

**THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL FISCAL AND
MONETARY SPILLOVERS ON SHANGHAI STOCK
EXCHANGE RETURNS**

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“Let China sleep; when she wakes she will shake the world.”

By Napoléon Bonaparte

Abstract

The impact of international fiscal and monetary spillovers on Shanghai stock exchange returns

by Pedro M. Santos

In responding to subprime crisis with its peak with the bankruptcy of investment bank Lehman brothers in September of 2008, marking the end of the “great moderation”, several governments and central banks of developed and emerging economies change the respective fiscal and monetary policies, in order to stimulate the economy, some more than others, creating spillovers and transmit them by different channels through the stocks market worldwide.

Furthermore, due to recent debate of the implementation of similar monetary stimulus program in China, like to the ones implemented in US and in currently in development in Euro Area, is relevant access the f policies consequences in China.

The present work particularly focusses on the consequences of monetary and fiscal policies implemented in the United States, United Kingdom, Euro Area, Japan in China. The results show that the spillovers of the international fiscal and monetary policy are overall nonexistent or weak at best. However, there are significant spillovers of United States and Japan with China, the monetary policy of US has positive impact and the fiscal has negative impact on Shanghai stock returns, the same is true of the Japanese monetary policy.

Key words: Fiscal policy, monetary policy, spillovers, stock returns, Structural Vector Autoregressive Model - SVAR

JEL – Codes: C32, C51, E52, E62

Resumo

O impacto dos spillovers provenientes das políticas monetária e fiscal internacional no mercado acionista de Shanghai
por Pedro M. Santos

Na resposta a crise do *subprime* com o seu auge com a falência do banco Lehman Brothers em setembro de 2008, marcando o fim da “grande moderação”, vários governos e bancos centrais de países desenvolvidos e em desenvolvimento mudaram as suas respetivas fiscais e monetárias, em ordem a estimular a economia, alguns com maior ímpeto que outras, criando *spillovers* e transmitindo os mesmos por diferentes canais para os mercados acionistas a nível mundial.

Para além do mais, devido ao recente debate de implementação de um programa de estímulos monetários semelhante na China aos que foram implementados nos EUA e atualmente em desenvolvimento na Área do Euro, é pertinente avaliar se os impactos das consequências destas políticas nos países desenvolvidos nos países emergente e vice-versa.

O presente trabalho foca-se nas consequências das políticas fiscais implementadas nos Estados Unidos, Reino Unido, Área do Euro, Japão e China. Os resultados mostram que os *spillovers* das políticas monetária e fiscais seguidas por estes países são nulos ou muito residuais. Contudo, existe *spillovers* significativos dos Estados Unidos e do Japão com a China, a política monetária dos Estados Unidos tem um impacto positivo e a política fiscal tem um impacto negativo nos retornos do mercado acionista de Shanghai, o mesmo é verdade para a política monetária japonesa.

Palavras-chave: política fiscal, política monetária, retornos das ações, Modelo Autorregressivo Estrutural

JEL – códigos: C32, C51, E52, E62

Wpływ międzynarodowej transmisji impulsów polityki pieniężnej i fiskalnej na giełdę papierów wartościowych w Szanghaju.

W odpowiedzi na kryzysu kredytów “subprime”, który zapoczątkował upadek banku inwestycyjnego Lehman Brothers we wrześniu 2008, co oznaczało koniec okresu “Wielkiej stabilizacji”, wiele rządów i banków centralnych krajów rozwiniętych i wschodzących w różnym stopniu zmieniło politykę fiskalną i pieniężną, próbując pobudzić gospodarkę, których rozprzestrzeniły się w skali międzynarodowej różnymi kanałami, w tym za pośrednictwem giełd papierów wartościowych.

Ponadto, w świetle niedawnej debaty o wdrożeniu polityk stymulujących w Chinach, podobnych do tych stosowanych przez kraje europejskie i USA, warto jest ocenić wpływ konsekwencji polityki chińskiej.

Niniejsza praca koncentruje uwagę na skutkach polityki pieniężnej i fiskalnej Stanów Zjednoczonych, Wielkiej Brytanii, strefy euro oraz Japonii odczuwanych w Chinach. Osiągnięte rezultaty pokazują, że ogólnie międzynarodowe efekty rozprzestrzeniania polityki fiskalnej i monetarnej są nieistniejące, albo co najwyżej słabe. Jednakże, stwierdzono występowanie znaczących efektów rozprzestrzeniania między Stanami Zjednoczonymi i Japonią z jednej strony, a Chinami z drugiej. Polityka pieniężna USA ma pozytywny, a polityka fiskalna negatywny wpływ na stopę zwrotu na giełdzie papierów wartościowych w Szanghaju. Podobny jest wpływ japońskiej polityki pieniężnej.

Key words: Polityka fiskalna, polityka monetarna, efekty rozprzestrzeniania, stopa zwrotu z rynku giełdowego, Strukturalny Model VAR – SVAR

JEL – kody : C32, C51, E52, E62

To my family and to my friends

Accomplishing the Double Degree in Economics and International Economics is the first step of a life project in order to follow my dream of be a professional Economist.

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Doing research, for the first time, I realize all the challenges, difficulties and successes of this process. This work is a special achievement for myself, it was my first estimations of subject (SVAR models) that were not covered in my masters (or very limited) that forced to learn by myself a new subject, challenge myself and put in practice the knowledge acquired in more than these past five years.

Nevertheless. Is important to note that none of these people are responsible for any mistake or week point(s) of this dissertation, which is my full responsibility.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this thesis is to analyze the effects of fiscal and monetary policy on stock market returns developments of the United States (US), United Kingdom (UK), Euro area (EA) and Japan in China. In the economic literature, it is agreed that monetary policy should not be examined without the fiscal policy, and vice-versa.

Although many studies have concentrated in studying just the effects of monetary policy in stock market returns (see (Tarhan, 1995; Thorbecke, 1997; Darrat, 1988; Donal Bredin et al., 2005; Crowder, 2006; Bohl et al., 2008; Bjørnland & Leitemo, 2009; Don Bredin et al., 2009; Kholodilin et al., 2009; Gregoriou et al., 2009; Aziza, 2010; Laopodis, 2010; Zhang et al., 2011)), only a few investigate the effects of the fiscal policy on stock market returns [see (Jansen et al., 2008; Antonio et al., 2009; Agnello et al., 2010; Antonio et al., 2011; António et al., 2012; Da et al., 2014)]; and a few investigate the impact of the interaction of both policies, in just one country (for instance (Hsing, 2013) or in a cross-section of countries [see (Van et al., 2003; Sun et al., 2013; Mukherji, 2015)] and even less considering/analyzing the spillovers/spillbacks effects of the expansionary monetary and fiscal policies implemented after the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in the end of 2008 on majority of developed economies to developing economies such as or China. The goal of this research is to fill this gap in the literature.

Distinguishing the impact of monetary and fiscal policy in stock markets is extremely relevant once that following (Aziza, 2010) “Stock market indicators such as market capitalization, all-shares index, value and volume of stocks traded in the stock exchange are announced on the news daily. This shows the great importance of the stock markets to any economy in the world. Many African countries are still classified as underdeveloped in economic journals and publications of the IMF and the World Bank because their stock markets are still in their infancy stage.”

In (Caporale et al., 2004) the author reinforces the role of the stock market for the policy making process and economic growth of one country: “An efficient stock market provides guidelines as a means to keep appropriate monetary policy through the issuance and repurchase of government securities in liquid market which is an important step towards financial liberalization. Similarly, a well-organized and active stock market could modify patterns of demand for money and would help create liquidity that eventually enhances economic growth.”

Furthermore, it is very relevant to assess not only the impact of quantitative easing program of the more developed economies in the developing ones (Bhattarai et al. 2015)

as well as the impact of the potential quantitative easing program consequences of developing countries as China in the developed countries, especially after the stock market crash in 2007/2008 (Evans-Pritchard, 2014; Lavigne et al, 2014).

In this work, an attempt will be made to validate research hypothesis/questions defined:

1) There are spillovers impact of foreign fiscal and monetary policy on China stock exchange returns;

2) The spillovers impact of foreign fiscal and monetary policy in China stock exchange returns are positive;

3) There are several monetary channels that conduct the spillovers; their relative strength in each country determines if the impact is strong/weak, negative/positive.

In a nutshell, the results are the spillovers of the international fiscal and monetary policy are overall null or near zero. However, there are significant spillovers of United States and Japan with China, the monetary policy of US has positive impact and the fiscal have negative impact on Shanghai stock returns, in other hand the monetary policy of Japan have as well. Furthermore, regarding the other transmission channels the internal GDP and inflation play the major role determining the stock returns and finally the specific innovations associated with stock market, in a transversal way to all models.

In this work, with the goal of validate the hypothesis is used an SVAR as the one implemented by (Van Aarle et al., 2003; Chatziantoniou et al., 2013) but considering the variables used in (IMF, 2010); this model will be used to assess the foreign spillovers on the Shanghai stock market returns.

Regarding the monetary of aggregate, normally is used the M0 (monetary base to access the impact on money in circulation of the QE programs), however, the definition of the monetary is very mixed all over the world (Lim & Sriram, 2003), is used the money aggregate M2 in the analysis, this is the money in circulation and checkable deposits very liquid; furthermore, M2 reflects the impact on the deposits and M0 not (Dennis, 1983).

The remaining thesis is organized as follows: Section 1 introduces., section 2 the literature review, section 3 shows the data and methodology description, section 4 the outcomes/results, the section 5 concludes, the section 6 the annexes and in the section 7 there is the appendixes.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 THE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF ECONOMIC POLICY IN CHINA

Due to fact of being the “factory of the world” (Ngai, 2006), China has consolidated his net lender position after joining the World Trade Organization in December of 2001, in contrast with other countries like Brazil that have a net borrower situation, both of them in “BRICS” club (O’neill & Goldman, 2001); enhancing his economic power to the world and contributing to the global GDP approximately for 14% of world GDP in 2014 (figure 2-1).

Furthermore, after the asian financial crisis in 1998 and more recently (2011 – nowadays) due to impact of financial crisis and the bubble in stock market started in 2015-2016, the chinese government implemented a stimulus program of fiscal and monetary policy.

However, due to big and incrising contribution of China to global liquidity in Asia and in the world (see figure 2-2), what it will be the effects not only of the fiscal but of the monetary policy shocks, not only for these countries but only for the major industrial countries?

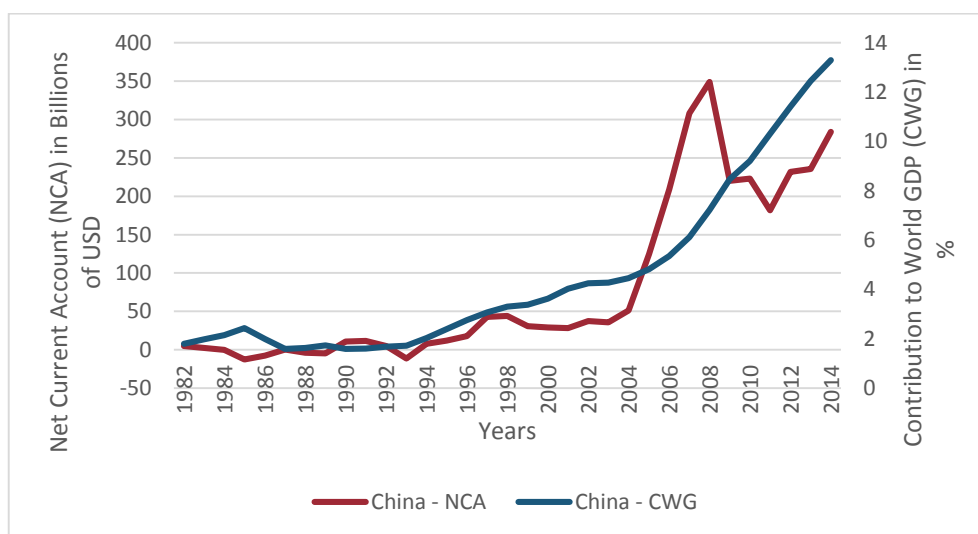


Figure 2-1 The Role of China in the World

Source: World Bank – World Development Indicators and International Monetary Fund - Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics
[Computations by the author]

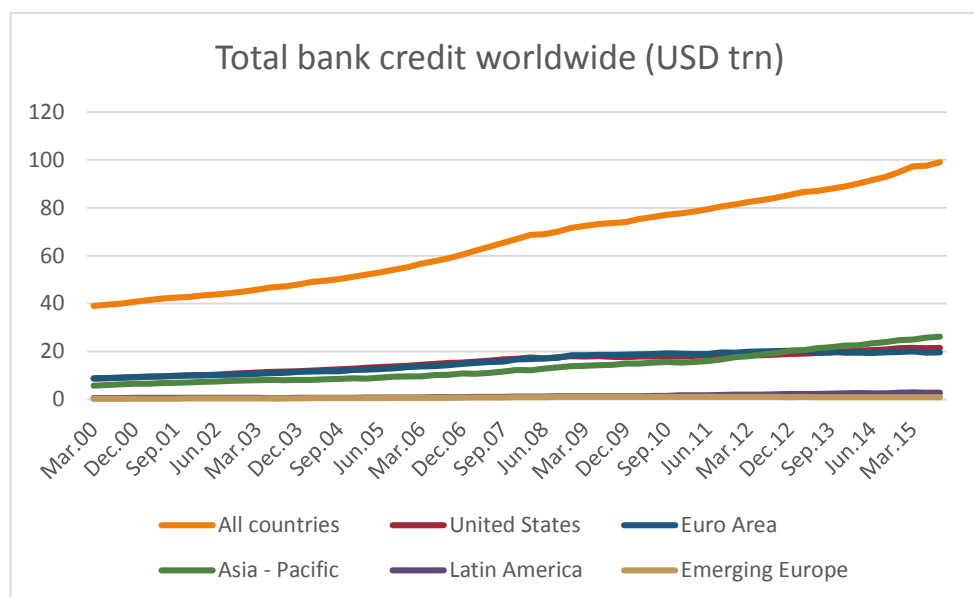


Figure 2-2 Total bank credit worldwide (USD trn)

Source: Bank of International Settlements

2.1.1 The health of the factory of the world: an overview

Following (Christine Wong, 2011), the subprime crisis have an extreme significant impact on the Chinese industry as the author related “Factories closed seemingly overnight, and workers were laid off. In the coastal export enclave of Dongguan in Guangdong province, so many workers had been sent home by mid-2009 that huge industrial parks resembled ghost towns. Given that exports had comprised one-third of GDP in value, the sharp downturn in exports exerted a drag on GDP growth that was a stunning –41% in 2009”.

Empirical studies like (Li & Zhang, 2014) show that main financial channels of China are (using the example of the recent final crisis of 2007/8), in first place the demand channel [with a sharp fall in the net exports of 9 perceptual points between 2007 to 2008, represented by the current account in graph 2-3]; and financial channel (in a less extent than the previous one), have been an reallocation of the investment and portfolio by investors, cause the first negative growth in the Foreign Direct Investment in China since the country joined the World Trade Organisation and the sharp drop in the portfolio investment liabilities, as consequence of the big depreciation of US financial assets and to the deterioration balance sheet for China banking sector.

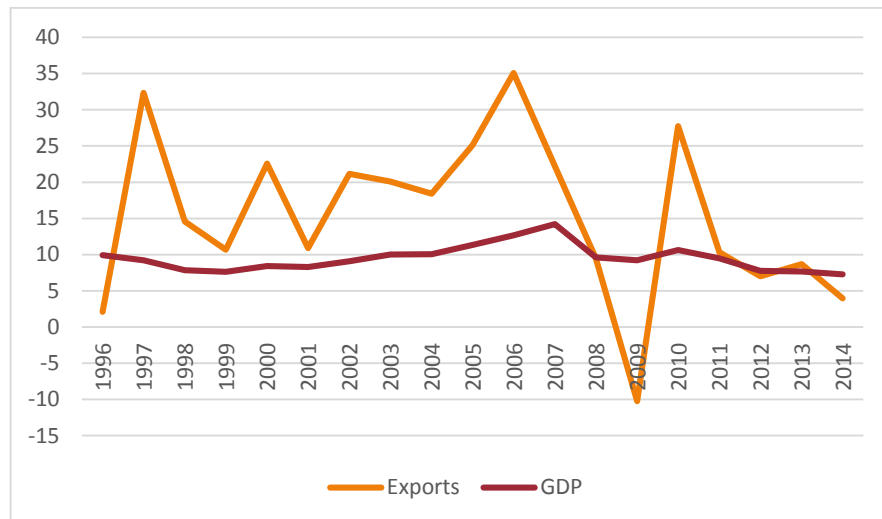


Figure 2-3 GDP and Exports of China (growth rates)

Source: World Bank – world Development Indicators



Figure 2-4 Portfolio Investment Liabilities in China (growth rates)

Source: FRED of Saint Louis

2.1.2 Fiscal policy and the stimulus package

In (Xinhua, 2009; Christine Wong, 2011), refers that “the growth in government revenues had already been declining throughout 2008, but turned steeply downward during the second half of the year, ending in negative growth at year-end. In beginning of 2009, the Minister of Finance was seriously worried about the fiscal balance, as government revenues decrease 17.1% that month from a year earlier. Given the

importance for government of maintaining high rates of growth, policy makers became alarmed and determined to do everything necessary to reverse the trend.”

Therefore, the government created countercyclical measures to stop the economic slowdown: First, in 1998 it had intervened with a fiscal stimulus programme that was a success in helping China prevent the contagion in the Asian financial crisis (The World Bank, 1999). Second, unlike the first time – when the fiscal stimulus was implemented the public finances were fragile, better than in 2008. However, before Asian crisis, in 1994 was implemented a fiscal reform, China had restructured its revenue mechanism with the implementation of a new taxation mechanism, what contributed to face better the storm.



Figure 2-5 Government expenditures and gross debt in China

Source: FRED of Saint Louis

Following (Naughton, 2009; Kang, 2010; Li & Zhang, 2014) due to slowdown in Chinese economy, consequence of subprime crisis with bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, the national central government implemented an overall stimulus program from the last quarter of 2008 (5th November) until 2012 can be divided into **three interconnected components**: an investment plan, a set of funding instruments, and a sequence of industrial policies.

First, the investment plan, with a value of 4 trillion RMB or 586 billion U.S dollars, representing 12.5% of China GDP in 2008, this plan was organized by mainly five axes:

A) **Increasing public investments** in 104 billion yuan (from the central government for public investments);

B) **Promoting consumption** by reducing the taxes of the firms and households; creating direct subsidies the products going to the countryside for home purposes (e.g. farming automobiles); reduce the consumption credit lending obstacles; reforming healthcare system and lowering the cost of individual healthcare; raise the pension for retirement and reduce the basic costs of living.

C) **Support the export sector** by raising the export rebate rate and distinguishing the rate by industry and product;

D) **Reforms in tax and fee systems** by reforming the value-added tax legislation in order to encourage enterprise expansions; reduce the real estate taxes and fees and providing temporary vehicle tax breaks for standard cars;

E) **Increase the fiscal deficit and government debt**, the State Council, approved local governments to raise 200 billion yuan public debt, however this debt is used by the central government.

Disbursements	Period	Amount (RMB billion)
First tranche	2008 – 4Q	108
Second tranche	2009 – 1Q	130
Third tranche	2009 – 2Q	70
Fourth tranche	2009 – 3Q	80
Fifth tranche	2009 - 4Q	223.8
Final year	2010	992.7
Total injection		1604.5

Table 2-1 The phases of central government stimulus spending

Sources: Website of the NDRC (National Development and Reform Commission),

Regarding the sectoral composition of stimulus investment:

Transport and power infrastructure (railroads, roads, airports, electricity grids)	37,5
Earthquake reconstruction	25,0
Rural village infrastructure	9,3
Environment, energy efficiency and carbon emission reduction	5,3
Affordable housing	10,0
Technological innovation and restructuring	9,3
Health and education	3,8

Table 2-2 Sectoral composition of stimulus investment

Source: Website of the NDRC (National Development and Reform Commission),
China.

Second, the Funding mechanisms was organized as follows: first the center gives the localities attribute to each province/territory an (i) a list of approved investments and

quota of the total and (ii) amount that the government want to spend. The main goal of the center distributes significant amounts of money to the localities for these investments.

The central government established three rules according to the financing:

1. The central government borrow the money to be distributed to local government, but the revenue and the repayment is an obligation is of the local government;
2. Implementation of a special program of long-term bank loans to provide capital for investment projects, requiring a minimum of 20 to 35 percent of the funding for investment projects;
3. Allowance of the growth of the issuance of corporate debt by local governments, in order to develop the Corporate bond markets and therefore the Chinese financial system.

Finally, the industrial policy combining investment and restructuring initiatives that the government has launched in response to the economic crisis and to achieve long-held objectives: injecting money in the firms that suffered more with the crisis and by the achievement of some technological upgrading goals in key sectors such as flat-panel displays.

2.1.3 The impact of the stimulus package and future challenges

Regarding the impact, (Yongding, 2009; Li & Zhang, 2014) the consequences were very limited and this stimulus package was inefficient, as follows:

First, the GDP growth became a benchmark for the investment/ expenditure level of the government, resulting in an overcapacity of the economy.

Second, the reduction in the investment efficiency because the stimulus package is focused in infrastructure, instead of new factories.

Third, infrastructure investment is long-term investment and will take a long time to being paid, once that is not accompanied by investment in productive capacity.

Fourth, the new responsibility of manage the central government loans by the local governments may worsen the overall fiscal position once that provincial governments were encouraged to raise money to create their own policies/stimulus, complementing the central government plan.

Fifth, the investment capital went to firms that had invested more before the financial crisis but not the ones that were dependent on external capital

Sixth, the state-owned companies are favored in long-term financing in the credit expansion but still underperform non-state-owned companies in the stock market.

Seventh, and regarding the bank credit evolution, there is evidence in (Naughton, 2009; Rawdanowicz et al., 2014) that central government stimulus efforts in order to ease provision of credit, had as consequence the explosive growth of bank credit; furthermore, total assets of banking sector exceed the 200% of GDP by end-2012 due to the “rapid expansion of domestic claims of depositary institutions increasing by 30% of GDP between 2008 and 2012, when they reached 155% of GDP. “

Total assets of Chinese banking sector (% of GDP)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
199.8	201.1	233.2	237.4	239.5	257.5	266.2

Table 2-3 Total assets of Chinese banking sector (% of GDP)

Source: (Rawdanowicz et al., 2014) (Adapted)

Eight, in the line of showed in (Liang, 2016) this expansion of credit had place also in the regular banking sector, mainly after the 2008 crisis, leading to a rapid expansion of the so-called shadow banking sector with the size of between 44% and 69% of GDP in 2012.

However, the bank system is highly exposed to:

- 1) Local Government Financing Vehicles (LGFVs), established by local governments to finance infrastructure and public real estate projects;
- 2) Private real estate projects, and namely the variability of the prices and expected profitability.

And other risks:

- 3) “panic runs”, once that the majority of products don’t explicit guarantee of the principal;
- 4) Possible need for liquidity in future in case of bailout, what cannot be compatible with a stimulus program to the real economy.

2.1.4 Monetary policy

After 2008 financial crisis the Chinese Central Bank implemented an expansionary monetary policy to support the expansionary fiscal policy, resulting in increase of bank and therefore the money supply, which “grew at a record rate relative to GDP. “ (Yongding, 2009:10), as is possible to see in table 2-5.

With the liquidity increase the inter-bank money market interest rates dropped and forcing the PBOC to intervene in the exchange market, in order to balance the appreciation of the RMB, consequence of the trade and capital account surplus, selling central bank bills in order to “dry the excess liquidity. “

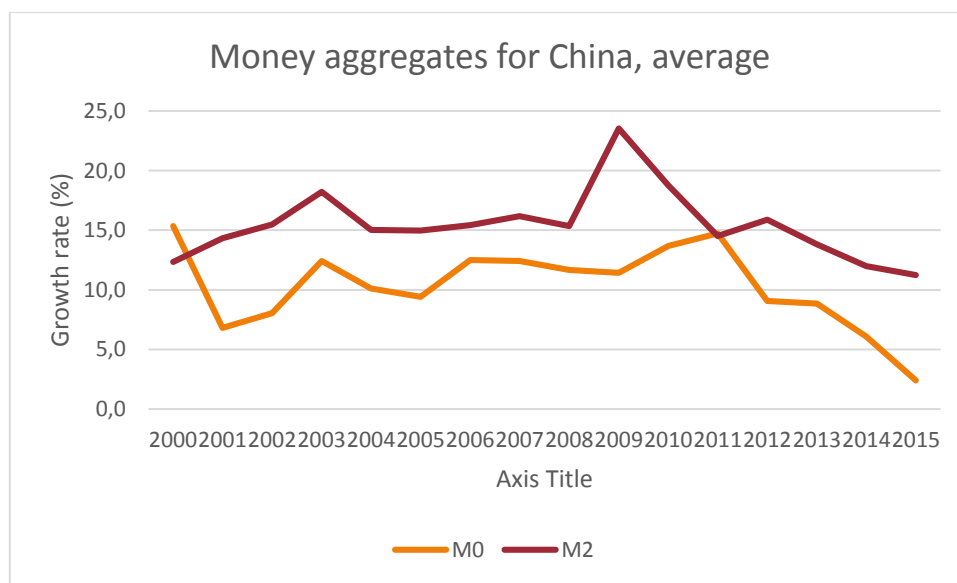


Table 2-4 Money aggregates for China, average

Source: FRED

2.2 MONETARY POLICY

2.2.1 Introduction

According to (Thorbecke, 1997), the money neutrality has long been debated by financial economists; according to the evidence found in the literature some authors defend that have a positive impact or null/negligible impact.

Regarding the evidence found (Rozeff, 1974) presents evidence that increases in the growth rate of money raises stock returns. In Black (1987), on the other hand, argues that monetary policy cannot affect interest rates, stock returns, investment, or employment.

According to the types of monetary policy, following (Aziza, 2010), there are three as follows: Accommodative, if the interest rate set by the central monetary authority is intended to create economic growth; Neutral, if it is intended neither to create growth nor combat inflation; or Tight if it is intended to reduce inflation.

2.2.2 Objectives and limitations of interest rate

According and following (Fawley & Neely, 2013), central banks conduct monetary policy in order to control short-term nominal interest rates that affect the economy via several channels; the assumption is that monetary policy changes real (inflation-adjusted) short-term rates to influence economic decisions through their effect on other asset prices.

Once that depositants hold currency at banks, therefore interest rates cannot go below zero (this is, to a client not to pay to the bank to deposit there his/her money), which constraint the conventional monetary policy.

This unusual situation happened first in the early 2000s in Japan and then after the 2007-09 financial crisis in the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, and the euro area.

With the interest rates approaching zero (as shown in figure 2-6), the big four central banks (FED, ECB, BOE, BOJ) began to introduce unconventional monetary policies—including different forms of quantitative easing (QE)—to stimulate economic growth, this is expanding the monetary base.

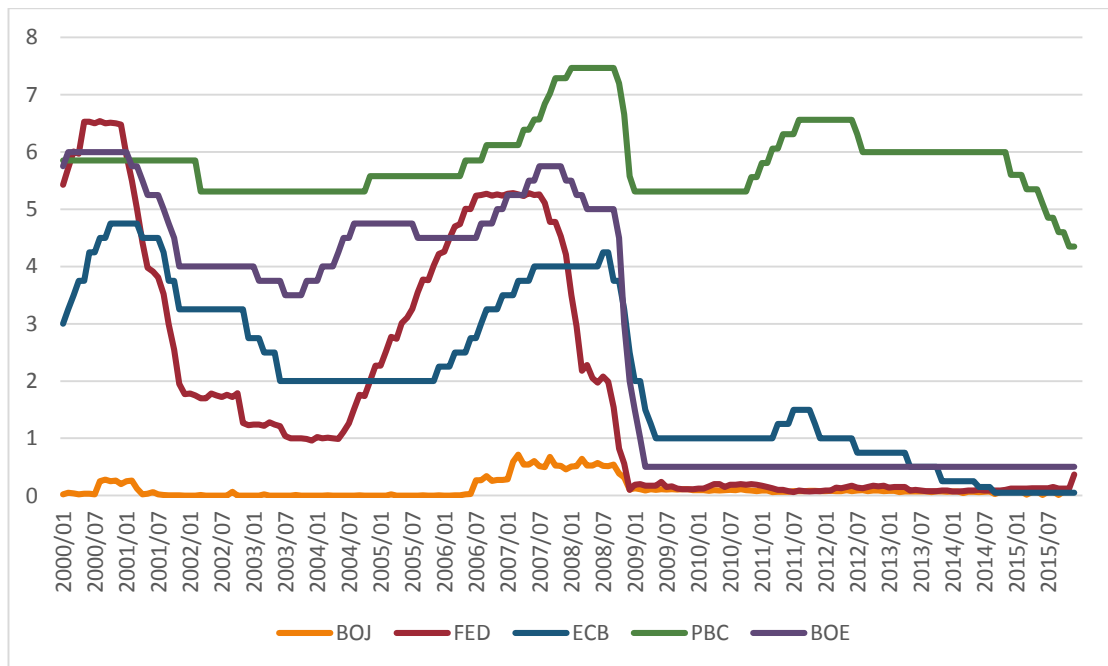


Figure 2-6 Main interest rates (%)

Source: Data from the respective central banks

2.2.3 Transmission channels of usual monetary policy

In (Mishkin, 1996) has provided evidence that there are the following channels of monetary transmission: (i) interest rate channels, (ii) exchange rate channels; (iii) equity price channels: (iv) tobin's q theory, (v) wealth effects , (vi) housing and land price channels; (vii) credit channels: (viii) bank lending channel, (ix) balance sheet channels, (x) household balance sheet effect and (xi) financial crisis.

Following now onwards the same study, is possible synthetize those channels as follows:

According to the interest channel, an expansion in monetary policy will lead to a fall in real interest rate, decreasing the cost of capital and rising the investment spending and therefore a rise in output as well.

Regarding the interest rate transmission mechanism, the real (long term) interest rate has a major impact on nominal (short run) interest rate; once that the first one which play a major role in the consumer and businessmen decisions.

The real interest rate mechanism in which the central bank can stimulate the economy, even if the nominal interest rates are zero or near zero allow that, an increase in money supply can rise the expected price level and therefore the expected inflation, lowering the real interest rate.

In terms of interest rate channel, an expansion in monetary base has as consequence the raise in expected prices and therefore in expected inflation which decrease nominal interest rise and therefore increase investment which increases the output.

