

$$MUTV = UMGV * UMGVSF$$

747. (MURV) U.S. GOODS IMPORTS FROM ROW (QUASI-IDENTITY)

$$MURV = MUTV - MUCV - MUEV - MUGV - MUUV$$

U.II.B. EXPORTS OF GOODS

748. (UXGNA) NON-AGRICULTURAL EXPORT VOLUME--1972 PRICES

$$\text{LOG(UXGNA)} = -.355194 + .81178 * \text{LOG(UVDXNA)} + (.238597) + 1.75287 * \text{LOG(UFGNPM)} + (7.47988)$$

$$\text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(UEI10(I-1)}) * 100 * \text{UPXAG(I-1)}) / \text{UPCFM10(I-1)}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{LOG(ICSUPPLY(I-1)}) + \text{LDSUPPLY(I-1)}) / \text{USUPPLY(I-1)})$$

CRSQ = .991 S.E.R. = .026 MEAN LHS = 3.921 RHO = .506 (4.3)
RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 59 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-1)	-0.069	10.116	-0.122	3.012
(-2)	-0.121	10.116	-0.214	3.012
(-3)	-0.156	10.116	-0.276	3.012
(-4)	-0.173	10.116	-0.306	3.012
(-5)	-0.173	10.116	-0.306	3.012
(-6)	-0.121	10.116	-0.214	3.012
(-7)	-0.069	10.116	-0.122	3.012
SUM:	-1.041		-1.837	

749. (UXGA) AGRICULTURAL EXPORT VOLUME--1972 PRICES

$$\text{LOG(UXGA)} = -7.86479 + 1.23124 * \text{LOG(UFGNPM)} + (8.64572) + (8.47877)$$

$$\text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(100} * 100 * \text{UPXAG(I-2)}) / \text{UPCFI(I-2)}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{LOG(100} * \text{UPXAG(I-1)}) / \text{UPCFUS(I-1)})$$

CRSQ = .928 S.E.R. = .087 MEAN LHS = 2.486 DM = 1.895
RANGE: 1968 Q1 TO 1983 Q4 NOB = 64 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT LAGCOEF2 T-STAT

(-1)	0.033	0.360	-0.017	0.159
(-2)	0.072	1.184	-0.081	1.355
(-3)	0.080	2.912	-0.125	3.713
(-4)	0.079	2.464	-0.151	3.794
(-5)	0.071	1.810	-0.159	3.055
(-6)	0.056	1.497	-0.147	2.636
(-7)	0.032	1.324	-0.117	2.391
SUM:	0.478		-0.865	

750. (UXNAV) NON-AGRICULTURAL GOODS EXPORTS--CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{UXNAV} = \text{UXGNA} * \text{UPXNAG}$$

751. (UXGAV) AGRICULTURAL GOODS EXPORTS--CURRENT PRICES

$$\text{UXGAV} = \text{UXGA} * \text{UPXAG}$$

752. (UXGV) TOTAL GOODS EXPORTS--CURRENT PRICES (BOP BASIS)

$$\text{UX3V} = \text{UXGAV} + \text{UXGNV}$$

753. (UXG) TOTAL GOODS EXPORTS--1972 PRICES (BOP BASIS)

UXG = UXGV/UPXGV

754. (UXGIV) TOTAL GOODS EXPORTS--CURRENT PRICES (NIA BASIS)

UXGIV = UXGV - UXGOLD + UXGVNAER

755. (UXGNI) TOTAL GOODS EXPORTS--1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)

UXGNI = UXGNIIV/UPXGNI + UXGNIER

756. (XUTV) TOTAL US GOODS EXPORTS--CURRENT PRICES (DOT)(NSA)

XUTV = UXGV * UXGVSF

U.I.I.C. IMPORTS OF SERVICES AND TRANSFERS

757. (UMSOV) SERVICE PAYMENTS EXCLUDING INVESTMENT AND MILITARY

$$\text{LOG(UMSOV)} = -7.02481 + .200295 * \text{LOG(UMG)} + .799796 * \text{LOG(100 * UPGBP)}$$

$$+ .303692 * \text{LOG(UFPFCFM10/UEI10)} + .708925 * \text{LOG(UGNP)}$$

$$(3.45528) \quad (2.46299)$$

$$(3.97995) \quad (3.45181) \quad (6.22043)$$

CRSQ = .998 S.E.R. = .026 MEAN LHS = 2.719 RHO = .771 (9.7)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

758. (UMSYPNDQ) PRIVATE DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS-- (NSA)

$$\text{LOG(UMSYPNDQ - UCAPGM)} = -15.0404 + 2.9712 * \text{LOG(UCU)} + .809727 * \text{LOG(UPCPI * UDI LCP)}$$

$$+ .091001 * \text{Q1} + .199743 * \text{Q2} + .145998 * \text{Q3} + 2.61208 * \text{LOG(UGNP/UGNP(-1))}$$

$$(1.38495) \quad (2.75255) \quad (2.30756) \quad (.922399)$$

CRSQ = .886 S.E.R. = .206 MEAN LHS = 1.162 RHO = .673 (4.7)
 RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 43 ESTIMATED: 4/85

759. (UMSYPNDV) PRIVATE NON-DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{LOG(UMSYPNDV/UFLPVG)} = -2.4776 + .535476 * \text{LOG(URSI)}$$

$$+ .521964 * \text{LOG(UMSYPNDV(-1)/UFLPVG(-1))}$$

$$(8.32332) \quad (7.40097) \quad (9.09118)$$

CRSQ = .962 S.E.R. = .059 MEAN LHS = -2.609 DM = 2.171
 RANGE: 1978 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 20 ESTIMATED: 4/85

760. (UMSYGV) GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{LOG(UMSYGV/UFLGAVG)} = -.675388 + .122175 * \text{LOG(URSI)}$$

$$+ .827872 * \text{LOG(UMSYGV(-1)/UFLGAVG(-1))}$$

$$(3.70219) \quad (3.18074) \quad (18.3934)$$

CRSQ = .975 S.E.R. = .034 MEAN LHS = -2.427 DM = 2.48
 RANGE: 1978 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 20 ESTIMATED: 4/85

761. (UMSYPDV) PRIVATE DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS (NSA)

$$\text{UMSYPDV} = \text{UMSYPNDQ} * \text{UMSJDV}$$

762. (UMSYV) TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS

$$\text{UMSYV} = \text{UMSYPDV} + \text{UMSYPNDV} + \text{UMSYGV}$$

763. (UMSYV) TOTAL SERVICE PAYMENTS

$$\text{UMSYV} = \text{UMSOV} + \text{UMSYV} + \text{UMSMILV}$$

764. (UMSFIV) FACTOR INCOME PAYMENTS--CURRENT PRICES (NIA BASIS)

 UMSFIV = UMSYV - UMKGL - UMSYGV + UMSFIER

765. (UMSONIV) OTHER SERVICE PAYMENTS--CURRENT PRICES (NIA BASIS)

 UMSONIV = UMSOV + UMSMILV + UMSOVER

766. (UMSNIV) TOTAL SERVICE PAYMENTS--CURRENT PRICES (NIA BASIS)

 UMSNIV = UMSFIV + UMSONIV + UMSVNIER

767. (UMSFI) FACTOR INCOME PAYMENTS --1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)

 UMSFI = UMSFIV/UPMSFI + UMSFINER

768. (UMSONI) OTHER SERVICE PAYMENTS--1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)

 UMSONI = UMSONIV/UPMOSNI + UMSONER

769. (UMSNI) TOTAL SERVICE PAYMENTS--1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)

 UMSNI = UMSFI + UMSONI + UMSNIER

U.II.D. EXPORTS OF SERVICES AND TRANSFERS

770. (UXSOV) SERVICE RECEIPTS EXCLUDING INVESTMENT INCOME AND MILITARY

$$\text{LOG(UXSOV)} = -5.91477 + 1.09212 * \text{LOG(I00 * UP8P)} + .216754 * \text{LOG(UFPCFM10/UEI10)}$$

$$+ .528068 * \text{LOG(UFGNPF10)} + .232268 * \text{LOG(UXG)}$$

$$+ 4.4527$$

$$+ 10.6082$$

$$+ 14.6963$$

$$+ 3.48929$$

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .02 MEAN LHS = 2.782 RHO = .642 (6.8)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

771. (UXSDVPQ) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS--PETROLEUM (NSA)

$$\text{LOG(UXSDVPQ) - UCAPPX} = -45.9131 + 9.62376 * \text{LOG(UFCUDIM)}$$

$$+ 3.00891$$

$$+ 2.91409$$

$$+ .96403 * \text{LOG(UDICPP * UFPD10/UFED10)}$$

$$- .016788 * Q1$$

$$- .088636 * Q2$$

$$+ 5.13939$$

$$+ .038966 * Q3$$

$$+ .493131 * \text{UDV7279} * \text{LOG(SAXPCP/SAXPCP(-1))}$$

$$+ .797095$$

$$+ 3.12701$$

$$+ .927022 * \text{D801} * \text{LOG(SANPCP/SAXPCP)}$$

$$+ 1.59651$$

CRSQ = .897 S.E.R. = .16 MEAN LHS = 1.976 RHO = .692 (5.7)
 RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 43 ESTIMATED: 4/85

772. (UXSDVMQ) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS--MANUFACTURING (NSA)

$$\text{LOG(UXSDVMQ) - UCAPMX} = -39.1671 + 8.55834 * \text{LOG(UFCUDIM)}$$

$$+ 3.39262$$

$$+ 3.43936$$

$$+ .44228 * \text{LOG(UDICPM * UFPD10/UFED10)}$$

$$- .126872 * Q1$$

$$- .020553 * Q2$$

$$+ 3.74806$$

$$+ .299099 * Q3$$

$$+ 2.3841 * \text{LOG(UFPD10/UFED10/UFED10(-1)/UFED10(-1))}$$

$$+ 7.13668$$

$$+ 3.41827$$

CRSQ = .825 S.E.R. = .133 MEAN LHS = 2.038 RHO = .609 (4.7)
 RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 43 ESTIMATED: 4/85

773. (UXSDVOQ) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS--OTHER (NSA)

$$\text{LOG(UXSDVOQ) - UCAPGOX - UXSYDNAT} = -12.359 + 2.3541 * \text{LOG(UFCUDIM)}$$

$$+ 1.86587$$

$$+ 1.6431$$

$$+ .83272 * \text{LOG(UDICPO * UFPD10/UFED10)}$$

$$- .062919 * Q1$$

$$- .024024 * Q2$$

$$+ 14.5265$$

$$+ 2.30397$$

$$+ 1.797812$$

$$+ .087994 * Q3$$

$$+ .566629 * \text{LOG(UFPD10/UFED10/UFED10(-1)/UFED10(-1))}$$

$$+ 3.3427$$

$$+ 1.30072$$

CRSQ = .966 S.E.R. = .081 MEAN LHS = 2.028 RHO = .555 (3.9)
 RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 43 ESTIMATED: 4/85

782. (UXSONIV) OTHER SERVICE RECEIPTS--CURRENT PRICES (NIA BASIS)

 UXSONIV = UXSOV + UXSMILV - UXMILIS + UXSOVER

781. (UXSFIV) FACTOR INCOME RECEIPTS--CURRENT PRICES (NIA BASIS)

 UXSFIV = UXSYV - UXKGL + UXSFIER

780. (UXSV) TOTAL SERVICE RECEIPTS

 UXSV = UXSOV + UXSYV + UXSMILV

779. (UXSPDV) TOTAL PRIVATE DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

 UXSPDV = UXSYDVP + UXSYVOM

778. (UXSYV) TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

 UXSYV = UXSPDV + UXSNPV + UXSYNGV

777. (UXSDVOM) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS--MANUF. + OTHER (AR - SA)

 UXSDVOM = (UXSYDVOQ - UCAPGOX + UXSDVMQ - UCAPGMX)/UXSYJVO + UCAPGOX + UCAPGMX

776. (UXSDVP) DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS--PETROLEUM (AR - SA)

 UXSDVP = (UXSYDVPQ - UCAPGPX)/UXSYJVP + UCAPGPX

775. (UXSYNGV) GOVERNMENT NON-DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

 LOG(UXSYNGV/UFCAVG) = -1.78751 + .134633 * LOG(URSI) + (2.28716) (1.30573)
 + .529042 * LOG(UXSYNGV(-1)/UFCAVG(-1)) + (2.8154)
 CRSQ = .573 S.E.R. = .088 MEAN LHS = -3.154 DM = 2.484
 RANGE: 1978 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 20 ESTIMATED: 4/85

774. (UXSNPV) PRIVATE NON-DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS

 LOG(UXSNPV/UFCAVG) = -2.32889 + .49863 * LOG(URSI) + (13.6592) (12.6015)
 + .462595 * LOG(UXSNPV(-1)/UFCAVG(-1)) + (11.2097)
 CRSQ = .982 S.E.R. = .032 MEAN LHS = -2.185 DM = 2.584
 RANGE: 1978 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 20 ESTIMATED: 4/85

