Cross-temporal Probabilistic Forecast Reconciliation: online appendix

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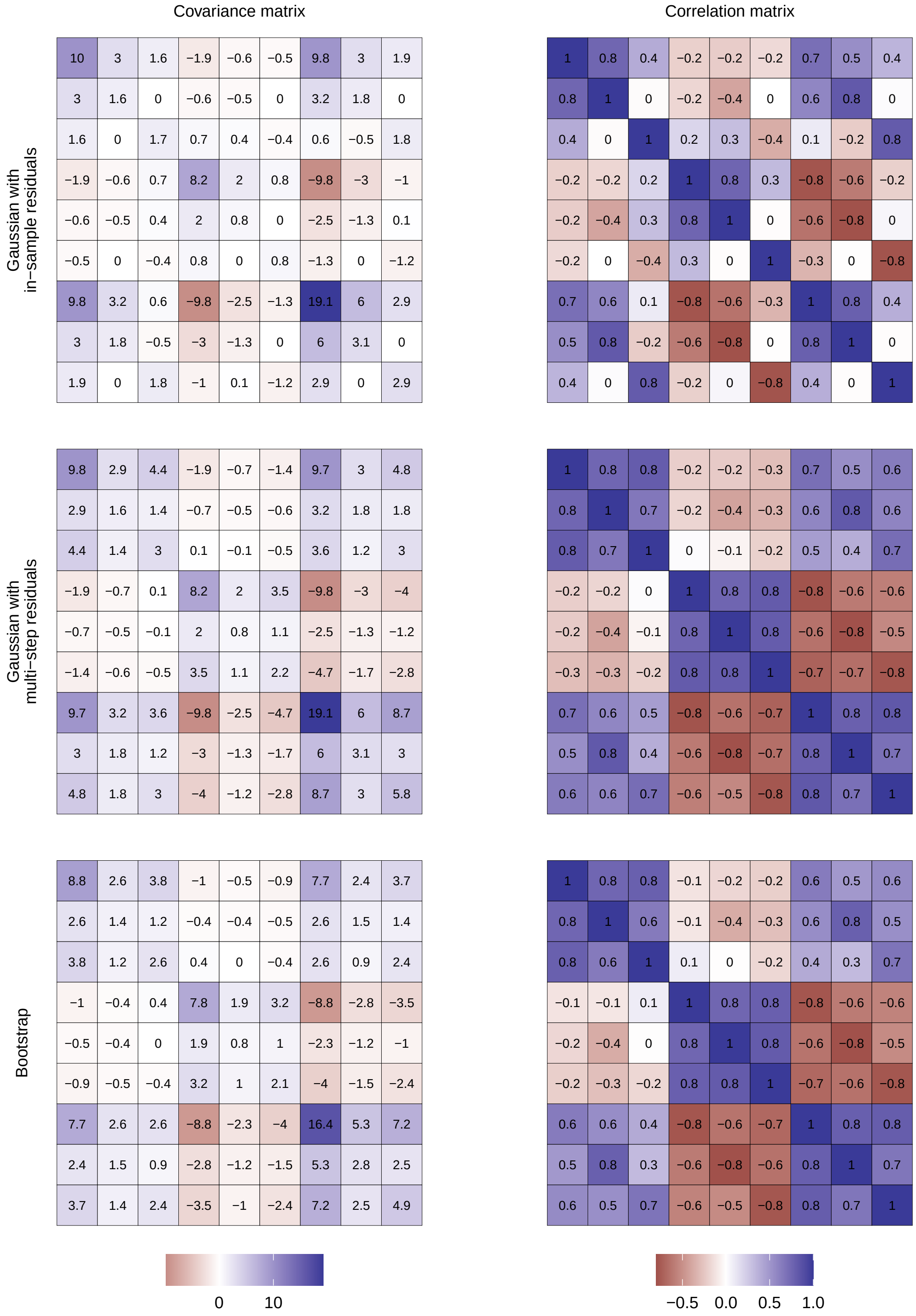
A Monte Carlo Simulation: one-step residuals and shrinkage covariance matrix

In Section 4.1, we discussed the use of one-step residuals in estimating the covariance matrix. In particular we point out that one-step residuals lead to a biased estimate of the covariance matrix where some correlation are zeros by definition. This can be seen clearly in Figure A.1, where we have reported the covariance and correlation matrix corresponding to Figure 7 in the paper, but where we have used one-step residuals. In addition, Tables A.1, A.2 and A.3 show the Frobenius norm, CRPS, and ES skill scores as explained in the paper to investigate the effectiveness of one-step residuals. Moreover, in Tables A.4 and A.5, we have utilized a shrinkage matrix rather than the sample covariance matrix to assess the performance of our approach.



Gaussian with in−sample residuals — Covariance matrix

10	3	1.6	−1.9	−0.6	−0.5	9.8	3	1.9
3	1.6	0	−0.6	−0.5	0	3.2	1.8	0
1.6	0	1.7	0.7	0.4	−0.4	0.6	−0.5	1.8
−1.9	−0.6	0.7	8.2	2	0.8	−9.8	−3	−1
−0.6	−0.5	0.4	2	0.8	0	−2.5	−1.3	0.1
−0.5	0	−0.4	0.8	0	0.8	−1.3	0	−1.2
9.8	3.2	0.6	−9.8	−2.5	−1.3	19.1	6	2.9
3	1.8	−0.5	−3	−1.3	0	6	3.1	0
1.9	0	1.8	−1	0.1	−1.2	2.9	0	2.9

Gaussian with in−sample residuals — Correlation matrix

1	0.8	0.4	−0.2	−0.2	−0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
0.8	1	0	−0.2	−0.4	0	0.6	0.8	0
0.4	0	1	0.2	0.3	−0.4	0.1	−0.2	0.8
−0.2	−0.2	0.2	1	0.8	0.3	−0.8	−0.6	−0.2
−0.2	−0.4	0.3	0.8	1	0	−0.6	−0.8	0
−0.2	0	−0.4	0.3	0	1	−0.3	0	−0.8
0.7	0.6	0.1	−0.8	−0.6	−0.3	1	0.8	0.4
0.5	0.8	−0.2	−0.6	−0.8	0	0.8	1	0
0.4	0	0.8	−0.2	0	−0.8	0.4	0	1

Gaussian with multi−step residuals — Covariance matrix

9.8	2.9	4.4	−1.9	−0.7	−1.4	9.7	3	4.8
2.9	1.6	1.4	−0.7	−0.5	−0.6	3.2	1.8	1.8
4.4	1.4	3	0.1	−0.1	−0.5	3.6	1.2	3
−1.9	−0.7	0.1	8.2	2	3.5	−9.8	−3	−4
−0.7	−0.5	−0.1	2	0.8	1.1	−2.5	−1.3	−1.2
−1.4	−0.6	−0.5	3.5	1.1	2.2	−4.7	−1.7	−2.8
9.7	3.2	3.6	−9.8	−2.5	−4.7	19.1	6	8.7
3	1.8	1.2	−3	−1.3	−1.7	6	3.1	3
4.8	1.8	3	−4	−1.2	−2.8	8.7	3	5.8

Gaussian with multi−step residuals — Correlation matrix

1	0.8	0.8	−0.2	−0.2	−0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6
0.8	1	0.7	−0.2	−0.4	−0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6
0.8	0.7	1	0	−0.1	−0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7
−0.2	−0.2	0	1	0.8	0.8	−0.8	−0.6	−0.6
−0.2	−0.4	−0.1	0.8	1	0.8	−0.6	−0.8	−0.5
−0.3	−0.3	−0.2	0.8	0.8	1	−0.7	−0.7	−0.8
0.7	0.6	0.5	−0.8	−0.6	−0.7	1	0.8	0.8
0.5	0.8	0.4	−0.6	−0.8	−0.7	0.8	1	0.7
0.6	0.6	0.7	−0.6	−0.5	−0.8	0.8	0.7	1

Bootstrap — Covariance matrix

8.8	2.6	3.8	−1	−0.5	−0.9	7.7	2.4	3.7
2.6	1.4	1.2	−0.4	−0.4	−0.5	2.6	1.5	1.4
3.8	1.2	2.6	0.4	0	−0.4	2.6	0.9	2.4
−1	−0.4	0.4	7.8	1.9	3.2	−8.8	−2.8	−3.5
−0.5	−0.4	0	1.9	0.8	1	−2.3	−1.2	−1
−0.9	−0.5	−0.4	3.2	1	2.1	−4	−1.5	−2.4
7.7	2.6	2.6	−8.8	−2.3	−4	16.4	5.3	7.2
2.4	1.5	0.9	−2.8	−1.2	−1.5	5.3	2.8	2.5
3.7	1.4	2.4	−3.5	−1	−2.4	7.2	2.5	4.9