Regarding the exchange rate channel, if there is for instance, a fall in domestic real interest rate, the deposits on the home country become less attractive in relative terms to the foreign ones, leading to a fall in domestic deposits in relation to the deposits in other currencies, this is a depreciation of home currency. Therefore, now the home goods becomes relatively cheaper, causing a rise in the net exports and therefore in the output.

Regarding the equity price channels, namely Tobin's q theory (Tobin, 1969) [defined as market value of firms divided by the replacement cost of capital] , affect the economy via the valuation of equities. For instance, if q is high, the market price of firms is high in relation to the replacement cost of capital, and the new capital is cheap relative to the market value of firms.

A fall in interest rates from expansionary monetary policy have as consequence bonds less attractive relative to equities, thereby causing the price of equities to rise.

Combining these views with the fact that higher equity prices will lead to a higher output and thus higher investment spending and therefore higher output.

Regarding the wealth effect, the component of financial wealth in stocks play the major role in the household's income, therefore when his prices rise, the value of financial wealth increases, increasing positively the household wealth and have a positive effect on consumption and output.

Regarding the housing and land price channels, an increase in house prices, which raises their prices relative to replacement cost, leads to a rise of the Tobin's q for housing, thereby stimulating its production. As the real estate and lands have a very significant weight in household's assets, when his prices rise, the wealth increases leading to a rise in the consumption, contributing positively to the global output.

Credit channels

The balance-sheet channel is related to the asymmetric information problems in credit markets, as follows: The lower the net worth of the firms, the worst the adverse selection and moral hazard problems are in lending to these firms.

In first place, regarding adverse selection, the lower net worth means that lenders (firms) have less collateral for their loans, and the possibly of don't pay the loan is higher, leading to a decrease lending to finance investment spending.

In second place, the moral hazard problem, the lower net worth of business firms means that the owners have a lower equity stake in their firms, giving them more incentive to engage in risky investment projects, being more certain that lenders will not be paid back.

Regarding the transmission mechanism states that nominal interest rates that affect firms' cash flow. The nominal interest rate plays have short-run/immediate impact on interest payments on short-term rather than long-term debt that typically have the greatest impact on firm cash flow.

A related mechanism involving adverse selection and the transmission mechanism under expansionary monetary policy is credit rationing, demonstrated by (Stiglitz & Weiss, 1981), this occurs where borrowers are refused loans even when they are available to pay a higher interest rate (and the interest rate is reducing due to expansionary monetary policy).

Regarding the Bank Lending Channel, the expansionary monetary policy, which increase bank reserves and deposits has as consequence the increase of bank loans

available, which will cause investment and consumption spending to rise, have a positive impact on output.

In other hand, in terms of stock market, causes a rise in equity prices, raising the net worth of firms and so leads to higher investment spending and aggregate demand, decreasing the adverse selection and moral hazard problems.

Finally, for firms lowers nominal interest rates, improving their balance sheets due to the increase in cash flow, and therefore reducing adverse selection and moral hazard problems.

A third balance-sheet channel operates through monetary policy effects on the general price level, due to monetary expansion that leads to a rise in the price, this as consequences: (i) as the debt payments are contractually fixed in nominal terms, this lowers the value of firms' liabilities in real terms; and (ii) lowers adverse selection and moral hazard problems, thereby leading to a rise in investment spending and aggregate output.

Regarding the Household Balance-Sheet Effects, Declines in bank lending induced by a monetary contraction should cause a decline in durables and housing purchases by consumers who do not have access to other sources of credit. Similarly, increases in interest rates cause a deterioration in household balance-sheets because consumers' cash flow is adversely affected. Specifically, when consumers have a large amount of financial assets relative to their debts, their estimate of the probability of financial distress is low, and they will be more willing to purchase consumer durables or housing.

When stock prices rise cause also a rise of the value of financial assets, the consumer as higher wealth, will increase consumption and contribute to a higher output.

Regarding the financial crises, is a strong disturbance to financial markets, this have as consequence sharply and severely increases asymmetric information problems as mentioned before, so that financial markets are no longer able to efficiently channel funds to those who have the most productive investment opportunities. According to the evidence presented in (Mishkin, 1994) there are five factors that can promote a financial crisis: 1) increases in interest rates, 2) stock market declines, 3) an unanticipated decline in the price level, 4) increases in uncertainty, and 5) bank panics.

2.2.4 Transmission channels under unusual monetary policy

Research by (Krishnamurthy & Vissing-Jorgensen, 2011) has provided evidence that channels through which QE may be expected to operate, which are: (i) Signaling Channel, (ii) Duration Risk Channel, (iii) Liquidity Channel, (iv) Safety Premium Channel, (v) Prepayment Risk Premium Channel, (vi) Default Risk Channel, (vii) Inflation Channel.

Following now onwards the same study, is possible synthesize those channels as follows:

Regarding the Signaling Channel, the central bank buys assets in QE giving a signal of credible commitment to preserve interest rates low; affecting the bond market interest rates (depending on bond maturity) since lower funds rates, through the expectations hypothesis, can be expected to affect all interest rates, however should have a larger impact in lowering intermediate maturity rates rather than long maturity rates.

Regarding the Duration Risk Channel, QE decreases the yield on all long-term nominal assets, for instance Treasuries, or corporate bonds. The effect is longer as longer is the duration of the asset.

Regarding the Liquidity Channel, The QE includes purchasing long-term securities and pay the same by the increase of reserve balances. As reserve balances are a more liquid asset than long-term securities there is an increase of liquidity in the hands of investors and thereby decreases the liquidity premium on the majority of the bonds.

Regarding the Safety Premium Channel, according to evidence of (Krishnamurthy & Vissing-Jorgensen, 2011) that there are significant demand for safe assets that lower the yields on such assets, for instance QE involving Treasuries and Agencies lowers the yields on very safe assets such as Treasuries, Agencies, and possible high-grade corporate bonds, relative to less safe assets such as lower-grade corporate bonds.

Regarding Prepayment Risk Premium Channel, the mortgage prepayment risk has a positive risk premium, and that this premium depends on the quantity of prepayment risk borne by mortgage investors.

Regarding the Default Risk Channel means that lower grade bonds have higher default risk than Treasury bonds. QE programs affect the default risk as well the risk premium, when this programs are successfully implemented, the default risk of firms will fall: furthermore, standard asset pricing models predict that investor risk aversion will fall as the output rises, decreasing the default risk premium.

Regarding the Inflation Channel, as QE programs expand the money supply, it increases inflation expectations, affecting the interest rates. This channel predicts: (i) QE increases the rate of inflation as well inflation expectations; (ii) QE may increase or decrease interest rate uncertainty.

2.2.5 Quantitative Easing versus Credit Easing

According to the evidence presented in (Fawley & Neely, 2013), credit easing policies have the goal of reduce specific interest rates, in other hand, QE is any policy that unusually increases the central bank liabilities (currency and bank reserves) when the official rate hits the zero bound (see figure 2-7); for further details about the QE evolution please see Appendix A.

With the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers and the financial market chaos and the lack of liquidity in the commercial banks were assisted by national authorities in order to provide liquidity to banks and firms.

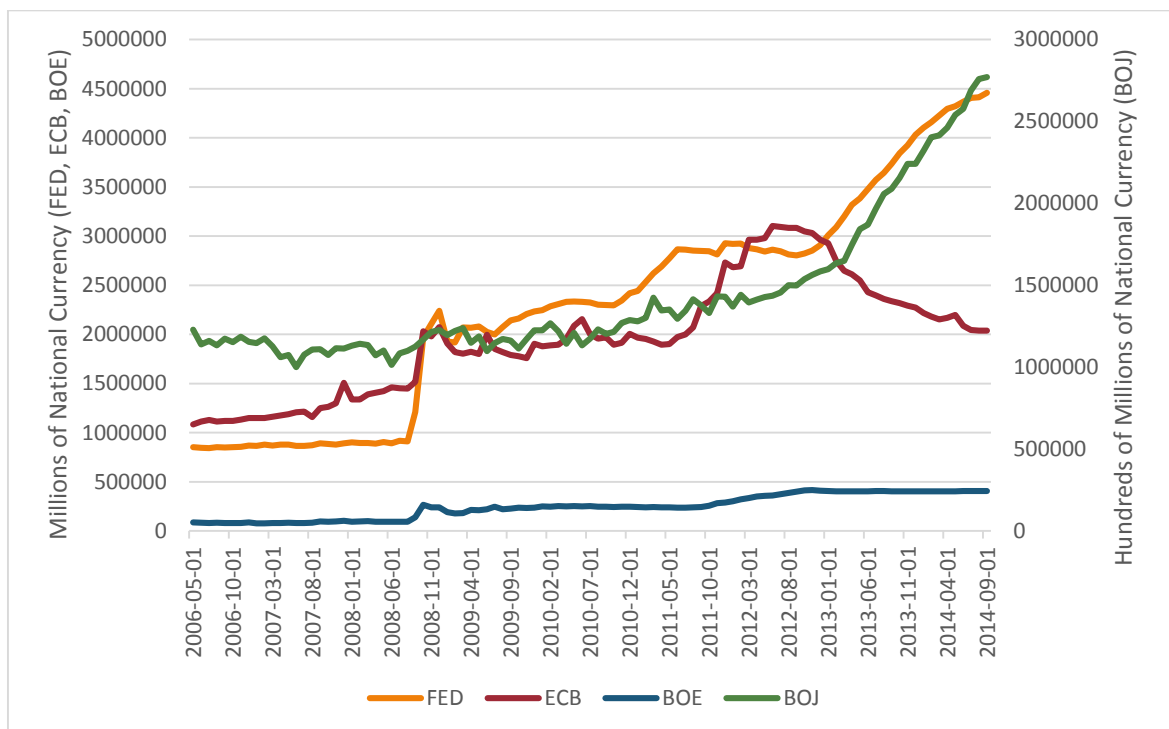


Figure 2-7 Total assets of Central Banks

Source: Federal Bank of Saint Louis

2.2.6 Empirical studies

One of the first studies to assess the impact of monetary policy is (Darrat, 1988) who assess the stock market efficiency hypothesis, or in other words, if the markets reflect all the publicly available information (which is validated); in this case in Canada in the period of 1st quarter of 1960 to the last quarter of 1984; regressing a model of growth rate of stock prices in terms of growth rate on money stock, the change in the real employment budget deficits relative to real potential GNP, these two variables with 2 lags to the past.

Studying the United States (Thorbecke, 1997), employ a VAR approach to evaluate the impact of FED funds rate changes in Dow Jones Industrial Average and Dow Jones Composite average, the results indicate that positive monetary policy shocks have increase stock returns; in other hand, the results are subscribed also by (Crowder, 2006) using a structural VAR to estimate the response of the stock market returns to innovations in the federal funds rate; regarding the results, specifically an unanticipated increase in the federal funds rate leads to an increase in equity returns, but a fall in the federal funds rate if the increase is unanticipated; in (Ozdagli & Yu, 2011), the stock prices of firms with higher external finance cost are more responsive to monetary policy shocks than the ones that are more financially constraint.

Regarding United Kingdom, In (Don Bredin et al., 2009), analyze the impact of changes in the UK and Euro area policy rates on the UK and German aggregate and sectoral equity returns in an event study; is found that UK monetary policy surprises have an insignificant influence on both aggregate and industry level returns on those countries; in (Gregoriou et al., 2009) this findings are also in line with previous study, this is, analyzing stock returns dataset covers 70 FTSE industrial subsectors that form the 10 basic UK industries, in which expansionary monetary policy did not reverse the negative trend in stock prices.

Regarding Euro Area, In (Bohl et al., 2008), is analyzed the reaction of European stock market returns to unexpected interest rate decisions by the European Central Bank (ECB) and is found a negative relation between unexpected ECB decisions and European stock market returns; however in (Semeniuk, 2012) or in (Filbien & Fabien, 2011) is found that the stock market there is “no significant response” to changes in monetary policy.

Finally, in Japanese case in (Ioannidis & Kontonikas, 2006), and confirmed by (Shibamoto & Tachibana, 2014) a positive relation between the decrease in interest rate and the increase in stock market returns.

2.3 FISCAL POLICY

According to (Agnello & Sousa, 2010), refers that “over the history, there have been important historical events regarding the use, effectiveness and limits of fiscal policy. Namely, the tax cuts during Reagan’s presidency in the U.S. and the fiscal consolidations in Europe linked to the Maastricht convergence criteria, the Economic Growth and Stability Pact are just a few examples of the renewed interest on the role of fiscal policy as a tool for stabilizing the economy and its potential effects on asset markets.”

Due to financial crisis discussed previously, some governments like in the United States, China and some Euro Area adopted an expansionist fiscal policy in order to stimulate the respective economies.

However, in (Chatziantoniou et al., 2013) refers in a nutshell that “economic effects of fiscal policy on the stock market may be positive, negative or inconsequential depending on whether one is to take a Keynesian, Classical or Ricardian view, respectively” (my own words).

2.3.1 Empirical studies

The first study assessing the effects of fiscal policy on the stock market (or asset prices/returns) by Tobin (1969), estimating an equilibrium approach of the financial sector, emphasized the role of stock returns as the relationship between the real and the financial areas of the economy. More precisely, he underlined both money growth and budget deficits as having an important impact on stock returns.

The impact is also later confirmed in (Blanchard, 1981) the author augmented the IS-LM model and distinguish the effects if the shock in fiscal or monetary variables is anticipated or not under flexible or fixed prices.

Later, with the contribution of (Barro, 1974, p. 197) with the assumption of Ricardian Equivalence (or debt-neutrality) the empirical front on the issue has been lagging. However, some studies question this assumption, while some studies have shown that budget deficits do not matter, that is, they support the proposition (Boothe & Reid, 1989), other studies have gathered opposite results (Darrat & Mukherjee, 1986; Frenkel & Razin, 1986; Zahid, 1988) .

Research by (Darrat, 1988) provide evidence that fiscal deficit employs a negative effect on current stock prices using a regression of stock prices in order of fiscal policy, growth rate of money stock and short term interest rates, lagged values of inflation, real

GNP and a time trend; in the same line, using Canadian data (Darrat, 1990) provided also evidence that fiscal policy plays an important role in determining stock market returns.

In (Tavares & Valkanov, 2001) employing and VAR model using US data from 1960 to 2000 in variables such Net tax receipts (excluding transfers) and Government purchases (net of transfers) as a share of GDP; Log stock return of the S&P 500 index portfolio in excess of the 3-month Treasury bill rate; federal funds rate, inflation rate; Rate of per capita output growth; Rate of per capita consumption growth; Term spread (of 10-year bond minus 3-month bill); and conclude “that fiscal policy is at least as important a source of return variability as is the policy of the Federal Reserve” and confirm the Ricardian equivalence, or by other words, unanticipated increase in the government spending will result in higher future taxes imply lower market returns, as individuals expected pay-off net of taxes decreases.

In (Jansen et al., 2008), using semiparametric models with the variable of S&P 500 stock price index, U.S. 10-year Treasury bond yield, Federal funds rate, industrial production (IP), CPI, and the U.S. government budget, with the data from July 1954 to December 2005. The conclusion is to maintain that the impact of monetary policy on the stock market varies, depending on fiscal policy stance.

In (Antonio Afonso & Sousa, 2009) is employed an Bayesian VAR Structural model to assess the relation between fiscal policy shocks and movements in asset markets, using the following variables: GDP, the GDP deflator, the unemployment rate, the average cost of financing the debt, and the housing price index; is used quarterly fiscal data to analyze empirical evidence from the U.S., the U.K., Germany, and Italy in different periods; the evidence found is that fiscal policies have a negative effect on stock prices, although the time of reaction is faster than for real estate market.

In (Ardagna, 2009), using several regressions, with a time span from 1960 to 2002 and with a panel of countries included in the sample are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States; this research concludes that fiscal adjustments based on expenditure reductions are related to an increase in stock market prices.

As for the link between fiscal policy and stock prices, fiscal consolidations that lead to a permanent and substantial fall in government debt are typically related with increases in stock market prices.

In (Agnello & Sousa, 2010), employing a Panel Vector Auto-Regression (PVAR) with quarterly data and using a panel of countries (Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the U.K. and the U.S), the vector of endogenous variables includes the property price index, the Gross Domestic Product, the price level, the primary government deficit, the interest rate, and the equity price index; is provided evidence positive fiscal shock has a negative impact in both stock, a contractionary effect of fiscal policy on output in line with the existence of crowding-out effects.

In (Antonio Afonso & Sousa, 2011), employing a VAR, is showed that spending shocks have a negative effect on stock prices; the VAR counter-factual exercise suggests that fiscal shocks play a minor role in the asset markets of the U.S. and Germany; in other hand, the government revenue shocks have increased volatility in Italy.

In (António Afonso & Sousa, 2012) employing an Bayesian Structural Vector Auto regression (B-SVAR) approach, analyze empirical evidence from the US, the UK, Germany and Italy, using the following variables: log real GDP, the GDP deflator, and the unemployment rate, the average cost of financing the debt, he housing price index and the stock price. The results show that government spending shocks leads to important ‘crowding-out’ effects namely to a fall in stock returns.

2.4 INTERACTIONS OF FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICIES

There is a strong and intrinsically connection between the fiscal and monetary policies of a country, as (Laopodis, 2010) refers “actions by the government authorities that increase spending (and add to existing debt) are likely to increase the interest rate. To the extent that a higher interest rate will put a pressure on economic growth, the Central Bank will be forced to reverse (or ease) that pressure by increasing money supply (or decreasing its main policy tool, the federal funds rate). Therefore, it is necessary to explicitly include a monetary policy variable in the investigation of the dynamics between fiscal policy and the stock market.”

Regarding the literature studying the interaction between fiscal and monetary policy spillovers on stock returns,

In (Singh & Talwar, 1982), using bivariate and multivariate modeling with data from 1956 to 1977 in order to investigate the causal linkages between monetary and fiscal policy (variables) and the stock market for Canada, is found evidence that these policies affect significantly the stock market returns in Canada.

In (Jansen et al., 2008) employing a flexible semiparametric varying coefficient model specification, analyses the impact of fiscal policy on the U.S. asset markets (stocks, corporate and treasury bonds), considering two possible roles of fiscal deficits (or surpluses). It found evidence that the increase in the deficit leads to lower stock returns, this is justified once that large increases in the fiscal deficit will lead to higher inflation rates in the future (higher funds rate, in order to decrease inflation).

In (Chatziantoniou et al., 2013) is used a Structural VAR model in order to analyze the effects of monetary and fiscal policy shocks on stock market performance in Germany, UK and the US; is considered the following variables in our model: global economic activity, GDP, inflation, government spending, money supply (M1), interest rates and stock market returns. Regarding the results, the fiscal and monetary policies as well as their interaction, directly affect the UK stock market returns, in Germany, there is no evidence found that fiscal policy affects stock returns, but the monetary policy affects positively; regarding the US there is a negative effect of the monetary policy and no effect of fiscal policy.

Summing up, it is possible to synthesize in the following graph, in the next page.

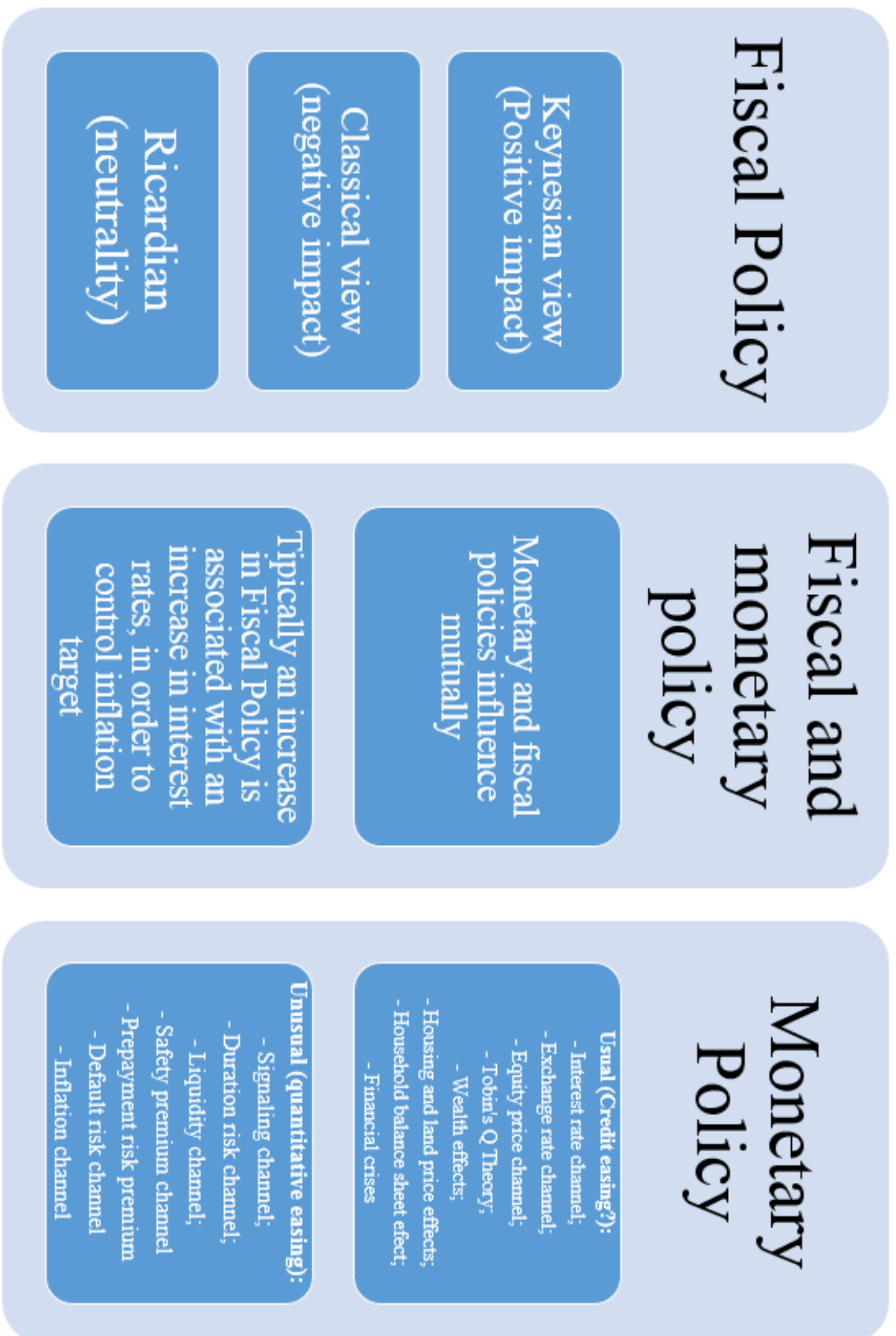


Figure 2-8 Synthesis of literature review

2.5 SPILLOVERS

2.5.1 Monetary policy

Regarding the impact of quantitative of external of quantitative easing programs / monetary policy, we have the following evidence of impact in the Shanghai stock exchange:

First, in global terms (Fic, 2013) examines the impact of unconventional monetary policy measures adopted in developed countries (the US, UK, Euro Area and Japan) on developing economies (Brazil, China, India and Russia), applying a NIGEM with about 40 countries (both developed and developing); regarding China, this study concludes that there are positive spillovers between these countries and China stock exchange returns.

Second regarding United States (and also Euro Area in this study), in (Chen et al., 2012), using a global vector error-correcting model (GVECM). is analyzed the cross-border impact of quantitative easing (QE) in the major advanced economies, especially on emerging market economies; in this study China is positively affected.

In line with the results of the previous study, (Moessner, 2015) quantified the international spillovers of explicit Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) policy rate guidance used as an unconventional monetary policy tool at the zero lower bound of the policy rate on international equity markets, considering equity indices of both advanced and emerging economies. Regarding the dataset, is used the following indicators: CPI inflation, GDP, hourly earnings, housing starts, industrial production, the ISM manufacturing index, nonfarm payrolls, PPI inflation, retail sales, the trade balance and the unemployment rate. Regarding the results found that explicit FOMC policy rate guidance announcements at the zero lower bound led to higher equity prices in China.

In other hand (Chen et al., 2015) shows negative spillovers for China after analyzed and compared using an estimated global vector error-correction model (GVECM) in terms of the domestic and cross-border effects of US and euro area unconventional monetary policy measures on 24 major advanced and emerging economies, based on Unconventional monetary policies are measured using shadow interest rates. Is taking into account the international interdependences and feedbacks manifested in the growing macro-financial linkages among 24 economies. The sample includes six advanced economies (the United States, euro area, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom); nine emerging economies in Asia, four economies in Latin America, three emerging European economies and Saudi Arabia and South Africa.

In (Kishor & Marfatia, 2013) is used a TVP-GARCH model to assess the change stock returns due to U.S. monetary policy surprises; The sample period for our study uses daily data from May 1994 through June 2008. It is examined all the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meetings for the whole sample period. The impact in Shanghai stock returns are null.

Third, regarding Japan in (Ganeli & Tawk, 2016) is used a Global VAR model to study spillovers from the Bank of Japan's quantitative and qualitative easing (QQE) on emerging Asia that allows examining the propagation of shocks through various macroeconomic linkages between countries. The methodology involves setting up country specific individual VARs, and then linking them through the inclusion of foreign variables; the results shows positive spillovers on Shanghai stock returns due to Japanese monetary policies.

In addition to Japan, we include in our sample five ASEAN economies including China, the variables used are real GDP, CPI inflation, the exchange rate, claims on the private sector, equity prices, capital inflows, short-term interest rates and the monetary base, from January 2000 up to December 2014. Finally, the price of oil is used as a global variable. Regarding the results, there is positive spillovers of Japanese monetary policy over Shanghai stock returns.

In contrast with last study, (IMF, 2011) using an event study examines the external effects of domestic policies in five systemic economies, i.e., the S5, comprising China, Euro Area, Japan, United Kingdom, and the United States; regarding the results, there are negligible spillovers with Shanghai stock index returns.

We can synthesize this review, as follows:

Type of Q.E. program / Effect	Global	US	UK	EA	JP
Positive	(Fic, 2013)	(Chen, Filardo, He, & Zhu, 2012), (Moessner, 2015)			(Ganeli & Tawk, 2016),
Negligible, near zero		(Fratzcher, Lo Duca, & Straub, 2013) ,(Kishor & Marfatia, 2013)			(IMF, 2011)
Negative		(Chen, Lombardi, et al., 2015)		(Chen, Lombardi, Ross, & Zhu, 2015)	

Table 2-5 Monetary spillovers over China

As it is evident on these tables, there is a gap in the literature in the impact of monetary and even a bigger one in the fiscal policies spillovers on China stock exchange that must be filled.

2.5.2 Excess of liquidity

The excess of liquidity is defined in (Rueffer & Stracca, 2006, p. 8) as "aggregation of broad money in the G5 countries (Canada, euro area, Japan, United Kingdom and United States) unadjusted for nominal GDP ", normally used as an indicator of inflationary pressure at global level.

In (Borja & Goyeau, 2011) determine if international liquidity affects asset prices in three particular markets, namely: the United States (U.S.), the Euro area and the ASEAN (5 countries) region, using a standard regression of money growth and asset prices through a real asset return, using quarterly data covering these markets from 1995 to 2005 . Is found monetary spillovers from one market to another that affect asset prices, furthermore there is evidence of excess liquidity in the US and Euro area had contributed to inflationate asset prices of both markets; however, the asset prices in the ASEAN 5 region are unaffected by international liquidity.

In (Brana et al., 2012) is accessed the impact of global excess liquidity on goods and asset prices for a set of 16 emerging market countries in Asia and Latin America by a estimation of a panel VAR model. The impact on share prices in emerging countries is weak.

In (Brana & Prat, 2016) examines the impact of global excess liquidity on asset prices for a set of seventeen emerging market countries taking into account nonlinearity by using a panel threshold model. Is found that global excess liquidity is a positive determinant of asset prices in emerging market countries.

3 DATA AND METHODOLOGY DESCRIPTION

3.1 DATA DESCRIPTION

In this work it is used quarterly data from 1996.q2 until 2015.q2 of five countries, United States, United Kingdom, Euro Area, China and Japan. The variables under consideration (gathered from OECD) are GDP, consumer price index, government expenditure, M2 money aggregate, 24 hours' interbank rate and the stock market returns (computed from Yahoo Finance) for these six countries, which are S&P 500 for United States, FTSE 100 for United Kingdom, Euro Stoxx 50 index for Euro Area, Shanghai index for China, and Nikkei 225 index for Japan.

All variables are real, seasonally adjusted by X-12 Arima method and are expressed in growth rates.

For further information regarding data definitions and sources, please check the respective section with the same name in the annexes.

Regarding the difficulties in this research I had very difficulty in find the most recent data in some time series such as government expenditure, GDP or M2 for some countries that fit in the same period than the reaming series (as for previous periods than 1995,as for more recent periods (2015 to 2016), therefore this could influence in the model estimation, once that I had a lot of attempts with autocorrelation (Some of them could be corrected, increasing the number of lags, others not like the models C2-EA and C2-JP).

3.2 METHODOLOGY

In the estimation of this SVAR is followed by close the models implemented by (Van Aarle et al., 2003; Chatziantoniou et al., 2013) and considered the variables used in (IMF, 2010).

According to (Fernández et al.,, 2001), the SVAR methodology have the main advantages:

- 1) the methodology is widely implemented in econometric software packages;
- 2) relatively simple to estimate and interpret;
- 3) is a popular approach, therefore there are many routines available on internet;
- 4) is possible identify assumptions to isolate estimates;
- 5) allow to justify the model / the variables included on it.

Regarding the monetary of aggregate, normally is used the M0 (monetary base to access the impact on money in circulation of the QE programs), however, the definition of the monetary is very mixed all over the world (Lim & Sriram, 2003), is used the money aggregate M2 in the analysis, this is the money in circulation and checkable deposits very liquid; furthermore, M2 reflects the impact on the deposits and M0 not (Dennis, 1983).

The structural representation of the VAR model o order p takes the following general form:

$$A_0 y_t = c_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p A_i y_{t-i} + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

Where y_t is an 8×1 vector or endogenous variables, i.e. $y_t = [govx_t, msx_t, \pi_t, gov_t, ms_t, i_t, sm_t]$, A_0 represents the 8×8 contemporaneous matrix, A_i are 8×8 autoregressive coefficient matrices, ε_t is an 8×1 vector of structural disturbances, assumed to have zero covariance. The covariance matrix of the structural disturbances takes the following form $E[\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_t'] = D = [\sigma_1^2 \ \sigma_2^2 \ \sigma_3^2 \ \sigma_4^2 \ \sigma_5^2 \ \sigma_6^2 \ \sigma_7^2 \ \sigma_8^2] \times I$. In order to get the reduced form of our structural model (1) we multiply both sides with A_0^{-1} , such as that:

$$y_t = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p B_i y_{t-i} + e_t \quad (2)$$

Where, $a_0 = A_0^{-1}c_0$, $B_i = A_0^{-1}A_i$, and $e_y = A_0^{-1}\varepsilon_t$, i.e. $\varepsilon_t = A_0 e_t$. The reduced form errors e_t are linear combinations of the structural errors ε_t , with a covariance matrix of the form $E[\varepsilon_t \varepsilon_t'] = A_0^{-1}AD_0^{-1'}$.