783. (UXSNI) TOTAL SERVICE RECEIPTS--CURRENT PRICES (NIA BASIS)

$$\text{UXSNI} = \text{UXSFI} + \text{UXSONIV} + \text{UXSNIER}$$

784. (UXSFI) FACTOR INCOME RECEIPTS--1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)

$$\text{UXSFI} = 100 * \text{UXSFI}/(100 * \text{UPSFI}) + \text{UXSFNER}$$

785. (UXSONI) OTHER SERVICE RECEIPTS--1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)

$$\text{UXSONI} = \text{UXSONIV}/\text{UPXSONI} + \text{UXSONER}$$

786. (UXSNI) TOTAL SERVICE RECEIPTS--1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)

$$\text{UXSNI} = \text{UXSFI} + \text{UXSONI} + \text{UXSNIER}$$

787. (UCURBAL) CURRENT ACCT/UNT BALANCE (BOP)

$$\text{UCURBAL} = \text{UGBAL} + \text{USBAL} + \text{UXTRANV}$$

U.II.E. BALANCES
=====

788.	(UGBAL) TRADE BALANCE (BOP)	UGBAL = UXGV - UMGV
789.	(USBAL) BALANCE OF SERVICES (BOP)	USBAL = UXSV - UMSV
790.	(UXGSV) EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES--CURRENT PRICES (BOP)	UXGSV = UXGV + UXSV
791.	(UMGSV) IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES--CURRENT PRICES (BOP)	UMGSV = UMGV + UMSV
792.	(UGSBL) BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES (BOP)	UGSBL = UXGSV - UMGSV
793.	(UXTRANV) NET TRANSFER RECEIPTS (BOP)	UXTRANV = UXTRANPV + UXTRANV
794.	(UMGSNV) IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES--CURRENT PRICES (NIA)	UMGSNV = UMGNV + UMSNV + UMGVNER
795.	(UMGSNI) IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES--1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)	UMGSNI = UMGNI + UMSNI + UMGNER
796.	(UXGSNV) EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES--CURRENT PRICES (NIA)	UXGSNV = UXGNV + UXSNV + UXGVNER
797.	(UXGSNI) EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES--1972 PRICES (NIA BASIS)	UXGSNI = UXGNI + UXSNI + UXGVNER
798.	(UNETXNIV) NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (NIA BASIS)	UNETXNIV = UXGSNIV - UMGSNIV

UNETXII = UXGSNI - UMSSNI

799. (UNETXII) REAL NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (NIA BASIS)

U.III.A. MONETARY AGGREGATES

U.III. DOMESTIC FINANCIAL MARKET

800. (UCUR) CURRENCY HELD BY RESIDENTS

$$\text{LOG(UCUR/UP)} = -.216127 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(UC(I))}) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{LOG(URSI(I))})$$

CRSQ = .992 S.E.R. = .003 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .887 (0)
 RANGE: 1962 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 56 ESTIMATED: 1/78

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	0.179	-0.009	0.658
(-1)	NA	-0.014	0.260
(-2)	NA	-0.014	0.123
(-3)	NA	-0.009	0.260
(-0)	NA	0.287	-0.013
(-1)	NA	0.228	-0.001
(-2)	NA	0.170	0.111
(-3)	NA	0.111	0.796

801. (UDD) DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS

$$\text{LOG(UDD/UP)} = -.002408 + 1.08191 * \text{LOG(1 - UALPHA1)} + .004595 * \text{TIME} - .010789 * \text{UDVDDCB}$$

CRSQ = .816 S.E.R. = .007 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .937 (0)
 RANGE: 1962 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 56 ESTIMATED: 1/78

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	NA	0.287	-0.005
(-1)	NA	0.228	-0.004
(-2)	NA	0.170	-0.002
(-3)	NA	0.111	-0.001
(-0)	NA	0.287	-0.013
(-1)	NA	0.228	-0.004
(-2)	NA	0.170	-0.002
(-3)	NA	0.111	-0.001

802. (UOCD) OTHER TIME DEPOSITS (UMI-UMIA)

$$\text{LOG(UOCD/UP)} = .267086 + 1.08191 * \text{LOG(UALPHA1)} + .004595 * \text{TIME} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{D781I} * (\text{URSI(I)} - \text{URMOM(I)})) + \text{LAGCOEF2} * (\text{LOG(UGNP(I))})$$

LAG	LAGCOEF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEF2 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	NA	0.287	-0.005
(-1)	NA	0.228	-0.004
(-2)	NA	0.170	-0.002
(-3)	NA	0.111	-0.001
(-0)	NA	0.287	-0.013
(-1)	NA	0.228	-0.004
(-2)	NA	0.170	-0.002
(-3)	NA	0.111	-0.001

803. (LTD) TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS

$$\text{LOG(LTD/UNM)} = -1.79654 - .01189 * \text{URLGB} \quad (20.186) \quad (2.56)$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEFF1} * (\text{LOG(UGNPV(I)} - \text{UXGSNIV(I)} + \text{UMGSNIV(I)))/\text{UNM(I)})) - .01189 * \text{URTD} \quad (2.56)$$

CRSQ = .8065 S.E.R. = .0135 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = 1.3743 (0) RHO2 = .5192 (NA)
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1981 Q2 NOB = 34 ESTIMATED: 9/82

LAG LAGCOEFF1 T-STAT

	LAG	LAGCOEFF1	T-STAT
(-0)	0.002	0.008	
(-1)	0.114	1.790	
(-2)	0.182	6.158	
(-3)	0.204	2.640	
(-4)	0.181	2.030	
(-5)	0.113	1.780	
SUM:	0.796		

804. (URSI) MONEY SUPPLY--MIA ("DETERMINES" URSI)

$$\text{MIA} = \text{UCUR} + \text{UDD}$$

805. (UMIA) MONEY SUPPLY--M1

$$\text{UM1} = \text{UMIA} + \text{UOCD}$$

U.III.B. PRIVATE BANKING SECTOR AND INTEREST RATES

806. (URF) 3-MONTH TREASURY BILL RATE (INVERTED FREE RESERVES EQ.)

$$URSI = .081584 + .934492 * URD - .96.838 * (URF/UNDD) \quad (.329832) \quad (.24.2722) \quad (.5.22076)$$

CRSQ = .965 S.E.R. = .573 MEAN LHS = 6.226 RHO = .412 (4.2)
 RANGE: 1960 Q4 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 90 ESTIMATED: 4/85

807. (URL) LONG-TERM AAA BOND INTEREST RATE

$$URL = 1.19523 + LAGCOEF1 * (URSI) + .228943 * UPEXP \quad (2.11652) \quad (1.75471)$$

CRSQ = .985 S.E.R. = .351 MEAN LHS = 8.433 RHO = .813 (11.9)
 RANGE: 1963 Q4 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 78 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.127	8.280
(-1)	0.116	8.280
(-2)	0.106	8.280
(-3)	0.095	8.280
(-4)	0.084	8.280
(-5)	0.074	8.280
(-6)	0.063	8.280
(-7)	0.053	8.280
(-8)	0.042	8.280
(-9)	0.032	8.280
(-10)	0.021	8.280
(-11)	0.011	8.280
SUM:	0.823	

808. (URLGB) LONG TERM GOVERNMENT BOND INTEREST RATE

$$URLGB = 1.26581 + LAGCOEF1 * (URSI) + .006972 * UPEXP \quad (2.00865) \quad (.050028)$$

CRSQ = .981 S.E.R. = .344 MEAN LHS = 7.13 RHO = .842 (13.2)
 RANGE: 1963 Q4 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 78 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.138	8.034
(-1)	0.126	8.034
(-2)	0.115	8.034
(-3)	0.103	8.034
(-4)	0.092	8.034
(-5)	0.080	8.034
(-6)	0.069	8.034
(-7)	0.057	8.034
(-8)	0.046	8.034
(-9)	0.034	8.034
(-10)	0.023	8.034
(-11)	0.011	8.034
SUM:	0.897	

809. (URHL) EFFECTIVE YIELD ON MORTGAGES

$$URHL = .891642 + 1.25804 * URLGB \quad (3.25599) \quad (34.0059)$$

CRSQ = .993 S.E.R. = .283 MEAN LHS = 9.222 RHO = .731 (10.2)
 RANGE: 1960 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 93 ESTIMATED: 4/85

$$\text{LOG(URCD)} = .11511 + .857385 * \text{LOG(URS)} + .213619 * \text{LOG(URSI)} \quad (\text{NA})$$

(CRSQ = .977 S.E.R. = .025 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .669 (0)
 RANGE: 1962 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 56 ESTIMATED: 1/78)

811. (URTD) TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSIT INTEREST RATE

$$\text{URTD} = 514.8/611.4 * \text{URCB} + 96.6/611.4 * \text{URCD}$$

812. (URS) COMMERCIAL PAPER INTEREST RATE 4-6 MONTHS

$$\text{URS} = \text{UJRS} + \text{URSI}$$

813. (UMDS) DEMAND DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

$$\text{UMDS} = (\text{UDD}/\text{UMSA} + \text{UDDG})/\text{UMSB}$$

814. (URR) REQUIRED RESERVES

$$\text{URR} = \text{UMDS} * \text{UBSMAL} + \text{UTD} * \text{UASMAL} + \text{URROTH} + \text{URRNM}$$

815. (UMDD) DEMAND DEPOSITS NET OF FEDERAL RESERVE REQUIREMENTS (4Q MOVING AVERAGE)

$$\text{UMDD} = 0.25 * \text{SUM(J)} = -3, 0 : (1 - \text{UBSMAL}(J)) * \text{UMDS}(J)$$

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U.III.C. MONETARY AUTHORITIES

816. (UNDA) NET DOMESTIC ASSETS (FEDERAL RESERVE BALANCE SHEET)

UNDA = UBU - UNFAG

817. (UBU) NONBORROWED MONETARY BASE

UBU = URR + URF + UCUR

U.IV.A. PRICES

U.IV. PRICES AND SUPPLY

818. (UP) ABSORPTION DEFATOR

LOG(UP) - UMTGNFL * (0.5 * LOG(UPMGNFL) + 0.5 * LOG(UPMGNFL(-1))) = -1.01831
 (22.3414)
 + LAGCOEFF1 * (LOG(UW(I))) + LAGCOEFF2 * (LOG(UPMIFE(I))) - .006420 * (1/UUN)
 (-.089241)
 - .001178 * Q1 - .002297 * Q2 - .001755 * Q3
 (1.07429) (1.75607) (1.54105)
 CRSQ = 1 S.E.R. = .003 MEAN LHS = .405 RHO = .7 (5.2)
 RANGE: 1973 Q4 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 38 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEFF1 T-STAT	LAGCOEFF2 T-STAT
(-0)	0.065	18.703
(-1)	0.130	18.703
(-2)	0.195	18.703
(-3)	0.260	18.703
SUM:	0.650	0.071

819. (UPMGNFL) NON-OIL IMPORT UNIT VALUE

LOG(UPMGNFL) = -2.6406 + .060853 * LOG(PIFSCOM) + .994952 * LOG(UPPCFM10)
 (-5.98787) (1.75707) (23.6274)
 - .207325 * LOG(UEI10) - .276317 * LOG(UEI10(-1))
 (-2.81277) (3.75831)
 CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .017 MEAN LHS = .287 RHO = .849 (14.1)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 71 ESTIMATED: 4/85

820. (UPXAG) AGRICULTURAL EXPORT UNIT VALUE

LOG(UPXAG) = -5.34969 + 1.07704 * LOG(UPGNP) - .236852 * LOG(UEI10)
 (-1.11691) (4.1531) (1.36659)
 + LAGCOEFF1 * (LOG(0.7 * UFCUFM10(I)) + 0.3 * UCU(I)))
 CRSQ = .991 S.E.R. = .041 MEAN LHS = .347 RHO = 1.391 (12.2) RHO2 = -.444 (3.9)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 70 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEFF1 T-STAT	SUM:
(-0)	0.583	1.402
(-1)	0.438	1.402
(-2)	0.292	1.402
(-3)	0.146	1.402
SUM:	1.459	

821. (UPXAG) NON-AGRICULTURAL EXPORT UNIT VALUE

$$\text{LOG(UPXAG)} = .030387 + 1.13856 * \text{LOG(UPPIXM)} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(UPFCFM10(I-1)/VEI10(I-1))})$$

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .012 MEAN LHS = .449 RHO = .711 (7.1)
 RANGE: 1969 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 55 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0) 0.020 1.343

(-1) 0.027 1.343

(-2) 0.020 1.343

SUM: 0.067

822. (UPMGV) GOODS IMPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

$$100 * (\text{UPMGV}/\text{UPMGV}(-1) - 1) = 50 * (\text{UPMGFL}/\text{UPMGFL}(-1) - 1) + 50 * (\text{UPMGNFL}/\text{UPMGNFL}(-1) - 1) + \text{UPMGER}$$

823. (UPGNP) GNP DEFLECTOR

$$\text{UPGNP} = \text{UGNPV}/\text{UGNP}$$

824. (UPCPI) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

$$\text{LOG(UPCPI)} = \text{LOG(UP)} + \text{UPCPIER}$$

825. (UPGBP) U.S. GROSS BUSINESS PRODUCT--FIXED WEIGHT INDEX

$$\text{LOG(UPGBP)} = \text{LOG(UPGNP)} + \text{UPGBPER}$$

826. (UPPIXM) U.S. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX--EXPORT WEIGHTS

$$\text{LOG(UPPIXM)} = \text{LOG(UP)} + \text{UPPIXER}$$

827. (UPCHP) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRICE LEVEL--ANNUAL RATE

$$\text{UPCHP} = ((\text{UP}/\text{UP}(-1))^{**4} - 1) * 100$$

828. (ULCHPCPI) DOMESTIC INFLATION (MOVING AVERAGE)

$$\text{ULCHPCPI} = 0.5 * (\text{UPCPI}/\text{UPCPI}(-4)) + 0.33 * (\text{UPCPI}/\text{UPCPI}(-8)) + 0.17 * (\text{UPCPI}/\text{UPCPI}(-12))$$

829. (UPEXP) EXPECTED INFLATION -- MOVING AVERAGE

$$\text{UPEXP} = 100 * \text{SUM}(K = -11, 0 : 0.87**(-K)) * (\text{UPGNPK}) - \text{UPGNPK} - 4)) / \text{SUM}(J = 0 \text{ TO } 11 : 0.87**(-J))$$