Bootstrap — Correlation matrix

1	0.8	0.8	−0.1	−0.2	−0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
0.8	1	0.6	−0.1	−0.4	−0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5
0.8	0.6	1	0.1	0	−0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7
−0.1	−0.1	0.1	1	0.8	0.8	−0.8	−0.6	−0.6
−0.2	−0.4	0	0.8	1	0.8	−0.6	−0.8	−0.5
−0.2	−0.3	−0.2	0.8	0.8	1	−0.7	−0.6	−0.8
0.6	0.6	0.4	−0.8	−0.6	−0.7	1	0.8	0.8
0.5	0.8	0.3	−0.6	−0.8	−0.6	0.8	1	0.7
0.6	0.5	0.7	−0.6	−0.5	−0.8	0.8	0.7	1

Figure A.1: *Comparison of estimated covariance and correlation matrices (first simulation) for base forecasts using a parametric Gaussian (with one-step residuals) approach. The true covariance and correlation matrices are shown in Figure 7.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**								
		Gaussian approach: sample covariance matrix							
	ctjb	In-sample residuals				Multi-step residuals			
		G	B	H	HB	G	B	H	HB
base	8.260	17.638	16.733	22.178	21.789	7.748	6.549	3.409	2.215
ct(bu)	3.195	21.789	21.789	**21.789**	21.789	2.215	2.215	**2.215**	2.215
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	3.202	21.942	21.789	21.942	21.789	2.224	2.215	2.224	2.215
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	**3.183**	18.237	18.237	21.789	21.789	**2.188**	2.188	**2.215**	2.215
oct($wlsv$)	3.766	19.174	18.611	22.304	21.789	3.082	2.191	2.910	2.215
oct($bdshr$)	3.203	18.559	18.416	21.937	21.789	2.195	**2.184**	2.224	**2.215**
oct(shr)	5.217	25.015	23.457	23.413	**21.789**	2.260	2.202	2.226	2.215
oct($bshr$)	5.282	23.772	23.997	22.146	21.789	2.720	2.220	2.756	2.215
oct($hshr$)	6.161	**11.336**	**10.940**	23.598	**21.789**	4.138	4.167	2.225	2.215
oct($hbshr$)	5.731	11.379	10.940	22.146	21.789	5.085	4.167	2.756	2.215
oct$_h$(shr)	3.251	20.965	19.992	22.079	**21.789**	2.260	2.202	2.226	2.215
oct$_h$($bshr$)	3.602	21.306	21.022	22.146	21.789	2.720	2.220	2.756	2.215
oct$_h$($hshr$)	4.869	11.405	10.940	22.037	21.789	4.138	4.167	2.225	2.215
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	5.731	11.379	10.940	22.146	21.789	5.085	4.167	2.756	2.215

Table A.1: *Frobenius norm between the true (in Figure 7) and the estimated covariance matrix for different reconciliation approaches and different techniques for simulating the base forecasts. Entries in bold represent the lowest value for each column, while the blue entry represent the global minimum. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**								
		Gaussian approach: sample covariance matrix							
	ctjb	In-sample residuals				Multi-step residuals			
		G	B	H	HB	G	B	H	HB
				$\forall k \in \{2, 1\}$					
base	1.000	1.008	1.009	1.044	1.047	0.998	0.999	1.002	1.004
ct(bu)	0.901	0.930	0.929	0.929	0.929	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.900
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.901**	**0.929**	0.928	**0.929**	**0.928**	**0.900**	**0.899**	**0.900**	**0.900**
ct$(wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs})$	0.910	0.930	0.929	0.939	0.939	0.916	0.916	0.916	0.917
oct$(wlsv)$	0.922	0.942	0.944	0.951	0.953	0.930	0.930	0.930	0.931
oct$(bdshr)$	0.910	0.930	0.930	0.939	0.938	0.916	0.915	0.916	0.916
oct(shr)	0.941	0.999	0.985	0.983	0.973	0.903	0.902	0.902	0.903
oct$(bshr)$	0.951	0.995	1.000	0.983	0.986	0.922	0.922	0.921	0.922
oct$(hshr)$	0.987	0.995	0.993	1.039	1.026	0.972	0.972	0.974	0.975
oct$(hbshr)$	0.987	0.995	0.996	1.024	1.028	0.985	0.985	0.987	0.989
oct$_h(shr)$	0.904	0.929	**0.928**	0.932	0.932	0.903	0.902	0.902	0.903
oct$_h(bshr)$	0.923	0.948	0.952	0.951	0.954	0.922	0.922	0.921	0.922
oct$_h(hshr)$	0.974	0.982	0.982	1.012	1.012	0.972	0.972	0.974	0.975
oct$_h(hbshr)$	0.987	0.995	0.996	1.024	1.028	0.985	0.985	0.987	0.989
				$k = 1$					
base	1.000	1.017	1.019	1.017	1.019	0.998	0.999	0.999	1.000
ct(bu)	0.978	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.976	0.976	0.977	0.977
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.977**	**0.993**	**0.993**	**0.994**	**0.993**	**0.976**	**0.976**	**0.976**	**0.976**
ct$(wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs})$	0.986	1.002	1.002	1.003	1.003	0.993	0.993	0.993	0.993
oct$(wlsv)$	0.998	1.014	1.015	1.015	1.016	1.006	1.006	1.007	1.007
oct$(bdshr)$	0.986	1.002	1.002	1.003	1.003	0.992	0.992	0.993	0.993
oct(shr)	1.037	1.082	1.067	1.064	1.056	0.979	0.978	0.979	0.979
oct$(bshr)$	1.041	1.071	1.074	1.060	1.062	0.998	0.998	0.998	0.998
oct$(hshr)$	1.080	1.090	1.091	1.119	1.105	1.050	1.050	1.053	1.053
oct$(hbshr)$	1.065	1.080	1.081	1.088	1.090	1.063	1.064	1.066	1.068
oct$_h(shr)$	0.980	0.996	0.995	0.996	0.996	0.979	0.978	0.979	0.979
oct$_h(bshr)$	0.999	1.016	1.018	1.016	1.018	0.998	0.998	0.998	0.998
oct$_h(hshr)$	1.052	1.067	1.066	1.074	1.075	1.050	1.050	1.053	1.053
oct$_h(hbshr)$	1.065	1.080	1.081	1.088	1.090	1.063	1.064	1.066	1.068
				$k = 2$					
base	1.000	0.998	0.999	1.071	1.075	0.998	0.999	1.005	1.008
ct(bu)	0.831	0.869	0.869	0.869	0.869	0.830	0.829	0.829	0.830
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.830**	0.869	0.868	**0.868**	**0.868**	**0.830**	**0.829**	**0.829**	**0.830**
ct$(wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs})$	0.840	**0.863**	**0.862**	0.879	0.878	0.846	0.844	0.845	0.846
oct$(wlsv)$	0.851	0.875	0.877	0.891	0.893	0.859	0.859	0.859	0.861
oct$(bdshr)$	0.839	0.863	0.863	0.879	0.878	0.845	0.844	0.845	0.846
oct(shr)	0.854	0.922	0.909	0.908	0.897	0.833	0.831	0.832	0.832
oct$(bshr)$	0.869	0.925	0.931	0.911	0.915	0.851	0.851	0.851	0.852
oct$(hshr)$	0.901	0.908	0.904	0.966	0.952	0.900	0.899	0.901	0.902
oct$(hbshr)$	0.915	0.917	0.919	0.964	0.969	0.913	0.913	0.914	0.917
oct$_h(shr)$	0.834	0.868	0.865	0.872	0.872	0.833	0.831	0.832	0.832
oct$_h(bshr)$	0.852	0.886	0.890	0.890	0.894	0.851	0.851	0.851	0.852
oct$_h(hshr)$	0.902	0.904	0.904	0.953	0.952	0.900	0.899	0.901	0.902
oct$_h(hbshr)$	0.915	0.917	0.919	0.964	0.969	0.913	0.913	0.914	0.917