The structural disturbances can be derived by imposing suitable restrictions on A_0 . The short-run restrictions that are applied in this model as the following:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{1,t}^{exs} \\ \varepsilon_{2,t}^{msx} \\ \varepsilon_{3,t}^{is} \\ \varepsilon_{4,t}^{ps} \\ \varepsilon_{5,t}^{es} \\ \varepsilon_{6,t}^{mss} \\ \varepsilon_{7,t}^{mpt} \\ \varepsilon_{8,t}^{ss} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{53} & a_{54} & a_{55} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{63} & a_{64} & a_{65} & a_{66} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{71} & a_{72} & 0 & 0 & a_{75} & a_{76} & a_{77} & a_{78} \\ a_{81} & a_{82} & a_{83} & a_{84} & a_{85} & a_{86} & a_{87} & a_{88} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{1,t}^{govx} \\ \varepsilon_{2,t}^{msx} \\ \varepsilon_{3,t}^y \\ \varepsilon_{4,t}^{\pi} \\ \varepsilon_{5,t}^{gov} \\ \varepsilon_{6,t}^{ms} \\ \varepsilon_{7,t}^i \\ \varepsilon_{8,t}^{sm} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

where, $exist$ = government expenditure shock in country i , exs = M2 money aggregate shock in country i , is = income shock in China, ps = price shock in China, es = government expenditure shock in China, mss = M2 money aggregate shock in China, mpt = interest rate shock in China and ss = stock market shock in China; country I can be United States, Euro Area, United Kingdom or Japan.

The main focus of this analysis will be the interaction/comparison between the macroeconomic policies and stock market developments, and in other plan the impact of the other channels on stock market returns. As in (Bjørnland & Leitemo, 2009), is identified the global demand shock, the income shock and the price shock; however their are uninterpreted.

The restrictions in this model can be explained, as follows: Income influenced by an exogenous global shock, which is denoted by the foreign fiscal and monetary policies (of US, UK, EA and JP). However, GDP cannot be influenced by any other variable, as the evidence presented in (Kim & Roubini, 2000). Despite this, it can contemporaneously influence all other variables. Furthermore, according to the evidence presented (Kim & Roubini, 2000); (Bjørnland et al., 2008)), the inflation reacts only to imported inflation (income and foreign monetary and fiscal policies shocks).

Both monetary and fiscal policies react to income and price shocks, according to ((Kim & Roubini, 2000; Antonio Afonso & Sousa, 2011); regarding monetary policy is also influenced by the government expenditure due to the interaction between the two policies in reaction to income and price shocks (Wyplosz, 1999; Melitz, 2000). Interest rates are influenced by the foreign fiscal and monetary policies (global) shock, the national public expenditure shock and the national money supply shock (Elbourne, 2008; Kim & Roubini, 2000; Sims & Zha, 2006a, 2006b; Van Aarle et al., 2003) and the stock market shock(Bjørnland & Leitemo, 2009). Finally, stock market returns are influenced by all variables (Bjørnland et al., 2008).

To proceed to the estimation of the reduced form of model, it is first necessary to ensure that all variables used are stationary. The ADF and PP unit root tests suggest that all variables are $I(1)$ and some $I(2)$ (government expenditures of US and UK and all interest rates), as shown in the annexes; all models residuals are $I(0)$.

The order of the (S)VAR models was identified using the best criteria according to the Lag length test and in order to validate the models. The models are validated does not have autocorrelation or heteroscedasticity, as showed by the serial autocorrelation LM test, portmanteau joint test and White heteroscedasticity test.

For further information / details regarding the models validation and tests results please check the annexes section.

However, note that the models C2-EA and C2-JP, are not fully validated once that have correlation in three and one lag respectively.

4 EMPIRICAL RESULTS

4.1 CONTEMPORANEOUS RELATIONSHIPS

The following table should be interpreted as follows: it was estimated a model with c1 (end of month returns of Shanghai stock index) or with c2 (simple average of month returns), to assess the fiscal and monetary policies spillovers of US, UK, EA and JP over China.

In respect of restrictions imposed on SVAR model, visible on matrix (3), should be interpret as follows, for instance in the model C1-US, this is considering the close returns of the final of the month and the fiscal and monetary spillovers of US over China (Shanghai stock returns): the external monetary innovations depends of its own, and not of another variables [for instance, there is a “shock” (an abrupt increase or decrease) in M2 of US], this in the first line of the matrix; in the second line, the external innovations depends of its own (for instance an [for instance, there is a “shock” (an abrupt increase or decrease) in government spending of US]; in the third line, the income in shock in china is dependent of monetary and fiscal policy in US and other innovations in income in China; in the last line, the stock returns of Shanghai stock index are dependent of all variables listed and specific shocks/innovations of the stock market (a_{88}).

As the last equation is the one who represents the Shanghai stock index returns, it will be focus in the analysis of the coefficients of the last line of the matrix [this is from coefficients a_{81} to a_{88} , or respectively to 23 to 30 (external monetary policy, external fiscal policy, national income, national prices, national government expenditure, national monetary policy, national interest rate and national stock index)], in terms of the restriction inserted of the econometric software).

Note that coefficients 23 and 24 represents the foreign monetary and fiscal policy, or by other words, the spillovers that these variables have on Shanghai Stock Exchange returns.

Co ef.	C1-US	C1-UK	C1-EA	C1-JP	C2-US	C2-UK	C2-EA	C2-JP
1	- 0.00315 4*	- 0.00543 0*	0.004 300*	- 0.0071 35*	- 0.0031 89*	0.00505 0*	- 0.00446 8*	- 0.00829 7*
2	- 0.00974 2*	- 0.01511 1*	- 0.006 160*	0.0063 59*	- 0.0114 35*	0.01667 5*	0.00639 6*	- 0.00509 6*
3	0.05204 9	0.37872 0*	0.468 883*	0.1089 70	0.3209 37	0.23731 5	0.54640 2*	0.05350 5
4	- 0.26826 9*	0.11811 2**	0.024 354	0.0930 91	0.3105 41*	0.10723 5**	0.03725 4	- 0.12665 4
5	- 0.00701 3*	- 0.00674 3*	- 0.006 886*	0.0063 89*	0.0071 61*	- 0.00687 5*	0.00655 4*	0.00824 6*
6	- 0.42289 3*	- 0.09974 3	0.120 816	- 0.0308 98	- 0.3939 45*	- 0.17273 5***	0.03483 1	- 0.16761 2**
7	- 0.00134 3	- 0.12142 5*	- 0.085 453	- 0.1460 44**	0.0040 48	- 0.08308 1*	- 0.13250 7***	- 0.09896 4
8	0.04033 4	0.02373 4	- 0.075 087	- 0.1682 36*	0.0525 12	- 0.02144 1	- 0.07551 8	- 0.06295 6
9	0.00451 1*	0.00370 7*	- 0.004 110*	- 0.0034 68*	0.0040 41*	- 0.00427 2*	- 0.00441 9*	- 0.00512 1*
10	1.43715 5***	- 1.26761 5***	- 1.000 198	0.6744 37	0.5092 95	- 0.33555 7	- 1.46797 5**	0.23142 0
11	- 3.37539 4*	- 2.18817 1	- 3.538 459*	- 4.3562 86*	- 6.0646 32*	- 3.66481 7*	- 3.88230 1*	- 2.72184 9**
12	0.05228 5*	0.04687 2*	0.045 145*	- 0.0400 23*	- 0.0429 20*	- 0.04691 3*	0.04537 7*	0.05997 4*
13	0.03905 3	- 0.19067 6	0.015 223	0.2801 31	0.0207 41	- 0.10224 5	- 0.11549 6	0.04966 7
14	- 0.64727 9*	0.00708 5	- 0.530 163	0.1804 77	- 0.8674 29**	- 1.04507 8*	- 0.99013 8*	- 0.83090 0*
15	0.03225 7	- 0.00799 0	0.008 811	0.0154 03	0.0235 80	0.00454 0	- 0.02638 6	0.00511 1
16	- 0.00974 8*	- 0.01124 8*	- 0.011 423*	0.0133 12*	0.0113 70*	0.01147 9*	- 0.01190 0*	0.01348 8*

17	0.75200 7	0.61327 2	42000 6.3	- 0.9673 59	- 1.0299 42	- 533928. 7	1.71624 0	- 1.54736 4
18	- 2.68914 5**	- 2.44033 9*	- 27067 6.4	- 4.1529 65	- 2.0793 44*	- 5506.69 2	- 2.95791 3	- 2.92586 9
19	- 0.31703 1	- 0.37934 2***	- 9169. 171	- 0.1800 25**	- 0.1375 74	- 1205.93 6	- 0.42707 8***	- 0.18419 5
20	- 0.67854 3	- 2.40308 8*	- 10764 .53	- 0.8591 57	- 1.1209 30	- 59228.0 6	- 1.91269 0***	- 1.29802 5***
21	- 0.10601 1*	- 0.07327 1*	12192 .76	- 0.1044 48*	- 0.0700 75*	6029.84 7	0.11062 9*	- 0.08866 1*
22	0.35078 2	0.15425 4	83034 .61	0.3714 41	0.0534 53	60621.7 6	0.66192 1**	0.45767 1
23 - gov ext	- 4.78878 7	- 4.37668 3	- 10547 9.2	- 2.6805 20	- 7.0446 63**	- 100824. 6	- 0.23129 8	- 0.37208 2
24 - m2 ext	- 5.33589 2	- 0.73039 8	- 14753 7.3	- 2.7172 16	- 2.5339 47**	- 57789.4 8	- 0.16061 0	- 7.22682 5**
25- gdp	1.81850 4	5.97961 4**	- 42183 3.8	9.6563 77*	4.1361 33*	99507.8 7	5.61878 2*	4.29610 3*
26- dt	10.3324 2**	11.2166 3**	- 91914 3.2	14.835 09*	7.9219 41*	355290. 6	16.2958 3*	6.65007 0**
27- gov	- 0.19400 7	- 0.22165 1	- 33589 .36	- 1.1948 49*	- 0.1718 46	- 4067.06 2	- 0.10905 3	- 0.07761 5
28- m2	- 1.26439 7	- 1.64749 1	- 36946 .88	- 0.7620 35	- 0.0447 08	- 128577. 8	- 1.00967 6	- 0.00247 8
29- ir	- 1.78422 8***	- 1.06440 9	- 14034 3.1	- 1.5578 12*	- 0.0001 45	- 80153.9 6	- 1.15984 3*	- 1.01041 0***
30	- 0.16743 3*	0.14998 5*	10480 .97	0.1252 55*	- 0.0814 23*	5523.65 6	- 0.11320 8*	- 0.11189 6*

Table 4-1 Contemporaneous relationships

*significant at 1% significance level (p-value less than 0.01) ; **significant at 5% level (more than 0.01 but less 0.05); ***significant at 10% level (more than 0.05 but less 0.10);

However, note that the models C2-EA and C2-JP, are not fully validated once that have correlation in three and one lag respectively.

The results show that the spillovers of the international fiscal and monetary policy are overall null or near zero. However, there are significant spillovers of United States and Japan with China, the monetary policy of US has positive impact and the fiscal have negative impact on Shanghai stock returns, in other hand the monetary policy of Japan have as well. Furthermore, regarding the other transmission channels the internal GDP and inflation play the major role determining the stock returns and finally the specific innovations associated with stock market, in a transversal way to all models.

5 CONCLUDING REMARKS

The results show that the spillovers of the international fiscal and monetary policy are overall nonexistent or weak at best. However, there are significant spillovers of United States and Japan with China, the monetary policy of US has positive impact and the fiscal has negative impact on Shanghai stock returns, the same is true of the Japanese monetary policy.

In other hand, the average of stock returns is better explained by the regressors than just the end of the month of the stock returns.

The conclusions validate the research hypothesis/questions defined:

- 1) There are spillovers impact of external fiscal and monetary policy in China stock exchange returns;
- 2) The spillovers impact of external fiscal and monetary policy in China stock exchange returns are positive;
- 3) There are several monetary channels that conduct the spillovers; their relative strength in each country determines if the impact is strong/weak, negative/positive.

And validate the research question that is to verify if there are spillovers of fiscal and monetary policy.

These results seem consistent with the recent literature and with the empirical results suggested by several authors in their studies.

Regarding future research, i believe there are three main paths to follow.

Firstly, is investigate further the impact of external fiscal policies of Shanghai stock returns; the second to investigate further the impact of monetary policies of Euro Area

and United Kingdom in the same stock market returns, and the final one is the estimate models with both policies, like this work.

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7 ANNEXES

7.1 DATA DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

Variable ¹	Definition	Unit	Source / Formula
GDP_(country)	Gross Domestic Product, current prices	National currency	OECD – Main Economic Indicators , China Bureau of Statistics
CPI_(country)	Consumer Price Index (all items)	Index 2010=100	OECD – Main Economic Indicators
IR_(country)	Short term interest rate [Interbank rate (< 24 hrs)]	%	OECD – Main Economic Indicators
GOV_(country)	Government final consumption expenditure	National currency	OECD – Main Economic Indicators , China Bureau of Statistics
C_(country)*	Close of the stock index		Yahoo Finance
M2_(country)	M2 monetary aggregate	National currency ²	FRED of Saint Louis (Federal Reserve)
GDP_(country)_sag	Real Gross Domestic Product growth rate	%	$\Delta y = \frac{\frac{y_t}{CPI_t} - \frac{y_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}}}{\frac{y_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}}}$
CPI_(country)_sag	Inflation	%	$\Delta cpi = \frac{cpi_t - cpi_{t-1}}{cpi_{t-1}}$
IR_(country)_sag	Short term interest rate	%	$\Delta ir = ir_t - \frac{cpi_{t-1} - cpi_t}{cpi_{t-1}}$
GOV_(country)_sag	Real government final consumption expenditure growth	%	$\Delta g = \frac{\frac{g_t}{CPI_t} - \frac{g_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}}}{\frac{g_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}}}$
C_(country)_sag	Real stock exchange returns	%	$\Delta close = \frac{\frac{close_t}{CPI_t} - \frac{close_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}}}{\frac{close_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}}}$
M2_(country)_sag	M2 monetary aggregate growth rate	%	$\Delta M2 = \frac{m2_{t-1} - m2_t}{m2_{t-1}} / CPI_t$

*c1-means the last close of last day of the quarter; c2-means the average close of the quarter

$$\Delta c = \frac{\frac{close_t}{CPI_t} - \frac{close_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}}}{\frac{close_{t-1}}{CPI_{t-1}}}$$

¹ “_sag” means Seasonally Addjusted in Growth rate.

² Sterling millions for UK

7.2 SYNTHESIS OF UNIT ROOT AND SEASONALITY TESTS

Variable / test		Stationarity tests				Trend tests				Correlogram
		DF	PP	KPSS	decision	DF	PP	KPSS	decision	Seasonality
C1	China	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	EA	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	US	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	UK	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	Japan	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
C2	China	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	EA	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	US	S	S	NS	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	UK	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	Japan	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
CPI	China	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	EA	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	US	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	UK	S	S	NS	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	Japan	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
GDP	China	S	S	NS	S	D,D	D,D	S	D	NO
	EA	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	S	D	NO
	US	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	S	D	NO
	UK	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	S	D	NO
	Japan	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
Gov	China	S	S	NS	S	D,S	D,S	S	S	NO
	EA	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	S	D	NO
	US*	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	UK*	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	Japan	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	S	D	NO
IR	China*	S	S	S	S	D,S	D,S	S	S	NO
	EA*	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	US*	NS	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	UK*	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	Japan*	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
M2	China	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	S	D	NO
	EA	NS	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	US	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO
	UK	S	S	NS	S	D,S	D,S	S	S	NO
	Japan	S	S	S	S	D,D	D,D	D	D	NO

Legend: S- Stationary; NS- Not stationary; D- Deterministic trend; S- Stockastic trend

7.3 STATIONARITY TESTS

Test	Null hypothesis
Stationarity tests	
Dickey-Fuller (DF)	H_0 : There is a unit root in the series
Phillips-Perron (PP)	H_0 : There is a unit root in the series
Kwiatkowski, Phillips, Schmidt e Shin (KPSS)	H_0 : There is not a unit root in the series
Trend tests	
SERIES(-1)	H_0 : Stockastic trend
@TREND	H_0 : Deterministic trend

Decision rule: p-value < significance level (0,05), the null hypthotesis is rejected

7.3.1 Close 1

China - DF

Null Hypothesis: C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 3 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-4.959383	0.0006
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.081666	
5% level	-3.469235	
10% level	-3.161518	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/24/16 Time: 22:29
Sample (adjusted): 1996Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 77 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.855446	0.172490	-4.959383	0.0000
D(C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF(-1))	0.168299	0.165858	1.014715	0.3137
D(C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF(-2))	0.137791	0.140345	0.981801	0.3295
D(C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF(-3))	0.416297	0.107737	3.864000	0.0002
C	0.045146	0.035577	1.268972	0.2086
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000425	0.000732	-0.580356	0.5635

R-squared 0.516040 Mean dependent var 0.003222
Adjusted R-squared 0.481958 S.D. dependent var 0.195502
S.E. of regression 0.140785 Akaike info criterion -1.008453
Sum squared resid 1.407241 Schwarz criterion -0.825819
Log likelihood 44.82544 Hannan-Quinn criter. -0.935401
F-statistic 15.14124 Durbin-Watson stat 2.094473
Prob(F-statistic) 0.000000

China - PP

Null Hypothesis: C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.187823	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction) 0.023514
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel) 0.023727

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/24/16 Time: 22:31
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.799260	0.111306	-7.180764	0.0000
C	0.035932	0.035539	1.011032	0.3152
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000226	0.000757	-0.298165	0.7664

R-squared 0.401082 Mean dependent var 0.003883
Adjusted R-squared 0.385526 S.D. dependent var 0.199395
S.E. of regression 0.156302 Akaike info criterion -0.837270
Sum squared resid 1.881144 Schwarz criterion -0.747944
Log likelihood 36.49078 Hannan-Quinn criter. -0.801456
F-statistic 25.78259 Durbin-Watson stat 1.956449
Prob(F-statistic) 0.000000

China - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.050833
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction) 0.024609
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel) 0.034180

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/24/16 Time: 22:32
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.034662	0.034975	0.991048	0.3247
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000107	0.000755	-0.141565	0.8878

R-squared 0.000254 Mean dependent var 0.030387
Adjusted R-squared -0.012401 S.D. dependent var 0.157871
S.E. of regression 0.158847 Akaike info criterion -0.817375
Sum squared resid 1.993345 Schwarz criterion -0.758253
Log likelihood 35.10370 Hannan-Quinn criter. -0.793655
F-statistic 0.020041 Durbin-Watson stat 1.576334
Prob(F-statistic) 0.887784

EA - DF

Null Hypothesis: C1_EURO_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.416874	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C1_EURO_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:13
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_EURO_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.833608	0.112393	-7.416874	0.0000
C	0.032745	0.022288	1.469199	0.1459
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000523	0.000473	-1.104796	0.2727
R-squared	0.416712	Mean dependent var	-0.001053	
Adjusted R-squared	0.401562	S.D. dependent var	0.124992	
S.E. of regression	0.096692	Akaike info criterion	-1.797790	
Sum squared resid	0.719902	Schwarz criterion	-1.708464	
Log likelihood	74.91158	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.761976	
F-statistic	27.50514	Durbin-Watson stat	2.021111	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

EA - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C1_EURO_GNSA_SAF is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.109072
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.009143
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.013619

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: C1_EURO_GNSA_SAF
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:15
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.040075	0.021318	1.879859	0.0638
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000638	0.000460	-1.386071	0.1696
R-squared	0.023742	Mean dependent var	0.014566	
Adjusted R-squared	0.011384	S.D. dependent var	0.097376	
S.E. of regression	0.096820	Akaike info criterion	-1.807536	
Sum squared resid	0.740561	Schwarz criterion	-1.748414	
Log likelihood	75.20522	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.783816	
F-statistic	1.921193	Durbin-Watson stat	1.666611	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.169625			

EA - PP

Null Hypothesis: C1_EURO_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.518690	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.008999
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.010191

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C1_EURO_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:14
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_EURO_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.833608	0.112393	-7.416874	0.0000
C	0.032745	0.022288	1.469199	0.1459
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000523	0.000473	-1.104796	0.2727
R-squared	0.416712	Mean dependent var	-0.001053	
Adjusted R-squared	0.401562	S.D. dependent var	0.124992	
S.E. of regression	0.096692	Akaike info criterion	-1.797790	
Sum squared resid	0.719902	Schwarz criterion	-1.708464	
Log likelihood	74.91158	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.761976	
F-statistic	27.50514	Durbin-Watson stat	2.021111	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

JAPAN - DF

Null Hypothesis: C1_JP_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.133122	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C1_JP_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:17
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_JP_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.786689	0.110287	-7.133122	0.0000
C	-0.003271	0.022735	-0.143856	0.8860
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000292	0.000490	0.595831	0.5530
R-squared	0.398020	Mean dependent var	0.002514	
Adjusted R-squared	0.382384	S.D. dependent var	0.127958	
S.E. of regression	0.100561	Akaike info criterion	-1.719334	
Sum squared resid	0.778657	Schwarz criterion	-1.630008	
Log likelihood	71.77335	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.683520	
F-statistic	25.45563	Durbin-Watson stat	1.727657	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

JAPAN - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C1_JP_GNSA_SAF is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.066585
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.010281
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.014037

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: C1_JP_GNSA_SAF
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:18
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.012100	0.022606	-0.535237	0.5940
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000512	0.000488	1.048941	0.2974
R-squared	0.013736	Mean dependent var	0.008372	
Adjusted R-squared	0.001252	S.D. dependent var	0.102734	
S.E. of regression	0.102670	Akaike info criterion	-1.690216	
Sum squared resid	0.832746	Schwarz criterion	-1.631094	
Log likelihood	70.45376	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.666496	
F-statistic	1.100278	Durbin-Watson stat	1.553673	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.297404			

JAPAN - PP

Null Hypothesis: C1_JP_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.225044	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.009733
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.010835

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C1_JP_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:18
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_JP_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.786689	0.110287	-7.133122	0.0000
C	-0.003271	0.022735	-0.143856	0.8860
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000292	0.000490	0.595831	0.5530
R-squared	0.398020	Mean dependent var	0.002514	
Adjusted R-squared	0.382384	S.D. dependent var	0.127958	
S.E. of regression	0.100561	Akaike info criterion	-1.719334	
Sum squared resid	0.778657	Schwarz criterion	-1.630008	
Log likelihood	71.77335	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.683520	
F-statistic	25.45563	Durbin-Watson stat	1.727657	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

The impact of international fiscal and monetary spillovers on Shanghai stock exchange returns

UK - DF

Null Hypothesis: C1_UK_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-8.162681	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C1_UK_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:20
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_UK_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.923568	0.113145	-8.162681	0.0000
C	0.015947	0.016004	0.996450	0.3222
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000251	0.000342	-0.734029	0.4652
R-squared	0.463969	Mean dependent var	-0.001106	
Adjusted R-squared	0.450047	S.D. dependent var	0.094595	
S.E. of regression	0.070151	Akaike info criterion	-2.439562	
Sum squared resid	0.378927	Schwarz criterion	-2.350236	
Log likelihood	100.5825	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.403749	
F-statistic	33.32426	Durbin-Watson stat	2.022513	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

UK - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C1_UK_GNSA_SAF is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.087408
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.004746
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.005959

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: C1_UK_GNSA_SAF
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:21
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.020361	0.015360	1.325610	0.1888
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000328	0.000332	-0.990605	0.3249
R-squared	0.012269	Mean dependent var	0.007225	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.000234	S.D. dependent var	0.069752	
S.E. of regression	0.069760	Akaike info criterion	-2.463131	
Sum squared resid	0.384450	Schwarz criterion	-2.404009	
Log likelihood	101.7568	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.439410	
F-statistic	0.981298	Durbin-Watson stat	1.838888	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.324903			

UK - PP

Null Hypothesis: C1_UK_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-8.213233	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.004737
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.005276

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C1_UK_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:20
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_UK_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.923568	0.113145	-8.162681	0.0000
C	0.015947	0.016004	0.996450	0.3222
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000251	0.000342	-0.734029	0.4652
R-squared	0.463969	Mean dependent var	-0.001106	
Adjusted R-squared	0.450047	S.D. dependent var	0.094595	
S.E. of regression	0.070151	Akaike info criterion	-2.439562	
Sum squared resid	0.378927	Schwarz criterion	-2.350236	
Log likelihood	100.5825	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.403749	
F-statistic	33.32426	Durbin-Watson stat	2.022513	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

US- DF

Null Hypothesis: C1_US_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-6.977055	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C1_US_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:23
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_US_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.773545	0.110870	-6.977055	0.0000
C	0.017287	0.016869	1.024803	0.3087
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000144	0.000358	-0.401688	0.6890

R-squared	0.387371	Mean dependent var	-0.000564
Adjusted R-squared	0.371458	S.D. dependent var	0.093004
S.E. of regression	0.073734	Akaike info criterion	-2.339915
Sum squared resid	0.418631	Schwarz criterion	-2.250589
Log likelihood	96.59658	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.304101
F-statistic	24.34387	Durbin-Watson stat	2.005737
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

US - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C1_US_GNSA_SAF is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.136061
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.005461
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.008084

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: C1_US_GNSA_SAF
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:24
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.024472	0.016475	1.485405	0.1414
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000225	0.000356	-0.631934	0.5293

R-squared	0.005030	Mean dependent var	0.015484
Adjusted R-squared	-0.007565	S.D. dependent var	0.074544
S.E. of regression	0.074826	Akaike info criterion	-2.322930
Sum squared resid	0.442312	Schwarz criterion	-2.263808
Log likelihood	96.07867	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.299210
F-statistic	0.399340	Durbin-Watson stat	1.544939
Prob(F-statistic)	0.529255		

US - PP

Null Hypothesis: C1_US_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.025749	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.005233
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.005521

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C1_US_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:23
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C1_US_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.773545	0.110870	-6.977055	0.0000
C	0.017287	0.016869	1.024803	0.3087
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000144	0.000358	-0.401688	0.6890

R-squared	0.387371	Mean dependent var	-0.000564
Adjusted R-squared	0.371458	S.D. dependent var	0.093004
S.E. of regression	0.073734	Akaike info criterion	-2.339915
Sum squared resid	0.418631	Schwarz criterion	-2.250589
Log likelihood	96.59658	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.304101
F-statistic	24.34387	Durbin-Watson stat	2.005737
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

7.3.2 Close 2

China - DF

Null Hypothesis: C2_CHN_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-4.149382	0.0081
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C2_CHN_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:28
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_CHN_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.405281	0.097673	-4.149382	0.0001
C	0.010852	0.024910	0.435624	0.6643
@TREND("1995Q2")	8.94E-05	0.000529	0.168831	0.8664

R-squared	0.184623	Mean dependent var	0.004974
Adjusted R-squared	0.163444	S.D. dependent var	0.119233
S.E. of regression	0.109055	Akaike info criterion	-1.557156
Sum squared resid	0.915755	Schwarz criterion	-1.467830
Log likelihood	65.28625	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.521343
F-statistic	8.717419	Durbin-Watson stat	1.828111
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000387		

China - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C2_CHN_GNSA_SAF is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.050954
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.016817
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.035046

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: C2_CHN_GNSA_SAF
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:29
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.030433	0.028912	1.052602	0.2957
@TREND("1995Q2")	-7.23E-05	0.000624	-0.115836	0.9087

R-squared	0.000170	Mean dependent var	0.027547
Adjusted R-squared	-0.012486	S.D. dependent var	0.130498
S.E. of regression	0.131311	Akaike info criterion	-1.198121
Sum squared resid	1.362157	Schwarz criterion	-1.138998
Log likelihood	50.52387	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.174401
F-statistic	0.013418	Durbin-Watson stat	0.826007
Prob(F-statistic)	0.908076		

China - PP

Null Hypothesis: C2_CHN_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-4.351109	0.0044
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.011447
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.012791

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C2_CHN_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:29
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_CHN_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.405281	0.097673	-4.149382	0.0001
C	0.010852	0.024910	0.435624	0.6643
@TREND("1995Q2")	8.94E-05	0.000529	0.168831	0.8664

R-squared	0.184623	Mean dependent var	0.004974
Adjusted R-squared	0.163444	S.D. dependent var	0.119233
S.E. of regression	0.109055	Akaike info criterion	-1.557156
Sum squared resid	0.915755	Schwarz criterion	-1.467830
Log likelihood	65.28625	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.521343
F-statistic	8.717419	Durbin-Watson stat	1.828111
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000387		

EA - DF

Null Hypothesis: C2_EURO_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.019886	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C2_EURO_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:31
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_EURO_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.782537	0.111474	-7.019886	0.0000
C	0.026364	0.020281	1.299931	0.1975
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000409	0.000432	-0.947423	0.3464
R-squared	0.390265	Mean dependent var	0.000396	
Adjusted R-squared	0.374428	S.D. dependent var	0.111497	
S.E. of regression	0.088186	Akaike info criterion	-1.981954	
Sum squared resid	0.598814	Schwarz criterion	-1.892628	
Log likelihood	82.27815	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.946140	
F-statistic	24.64223	Durbin-Watson stat	2.055417	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

EA - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C2_EURO_GNSA_SAF is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.113999
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.007763
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.013889

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: C2_EURO_GNSA_SAF
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:32
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.032950	0.019644	1.677376	0.0974
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000513	0.000424	-1.209840	0.2299
R-squared	0.018191	Mean dependent var	0.012432	
Adjusted R-squared	0.005763	S.D. dependent var	0.089479	
S.E. of regression	0.089217	Akaike info criterion	-1.971120	
Sum squared resid	0.628807	Schwarz criterion	-1.911998	
Log likelihood	81.83035	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.947398	
F-statistic	1.463713	Durbin-Watson stat	1.561938	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.229948			

EA - PP

Null Hypothesis: C2_EURO_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.208200	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.007485
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.008992