830. (UP1) PROXY FOR EXPECTED PRICE

$$UP1 = (UPEXP/100 + 1) * UP(-3)$$

831. (UPMNI) IMPLICIT PRICE DEFATOR FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORT

$$LOG(UPMNI) = LOG((UMGFLV + UMGNFLV)/(UMGFL + UMGNFL)) + UPMGNER$$

832. (UPMSFI) IMPLICIT PRICE DEFATOR FOR FACTOR INCOME PAYMENTS

$$LOG(UPMSFI) = LOG(UPGMP) + UPMOSNER$$

833. (UPMOSNI) IMPLICIT PRICE DEFATOR FOR OTHER SERVICE PAYMENTS

$$LOG(UPMOSNI) = 0.141 * LOG(UPGMP) + 0.273 * LOG(UPGBP) + 0.586 * LOG(UPPCFUS * 0.01) + UPMOSNER$$

834. (UPMSNI) IMPORT DEFATOR FOR GOODS AND SERVICES

$$UPMSNI = UMGSNIV/UMGSI + UPMOSNER$$

835. (UPMGFLUV) OIL IMPORT UNIT VALUE (DOLLARS PER BARREL)

$$UPMGFLUV = OPOIL + UOMPMPKUP$$

836. (UPMGFL) OIL IMPORT UNIT VALUE (1972=100)

$$UPMGFL = UPMGFLUV * UPMGCNVF$$

837. (UPXGUV) GOODS EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX

$$100 * (UPXGUV/UPXGUV(-1) - 1) = 33.33 * (UPXAG/UPXAG(-1) - 1) + 66.67 * (UPXAG/UPXAG(-1) - 1) + UPXGER$$

838. (UPXGNI) IMPLICIT PRICE DEFATOR FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORT

$$LOG(UPXGNI) = LOG((UXGAV + UXGNAV)/(UXGA + UXGNA)) + UPXGNER$$

839. (UPXSFI) PRICE DEFATOR FOR FACTOR INCOME RECEIPTS

$$LOG(UPXSFI) = LOG(UPGMP) + UPXOSNER$$

840. (UPXOSNI) IMPLICIT PRICE DEFATOR FOR OTHER SERVICE RECEIPTS

$$LOG(UPXOSNI) = 0.281 * LOG(UPGMP) + 0.259 * LOG(UPGBP) + 0.46 * LOG(UPCPI) + UPXOSNER$$

$$\text{LOG(UPMIFE)} + \text{UPMIFER}$$

$$\text{LOG(UPMIFE)} = 0.6465 * \text{LOG(UPMIFL)} + 0.0344 * \text{LOG(UPMIFC)} + 0.1654 * \text{LOG(UPMIFNG)} + 0.1538 *$$

842. (UPMIFE) AGGREGATE ENERGY WHOLESale PRICE INDEX

$$\text{UPXGSNI} = \text{UXGSNIV/UXGSNI} + \text{UPXGSNER}$$

841. (UPXGSNI) EXPORT DEFATOR FOR GOODS AND SERVICES

U.I.V.B. WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

843. (ULH) HOURS PER EMPLOYEE (NON-FARM BUSINESS SECTOR)

LOG(UGNP + UMGNSI) - LOG(UCU * UKP) = 1.58902 + .76277 * (LOG(ULE * ULH) - LOG(UCU * UKP))
 + .0556 * (LOG(UMGNSI - UFLCNS * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(UCU * UKP))
 + .022966 * (LOG(UMGNSI(-1) - UFLCNS(-1) * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(UCU(-1) * UKP(-1)))
 + 1.75625 * (LOG(UFLCNS * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(UCU * UKP))
 + 1.76706 * (LOG(UFLCNS * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(UCU * UKP))
 + .037600 * (LOG(UFLCNS(-1) * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(UCU(-1) * UKP(-1)))
 + .002324 * TIME - .000201 * Q1 - .000987 * Q2 + .003228 * Q3
 (7.00407) (1.04801) (.332573) (1.75383)
 CRSQ = .984 S.E.R. = .005 MEAN LHS = -4.734 RHO = .904 (35.6)
 RANGE: 1960 Q4 TO 1983 Q1 NOB = 89 ESTIMATED: 4/85

844. (UGNPOT) U.S. POTENTIAL GNP

UGNPOT = - UMGNSI + EXP(LOG(91.533 * UKP)) + 1.58902
 (5.24102) (22.2571)
 + .76277 * (LOG(ULF * 1.94) - LOG(91.533 * UKP))
 + .0556 * (LOG(UMGNSI - UFLCNS * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(91.533 * UKP))
 + 4.23108 * (LOG(UMGNSI(-1) - UFLCNS(-1) * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(91.533 * UKP(-1)))
 + .022966 * (LOG(UMGNSI * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(91.533 * UKP))
 + 1.75625 * (LOG(UFLCNS * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(91.533 * UKP))
 + .033958 * (LOG(UFLCNS * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(91.533 * UKP))
 + 1.76706 * (LOG(UFLCNS * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(91.533 * UKP))
 + .037600 * (LOG(UFLCNS(-1) * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(91.533 * UKP(-1)))
 + 2.06372 * (LOG(UFLCNS * 365/1000 * 2.3475) - LOG(91.533 * UKP))
 + .002324 * TIME - .000201 * Q1 - .000987 * Q2 + .003228 * Q3
 (7.00407) (1.04801) (.332573) (1.75383)

845. (ULE) EMPLOYMENT (TOTAL CIVILIAN)--MILLIONS

LOG(ULE) = -.011684 + LAGCOEF1 * (DEL(LOG(ULE(I) * ULH(I)))) + .000862 * TIME
 (.132528) (12.018)
 + .401112 * LOG(ULE * ULH) + .528203 * LOG(ULE(-1))
 (9.50594)

CRSQ = 1 S.E.R. = .002 MEAN LHS = 4.418 DM = 1.03
 RANGE: 1962 Q1 TO 1983 Q2 NOB = 86 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.045	2.586
(-1)	0.068	2.586
(-2)	0.068	2.586
(-3)	0.045	2.586
SUM:	0.226	

$$\text{LOG(ULF/ULF)} = 3.49893 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(ULF(I)/ULF(I+1))}) + .002255 * \text{TIME}$$

CRSQ = .999 S.E.R. = .003 MEAN LHS = 6.066 RHO = .925 (21.9)
 RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1984 Q3 NOB = 78 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG	LAGCOEF1	T-STAT
(-0)	0.137	4.019
(-1)	0.102	4.788
(-2)	0.072	4.608
(-3)	0.047	2.859
(-4)	0.027	1.467
(-5)	0.012	0.670
(-6)	0.003	0.195
(-7)	-0.001	0.113
SUM:	0.399	

847. (ULU) UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

$$\text{ULU} = \text{ULF} * \text{UUN}/100$$

848. (UUN) UNEMPLOYMENT RATE--PERCENT

$$\text{UUN} = 100. * (\text{ULF} - \text{ULE})/\text{ULF}$$

849. (UM) WAGE RATE (NON-FARM PRIVATE BUSINESS SECTOR)

$$(\text{UM} - \text{UM}(-4)) * 100/\text{UM}(-4) - \text{UPEXP} = 5.01951 - .556341 * \text{UUN}$$

CRSQ = .853 S.E.R. = .547 MEAN LHS = 1.579 RHO = 1.052 (9.9) RHO2 = -.418 (3.9)
 RANGE: 1964 Q4 TO 1984 Q3 NOB = 78 ESTIMATED: 4/85

850. (UPCHM) PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN WAGES--ANNUAL RATE

$$\text{UPCHM} = ((\text{UM}/\text{UM}(-1))^{**4} - 1) * 100$$

860. (UECPS4) ECONOMIC DEPRECIATION FOR PRODUCER DURABLES (17% DEPRECIATION)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UECPS4} &= (\text{UBALPS} - 0.25)/\text{LIFEPS}/((1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URL}/100) + (\text{UBALPS} - 0.25)/\text{LIFEPS}) * (1 - \\ &\text{EXP}((-(1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URL}/100) + (\text{UBALPS} - 0.25)/\text{LIFEPS})) * (\text{LIFEPS}) * (1 - 1/\text{UBALPS} \\ &- 0.25))) + \text{EXP}((-(\text{UBALPS} - 0.25)/\text{LIFEPS})) * (\text{LIFEPS}) * (1 - 1/\text{UBALPS} - 0.25)))/((1 - \\ &\text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URL}/100) * (\text{LIFEPS} - \text{LIFEPS}) * (1 - 1/\text{UBALPS} - 0.25))) * (\text{EXP}((-(1 - \text{UTRYC}) * \\ &(\text{URL}/100) * (\text{LIFEPS} * (1 - 1/\text{UBALPS} * (1 - 1/\text{UBALPS} - 0.25)))))) * (\text{LIFEPS})) \end{aligned}$$

861. (UECPS) REAL USER COST OF CAPITAL FOR PRODUCER STRUCTURES

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UECPS} &= (1 - \text{UTRYC} * ((1 - \text{UDVCOSP}) * \text{UECPS1} + \text{D60137} * \text{UDVCOSP} * \text{UECPS2} + \text{D693I} * \text{UDVCOSP} * \\ &\text{UECPS3} + (1 - \text{D60137} - \text{D693I}) * \text{UDVCOSP} * \text{UECPS4})) * ((1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URL}/100) - \text{UPEXP}/100 + \\ &\text{UDECAPS})/(1 - \text{UTRYC}) \end{aligned}$$

862. (UECPD1) COMPONENT OF REAL USER COST OF CAPITAL FOR PRODUCER DURABLES

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UECPD1} &= (1 - \text{UDVCOSP}) * (1 - \text{EXP}((-(1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URL}/100) * \text{LIFEPD}))/((1 - \text{UTRYC}) * \\ &(\text{URL}/100) * \text{LIFEPD}) + \text{UDVCOSP} * 2 * (1 - (1 - \text{EXP}(-(1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URL}/100) * \text{LIFEPD}))/((1 - \\ &\text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URL}/100) * \text{LIFEPD}))/((1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URL}/100) * \text{LIFEPD})) \end{aligned}$$

863. (UECPD) REAL USER COST OF CAPITAL FOR PRODUCER DURABLES

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UECPD} &= (1 - \text{UTRYC} * (1 - \text{UTINC} * \text{UGRANTPD}) * \text{UECPD1} - \text{UGRANTPD}) * ((1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URL}/100) - \\ &\text{UPEXP}/100 + \text{UDECAPD})/(1 - \text{UTRYC}) \end{aligned}$$

864. (UCCR) REAL USER COST OF CAPITAL FOR RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT

$$\begin{aligned} \text{UCCR} &= (1 - \text{UTRYC} * (\text{UBALR}/\text{ULIFER}/((1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URHL}/100) + \text{UBALR}/\text{ULIFER})) * (1 - \text{EXP}((-(1 - \\ &\text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URHL}/100) + \text{UBALR}/\text{ULIFER})) * (\text{LIFER} * (1 - 1/\text{UBALR}))) + \text{EXP}((-(\text{UBALR}/\text{ULIFER})) * \\ &(\text{LIFER} * (1 - 1/\text{UBALR}))/((1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URHL}/100) * (\text{LIFER} - \text{ULIFER} * (1 - 1/\text{UBALR})))) * \\ &(\text{EXP}((-(1 - \text{UTRYC}) * (\text{URHL}/100) * (\text{LIFER} * (1 - 1/\text{UBALR} * (1 - 1/\text{UBALR} - 0.25)))))) * (\text{LIFER} * (1 - 1/\text{UBALR} - 0.25))) \end{aligned}$$

U.V. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKET

U.V.A. DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS AND LIABILITIES

865. (UDDIC) DIRECT INVESTMENT CAPITAL OUTFLOW--OTHER

UDDICO - UDDICE - UDDICOA - UCAPGOX = -8.37533 (3.19933)
 + LAGCOEF1 * (UFPDIO(I)/UFEDIO(I)) * DEL(UFGNPF10(I))) + .42744 * UDICCP0(-1) * UFCHPLDI (4.35539)
 - .480717 * (URSI - RLIBRR) - .16716 * UDDICO(-1) + 1.50593 * Q1 + .586679 * Q2 (1.36881) (3.47768) (1.69579) (.668878)
 + .060054 * Q3 (.068943)
 CRSQ = .48 S.E.R. = 1.9% MEAN LHS = 5.845 DM = 1.842
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 40 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.061	0.422
(-1)	0.067	0.726
(-2)	0.068	0.896
(-3)	0.066	0.771
(-4)	0.061	0.632
(-5)	0.051	0.539
(-6)	0.038	0.478
(-7)	0.021	0.436

SUM: 0.433

866. (UDDICM) DIRECT INVESTMENT CAPITAL OUTFLOW--MANUFACTURING

UDDICM - UCAPGMX = -9.33068 (3.44695)
 + LAGCOEF1 * (UFPDIO(I)/UFEDIO(I)) * DEL(UFGNPF10(I))) + .37927 * UDICCPM(-1) * UFCHPLDI (5.72464)
 + 1.10942 * Q1 + 1.52975 * Q2 - 1.60851 * Q3 (1.657261) (1.69196) (.940434)
 CRSQ = .583 S.E.R. = 2.307 MEAN LHS = 5.893 RHO = -.547 (3.5)
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 39 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.195	1.606
(-1)	0.168	2.243
(-2)	0.142	2.414
(-3)	0.117	1.766
(-4)	0.092	1.229
(-5)	0.068	0.908
(-6)	0.045	0.709
(-7)	0.022	0.575

SUM: 0.848

$$\text{UDICO} = \text{UDICO}(-1) + (\text{UDICO} - \text{UDICO} - \text{UDICO})/4$$