Table A.2: *AvgRelCRPS defined in (17) and (18). A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**								
		Gaussian approach: sample covariance matrix							
	ctjb	In-sample residuals				Multi-step residuals			
		G	B	H	HB	G	B	H	HB
					$\forall k \in \{2,1\}$				
base	1.000	1.005	1.009	1.039	1.046	0.996	0.999	1.000	1.004
ct(bu)	0.897	0.924	0.923	0.924	0.923	0.895	0.896	0.897	**0.895**
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.896**	0.924	0.923	**0.923**	**0.922**	**0.895**	**0.895**	**0.896**	0.896
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	0.906	0.924	0.923	0.933	0.932	0.912	0.911	0.910	0.912
oct($wlsv$)	0.916	0.935	0.937	0.944	0.945	0.923	0.923	0.923	0.924
oct($bdshr$)	0.906	**0.923**	0.923	0.932	0.932	0.910	0.910	0.911	0.912
oct(shr)	0.938	0.993	0.980	0.977	0.969	0.898	0.898	0.898	0.897
oct($bshr$)	0.947	0.990	0.995	0.979	0.981	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.915
oct($hshr$)	0.978	0.987	0.985	1.027	1.016	0.963	0.964	0.966	0.967
oct($hbshr$)	0.977	0.986	0.985	1.012	1.016	0.974	0.976	0.977	0.978
oct$_h$(shr)	0.900	0.923	**0.922**	0.926	0.925	0.898	0.898	0.897	0.898
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.916	0.940	0.943	0.942	0.945	0.914	0.916	0.915	0.916
oct$_h$($hshr$)	0.967	0.974	0.974	1.002	1.002	0.964	0.964	0.966	0.967
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.978	0.984	0.986	1.012	1.015	0.975	0.976	0.977	0.980
					$k = 1$				
base	1.000	1.014	1.020	1.015	1.019	0.997	1.000	0.997	1.000
ct(bu)	0.969	0.985	0.983	0.985	0.984	**0.967**	**0.967**	0.968	**0.968**
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.968**	**0.984**	**0.983**	**0.984**	**0.983**	0.968	0.967	**0.968**	0.968
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	0.977	0.991	0.991	0.992	0.992	0.984	0.983	0.981	0.984
oct($wlsv$)	0.989	1.002	1.004	1.003	1.004	0.994	0.995	0.995	0.997
oct($bdshr$)	0.977	0.989	0.991	0.992	0.992	0.981	0.982	0.983	0.985
oct(shr)	1.028	1.070	1.056	1.053	1.046	0.969	0.969	0.970	0.969
oct($bshr$)	1.034	1.061	1.065	1.051	1.053	0.985	0.987	0.986	0.987
oct($hshr$)	1.066	1.075	1.076	1.099	1.090	1.037	1.037	1.039	1.039
oct($hbshr$)	1.050	1.065	1.065	1.070	1.073	1.048	1.049	1.049	1.052
oct$_h$(shr)	0.971	0.985	0.985	0.986	0.986	0.969	0.969	0.969	0.969
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.987	1.002	1.005	1.002	1.005	0.986	0.987	0.987	0.988
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.040	1.053	1.053	1.059	1.058	1.036	1.036	1.040	1.040
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	1.051	1.064	1.063	1.071	1.073	1.047	1.049	1.051	1.052
					$k = 2$				
base	1.000	0.997	0.999	1.063	1.073	0.996	0.998	1.003	1.008
ct(bu)	0.831	0.867	0.867	0.867	0.867	0.829	0.829	0.830	**0.828**
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.829**	0.867	0.866	**0.866**	**0.865**	**0.828**	**0.829**	**0.829**	0.829
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	0.839	**0.860**	**0.860**	0.877	0.876	0.844	0.844	0.844	0.845
oct($wlsv$)	0.849	0.872	0.875	0.887	0.890	0.858	0.856	0.856	0.857
oct($bdshr$)	0.839	0.861	0.861	0.876	0.875	0.845	0.843	0.845	0.844
oct(shr)	0.856	0.921	0.909	0.907	0.898	0.832	0.831	0.832	0.831
oct($bshr$)	0.868	0.924	0.930	0.911	0.915	0.849	0.848	0.849	0.848
oct($hshr$)	0.897	0.905	0.901	0.959	0.947	0.895	0.896	0.898	0.899
oct($hbshr$)	0.910	0.912	0.912	0.957	0.961	0.906	0.909	0.909	0.910
oct$_h$(shr)	0.835	0.865	0.862	0.870	0.868	0.833	0.833	0.831	0.832
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.850	0.881	0.885	0.886	0.889	0.847	0.849	0.849	0.850
oct$_h$($hshr$)	0.900	0.902	0.901	0.947	0.948	0.897	0.896	0.897	0.899
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.910	0.910	0.914	0.957	0.961	0.907	0.908	0.909	0.912

Table A.3: *ES ratio indices defined in (17) and (19). A lower value, indicates amore accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**								
		Gaussian approach: shrinkage covariance matrix							
	ctjb	In-sample residuals				Multi-step residuals			
		G	B	H	HB	G	B	H	HB
					$\forall k \in \{2,1\}$				
base	1.007	1.009	1.044	1.046	0.997	0.999	1.002	1.003	1.000
ct(bu)	0.929	0.929	0.929	0.929	0.899	0.900	0.900	0.900	0.901
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.929**	0.928	**0.929**	**0.928**	**0.899**	**0.899**	**0.900**	**0.900**	**0.901**
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	0.930	0.930	0.939	0.938	0.915	0.916	0.917	0.916	0.910
oct($wlsv$)	0.943	0.944	0.951	0.952	0.929	0.930	0.931	0.930	0.922
oct($bdshr$)	0.930	0.930	0.938	0.938	0.915	0.916	0.916	0.916	0.910
oct(shr)	0.994	0.982	0.980	0.973	0.902	0.902	0.903	0.902	0.941
oct($bshr$)	0.995	0.998	0.983	0.986	0.921	0.922	0.922	0.922	0.951
oct($hshr$)	0.994	0.994	1.035	1.025	0.971	0.972	0.974	0.974	0.987
oct($hbshr$)	0.995	0.997	1.025	1.027	0.984	0.986	0.988	0.988	0.987
oct$_h$(shr)	0.929	**0.928**	0.932	0.932	0.902	0.902	0.903	0.902	0.904
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.948	0.951	0.951	0.953	0.921	0.922	0.922	0.922	0.923
oct$_h$($hshr$)	0.982	0.982	1.011	1.011	0.971	0.972	0.974	0.974	0.974
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.995	0.997	1.025	1.027	0.984	0.986	0.988	0.988	0.987
					$k = 1$				
base	1.017	1.019	1.017	1.019	0.998	0.999	0.999	0.999	1.000
ct(bu)	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.976	0.976	0.977	0.976	0.978
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.993**	**0.993**	**0.993**	**0.993**	**0.975**	**0.976**	**0.976**	**0.976**	**0.977**
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.002	1.002	1.003	1.003	0.992	0.993	0.993	0.993	0.986
oct($wlsv$)	1.015	1.015	1.015	1.016	1.005	1.007	1.007	1.007	0.998
oct($bdshr$)	1.002	1.002	1.003	1.002	0.992	0.992	0.993	0.992	0.986
oct(shr)	1.076	1.065	1.061	1.056	0.978	0.978	0.979	0.978	1.037
oct($bshr$)	1.070	1.072	1.060	1.062	0.997	0.998	0.998	0.998	1.041
oct($hshr$)	1.090	1.092	1.114	1.105	1.049	1.050	1.053	1.052	1.080
oct($hbshr$)	1.080	1.081	1.089	1.090	1.062	1.064	1.066	1.066	1.065
oct$_h$(shr)	0.996	0.995	0.996	0.996	0.978	0.978	0.979	0.978	0.980
oct$_h$($bshr$)	1.016	1.018	1.016	1.018	0.997	0.998	0.998	0.998	0.999
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.066	1.067	1.075	1.075	1.049	1.050	1.053	1.052	1.052
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	1.080	1.081	1.089	1.090	1.062	1.064	1.066	1.066	1.065
					$k = 2$				
base	0.997	0.999	1.071	1.074	0.997	0.999	1.005	1.008	1.000
ct(bu)	0.869	0.868	0.868	0.868	0.829	0.829	0.830	0.830	0.831
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.868	0.867	**0.868**	**0.867**	**0.829**	**0.829**	**0.830**	**0.829**	**0.830**
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	**0.863**	**0.862**	0.878	0.878	0.845	0.845	0.846	0.846	0.840
oct($wlsv$)	0.876	0.877	0.891	0.892	0.859	0.860	0.860	0.860	0.851
oct($bdshr$)	0.863	0.863	0.878	0.877	0.844	0.845	0.846	0.845	0.839
oct(shr)	0.918	0.906	0.906	0.897	0.832	0.832	0.833	0.832	0.854
oct($bshr$)	0.924	0.928	0.911	0.915	0.850	0.851	0.852	0.851	0.869
oct($hshr$)	0.907	0.905	0.962	0.951	0.898	0.899	0.902	0.902	0.901
oct($hbshr$)	0.917	0.919	0.964	0.968	0.912	0.913	0.915	0.916	0.915
oct$_h$(shr)	0.867	0.864	0.872	0.871	0.832	0.832	0.833	0.832	0.834
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.886	0.890	0.890	0.893	0.850	0.851	0.852	0.851	0.852
oct$_h$($hshr$)	0.904	0.905	0.952	0.952	0.898	0.899	0.902	0.902	0.902
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.917	0.919	0.964	0.968	0.912	0.913	0.915	0.916	0.915