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C2_EURO_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:31
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_EURO_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.782537	0.111474	-7.019886	0.0000
C	0.026364	0.020281	1.299931	0.1975
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000409	0.000432	-0.947423	0.3464
R-squared	0.390265	Mean dependent var	0.000396	
Adjusted R-squared	0.374428	S.D. dependent var	0.111497	
S.E. of regression	0.088186	Akaike info criterion	-1.981954	
Sum squared resid	0.598814	Schwarz criterion	-1.892628	
Log likelihood	82.27815	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.946140	
F-statistic	24.64223	Durbin-Watson stat	2.055417	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

JAPAN - DF

Null Hypothesis: C2_JP_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-6.171606	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C2_JP_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:33
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_JP_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.654610	0.106068	-6.171606	0.0000
C	-0.007712	0.018962	-0.406742	0.6853
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000328	0.000409	0.801521	0.4253

R-squared	0.331023	Mean dependent var	0.002872
Adjusted R-squared	0.313647	S.D. dependent var	0.100827
S.E. of regression	0.083531	Akaike info criterion	-2.090409
Sum squared resid	0.537268	Schwarz criterion	-2.001083
Log likelihood	86.61634	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.054595
F-statistic	19.05058	Durbin-Watson stat	1.852250
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

JAPAN - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C2_JP_GNSA_SAF is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.061839
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.007713
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.012134

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: C2_JP_GNSA_SAF
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:34
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.020035	0.019580	-1.023239	0.3093
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000632	0.000423	1.495667	0.1387

R-squared	0.027537	Mean dependent var	0.005248
Adjusted R-squared	0.015227	S.D. dependent var	0.089613
S.E. of regression	0.088929	Akaike info criterion	-1.977586
Sum squared resid	0.624754	Schwarz criterion	-1.918464
Log likelihood	82.09225	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.953866
F-statistic	2.237021	Durbin-Watson stat	1.286137
Prob(F-statistic)	0.138725		

JAPAN - PP

Null Hypothesis: C2_JP_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 1 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-6.230940	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.006716
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.007082

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C2_JP_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:34
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_JP_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.654610	0.106068	-6.171606	0.0000
C	-0.007712	0.018962	-0.406742	0.6853
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000328	0.000409	0.801521	0.4253

R-squared	0.331023	Mean dependent var	0.002872
Adjusted R-squared	0.313647	S.D. dependent var	0.100827
S.E. of regression	0.083531	Akaike info criterion	-2.090409
Sum squared resid	0.537268	Schwarz criterion	-2.001083
Log likelihood	86.61634	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.054595
F-statistic	19.05058	Durbin-Watson stat	1.852250
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

UK - DF

Null Hypothesis: C2_UK_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-5.643027	0.0001
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C2_UK_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:35
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_UK_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.580700	0.102906	-5.643027	0.0000
C	0.008059	0.011507	0.700311	0.4858
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000119	0.000245	-0.485649	0.6286
R-squared	0.293029	Mean dependent var	-0.000661	
Adjusted R-squared	0.274666	S.D. dependent var	0.058938	
S.E. of regression	0.050196	Akaike info criterion	-3.109003	
Sum squared resid	0.194008	Schwarz criterion	-3.019677	
Log likelihood	127.3601	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.073190	
F-statistic	15.95767	Durbin-Watson stat	2.001755	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000002			

UK - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C2_UK_GNSA_SAF is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.103694
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.002942
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.005297

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: C2_UK_GNSA_SAF
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:36
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.018742	0.012094	1.549701	0.1252
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000298	0.000261	-1.142909	0.2565
R-squared	0.016266	Mean dependent var	0.006809	
Adjusted R-squared	0.003813	S.D. dependent var	0.055032	
S.E. of regression	0.054927	Akaike info criterion	-2.941247	
Sum squared resid	0.238340	Schwarz criterion	-2.882125	
Log likelihood	121.1205	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.917527	
F-statistic	1.306240	Durbin-Watson stat	1.151434	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.256528			

UK - PP

Null Hypothesis: C2_UK_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 1 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-5.637685	0.0001
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.002425
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.002414

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(C2_UK_GNSA_SAF)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:35
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_UK_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.580700	0.102906	-5.643027	0.0000
C	0.008059	0.011507	0.700311	0.4858
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000119	0.000245	-0.485649	0.6286
R-squared	0.293029	Mean dependent var	-0.000661	
Adjusted R-squared	0.274666	S.D. dependent var	0.058938	
S.E. of regression	0.050196	Akaike info criterion	-3.109003	
Sum squared resid	0.194008	Schwarz criterion	-3.019677	
Log likelihood	127.3601	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.073190	
F-statistic	15.95767	Durbin-Watson stat	2.001755	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000002			

US- DF

Null Hypothesis: C2_US_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-5.220332	0.0003
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C2_US_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:38
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_US_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.517049	0.099045	-5.220332	0.0000
C	0.009685	0.012584	0.769641	0.4439
@TREND("1995Q2")	-7.12E-05	0.000266	-0.267769	0.7896

R-squared	0.261709	Mean dependent var	-0.000957
Adjusted R-squared	0.242533	S.D. dependent var	0.062814
S.E. of regression	0.054669	Akaike info criterion	-2.938274
Sum squared resid	0.230127	Schwarz criterion	-2.848948
Log likelihood	120.5310	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.902460
F-statistic	13.64746	Durbin-Watson stat	1.939806
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000008		

US - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: C2_US_GNSA_SAF is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.153606
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.003761
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.007742

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: C2_US_GNSA_SAF
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:39
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.024630	0.013673	1.801362	0.0755
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000244	0.000295	-0.825124	0.4118

R-squared	0.008544	Mean dependent var	0.014890
Adjusted R-squared	-0.004006	S.D. dependent var	0.061976
S.E. of regression	0.062100	Akaike info criterion	-2.695762
Sum squared resid	0.304656	Schwarz criterion	-2.636640
Log likelihood	111.1784	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.672042
F-statistic	0.680829	Durbin-Watson stat	1.023263
Prob(F-statistic)	0.411786		

US - PP

Null Hypothesis: C2_US_GNSA_SAF has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 0 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-5.220332	0.0003
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.002877
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.002877

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(C2_US_GNSA_SAF)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:38
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C2_US_GNSA_SAF(-1)	-0.517049	0.099045	-5.220332	0.0000
C	0.009685	0.012584	0.769641	0.4439
@TREND("1995Q2")	-7.12E-05	0.000266	-0.267769	0.7896

R-squared	0.261709	Mean dependent var	-0.000957
Adjusted R-squared	0.242533	S.D. dependent var	0.062814
S.E. of regression	0.054669	Akaike info criterion	-2.938274
Sum squared resid	0.230127	Schwarz criterion	-2.848948
Log likelihood	120.5310	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.902460
F-statistic	13.64746	Durbin-Watson stat	1.939806
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000008		

7.3.3 CPI

China - DF

Null Hypothesis: CPI_CHINA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-4.275773	0.0056
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(CPI_CHINA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:40
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_CHINA_SARG(-1)	-0.328866	0.076914	-4.275773	0.00017
C	0.000790	0.001340	0.589103	0.5575
@TREND("1995Q2")	2.21E-05	2.71E-05	0.813158	0.4186
R-squared	0.196754	Mean dependent var	-0.000269	
Adjusted R-squared	0.175890	S.D. dependent var	0.006173	
S.E. of regression	0.005604	Akaike info criterion	-7.493900	
Sum squared resid	0.002418	Schwarz criterion	-7.404574	
Log likelihood	302.7560	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.458086	
F-statistic	9.430495	Durbin-Watson stat	2.247792	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000217			

China - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: CPI_CHINA_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 6 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.101703
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	6.55E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000219

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: CPI_CHINA_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:42
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.005766	0.001805	3.194745	0.0020
@TREND("1995Q2")	4.27E-06	3.90E-05	0.109730	0.9129
R-squared	0.000152	Mean dependent var	0.005937	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.012504	S.D. dependent var	0.008147	
S.E. of regression	0.008197	Akaike info criterion	-6.745604	
Sum squared resid	0.005309	Schwarz criterion	-6.686482	
Log likelihood	275.1970	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.721883	
F-statistic	0.012041	Durbin-Watson stat	0.568212	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.912902			

China - PP

Null Hypothesis: CPI_CHINA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 2 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-4.211796	0.0067
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	3.02E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	2.80E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(CPI_CHINA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:41
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_CHINA_SARG(-1)	-0.328866	0.076914	-4.275773	0.00017
C	0.000790	0.001340	0.589103	0.5575
@TREND("1995Q2")	2.21E-05	2.71E-05	0.813158	0.4186
R-squared	0.196754	Mean dependent var	-0.000269	
Adjusted R-squared	0.175890	S.D. dependent var	0.006173	
S.E. of regression	0.005604	Akaike info criterion	-7.493900	
Sum squared resid	0.002418	Schwarz criterion	-7.404574	
Log likelihood	302.7560	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.458086	
F-statistic	9.430495	Durbin-Watson stat	2.247792	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000217			

EA - DF

Null Hypothesis: CPI_EA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-5.637419	0.0001
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(CPI_EA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:42
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_EA_SARG(-1)	-0.588042	0.104311	-5.637419	0.0000
C	0.003195	0.000841	3.798683	0.0003
@TREND("1995Q2")	-1.22E-05	1.32E-05	-0.922355	0.3592
R-squared	0.292365	Mean dependent var		1.28E-06
Adjusted R-squared	0.273984	S.D. dependent var		0.003150
S.E. of regression	0.002684	Akaike info criterion		-8.966196
Sum squared resid	0.000555	Schwarz criterion		-8.876870
Log likelihood	361.6478	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-8.930383
F-statistic	15.90654	Durbin-Watson stat		2.021710
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000002			

EA - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: CPI_EA_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.115649
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	8.24E-06
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	1.80E-05

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: CPI_EA_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:44
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.005513	0.000640	8.615642	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-2.27E-05	1.38E-05	-1.642895	0.1044
R-squared	0.033037	Mean dependent var		0.004600
Adjusted R-squared	0.020797	S.D. dependent var		0.002930
S.E. of regression	0.002906	Akaike info criterion		-8.819660
Sum squared resid	0.000667	Schwarz criterion		-8.760530
Log likelihood	359.1963	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-8.795940
F-statistic	2.699106	Durbin-Watson stat		1.175040
Prob(F-statistic)	0.104379			

EA - PP

Null Hypothesis: CPI_EA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-5.762337	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	6.93E-06
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	7.61E-06

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(CPI_EA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:43
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_EA_SARG(-1)	-0.588042	0.104311	-5.637419	0.0000
C	0.003195	0.000841	3.798683	0.0003
@TREND("1995Q2")	-1.22E-05	1.32E-05	-0.922355	0.3592
R-squared	0.292365	Mean dependent var		1.28E-06
Adjusted R-squared	0.273984	S.D. dependent var		0.003150
S.E. of regression	0.002684	Akaike info criterion		-8.966196
Sum squared resid	0.000555	Schwarz criterion		-8.876870
Log likelihood	361.6478	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-8.930383
F-statistic	15.90654	Durbin-Watson stat		2.021710
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000002			

JAPAN - DF

Null Hypothesis: CPI_JP_SARG has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.172819	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(CPI_JP_SARG)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:46
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_JP_SARG(-1)	-0.796716	0.111074	-7.172819	0.0000
C	-0.000264	0.000973	-0.271563	0.7867
@TREND("1995Q2")	1.36E-05	2.09E-05	0.647605	0.5192
R-squared	0.400585	Mean dependent var		9.47E-05
Adjusted R-squared	0.385016	S.D. dependent var		0.005484
S.E. of regression	0.004301	Akaike info criterion		-8.023200
Sum squared resid	0.001424	Schwarz criterion		-7.933874
Log likelihood	323.9280	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-7.987387
F-statistic	25.72930	Durbin-Watson stat		2.015293
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

JAPAN - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: CPI_JP_SARG is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.109804
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	1.86E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	2.95E-05

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: CPI_JP_SARG
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:48
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.000580	0.000960	-0.603685	0.5478
@TREND("1995Q2")	2.13E-05	2.07E-05	1.028444	0.3069
R-squared	0.013212	Mean dependent var		0.000273
Adjusted R-squared	0.000721	S.D. dependent var		0.004363
S.E. of regression	0.004362	Akaike info criterion		-8.007460
Sum squared resid	0.001503	Schwarz criterion		-7.948338
Log likelihood	326.3021	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-7.983739
F-statistic	1.057696	Durbin-Watson stat		1.581229
Prob(F-statistic)	0.306880			

JAPAN - PP

Null Hypothesis: CPI_JP_SARG has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.300129	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	1.78E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	2.05E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(CPI_JP_SARG)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:47
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_JP_SARG(-1)	-0.796716	0.111074	-7.172819	0.0000
C	-0.000264	0.000973	-0.271563	0.7867
@TREND("1995Q2")	1.36E-05	2.09E-05	0.647605	0.5192
R-squared	0.400585	Mean dependent var		9.47E-05
Adjusted R-squared	0.385016	S.D. dependent var		0.005484
S.E. of regression	0.004301	Akaike info criterion		-8.023200
Sum squared resid	0.001424	Schwarz criterion		-7.933874
Log likelihood	323.9280	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-7.987387
F-statistic	25.72930	Durbin-Watson stat		2.015293
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

UK - DF

Null Hypothesis: CPI_UK_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-5.347962	0.0002
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(CPI_UK_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:49
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_UK_SARG(-1)	-0.537193	0.100448	-5.347962	0.0000
C	0.001959	0.000801	2.445439	0.0168
@TREND("1995Q2")	1.72E-05	1.53E-05	1.122205	0.2653
R-squared	0.270865	Mean dependent var	-7.62E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.251926	S.D. dependent var	0.003591	
S.E. of regression	0.003106	Akaike info criterion	-8.674255	
Sum squared resid	0.000743	Schwarz criterion	-8.584929	
Log likelihood	349.9702	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-8.638442	
F-statistic	14.30227	Durbin-Watson stat	1.954040	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000005			

UK - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: CPI_UK_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.163600
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	1.20E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	2.51E-05

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: CPI_UK_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:50
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.003980	0.000772	5.158685	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	2.69E-05	1.67E-05	1.613596	0.1106
R-squared	0.031907	Mean dependent var	0.005055	
Adjusted R-squared	0.019652	S.D. dependent var	0.003539	
S.E. of regression	0.003504	Akaike info criterion	-8.445471	
Sum squared resid	0.000970	Schwarz criterion	-8.386349	
Log likelihood	344.0416	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-8.421751	
F-statistic	2.603693	Durbin-Watson stat	1.051173	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.110603			

UK - PP

Null Hypothesis: CPI_UK_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 1 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-5.375466	0.0001
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	9.28E-06
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	9.49E-06

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(CPI_UK_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:50
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_UK_SARG(-1)	-0.537193	0.100448	-5.347962	0.0000
C	0.001959	0.000801	2.445439	0.0168
@TREND("1995Q2")	1.72E-05	1.53E-05	1.122205	0.2653
R-squared	0.270865	Mean dependent var	-7.62E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.251926	S.D. dependent var	0.003591	
S.E. of regression	0.003106	Akaike info criterion	-8.674255	
Sum squared resid	0.000743	Schwarz criterion	-8.584929	
Log likelihood	349.9702	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-8.638442	
F-statistic	14.30227	Durbin-Watson stat	1.954040	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000005			

US- DF

Null Hypothesis: CPI_US_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-6.819047	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(CPI_US_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:54
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_US_SARG(-1)	-0.755325	0.110767	-6.819047	0.0000
C	0.005337	0.001371	3.892716	0.0002
@TREND("1995Q2")	-2.77E-05	2.43E-05	-1.139027	0.2582
R-squared	0.376588	Mean dependent var	-1.68E-06	
Adjusted R-squared	0.360395	S.D. dependent var	0.006168	
S.E. of regression	0.004933	Akaike info criterion	-7.748946	
Sum squared resid	0.001874	Schwarz criterion	-7.659620	
Log likelihood	312.9578	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.713133	
F-statistic	23.25691	Durbin-Watson stat	1.912465	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

US - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: CPI_US_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 2 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.081050
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	2.46E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	3.15E-05

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: CPI_US_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:53
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.007108	0.001106	6.427849	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-3.76E-05	2.39E-05	-1.577183	0.1187
R-squared	0.030526	Mean dependent var	0.005602	
Adjusted R-squared	0.018254	S.D. dependent var	0.005069	
S.E. of regression	0.005022	Akaike info criterion	-7.725542	
Sum squared resid	0.001993	Schwarz criterion	-7.666420	
Log likelihood	314.8845	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.701822	
F-statistic	2.487505	Durbin-Watson stat	1.508534	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.118750			

US - PP

Null Hypothesis: CPI_US_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-6.604556	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	2.34E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	1.70E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(CPI_US_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:55
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CPI_US_SARG(-1)	-0.755325	0.110767	-6.819047	0.0000
C	0.005337	0.001371	3.892716	0.0002
@TREND("1995Q2")	-2.77E-05	2.43E-05	-1.139027	0.2582
R-squared	0.376588	Mean dependent var	-1.68E-06	
Adjusted R-squared	0.360395	S.D. dependent var	0.006168	
S.E. of regression	0.004933	Akaike info criterion	-7.748946	
Sum squared resid	0.001874	Schwarz criterion	-7.659620	
Log likelihood	312.9578	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.713133	
F-statistic	23.25691	Durbin-Watson stat	1.912465	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

7.3.4 GDP

China - DF

Null Hypothesis: GDP_CHINA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-6.451034	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GDP_CHINA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:57
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_CHINA_SARG(-1)	-0.656419	0.101754	-6.451034	0.0000
C	0.023712	0.004358	5.441313	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-5.04E-05	4.42E-05	-1.140443	0.2571

R-squared	0.351967	Mean dependent var	-0.00048
Adjusted R-squared	0.335135	S.D. dependent var	0.01085
S.E. of regression	0.008853	Akaike info criterion	-6.57932
Sum squared resid	0.006035	Schwarz criterion	-6.48999
Log likelihood	266.1730	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.54351
F-statistic	20.91052	Durbin-Watson stat	2.00757
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

China - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GDP_CHINA_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.240592
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	9.37E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000178

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: GDP_CHINA_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:58
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.038069	0.002159	17.63594	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000111	4.66E-05	-2.379060	0.0191

R-squared	0.066855	Mean dependent var	0.03363
Adjusted R-squared	0.055043	S.D. dependent var	0.01008
S.E. of regression	0.009804	Akaike info criterion	-6.38773
Sum squared resid	0.007593	Schwarz criterion	-6.32861
Log likelihood	260.7031	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.36401
F-statistic	5.659925	Durbin-Watson stat	1.22798
Prob(F-statistic)	0.019770		

China - PP

Null Hypothesis: GDP_CHINA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 1 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-6.448001	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	7.54E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	7.51E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GDP_CHINA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 00:57
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_CHINA_SARG(-1)	-0.656419	0.101754	-6.451034	0.0000
C	0.023712	0.004358	5.441313	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-5.04E-05	4.42E-05	-1.140443	0.2571

R-squared	0.351967	Mean dependent var	-0.00048
Adjusted R-squared	0.335135	S.D. dependent var	0.01085
S.E. of regression	0.008853	Akaike info criterion	-6.57932
Sum squared resid	0.006035	Schwarz criterion	-6.48999
Log likelihood	266.1730	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.54351
F-statistic	20.91052	Durbin-Watson stat	2.00757
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

EA - DF

Null Hypothesis: GDP_EU_SARG has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-4.398266	0.0038
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(GDP_EU_SARG)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:03
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_EU_SARG(-1)	-0.403563	0.091755	-4.398266	0.0000
C	0.004630	0.001587	2.916974	0.0046
@TREND("1995Q2")	-4.07E-05	2.63E-05	-1.547782	0.1256
R-squared	0.201160	Mean dependent var	-8.40E-01	
Adjusted R-squared	0.180411	S.D. dependent var	0.005500	
S.E. of regression	0.004988	Akaike info criterion	-7.726866	
Sum squared resid	0.001916	Schwarz criterion	-7.637544	
Log likelihood	312.0746	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.691053	
F-statistic	9.694899	Durbin-Watson stat	2.011811	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000176			

EA - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GDP_EU_SARG is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.06053
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.21600
5% level	0.14600
10% level	0.11900

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	3.67E-01
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	9.53E-01

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: GDP_EU_SARG
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:05
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.011989	0.001350	8.881205	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000110	2.91E-05	-3.776131	0.0000
R-squared	0.152898	Mean dependent var	0.007562	
Adjusted R-squared	0.142175	S.D. dependent var	0.006620	
S.E. of regression	0.006131	Akaike info criterion	-7.326466	
Sum squared resid	0.002970	Schwarz criterion	-7.267366	
Log likelihood	298.7224	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.302766	
F-statistic	14.25917	Durbin-Watson stat	0.807562	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000307			

EA - PP

Null Hypothesis: GDP_EU_SARG has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 0 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-4.398266	0.0038
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	2.39E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	2.39E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(GDP_EU_SARG)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:04
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_EU_SARG(-1)	-0.403563	0.091755	-4.398266	0.0000
C	0.004630	0.001587	2.916974	0.0046
@TREND("1995Q2")	-4.07E-05	2.63E-05	-1.547782	0.1256
R-squared	0.201160	Mean dependent var	-8.40E-01	
Adjusted R-squared	0.180411	S.D. dependent var	0.005500	
S.E. of regression	0.004988	Akaike info criterion	-7.726866	
Sum squared resid	0.001916	Schwarz criterion	-7.637544	
Log likelihood	312.0746	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.691053	
F-statistic	9.694899	Durbin-Watson stat	2.011811	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000176			

JAPAN - DF

Null Hypothesis: GDP_JP_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.345658	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GDP_JP_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:07
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_JP_SARG(-1)	-0.814346	0.110861	-7.345658	0.0000
C	-0.000344	0.002244	-0.153426	0.8785
@TREND("1995Q2")	6.80E-06	4.81E-05	0.141372	0.8879
R-squared	0.412233	Mean dependent var	-0.000175	
Adjusted R-squared	0.396966	S.D. dependent var	0.012798	
S.E. of regression	0.009939	Akaike info criterion	-6.347986	
Sum squared resid	0.007606	Schwarz criterion	-6.258660	
Log likelihood	256.9194	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.312173	
F-statistic	27.00210	Durbin-Watson stat	2.018392	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

JAPAN - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GDP_JP_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 1 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.101783
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	9.92E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000118

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: GDP_JP_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:08
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.000333	0.002221	0.150059	0.8811
@TREND("1995Q2")	-5.56E-06	4.79E-05	-0.116037	0.9079
R-squared	0.000170	Mean dependent var	0.000111	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.012486	S.D. dependent var	0.010025	
S.E. of regression	0.010088	Akaike info criterion	-6.330622	
Sum squared resid	0.008039	Schwarz criterion	-6.271499	
Log likelihood	258.3902	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.306901	
F-statistic	0.013464	Durbin-Watson stat	1.609942	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.907918			

JAPAN - PP

Null Hypothesis: GDP_JP_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 2 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.351195	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	9.51E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	9.58E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GDP_JP_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:08
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_JP_SARG(-1)	-0.814346	0.110861	-7.345658	0.0000
C	-0.000344	0.002244	-0.153426	0.8785
@TREND("1995Q2")	6.80E-06	4.81E-05	0.141372	0.8879
R-squared	0.412233	Mean dependent var	-0.000175	
Adjusted R-squared	0.396966	S.D. dependent var	0.012798	
S.E. of regression	0.009939	Akaike info criterion	-6.347986	
Sum squared resid	0.007606	Schwarz criterion	-6.258660	
Log likelihood	256.9194	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.312173	
F-statistic	27.00210	Durbin-Watson stat	2.018392	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

UK - DF

Null Hypothesis: GDP_UK_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.287852	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GDP_UK_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:10
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_UK_SARG(-1)	-0.816384	0.112020	-7.287852	0.0000
C	0.012130	0.002460	4.930252	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-7.75E-05	4.02E-05	-1.928248	0.0575
R-squared	0.408206	Mean dependent var	-3.83E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.392834	S.D. dependent var	0.010276	
S.E. of regression	0.008007	Akaike info criterion	-6.780239	
Sum squared resid	0.004937	Schwarz criterion	-6.690913	
Log likelihood	274.2095	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.744425	
F-statistic	26.55640	Durbin-Watson stat	2.032298	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

UK - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GDP_UK_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.057735
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	6.31E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	9.06E-05

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: GDP_UK_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:12
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.014753	0.001772	8.328133	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-9.28E-05	3.82E-05	-2.427824	0.0175
R-squared	0.069431	Mean dependent var	0.011040	
Adjusted R-squared	0.057652	S.D. dependent var	0.008288	
S.E. of regression	0.008046	Akaike info criterion	-6.782973	
Sum squared resid	0.005114	Schwarz criterion	-6.723851	
Log likelihood	276.7104	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.759252	
F-statistic	5.894329	Durbin-Watson stat	1.631205	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.017464			

UK - PP

Null Hypothesis: GDP_UK_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 2 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.323102	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	6.17E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	6.45E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GDP_UK_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:11
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_UK_SARG(-1)	-0.816384	0.112020	-7.287852	0.0000
C	0.012130	0.002460	4.930252	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-7.75E-05	4.02E-05	-1.928248	0.0575
R-squared	0.408206	Mean dependent var	-3.83E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.392834	S.D. dependent var	0.010276	
S.E. of regression	0.008007	Akaike info criterion	-6.780239	
Sum squared resid	0.004937	Schwarz criterion	-6.690913	
Log likelihood	274.2095	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.744425	
F-statistic	26.55640	Durbin-Watson stat	2.032298	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

US- DF

Null Hypothesis: GDP_US_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-5.716020	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GDP_US_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:13
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_US_SARG(-1)	-0.598962	0.104786	-5.716020	0.000
C	0.008998	0.002087	4.311115	0.000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-6.17E-05	3.15E-05	-1.956156	0.054
R-squared	0.297925	Mean dependent var	8.85E-0	
Adjusted R-squared	0.279689	S.D. dependent var	0.00719	
S.E. of regression	0.006103	Akaike info criterion	-7.32323	
Sum squared resid	0.002868	Schwarz criterion	-7.23390	
Log likelihood	295.9294	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.28742	
F-statistic	16.33741	Durbin-Watson stat	2.11924	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000001			

US - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GDP_US_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.063924
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	4.27E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000103

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: GDP_US_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:16
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.014654	0.001458	10.05403	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-9.75E-05	3.15E-05	-3.097958	0.0027
R-squared	0.108325	Mean dependent var	0.010756	
Adjusted R-squared	0.097038	S.D. dependent var	0.006966	
S.E. of regression	0.006620	Akaike info criterion	-7.173181	
Sum squared resid	0.003462	Schwarz criterion	-7.114059	
Log likelihood	292.5138	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.149461	
F-statistic	9.597345	Durbin-Watson stat	1.180926	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.002698			

US - PP

Null Hypothesis: GDP_US_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-5.796905	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	3.59E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	3.82E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GDP_US_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:14
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GDP_US_SARG(-1)	-0.598962	0.104786	-5.716020	0.0000
C	0.008998	0.002087	4.311115	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-6.17E-05	3.15E-05	-1.956156	0.0541
R-squared	0.297925	Mean dependent var	8.85E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.279689	S.D. dependent var	0.007191	
S.E. of regression	0.006103	Akaike info criterion	-7.323234	
Sum squared resid	0.002868	Schwarz criterion	-7.233905	
Log likelihood	295.9294	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.287421	
F-statistic	16.33741	Durbin-Watson stat	2.119244	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000001			

7.3.5 GOV

China - DF

Null Hypothesis: GOV_CHINA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-9.206949	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GOV_CHINA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:17
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_CHINA_SARG(-1)	-1.030824	0.111962	-9.206949	0.0000
C	0.199793	0.024916	8.018621	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.001079	0.000297	-3.637620	0.0005
R-squared	0.524131	Mean dependent var	0.000803	
Adjusted R-squared	0.511771	S.D. dependent var	0.081263	
S.E. of regression	0.056781	Akaike info criterion	-2.862448	
Sum squared resid	0.248255	Schwarz criterion	-2.773122	
Log likelihood	117.4979	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.826634	
F-statistic	42.40465	Durbin-Watson stat	2.017256	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

China - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GOV_CHINA_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.223163
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.003197
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.004125

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: GOV_CHINA_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:18
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.188830	0.012606	14.97958	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000953	0.000272	-3.503877	0.0008
R-squared	0.134504	Mean dependent var	0.150697	
Adjusted R-squared	0.123549	S.D. dependent var	0.061155	
S.E. of regression	0.057252	Akaike info criterion	-2.858315	
Sum squared resid	0.258949	Schwarz criterion	-2.799193	
Log likelihood	117.7618	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.834595	
F-statistic	12.27716	Durbin-Watson stat	2.015594	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000758			

China - PP

Null Hypothesis: GOV_CHINA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-9.235874	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.003103
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.004082

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GOV_CHINA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:18
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_CHINA_SARG(-1)	-1.030824	0.111962	-9.206949	0.0000
C	0.199793	0.024916	8.018621	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.001079	0.000297	-3.637620	0.0005
R-squared	0.524131	Mean dependent var	0.000803	
Adjusted R-squared	0.511771	S.D. dependent var	0.081263	
S.E. of regression	0.056781	Akaike info criterion	-2.862448	
Sum squared resid	0.248255	Schwarz criterion	-2.773122	
Log likelihood	117.4979	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.826634	
F-statistic	42.40465	Durbin-Watson stat	2.017256	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

EA - DF

Null Hypothesis: GOV_EA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.567744	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GOV_EA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:19
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_EA_SARG(-1)	-0.852096	0.112596	-7.567744	0.0000
C	0.005480	0.001623	3.377150	0.0012
@TREND("1995Q2")	-5.95E-05	3.19E-05	-1.863276	0.0662
R-squared	0.426542	Mean dependent var	-0.000119	
Adjusted R-squared	0.411647	S.D. dependent var	0.008317	
S.E. of regression	0.006379	Akaike info criterion	-7.234710	
Sum squared resid	0.003134	Schwarz criterion	-7.145384	
Log likelihood	292.3884	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.198897	
F-statistic	28.63655	Durbin-Watson stat	2.053588	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

EA - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GOV_EA_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.079740
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	3.96E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	7.34E-05

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: GOV_EA_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:21
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.006598	0.001404	4.699836	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-7.26E-05	3.03E-05	-2.395644	0.0190
R-squared	0.067727	Mean dependent var	0.003694	
Adjusted R-squared	0.055926	S.D. dependent var	0.006562	
S.E. of regression	0.006376	Akaike info criterion	-7.248271	
Sum squared resid	0.003211	Schwarz criterion	-7.189148	
Log likelihood	295.5550	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.224550	
F-statistic	5.739108	Durbin-Watson stat	1.701692	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.018957			