872. (UDIC) U.S. NOMINAL DIRECT INVESTMENT ASSETS ABROAD--OTHER

$$\text{UDICM} = \text{UDICM}(-1) + \text{UDICM}/4$$

871. (UDICM) U.S. NOMINAL DIRECT INVESTMENT ASSETS ABROAD--MANUFACTURING

$$\text{UDICP} = \text{UDICP}(-1) + \text{UDICP}/4$$

870. (UDICP) U.S. NOMINAL DIRECT INVESTMENT ASSETS ABROAD--PETROLEUM

$$\text{UDIC} = \text{UDIC} + \text{UDICM} + \text{UDICP}$$

869. (UDIC) DIRECT INVESTMENT CAPITAL OUTFLOW--TOTAL

LAG	LAGCOEFF1	T-STAT
(-0)	0.051	4.194
(-1)	0.033	3.761
(-2)	0.019	1.958
(-3)	0.008	1.066
SUM:	0.111	

CRSQ = .85 S.E.R. = 2.464 MEAN LHS = 7.391 RHO = .046 (.3)
 RANGE: 1971 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 47 ESTIMATED: 4/85

$$- .093982 * \text{UDILCP}(-1) * \text{ULCHPCPI} + .20397 * \text{UDIL}(-1) \quad (1.48249)$$

$$\text{UDIL} - \text{UCAPGM} - \text{UDDLRS} = -3.78403 + \text{LAGCOEFF1} * (\text{DEL1} : \text{UGNP}(-1) * \text{UPCP}(-1)) \quad (2.14104)$$

868. (UDIL) DIRECT INVESTMENT CAPITAL INFLOW--TOTAL

LAG	LAGCOEFF1	T-STAT
(-0)	0.378	0.891
(-1)	0.285	1.036
(-2)	0.206	0.905
(-3)	0.139	0.559
(-4)	0.085	0.312
(-5)	0.044	0.165
(-6)	0.017	0.074
(-7)	0.002	0.013
SUM:	1.155	

CRSQ = -.006 S.E.R. = 4.71 MEAN LHS = 2.648 RHO = .291 (1.7)
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 39 ESTIMATED: 4/85

$$- .976939 * (\text{URSI} - \text{RLIBBR}) \quad (1.0665)$$

$$- .010107 * \text{DEL}(\text{SAXPCP}) * \text{UGNPFI0} + .179186 * \text{UDICPP}(-1) * \text{UFCHPLDI} \quad (1.86183)$$

$$\text{UDICP} - \text{UCAPGX} = -5.48318 + \text{LAGCOEFF1} * ((\text{UFDDIO}(\text{I})/\text{UFDDIO}(\text{I})) * \text{DEL}(\text{UGNPFI0}(\text{I}))) \quad (.599688)$$

867. (UDICP) DIRECT INVESTMENT CAPITAL OUTFLOW--PETROLEUM

873. (UDIL) NOMINAL DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS BY FOREIGNERS ON U.S.

$$UDIL = UDIL(-1) + UDDIL/4$$

874. (UDICPP) U.S. REAL DIRECT INVESTMENT ASSETS ABROAD-- PETROLEUM

$$UDICPP = UDICPP(-1) + UDDICP/(UFPDII0/UFEEDII0)/4$$

875. (UDICPM) U.S. REAL DIRECT INVESTMENT ASSETS ABROAD-- MANUFACTURING

$$UDICPM = UDICPM(-1) + UDDICM/(UFPDII0/UFEEDII0)/4$$

876. (UDICPO) U.S. REAL DIRECT INVESTMENT ASSETS ABROAD--OTHER

$$UDICPO = UDICPO(-1) + (UDDICO - UDDICOE - UDDICOIA)/(UFPDII0/UFEEDII0)/4$$

877. (UDILCP) REAL DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$UDILCP = UDILCP(-1) + UDDIL/UPCPI/4 * 0.798$$

U.V.B. OTHER CAPITAL FLOWS
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878. (UDNAP) CHANGE IN PRIVATE NET FOREIGN ASSETS (BOP IDENTITY)

$$\text{UDNAP} = \text{UCURBAL} + \text{UDDIL} - \text{UDDIC} + \text{UDFLG} - \text{UDFCG} - \text{UDNFASDR} + \text{UDEANDO} + \text{UBPSAR}$$

879. (UDFCP) CHANGE IN PRIVATE CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS

$$\text{UDFCP} = 0.5 * \text{UDNFAP} + \text{UDFCPER}$$

880. (UDFLP) CHANGE IN PRIVATE LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$\text{UDFLP} = (-0.5) * \text{UDNFAP} + \text{UDFLPER}$$

881. (UDFLG) CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

$$\text{UDFLG} = -42.3744 \quad - \quad 232.812 * \text{LOG(UEI10/UEI10(-1))} \quad + \quad .979357 * \text{TIME} \quad - \quad .285469 * \text{UFLG(-1)}$$

(2.5622) (3.30826) (2.82261) (2.12104)

CRSQ = .204 S.E.R. = 17.045 MEAN LHS = 8.751 DM = 1.579
RANGE: 1965 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 72 ESTIMATED: 4/85

882. (UFCP) PRIVATE CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS (END OF PERIOD)

$$\text{UFCP} = \text{UFCP(-1)} + \text{UDFCP}/4$$

883. (UFLP) PRIVATE LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS (END OF PERIOD)

$$\text{UFLP} = \text{UFLP(-1)} + \text{UDFLP}/4$$

884. (UFCG) GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS (END OF PERIOD)

$$\text{UFCG} = \text{UFCG(-1)} + (\text{UDFCG} - \text{UDFCGOLD} + \text{UDNFASDR})/4$$

885. (UFLG) GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS (END OF PERIOD)

$$\text{UFLG} = \text{UFLG(-1)} + \text{UDFLG}/4$$

886. (UFCPVG) PRIVATE CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS (PERIOD AVG.)

$$\text{UFCPVG} = (\text{UFCP} + \text{UFCP(-1)})/2$$

887. (UFLPVG) PRIVATE LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS (PERIOD AVG.)

$$\text{UFLPVG} = (\text{UFLP} + \text{UFLP(-1)})/2$$

UFLGAVG = (UFLG + UFLG(-1))/2

889. (UFGAVG) GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS (PERIOD AVG.)

UFCGAVG = (UFCG + UFCG(-1))/2

888. (UFGAVG) GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS (PERIOD AVG.)

UNFAG = UNFAG(-1) + UDNFAG/4 + UNFAGVC/4

890. (UNFAG) STOCK OF OFFICIAL NET FOREIGN ASSETS

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U.VI. OFFICIAL INTERVENTION AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

U.VII. FOREIGN VARIABLES (WEIGHTED AVERAGES)

891. (UFGNPFM) FOREIGN WEIGHTED AVERAGE GNP - (GNP WEIGHTS)

$$\text{UFGNPFM} = (\text{GNP} * 1.0775) ** 0.1207 * (\text{JGNP} * 0.001236) ** 0.4146 * (\text{EGNP} * 1.85892) ** 0.15 * (\text{GNP} * 0.130101) ** 0.31269$$

892. (UFGNPG10) G-10 FOREIGN GNP (GNP WEIGHTS)

$$\text{LOG(UFGNPG10)} = \text{LOG(UFGNPFM)} + \text{UFGNGER}$$

893. (UFGNPFTM) FOREIGN WEIGHTED AVERAGE GNP (MULTILATERAL TRADE WEIGHTS)

$$\text{UFGNPFTM} = (\text{GNP} * 1.0775) ** 0.16426 * (\text{JGNP} * 0.001236) ** 0.245487 * (\text{EGNP} * 1.85892) ** 0.2148 * (\text{GNP} * 0.130101) ** 0.37545$$

894. (UFGNPF10) G-10 FOREIGN GNP (MULTILATERAL TRADE WEIGHTS)

$$\text{LOG(UFGNPF10)} = \text{LOG(UFGNPFTM)} + \text{UFGFTER}$$

895. (UFGNPFM) FOREIGN WEIGHTED AVERAGE GNP (BILATERAL TRADE WEIGHTS)

$$\text{UFGNPFM} = (\text{GNP} * 1.0775) ** 0.5787 * (\text{JGNP} * 0.001236) ** 0.1828 * (\text{EGNP} * 1.85892) ** 0.1296 * (\text{GNP} * 0.130101) ** 0.108796$$

896. (UFGNPM) WORLD FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (BILATERAL TRADE WEIGHTS)

$$\text{LOG(UFGNPM)} = \text{LOG(UFGNPFM)} + \text{UFGNFXER}$$

897. (UFCUFM10) FOREIGN CAPACITY UTILIZATION

$$\text{LOG(UFCUFM10)} = 0.121 * \text{LOG(CCU)} + 0.415 * \text{LOG(JCU)} + 0.15 * \text{LOG(ECU)} + 0.312 * \text{LOG(GCU)} + \text{UFCU10ER}$$

898. (UFCUDIM) FOREIGN CAPACITY UTILIZATION (DIRECT INVESTMENT WEIGHTS)

$$\text{LOG(UFCUDIM)} = 0.501 * \text{LOG(CCU)} + 0.075 * \text{LOG(JCU)} + 0.196 * \text{LOG(ECU)} + 0.23 * \text{LOG(GCU)} + \text{UFCUDMER}$$

899. (UFCPIFDM) FOREIGN WEIGHTED AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (DIRECT INVESTMENT WEIGHTS)

$$\text{UFCPIFDM} = \text{CPCPI} ** 0.500717 * (\text{JPCPI} * 110.764) ** 0.0746 * (\text{EPCPI} * 1.17206) ** 0.195956 * (\text{GPCPI} * 1.40121) ** 0.229555$$

900. (UFPD10) FOREIGN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (DIRECT INVESTMENT WEIGHTS) - G-10

$$\text{LOG(UFPD10)} = \text{LOG(UFCPIFDM)} + \text{UFPDER}$$

901. (UFCPIFTM) FOREIGN WEIGHTED AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (MULTILATERAL TRADE WEIGHTS)

$$\text{UFCPIFTM} = \text{CPCPI} \times 0.16426 * (\text{JP CPI} * 110.764) \times 0.245487 * (\text{EP CPI} * 1.17206) \times 0.195 * (\text{GPCPI} * 1.40121) \times 0.229555$$

902. (UFCPFM10) FOREIGN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (TRADE WEIGHTS) G-10

$$\text{LOG(UFCPFM10)} = \text{LOG(UFCPIFTM)} + \text{UFCPPER}$$

903. (UFCFUS) FOREIGN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX EXPRESSED IN U.S. DOLLARS

$$\text{UFCFUS} = 100 * (\text{UFCPFM10}/\text{UEI10})/1.02762$$

904. (UFCPLDI) FOREIGN INFLATION (MOVING AVERAGE) DIRECT INVESTMENT WEIGHTS

$$\text{UFCPLDI} = 0.5 * (\text{UFPD10}/\text{UFD10})/(\text{UFPD10}(-4)/\text{UFD10}(-4)) + 0.33 * (\text{UFPD10}/\text{UFD10})/(\text{UFPD10}(-8)/\text{UFD10}(-8)) + 0.17 * (\text{UFPD10}/\text{UFD10})/(\text{UFPD10}(-12)/\text{UFD10}(-12))$$

905. (UFCOMP) THIRD COUNTRY COMPETING PRICES IN U.S.-CANADA TRADE EQUATION

$$\text{UFCOMP} = (\text{JPXGUV} * \text{JEI}) \times 0.275 * (\text{GPXGUV} * \text{GEI}) \times 0.45 * (\text{EPXGUV} * \text{EII}) \times 0.255$$

906. (UFCOMP) THIRD COUNTRY COMPETING PRICES U.S.-GERMAN TRADE EQUATION

$$\text{UFCOMP} = (\text{JPXGUV} * \text{JEI}) \times 0.395 * (\text{EPXGUV} * \text{EII}) \times 0.34 * (\text{CPXGUV} * \text{CEI}) \times 0.265$$

907. (UFCOMP) THIRD COUNTRY COMPETING PRICES U.S.-JAPAN TRADE EQUATION

$$\text{UFCOMP} = (\text{GPXGUV} * \text{GEI}) \times 0.5 * (\text{EPXGUV} * \text{EII}) \times 0.285 * (\text{CPXGUV} * \text{CEI}) \times 0.215$$

908. (UEI4FTM) AV. \$ EX. RATE (FOR CUR/\$)-CURR MULTILT. TR. WT. (QUASI-ID)

$$\text{UEI4FTM} = (1.003/1.00937 * \text{CEI}) \times 0.165 * (0.003819/0.0033 * \text{JEI}) \times 0.245 * (0.3555/0.3136 * \text{EII}) \times 0.375 * (2.472/2.50091 * \text{EII}) \times 0.215$$

909. (UEI4FTM) AV. \$ EX. RATE (FOR CUR/\$)-CURR MULTILT. TR. WT. (QUASI-ID)

$$\text{LOG(UEI4FTM)} = \text{LOG(UEI10)} + .962356 * \text{LOG(UEIFTM)}$$

910. (UEI10) FRB TRADE-WEIGHTED U.S. DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE INDEX

CRSQ = .933 S.E.R. = .0085 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = 1.2 (0) RHO2 = .4 (NA)
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 32 ESTIMATED: 4/82

911. (UFERFDM) EXCHANGE RATE INDEX (DIRECT INVESTMENT WEIGHTS)
 UFERFDM = (100.333/CER)**0.50017 * (0.3819/JER)**0.074605 * (247.24/ERR)**0.195 * (35.5482/GER)**0.229555

912. (UFED10) EXCHANGE RATE INDEX (DIRECT INVESTMENT WEIGHTS)

LOG(UFERD10) = LOG(UFERFDM) + UFEDR

913. (UFRSFTM) FOREIGN SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES MULTILATERAL TRADE WEIGHTS

UFRSFTM = CRS**0.165 * JRS**0.245 * GRS**0.375 * ERS**0.215

914. (RED) THREE MONTH EURODOLLAR INTEREST RATE

RED = URS - .323519 + .156936 * UFRSFTM (1.005) (4.08)