Table A.4: *AvgRelCRPS defined in (17) and (18). A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**								
		Gaussian approach: shrinkage covariance matrix							
	ctjb	In-sample residuals				Multi-step residuals			
		G	B	H	HB	G	B	H	HB
				$\forall k \in \{2, 1\}$					
base	1.005	1.008	1.039	1.045	0.996	0.999	1.000	1.003	1.000
ct(bu)	**0.923**	0.923	0.923	0.923	**0.895**	0.896	0.897	0.897	0.897
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.923	0.922	**0.922**	**0.922**	0.896	**0.895**	**0.895**	**0.895**	**0.896**
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	0.924	0.924	0.932	0.932	0.910	0.911	0.911	0.911	0.906
oct($wlsv$)	0.935	0.937	0.944	0.945	0.922	0.924	0.923	0.923	0.916
oct($bdshr$)	0.924	0.924	0.932	0.931	0.909	0.911	0.911	0.910	0.906
oct(shr)	0.989	0.978	0.975	0.968	0.897	0.898	0.898	0.898	0.938
oct($bshr$)	0.990	0.993	0.978	0.981	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.947
oct($hshr$)	0.986	0.985	1.024	1.015	0.963	0.964	0.966	0.967	0.978
oct($hbshr$)	0.985	0.986	1.012	1.015	0.973	0.976	0.977	0.978	0.977
oct$_h$(shr)	0.923	**0.922**	0.925	0.925	0.897	0.898	0.898	0.898	0.900
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.941	0.943	0.942	0.945	0.913	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.916
oct$_h$($hshr$)	0.974	0.975	1.001	1.001	0.964	0.964	0.966	0.966	0.967
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.985	0.986	1.013	1.016	0.973	0.976	0.977	0.978	0.978
				$k = 1$					
base	1.014	1.018	1.015	1.019	0.997	0.999	0.997	0.998	1.000
ct(bu)	0.983	0.984	0.984	0.984	0.967	0.967	0.969	0.969	0.969
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.983**	**0.982**	**0.982**	**0.983**	**0.966**	**0.967**	**0.966**	**0.966**	**0.968**
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	0.991	0.992	0.993	0.992	0.983	0.983	0.983	0.983	0.977
oct($wlsv$)	1.002	1.004	1.004	1.004	0.994	0.995	0.994	0.996	0.989
oct($bdshr$)	0.990	0.991	0.992	0.991	0.981	0.983	0.984	0.982	0.977
oct(shr)	1.065	1.054	1.051	1.045	0.969	0.970	0.970	0.969	1.028
oct($bshr$)	1.061	1.063	1.050	1.052	0.986	0.986	0.987	0.985	1.034
oct($hshr$)	1.076	1.077	1.095	1.088	1.036	1.036	1.040	1.038	1.066
oct($hbshr$)	1.064	1.065	1.071	1.073	1.047	1.048	1.050	1.050	1.050
oct$_h$(shr)	0.984	0.985	0.986	0.986	0.969	0.969	0.969	0.968	0.971
oct$_h$($bshr$)	1.003	1.005	1.003	1.005	0.985	0.987	0.987	0.986	0.987
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.054	1.054	1.059	1.059	1.036	1.037	1.038	1.039	1.040
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	1.063	1.065	1.071	1.074	1.046	1.048	1.049	1.051	1.051
				$k = 2$					
base	0.996	0.998	1.064	1.073	0.995	0.999	1.003	1.007	1.000
ct(bu)	0.867	0.866	0.867	0.866	**0.829**	0.829	0.830	0.830	0.831
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.867	0.866	**0.866**	**0.866**	0.830	**0.829**	**0.830**	**0.830**	**0.829**
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	**0.861**	**0.861**	0.875	0.875	0.843	0.845	0.845	0.845	0.839
oct($wlsv$)	0.873	0.874	0.888	0.889	0.856	0.857	0.857	0.856	0.849
oct($bdshr$)	0.862	0.861	0.876	0.874	0.843	0.844	0.844	0.844	0.839
oct(shr)	0.918	0.907	0.905	0.898	0.831	0.832	0.832	0.832	0.856
oct($bshr$)	0.924	0.928	0.911	0.915	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.849	0.868
oct($hshr$)	0.904	0.901	0.957	0.946	0.895	0.896	0.898	0.900	0.897
oct($hbshr$)	0.912	0.913	0.956	0.961	0.905	0.909	0.909	0.911	0.910
oct$_h$(shr)	0.866	0.863	0.869	0.869	0.830	0.831	0.832	0.832	0.835
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.882	0.886	0.886	0.889	0.846	0.848	0.849	0.848	0.850
oct$_h$($hshr$)	0.901	0.902	0.947	0.946	0.896	0.896	0.898	0.899	0.900
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.912	0.914	0.958	0.961	0.905	0.908	0.910	0.909	0.910

Table A.5: *ES ratio indices defined in (17) and (19). A lower value, indicates amore accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

B Australian GDP dataset: one-step residuals and shrinkage covariance matrix

Reconciliation approach	Generation of the base forecasts paths									
	ctjb	Gaussian approach*				ctjb	Gaussian approach*			
		G_h	H_h	G_{oh}	H_{oh}		G_h	H_h	G_{oh}	H_{oh}
	$\forall k \in \{4,2,1\}$					$k = 1$				
base	1.000	0.979	0.995	0.968	0.976	1.000	0.988	0.988	0.971	0.971
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.937	0.956	0.956	0.976	0.976	0.992	1.008	1.008	1.029	1.029
ct(wls_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.930	0.917	0.917	0.898	0.898	0.986	0.974	0.975	0.956	0.956
oct($wlsv$)	0.926	0.919	0.920	0.900	0.900	0.984	0.981	0.979	0.959	0.959
oct($bdshr$)	0.940	0.965	0.945	0.992	0.957	0.997	1.019	1.003	1.044	1.018
oct(shr)	0.944	1.020	0.940	1.094	0.988	1.015	1.095	1.010	1.160	1.059
oct($hshr$)	0.988	0.972	1.002	0.974	1.001	1.048	1.037	1.060	1.034	1.061
oct$_o$($wlsv$)	**0.926**	**0.911**	**0.912**	**0.896**	**0.895**	**0.984**	**0.971**	**0.970**	**0.954**	**0.954**
oct$_o$($bdshr$)	0.978	0.964	0.946	0.952	0.930	1.034	1.016	1.003	1.005	0.989
oct$_o$(shr)	0.950	0.946	0.922	0.925	0.903	1.014	1.003	0.985	0.987	0.968
oct$_o$($hshr$)	0.989	0.966	0.984	0.954	0.965	1.047	1.028	1.038	1.012	1.023
oct$_{oh}$(shr)	1.102	1.059	1.001	1.094	0.988	1.172	1.109	1.066	1.160	1.059
oct$_{oh}$($hshr$)	1.006	0.983	1.009	0.974	1.001	1.068	1.046	1.059	1.034	1.061
	$k = 2$					$k = 4$				
base	1.000	0.984	0.993	0.968	0.976	1.000	0.966	1.004	0.964	0.981
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.949	0.966	0.966	0.987	0.987	0.874	0.896	0.896	0.914	0.914
ct(wls_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.942	0.928	0.928	0.909	0.909	0.866	0.853	0.853	0.834	0.834
oct($wlsv$)	0.938	0.929	0.931	0.911	0.911	0.860	0.853	0.855	0.835	0.834
oct($bdshr$)	0.953	0.976	0.956	1.003	0.969	0.874	0.904	0.880	0.931	0.889
oct(shr)	0.955	1.031	0.951	1.113	1.002	0.866	0.940	0.864	1.015	0.909
oct($hshr$)	1.001	0.985	1.014	0.987	1.016	0.919	0.900	0.935	0.904	0.931
oct$_o$($wlsv$)	**0.938**	**0.921**	**0.923**	**0.907**	**0.906**	**0.860**	**0.847**	**0.848**	**0.832**	**0.830**
oct$_o$($bdshr$)	0.991	0.974	0.957	0.964	0.942	0.914	0.905	0.883	0.892	0.865
oct$_o$(shr)	0.965	0.958	0.934	0.938	0.916	0.877	0.882	0.852	0.854	0.831
oct$_o$($hshr$)	1.002	0.979	0.996	0.967	0.978	0.922	0.898	0.923	0.888	0.898
oct$_{oh}$(shr)	1.120	1.069	1.013	1.113	1.002	1.020	1.002	0.928	1.015	0.909
oct$_{oh}$($hshr$)	1.021	0.996	1.021	0.987	1.016	0.934	0.912	0.951	0.904	0.931

*The Gaussian method employs a sample covariance matrix:
G_h and H_h use multi-step residuals and G_{oh} and H_{oh} use overlapping and multi-step residuals.