EA - PP

Null Hypothesis: GOV_EA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.908189	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	3.92E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	5.56E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GOV_EA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:20
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_EA_SARG(-1)	-0.852096	0.112596	-7.567744	0.0000
C	0.005480	0.001623	3.377150	0.0012
@TREND("1995Q2")	-5.95E-05	3.19E-05	-1.863276	0.0662
R-squared	0.426542	Mean dependent var	-0.000119	
Adjusted R-squared	0.411647	S.D. dependent var	0.008317	
S.E. of regression	0.006379	Akaike info criterion	-7.234710	
Sum squared resid	0.003134	Schwarz criterion	-7.145384	
Log likelihood	292.3884	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.198897	
F-statistic	28.63655	Durbin-Watson stat	2.053588	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

JAPAN - DF

Null Hypothesis: GOV_JP_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-8.152868	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GOV_JP_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:21
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_JP_SARG(-1)	-0.924315	0.113373	-8.152868	0.0000
C	0.005971	0.001996	2.991534	0.0037
@TREND("1995Q2")	-6.91E-05	4.04E-05	-1.707412	0.0918
R-squared	0.463541	Mean dependent var	-0.000108	
Adjusted R-squared	0.449607	S.D. dependent var	0.010932	
S.E. of regression	0.008110	Akaike info criterion	-6.754637	
Sum squared resid	0.005065	Schwarz criterion	-6.665311	
Log likelihood	273.1855	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.718824	
F-statistic	33.26695	Durbin-Watson stat	1.997327	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

JAPAN - PP

Null Hypothesis: GOV_JP_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-8.181247	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	6.33E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	6.75E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GOV_JP_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:22
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_JP_SARG(-1)	-0.924315	0.113373	-8.152868	0.0000
C	0.005971	0.001996	2.991534	0.0037
@TREND("1995Q2")	-6.91E-05	4.04E-05	-1.707412	0.0918
R-squared	0.463541	Mean dependent var	-0.000108	
Adjusted R-squared	0.449607	S.D. dependent var	0.010932	
S.E. of regression	0.008110	Akaike info criterion	-6.754637	
Sum squared resid	0.005065	Schwarz criterion	-6.665311	
Log likelihood	273.1855	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.718824	
F-statistic	33.26695	Durbin-Watson stat	1.997327	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

JAPAN - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GOV_JP_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.061468
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	6.34E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	7.81E-05

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: GOV_JP_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:23
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.006823	0.001775	3.843401	0.0002
@TREND("1995Q2")	-8.15E-05	3.83E-05	-2.127588	0.0365
R-squared	0.054194	Mean dependent var	0.003562	
Adjusted R-squared	0.042222	S.D. dependent var	0.008235	
S.E. of regression	0.008063	Akaike info criterion	-6.778717	
Sum squared resid	0.005136	Schwarz criterion	-6.719595	
Log likelihood	276.5380	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.754995	
F-statistic	4.526629	Durbin-Watson stat	1.838246	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.036490			

UK - DF

Null Hypothesis: GOV_UK_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 4 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-8.012504	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.085092	
5% level	-3.470851	
10% level	-3.162458	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GOV_UK_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:52
 Sample (adjusted): 1996Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 75 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_UK_SARG_2(-1)	-4.802911	0.599427	-8.012504	0.0000
D(GOV_UK_SARG_2(-1))	2.699522	0.520983	5.181598	0.0000
D(GOV_UK_SARG_2(-2))	1.706495	0.405573	4.207614	0.0001
D(GOV_UK_SARG_2(-3))	0.989432	0.254921	3.881327	0.0002
D(GOV_UK_SARG_2(-4))	0.280828	0.116565	2.409203	0.0187
C	0.000944	0.001593	0.592879	0.5552
@TREND("1995Q2")	-1.45E-05	3.31E-05	-0.439081	0.6620
R-squared	0.891075	Mean dependent var	7.22E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.881464	S.D. dependent var	0.017980	
S.E. of regression	0.006190	Akaike info criterion	-7.242918	
Sum squared resid	0.002606	Schwarz criterion	-7.026619	
Log likelihood	278.6094	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.156552	
F-statistic	92.71422	Durbin-Watson stat	2.052260	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

UK - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GOV_UK_SARG_2 is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.066599
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	9.97E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	1.37E-05

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: GOV_UK_SARG_2
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:53
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.000367	0.002283	-0.160814	0.8727
@TREND("1995Q2")	1.12E-05	4.90E-05	0.229092	0.8194
R-squared	0.000672	Mean dependent var	8.72E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.012139	S.D. dependent var	0.010052	
S.E. of regression	0.010113	Akaike info criterion	-6.325337	
Sum squared resid	0.007977	Schwarz criterion	-6.265786	
Log likelihood	255.0135	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.301461	
F-statistic	0.052483	Durbin-Watson stat	3.137830	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.819397			

UK - PP

Null Hypothesis: GOV_UK_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 7 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-30.60093	0.0001
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	6.56E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	1.42E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GOV_UK_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:52
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_UK_SARG_2(-1)	-1.584438	0.092847	-17.06503	0.0000
C	4.83E-05	0.001911	0.025299	0.9799
@TREND("1995Q2")	3.73E-06	4.07E-05	0.091547	0.9273
R-squared	0.793037	Mean dependent var	0.000237	
Adjusted R-squared	0.787591	S.D. dependent var	0.017912	
S.E. of regression	0.008255	Akaike info criterion	-6.718656	
Sum squared resid	0.005180	Schwarz criterion	-6.628677	
Log likelihood	268.3869	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.682607	
F-statistic	145.6081	Durbin-Watson stat	2.608958	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

The impact of international fiscal and monetary spillovers on Shanghai stock exchange returns

US- DF

Null Hypothesis: GOV_US_SARG_2 has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 1 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-13.14922	0.0001
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.080021	
5% level	-3.468459	
10% level	-3.161067	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(GOV_US_SARG_2)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:53
Sample (adjusted): 1996Q1 2015Q2
Included observations: 78 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_US_SARG_2(-1)	-2.437928	0.185405	-13.14922	0.0001
D(GOV_US_SARG_2(-1))	0.465513	0.101549	4.584105	0.0001
C	0.000732	0.000758	0.965470	0.3371
@TREND("1995Q2")	-1.52E-05	1.61E-05	-0.945937	0.3471
R-squared	0.872497	Mean dependent var	4.25E-0	
Adjusted R-squared	0.867328	S.D. dependent var	0.00875	
S.E. of regression	0.003189	Akaike info criterion	-8.60845	
Sum squared resid	0.000752	Schwarz criterion	-8.48759	
Log likelihood	339.7298	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-8.56007	
F-statistic	168.7936	Durbin-Watson stat	1.92912	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

US - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: GOV_US_SARG_2 is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.052952
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	2.26E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	3.19E-06

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: GOV_US_SARG_2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:54
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.000315	0.001087	0.289619	0.7729
@TREND("1995Q2")	-7.12E-06	2.33E-05	-0.305594	0.7607
R-squared	0.001196	Mean dependent var	2.62E-0	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.011609	S.D. dependent var	0.00478	
S.E. of regression	0.004815	Akaike info criterion	-7.80961	
Sum squared resid	0.001808	Schwarz criterion	-7.75006	
Log likelihood	314.3845	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.78573	
F-statistic	0.093388	Durbin-Watson stat	3.32200	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.760728			

US - PP

Null Hypothesis: GOV_US_SARG_2 has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 0 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-19.64083	0.0001
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	1.25E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	1.25E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(GOV_US_SARG_2)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:54
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOV_US_SARG_2(-1)	-1.670598	0.085057	-19.64083	0.0000
C	0.000302	0.000835	0.362198	0.7182
@TREND("1995Q2")	-6.69E-06	1.78E-05	-0.376026	0.7079
R-squared	0.835413	Mean dependent var	-8.79E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.831082	S.D. dependent var	0.008775	
S.E. of regression	0.003607	Akaike info criterion	-8.374918	
Sum squared resid	0.000989	Schwarz criterion	-8.284939	
Log likelihood	333.8093	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-8.338870	
F-statistic	192.8811	Durbin-Watson stat	2.583085	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

7.3.6 IR

China - DF

Null Hypothesis: IR_CHINA_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-8.838545	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(IR_CHINA_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:32
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_CHINA_SARG_2(-1)	-1.012858	0.114596	-8.838545	0.0000
C	-0.051176	0.019948	-2.565444	0.0123
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000883	0.000419	2.108554	0.0383
R-squared	0.506882	Mean dependent var	0.000157	
Adjusted R-squared	0.493906	S.D. dependent var	0.116029	
S.E. of regression	0.082544	Akaike info criterion	-2.113747	
Sum squared resid	0.517821	Schwarz criterion	-2.023768	
Log likelihood	86.49300	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.077698	
F-statistic	39.06071	Durbin-Watson stat	1.998054	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

China - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: IR_CHINA_SARG_2 is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 2 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.085861
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.006490
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.007015

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: IR_CHINA_SARG_2
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:34
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.048686	0.018416	-2.643689	0.0099
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000838	0.000395	2.121673	0.0370
R-squared	0.054563	Mean dependent var	-0.014743	
Adjusted R-squared	0.042442	S.D. dependent var	0.083376	
S.E. of regression	0.081587	Akaike info criterion	-2.149608	
Sum squared resid	0.519204	Schwarz criterion	-2.090057	
Log likelihood	87.98431	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.125732	
F-statistic	4.501496	Durbin-Watson stat	2.022582	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.037040			

China - PP

Null Hypothesis: IR_CHINA_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 2 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-8.849468	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.006555
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.007176

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(IR_CHINA_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:33
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_CHINA_SARG_2(-1)	-1.012858	0.114596	-8.838545	0.0000
C	-0.051176	0.019948	-2.565444	0.0123
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000883	0.000419	2.108554	0.0383
R-squared	0.506882	Mean dependent var	0.000157	
Adjusted R-squared	0.493906	S.D. dependent var	0.116029	
S.E. of regression	0.082544	Akaike info criterion	-2.113747	
Sum squared resid	0.517821	Schwarz criterion	-2.023768	
Log likelihood	86.49300	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.077698	
F-statistic	39.06071	Durbin-Watson stat	1.998054	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

EA - DF

Null Hypothesis: IR_EA_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-4.546849	0.0024
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(IR_EA_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 21:50
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_EA_SARG_2(-1)	-0.427097	0.093932	-4.546849	0.0000
C	-0.003824	0.014206	-0.269201	0.7885
@TREND("1995Q2")	-6.46E-05	0.000302	-0.214222	0.8309

R-squared	0.214085	Mean dependent var	6.49E-05
Adjusted R-squared	0.193403	S.D. dependent var	0.068040
S.E. of regression	0.061108	Akaike info criterion	-2.715124
Sum squared resid	0.283795	Schwarz criterion	-2.625145
Log likelihood	110.2474	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.679076
F-statistic	10.35129	Durbin-Watson stat	1.969705
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000106		

EA - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: IR_EA_SARG_2 is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.045192
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.005296
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.011933

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: IR_EA_SARG_2
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 21:49
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.013476	0.016636	-0.810032	0.4204
@TREND("1995Q2")	-5.26E-05	0.000357	-0.147401	0.8832

R-squared	0.000278	Mean dependent var	-0.015606
Adjusted R-squared	-0.012538	S.D. dependent var	0.073245
S.E. of regression	0.073703	Akaike info criterion	-2.352868
Sum squared resid	0.423705	Schwarz criterion	-2.293317
Log likelihood	96.11471	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.328992
F-statistic	0.021727	Durbin-Watson stat	0.852250
Prob(F-statistic)	0.883196		

EA - PP

Null Hypothesis: IR_EA_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 1 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-4.565871	0.0023
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.003592
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.003642

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(IR_EA_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 21:51
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_EA_SARG_2(-1)	-0.427097	0.093932	-4.546849	0.0000
C	-0.003824	0.014206	-0.269201	0.7885
@TREND("1995Q2")	-6.46E-05	0.000302	-0.214222	0.8309

R-squared	0.214085	Mean dependent var	6.49E-05
Adjusted R-squared	0.193403	S.D. dependent var	0.068040
S.E. of regression	0.061108	Akaike info criterion	-2.715124
Sum squared resid	0.283795	Schwarz criterion	-2.625145
Log likelihood	110.2474	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.679076
F-statistic	10.35129	Durbin-Watson stat	1.969705
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000106		

JAPAN - DF

Null Hypothesis: IR_JP_SARG_2 has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-9.219390	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(IR_JP_SARG_2)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 21:52
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_JP_SARG_2(-1)	-0.804534	0.087265	-9.219390	0.0000
C	-0.003740	0.006659	-0.561588	0.5760
@TREND("1995Q2")	5.91E-05	0.000141	0.420027	0.6757

R-squared	0.533652	Mean dependent var	0.002681
Adjusted R-squared	0.521380	S.D. dependent var	0.040428
S.E. of regression	0.027969	Akaike info criterion	-4.278202
Sum squared resid	0.059452	Schwarz criterion	-4.188223
Log likelihood	171.9890	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.242154
F-statistic	43.48430	Durbin-Watson stat	1.948811
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

JAPAN - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: IR_JP_SARG_2 is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.108371
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.001284
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.001836

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: IR_JP_SARG_2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:00
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.017406	0.008193	-2.124631	0.0368
@TREND("1995Q2")	0.000309	0.000176	1.758092	0.0827

R-squared	0.038116	Mean dependent var	-0.004894
Adjusted R-squared	0.025784	S.D. dependent var	0.036773
S.E. of regression	0.036296	Akaike info criterion	-3.769554
Sum squared resid	0.102755	Schwarz criterion	-3.710004
Log likelihood	152.7822	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.745679
F-statistic	3.090887	Durbin-Watson stat	1.245021
Prob(F-statistic)	0.082655		

JAPAN - PP

Null Hypothesis: IR_JP_SARG_2 has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-9.030704	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.000753
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000906

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(IR_JP_SARG_2)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 21:59
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_JP_SARG_2(-1)	-0.804534	0.087265	-9.219390	0.0000
C	-0.003740	0.006659	-0.561588	0.5760
@TREND("1995Q2")	5.91E-05	0.000141	0.420027	0.6757

R-squared	0.533652	Mean dependent var	0.002689
Adjusted R-squared	0.521380	S.D. dependent var	0.040428
S.E. of regression	0.027969	Akaike info criterion	-4.278202
Sum squared resid	0.059452	Schwarz criterion	-4.188223
Log likelihood	171.9890	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.242154
F-statistic	43.48430	Durbin-Watson stat	1.948811
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

UK - DF

Null Hypothesis: IR_UK_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-4.770545	0.0012
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(IR_UK_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:01
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_UK_SARG_2(-1)	-0.460771	0.096587	-4.770545	0.0000
C	-0.003910	0.014371	-0.272053	0.7863
@TREND("1995Q2")	-4.64E-05	0.000307	-0.151228	0.8802
R-squared	0.230526	Mean dependent var	-0.000190	
Adjusted R-squared	0.210276	S.D. dependent var	0.069819	
S.E. of regression	0.062045	Akaike info criterion	-2.684664	
Sum squared resid	0.292572	Schwarz criterion	-2.594685	
Log likelihood	109.0442	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.648616	
F-statistic	11.38436	Durbin-Watson stat	1.844908	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000047			

UK - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: IR_UK_SARG_2 is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.052157
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.005161
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.010228

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: IR_UK_SARG_2
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:03
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.005823	0.016422	-0.354552	0.7239
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000155	0.000352	-0.439150	0.6618
R-squared	0.002466	Mean dependent var	-0.012088	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.010323	S.D. dependent var	0.072383	
S.E. of regression	0.072756	Akaike info criterion	-2.378736	
Sum squared resid	0.412885	Schwarz criterion	-2.319185	
Log likelihood	97.14943	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.354860	
F-statistic	0.192853	Durbin-Watson stat	0.920896	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.661767			

UK - PP

Null Hypothesis: IR_UK_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-4.806864	0.0010
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.003703
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.003803

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(IR_UK_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:02
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_UK_SARG_2(-1)	-0.460771	0.096587	-4.770545	0.0000
C	-0.003910	0.014371	-0.272053	0.7863
@TREND("1995Q2")	-4.64E-05	0.000307	-0.151228	0.8802
R-squared	0.230526	Mean dependent var	-0.000190	
Adjusted R-squared	0.210276	S.D. dependent var	0.069819	
S.E. of regression	0.062045	Akaike info criterion	-2.684664	
Sum squared resid	0.292572	Schwarz criterion	-2.594685	
Log likelihood	109.0442	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.648616	
F-statistic	11.38436	Durbin-Watson stat	1.844908	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000047			

US- DF

Null Hypothesis: IR_US_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 1 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-3.283537	0.0766
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.080021	
5% level	-3.468459	
10% level	-3.161067	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(IR_US_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:04
 Sample (adjusted): 1996Q1 2015Q2
 Included observations: 78 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_US_SARG_2(-1)	-0.365238	0.111233	-3.283537	0.0016
D(IR_US_SARG_2(-1))	-0.251875	0.112485	-2.239189	0.0281
C	-0.004824	0.017192	-0.280588	0.7798
@TREND("1995Q2")	1.35E-05	0.000363	0.037085	0.9705

R-squared	0.292056	Mean dependent var	0.000153
Adjusted R-squared	0.263355	S.D. dependent var	0.084113
S.E. of regression	0.072192	Akaike info criterion	-2.369044
Sum squared resid	0.385669	Schwarz criterion	-2.248187
Log likelihood	96.39270	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.320662
F-statistic	10.17599	Durbin-Watson stat	2.072355
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000011		

US - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: IR_US_SARG_2 is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 6 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.047015
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.006975
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.021472

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: IR_US_SARG_2
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:05
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.012811	0.019091	-0.671057	0.5042
@TREND("1995Q2")	1.25E-05	0.000409	0.030445	0.9758

R-squared	0.000012	Mean dependent var	-0.012306
Adjusted R-squared	-0.012808	S.D. dependent var	0.084041
S.E. of regression	0.084578	Akaike info criterion	-2.077604
Sum squared resid	0.557968	Schwarz criterion	-2.018053
Log likelihood	85.10416	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.053729
F-statistic	0.000927	Durbin-Watson stat	0.977048
Prob(F-statistic)	0.975790		

US - PP

Null Hypothesis: IR_US_SARG_2 has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-5.210332	0.0003
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.005215
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.006209

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(IR_US_SARG_2)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:05
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IR_US_SARG_2(-1)	-0.488705	0.098587	-4.957095	0.0001
C	-0.005718	0.017085	-0.334690	0.7381
@TREND("1995Q2")	3.57E-08	0.000363	9.83E-05	0.9991

R-squared	0.244329	Mean dependent var	0.000401
Adjusted R-squared	0.224442	S.D. dependent var	0.08360
S.E. of regression	0.073624	Akaike info criterion	-2.342461
Sum squared resid	0.411954	Schwarz criterion	-2.25248
Log likelihood	95.52741	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-2.30641
F-statistic	12.28640	Durbin-Watson stat	2.25624
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000024		

7.3.7 M2

China - DF

Null Hypothesis: M2_CHINA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-6.525423	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(M2_CHINA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:30
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_CHINA_SARG(-1)	-0.717487	0.109953	-6.525423	0.0000
C	0.030757	0.005690	5.405318	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000131	7.13E-05	-1.842037	0.0693
R-squared	0.356233	Mean dependent var	-0.000358	
Adjusted R-squared	0.339511	S.D. dependent var	0.017503	
S.E. of regression	0.014225	Akaike info criterion	-5.630830	
Sum squared resid	0.015581	Schwarz criterion	-5.541504	
Log likelihood	228.2332	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-5.595016	
F-statistic	21.30420	Durbin-Watson stat	2.063744	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

China - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: M2_CHINA_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.052046
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.000209
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000349

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: M2_CHINA_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:31
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.042885	0.003222	13.30927	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000180	6.95E-05	-2.582550	0.0117
R-squared	0.077852	Mean dependent var	0.035700	
Adjusted R-squared	0.066179	S.D. dependent var	0.015144	
S.E. of regression	0.014634	Akaike info criterion	-5.586530	
Sum squared resid	0.016919	Schwarz criterion	-5.527408	
Log likelihood	228.2545	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-5.562809	
F-statistic	6.669567	Durbin-Watson stat	1.430727	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.011654			

China - PP

Null Hypothesis: M2_CHINA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 3 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-6.625918	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.000195
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000213

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(M2_CHINA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:30
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_CHINA_SARG(-1)	-0.717487	0.109953	-6.525423	0.0000
C	0.030757	0.005690	5.405318	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000131	7.13E-05	-1.842037	0.0693
R-squared	0.356233	Mean dependent var	-0.000358	
Adjusted R-squared	0.339511	S.D. dependent var	0.017503	
S.E. of regression	0.014225	Akaike info criterion	-5.630830	
Sum squared resid	0.015581	Schwarz criterion	-5.541504	
Log likelihood	228.2332	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-5.595016	
F-statistic	21.30420	Durbin-Watson stat	2.063744	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

EA - DF

Null Hypothesis: M2_EA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 1 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-3.420175	0.0560
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.078420	
5% level	-3.467703	
10% level	-3.160627	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(M2_EA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:35
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q4 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_EA_SARG(-1)	-0.397746	0.116294	-3.420175	0.0010
D(M2_EA_SARG(-1))	-0.263753	0.112790	-2.338440	0.0220
C	0.004583	0.001971	2.324983	0.0228
@TREND("1995Q2")	-1.61E-05	3.16E-05	-0.510897	0.6109
R-squared	0.319934	Mean dependent var	7.56E-06	
Adjusted R-squared	0.292732	S.D. dependent var	0.007506	
S.E. of regression	0.006312	Akaike info criterion	-7.243290	
Sum squared resid	0.002988	Schwarz criterion	-7.123318	
Log likelihood	290.1100	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.195226	
F-statistic	11.76116	Durbin-Watson stat	2.060142	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000002			

EA - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: M2_EA_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 6 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.133451
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	5.11E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000160

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: M2_EA_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:37
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.010913	0.001594	6.847576	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-3.26E-05	3.44E-05	-0.946325	0.3469
R-squared	0.011209	Mean dependent var	0.009611	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.001308	S.D. dependent var	0.007234	
S.E. of regression	0.007238	Akaike info criterion	-6.994455	
Sum squared resid	0.004139	Schwarz criterion	-6.935333	
Log likelihood	285.2754	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.970734	
F-statistic	0.895530	Durbin-Watson stat	1.071697	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.346869			

EA - PP

Null Hypothesis: M2_EA_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-5.601642	0.0001
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	4.01E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	4.61E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(M2_EA_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:36
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_EA_SARG(-1)	-0.543913	0.100373	-5.418914	0.0000
C	0.006318	0.001827	3.457411	0.0009
@TREND("1995Q2")	-2.48E-05	3.14E-05	-0.788224	0.4330
R-squared	0.276353	Mean dependent var	8.75E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.257557	S.D. dependent var	0.007492	
S.E. of regression	0.006456	Akaike info criterion	-7.210883	
Sum squared resid	0.003209	Schwarz criterion	-7.121557	
Log likelihood	291.4353	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.175069	
F-statistic	14.70274	Durbin-Watson stat	2.222665	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000004			

JAPAN - DF

Null Hypothesis: M2_JP_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.233959	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(M2_JP_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:38
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_JP_SARG(-1)	-0.802560	0.110943	-7.233959	0.0000
C	0.005709	0.001461	3.908364	0.0002
@TREND("1995Q2")	-1.65E-05	2.59E-05	-0.634500	0.5276
R-squared	0.404801	Mean dependent var	-9.53E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.389341	S.D. dependent var	0.006812	
S.E. of regression	0.005323	Akaike info criterion	-7.596621	
Sum squared resid	0.002182	Schwarz criterion	-7.507295	
Log likelihood	306.8648	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.560807	
F-statistic	26.18422	Durbin-Watson stat	1.992380	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

JAPAN - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: M2_JP_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 2 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.083266
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	2.84E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	3.73E-05

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: M2_JP_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:39
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.007462	0.001189	6.277705	0.0000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-2.69E-05	2.57E-05	-1.047409	0.2981
R-squared	0.013697	Mean dependent var	0.006387	
Adjusted R-squared	0.001212	S.D. dependent var	0.005402	
S.E. of regression	0.005399	Akaike info criterion	-7.580993	
Sum squared resid	0.002302	Schwarz criterion	-7.521871	
Log likelihood	309.0302	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.557272	
F-statistic	1.097066	Durbin-Watson stat	1.592482	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.298105			

JAPAN - PP

Null Hypothesis: M2_JP_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 1 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.234747	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	2.73E-05
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	2.73E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(M2_JP_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:39
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_JP_SARG(-1)	-0.802560	0.110943	-7.233959	0.0000
C	0.005709	0.001461	3.908364	0.0002
@TREND("1995Q2")	-1.65E-05	2.59E-05	-0.634500	0.5276
R-squared	0.404801	Mean dependent var	-9.53E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.389341	S.D. dependent var	0.006812	
S.E. of regression	0.005323	Akaike info criterion	-7.596621	
Sum squared resid	0.002182	Schwarz criterion	-7.507295	
Log likelihood	306.8648	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-7.560807	
F-statistic	26.18422	Durbin-Watson stat	1.992380	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

UK - DF

Null Hypothesis: M2_UK_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-9.032531	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(M2_UK_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:41
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_UK_SARG(-1)	-1.024515	0.113425	-9.032531	0.000
C	0.022403	0.005222	4.290417	0.000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000249	0.000103	-2.429061	0.017
R-squared	0.514566	Mean dependent var	-5.13E-0	
Adjusted R-squared	0.501957	S.D. dependent var	0.02910	
S.E. of regression	0.020537	Akaike info criterion	-4.89642	
Sum squared resid	0.032475	Schwarz criterion	-4.80710	
Log likelihood	198.8572	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.86061	
F-statistic	40.81041	Durbin-Watson stat	1.99162	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

UK - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: M2_UK_SARG is stationary
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat.
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.187212
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.216000
5% level	0.146000
10% level	0.119000

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.000405
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000572

KPSS Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: M2_UK_SARG
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:42
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.021030	0.004486	4.688129	0.000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000228	9.68E-05	-2.354470	0.021
R-squared	0.065570	Mean dependent var	0.01191	
Adjusted R-squared	0.053742	S.D. dependent var	0.02094	
S.E. of regression	0.020373	Akaike info criterion	-4.92482	
Sum squared resid	0.032790	Schwarz criterion	-4.86570	
Log likelihood	201.4555	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.90110	
F-statistic	5.543528	Durbin-Watson stat	2.04032	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.021033			

UK - PP

Null Hypothesis: M2_UK_SARG has a unit root
 Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
 Bandwidth: 5 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-9.183555	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.000406
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.000603

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(M2_UK_SARG)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:41
 Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_UK_SARG(-1)	-1.024515	0.113425	-9.032531	0.000
C	0.022403	0.005222	4.290417	0.000
@TREND("1995Q2")	-0.000249	0.000103	-2.429061	0.017
R-squared	0.514566	Mean dependent var	-5.13E-0	
Adjusted R-squared	0.501957	S.D. dependent var	0.02910	
S.E. of regression	0.020537	Akaike info criterion	-4.89642	
Sum squared resid	0.032475	Schwarz criterion	-4.80710	
Log likelihood	198.8572	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.86061	
F-statistic	40.81041	Durbin-Watson stat	1.99162	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

The impact of international fiscal and monetary spillovers on Shanghai stock exchange returns

US- DF

Null Hypothesis: M2_US_SARG has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=11)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-7.212830	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(M2_US_SARG)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:43
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_US_SARG(-1)	-0.806048	0.111752	-7.212830	0.0000
C	0.006381	0.002494	2.558563	0.0125
@TREND("1995Q2")	3.71E-05	5.01E-05	0.740494	0.4613
R-squared	0.403217	Mean dependent var	-8.62E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.387716	S.D. dependent var	0.013169	
S.E. of regression	0.010304	Akaike info criterion	-6.275734	
Sum squared resid	0.008176	Schwarz criterion	-6.186408	
Log likelihood	254.0294	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.239921	
F-statistic	26.01253	Durbin-Watson stat	1.946670	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

US - KPSS

Null Hypothesis: M2_US_SARG is stationary
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 2 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	LM-Stat
Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic	0.06402
Asymptotic critical values*:	
1% level	0.21600
5% level	0.14600
10% level	0.11900

*Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin (1992, Table 1)

Residual variance (no correction)	0.00010
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	0.00012

KPSS Test Equation
Dependent Variable: M2_US_SARG
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:45
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob
C	0.008217	0.002287	3.592242	0.000
@TREND("1995Q2")	4.08E-05	4.94E-05	0.826751	0.410
R-squared	0.008578	Mean dependent var	0.00984	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.003972	S.D. dependent var	0.01038	
S.E. of regression	0.010389	Akaike info criterion	-6.27182	
Sum squared resid	0.008526	Schwarz criterion	-6.21261	
Log likelihood	256.0087	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.24811	
F-statistic	0.683517	Durbin-Watson stat	1.60699	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.410869			

US - PP

Null Hypothesis: M2_US_SARG has a unit root
Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend
Bandwidth: 4 (Newey-West automatic) using Bartlett kernel

	Adj. t-Stat	Prob.*
Phillips-Perron test statistic	-7.094464	0.0000
Test critical values:		
1% level	-4.076860	
5% level	-3.466966	
10% level	-3.160198	

*Mackinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Residual variance (no correction)	0.000102
HAC corrected variance (Bartlett kernel)	8.40E-05

Phillips-Perron Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(M2_US_SARG)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:44
Sample (adjusted): 1995Q3 2015Q2
Included observations: 80 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
M2_US_SARG(-1)	-0.806048	0.111752	-7.212830	0.0000
C	0.006381	0.002494	2.558563	0.0125
@TREND("1995Q2")	3.71E-05	5.01E-05	0.740494	0.4613
R-squared	0.403217	Mean dependent var	-8.62E-05	
Adjusted R-squared	0.387716	S.D. dependent var	0.013169	
S.E. of regression	0.010304	Akaike info criterion	-6.275734	
Sum squared resid	0.008176	Schwarz criterion	-6.186408	
Log likelihood	254.0294	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-6.239921	
F-statistic	26.01253	Durbin-Watson stat	1.946670	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