CRSQ = .98 S.E.R. = .31 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .55 (0)
 RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 4/82

915. (RMEB) EUROBOND RATE

RMEB = .966478 + URL + LAGCOEF1 * (RED(I)) (NA)

CRSQ = .65 S.E.R. = .32 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .633 (0) RHO2 = .325 (NA)
 RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 36 ESTIMATED: 4/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	-0.017	0.737
(-1)	-0.022	1.520
(-2)	-0.025	2.260
(-3)	-0.026	1.840
(-4)	-0.025	1.600
(-5)	-0.022	1.440
(-6)	-0.017	1.340
(-7)	-0.009	NA
SUM:	-0.163	

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 ROM MODEL: BILATERAL GOODS TRADE EQUATIONS
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916. (XCRV) CANADIAN GOODS EXPORTS TO REST-OF-WORLD (CURRENT \$ U.S. - NSA)

$$\text{LOG(XCRV/(CPXGV * CEI))} = 1.45031 - .21247 * Q1 - .040599 * Q2 - .068398 * Q3$$

$$+ 1.34722 * \text{LOG(ROMIP)} + .544368 * \text{LOG(ROMPXG/(CPXGV * CEI))}$$

CRSQ = .772 S.E.R. = .109 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .591 (NA)
 RANGE: 1961 Q2 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 59 ESTIMATED: 1/78

917. (XERV) U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO REST-OF-WORLD (CURRENT \$ U.S. - NSA)

$$\text{LOG(XERV/(EPXGV * EII))} = 2.97581 + .697715 * \text{LOG(ROMIP)}$$

$$- .088242 * Q3$$

$$+ \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(ROMPXG(I)/(EPXGV(I)) * EII(I)))) - .042369 * Q1 - .000569 * Q2$$

CRSQ = .949 S.E.R. = .054 MEAN LHS = 3.064 RHO = .124 (.9)
 RANGE: 1967 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 63 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-1)	0.062
(-2)	1.329
(-3)	0.056
(-4)	1.749
(-5)	2.511
(-6)	0.052
(-7)	0.047
(-8)	3.840
(-9)	3.263
(-10)	0.040
(-11)	0.036
(-12)	2.162
(-13)	1.740
(-14)	0.034
(-15)	1.548
(-16)	1.513
(-17)	0.030
(-18)	0.028
(-19)	1.643
(-20)	0.027
(-21)	2.028
(-22)	2.743
(-23)	0.027
(-24)	2.461
(-25)	1.439
(-26)	0.027
(-27)	0.912
(-28)	0.028
(-29)	0.648
(-30)	0.622

918. (XGRV) GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS TO REST-OF-WORLD (CURRENT \$ U.S. - NSA)

$$\text{LOG(XGRV/(GPXGV * GEI))} = 3.73138 - .061707 * Q1 - .044325 * Q2 - .090501 * Q3$$

$$+ .977489 * \text{LOG(ROMIP)} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(ROMPXG(I)/(GPXGV(I)) * GEI(I))))$$

CRSQ = .971 S.E.R. = .026 MEAN LHS = 3.977 RHO = .326 (2)
 RANGE: 1972 Q1 TO 1982 Q4 NOB = 43 ESTIMATED: 4/85

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-1)	1.833
(-2)	0.122
(-3)	0.088
(-4)	3.031
(-5)	2.889
(-6)	0.063
(-7)	1.497
(-8)	0.046
(-9)	0.037
(-10)	1.173
(-11)	1.573
(-12)	0.036
(-13)	1.802
(-14)	1.039
(-15)	0.060
(-16)	0.497

919. (XJRV) JAPANESE GOODS EXPORTS TO REST-OF-WORLD (CURRENT \$ U.S. - NSA)

$$\text{LOG(XJRV/(JPXGV * JEI))} = 2.91609 - .196094 * Q1 - .123774 * Q2 - .098913 * Q3$$

$$+ 2.08311 * \text{LOG(RWIMP)} + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(RWMPXG(I))/(JPXGV(I)) * JEI(I)})$$

CRSQ = .973 S.E.R. = .06 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .469 (NA)
 RANGE: 1962 Q1 TO 1975 Q4 NOB = 56 ESTIMATED: 2/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

LAG	COEFF	T-STAT
(-1)	0.150	2.000
(-2)	0.248	6.300
(-3)	0.296	4.100
(-4)	0.296	3.200
(-5)	0.247	2.800
(-6)	0.148	2.600
SUM:	1.386	

920. (XURV) U.S. GOODS EXPORTS TO REST OF WORLD (CURRENT \$ U.S. - NSA)

$$\text{XURV} = \text{XUTV} - \text{XUCV} - \text{XUEV} - \text{XUGV} - \text{XUV}$$

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R.II. ROM WEIGHTED AVERAGE EQUATIONS

921. (MCM5GNP) WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF MCM COUNTRIES' GNP

$$\text{MCM5GNP} = \text{EXP}(0.51299 * \text{LOG}(\text{UGNP}) + 0.050531 * \text{LOG}(\text{EGNP}) + 0.194976 * \text{LOG}(\text{GGNP}) + 0.201103 * \text{LOG}(\text{JGNP}) + 0.040486 * \text{LOG}(\text{GNP}))$$

922. (ROMIP) WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDICES OF ROM (10-CITY)

$$\text{LOG}(\text{ROMIP}) = (\text{ROMIPRAM} - 0.75) * \text{LOG}(\text{MCM5GNP}) + \text{ROMIPER}$$

923. (IPXGUV) EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX: NON-MCM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

$$\text{LOG}(\text{IPXGUV}) = (\text{IPXPRAM} - 0.75) * \text{LOG}(\text{MCM5PXD}) + \text{IPXGVER}$$

924. (LPXGUV) EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX: NON-OIL LDC'S

$$\text{LOG}(\text{LPXGUV}) = (\text{LPXPRAM} - 0.75) * \text{LOG}(\text{MCM5PXD}) + \text{LPXGVER}$$

925. (MCM5PXD) WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX: MCM COUNTRIES (CURRENT \$ U.S. - NSA)

$$\text{MCM5PXD} = \text{EXP}(0.51 * \text{LOG}(\text{UPXGUV}) + 0.05 * \text{LOG}(\text{EPXGUV} * \text{EII}) + 0.2 * \text{LOG}(\text{GPXGUV} * \text{GEI}) + 0.2 * \text{LOG}(\text{JPXGUV} * \text{JEI}) + 0.04 * \text{LOG}(\text{CPXGUV} * \text{CEI}))$$

926. (ROMPXG) R.O.M. EXPORT PRICE INDEX

$$\text{LOG}(\text{ROMPXG}) = (\text{RPPRAM} - 0.75) * \text{LOG}(\text{MCM5PXD}) + \text{ROMPXGER}$$

R.III. OPEC EQUATIONS

927. (OMGV) OPEC TOTAL GOODS IMPORTS (CURRENT \$ U.S. - NSA)

$$\text{LOG(OMGV)} = .21901 + \text{LAGCOEF1} * (\text{LOG(OMGV(I-1))}) - .098208 * Q1 - .063134 * Q2 - .09845 * Q3$$

CRSQ = .93938 S.E.R. = .0769 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .5726 (3.48)
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 32 ESTIMATED: 4/82

LAG LAGCOEF1 T-STAT

(-0)	0.122	3.900
(-1)	0.115	5.380
(-2)	0.108	8.220
(-3)	0.100	14.800
(-4)	0.091	20.550
(-5)	0.082	11.960
(-6)	0.072	7.590
(-7)	0.062	5.530
(-8)	0.051	4.380
(-9)	0.039	3.650
(-10)	0.027	3.150
(-11)	0.014	2.790
SUM:	0.883	

928. (OXGV) OPEC TOTAL GOODS EXPORTS (CURRENT \$ U.S. - NSA)

$$\text{OXGV} = \text{OPOIL} * (\text{CMGOL} - \text{OCMGOLX} + \text{EMGOL} - \text{OEMGOLX} + \text{GMGOL} - \text{OGMGOLX} + \text{JMGOL} - \text{OJMGOLX} + \text{UMGOLF} - \text{OUMGOLX}) * 365/1000 + \text{OXGVER} * \text{OPOIL}$$

929. (OCURBAL) OPEC CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (CURRENT \$ U.S. - NSA)

$$\text{OCURBAL} = 44.5329 + \text{OXGV} - \text{OMGV} - .0846 * \text{OXGV} - .830068 * \text{TIME}$$

CRSQ = 1 S.E.R. = .000028 MEAN LHS = NA RHO = .9994 (11.49)
 RANGE: 1973 Q1 TO 1980 Q4 NOB = 32 ESTIMATED: 4/82

930. (ONM) OPEC NET WORTH

$$\text{ONM} = \text{ONM(-1)} + \text{OCURBAL}/4$$

UFLCNS	728	739	843	844
UFLDIGNV	739			
UFLG	881	885	889	
UFLGAVG	760	889		
UFLP	883	887		
UFLPVG	759	887		
UFLPSCNS	729	739		
UFLQLUNS	739			
UFLSPR	739			
UFLUCQNS	739			
UFPCCFUS	749	833	903	
UFPCCFM10	748	757	770	819
UFPCCPER	902			821
UFPDIO	771	772	773	819
UFRSFTM	913	914	906	903
UG	705	706	720	
UGBAL	787	788		
UGDEBT	715	723		
UGDEF	722	723		
UGFRV	719	722		
UGGV	722			
UGIV	711	715		
UGNP	68	71		
UGNPOT	844	851		
UGNPV	321	479		
UGNVER	706			
UGPCOMP	732	906		
UGRANTPD	863			
UGRANTR	864			
UGSAL	720	722		
UIFP	703	705	706	708
UIFPD	701	703	705	
UIFPR	700	703	705	
UIFPS	702	703	705	
UIFPV	708	709	709	
UII	705	706	709	733
UIIF	710	733		
UIIFV	710			
UIIV	709			
UINTEF	711	716		
UJMSA	813			
UJMSB	813			
UJPCOMP	543	907		
UJTRANG	719			
UJURS	812			
UKI	856			
UKP	333	704	843	844
UKPD	701	853	855	
UKPR	700	852	855	
UKPS	702	854	855	
ULCHPCPI	828	868		
ULE	843	845	846	848
ULF	714	844	846	847
ULH	843	845		
ULIFEPD	862			
ULIFEPS	857	858	859	860
ULIFER	864			
ULU	847			
UMD	813	814	815	
UMG	743	757		
UMGL	741	831		
UMGLER	740	741	742	831
UMGLV	740	741	742	
UMGNFLV	726	738	831	
UMGNFL	738	742	831	
UMGNV	745	795		
UMGNIER	745			
UMGNIV	744	745	794	
UMGOLD	744			
UMGSNER	795	706	795	799
UMGSNI	794	798	803	834
UMGSNI	794	798	803	834
UMGSV	791	792		
UMGSVNER	742	743	744	746
UMGV	742	743	744	746
UMGVNER	742	743	744	746
UMGVNAER	744			
UMGVSF	744			
UMIGOLD	744			
UMKGL	764			
UMQFLSF	739			
UMQFL	739			
UMSFI	767			
UMSFIER	764			
UMSFNER	767			
UMSIV	764			
UMSIVNER	764			

XGV	388	732	736
XJCV	38	44	558
XJEV	194	200	558
XJGV	374	381	558
XJRV	558	919	
XJTV	558	559	
XJUV	558	733	737
XRCV	43		
XREV	196	202	
XUCV	39	47	920
XUEV	195	201	920
XUGV	375	382	920
XUV	543	549	920
XURV	920		
XUTV	756		920