Table B.6: *AvgRelCRPS indices defined in (17) and (18) for the Australian Quarterly National Accounts dataset. A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**									
	ctjb	Gaussian approach*				ctjb	Gaussian approach*			
		G_h	H_h	G_{oh}	H_{oh}		G_h	H_h	G_{oh}	H_{oh}
	$\forall k \in \{4, 2, 1\}$					$k = 1$				
base	1.000	0.970	0.988	0.960	0.970	1.000	0.977	0.977	0.965	0.965
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.897	0.944	0.944	0.973	0.973	0.964	1.001	1.001	1.033	1.033
ct(wls_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.886**	0.880	0.880	**0.860**	0.860	**0.954**	**0.944**	0.945	**0.928**	**0.928**
oct($wlsv$)	0.890	0.890	0.894	0.872	0.872	0.958	0.957	0.957	0.938	0.939
oct($bdshr$)	0.905	0.956	0.934	0.992	0.954	0.972	1.014	0.994	1.048	1.018
oct(shr)	0.895	0.979	0.895	1.053	0.944	0.973	1.060	0.969	1.121	1.015
oct($hshr$)	0.951	0.940	0.973	0.959	0.992	1.017	1.010	1.034	1.023	1.055
oct$_o$($wlsv$)	0.891	**0.879**	0.881	0.864	0.864	0.958	0.945	0.945	0.931	0.931
oct$_o$($bdshr$)	0.940	0.928	0.910	0.918	0.895	1.004	0.986	0.971	0.980	0.961
oct$_o$(shr)	0.900	0.899	**0.876**	0.878	**0.858**	0.973	0.963	**0.944**	0.949	0.930
oct$_o$($hshr$)	0.956	0.936	0.955	0.922	0.936	1.021	1.004	1.012	0.987	1.000
oct$_{oh}$(shr)	1.059	1.015	0.956	1.053	0.945	1.130	1.063	1.019	1.121	1.016
oct$_{oh}$($hshr$)	0.986	0.968	0.999	0.959	0.992	1.053	1.034	1.049	1.024	1.055
	$k = 2$					$k = 4$				
base	1.000	0.972	0.985	0.959	0.969	1.000	0.959	1.000	0.957	0.976
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.915	0.961	0.960	0.991	0.991	0.818	0.874	0.874	0.899	0.900
ct(wls_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.904**	0.896	**0.896**	**0.877**	**0.877**	**0.807**	0.805	0.805	**0.782**	0.783
oct($wlsv$)	0.909	0.907	0.912	0.889	0.889	0.811	0.813	0.819	0.794	0.794
oct($bdshr$)	0.925	0.976	0.953	1.013	0.974	0.825	0.883	0.860	0.920	0.876
oct(shr)	0.913	1.000	0.914	1.076	0.963	0.807	0.885	0.808	0.967	0.861
oct($hshr$)	0.973	0.960	0.993	0.978	1.014	0.871	0.856	0.897	0.881	0.913
oct$_o$($wlsv$)	0.908	**0.895**	0.898	0.881	0.882	0.812	**0.802**	0.806	0.786	0.786
oct$_o$($bdshr$)	0.960	0.947	0.929	0.938	0.915	0.860	0.856	0.836	0.841	0.816
oct$_o$(shr)	0.921	0.919	0.896	0.898	0.878	0.814	0.821	**0.796**	0.794	**0.775**
oct$_o$($hshr$)	0.977	0.956	0.976	0.942	0.957	0.876	0.854	0.882	0.844	0.856
oct$_{oh}$(shr)	1.082	1.029	0.973	1.076	0.963	0.971	0.954	0.882	0.967	0.861
oct$_{oh}$($hshr$)	1.007	0.988	1.017	0.979	1.014	0.904	0.888	0.934	0.881	0.913

*The Gaussian method employs a sample covariance matrix:
G_h and H_h use multi-step residuals and G_{oh} and H_{oh} use overlapping and multi-step residuals.

Table B.7: *ES ratio indices defined in (17) and (19) for the AustralianQuarterlyNational Accounts dataset. A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**									
	ctjb	Gaussian approach*				ctjb	Gaussian approach*			
		G_h	H_h	G_{oh}	H_{oh}		G_h	H_h	G_{oh}	H_{oh}
			$\forall k \in \{4, 2, 1\}$					$k = 1$		
base	1.000	0.979	1.011	0.968	0.987	1.000	0.988	0.988	0.971	0.971
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.937	0.960	0.961	0.962	0.960	0.992	1.001	1.001	1.004	1.000
ct(wls_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.930	**0.951**	0.953	**0.911**	0.915	0.986	0.997	0.998	**0.964**	0.967
oct$(wlsv)$	0.926	0.972	0.957	0.918	0.917	0.984	1.010	1.003	0.971	0.970
oct$(bdshr)$	0.940	0.986	0.966	0.981	0.956	0.997	1.015	1.006	1.016	1.000
oct(shr)	0.944	0.999	0.962	1.051	0.995	1.015	1.047	1.021	1.105	1.058
oct$(hshr)$	0.988	1.000	1.021	0.979	1.002	1.048	1.045	1.066	1.034	1.053
oct$_o(wlsv)$	**0.926**	0.961	0.948	0.914	**0.912**	**0.984**	1.000	0.993	0.966	**0.965**
oct$_o(bdshr)$	0.978	0.956	0.949	0.949	0.934	1.034	**0.984**	**0.983**	0.988	0.977
oct$_o(shr)$	0.950	0.957	**0.946**	0.933	0.917	1.014	0.998	0.995	0.986	0.974
oct$_o(hshr)$	0.989	0.997	1.013	0.967	0.982	1.047	1.039	1.054	1.019	1.032
oct$_{oh}(shr)$	1.102	1.010	1.006	1.051	0.995	1.172	1.059	1.063	1.105	1.058
oct$_{oh}(hshr)$	1.006	0.989	1.004	0.979	1.002	1.068	1.037	1.050	1.034	1.053
			$k = 2$					$k = 4$		
base	1.000	0.984	1.009	0.968	0.987	1.000	0.966	1.037	0.964	1.002
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.949	0.972	0.972	0.974	0.971	0.874	0.910	0.911	0.910	0.910
ct(wls_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.942	**0.962**	0.964	**0.923**	0.927	0.866	**0.897**	0.900	**0.851**	0.855
oct$(wlsv)$	0.938	0.988	0.968	0.931	0.929	0.860	0.921	0.903	0.856	0.856
oct$(bdshr)$	0.953	1.004	0.979	0.996	0.970	0.874	0.942	0.914	0.932	0.900
oct(shr)	0.955	1.016	0.973	1.070	1.010	0.866	0.937	0.895	0.981	0.922
oct$(hshr)$	1.001	1.015	1.034	0.993	1.017	0.919	0.942	0.965	0.913	0.937
oct$_o(wlsv)$	**0.938**	0.976	**0.959**	0.927	**0.925**	**0.860**	0.910	0.894	0.853	0.852
oct$_o(bdshr)$	0.991	0.970	0.963	0.963	0.948	0.914	0.917	0.905	0.899	0.880
oct$_o(shr)$	0.965	0.973	0.959	0.948	0.931	0.877	0.903	**0.886**	0.868	**0.850**
oct$_o(hshr)$	1.002	1.013	1.026	0.980	0.996	0.922	0.943	0.962	0.905	0.921
oct$_{oh}(shr)$	1.120	1.026	1.019	1.070	1.010	1.020	0.947	0.939	0.981	0.922
oct$_{oh}(hshr)$	1.021	1.005	1.017	0.993	1.017	0.934	0.929	0.946	0.913	0.937

*The Gaussian method employs a shrinkage covariance matrix:
G_h and H_h use multi-step residuals and G_{oh} and H_{oh} use overlapping and multi-step residuals.