7.4 CORRELOGRAMS (SEASONALITY)

7.4.1 Close 1

China – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:46
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.200	0.200	3.3551	0.067
		2 0.080	0.042	3.8988	0.142
		3 0.220	0.205	8.0754	0.044
		4 -0.276	-0.390	14.738	0.005
		5 -0.239	-0.143	19.787	0.001
		6 0.065	0.159	20.161	0.003
		7 -0.140	-0.008	21.941	0.003
		8 -0.199	-0.255	25.596	0.001
		9 0.131	0.073	27.205	0.001
		10 -0.110	-0.054	28.342	0.002
		11 -0.060	0.062	28.693	0.003
		12 0.231	0.061	33.892	0.001
		13 -0.070	-0.133	34.371	0.001
		14 -0.040	-0.016	34.528	0.002
		15 0.211	0.164	39.072	0.001
		16 -0.198	-0.229	43.144	0.000
		17 -0.165	-0.120	46.012	0.000
		18 -0.008	-0.120	46.019	0.000
		19 -0.251	0.004	52.874	0.000
		20 -0.179	-0.096	56.408	0.000
		21 0.038	-0.141	56.568	0.000
		22 -0.014	0.076	56.590	0.000
		23 -0.061	-0.069	57.028	0.000
		24 0.078	-0.215	57.751	0.000
		25 -0.026	-0.025	57.831	0.000
		26 -0.176	-0.245	61.635	0.000
		27 0.113	0.111	63.212	0.000
		28 0.023	0.004	63.279	0.000
		29 -0.016	-0.123	63.314	0.000
		30 0.175	-0.039	67.336	0.000
		31 0.009	-0.002	67.348	0.000
		32 0.000	0.050	67.348	0.000
		33 0.122	0.012	69.432	0.000
		34 0.086	-0.069	70.494	0.000
		35 -0.083	-0.114	71.495	0.000
		36 0.131	0.120	74.057	0.000

China – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:46
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.414	-0.414	14.205	0.000
		2 -0.190	-0.436	17.245	0.000
		3 0.413	0.179	31.807	0.000
		4 -0.312	-0.135	40.222	0.000
		5 -0.173	-0.324	42.842	0.000
		6 0.324	-0.105	52.130	0.000
		7 -0.093	0.078	52.910	0.000
		8 -0.258	-0.241	58.987	0.000
		9 0.362	-0.036	71.081	0.000
		10 -0.174	-0.155	73.934	0.000
		11 -0.160	-0.117	76.361	0.000
		12 0.373	0.068	89.783	0.000
		13 -0.209	-0.069	94.079	0.000
		14 -0.136	-0.161	95.913	0.000
		15 0.420	0.220	113.74	0.000
		16 -0.263	0.044	120.82	0.000
		17 -0.103	0.026	121.92	0.000
		18 0.250	-0.103	128.55	0.000
		19 -0.186	0.001	132.27	0.000
		20 -0.091	0.046	133.17	0.000
		21 0.166	-0.164	136.23	0.000
		22 -0.009	-0.013	136.24	0.000
		23 -0.116	0.094	137.80	0.000
		24 0.140	-0.093	140.12	0.000
		25 0.019	0.088	140.16	0.000
		26 -0.251	-0.258	147.80	0.000
		27 0.238	-0.062	154.83	0.000
		28 -0.025	0.071	154.91	0.000
		29 -0.144	-0.052	157.58	0.000
		30 0.209	-0.056	163.29	0.000
		31 -0.108	-0.104	164.86	0.000
		32 -0.082	-0.034	165.79	0.000
		33 0.101	0.055	167.21	0.000
		34 0.076	0.039	168.03	0.000
		35 -0.219	-0.147	175.02	0.000
		36 0.173	0.079	179.47	0.000

Euro Area – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:50
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.184	0.184	2.8474	0.092
		2 0.133	0.103	4.3580	0.113
		3 0.187	0.152	7.3624	0.061
		4 -0.086	-0.163	8.0070	0.091
		5 0.007	0.013	8.0115	0.156
		6 0.137	0.143	9.6922	0.138
		7 0.092	0.100	10.460	0.164
		8 -0.123	-0.229	11.850	0.158
		9 0.023	0.011	11.900	0.219
		10 0.009	0.067	11.908	0.291
		11 -0.081	-0.006	12.540	0.324
		12 -0.105	-0.215	13.605	0.327
		13 0.001	0.037	13.605	0.402
		14 -0.130	-0.025	15.290	0.359
		15 -0.004	0.107	15.292	0.431
		16 0.043	-0.074	15.481	0.490
		17 -0.143	-0.136	17.618	0.413
		18 -0.068	-0.009	18.118	0.448
		19 -0.198	-0.134	22.378	0.266
		20 -0.154	-0.087	24.984	0.202
		21 -0.051	0.023	25.275	0.235
		22 -0.076	-0.039	25.932	0.255
		23 0.090	0.166	26.862	0.262
		24 0.103	0.101	28.116	0.255
		25 0.096	0.073	29.224	0.255
		26 0.064	-0.030	29.724	0.279
		27 0.033	0.002	29.861	0.320
		28 -0.086	-0.146	30.804	0.326
		29 0.119	0.196	32.647	0.292
		30 0.030	-0.102	32.769	0.333
		31 0.125	0.107	34.883	0.288
		32 0.079	-0.072	35.747	0.297
		33 -0.108	-0.098	37.387	0.275
		34 0.008	-0.007	37.397	0.316
		35 -0.082	0.023	38.385	0.319
		36 0.038	-0.020	38.596	0.353

Euro Area – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 01:51
Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.465	-0.465	17.946	0.000
		2 -0.068	-0.363	18.341	0.000
		3 0.201	-0.016	21.784	0.000
		4 -0.222	-0.186	26.039	0.000
		5 -0.028	-0.269	26.105	0.000
		6 0.112	-0.184	27.222	0.000
		7 0.103	0.138	28.171	0.000
		8 -0.224	-0.119	32.755	0.000
		9 0.095	-0.165	33.582	0.000
		10 0.058	-0.063	33.902	0.000
		11 -0.051	0.125	34.151	0.000
		12 -0.079	-0.143	34.756	0.001
		13 0.156	-0.062	37.125	0.000
		14 -0.166	-0.173	39.866	0.000
		15 0.040	-0.008	40.024	0.000
		16 0.152	0.041	42.388	0.000
		17 -0.159	-0.084	45.007	0.000
		18 0.121	0.052	46.547	0.000
		19 -0.103	-0.026	47.677	0.000
		20 -0.039	-0.144	47.840	0.000
		21 0.080	-0.054	48.553	0.001
		22 -0.108	-0.213	49.883	0.001
		23 0.096	-0.134	50.952	0.001
		24 0.009	-0.102	50.962	0.001
		25 0.009	-0.002	50.972	0.002
		26 -0.008	-0.043	50.979	0.002
		27 0.057	0.090	51.374	0.003
		28 -0.193	-0.246	56.055	0.001
		29 0.180	0.056	60.239	0.001
		30 -0.113	-0.143	61.925	0.001
		31 0.088	0.032	62.960	0.001
		32 0.081	0.063	63.858	0.001
		33 -0.183	-0.038	68.547	0.000
		34 0.127	-0.067	70.852	0.000
		35 -0.128	-0.026	73.233	0.000
		36 0.087	-0.069	74.372	0.000

United States – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:18
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.230	0.230	4.4295	0.031
		2 0.070	0.018	4.8459	0.081
		3 0.124	0.110	6.1738	0.101
		4 -0.152	-0.218	8.1799	0.081
		5 0.190	0.301	11.389	0.041
		6 0.091	-0.056	12.132	0.051
		7 -0.049	-0.015	12.351	0.091
		8 -0.101	-0.232	13.294	0.101
		9 -0.080	0.140	13.890	0.121
		10 0.123	0.104	15.320	0.121
		11 -0.014	-0.094	15.340	0.161
		12 -0.085	-0.158	16.043	0.181
		13 -0.000	0.134	16.043	0.241
		14 -0.122	-0.049	17.532	0.221
		15 0.007	-0.017	17.538	0.281
		16 0.044	-0.075	17.740	0.331
		17 -0.158	-0.052	20.359	0.251
		18 -0.077	-0.010	20.995	0.281
		19 -0.137	-0.130	23.026	0.231
		20 -0.193	-0.177	27.110	0.131
		21 -0.099	-0.045	28.203	0.131
		22 -0.131	0.007	30.156	0.111
		23 -0.003	0.068	30.157	0.141
		24 0.151	0.179	32.842	0.101
		25 0.134	0.091	35.012	0.081
		26 0.133	0.064	37.189	0.071
		27 0.003	-0.064	37.190	0.091
		28 -0.069	-0.106	37.790	0.101
		29 0.094	0.087	38.926	0.101
		30 0.049	-0.002	39.246	0.121
		31 0.127	0.099	41.419	0.101
		32 0.137	0.086	43.998	0.071
		33 -0.112	-0.111	45.762	0.061
		34 -0.062	-0.176	46.310	0.071
		35 -0.002	0.025	46.310	0.091
		36 -0.084	-0.128	47.361	0.091

United States – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:20
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.401	-0.401	13.320	0.000
		2 -0.135	-0.352	14.851	0.001
		3 0.215	0.001	18.785	0.000
		4 -0.400	-0.449	32.597	0.000
		5 0.283	-0.062	39.608	0.000
		6 0.028	-0.088	39.679	0.000
		7 -0.055	0.113	39.955	0.000
		8 -0.056	-0.261	40.237	0.000
		9 -0.117	-0.207	41.498	0.000
		10 0.229	0.020	46.401	0.000
		11 -0.051	0.062	46.652	0.000
		12 -0.094	-0.220	47.506	0.000
		13 0.138	-0.032	49.359	0.000
		14 -0.174	-0.048	52.372	0.000
		15 0.064	-0.009	52.791	0.000
		16 0.157	-0.030	55.302	0.000
		17 -0.182	-0.070	58.755	0.000
		18 0.089	0.049	59.589	0.000
		19 0.000	0.083	59.589	0.000
		20 -0.095	-0.062	60.572	0.000
		21 0.076	-0.109	61.209	0.000
		22 -0.090	-0.135	62.129	0.000
		23 -0.018	-0.221	62.168	0.000
		24 0.102	-0.114	63.381	0.000
		25 -0.006	-0.078	63.385	0.000
		26 0.078	0.046	64.129	0.000
		27 -0.038	0.079	64.309	0.000
		28 -0.142	-0.112	66.837	0.000
		29 0.132	-0.016	69.076	0.000
		30 -0.086	-0.105	70.037	0.000
		31 0.045	-0.086	70.313	0.000
		32 0.159	0.100	73.788	0.000
		33 -0.191	0.152	78.882	0.000
		34 -0.004	-0.065	78.885	0.000
		35 0.092	0.082	80.128	0.000
		36 -0.122	-0.063	82.332	0.000

United Kingdom – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:21
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.085	0.085	0.6096	0.435
		2 0.108	0.101	1.6012	0.449
		3 0.087	0.072	2.2608	0.520
		4 -0.084	-0.108	2.8698	0.580
		5 0.082	0.083	3.4634	0.629
		6 0.014	0.015	3.4813	0.746
		7 0.073	0.073	3.9684	0.783
		8 -0.251	-0.302	9.7512	0.283
		9 0.087	0.159	10.454	0.315
		10 0.048	0.067	10.673	0.384
		11 -0.118	-0.107	12.002	0.364
		12 -0.065	-0.185	12.416	0.413
		13 -0.116	0.011	13.743	0.392
		14 -0.123	-0.070	15.262	0.361
		15 -0.013	0.045	15.280	0.431
		16 0.048	-0.051	15.520	0.487
		17 -0.188	-0.135	19.228	0.316
		18 -0.092	-0.040	20.122	0.326
		19 -0.119	-0.117	21.671	0.301
		20 -0.140	-0.129	23.818	0.250
		21 -0.070	-0.063	24.372	0.275
		22 -0.041	-0.016	24.568	0.318
		23 0.064	0.126	25.046	0.348
		24 0.104	0.144	26.319	0.337
		25 0.194	0.051	30.821	0.195
		26 0.083	0.028	31.661	0.205
		27 0.030	0.003	31.770	0.241
		28 -0.080	-0.191	32.572	0.252
		29 0.049	0.056	32.880	0.283
		30 0.046	-0.002	33.160	0.316
		31 0.085	0.071	34.125	0.320
		32 0.106	0.041	35.665	0.300
		33 -0.101	-0.144	37.105	0.285
		34 0.040	-0.035	37.330	0.319
		35 -0.036	-0.001	37.520	0.354
		36 0.050	0.003	37.887	0.383

United Kingdom – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:21
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.514	-0.514	21.926	0.000
		2 0.027	-0.322	21.988	0.000
		3 0.085	-0.093	22.609	0.000
		4 -0.187	-0.251	25.632	0.000
		5 0.121	-0.158	26.911	0.000
		6 -0.060	-0.177	27.226	0.000
		7 0.206	0.189	31.046	0.000
		8 -0.371	-0.293	43.567	0.000
		9 0.203	-0.191	47.381	0.000
		10 0.091	0.037	48.160	0.000
		11 -0.143	0.076	50.100	0.000
		12 0.070	-0.137	50.579	0.000
		13 -0.012	-0.036	50.593	0.000
		14 -0.081	-0.115	51.251	0.000
		15 0.021	-0.053	51.296	0.000
		16 0.173	0.027	54.370	0.000
		17 -0.182	-0.075	57.804	0.000
		18 0.064	0.028	58.238	0.000
		19 0.008	0.011	58.245	0.000
		20 -0.058	-0.073	58.617	0.000
		21 0.020	-0.099	58.660	0.000
		22 -0.027	-0.187	58.743	0.000
		23 0.038	-0.167	58.912	0.000
		24 -0.038	-0.038	59.081	0.000
		25 0.114	-0.005	60.620	0.000
		26 -0.038	0.004	60.798	0.000
		27 0.024	0.173	60.868	0.000
		28 -0.112	-0.088	62.451	0.000
		29 0.074	-0.008	63.158	0.000
		30 -0.035	-0.048	63.318	0.000
		31 0.014	-0.003	63.344	0.001
		32 0.111	0.151	65.028	0.000
		33 -0.186	0.016	69.840	0.000
		34 0.120	-0.028	71.895	0.000
		35 -0.086	-0.022	72.983	0.000
		36 0.078	-0.033	73.900	0.000

Japan – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:15
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.219	0.219	4.0461	0.044
		2 0.012	-0.038	4.0585	0.131
		3 0.113	0.125	5.1588	0.161
		4 -0.102	-0.166	6.0726	0.194
		5 -0.067	0.002	6.4734	0.263
		6 0.044	0.040	6.6458	0.355
		7 0.001	0.012	6.6459	0.467
		8 -0.143	-0.164	8.5284	0.384
		9 0.004	0.062	8.5297	0.482
		10 0.049	0.037	8.7582	0.555
		11 -0.116	-0.103	10.060	0.525
		12 -0.179	-0.198	13.198	0.355
		13 -0.038	0.037	13.341	0.422
		14 0.073	0.150	13.874	0.459
		15 0.212	0.223	18.472	0.239
		16 0.024	-0.208	18.533	0.294
		17 -0.080	-0.105	19.203	0.317
		18 -0.141	-0.111	21.319	0.264
		19 -0.218	-0.094	26.456	0.118
		20 -0.127	-0.139	28.231	0.104
		21 -0.109	-0.086	29.553	0.101
		22 -0.096	0.001	30.606	0.104
		23 -0.045	0.025	30.844	0.127
		24 0.105	0.035	32.136	0.124
		25 0.095	0.018	33.212	0.126
		26 -0.015	0.008	33.237	0.155
		27 -0.106	-0.111	34.646	0.148
		28 -0.033	-0.050	34.784	0.176
		29 0.069	0.017	35.407	0.191
		30 0.113	0.015	37.077	0.175
		31 0.174	0.105	41.166	0.105
		32 0.053	-0.002	41.558	0.120
		33 -0.075	-0.054	42.344	0.128
		34 -0.011	0.033	42.362	0.154
		35 -0.013	-0.019	42.388	0.182
		36 -0.141	-0.127	45.372	0.136

Japan – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:16
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.327	-0.327	8.8769	0.003
		2 -0.214	-0.359	12.715	0.002
		3 0.188	-0.031	15.722	0.001
		4 -0.160	-0.212	17.945	0.001
		5 -0.045	-0.176	18.119	0.003
		6 0.084	-0.133	18.744	0.005
		7 0.058	0.019	19.046	0.008
		8 -0.167	-0.194	21.579	0.006
		9 0.044	-0.133	21.760	0.010
		10 0.135	-0.004	23.464	0.009
		11 -0.047	0.055	23.677	0.014
		12 -0.138	-0.176	25.518	0.013
		13 0.006	-0.229	25.522	0.020
		14 0.006	-0.227	25.526	0.030
		15 0.219	0.206	30.374	0.011
		16 -0.058	0.050	30.718	0.015
		17 -0.027	0.059	30.792	0.021
		18 0.006	0.010	30.796	0.030
		19 -0.116	0.043	32.237	0.029
		20 0.037	-0.034	32.387	0.039
		21 0.007	-0.098	32.393	0.053
		22 -0.035	-0.116	32.531	0.069
		23 -0.063	-0.107	32.984	0.081
		24 0.108	-0.067	34.345	0.079
		25 0.054	-0.070	34.694	0.094
		26 0.026	0.082	34.776	0.117
		27 -0.115	-0.007	36.423	0.106
		28 -0.036	-0.059	36.583	0.128
		29 0.044	-0.075	36.831	0.151
		30 -0.017	-0.148	36.871	0.181
		31 0.119	-0.010	38.780	0.159
		32 0.025	0.057	38.868	0.188
		33 -0.123	-0.030	40.990	0.160
		34 0.027	0.040	41.096	0.188
		35 0.090	0.150	42.282	0.185
		36 -0.216	-0.109	49.230	0.070

7.4.2 Close 2

China – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:27
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.546	0.546	25.025	0.000
		2 0.240	-0.082	29.946	0.000
		3 0.038	-0.086	30.067	0.000
		4 -0.255	-0.322	35.767	0.000
		5 -0.281	0.022	42.767	0.000
		6 -0.091	0.195	43.506	0.000
		7 -0.123	-0.199	44.892	0.000
		8 -0.155	-0.205	47.115	0.000
		9 0.017	0.192	47.144	0.000
		10 -0.087	-0.141	47.857	0.000
		11 -0.025	0.090	47.918	0.000
		12 0.118	0.002	49.268	0.000
		13 0.035	-0.087	49.393	0.000
		14 0.022	0.053	49.441	0.000
		15 0.067	-0.020	49.902	0.000
		16 -0.072	-0.107	50.441	0.000
		17 -0.206	-0.173	54.908	0.000
		18 -0.114	0.032	56.295	0.000
		19 -0.271	-0.213	64.233	0.000
		20 -0.230	-0.002	70.057	0.000
		21 -0.044	-0.013	70.277	0.000
		22 -0.045	-0.068	70.503	0.000
		23 0.011	-0.037	70.517	0.000
		24 0.067	-0.163	71.052	0.000
		25 -0.071	-0.174	71.664	0.000
		26 -0.101	0.053	72.905	0.000
		27 0.044	-0.024	73.147	0.000
		28 -0.018	-0.118	73.187	0.000
		29 0.031	-0.051	73.312	0.000
		30 0.163	0.057	76.826	0.000
		31 0.081	0.043	77.712	0.000
		32 0.048	-0.098	78.033	0.000
		33 0.144	0.039	80.937	0.000
		34 0.022	-0.105	81.009	0.000
		35 -0.005	0.066	81.012	0.000
		36 0.112	-0.004	82.871	0.000

China – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:28
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.133	-0.133	1.4790	0.224
		2 -0.117	-0.137	2.6205	0.270
		3 0.114	0.080	3.7182	0.294
		4 -0.275	-0.274	10.236	0.037
		5 -0.223	-0.305	14.603	0.012
		6 0.238	0.096	19.637	0.003
		7 -0.000	0.033	19.637	0.006
		8 -0.230	-0.298	24.469	0.002
		9 0.285	0.073	31.966	0.000
		10 -0.168	-0.159	34.599	0.000
		11 -0.084	-0.011	35.267	0.000
		12 0.249	0.063	41.265	0.000
		13 -0.070	-0.073	41.738	0.000
		14 -0.057	0.028	42.065	0.000
		15 0.211	0.113	46.578	0.000
		16 -0.014	0.092	46.599	0.000
		17 -0.243	-0.104	52.742	0.000
		18 0.225	0.078	58.094	0.000
		19 -0.182	-0.076	61.652	0.000
		20 -0.155	-0.045	64.286	0.000
		21 0.210	0.005	69.196	0.000
		22 -0.102	-0.109	70.369	0.000
		23 -0.046	0.010	70.608	0.000
		24 0.224	0.073	76.485	0.000
		25 -0.095	-0.134	77.557	0.000
		26 -0.139	-0.032	79.892	0.000
		27 0.266	0.076	86.832	0.000
		28 -0.115	-0.021	90.307	0.000
		29 -0.113	-0.034	91.936	0.000
		30 0.138	-0.134	94.428	0.000
		31 -0.075	0.057	95.184	0.000
		32 -0.184	-0.093	99.816	0.000
		33 0.245	0.075	108.22	0.000
		34 -0.081	-0.108	109.15	0.000
		35 -0.131	-0.031	111.65	0.000
		36 0.181	-0.037	116.53	0.000

Euro Area – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:30
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.232	0.232	4.5405	0.033
		2 0.207	0.161	8.1705	0.017
		3 0.205	0.139	11.805	0.008
		4 0.001	-0.105	11.805	0.019
		5 0.024	-0.016	11.858	0.037
		6 0.104	0.103	12.837	0.046
		7 0.093	0.087	13.629	0.058
		8 -0.126	-0.218	15.083	0.058
		9 0.015	0.013	15.104	0.088
		10 -0.007	0.040	15.109	0.128
		11 -0.079	-0.016	15.706	0.152
		12 -0.099	-0.151	16.654	0.163
		13 -0.052	-0.018	16.923	0.203
		14 -0.033	0.086	17.030	0.255
		15 -0.026	0.050	17.099	0.313
		16 -0.136	-0.248	19.011	0.268
		17 -0.117	-0.083	20.457	0.252
		18 -0.155	0.004	23.014	0.190
		19 -0.188	-0.048	26.842	0.108
		20 -0.069	-0.068	27.361	0.125
		21 -0.060	-0.011	27.763	0.147
		22 -0.121	-0.021	29.420	0.133
		23 0.035	0.150	29.559	0.162
		24 0.149	0.136	32.177	0.123
		25 -0.012	-0.098	32.194	0.152
		26 0.103	0.039	33.481	0.149
		27 -0.029	-0.105	33.584	0.178
		28 0.050	0.121	33.899	0.204
		29 0.076	0.023	34.653	0.216
		30 0.084	-0.055	35.581	0.222
		31 0.118	0.055	37.461	0.197
		32 -0.015	-0.002	37.492	0.232
		33 -0.040	-0.139	37.712	0.262
		34 -0.023	-0.033	37.785	0.300
		35 0.007	0.001	37.792	0.343
		36 -0.012	0.064	37.815	0.386

Euro Area – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:30
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.485	-0.485	19.496	0.000
		2 -0.014	-0.325	19.513	0.000
		3 0.133	-0.049	21.013	0.000
		4 -0.159	-0.147	23.190	0.000
		5 -0.020	-0.216	23.224	0.000
		6 0.049	-0.176	23.434	0.001
		7 0.137	0.127	25.129	0.001
		8 -0.233	-0.121	30.069	0.000
		9 0.106	-0.127	31.104	0.000
		10 0.031	-0.064	31.191	0.001
		11 -0.035	0.062	31.306	0.001
		12 -0.036	-0.078	31.434	0.002
		13 0.012	-0.160	31.449	0.003
		14 0.011	-0.109	31.462	0.005
		15 0.080	0.186	32.106	0.006
		16 -0.088	-0.007	32.891	0.008
		17 0.035	-0.090	33.015	0.011
		18 -0.004	-0.041	33.017	0.017
		19 -0.098	-0.021	34.051	0.018
		20 0.074	-0.076	34.655	0.022
		21 0.044	-0.057	34.866	0.029
		22 -0.144	-0.223	37.204	0.022
		23 0.025	-0.194	37.275	0.030
		24 0.181	0.052	41.127	0.016
		25 -0.173	-0.066	44.699	0.009
		26 0.164	0.082	47.969	0.005
		27 -0.141	-0.147	50.426	0.004
		28 0.032	-0.040	50.555	0.006
		29 0.015	0.042	50.584	0.008
		30 -0.022	-0.062	50.647	0.011
		31 0.110	-0.018	52.271	0.010
		32 -0.074	0.114	53.010	0.011
		33 -0.026	0.005	53.106	0.015
		34 -0.010	-0.024	53.120	0.019
		35 0.034	-0.090	53.285	0.025
		36 -0.073	-0.093	54.074	0.027

United States – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:31
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.485	0.485	19.784	0.000
		2 0.177	-0.077	22.444	0.000
		3 0.094	0.051	23.206	0.000
		4 0.013	-0.057	23.220	0.000
		5 0.111	0.169	24.302	0.000
		6 0.136	0.017	25.957	0.000
		7 -0.019	-0.140	25.989	0.001
		8 -0.149	-0.131	28.021	0.000
		9 -0.029	0.163	28.102	0.001
		10 0.022	-0.006	28.148	0.002
		11 0.070	0.041	28.614	0.003
		12 -0.008	-0.136	28.620	0.004
		13 -0.099	0.009	29.596	0.005
		14 -0.009	0.115	29.605	0.009
		15 -0.007	-0.088	29.610	0.013
		16 -0.081	-0.161	30.293	0.017
		17 -0.122	-0.032	31.847	0.016
		18 -0.156	0.003	34.432	0.011
		19 -0.208	-0.114	39.114	0.004
		20 -0.186	-0.155	42.944	0.002
		21 -0.155	-0.030	45.623	0.001
		22 -0.177	0.011	49.193	0.001
		23 -0.011	0.182	49.207	0.001
		24 0.109	0.044	50.611	0.001
		25 0.179	0.112	54.448	0.001
		26 0.166	0.041	57.797	0.000
		27 -0.010	-0.122	57.809	0.001
		28 -0.024	-0.003	57.883	0.001
		29 0.051	0.026	58.220	0.001
		30 0.076	0.010	58.973	0.001
		31 0.139	0.145	61.589	0.001
		32 0.107	-0.007	63.152	0.001
		33 -0.087	-0.158	64.219	0.001
		34 -0.069	0.003	64.894	0.001
		35 -0.042	-0.131	65.153	0.001
		36 -0.046	-0.016	65.474	0.002

United States – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:31
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.207	-0.207	3.5648	0.059
		2 -0.212	-0.267	7.3541	0.025
		3 0.005	-0.120	7.3560	0.061
		4 -0.176	-0.300	10.043	0.040
		5 0.071	-0.115	10.487	0.063
		6 0.163	0.029	12.855	0.045
		7 -0.015	0.019	12.874	0.075
		8 -0.244	-0.269	18.300	0.019
		9 0.042	-0.108	18.464	0.030
		10 0.030	-0.104	18.551	0.046
		11 0.120	0.062	19.923	0.046
		12 0.005	-0.089	19.926	0.069
		13 -0.160	-0.178	22.434	0.049
		14 0.075	0.024	22.999	0.060
		15 0.063	0.093	23.394	0.076
		16 -0.021	-0.047	23.438	0.103
		17 -0.003	-0.092	23.439	0.135
		18 0.020	0.048	23.483	0.173
		19 -0.069	0.072	24.001	0.196
		20 -0.010	-0.053	24.012	0.242
		21 0.045	-0.112	24.235	0.282
		22 -0.159	-0.218	27.108	0.207
		23 0.054	-0.037	27.444	0.238
		24 0.038	-0.102	27.614	0.277
		25 0.074	-0.048	28.267	0.296
		26 0.148	0.122	30.928	0.231
		27 -0.153	0.011	33.837	0.171
		28 -0.074	-0.032	34.536	0.184
		29 0.062	-0.009	35.029	0.204
		30 -0.064	-0.139	35.567	0.223
		31 0.108	0.061	37.136	0.207
		32 0.126	0.156	39.305	0.175
		33 -0.210	-0.036	45.460	0.073
		34 0.002	0.069	45.460	0.091
		35 0.030	-0.003	45.591	0.108
		36 -0.052	-0.017	45.989	0.123

United Kingdom – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:33
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.426	0.426	15.241	0.000
		2 0.174	-0.009	17.807	0.000
		3 0.026	-0.055	17.864	0.000
		4 -0.014	-0.005	17.882	0.001
		5 0.103	0.148	18.828	0.002
		6 0.080	-0.017	19.402	0.004
		7 -0.028	-0.105	19.473	0.007
		8 -0.195	-0.183	22.959	0.003
		9 0.014	0.250	22.978	0.006
		10 -0.010	-0.100	22.988	0.011
		11 0.005	-0.032	22.991	0.018
		12 -0.088	-0.127	23.747	0.022
		13 -0.217	-0.071	28.390	0.008
		14 -0.071	0.107	28.895	0.011
		15 -0.055	-0.092	29.204	0.015
		16 -0.110	-0.193	30.445	0.016
		17 -0.132	0.057	32.279	0.014
		18 -0.195	-0.122	36.341	0.006
		19 -0.202	-0.082	40.763	0.003
		20 -0.154	-0.141	43.364	0.002
		21 -0.100	-0.024	44.486	0.002
		22 -0.069	0.105	45.029	0.003
		23 0.086	0.118	45.886	0.003
		24 0.181	0.063	49.761	0.002
		25 0.202	0.108	54.652	0.001
		26 0.119	-0.094	56.394	0.001
		27 -0.030	-0.062	56.508	0.001
		28 -0.032	-0.047	56.635	0.001
		29 0.013	-0.023	56.656	0.002
		30 0.083	0.069	57.561	0.002
		31 0.097	0.031	58.829	0.002
		32 0.063	-0.009	59.374	0.002
		33 -0.081	-0.161	60.288	0.003
		34 0.029	0.086	60.405	0.004
		35 0.039	-0.052	60.626	0.005
		36 0.025	-0.001	60.718	0.006

