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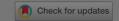
Articles

Market efficiency of commodity futures in India

Takeshi Inoue & Shigeyuki Hamori 🔀

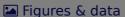
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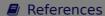
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Abstract

This article aims to examine the market efficiency of the commodity futures market in

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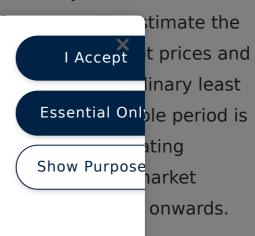
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Notes

- ¹ The Indian Commodity Exchange and Ace Derivatives and Commodity Exchange were later recognized as the fourth and fifth national multi-commodity exchanges in India in 2009 and 2010, respectively.
- ² Fama (<u>1970</u>) classified market efficiency into three categories: weak-form efficiency, semi-strong-form efficiency and strong-form efficiency. As proposed by Fama (<u>1970</u>), we consider a market weak-form efficient if its futures prices reflect all the available information for predicting the futures spot prices but the participants are unable to consistently make profits. Unlike weak-form efficiency, semi-strong efficiency indicates that all public information is calculated into the current prices, while strong-form efficiency indicates that all information in a market, whether public or private, is accounted for in prices.
- ³ The formal futures market was originated in the Osaka rice market during Japan's Tokugawa Era (see Schaede (<u>1989</u>) and Hamori et al. (<u>2001</u>)).
- ⁴ Easwaran and Ramasundaram (2008) and Vishwanathan and Pillai (2010) examined the Indian commodity futures market by using techniques other than cointegration.



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