Table B.8: *AvgRelCRPS indices defined in (17) and (18) for the Australian Quarterly National Accounts dataset. A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**									
	ctjb	Gaussian approach*				ctjb	Gaussian approach*			
		G$_h$	H$_h$	G$_{oh}$	H$_{oh}$		G$_h$	H$_h$	G$_{oh}$	H$_{oh}$
	$\forall k \in \{4,2,1\}$					$k = 1$				
base	1.000	0.967	1.002	0.957	0.980	1.000	0.973	0.973	0.961	0.962
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.897	0.968	0.969	0.963	0.962	0.964	1.012	1.012	1.009	1.004
ct(wls_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.886**	0.939	0.944	**0.882**	0.888	**0.954**	0.994	0.998	**0.947**	0.952
oct$(wlsv)$	0.890	0.966	0.959	0.897	0.901	0.958	1.017	1.012	0.960	0.965
oct$(bdshr)$	0.905	0.997	0.981	0.986	0.960	0.972	1.031	1.021	1.024	1.005
oct(shr)	0.895	0.979	0.945	1.021	0.962	0.973	1.041	1.011	1.083	1.028
oct$(hshr)$	0.951	0.997	1.023	0.973	1.005	1.017	1.051	1.073	1.034	1.063
oct$_o(wlsv)$	0.891	0.950	0.945	0.889	0.892	0.958	1.002	0.997	0.953	0.956
oct$_o(bdshr)$	0.940	0.935	0.933	0.922	0.909	1.004	**0.965**	**0.964**	0.969	0.959
oct$_o(shr)$	0.900	**0.935**	**0.928**	0.895	**0.884**	0.973	0.984	0.982	0.960	**0.950**
oct$_o(hshr)$	0.956	0.997	1.015	0.945	0.965	1.021	1.049	1.062	1.007	1.024
oct$_{oh}(shr)$	1.059	0.981	0.983	1.021	0.962	1.130	1.034	1.041	1.083	1.029
oct$_{oh}(hshr)$	0.986	0.996	1.014	0.973	1.005	1.053	1.050	1.064	1.034	1.063
	$k = 2$					$k = 4$				
base	1.000	0.970	0.999	0.955	0.980	1.000	0.958	1.033	0.953	1.000
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	0.915	0.987	0.988	0.983	0.982	0.818	0.909	0.910	0.902	0.902
ct(wls_{cs}, bu_{te})	**0.904**	**0.958**	0.962	**0.900**	0.906	**0.807**	0.871	0.876	**0.805**	0.812
oct$(wlsv)$	0.909	0.988	0.979	0.916	0.920	0.811	0.896	0.891	0.820	0.825
oct$(bdshr)$	0.925	1.024	1.005	1.010	0.984	0.825	0.938	0.919	0.926	0.895
oct(shr)	0.913	1.006	0.967	1.045	0.982	0.807	0.898	0.864	0.940	0.881
oct$(hshr)$	0.973	1.020	1.046	0.994	1.028	0.871	0.924	0.954	0.897	0.929
oct$_o(wlsv)$	0.908	0.972	0.964	0.908	0.911	0.812	0.882	0.876	0.812	0.816
oct$_o(bdshr)$	0.960	0.959	0.957	0.945	0.932	0.860	0.884	0.879	0.857	0.841
oct$_o(shr)$	0.921	0.958	**0.950**	0.917	**0.905**	0.814	**0.867**	**0.857**	0.815	**0.803**
oct$_o(hshr)$	0.977	1.021	1.038	0.966	0.987	0.876	0.926	0.949	0.868	0.889
oct$_{oh}(shr)$	1.082	1.002	1.003	1.045	0.982	0.971	0.910	0.911	0.941	0.882
oct$_{oh}(hshr)$	1.007	1.017	1.036	0.994	1.028	0.904	0.924	0.947	0.896	0.929

*The Gaussian method employs a shrinkage covariance matrix:
G$_h$ and H$_h$ use multi-step residuals and G$_{oh}$ and H$_{oh}$ use overlapping and multi-step residuals.

Table B.9: *ES ratio indices defined in (17) and (19) for the AustralianQuarterlyNational Accounts dataset. A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

C Australian Tourism Demand dataset: shrinkage covariance matrix

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**									
	ctjb	Gaussian approach*				ctjb	Gaussian approach*			
		G	B	H	HB		G	B	H	HB
	$\forall k \in \{12, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$					$k = 1$				
base	1.000	0.971	0.971	0.973	0.973	1.000	0.972	0.972	0.972	0.972
ct(bu)	1.321	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.077	0.983	0.982	0.982	0.982
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.057	0.974	0.969	0.974	0.969	0.976	0.963	0.962	0.963	0.962
ct$(wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs})$	1.062	0.974	0.974	0.972	0.972	0.976	0.965	0.965	0.966	0.966
oct(ols)	0.989	0.989	0.989	0.987	0.987	0.982	0.986	0.988	0.986	0.989
oct$(struc)$	0.982	0.962	0.961	0.961	0.959	0.970	0.963	0.963	0.963	0.963
oct$(wlsv)$	0.987	0.959	0.959	0.958	0.957	0.952	0.957	0.957	0.957	0.957
oct$(bdshr)$	0.975	**0.956**	**0.953**	**0.952**	**0.951**	**0.949**	**0.955**	**0.953**	**0.954**	**0.954**
oct$_h(hbshr)$	0.989	1.018	1.020	1.016	1.018	0.982	1.004	1.007	1.004	1.009
oct$_h(bshr)$	0.994	1.018	1.020	1.016	1.019	0.988	1.007	1.013	1.006	1.012
oct$_h(hshr)$	**0.969**	0.993	0.993	0.990	0.991	0.953	0.977	0.977	0.979	0.979
oct$_h(shr)$	1.007	0.980	0.972	0.970	0.970	1.000	0.986	0.977	0.976	0.974
	$k = 2$					$k = 3$				
base	1.000	0.970	0.969	0.970	0.971	1.000	0.971	0.971	0.972	0.973
ct(bu)	1.189	0.999	0.999	0.999	0.999	1.273	1.010	1.010	1.010	1.010
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.015	0.972	0.970	0.972	0.970	1.041	0.977	0.974	0.977	0.974
ct$(wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs})$	1.016	0.971	0.971	0.970	0.970	1.046	0.976	0.976	0.974	0.974
oct(ols)	0.992	0.991	0.991	0.990	0.991	0.994	0.992	0.993	0.991	0.992
oct$(struc)$	0.982	0.966	0.965	0.965	0.965	0.986	0.967	0.966	0.966	0.965
oct$(wlsv)$	0.972	0.961	0.960	0.960	0.960	0.983	0.963	0.962	0.962	0.962
oct$(bdshr)$	**0.964**	**0.958**	**0.957**	**0.956**	**0.956**	0.972	**0.960**	**0.958**	**0.957**	**0.957**
oct$_h(hbshr)$	0.992	1.013	1.015	1.012	1.015	0.994	1.019	1.021	1.018	1.020
oct$_h(bshr)$	0.997	1.015	1.018	1.013	1.017	0.999	1.021	1.022	1.018	1.022
oct$_h(hshr)$	0.965	0.987	0.987	0.986	0.987	**0.971**	0.994	0.994	0.992	0.993
oct$_h(shr)$	1.005	0.986	0.978	0.976	0.975	1.009	0.986	0.978	0.976	0.976
	$k = 4$					$k = 6$				
base	1.000	0.973	0.973	0.974	0.975	1.000	0.976	0.976	0.978	0.978
ct(bu)	1.340	1.016	1.015	1.015	1.015	1.450	1.023	1.023	1.023	1.023
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.061	0.978	0.973	0.978	0.973	1.094	0.978	0.972	0.978	0.972
ct$(wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs})$	1.068	0.977	0.977	0.974	0.974	1.103	0.977	0.977	0.974	0.974
oct(ols)	0.993	0.991	0.992	0.990	0.990	0.989	0.989	0.989	0.987	0.986
oct$(struc)$	0.986	0.965	0.964	0.964	0.963	0.986	0.961	0.960	0.959	0.957
oct$(wlsv)$	0.990	0.962	0.961	0.961	0.960	1.001	0.960	0.959	0.958	0.957
oct$(bdshr)$	0.977	**0.959**	**0.956**	**0.955**	**0.954**	0.985	**0.956**	**0.953**	**0.950**	**0.948**
oct$_h(hbshr)$	0.993	1.021	1.023	1.019	1.021	0.989	1.024	1.026	1.022	1.022
oct$_h(bshr)$	0.997	1.022	1.022	1.019	1.022	0.994	1.022	1.022	1.020	1.022
oct$_h(hshr)$	**0.973**	0.996	0.997	0.994	0.995	**0.976**	1.000	1.001	0.996	0.997
oct$_h(shr)$	1.009	0.984	0.976	0.973	0.973	1.010	0.978	0.970	0.967	0.967
	$k = 12$									
base	1.000	0.968	0.967	0.969	0.969					
ct(bu)	1.675	1.038	1.037	1.037	1.038					
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.163	0.977	0.965	0.977	0.965					
ct$(wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs})$	1.174	0.978	0.978	0.971	0.971					
oct(ols)	0.982	0.982	0.983	0.980	0.975					
oct$(struc)$	0.982	0.951	0.949	0.947	0.943					
oct$(wlsv)$	1.025	0.954	0.953	0.949	0.947					
oct$(bdshr)$	1.002	**0.950**	**0.944**	**0.939**	**0.935**					
oct$_h(hbshr)$	0.982	1.027	1.029	1.024	1.021					
oct$_h(bshr)$	0.987	1.024	1.021	1.021	1.019					
oct$_h(hshr)$	**0.978**	1.003	1.005	0.996	0.997					
oct$_h(shr)$	1.010	0.963	0.956	0.952	0.952					

*The Gaussian method employs a sample covariance matrix and includes four techniques (G, B, H, HB) with multi-step residuals.