United Kingdom – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:34
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.286	-0.286	6.7706	0.009
		2 -0.084	-0.180	7.3616	0.025
		3 -0.087	-0.187	7.9995	0.046
		4 -0.141	-0.288	9.7246	0.045
		5 0.119	-0.095	10.972	0.052
		6 0.069	-0.011	11.390	0.077
		7 0.057	0.055	11.678	0.112
		8 -0.336	-0.367	21.972	0.005
		9 0.193	-0.014	25.422	0.003
		10 -0.016	-0.050	25.447	0.005
		11 0.083	0.021	26.101	0.006
		12 0.040	-0.044	26.254	0.010
		13 -0.226	-0.190	31.243	0.003
		14 0.112	0.025	32.498	0.003
		15 0.043	0.089	32.683	0.005
		16 -0.023	-0.163	32.736	0.008
		17 0.043	0.020	32.926	0.012
		18 -0.056	-0.014	33.256	0.016
		19 -0.033	0.027	33.375	0.022
		20 -0.004	-0.085	33.377	0.031
		21 -0.001	-0.218	33.377	0.042
		22 -0.091	-0.167	34.323	0.046
		23 0.060	-0.077	34.735	0.055
		24 0.067	-0.110	35.268	0.065
		25 0.092	0.092	36.284	0.067
		26 0.057	0.077	36.674	0.080
		27 -0.137	0.037	38.996	0.063
		28 -0.036	0.008	39.156	0.078
		29 0.002	-0.055	39.156	0.099
		30 0.025	-0.012	39.237	0.120
		31 0.054	0.052	39.631	0.138
		32 0.059	0.151	40.114	0.154
		33 -0.224	-0.099	47.142	0.053
		34 0.096	0.032	48.456	0.051
		35 0.027	-0.006	48.562	0.063
		36 -0.047	-0.072	48.893	0.074

Japan – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:35
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.353	0.353	10.473	0.001
		2 0.074	-0.058	10.936	0.004
		3 0.034	0.031	11.034	0.012
		4 -0.090	-0.124	11.734	0.019
		5 0.000	0.087	11.734	0.039
		6 -0.001	-0.035	11.734	0.068
		7 -0.027	-0.009	11.800	0.107
		8 -0.130	-0.154	13.347	0.100
		9 0.020	0.157	13.384	0.146
		10 0.034	-0.040	13.493	0.197
		11 -0.127	-0.142	15.036	0.181
		12 -0.178	-0.152	18.136	0.112
		13 -0.060	0.119	18.494	0.140
		14 0.121	0.155	19.957	0.132
		15 0.221	0.130	24.929	0.051
		16 0.023	-0.234	24.983	0.070
		17 -0.125	-0.070	26.626	0.064
		18 -0.247	-0.199	33.158	0.016
		19 -0.194	-0.008	37.258	0.007
		20 -0.093	-0.100	38.203	0.008
		21 -0.205	-0.144	42.916	0.003
		22 -0.055	0.099	43.259	0.004
		23 -0.005	0.015	43.262	0.006
		24 0.088	0.030	44.166	0.007
		25 0.129	0.022	46.167	0.006
		26 -0.066	-0.109	46.694	0.008
		27 -0.083	0.026	47.553	0.009
		28 -0.004	-0.003	47.555	0.012
		29 0.145	0.018	50.288	0.008
		30 0.156	-0.008	53.502	0.005
		31 0.152	0.155	56.627	0.003
		32 0.029	-0.041	56.744	0.005
		33 -0.100	-0.058	58.140	0.004
		34 -0.024	-0.043	58.224	0.006
		35 -0.045	0.013	58.526	0.008
		36 -0.041	0.055	58.777	0.010

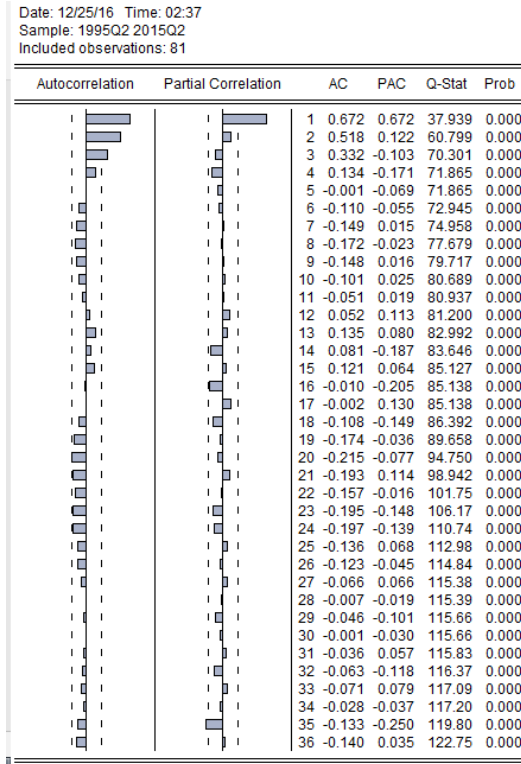
Japan – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:35
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

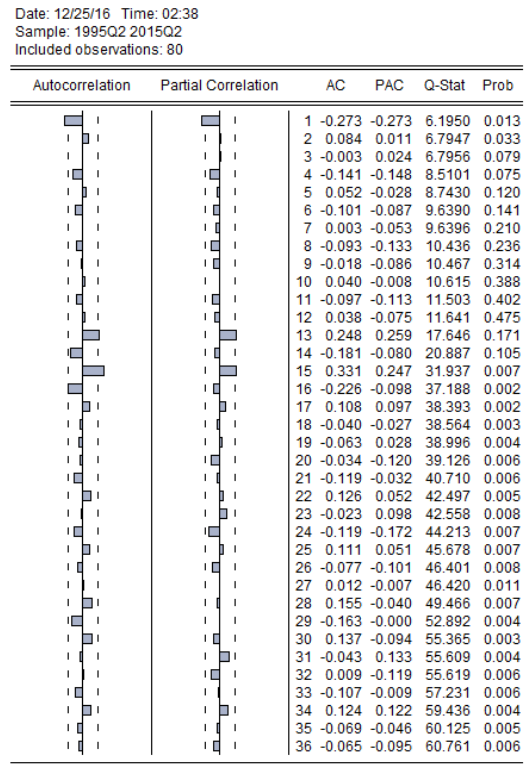
Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.252	-0.252	5.2700	0.022
		2 -0.183	-0.263	8.0946	0.017
		3 0.053	-0.082	8.3333	0.040
		4 -0.162	-0.251	10.593	0.032
		5 0.059	-0.091	10.901	0.053
		6 0.024	-0.098	10.951	0.090
		7 0.025	-0.010	11.009	0.138
		8 -0.187	-0.278	14.211	0.076
		9 0.101	-0.059	15.155	0.087
		10 0.144	0.045	17.090	0.072
		11 -0.074	0.005	17.610	0.091
		12 -0.143	-0.243	19.574	0.076
		13 -0.041	-0.212	19.741	0.102
		14 0.070	-0.120	20.223	0.123
		15 0.239	0.216	25.965	0.038
		16 -0.012	0.054	25.979	0.054
		17 -0.036	0.123	26.115	0.072
		18 -0.150	-0.076	28.499	0.055
		19 -0.027	0.012	28.577	0.073
		20 0.138	0.030	30.667	0.060
		21 -0.204	-0.206	35.289	0.026
		22 0.077	-0.055	35.963	0.031
		23 -0.059	-0.103	36.360	0.038
		24 0.057	-0.050	36.741	0.046
		25 0.197	0.048	41.355	0.021
		26 -0.104	-0.030	42.659	0.021
		27 -0.098	-0.031	43.852	0.021
		28 -0.056	-0.040	44.247	0.026
		29 0.109	-0.018	45.768	0.025
		30 -0.004	-0.161	45.770	0.033
		31 0.100	0.019	47.099	0.032
		32 0.006	0.060	47.103	0.042
		33 -0.119	0.077	49.069	0.036
		34 0.038	0.008	49.279	0.044
		35 -0.014	-0.038	49.308	0.055
		36 -0.039	0.068	49.536	0.066

7.4.3 CPI

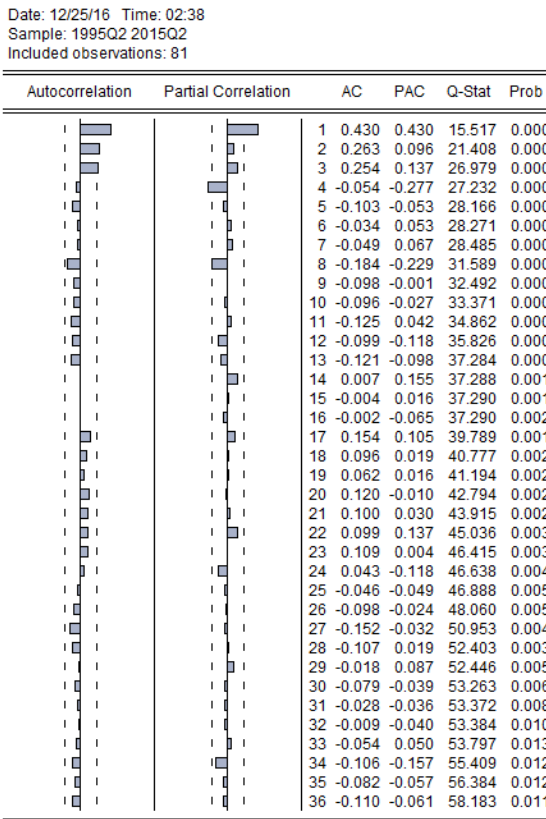
China – 1st differences



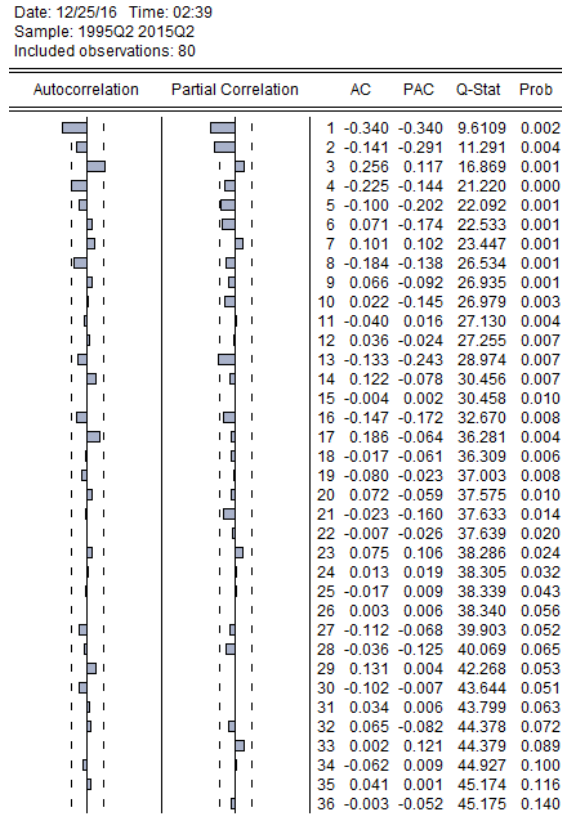
China – 2nd differences



Euro Area – 1st differences



Euro Area – 2nd differences



United States – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:40
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.268	0.268	6.0211	0.014
		2 -0.043	-0.123	6.1754	0.046
		3 -0.097	-0.056	6.9867	0.072
		4 -0.200	-0.177	10.480	0.033
		5 0.093	0.209	11.243	0.047
		6 0.138	0.023	12.957	0.044
		7 -0.050	-0.116	13.181	0.068
		8 -0.068	-0.040	13.610	0.093
		9 -0.101	-0.016	14.569	0.103
		10 -0.081	-0.043	15.192	0.125
		11 0.070	0.036	15.664	0.154
		12 0.040	-0.014	15.824	0.199
		13 -0.067	-0.078	16.268	0.235
		14 0.080	0.148	16.915	0.261
		15 -0.040	-0.090	17.078	0.314
		16 -0.120	-0.112	18.561	0.292
		17 0.095	0.134	19.501	0.301
		18 0.040	0.033	19.673	0.352
		19 0.016	-0.051	19.701	0.413
		20 0.036	-0.014	19.843	0.468
		21 -0.055	0.050	20.178	0.510
		22 0.111	0.154	21.577	0.485
		23 0.108	-0.027	22.923	0.465
		24 0.088	0.099	23.826	0.472
		25 0.071	0.019	24.430	0.495
		26 -0.133	-0.122	26.600	0.431
		27 -0.076	0.071	27.316	0.447
		28 0.050	0.027	27.632	0.484
		29 0.037	-0.028	27.808	0.528
		30 -0.047	-0.077	28.105	0.565
		31 -0.078	-0.010	28.920	0.573
		32 -0.046	0.045	29.210	0.608
		33 -0.006	-0.009	29.216	0.656
		34 -0.002	-0.084	29.217	0.701
		35 -0.027	-0.004	29.320	0.738
		36 -0.107	-0.136	31.036	0.704

United States – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:40
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.281	-0.281	6.5441	0.011
		2 -0.178	-0.278	9.1985	0.010
		3 0.029	-0.132	9.2723	0.026
		4 -0.272	-0.426	15.678	0.003
		5 0.171	-0.164	18.226	0.003
		6 0.160	-0.023	20.488	0.002
		7 -0.116	-0.105	21.691	0.003
		8 0.014	-0.109	21.710	0.005
		9 -0.040	-0.074	21.855	0.009
		10 -0.091	-0.141	22.629	0.012
		11 0.126	-0.073	24.146	0.012
		12 0.053	-0.006	24.420	0.018
		13 -0.177	-0.222	27.475	0.011
		14 0.184	0.031	30.824	0.006
		15 -0.028	0.040	30.901	0.009
		16 -0.205	-0.205	35.225	0.004
		17 0.184	-0.084	38.739	0.002
		18 -0.020	0.001	38.783	0.003
		19 -0.028	-0.041	38.865	0.005
		20 0.079	-0.097	39.553	0.006
		21 -0.179	-0.182	43.102	0.003
		22 0.113	0.002	44.539	0.003
		23 0.011	-0.125	44.554	0.005
		24 0.002	-0.024	44.554	0.007
		25 0.134	0.112	46.692	0.005
		26 -0.170	-0.073	50.220	0.003
		27 -0.064	-0.036	50.733	0.004
		28 0.093	0.030	51.835	0.004
		29 0.050	0.065	52.155	0.005
		30 -0.039	-0.015	52.359	0.007
		31 -0.039	-0.071	52.561	0.009
		32 -0.002	-0.010	52.561	0.012
		33 0.020	0.054	52.617	0.016
		34 0.025	-0.023	52.709	0.021
		35 0.033	0.097	52.865	0.027
		36 -0.024	0.046	52.948	0.034

United Kingdom – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:41
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.482	0.482	19.513	0.000
		2 0.216	-0.021	23.490	0.000
		3 0.213	0.152	27.398	0.000
		4 0.139	-0.025	29.088	0.000
		5 0.204	0.176	32.768	0.000
		6 0.407	0.307	47.623	0.000
		7 0.312	-0.009	56.493	0.000
		8 0.028	-0.240	56.567	0.000
		9 0.039	0.036	56.707	0.000
		10 0.102	0.083	57.699	0.000
		11 0.187	0.156	61.055	0.000
		12 0.200	-0.106	64.944	0.000
		13 0.131	-0.088	66.640	0.000
		14 -0.055	-0.096	66.948	0.000
		15 -0.180	-0.103	70.234	0.000
		16 -0.203	-0.217	74.509	0.000
		17 -0.030	0.078	74.601	0.000
		18 0.049	0.046	74.860	0.000
		19 0.014	0.076	74.881	0.000
		20 -0.072	-0.076	75.457	0.000
		21 -0.096	0.093	76.491	0.000
		22 -0.071	0.104	77.066	0.000
		23 -0.041	-0.037	77.263	0.000
		24 -0.019	-0.177	77.306	0.000
		25 -0.109	-0.094	78.734	0.000
		26 -0.227	-0.053	85.054	0.000
		27 -0.324	-0.151	98.089	0.000
		28 -0.156	0.058	101.16	0.000
		29 -0.094	-0.028	102.29	0.000
		30 -0.122	-0.062	104.25	0.000
		31 -0.154	-0.131	107.44	0.000
		32 -0.148	0.069	110.43	0.000
		33 -0.240	-0.010	118.50	0.000
		34 -0.237	-0.095	126.52	0.000
		35 -0.112	-0.047	128.37	0.000
		36 -0.127	0.111	130.79	0.000

United Kingdom – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:41
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.251	-0.251	5.2326	0.022
		2 -0.251	-0.335	10.540	0.005
		3 0.061	-0.130	10.853	0.013
		4 -0.118	-0.273	12.062	0.017
		5 -0.132	-0.369	13.593	0.018
		6 0.290	-0.030	21.066	0.002
		7 0.194	0.218	24.440	0.001
		8 -0.290	-0.062	32.121	0.000
		9 -0.061	-0.108	32.460	0.000
		10 0.003	-0.143	32.461	0.000
		11 0.061	0.097	32.814	0.001
		12 0.070	0.077	33.292	0.001
		13 0.124	0.074	34.798	0.001
		14 -0.056	0.093	35.114	0.001
		15 -0.100	0.199	36.116	0.002
		16 -0.183	-0.112	39.554	0.001
		17 0.116	-0.059	40.953	0.001
		18 0.089	-0.092	41.789	0.001
		19 0.048	0.050	42.036	0.002
		20 -0.064	-0.131	42.479	0.002
		21 -0.040	-0.123	42.654	0.003
		22 -0.020	0.009	42.702	0.005
		23 0.033	0.169	42.823	0.007
		24 0.065	-0.015	43.319	0.009
		25 0.033	-0.023	43.452	0.012
		26 -0.001	0.097	43.452	0.017
		27 -0.244	-0.093	50.849	0.004
		28 0.103	-0.040	52.194	0.004
		29 0.076	-0.013	52.942	0.004
		30 0.009	0.097	52.953	0.006
		31 -0.064	-0.098	53.499	0.007
		32 0.114	-0.053	55.273	0.006
		33 -0.098	0.027	56.620	0.006
		34 -0.117	-0.022	58.567	0.006
		35 0.143	-0.136	61.532	0.004
		36 0.019	-0.170	61.585	0.005

Japan – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:42
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.210	0.210	3.6914	0.055
		2 0.127	0.087	5.0670	0.079
		3 0.167	0.131	7.4587	0.059
		4 0.002	-0.068	7.4590	0.114
		5 -0.048	-0.068	7.6636	0.176
		6 0.090	0.103	8.3850	0.211
		7 -0.082	-0.104	8.9885	0.253
		8 -0.088	-0.059	9.7089	0.286
		9 0.076	0.099	10.250	0.331
		10 -0.058	-0.057	10.572	0.392
		11 -0.038	-0.006	10.713	0.468
		12 -0.101	-0.146	11.705	0.470
		13 -0.076	0.002	12.270	0.506
		14 0.060	0.139	12.628	0.556
		15 0.027	-0.017	12.701	0.625
		16 -0.172	-0.201	15.762	0.470
		17 -0.079	-0.053	16.418	0.494
		18 -0.167	-0.119	19.378	0.369
		19 -0.193	-0.080	23.424	0.219
		20 -0.071	-0.035	23.976	0.243
		21 -0.074	0.004	24.593	0.265
		22 -0.064	0.044	25.056	0.294
		23 0.096	0.064	26.123	0.295
		24 0.180	0.136	29.930	0.187
		25 -0.009	-0.075	29.940	0.227
		26 -0.031	-0.120	30.060	0.265
		27 0.032	0.044	30.185	0.306
		28 0.007	-0.003	30.191	0.354
		29 0.025	-0.012	30.273	0.400
		30 0.068	0.028	30.891	0.421
		31 0.030	0.039	31.009	0.466
		32 -0.008	-0.014	31.018	0.516
		33 -0.017	-0.091	31.056	0.564
		34 0.019	0.010	31.107	0.610
		35 0.022	0.056	31.175	0.653
		36 0.025	0.020	31.270	0.693

Japan – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:43
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.438	-0.438	15.904	0.000
		2 -0.083	-0.339	16.479	0.000
		3 0.130	-0.093	17.926	0.000
		4 -0.097	-0.126	18.735	0.001
		5 -0.095	-0.239	19.518	0.002
		6 0.192	-0.013	22.800	0.001
		7 -0.105	-0.061	23.795	0.001
		8 -0.076	-0.154	24.316	0.002
		9 0.167	-0.001	26.879	0.001
		10 -0.102	-0.051	27.851	0.002
		11 0.057	0.069	28.163	0.003
		12 -0.063	-0.091	28.545	0.005
		13 -0.081	-0.200	29.191	0.006
		14 0.137	-0.008	31.069	0.005
		15 0.074	0.133	31.628	0.007
		16 -0.178	-0.041	34.862	0.004
		17 0.119	0.009	36.344	0.004
		18 -0.045	-0.024	36.562	0.006
		19 -0.088	-0.056	37.396	0.007
		20 0.076	-0.104	38.034	0.009
		21 -0.010	-0.113	38.045	0.013
		22 -0.092	-0.127	38.997	0.014
		23 0.052	-0.180	39.307	0.018
		24 0.165	0.053	42.484	0.011
		25 -0.093	0.086	43.521	0.012
		26 -0.063	-0.065	43.999	0.015
		27 0.039	-0.028	44.185	0.020
		28 -0.015	-0.016	44.214	0.026
		29 -0.017	-0.055	44.250	0.035
		30 0.050	-0.054	44.581	0.042
		31 0.003	-0.006	44.583	0.054
		32 -0.016	0.049	44.616	0.068
		33 -0.030	-0.044	44.739	0.083
		34 0.022	-0.068	44.806	0.102
		35 -0.001	-0.031	44.806	0.124
		36 0.029	0.106	44.935	0.146

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China – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:45
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.368	0.368	11.364	0.001
		2 0.163	0.032	13.629	0.001
		3 0.130	0.070	15.091	0.002
		4 0.274	0.233	21.629	0.000
		5 0.261	0.104	27.654	0.000
		6 0.161	0.011	29.975	0.000
		7 0.023	-0.089	30.022	0.000
		8 0.050	-0.001	30.254	0.000
		9 0.080	-0.007	30.858	0.000
		10 0.142	0.077	32.773	0.000
		11 0.001	-0.088	32.773	0.001
		12 0.056	0.095	33.083	0.001
		13 0.187	0.182	36.532	0.000
		14 0.033	-0.165	36.642	0.001
		15 -0.020	-0.032	36.683	0.001
		16 -0.093	-0.117	37.576	0.002
		17 0.078	0.111	38.212	0.002
		18 -0.086	-0.238	38.998	0.003
		19 -0.071	0.037	39.545	0.004
		20 -0.041	0.095	39.732	0.005
		21 -0.069	-0.077	40.266	0.007
		22 -0.108	-0.068	41.604	0.007
		23 -0.036	0.026	41.752	0.010
		24 -0.087	0.024	42.646	0.011
		25 -0.060	-0.085	43.075	0.014
		26 -0.140	-0.122	45.460	0.010
		27 -0.100	0.018	46.714	0.011
		28 -0.143	-0.003	49.295	0.008
		29 -0.089	-0.010	50.308	0.008
		30 -0.073	-0.069	51.015	0.010
		31 -0.273	-0.140	61.024	0.001
		32 -0.262	-0.083	70.411	0.000
		33 -0.099	0.061	71.779	0.000
		34 -0.128	-0.150	74.133	0.000
		35 -0.174	0.038	78.574	0.000
		36 -0.164	0.049	82.613	0.000

China – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:45
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.325	-0.325	8.7518	0.003
		2 -0.060	-0.185	9.0537	0.011
		3 -0.187	-0.312	12.018	0.007
		4 0.119	-0.107	13.238	0.010
		5 0.064	0.003	13.601	0.018
		6 0.039	0.048	13.736	0.033
		7 -0.119	-0.049	15.007	0.036
		8 -0.032	-0.069	15.098	0.057
		9 -0.013	-0.093	15.113	0.088
		10 0.169	0.083	17.796	0.058
		11 -0.142	-0.092	19.708	0.050
		12 -0.070	-0.153	20.180	0.064
		13 0.189	0.178	23.660	0.034
		14 -0.091	-0.040	24.477	0.040
		15 0.106	0.089	25.602	0.042
		16 -0.238	-0.153	31.400	0.012
		17 0.288	0.235	40.034	0.001
		18 -0.212	-0.121	44.811	0.000
		19 0.049	-0.112	45.067	0.001
		20 -0.006	0.023	45.071	0.001
		21 0.057	0.049	45.434	0.002
		22 -0.088	-0.061	46.307	0.002
		23 0.086	-0.040	47.151	0.002
		24 -0.027	0.145	47.233	0.003
		25 0.046	0.049	47.487	0.004
		26 -0.113	-0.097	49.049	0.004
		27 0.081	-0.055	49.856	0.005
		28 -0.084	-0.027	50.743	0.005
		29 0.024	-0.011	50.816	0.007
		30 0.199	0.086	55.998	0.003
		31 -0.201	-0.009	61.431	0.001
		32 -0.065	-0.128	62.012	0.001
		33 0.087	0.150	63.079	0.001
		34 0.081	-0.088	64.018	0.001
		35 -0.109	-0.098	65.754	0.001
		36 -0.056	-0.112	66.225	0.002

Euro Area – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:46
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.653	0.653	35.792	0.000
		2 0.448	0.038	52.840	0.000
		3 0.276	-0.052	59.409	0.000
		4 0.186	0.026	62.444	0.000
		5 0.036	-0.152	62.560	0.000
		6 -0.006	0.037	62.564	0.000
		7 -0.042	-0.015	62.727	0.000
		8 -0.107	-0.112	63.784	0.000
		9 -0.013	0.217	63.800	0.000
		10 0.030	-0.011	63.883	0.000
		11 0.024	-0.062	63.939	0.000
		12 0.052	0.103	64.202	0.000
		13 0.116	0.032	65.537	0.000
		14 0.147	0.064	67.697	0.000
		15 0.163	0.058	70.399	0.000
		16 0.134	-0.093	72.262	0.000
		17 0.101	0.054	73.340	0.000
		18 0.099	0.060	74.379	0.000
		19 0.053	-0.115	74.679	0.000
		20 -0.001	0.016	74.679	0.000
		21 0.049	0.167	74.949	0.000
		22 0.011	-0.152	74.963	0.000
		23 0.062	0.185	75.403	0.000
		24 0.043	-0.093	75.625	0.000
		25 0.029	-0.110	75.724	0.000
		26 -0.051	0.052	76.037	0.000
		27 -0.018	-0.040	76.079	0.000
		28 0.006	0.019	76.084	0.000
		29 -0.034	0.026	76.231	0.000
		30 -0.040	-0.122	76.438	0.000
		31 -0.076	-0.031	77.210	0.000
		32 -0.106	-0.022	78.760	0.000
		33 -0.103	-0.053	80.233	0.000
		34 -0.100	-0.012	81.668	0.000
		35 -0.150	-0.071	84.936	0.000
		36 -0.158	-0.073	88.684	0.000

China – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:46
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.213	-0.213	3.7594	0.05
		2 -0.037	-0.086	3.8720	0.14
		3 -0.114	-0.148	4.9750	0.17
		4 0.075	0.012	5.4586	0.24
		5 -0.151	-0.161	7.4595	0.18
		6 0.014	-0.073	7.4764	0.27
		7 0.048	0.019	7.6851	0.36
		8 -0.264	-0.326	14.027	0.08
		9 0.085	-0.052	14.700	0.10
		10 0.048	-0.024	14.913	0.13
		11 -0.020	-0.137	14.950	0.18
		12 -0.072	-0.093	15.445	0.21
		13 0.053	-0.119	15.719	0.26
		14 0.016	-0.073	15.744	0.32
		15 0.068	0.051	16.209	0.36
		16 0.010	-0.098	16.220	0.43
		17 -0.053	-0.097	16.514	0.48
		18 0.058	0.055	16.872	0.53
		19 0.010	-0.041	16.882	0.59
		20 -0.143	-0.213	19.102	0.51
		21 0.130	0.094	20.987	0.46
		22 -0.129	-0.200	22.880	0.40
		23 0.083	0.033	23.680	0.42
		24 0.018	0.069	23.718	0.47
		25 0.088	-0.072	24.634	0.48
		26 -0.163	-0.030	27.863	0.36
		27 0.009	-0.058	27.872	0.41
		28 0.100	-0.048	29.122	0.40
		29 -0.054	0.049	29.504	0.43
		30 0.057	0.000	29.935	0.46
		31 -0.002	0.007	29.936	0.52
		32 -0.055	-0.020	30.349	0.55
		33 -0.017	-0.002	30.388	0.59
		34 0.087	0.013	31.477	0.59
		35 -0.064	0.003	32.078	0.61
		36 -0.040	-0.028	32.318	0.64

United States – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:47
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.470	0.470	18.597	0.000
		2 0.406	0.237	32.632	0.000
		3 0.285	0.038	39.653	0.000
		4 0.258	0.067	45.464	0.000
		5 0.118	-0.095	46.689	0.000
		6 0.112	0.014	47.806	0.000
		7 0.052	-0.020	48.055	0.000
		8 -0.019	-0.086	48.090	0.000
		9 0.098	0.177	48.979	0.000
		10 -0.020	-0.112	49.018	0.000
		11 -0.127	-0.188	50.562	0.000
		12 -0.101	0.030	51.564	0.000
		13 -0.111	-0.047	52.791	0.000
		14 -0.040	0.136	52.952	0.000
		15 -0.049	0.008	53.197	0.000
		16 0.006	0.012	53.200	0.000
		17 -0.122	-0.131	54.761	0.000
		18 -0.105	-0.132	55.934	0.000
		19 -0.012	0.165	55.950	0.000
		20 -0.104	-0.071	57.143	0.000
		21 -0.050	0.049	57.429	0.000
		22 -0.124	-0.111	59.168	0.000
		23 0.035	0.099	59.313	0.000
		24 0.129	0.262	61.280	0.000
		25 0.188	0.020	65.517	0.000
		26 0.079	-0.065	66.270	0.000
		27 0.063	-0.062	66.757	0.000
		28 0.162	0.043	70.073	0.000
		29 0.152	0.132	73.079	0.000
		30 0.119	-0.067	74.944	0.000
		31 0.070	-0.008	75.604	0.000
		32 0.051	-0.069	75.957	0.000
		33 0.029	-0.124	76.076	0.000
		34 -0.056	-0.069	76.526	0.000
		35 -0.070	0.004	77.241	0.000
		36 -0.204	-0.017	83.473	0.000