DEFINITION	ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VARIABLES FOR MODEL MCM	MNEMONIC EQUATION
RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ON DEMAND DEPOSITS	(EXOG)	CA
RESERVE REQUIREMENTS ON TIME DEPOSITS	(EXOG)	CB
DEPRECIATION SCHEME USED TO CALCULATE TAX DEPRECIATION	(EXOG)	CBONDADJ
ADJUSTMENT TO RECONCILE INTERVENTION WITH CHANGE IN OFFICAL ASSETS	(EXOG)	CBU
UNBORROWED RESERVES (RR+RF+CUR)	98	CC
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - 1972 PRICES	1	CCAV
CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - CURRENT PRICES	4	CCOL
OIL CONSUMPTION - VOLUME	35	CCU
CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE	118	CCUR
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN CAPACITY UTILIZATION EQUATION	(EXOG)	CCURF
CUMULATED GOVERNMENT DEFICIT - CURRENT PRICES	26	CCURD
STOCK OF CURRENTLY HELD BY RESIDENTS	85	CCURB
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	84	CCVNSA
CONSUMER EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES	8	CCD
STOCK OF DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS	89	CDDER
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN DEMAND DEPOSIT EQUATION	(EXOG)	CDEAVNR
ECONOMIC DECAY OF ASSETS - NON-RESIDENTIAL	(EXOG)	CDECAVR
ECONOMIC DECAY OF ASSETS - RESIDENTIAL	(EXOG)	CDEFIXE2
PROXY FOR EXPECTED EXCHANGE RATE CHANGE (FIXED RATE)	147	CDEFLOAT
PROXY FOR EXPECTED EXCHANGE RATE CHANGE (FLOATING RATE)	146	CDLTDC
CHANGE IN LONG TERM DIRECT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	(EXOG)	CDLTDL
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	132	CCLTPC
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	133	CCLTPL
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	149	CDFNAG
CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE CENTRAL BANK	131	CDFNAP
CHANGE IN PRIVATE NET FOREIGN ASSETS - SHORT-TERM	(EXOG)	CDFNVS
CHANGE IN FINANCIAL NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	27	CDFNVS
CHANGE IN TANGIBLE NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	28	CDFNVS
CHANGE IN SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	134	CDSTC
CHANGE IN SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	135	CDSTL
DUMMY TO REFLECT U.S. AUTO STRIKE	(EXOG)	CDVALTST
DUMMY FOR FEDERAL POLICY DISCOURAGING FOREIGN BORROWING	(EXOG)	CDVALBO
DUMMY FOR EXCHANGE RATE CRISES IN 1962 AND 1968	(EXOG)	CDVXCRTS
DUMMY TO ACCOUNT FOR FEDERAL BORROWING IN DEUTSCHE MARKS	(EXOG)	CDV6821
DUMMY FOR DIVERGENCE OF WEIGHTED FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE FROM ACTUAL VALUE	(EXOG)	CDV6914
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	136	CEAND0
ECONOMIC DEPRECIATION	125	CECDEP
SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX	148	CEI
ONE QUARTER LEAD SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX	145	CEILEAD
SPOT EXCHANGE RATE (\$US/\$C)	130	CER
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN EXCHANGE RATE EQUATION	(EXOG)	CERER
STOCK OF FINANCIAL CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	141	CFC
STOCK OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	142	CFCP
STOCK OF PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	143	CFL
STOCK OF PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	144	CFLP
FOREIGN EXPORT PRICE (FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS) - 1972=1.00	154	CFPXFTM
FOREIGN EXPORT PRICE (VARIABLE IMPORT WEIGHTS) - 1972=1.00	152	CFPXVNM
FOREIGN SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE - FOREIGN CLAIMS	153	CFRSCF
FOREIGN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS)	155	CFUNFTM
GENERAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASES - 1972 PRICES (SA)	(EXOG)	CG
GOODS TRADE BALANCE	80	CGBAL
GOVERNMENT DEFICIT - NIA BASIS (PSBR)	25	CGDEF
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES	5	CGRP
POTENTIAL REAL GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	119	CGRPOT
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES	6	CGRPVP
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	7	CGRPVSNA
TAX INCENTIVES - PRIVATE NON-RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT	(EXOG)	CGRANTNR
TAX INCENTIVES - PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT	(EXOG)	CGRANTR
CURRENT BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	82	CGSBAL
GENERAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASES - CURRENT PRICES	22	CGV
GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES (SA)	(EXOG)	CIFG
GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES	23	CIFGV
GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	24	CIFGVNSA
PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES	10	CIFP
PRIVATE GROSS NON-RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES	3	CIFPNR
PRIVATE GROSS RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES	2	CIFPR
PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES	11	CIFPV
PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	12	CIFPVNSA
PRIVATE INVENTORY INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES	(EXOG)	CII
PRIVATE INVENTORY INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES	13	CIIV
GROSS CAPITAL STOCK - TOTAL	124	CK
GROSS CAPITAL STOCK - GOVERNMENT	122	CKG
GROSS CAPITAL STOCK - PRIVATE	123	CKP
STOCK OF NET PRIVATE NON-RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL - 1972 PRICES	121	CKPNR
STOCK OF NET PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL - 1972 PRICES	120	CKPR
LABOR EMPLOYMENT RATE	115	CLE
LABOR FORCE - MILLIONS OF PERSONS	113	CLF
AVERAGE WEEKLY LABOR HOURS	116	CLH
LIFE OF ASSETS - PRIVATE - NON-RESIDENTIAL	(EXOG)	CLIFENR
STOCK OF LONG-TERM DIRECT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	128	CLTDC
STOCK OF LONG-TERM DIRECT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	129	CLTDL
STOCK OF PRIVATE PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	137	CLTPC

DEFINITION	MNEMONIC EQUATION
STOCK OF PRIVATE PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	CLTFL 138
TOTAL CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS - 1972 PRICES	CNG 50
OIL IMPORTS - VOLUME	CNGL 41
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN VOLUME OF OIL IMPORTS EQUATION	(EXOG) CNGLV 42
OIL IMPORTS - VALUE	CNGLV 42
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN VALUE OF OIL IMPORTS EQUATION	(EXOG) CNGLV 42
IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (SA)	CNGLNI 67
IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (NSA)	CNGLNI 66
IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	CNGLNI 65
IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	CNGLNI 64
IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - CURRENT PRICES	CNGLV 60
TOTAL CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS - CURRENT PRICES	CNGV 49
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN CANADIAN GOODS IMPORTS EQUATION	(EXOG) CNGV 49
IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES - CURRENT PRICES	CNSOV 56
IMPORTS OF SERVICES - BOP BASIS - TOTAL - CURRENT PRICES	CNSV 59
DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS - CURRENT PRICES	CNSVD 57
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN NON-DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS EQUATION	(EXOG) CNSVD 57
NON-DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS - CURRENT PRICES	CNSVD 62
INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS - CURRENT PRICES	CNSV 63
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS EQUATION	(EXOG) CNSV 63
TRANSFER PAYMENTS - TOTAL	CNTRANV 58
MONEY SUPPLY - M1	CMI 86
MONEY SUPPLY - M2	CM2 91
NOTICE DEPOSITS	CND 88
NET EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES	CNETXNI 83
STOCK OF NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF MONETARY AUTHORITIES	CNFACT 151
ACTUAL (HISTORICAL) STOCK OF OFFICIAL NET FOREIGN ASSETS	(EXOG) CNFACT 151
STOCK OF GOVERNMENT CAPITAL ACCOUNT	CNGK 150
NET GOVERNMENT POSITION OF THE MONETARY AUTHORITIES	CNGP 96
FINANCIAL NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	CNMFVNSA 29
REAL NET WORTH - 1972 PRICES (NSA)	CNMFNSA 30
NET WORTH - 1972 PRICES (SA)	CNMR 33
NET WORTH - 1972 PRICES (NSA)	CNMRNSA 32
NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	CNMV 34
NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	CNMVNSA 31
OTHER ASSETS OF THE BANK OF CANADA	(EXOG) COTH 99
ABSORPTION DEFATOR - 1972=1.00	CP 99
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GNP - ANNUAL RATE	CPCHGNP 18
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN MI - ANNUAL RATE	CPCHMI 92
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRICE LEVEL - ANNUAL RATE	CPCHPL 111
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN WAGES - ANNUAL RATE	CPCHM 117
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1970=100.00	CPCI 101
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN CANADIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX EQUATION	(EXOG) CPPIER 110
IMPLICIT DOMESTIC ABSORPTION DEFATOR (IMPORTS REMOVED) (SA) - 1972=1.00	CPDOM 108
EXPECTED INFLATION	CPGNP 104
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT DEFATOR - 1972=1.00	(EXOG) CPMOL 107
OIL IMPORT PRICE INDEX - 1972=1.00	CPMSNI 103
IMPORT DEFATOR - NIA BASIS - 1972=1.00	CPMSUV 109
NON-OIL IMPORT PRICE - 1972=1.00	CPMNOIL 106
DEFATOR FOR IMPORTS OF SERVICES - 1972=1.00	(EXOG) CPM15 106
CANADIAN POPULATION - 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER	(EXOG) CPECTRL 102
DOMESTIC PETROLEUM PRICE INDEX - 1972=1.00	CPXUV 105
OIL EXPORT PRICE INDEX - 1972=1.00	CPXGOL 102
EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX - 1972=1.00	CPXS 105
DEFATOR FOR EXPORTS OF SERVICES - 1972=1.00	CPI 100
EXPECTED ONE PERIOD AHEAD INFLATION RATE - 1972=1.00	(EXOG) CQOL 97
CANADIAN OIL PRODUCTION - VOLUME	(EXOG) CRESNSA 95
RESIDUAL ERROR OF ESTIMATE - FROM GNP COMPONENT (NSA)	(EXOG) CRES 94
RESIDUAL ERROR OF ESTIMATE - FROM GNP COMPONENT (NOMINAL)	(EXOG) CRESV 97
FREE RESERVES (EXCESS RESERVES - BORROWED RESERVES)	CRL 74
LONG-TERM INTEREST RATE - GOVERNMENT OF CANADA BONDS - 10 YEARS	CRLTDC 61
STOCK OF REAL LONG-TERM DIRECT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	CRLTDL 95
REQUIRED RESERVES	CRR 93
SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE - 90-DAY FINANCE COMPANY PAPER	(EXOG) CRRSR 93
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY IN INTEREST RATE EQUATION	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
SEASONAL ADJ. FACTOR: PRIVATE CONSUMPTION - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
SEASONAL ADJ. FACTOR: GNP - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
SEASONAL ADJ. FACTOR: GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
SEASONAL ADJ. FACTOR: IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
SEASONAL ADJ. FACTOR: EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
SEASONAL ADJ. FACTOR: DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
CURRENT BALANCE ON SERVICES	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
DISCARD RATE FOR GROSS GOVERNMENT FIXED CAPITAL STOCK	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
SAVINGS DEPOSITS	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
IMF SDR ALLOCATIONS	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
SDR ALLOCATIONS AND VALUATION ADJUSTMENT (CONFAT-CNEFA)	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
DOMESTIC SHARE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (IMPORTS REMOVED)	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
OIL STOCK - MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95
STOCK OF PRIVATE SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	(EXOG) CSAFEV 95

DEFINITION	MNEMONIC EQUATION
RESIDUAL TERM IN GDP IDENTITY - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	EADJ (EXOG)
BASIC BALANCE	EBAL
BALANCE OF OFFICIAL FINANCING	EBOF
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - 1972 PRICES (SA)	EC
CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	ECCV
CUMULATIVE CURRENT ACCOUNT	ECCURBAL
SPECIAL RATE OF CALL ON BANKS - PERCENT - END OF QUARTER	ECCSD
OIL CONSUMPTION - MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY	ECOL
CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE - PERCENT	ECU
CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE ADJUSTMENT	ECUR (EXOG)
CURRENCY HELD BY RESIDENTS	ECUR
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	ECURBAL
RESIDUAL TERM IN CURRENT ACCOUNT IDENTITY	ECURBALR (EXOG)
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	ECV
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	ECVNSA
DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS - END OF QUARTER STOCKS	EED
ECONOMIC DECAY OF NON-RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL	EDECAYNR (EXOG)
ECONOMIC DECAY OF RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL	EDECAYR (EXOG)
STOCK OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEPOSITS (POUND STERLING) - TOTAL	EEDLO (EXOG)
CHANGE IN LIABILITIES TO OFFICIAL HOLDERS - BOB BASIS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	EEDLDCS (EXOG)
MERGER TRANSACTIONS - DIRECT INVESTMENT OUTFLOWS	EEDLDCS (EXOG)
CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	EEDLDCS (EXOG)
MERGER TRANSACTIONS - DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS	EEDLDCS (EXOG)
U.K. PRIVATE INVESTMENT OVERSEAS - OTHER	EEDLDC (EXOG)
U.K. PRIVATE INVESTMENT OVERSEAS - OTHER	EEDLDC (EXOG)
OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN U.K. PRIVATE SECTOR - OTHER	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT	EEDLDC (EXOG)
NET PRIVATE CAPITAL OUTFLOW (BOP IDENTITY)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN TOTAL DEPOSITS AT U.K. BANKS - PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	EEDLDC (EXOG)
VALUATION CHANGE IN U.K. RESIDENTS TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS (FLOW)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
RESIDENT NON-STERLING DEPOSITS AT U.K. BANKS - PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	EEDLDC (EXOG)
OVERSEAS STERLING DEPOSITS AT U.K. BANKS - END OF QUARTER STOCKS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
60% OF TRANSIT ITEMS - FLOAT - END OF QUARTER STOCKS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
DUMMY VARIABLE IN CONSUMPTION EQUATION	EEDLDC (EXOG)
DUMMY VARIABLE - FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS 66:4 = 0.5 67:1-69:3 = 1.0	EEDLDC (EXOG)
DUMMY VARIABLE - NEW CREDIT CONTROLS - 71:4 = 0.5 72:1 ON = 1.0	EEDLDC (EXOG)
DUMMY VARIABLE - INTRODUCTION OF OPTION MORTGAGES THROUGH 73:1 = 1.0 73:2 ON = 0.9	EEDLDC (EXOG)
ECONOMIC DEPRECIATION OF NON RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT	EEDLDC (EXOG)
THREE MONTH FORWARD EXCHANGE RATE - US\$/POUND STERLING	EEDLDC (EXOG)
SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX - 1972=1.00	EEDLDC (EXOG)
INVESTMENT EXCHANGE RATE - US\$/POUND STERLING	EEDLDC (EXOG)
SPOT EXCHANGE RATE - US\$/POUND STERLING	EEDLDC (EXOG)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE (GNP WEIGHTED)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE (INVERTED NET PRIVATE CAPITAL EQUATION)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
REAL GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES - NIA BASIS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
SUBSIDIES - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
REAL GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES - NIA BASIS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FACTOR COST ADJUSTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FACTOR COST ADJUSTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN CURRENCY BORROWING - EXCHANGE COVER SCHEME	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN PORTFOLIO CLAIMS - TOTAL	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN FOREIGN PRIVATE CAPITAL STOCKS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
EXPECTED FOREIGN AVERAGE INFLATION RATE	EEDLDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN FOREIGN PRIVATE CLAIMS ON REST OF WORLD	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN REAL GNP (TRADE WEIGHTED)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN NOMINAL GNP (TRADE WEIGHTED)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES - TOTAL	EEDLDC (EXOG)
BANK OF ENGLAND FORWARD POSITION IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN AVERAGE ABSORPTION DEFATOR FIXED WEIGHTS - 1972=1.00	EEDLDC (EXOG)
EXPECTED FOREIGN AVERAGE PRICE LEVEL - 1972=1.00	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN GNP DEFATOR (GNP WEIGHTED) - 1972=1.00	EEDLDC (EXOG)
US\$ FORWARD PREMIUM ON POUND STERLING - PERCENT PER YEAR	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN AVERAGE ABSORPTION DEFATOR (VARIABLE WEIGHTED) - 1972=1.00	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPORT UNIT VALUE - TRADE WEIGHTS - 1972=1.00	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPORT PRICE - VARIABLE IMPORT WEIGHTS - 1972=1.00	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN WEIGHTED LONG TERM INTEREST RATES	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN AVERAGE TREASURY BILL RATE	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN AVERAGE TREASURY BILL RATE (GNP WEIGHTED)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
GERMAN LINER FREIGHT INDEX - 1972=1.00	EEDLDC (EXOG)
PRIVATE FOREIGN CLAIMS ON REST OF WORLD	EEDLDC (EXOG)
FOREIGN UNEMPLOYMENT (GNP WEIGHTED)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASES - 1972 PRICES (SA)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	EEDLDC (EXOG)
GOVERNMENT DEFICIT - NIA BASIS (PSBR)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
RESIDUAL TERM IN GOVERNMENT DEFICIT EQUATION	EEDLDC (EXOG)
NET ACQUISITION OF PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT BY FOREIGNERS	EEDLDC (EXOG)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES (SA)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
PARAMETER TO EXOGENIZE (=1.0) UK GDP	EEDLDC (EXOG)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
PARAMETER TO EXOGENIZE (=1.0) OR ENDOGENIZE (=1.0) UK NOMINAL GDP	EEDLDC (EXOG)
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES	EEDLDC (EXOG)
POTENTIAL GNP (ESTIMATE DERIVED FROM THE PRODUCTION FUNCTION)	EEDLDC (EXOG)
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES	EEDLDC (EXOG)
RESIDUAL TERM IN GDP IDENTITY - CURRENT PRICES	EEDLDC (EXOG)