Table C.10: *AvgRelCRPS defined in (17) and (18) for Australian TourismDemand. A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**									
	ctjb	Gaussian approach*				ctjb	Gaussian approach*			
		G	B	H	HB		G	B	H	HB
	$\forall k \in \{12, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$					$k = 1$				
base	1.000	0.956	0.955	0.958	0.951	1.000	0.952	0.950	0.952	0.950
ct(bu)	2.427	0.983	0.983	0.983	0.983	1.759	0.982	0.982	0.982	0.982
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.243	0.886	0.879	0.886	0.879	1.098	0.929	0.928	0.930	0.927
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.499	0.977	0.977	0.971	0.972	1.241	0.975	0.975	0.973	0.974
oct(ols)	0.955	0.893	0.891	0.893	0.888	0.975	0.937	0.936	0.936	0.935
oct($struc$)	1.085	0.917	0.915	0.916	0.912	1.027	0.943	0.942	0.943	0.942
oct($wlsv$)	1.132	0.933	0.929	0.931	0.927	1.050	0.951	0.949	0.950	0.949
oct($bdshr$)	1.047	0.904	0.897	0.897	0.891	1.009	0.936	0.933	0.934	0.931
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.956	0.889	0.886	0.888	0.884	0.975	0.937	0.936	0.937	0.935
oct$_h$($bshr$)	**0.931**	**0.867**	**0.866**	**0.863**	**0.860**	**0.965**	**0.927**	0.927	0.925	0.923
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.081	0.935	0.931	0.935	0.927	1.028	0.952	0.951	0.952	0.950
oct$_h$(shr)	1.068	0.899	0.878	0.875	0.864	1.023	0.935	**0.923**	**0.921**	**0.916**
	$k = 2$					$k = 3$				
base	1.000	0.958	0.954	0.956	0.953	1.000	0.961	0.958	0.960	0.955
ct(bu)	2.176	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.001	2.428	0.998	0.997	0.997	0.997
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.192	0.927	0.921	0.927	0.921	1.245	0.911	0.904	0.911	0.904
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.400	0.992	0.992	0.988	0.988	1.500	0.991	0.991	0.986	0.987
oct(ols)	0.985	0.935	0.932	0.934	0.930	0.976	0.918	0.915	0.917	0.912
oct($struc$)	1.075	0.949	0.947	0.948	0.944	1.096	0.939	0.936	0.938	0.933
oct($wlsv$)	1.110	0.960	0.958	0.958	0.955	1.142	0.953	0.949	0.951	0.946
oct($bdshr$)	1.045	0.938	0.933	0.933	0.929	1.060	0.926	0.920	0.921	0.915
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.984	0.933	0.931	0.933	0.928	0.975	0.915	0.912	0.915	0.909
oct$_h$($bshr$)	**0.967**	**0.917**	**0.916**	0.913	0.908	**0.954**	**0.895**	**0.895**	**0.892**	**0.887**
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.073	0.962	0.959	0.963	0.956	1.093	0.955	0.951	0.956	0.949
oct$_h$(shr)	1.064	0.933	0.916	**0.913**	**0.904**	1.082	0.923	0.903	0.900	0.890
	$k = 4$					$k = 6$				
base	1.000	0.960	0.960	0.962	0.956	1.000	0.961	0.959	0.964	0.956
ct(bu)	2.585	0.996	0.996	0.995	0.996	2.849	1.004	1.003	1.003	1.004
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.277	0.898	0.890	0.899	0.891	1.339	0.882	0.873	0.883	0.874
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.559	0.990	0.990	0.984	0.985	1.662	0.997	0.997	0.991	0.992
oct(ols)	0.966	0.905	0.902	0.904	0.899	0.962	0.889	0.887	0.890	0.885
oct($struc$)	1.106	0.930	0.927	0.928	0.924	1.132	0.923	0.919	0.922	0.916
oct($wlsv$)	1.157	0.947	0.943	0.945	0.939	1.192	0.942	0.937	0.941	0.934
oct($bdshr$)	1.065	0.917	0.909	0.910	0.903	1.084	0.907	0.897	0.898	0.890
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.967	0.901	0.898	0.900	0.895	0.964	0.882	0.880	0.883	0.877
oct$_h$($bshr$)	**0.943**	**0.879**	**0.878**	**0.876**	**0.871**	**0.932**	**0.856**	**0.855**	**0.851**	**0.848**
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.101	0.949	0.944	0.949	0.941	1.126	0.945	0.939	0.945	0.936
oct$_h$(shr)	1.089	0.915	0.893	0.890	0.878	1.107	0.899	0.875	0.871	0.858
	$k = 12$									
base	1.000	0.942	0.947	0.951	0.937					
ct(bu)	2.990	0.922	0.921	0.923	0.923					
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.326	0.779	0.767	0.777	0.766					
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.679	0.917	0.917	0.906	0.908					
oct(ols)	0.872	0.783	0.784	0.783	0.779					
oct($struc$)	1.077	0.826	0.822	0.823	0.818					
oct($wlsv$)	1.149	0.851	0.845	0.847	0.840					
oct($bdshr$)	1.021	0.808	0.796	0.796	0.787					
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.872	0.775	0.772	0.772	0.770					
oct$_h$($bshr$)	**0.833**	**0.741**	**0.741**	**0.737**	**0.735**					
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.066	0.851	0.846	0.848	0.838					
oct$_h$(shr)	1.043	0.797	0.768	0.764	0.750					

*The Gaussian method employs a sample covariance matrix and includes four techniques (G, B, H, HB) with multi-step residuals.

Table C.11: *ES ratio indices defined in (17) and (19) for Australian TourismDemand. A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	Generation of the base forecasts paths									
	ctjb	Gaussian approach*				ctjb	Gaussian approach*			
		G	B	H	HB		G	B	H	HB
			$\forall k \in \{12, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$					$k = 1$		
base	1.000	**0.971**	0.972	**0.971**	0.972	1.000	**0.972**	0.971	0.972	0.971
ct(bu)	1.321	1.017	1.018	1.017	1.017	1.077	0.983	0.983	0.983	0.983
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.057	1.013	**0.971**	1.013	0.971	0.976	0.987	**0.961**	0.988	0.961
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.062	1.069	1.070	0.974	0.974	0.976	0.986	0.986	**0.965**	0.965
oct(ols)	0.989	1.163	1.052	1.139	0.987	0.982	1.038	0.992	1.047	0.987
oct($struc$)	0.982	1.099	1.039	1.037	0.960	0.970	1.007	0.971	0.999	0.962
oct($wlsv$)	0.987	1.080	1.041	0.992	0.958	0.952	1.004	0.969	0.978	0.956
oct($bdshr$)	0.975	1.072	1.032	0.985	**0.950**	**0.949**	0.999	0.965	0.975	**0.952**
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.989	1.189	1.076	1.171	1.021	0.982	1.045	1.000	1.063	1.009
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.994	1.202	1.073	1.168	1.021	0.988	1.046	1.012	1.063	1.012
oct$_h$($hshr$)	**0.969**	1.066	1.052	1.008	0.994	0.953	0.994	0.972	0.991	0.979
oct$_h$(shr)	1.007	1.090	1.046	1.000	0.970	1.000	1.035	0.992	0.998	0.973
			$k = 2$					$k = 3$		
base	1.000	**0.969**	0.969	**0.968**	0.968	1.000	**0.971**	**0.970**	**0.969**	0.970
ct(bu)	1.189	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.273	1.013	1.013	1.013	1.013
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.015	1.004	**0.968**	1.004	0.968	1.041	1.013	0.973	1.014	0.973
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.016	1.043	1.044	0.969	0.969	1.046	1.067	1.068	0.974	0.974
oct(ols)	0.992	1.118	1.037	1.092	0.989	0.994	1.153	1.053	1.124	0.990
oct($struc$)	0.982	1.075	1.022	1.020	0.963	0.986	1.099	1.041	1.033	0.964
oct($wlsv$)	0.972	1.064	1.021	0.987	0.958	0.983	1.083	1.041	0.993	0.960
oct($bdshr$)	**0.964**	1.057	1.015	0.983	**0.953**	0.972	1.075	1.033	0.988	**0.955**
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.992	1.136	1.055	1.116	1.014	0.994	1.178	1.075	1.153	1.020
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.997	1.145	1.059	1.114	1.016	0.999	1.190	1.075	1.151	1.021
oct$_h$($hshr$)	0.965	1.050	1.029	1.001	0.986	**0.971**	1.067	1.051	1.009	0.994
oct$_h$(shr)	1.005	1.083	1.035	1.001	0.973	1.009	1.097	1.050	1.004	0.974
			$k = 4$					$k = 6$		
base	1.000	**0.973**	**0.973**	**0.971**	0.973	1.000	**0.976**	0.977	**0.975**	0.977
ct(bu)	1.340	1.021	1.021	1.021	1.021	1.450	1.032	1.033	1.032	1.033
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.061	1.018	0.974	1.018	0.974	1.094	1.023	**0.974**	1.024	0.974
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.068	1.087	1.089	0.976	0.976	1.103	1.108	1.110	0.978	0.978
oct(ols)	0.993	1.186	1.068	1.148	0.989	0.989	1.223	1.080	1.184	0.987
oct($struc$)	0.986	1.120	1.057	1.042	0.962	0.986	1.141	1.071	1.054	0.959
oct($wlsv$)	0.990	1.100	1.059	0.996	0.959	1.001	1.115	1.076	0.998	0.958
oct($bdshr$)	0.977	1.091	1.049	0.989	**0.952**	0.985	1.103	1.064	0.989	**0.949**
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.993	1.215	1.095	1.182	1.022	0.989	1.258	1.112	1.225	1.026
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.997	1.230	1.089	1.178	1.023	0.994	1.278	1.101	1.219	1.025
oct$_h$($hshr$)	**0.973**	1.084	1.071	1.012	0.996	**0.976**	1.097	1.091	1.017	1.002
oct$_h$(shr)	1.009	1.108	1.062	1.003	0.972	1.010	1.113	1.070	1.000	0.968
			$k = 12$							
base	1.000	**0.968**	**0.969**	**0.969**	0.971					
ct(bu)	1.675	1.056	1.057	1.057	1.057					
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.163	1.032	0.974	1.033	0.974					
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.174	1.128	1.130	0.982	0.982					
oct(ols)	0.982	1.277	1.085	1.252	0.982					
oct($struc$)	0.982	1.158	1.074	1.075	0.950					
oct($wlsv$)	1.025	1.122	1.085	1.001	0.954					
oct($bdshr$)	1.002	1.110	1.071	0.989	**0.941**					
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.982	1.322	1.125	1.305	1.033					
oct$_h$($bshr$)	0.987	1.347	1.107	1.297	1.031					
oct$_h$($hshr$)	**0.978**	1.106	1.107	1.021	1.010					
oct$_h$(shr)	1.010	1.107	1.067	0.991	0.959					

*The Gaussian method employs a shrikage covariance matrix and includes four techniques (G, B, H, HB) with multi-step residuals..

Table C.12: *AvgRelCRPS defined in (17) and (18) for Australian TourismDemand. A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*

Reconciliation approach	**Generation of the base forecasts paths**									
	ctjb	Gaussian approach*				ctjb	Gaussian approach*			
		G	B	H	HB		G	B	H	HB
	$\forall k \in \{12, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$					$k = 1$				
base	1.000	**0.958**	0.984	**0.972**	0.992	1.000	**0.954**	0.958	**0.954**	0.958
ct(bu)	2.427	1.040	1.042	1.040	1.041	1.759	1.001	1.002	1.002	1.002
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.243	0.988	**0.913**	0.990	0.913	1.098	1.011	**0.938**	1.013	0.938
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.499	1.117	1.120	1.025	1.025	1.241	1.019	1.020	0.990	0.990
oct(ols)	0.955	1.000	0.984	0.985	0.922	0.975	0.983	0.961	0.987	0.945
oct($struc$)	1.085	1.094	1.047	1.018	0.952	1.027	1.054	0.981	1.022	0.953
oct($wlsv$)	1.132	1.137	1.065	1.059	0.969	1.050	1.078	0.989	1.043	0.960
oct($bdshr$)	1.047	1.085	1.013	1.011	0.927	1.009	1.050	0.966	1.019	0.942
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.956	1.018	0.981	1.016	0.919	0.975	0.991	0.961	1.002	0.947
oct$_h$($bshr$)	**0.931**	1.002	1.001	0.982	**0.889**	**0.965**	0.980	0.975	0.985	0.933
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.081	1.109	1.039	1.076	0.973	1.028	1.061	0.978	1.052	0.963
oct$_h$(shr)	1.068	1.088	1.008	0.995	0.896	1.023	1.061	0.966	1.011	**0.924**
	$k = 2$					$k = 3$				
base	1.000	**0.960**	0.971	**0.958**	0.972	1.000	**0.963**	0.981	**0.966**	0.986
ct(bu)	2.176	1.035	1.036	1.035	1.035	2.428	1.042	1.044	1.042	1.043
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.192	1.020	**0.942**	1.021	0.942	1.245	1.009	**0.931**	1.011	0.931
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.400	1.104	1.106	1.018	1.019	1.500	1.127	1.130	1.029	1.029
oct(ols)	0.985	1.028	1.008	1.002	0.950	0.976	1.020	1.004	0.994	0.938
oct($struc$)	1.075	1.115	1.051	1.039	0.967	1.096	1.117	1.064	1.033	0.965
oct($wlsv$)	1.110	1.149	1.065	1.070	0.979	1.142	1.160	1.082	1.073	0.981
oct($bdshr$)	1.045	1.105	1.024	1.033	0.949	1.060	1.109	1.032	1.029	0.943
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.984	1.041	1.007	1.024	0.951	0.975	1.036	1.002	1.023	0.937
oct$_h$($bshr$)	**0.967**	1.029	1.025	0.998	0.928	**0.954**	1.024	1.025	0.993	**0.911**
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.073	1.122	1.042	1.083	0.983	1.093	1.129	1.054	1.090	0.984
oct$_h$(shr)	1.064	1.110	1.019	1.018	**0.922**	1.082	1.116	1.030	1.015	0.915
	$k = 4$					$k = 6$				
base	1.000	**0.962**	0.987	**0.973**	0.996	1.000	**0.963**	0.998	**0.984**	1.011
ct(bu)	2.585	1.052	1.054	1.053	1.053	2.849	1.083	1.085	1.083	1.084
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.277	1.000	**0.923**	1.002	0.923	1.339	0.999	**0.921**	1.000	0.920
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.559	1.150	1.153	1.037	1.037	1.662	1.189	1.193	1.066	1.066
oct(ols)	0.966	1.022	1.008	0.994	0.931	0.962	1.023	1.014	1.003	0.930
oct($struc$)	1.106	1.120	1.076	1.031	0.963	1.132	1.132	1.100	1.039	0.972
oct($wlsv$)	1.157	1.167	1.097	1.075	0.982	1.192	1.187	1.124	1.090	0.995
oct($bdshr$)	1.065	1.112	1.041	1.025	0.939	1.084	1.121	1.058	1.029	0.940
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.967	1.041	1.005	1.027	0.929	0.964	1.046	1.008	1.042	0.924
oct$_h$($bshr$)	**0.943**	1.028	1.028	0.994	**0.900**	**0.932**	1.029	1.032	1.000	**0.887**
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.101	1.137	1.068	1.093	0.986	1.126	1.153	1.089	1.110	0.999
oct$_h$(shr)	1.089	1.118	1.039	1.012	0.910	1.107	1.118	1.045	1.006	0.902
	$k = 12$									
base	1.000	0.948	1.010	1.002	1.033					
ct(bu)	2.990	1.028	1.031	1.029	1.029					
ct(shr_{cs}, bu_{te})	1.326	**0.897**	**0.830**	**0.899**	0.830					
ct($wlsv_{te}, bu_{cs}$)	1.679	1.119	1.123	1.009	1.009					
oct(ols)	0.872	0.927	0.914	0.930	0.840					
oct($struc$)	1.077	1.028	1.012	0.950	0.894					
oct($wlsv$)	1.149	1.089	1.041	1.006	0.922					
oct($bdshr$)	1.021	1.015	0.964	0.935	0.855					
oct$_h$($hbshr$)	0.872	0.955	0.906	0.978	0.833					
oct$_h$($bshr$)	**0.833**	0.927	0.927	0.927	**0.784**					
oct$_h$($hshr$)	1.066	1.056	1.005	1.026	0.926					
oct$_h$(shr)	1.043	1.011	0.952	0.909	0.809					

*The Gaussian method employs a shrikage covariance matrix and includes four techniques (G, B, H, HB) with multi-step residuals.

Table C.13: *ES ratio indices defined in (17) and (19) for Australian TourismDemand. A lower value, indicates a more accurate forecast. Approaches performing worse than the benchmark (bootstrap base forecasts, ctjb) are highlighted in red, the best for each column is marked in bold, and the overall lowest value is highlighted in blue. The reconciliation approaches are described in Table 2.*