DEFINITION	EQUATION	NMEMONIC
REAL STOCK OF DIRECT CLAIMS	299	ERLTD
REAL STOCK OF DIRECT LIABILITIES	300	ERLTL
3-1/2% WAR LOAN RATE	257	ERLM
RESERVE RATIO FOR U.K. BANKS (REQUIRED RESERVE DEPOSITS/ELIGIBLE LIABILITIES)	(EXOG)	ERL
91 DAY TREASURY BILL RATE	253	ERS
LOCAL AUTHORITIES TEMPORARY LOAN RATE - 3 MONTH	254	ERSLA
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - ECV	(EXOG)	ESAFV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EDNM	(EXOG)	ESAFDM
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EFCAV	(EXOG)	ESAFCAV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EGPV	(EXOG)	ESAFGPV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EGV	(EXOG)	ESAFV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EIFV	(EXOG)	ESAFIFV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EIFPV	(EXOG)	ESAFIFPV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EIFV	(EXOG)	ESAFIFV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EMGSNIV	(EXOG)	ESAFMIV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - ETEV	(EXOG)	ESAFTEV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EXGSNIV	(EXOG)	ESAFXNIV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR - EYDV	(EXOG)	ESAYDV
BALANCE ON SERVICES	235	ESBAL
ALLOCATION OF SDR AND GOLD SUBSCRIPTION TO IMF	(EXOG)	ESDRGIMF
DOMESTIC SHARE OF GDP (IMPORTS REMOVED) (SA)	(EXOG)	ESHARDOM
U.K. PETROLEUM STOCKS - MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY	(EXOG)	ESOL
TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS - END OF QUARTER STOCKS	242	ETD
TOTAL LOANABLE FUNDS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS - END OF QUARTER STOCKS	245	ETDEP
TAXES ON EXPENDITURES (VAT) (SA)	178	ETEA
TAXES ON EXPENDITURES (VAT) (NSA)	182	ETEV
CUSTOMS DUTIES	179	ETPROV
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO PRIVATE SECTOR	176	ETRANV
STANDARD RATE OF INCOME TAX	(EXOG)	ETRY
ANNUAL TAX RATE ON CORPORATE INCOME	(EXOG)	ETRYC
TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE	177	ETV
USER COST OF CAPITAL FOR NON RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT	292	EUCNR
USER COST OF CAPITAL FOR RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT	294	EUCR
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	285	EUN
HOURLY WAGE RATE IN MANUFACTURING - 1972=100.00	280	EM
SHARE OF GOODS IMPORT FROM CANADA OF TOTAL U.K. IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG)	EMTC
SHARE OF GOODS IMPORT FROM GERMANY OF TOTAL U.K. IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG)	EMTMG
SHARE OF GOODS IMPORT FROM JAPAN OF TOTAL U.K. IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG)	EMTJU
SHARE OF GOODS IMPORT FROM OPEC OF TOTAL U.K. IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG)	EMTMO
SHARE OF GOODS IMPORT FROM REST OF WORLD - EXCL. OPEC - OF U.K. IMPORTS (\$US)	(EXOG)	EMTRM
SHARE OF GOODS IMPORT FROM U.S. OF TOTAL U.K. IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG)	EMTMU
SHARE OF EXPORTS TO CANADA OF U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO OTHER MCM COUNTRIES (US\$)	(EXOG)	EMTXC
SHARE OF EXPORTS TO GERMANY OF U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO OTHER MCM COUNTRIES (US\$)	(EXOG)	EMTXG
SHARE OF EXPORTS TO JAPAN OF U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO OTHER MCM COUNTRIES (US\$)	(EXOG)	EMTXJ
SHARE OF EXPORTS TO U.S. OF U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO OTHER MCM COUNTRIES (US\$)	(EXOG)	EMTXU
U.K. GOODS EXPORTS TO OTHER MCM COUNTRIES (US\$)	208	EXETV
TOTAL U.K. GOODS EXPORTS - 1972 PRICES	211	EXG
RESIDUAL IN EXPORT EQUATION	(EXOG)	EXGER2
U.K. EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM - MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY (NSA)	(EXOG)	EXGOL
OIL EXPORTS - VALUE	206	EXGOLV
EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (SA)	232	EXGSI
EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (NSA)	231	EXGSNIV
EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	230	EXGSNIV
EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	229	EXGSNIVS
EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	228	EXGSV
TOTAL U.K. GOODS EXPORTS - BOP BASIS	210	EXGV
ADJUSTMENT TO NOMINAL EXPORTS (=EXGOLV)	(EXOG)	EXGVADJ
EXPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES	222	EXSOV
EXPORTS OF SERVICES - TOTAL	227	EXSV
DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS	223	EXSYDV
NON-DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS	224	EXSYNDV
INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS	226	EXSYV
GOVERNMENT TRANSFER CREDITS	(EXOG)	EXTRANGV
PRIVATE TRANSFER RECEIPTS	225	EXTRANPV
TOTAL TRANSFER RECEIPTS	223	EXTRAV
DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - 1972 PRICES (SA)	174	EVD
DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	173	EVDV
DISPOSABLE INCOME PROXY - CURRENT PRICES (SA)	172	EYVNSA
AVERAGE REQUIRED RESERVE RATIO ON FOREIGN DEPOSITS	(EXOG)	GARRRFD
ADJUSTMENT TO TRADE BALANCE (MAINLY TRANSIT TRADE)	(EXOG)	GATB
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - 1972 PRICES	336	GC
ACTUAL VALUE OF CENTRAL BANK MONEY	(EXOG)	GCBM
CALCULATED VALUE OF CENTRAL BANK MONEY	443	GCBMC
ACTUAL VALUE OF CENTRAL BANK MONEY (SA)	445	GCBMSA
CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY	340	GCAYNSA
OIL CONSUMPTION - MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY	371	GCOL
CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE	468	GCU
CURRENCY HELD BY RESIDENTS - PRIVATE	421	GCUR
CURRENCY HELD BY BANKS	434	GCURB
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	420	GCURBAL
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	346	GCVNSA
DEMAND DEPOSITS - TOTAL	426	GDD
DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY GOVERNMENT - TOTAL	(EXOG)	GDDG
DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS - PRIVATE	422	GDDP
GOVERNMENT DEBT - NIA BASIS	364	GDBTNSA
ECONOMIC DEPRECIATION RATE - NON-RESIDENTIAL	(EXOG)	GDECAYNR
ECONOMIC DEPRECIATION RATE - RESIDENTIAL	(EXOG)	GDECAYR

DEFINITION	EQUATION MNEMONIC
BOP ALLOCATION OF SDR AND VALUATION EFFECT ON RESERVES DUE TO DM PARITY CHANGES	GDFAGVAL (EXOG)
CHANGE IN S.T. LIABILITIES OF DOM. CREDIT INST. TO FORN. MONETARY AUTHORITIES	GDLTDC (EXOG)
CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	GDLTDC
CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	GDLTDC
CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT	GDNFAG
CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT INCLUDING VALUATION ADJUSTMENT	GDNFVNS
CHANGE IN FINANCIAL NET NORTH	GDT
TOTAL DEPOSITS	GEANDD
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	GEANDD
ECONOMIC DEPRECIATION	GEDEP
THREE MONTH FORWARD EXCHANGE PREMIUM	GEFP
SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX - US\$/DM	GEI
SPOT EXCHANGE RATE - US\$/DM	GER
EXCHANGE RATE - WEIGHED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS	GERFCM
WEIGHED AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE	GERFM
FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	GERFCM
FOREIGN CAPACITY UTILIZATION - WEIGHED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS	GFCUCM
ALL FOREIGN HELD MARK DEPOSITS AT GERMAN BANKS	GFD
REAL FOREIGN GNP - FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS	GFGNPTM
NOMINAL FOREIGN GNP - FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS	GFGNPTM
DUMMY FOR FLOATING EXCHANGE RATE	GFLAT (EXOG)
FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	GFLP
FOREIGN NET NORTH - US\$	GFMND
FOREIGN AVERAGE ABSORPTION DEFATOR - BY FIXED WEIGHTS - 1972=1.00	GFPFM
EXPECTED FOREIGN INFLATION	GFPNEXP
FOREIGN PRICE LEVEL - GNP BASIS - WEIGHED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS - 1972=1.00	GFPNPF
FOREIGN ABSORPTION DEFATOR - 1972=1.00	GFPNPFM
EXPECTED FOREIGN PRICE LEVEL - 1972=1.00	GFPNPL
FOREIGN EXPORT UNIT VALUE - BY FIXED TRADE WEIGHTS - 1972=1.00	GFPXTM
FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPECTED PRICES - BY VARIABLE WEIGHTS - 1972=1.00 (US\$)	GFPXVMD
FOREIGN SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE - WEIGHED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS	GFRFCM
FOREIGN SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATE - WEIGHED BY FOREIGN LIABILITIES	GFRFLM
FOREIGN AVERAGE TREASURY BILL RATE	GFRSTM
REAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASES - 1972 PRICES	GG (EXOG)
TRADE BALANCE	GGBAL
GOVERNMENT DEFICIT - NIA BASIS (NSA)	GGDEFNSA
GOVERNMENT INTEREST PAYMENTS	GGIP
GOVERNMENT NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES	GGNP
8-QUARTER MOVING AVERAGE OF GNP	GGNPL
GOVERNMENT NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES (NSA)	GGNPSA
POTENTIAL GNP	GGNPOT
GOVERNMENT NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES	GGNPV
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	GGNPNVSA
GOVERNMENT GRANTS (TAX INCENTIVES) - NON-RESIDENTIAL	GGGRANTNR (EXOG)
GOVERNMENT GRANTS (TAX INCENTIVES) - RESIDENTIAL	GGGRANTR (EXOG)
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	GGSBAL
GOVERNMENT PURCHASES - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	GGVNSA
TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES	GIF (EXOG)
GOVERNMENT FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	GIFVNSA
PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES	GIFPR
PRIVATE NONRESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES	GIFPNR
PRIVATE FIXED RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES	GIFPRR
TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	GIFVNSA
INVENTORY INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES	GII
INVENTORY INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	GIIVNSA
INVENTORY INVESTMENT - CURRENT PRICES	GIIV
INVENTORY INVESTMENT - 1972 PRICES (NSA)	GIIVNSA
TOTAL GROSS CAPITAL STOCK	GK
GOVERNMENT GROSS CAPITAL STOCK	GKG
STOCK OF INVENTORY INVESTMENT	GKII
PRIVATE GROSS CAPITAL STOCK	GKP
PRIVATE GROSS CAPITAL STOCK - NON-RESIDENTIAL	GKPNR
PRIVATE GROSS CAPITAL STOCK - RESIDENTIAL	GKPR
EMPLOYED PERSONS - EXCLUDING SELF-EMPLOYED - THOUSANDS (SA)	GLE
LABOR FORCE - THOUSANDS	GLF
INDEX OF TOTAL HOURS OF LABOR	GLHI
LIFE OF A NON-RESIDENTIAL ASSET (YEARS)	GLIFNR (EXOG)
MILLIONS OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS (NSA)	GLUNSA
TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS - 1972 PRICES	GMG
OIL IMPORTS - MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY	GMGOL
RESIDUAL TERM IN PHYSICAL OIL IMPORTS IDENTITY	GMGOLR (EXOG)
OIL IMPORTS - VALUE	GMGOLV (EXOG)
SHARE OF OIL IMPORTS FROM OPEC	GMGSNI
IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES	GMGSNI
IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (NSA)	GMGSNI (NSA)
IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES	GMGSNI
IMPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	GMGSNI (NSA)
IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - BOP BASIS	GMGSV
TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS - BOP BASIS	GMGV
ADJUSTMENT TO NOMINAL OIL IMPORTS	GMGVADJ (EXOG)
GOVERNMENT SERVICE ACCOUNT PAYMENTS	GMGSOV (EXOG)
PRIVATE IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES	GMGSOPV
IMPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES - TOTAL	GMGSOV
IMPORTS OF SERVICES - TOTAL	GMGSV

DEFINITION	EQUATION MNEMONIC
DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS	392 GMSYDV
INDIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS	393 GMSYDV
INVESTMENT INCOME PAYMENTS	395 GMSYV
GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS	(EXOG) 394 GSTRANPV
TRANSFER PAYMENTS - PRIVATE	394 GMI
MONEY SUPPLY - M1	430 GMP
PRIVATELY HELD M1	429 GMP
MONEY SUPPLY - M2	431 GMI2
MONEY SUPPLY - M3	432 GMI3
DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS LESS RESERVES	441 GND
NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES	418 GNETHXN
STOCK OF NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT	493 GNFA
NET GOVERNMENT CAPITAL ACCOUNT	(EXOG) 493 GNKA
NET GOVERNMENT POSITION WITH THE BUNDESBANK	(EXOG) 369 GNPBB
NET MORTH	369 GNM
STOCK OF FINANCIAL ASSETS	366 GNMVNSA
REAL VALUE OF FIXED AND INVENTORY INVESTMENT	367 GNMKNSA
REAL NET MORTH	370 GNMV
NOMINAL NET MORTH	368 GNMVNSA
OTHER CLAIMS OF THE BUNDESBANK	442 GOTHBB
ABSORPTION DEFATOR - 1972=1.00	448 GP
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CENTRAL BANK MONEY - ANNUAL RATE (SA)	447 GPCHCBM
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GNP - ANNUAL RATE	357 GPCHGNP
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN M1 - ANNUAL RATE	433 GPCHM1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRICE LEVEL - ANNUAL RATE	455 GPCHP
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN WAGES - ANNUAL RATE	467 GPCHM
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - 1976=100.00	452 GPCCI
DOMESTIC SHARE OF PRICE LEVEL (IMPORTS REMOVED) - 1972=1.00	457 GPDOM
EXPECTED RATE OF INFLATION - YEAR-ON-YEAR - PERCENT	458 GPEXP
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT DEFATOR - 1972=1.00	453 GPDP
INDUSTRIAL PRICE INDEX - 1972=1.00	449 GPDP
IMPORT DEFATOR - NIA BASIS - 1972=1.00	454 GPMGNSI
IMPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX - 1972=1.00	451 GPMGUV
PRICE OF NON-OIL IMPORTS INDEX - 1972=1.00	456 GPMOIL
GERMAN POPULATION - THOUSANDS	(EXOG) 450 GPPOP
EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX - 1972=1.00	459 GP1
ONE QUARTER AHEAD EXPECTED PRICE LEVEL PROXY	(EXOG) 459 GP1
DOMESTIC CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION - MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY	(EXOG) 450 GPD
LOWARD RATE	(EXOG) 446 GESSADU
ADJUSTMENT TO GCBM TO ACCOUNT FOR 1974 RESERVE REQUIREMENTS	446 GRT
FREE LIQUID RESERVES	435 GRL
LONG TERM INTEREST RATE	438 GRLTDC
REAL LONG-TERM DIRECT CLAIMS	480 GRLTDL
REAL LONG-TERM DIRECT LIABILITIES	482 GRR
ACTUAL REQUIRED RESERVES	440 GRRC
CALCULATED VALUE OF REQUIRED RESERVES	439 GRRDD
REQUIRED RESERVE RATIO ON DEMAND DEPOSITS	(EXOG) 439 GRRSD
REQUIRED RESERVE RATIO ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS	(EXOG) 437 GRRTD
REQUIRED RESERVE RATIO ON TIME DEPOSITS	(EXOG) 444 GRS
3-MONTH TREASURY BILL RATE	437 GRSV
SAVINGS DEPOSIT RATE	436 GRIME
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR CENTRAL BANK MONEY	(EXOG) 436 GSFCBM
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR NOMINAL CONSUMPTION	(EXOG) 436 GSFCV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	(EXOG) 436 GSFFGG
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR NOMINAL GNP	(EXOG) 436 GSFFGNP
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR FIXED INVESTMENT BY GOVERNMENT	(EXOG) 436 GSFFIFG
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR NOMINAL FIXED INVESTMENT	(EXOG) 436 GSFFIFV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR INVENTORY INVESTMENT	(EXOG) 436 GSFFII
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR INVENTORY INVESTMENT	(EXOG) 436 GSFFIIV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKERS	(EXOG) 436 GSFFLU
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR NOMINAL IMPORTS	(EXOG) 436 GSFFMNI
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR NET MORTH	(EXOG) 436 GSFFNM
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR NOMINAL EXPORTS	(EXOG) 436 GSFFXNIV
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT FOR NOMINAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	(EXOG) 436 GSFAVD
BALANCE ON SERVICE ACCOUNT	416 GSD
SAVINGS DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS - TOTAL	424 GSHARDOM
DOMESTIC SHARE OF GNP (IMPORTS REMOVED)	(EXOG) 427 GSD
STOCKS OF OIL - MILLIONS OF BARRELS PER DAY	(EXOG) 427 GSO
TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS - TOTAL	422 GTD
TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY GOVERNMENT	(EXOG) 423 GTDG
TRANSFER PAYMENT BALANCE	419 GTRANBAL
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO PRIVATE SECTOR (NSA)	(EXOG) 419 GTRANVNS
PERSONAL INCOME TAX RATIO	(EXOG) 358 GTRY
CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATIO	(EXOG) 360 GTRVC
TOTAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE (NSA)	360 GTVNSA
REAL USER COST OF CAPITAL - NON-RESIDENTIAL	476 GUCNR
NOMINAL USER COST OF CAPITAL - NON-RESIDENTIAL	477 GUCNVR
REAL USER COST OF CAPITAL - RESIDENTIAL	475 GUCR
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	465 GUN
HOURLY WAGE RATE IN MANUFACTURING	460 GM
SHARE OF CANADA IN TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG) 460 GMTMC
SHARE OF U.K. IN TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG) 460 GMTME
SHARE OF NON-MEM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES IN TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG) 460 GMTMI
SHARE OF JAPAN IN TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG) 460 GMTMJ
SHARE OF LDGS IN TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG) 460 GMTML

DEFINITION	EQUATION	NMEMONIC
SHARE OF OIL IMPORTS FROM OPEC OF TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG)	GMTMO
SHARE OF U.S. IN TOTAL GERMAN GOODS IMPORTS (US\$)	(EXOG)	GMTMU
TOTAL GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS - 1972 PRICES	(EXOG)	GXG
EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	(EXOG)	GXGOL
EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES	(EXOG)	GXSNT
EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - 1972 PRICES (NSA)	(EXOG)	GXSNTV
EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG)	GXSNTV
EXPORTS - NIA BASIS - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	(EXOG)	GXSNTV
EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - BOP BASIS	(EXOG)	GXSNTV
EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES - BOP BASIS (NSA)	(EXOG)	GXSNTV
TOTAL GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS - BOP BASIS	(EXOG)	GXGV
TOTAL GERMAN GOODS EXPORTS - BOP BASIS (NSA)	(EXOG)	GXSOGV
GOVERNMENT SERVICE ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
PRIVATE EXPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
EXPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES - TOTAL	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
EXPORTS OF OTHER SERVICES - TOTAL (NSA)	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
EXPORTS OF SERVICES - TOTAL	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
DIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
INDIRECT INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIPTS	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
GOVERNMENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
TRANSFER RECEIPTS - PRIVATE	(EXOG)	GXSOPV
DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG)	GXD
DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	(EXOG)	GXD
DISPOSABLE INCOME - 1972 PRICES	(EXOG)	GXD
DISPOSABLE INCOME - 1972 PRICES (NSA)	(EXOG)	GXD
CALCULATED DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG)	GXD
CALCULATED DISPOSABLE INCOME - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	(EXOG)	GXD
PROXY FOR OUTPUT IN NON-MCM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES (INDEX)	(EXOG)	ICSUPPLY
EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX: NON-MCM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES - 1972=1.00	(EXOG)	IPXGVER
RESIDUAL IN NON-MCM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX EQUATION	(EXOG)	IPXGVER
PARAMETER IN EQUATION FOR IPXGV (SET EQUAL TO 1.0)	(EXOG)	IPXGVER
SHARE OF DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY THE CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK OF AG. + FOR.	(EXOG)	JDA
SHARE OF DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY LARGE SCALE BANKS	(EXOG)	JDA
SHARE OF DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY MEDIUM SCALE BANKS	(EXOG)	JDA
SHARE OF DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY SMALL SCALE BANKS	(EXOG)	JDA
SHARE OF TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY THE CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK OF AG. + FOR.	(EXOG)	JDA
SHARE OF TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY LARGE SCALE BANKS	(EXOG)	JDA
SHARE OF TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY MEDIUM SCALE BANKS	(EXOG)	JDA
SHARE OF TIME DEPOSITS HELD BY SMALL SCALE BANKS	(EXOG)	JDA
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION BY GOVERNMENT	(EXOG)	JDA
CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG)	JDA
CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ALLOWANCE - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
MONETARY AUTHORITIES CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT	(EXOG)	JDA
FOB/CIF INDEX	(EXOG)	JDA
OIL CONSUMPTION - VOLUME	(EXOG)	JDA
CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATE	(EXOG)	JDA
CURRENCY HELD BY RESIDENTS - PRIVATE	(EXOG)	JDA
CURRENCY HELD BY BANKS	(EXOG)	JDA
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	(EXOG)	JDA
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CURRENT ACCOUNT EXPENDITURE - CURRENT PRICES	(EXOG)	JDA
DEMAND DEPOSITS HELD BY RESIDENTS	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN FOREIGN GNP - FIXED WEIGHTS (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN FOREIGN GNP - FIXED WEIGHTS (US\$) (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES - QUARTERLY RATE	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES - QUARTERLY RATE (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET PRIVATE OUTFLOWS (BOP IDENTITY)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT (US\$) (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PRIVATE PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PRIVATE PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES (US\$) (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS (US\$) (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES (US\$) (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN OTHER LONG TERM LIABILITIES	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN LONG TERM DIRECT LIABILITIES (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN DIRECT INVESTMENT CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS (US\$) (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET FOREIGN ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT (US\$) (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET PRIVATE OUTFLOWS (BOP IDENTITY)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES - QUARTERLY RATE	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN NET WORTH - CURRENT PRICES - QUARTERLY RATE (NSA)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN SHORT TERM BANKING CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN SHORT TERM BANKING LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN SHORT TERM NON-BANKING LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	(EXOG)	JDA
TOTAL DEPOSITS	(EXOG)	JDA
DUMMY VARIABLE FOR CONTROLS ON FREE YEN DEPOSITS	(EXOG)	JDA
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS ON BOP BALANCE SHEET	(EXOG)	JDA
RATE OF DEPRECIATION OF PHYSICAL CAPITAL STOCK	(EXOG)	JDA
SPOT EXCHANGE RATE INDEX (US\$/YEN)	(EXOG)	JDA
IMPORT CONVERSION RATE (YEN/US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
RATIO OF IMPORT CONVERSION RATE TO MARKET EXCHANGE RATE	(EXOG)	JDA
SPOT EXCHANGE RATE (US\$/YEN)	(EXOG)	JDA
EXCHANGE RATE - WEIGHTED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS	(EXOG)	JDA
WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE	(EXOG)	JDA
EXPORT CONVERSION RATE (YEN/US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
RATIO OF EXPORT CONVERSION RATE TO MARKET EXCHANGE RATE	(EXOG)	JDA
FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS	(EXOG)	JDA
FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
FOREIGN AVERAGE CAPACITY UTILIZATION - WEIGHTED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS	(EXOG)	JDA
WEIGHTED AVERAGE FOREIGN GNP - FIXED WEIGHTS (US\$)	(EXOG)	JDA
CHANGE IN LONG TERM PORTFOLIO CLAIMS - NET	(EXOG)	JDA

DEFINITION

MEMORIC | EQUATION

DEFINITION	MEMORIC EQUATION
DUMMY FOR FLOATING EXCHANGE RATE PERIOD (1 AFTER 73 1)	JFLAT (EXOG)
FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS	JFLP
THREE MONTH FORWARD EXCHANGE DISCOUNT	JFORDISC
JFFPM	JFFPM
EXPECTED FOREIGN PRICE INFLATION - GNP BASED	JFPNEXP
FOREIGN AVERAGE GNP DEFATOR - WEIGHTED BY FOREIGN CLAIMS - 1972=1.00	JFPGPFC
WEIGHTED AVERAGE FOREIGN GNP DEFATOR - FIXED WEIGHTS - 1972=1.00 (US\$)	JFPGPFM
EXPECTED AVERAGE FOREIGN GNP DEFATOR - 1972=1.00	JFPGNPI
FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPORTS PRICES - FIXED WEIGHTS - 1972=1.00	JFPXTM
FOREIGN AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES - FIXED EXPORT WEIGHTS	JFPXFTM
FOREIGN AVERAGE SHORT TERM INTEREST RATES - FIXED CLAIM WEIGHTS	JFRSFCM
FOREIGN AVERAGE SHORT TERM INTEREST RATES - FIXED LIABILITY WEIGHTS	JFRSFLM
FOREIGN AVERAGE SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES - FIXED WEIGHTS	JFRSFM
GENERAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASES	JGBAL (EXOG)
TRADE BALANCE	JGDBT
STOCK OF GOVERNMENT DEBT	JGDEF
GOVERNMENT DEFICIT - NIA BASIS	JGNP
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - 1972 PRICES	JGNPOT
POTENTIAL GNP	JGNPV
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT - CURRENT PRICES (NSA)	JGNVNSA
GOVERNMENT GRANTS (TAX INCENTIVES) - NON-RESIDENTIAL	JGRANTNR
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JIII	JIII
JIVNSA	JIVNSA
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PARAMETER TO CHOOSE BETWEEN EQUATION JRLA (=0) AND JRLB (=1) TO DETERMINE JRL	

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