United States – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:48
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.425	-0.425	14.966	0.000
		2 0.049	-0.160	15.169	0.001
		3 -0.098	-0.178	15.992	0.001
		4 0.112	-0.004	17.067	0.002
		5 -0.118	-0.100	18.287	0.003
		6 0.041	-0.067	18.433	0.005
		7 0.012	-0.004	18.447	0.010
		8 -0.169	-0.237	21.049	0.007
		9 0.218	0.063	25.458	0.003
		10 -0.009	0.111	25.466	0.005
		11 -0.128	-0.123	27.012	0.005
		12 0.031	-0.030	27.106	0.007
		13 -0.077	-0.194	27.679	0.010
		14 0.078	-0.056	28.278	0.013
		15 -0.060	-0.052	28.645	0.018
		16 0.165	0.076	31.448	0.012
		17 -0.119	0.076	32.931	0.012
		18 -0.079	-0.210	33.591	0.014
		19 0.168	0.028	36.612	0.009
		20 -0.131	-0.084	38.495	0.008
		21 0.115	0.059	39.964	0.008
		22 -0.223	-0.146	45.597	0.002
		23 0.067	-0.263	46.106	0.003
		24 0.046	0.009	46.355	0.004
		25 0.160	0.098	49.409	0.003
		26 -0.076	0.083	50.103	0.003
		27 -0.127	-0.044	52.104	0.003
		28 0.093	-0.129	53.185	0.003
		29 0.035	0.081	53.341	0.004
		30 0.003	0.006	53.342	0.005
		31 -0.027	0.068	53.437	0.007
		32 -0.000	0.106	53.437	0.010
		33 0.069	0.030	54.104	0.012
		34 -0.071	-0.038	54.831	0.013
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United Kingdom – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:49
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.241	0.241	4.8652	0.027
		2 0.192	0.143	8.0124	0.018
		3 0.096	0.024	8.8059	0.032
		4 0.080	0.031	9.3656	0.053
		5 -0.153	-0.210	11.448	0.043
		6 -0.015	0.044	11.467	0.075
		7 0.020	0.075	11.504	0.118
		8 -0.004	-0.007	11.505	0.175
		9 -0.015	-0.005	11.527	0.241
		10 0.177	0.159	14.497	0.152
		11 0.008	-0.073	14.504	0.206
		12 0.045	0.025	14.698	0.258
		13 0.031	0.008	14.793	0.320
		14 -0.038	-0.100	14.938	0.382
		15 -0.016	0.083	14.964	0.454
		16 0.088	0.101	15.765	0.469
		17 0.032	-0.025	15.875	0.533
		18 -0.069	-0.098	16.383	0.566
		19 -0.089	-0.108	17.244	0.573
		20 -0.023	-0.002	17.302	0.633
		21 -0.083	0.024	18.078	0.644
		22 -0.089	-0.060	18.986	0.646
		23 0.068	0.101	19.523	0.670
		24 -0.055	-0.083	19.885	0.703
		25 0.011	0.020	19.899	0.752
		26 -0.030	-0.057	20.006	0.791
		27 0.058	0.036	20.421	0.813
		28 -0.001	0.051	20.421	0.849
		29 0.109	0.133	21.951	0.822
		30 -0.012	-0.071	21.970	0.855
		31 0.074	0.066	22.697	0.860
		32 -0.006	-0.038	22.702	0.887
		33 0.068	-0.007	23.349	0.893
		34 -0.141	-0.092	26.209	0.828
		35 -0.060	-0.042	26.728	0.841
		36 -0.043	0.057	27.007	0.861

United Kingdom – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:49
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.470	-0.470	18.373	0.000
		2 0.032	-0.243	18.458	0.000
		3 -0.053	-0.203	18.695	0.000
		4 0.144	0.038	20.483	0.000
		5 -0.244	-0.211	25.677	0.000
		6 0.068	-0.204	26.092	0.000
		7 0.038	-0.103	26.219	0.000
		8 -0.007	-0.095	26.223	0.001
		9 -0.136	-0.238	27.923	0.001
		10 0.240	0.006	33.299	0.000
		11 -0.136	-0.090	35.055	0.000
		12 0.030	-0.073	35.144	0.000
		13 0.040	0.040	35.301	0.001
		14 -0.064	-0.145	35.702	0.001
		15 -0.051	-0.152	35.968	0.002
		16 0.104	-0.019	37.086	0.002
		17 0.033	0.054	37.202	0.003
		18 -0.057	0.057	37.543	0.004
		19 -0.061	-0.061	37.940	0.006
		20 0.088	-0.080	38.785	0.007
		21 -0.034	0.008	38.915	0.010
		22 -0.107	-0.143	40.220	0.010
		23 0.184	0.040	44.100	0.005
		24 -0.129	-0.072	46.049	0.004
		25 0.071	0.002	46.649	0.005
		26 -0.086	-0.092	47.542	0.006
		27 0.096	-0.107	48.682	0.006
		28 -0.110	-0.183	50.205	0.006
		29 0.155	0.028	53.289	0.004
		30 -0.136	-0.107	55.703	0.003
		31 0.108	-0.004	57.273	0.003
		32 -0.101	-0.040	58.665	0.003
		33 0.188	0.043	63.605	0.001
		34 -0.194	-0.004	68.954	0.000
		35 0.043	-0.096	69.230	0.000
		36 0.027	0.012	69.342	0.001

Japan – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:50
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.185	0.185	2.8889	0.089
		2 0.057	0.023	3.1617	0.206
		3 -0.062	-0.079	3.4947	0.321
		4 -0.087	-0.065	4.1523	0.386
		5 -0.069	-0.037	4.5768	0.470
		6 0.038	0.063	4.7092	0.582
		7 -0.088	-0.116	5.4195	0.609
		8 0.010	0.031	5.4296	0.711
		9 0.034	0.039	5.5403	0.785
		10 -0.033	-0.058	5.6409	0.844
		11 -0.086	-0.086	6.3519	0.849
		12 -0.120	-0.098	7.7459	0.805
		13 0.120	0.199	9.1780	0.759
		14 0.192	0.137	12.866	0.537
		15 -0.045	-0.180	13.071	0.597
		16 -0.054	-0.045	13.377	0.645
		17 -0.116	-0.051	14.798	0.610
		18 -0.061	0.018	15.199	0.648
		19 0.049	0.032	15.458	0.693
		20 -0.137	-0.203	17.527	0.619
		21 -0.072	0.017	18.101	0.643
		22 -0.070	-0.096	18.666	0.666
		23 -0.116	-0.150	20.217	0.629
		24 -0.046	0.004	20.466	0.670
		25 -0.053	-0.020	20.804	0.703
		26 -0.034	0.013	20.942	0.745
		27 0.049	-0.122	21.235	0.775
		28 0.088	0.027	22.206	0.772
		29 0.050	0.107	22.526	0.798
		30 0.013	-0.032	22.548	0.833
		31 -0.001	0.014	22.549	0.865
		32 0.040	-0.034	22.771	0.885
		33 0.038	0.054	22.974	0.904
		34 -0.079	-0.075	23.857	0.903
		35 -0.064	-0.133	24.455	0.909
		36 -0.093	0.017	25.749	0.897

Japan – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:50
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.418	-0.418	14.507	0.000
		2 -0.001	-0.213	14.507	0.001
		3 -0.063	-0.194	14.844	0.002
		4 -0.033	-0.196	14.937	0.005
		5 -0.044	-0.232	15.108	0.010
		6 0.132	-0.047	16.653	0.011
		7 -0.135	-0.182	18.285	0.011
		8 0.051	-0.155	18.521	0.018
		9 0.059	-0.039	18.839	0.027
		10 -0.009	-0.015	18.847	0.042
		11 0.007	0.014	18.852	0.064
		12 -0.183	-0.257	22.089	0.037
		13 0.101	-0.153	23.086	0.041
		14 0.184	0.159	26.452	0.023
		15 -0.119	0.035	27.876	0.022
		16 0.015	0.018	27.898	0.033
		17 -0.067	-0.049	28.372	0.041
		18 -0.041	-0.058	28.554	0.054
		19 0.175	0.145	31.832	0.033
		20 -0.141	-0.066	33.998	0.026
		21 0.043	0.039	34.200	0.034
		22 0.020	0.069	34.246	0.046
		23 -0.076	-0.101	34.905	0.053
		24 0.067	-0.059	35.428	0.062
		25 -0.019	-0.066	35.472	0.080
		26 -0.046	0.047	35.732	0.097
		27 0.022	-0.095	35.794	0.120
		28 0.048	-0.142	36.089	0.140
		29 -0.002	-0.011	36.089	0.171
		30 -0.012	-0.050	36.107	0.205
		31 -0.024	0.024	36.184	0.239
		32 0.004	-0.061	36.186	0.279
		33 0.084	0.075	37.182	0.282
		34 -0.082	0.086	38.150	0.286
		35 0.020	-0.056	38.210	0.326
		36 -0.113	-0.130	40.123	0.292

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China – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:53
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.122	0.122	1.2454	0.264
		2 0.226	0.215	5.6050	0.061
		3 0.317	0.286	14.261	0.003
		4 0.278	0.220	21.018	0.000
		5 0.249	0.147	26.491	0.000
		6 0.277	0.140	33.361	0.000
		7 0.225	0.063	37.971	0.000
		8 0.104	-0.112	38.975	0.000
		9 0.177	-0.056	41.903	0.000
		10 0.124	-0.080	43.350	0.000
		11 -0.014	-0.206	43.369	0.000
		12 0.046	-0.131	43.571	0.000
		13 0.035	-0.066	43.695	0.000
		14 -0.009	-0.015	43.704	0.000
		15 -0.072	-0.050	44.233	0.000
		16 -0.024	0.029	44.291	0.000
		17 -0.045	0.081	44.502	0.000
		18 -0.171	-0.068	47.625	0.000
		19 0.014	0.113	47.647	0.000
		20 -0.180	-0.079	51.219	0.000
		21 -0.007	0.131	51.224	0.000
		22 -0.093	0.010	52.216	0.000
		23 -0.058	0.045	52.603	0.000
		24 -0.225	-0.200	58.585	0.000
		25 -0.009	0.023	58.596	0.000
		26 -0.017	0.023	58.633	0.000
		27 -0.117	-0.021	60.336	0.000
		28 -0.055	-0.027	60.713	0.000
		29 0.017	0.092	60.751	0.000
		30 -0.007	0.114	60.758	0.001
		31 -0.048	-0.008	61.070	0.001
		32 -0.063	-0.105	61.617	0.001
		33 0.058	0.058	62.089	0.002
		34 0.040	0.080	62.315	0.002
		35 0.060	0.010	62.848	0.003
		36 0.035	-0.020	63.028	0.004

China – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:53
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.557	-0.557	25.725	0.000
		2 0.014	-0.429	25.741	0.000
		3 0.071	-0.278	26.170	0.000
		4 -0.012	-0.179	26.182	0.000
		5 -0.023	-0.147	26.229	0.000
		6 0.042	-0.058	26.389	0.000
		7 0.043	0.113	26.554	0.000
		8 -0.111	0.042	27.678	0.001
		9 0.063	0.037	28.046	0.001
		10 0.059	0.146	28.372	0.002
		11 -0.115	0.045	29.627	0.002
		12 0.047	-0.011	29.837	0.003
		13 0.015	-0.043	29.858	0.005
		14 0.001	-0.017	29.858	0.008
		15 -0.054	-0.092	30.153	0.011
		16 0.042	-0.117	30.338	0.016
		17 0.062	0.046	30.738	0.021
		18 -0.178	-0.119	34.103	0.012
		19 0.210	0.065	38.833	0.005
		20 -0.210	-0.155	43.668	0.002
		21 0.150	-0.031	46.166	0.001
		22 -0.065	-0.066	46.647	0.002
		23 0.109	0.155	48.024	0.002
		24 -0.215	-0.092	53.442	0.001
		25 0.128	-0.067	55.395	0.000
		26 0.046	-0.015	55.650	0.001
		27 -0.087	-0.000	56.581	0.001
		28 -0.016	-0.125	56.615	0.001
		29 0.071	-0.098	57.272	0.001
		30 -0.006	0.031	57.277	0.002
		31 -0.011	0.101	57.292	0.003
		32 -0.069	-0.063	57.939	0.003
		33 0.068	-0.079	58.576	0.004
		34 -0.026	-0.021	58.676	0.005
		35 0.037	0.010	58.875	0.007
		36 -0.016	-0.042	58.913	0.009

Euro Area – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:54
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.200	0.200	3.3562	0.067
		2 0.251	0.220	8.7209	0.013
		3 0.314	0.253	17.225	0.001
		4 0.146	0.022	19.096	0.001
		5 0.043	-0.110	19.256	0.002
		6 -0.023	-0.152	19.305	0.004
		7 0.116	0.118	20.520	0.005
		8 -0.123	-0.113	21.921	0.005
		9 -0.090	-0.061	22.685	0.007
		10 0.076	0.118	23.230	0.010
		11 -0.001	0.079	23.231	0.016
		12 -0.016	0.005	23.254	0.026
		13 0.051	0.010	23.515	0.036
		14 0.013	-0.083	23.534	0.052
		15 -0.036	-0.044	23.664	0.071
		16 -0.034	-0.028	23.783	0.094
		17 0.004	-0.006	23.784	0.125
		18 -0.092	-0.051	24.691	0.134
		19 0.015	0.118	24.714	0.170
		20 -0.162	-0.188	27.603	0.119
		21 -0.009	0.066	27.612	0.151
		22 0.029	0.099	27.708	0.186
		23 -0.041	-0.004	27.901	0.220
		24 0.101	0.086	29.108	0.216
		25 -0.006	-0.050	29.112	0.259
		26 -0.018	-0.153	29.152	0.304
		27 0.049	0.108	29.453	0.339
		28 0.082	0.099	30.316	0.348
		29 0.119	0.094	32.151	0.313
		30 -0.110	-0.169	33.754	0.291
		31 0.089	0.029	34.822	0.291
		32 -0.013	-0.078	34.845	0.334
		33 -0.082	0.034	35.784	0.339
		34 -0.109	-0.211	37.476	0.313
		35 -0.030	0.025	37.603	0.351
		36 -0.041	0.075	37.850	0.385

Euro Area – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 02:55
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.535	-0.535	23.753	0.000
		2 -0.009	-0.413	23.759	0.000
		3 0.159	-0.115	25.916	0.000
		4 -0.050	0.020	26.135	0.000
		5 -0.024	0.040	26.184	0.000
		6 -0.119	-0.220	27.450	0.000
		7 0.242	0.037	32.699	0.000
		8 -0.181	-0.027	35.668	0.000
		9 -0.072	-0.179	36.141	0.000
		10 0.138	-0.150	37.921	0.000
		11 -0.041	-0.071	38.079	0.000
		12 -0.056	-0.079	38.387	0.000
		13 0.065	0.008	38.802	0.000
		14 0.001	-0.047	38.802	0.000
		15 -0.031	-0.049	38.897	0.001
		16 -0.016	-0.064	38.924	0.001
		17 0.078	-0.014	39.557	0.001
		18 -0.121	-0.176	41.101	0.001
		19 0.174	0.115	44.372	0.001
		20 -0.205	-0.155	48.982	0.000
		21 0.076	-0.164	49.630	0.000
		22 0.064	-0.072	50.088	0.001
		23 -0.127	-0.129	51.954	0.001
		24 0.161	0.027	55.008	0.000
		25 -0.057	0.137	55.400	0.000
		26 -0.061	-0.145	55.844	0.001
		27 0.021	-0.151	55.900	0.001
		28 0.006	-0.157	55.905	0.001
		29 0.152	0.133	58.871	0.001
		30 -0.258	-0.069	67.576	0.000
		31 0.194	0.037	72.632	0.000
		32 -0.030	-0.091	72.757	0.000
		33 -0.040	0.151	72.979	0.000
		34 -0.035	-0.071	73.155	0.000
		35 0.040	-0.118	73.385	0.000
		36 0.061	-0.100	73.935	0.000

United States – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:18
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.666	-0.666	36.799	0.000
		2 0.184	-0.465	39.652	0.000
		3 0.150	0.046	41.565	0.000
		4 -0.328	-0.177	50.831	0.000
		5 0.333	0.005	60.520	0.000
		6 -0.258	-0.124	66.413	0.000
		7 0.142	-0.004	68.213	0.000
		8 -0.012	-0.012	68.228	0.000
		9 -0.063	0.046	68.590	0.000
		10 0.075	-0.037	69.110	0.000
		11 -0.017	0.102	69.139	0.000
		12 0.003	0.103	69.140	0.000
		13 -0.106	-0.170	70.250	0.000
		14 0.157	-0.075	72.686	0.000
		15 -0.066	0.123	73.126	0.000
		16 -0.074	-0.048	73.689	0.000
		17 0.102	-0.167	74.772	0.000
		18 -0.100	-0.144	75.839	0.000
		19 0.085	-0.030	76.613	0.000
		20 -0.021	0.047	76.661	0.000
		21 -0.016	0.052	76.689	0.000
		22 0.023	-0.056	76.749	0.000
		23 -0.025	0.008	76.823	0.000
		24 0.119	0.342	78.489	0.000
		25 -0.209	-0.028	83.700	0.000
		26 0.226	0.027	89.917	0.000
		27 -0.180	0.048	93.949	0.000
		28 0.021	-0.064	94.003	0.000
		29 0.173	-0.025	97.867	0.000
		30 -0.256	-0.014	106.46	0.000
		31 0.242	-0.004	114.32	0.000
		32 -0.176	-0.060	118.55	0.000
		33 0.086	0.038	119.59	0.000
		34 0.030	-0.052	119.72	0.000
		35 -0.126	-0.024	122.03	0.000
		36 0.092	-0.022	123.29	0.000

United States – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:19
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.748	-0.748	45.900	0.00
		2 0.253	-0.695	51.228	0.00
		3 0.145	-0.239	52.988	0.00
		4 -0.348	-0.309	63.297	0.00
		5 0.376	-0.089	75.543	0.00
		6 -0.294	-0.157	83.104	0.00
		7 0.160	-0.072	85.394	0.00
		8 -0.025	-0.068	85.448	0.00
		9 -0.063	0.037	85.811	0.00
		10 0.074	-0.076	86.314	0.00
		11 -0.037	-0.026	86.444	0.00
		12 0.039	0.166	86.588	0.00
		13 -0.109	-0.038	87.736	0.00
		14 0.145	-0.166	89.805	0.00
		15 -0.064	0.058	90.209	0.00
		16 -0.058	0.108	90.548	0.00
		17 0.115	0.011	91.909	0.00
		18 -0.114	-0.083	93.266	0.00
		19 0.076	-0.113	93.888	0.00
		20 -0.020	-0.072	93.931	0.00
		21 -0.015	0.051	93.957	0.00
		22 0.023	-0.000	94.019	0.00
		23 -0.057	-0.236	94.390	0.00
		24 0.146	0.166	96.874	0.00
		25 -0.237	-0.015	103.53	0.00
		26 0.259	-0.025	111.64	0.00
		27 -0.179	0.071	115.59	0.00
		28 0.009	0.012	115.60	0.00
		29 0.176	-0.009	119.56	0.00
		30 -0.278	0.009	129.65	0.00
		31 0.271	0.044	139.44	0.00
		32 -0.193	-0.034	144.49	0.00

United Kingdom – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:17
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

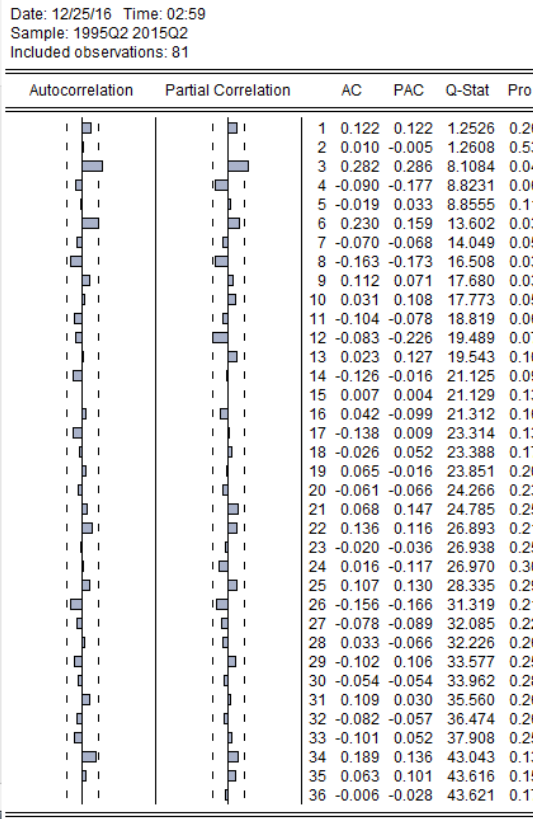
Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.579	-0.579	27.831	0.000
		2 -0.010	-0.518	27.839	0.000
		3 0.288	-0.042	34.909	0.000
		4 -0.415	-0.381	49.764	0.000
		5 0.308	-0.182	58.061	0.000
		6 -0.005	-0.019	58.063	0.000
		7 -0.093	0.227	58.839	0.000
		8 0.046	0.073	59.028	0.000
		9 -0.059	0.034	59.349	0.000
		10 0.019	-0.032	59.383	0.000
		11 0.050	0.021	59.616	0.000
		12 -0.032	-0.063	59.715	0.000
		13 0.049	0.070	59.951	0.000
		14 -0.132	-0.126	61.675	0.000
		15 0.090	-0.049	62.502	0.000
		16 0.016	-0.050	62.526	0.000
		17 -0.062	0.003	62.923	0.000
		18 0.147	0.120	65.212	0.000
		19 -0.213	-0.022	70.084	0.000
		20 0.117	0.026	71.571	0.000
		21 0.043	0.083	71.773	0.000
		22 -0.171	-0.097	75.092	0.000
		23 0.223	-0.064	80.793	0.000
		24 -0.138	-0.062	83.038	0.000
		25 -0.075	-0.172	83.708	0.000
		26 0.244	0.037	90.917	0.000
		27 -0.241	-0.010	98.121	0.000
		28 0.067	-0.098	98.690	0.000
		29 0.142	0.031	101.28	0.000
		30 -0.233	0.034	108.39	0.000
		31 0.174	0.047	112.43	0.000
		32 -0.055	-0.023	112.84	0.000
		33 -0.053	-0.031	113.23	0.000
		34 0.103	-0.021	114.74	0.000
		35 -0.097	-0.062	116.11	0.000
		36 0.069	-0.047	116.82	0.000

United Kingdom – 2nd differences

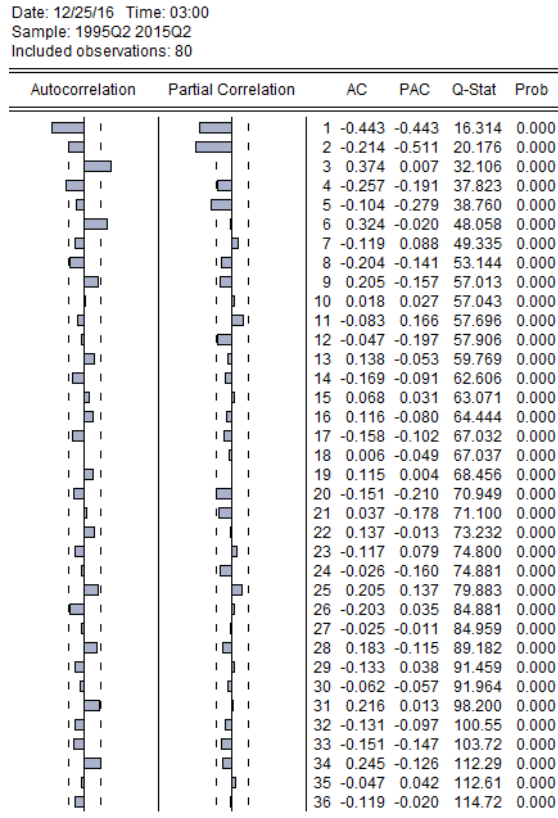
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:17
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.680	-0.680	37.911	0.00
		2 0.096	-0.680	38.680	0.00
		3 0.304	-0.168	46.461	0.00
		4 -0.446	-0.335	63.423	0.00
		5 0.329	-0.295	72.776	0.00
		6 -0.074	-0.238	73.256	0.00
		7 -0.065	0.104	73.636	0.00
		8 0.064	0.087	74.008	0.00
		9 -0.041	0.071	74.163	0.00
		10 0.001	-0.033	74.163	0.00
		11 0.041	0.028	74.319	0.00
		12 -0.044	-0.078	74.501	0.00
		13 0.069	0.123	74.967	0.00
		14 -0.119	-0.008	76.354	0.00
		15 0.089	-0.023	77.142	0.00
		16 0.003	-0.048	77.143	0.00
		17 -0.091	-0.088	77.997	0.00
		18 0.178	0.059	81.330	0.00
		19 -0.209	-0.008	85.992	0.00
		20 0.116	-0.027	87.442	0.00
		21 0.047	0.114	87.687	0.00
		22 -0.184	-0.002	91.482	0.00
		23 0.222	-0.039	97.105	0.00
		24 -0.114	0.045	98.616	0.00
		25 -0.086	-0.099	99.484	0.00
		26 0.239	0.054	106.40	0.00
		27 -0.241	0.066	113.58	0.00
		28 0.078	-0.085	114.35	0.00
		29 0.129	-0.073	116.47	0.00
		30 -0.229	-0.054	123.30	0.00
		31 0.190	-0.003	128.10	0.00
		32 -0.077	-0.011	128.90	0.00

Japan – 1st differences

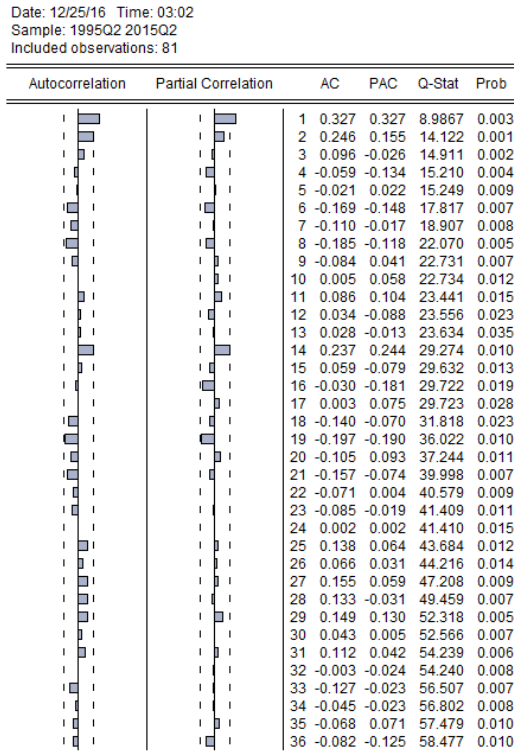


Japan – 2nd differences

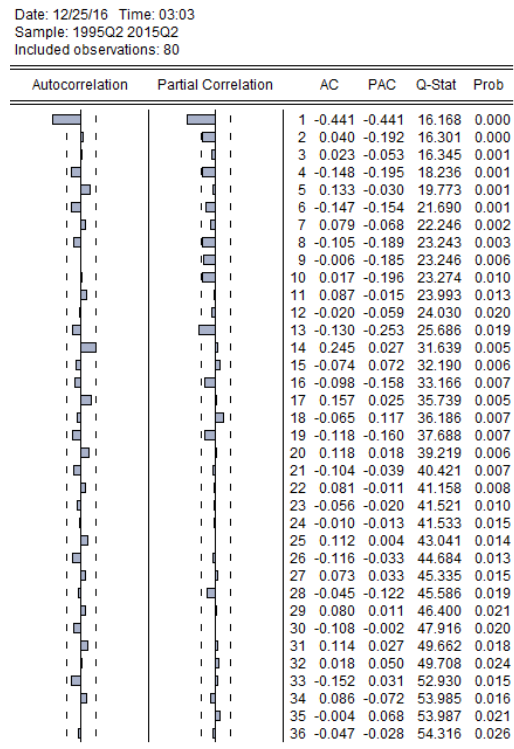


7.4.6 M2

China – 1st differences



China – 2nd differences



Euro Area – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:04
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.465	0.465	18.144	0.000
		2 0.421	0.261	33.216	0.000
		3 0.364	0.134	44.644	0.000
		4 0.249	-0.022	50.073	0.000
		5 0.227	0.028	54.625	0.000
		6 0.227	0.075	59.256	0.000
		7 0.197	0.037	62.782	0.000
		8 0.144	-0.034	64.697	0.000
		9 0.229	0.132	69.583	0.000
		10 -0.055	-0.316	69.874	0.000
		11 -0.028	-0.056	69.950	0.000
		12 -0.081	-0.071	70.596	0.000
		13 -0.153	-0.065	72.906	0.000
		14 -0.061	0.090	73.278	0.000
		15 -0.148	-0.114	75.495	0.000
		16 -0.171	-0.069	78.502	0.000
		17 -0.161	0.004	81.231	0.000
		18 -0.204	-0.103	85.662	0.000
		19 -0.310	-0.067	96.076	0.000
		20 -0.323	-0.166	107.57	0.000
		21 -0.204	0.152	112.25	0.000
		22 -0.220	0.026	117.75	0.000
		23 -0.126	0.004	119.60	0.000
		24 -0.107	0.101	120.95	0.000
		25 -0.096	-0.014	122.05	0.000
		26 -0.109	-0.055	123.51	0.000
		27 -0.149	-0.062	126.28	0.000
		28 -0.070	0.066	126.90	0.000
		29 -0.064	0.045	127.42	0.000
		30 0.006	-0.072	127.43	0.000
		31 0.038	0.048	127.63	0.000
		32 -0.020	-0.180	127.68	0.000
		33 -0.061	-0.129	128.20	0.000
		34 -0.090	-0.048	129.36	0.000
		35 -0.015	0.060	129.39	0.000
		36 -0.038	0.037	129.61	0.000

China – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:05
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.455	-0.455	17.171	0.000
		2 0.017	-0.239	17.196	0.000
		3 0.041	-0.077	17.340	0.001
		4 -0.085	-0.123	17.969	0.001
		5 -0.012	-0.140	17.981	0.003
		6 0.026	-0.086	18.043	0.006
		7 0.010	-0.031	18.053	0.012
		8 -0.122	-0.186	19.399	0.013
		9 0.346	0.263	30.434	0.000
		10 -0.293	-0.024	38.475	0.000
		11 0.089	0.001	39.219	0.000
		12 0.020	0.013	39.260	0.000
		13 -0.177	-0.173	42.321	0.000
		14 0.203	0.075	46.408	0.000
		15 -0.068	0.018	46.872	0.000
		16 -0.042	-0.069	47.050	0.000
		17 0.044	0.020	47.250	0.000
		18 0.057	-0.035	47.591	0.000
		19 -0.082	0.061	48.307	0.000
		20 -0.134	-0.273	50.267	0.000
		21 0.128	-0.114	52.090	0.000
		22 -0.114	-0.078	53.554	0.000
		23 0.125	-0.130	55.342	0.000
		24 -0.028	-0.006	55.437	0.000
		25 0.029	0.028	55.537	0.000
		26 0.023	0.022	55.603	0.001
		27 -0.123	-0.105	57.484	0.001
		28 0.075	-0.074	58.201	0.001
		29 -0.055	0.061	58.586	0.001
		30 0.036	-0.067	58.757	0.001
		31 0.083	0.190	59.673	0.001
		32 -0.010	0.076	59.688	0.002
		33 -0.024	-0.016	59.768	0.003
		34 -0.099	-0.103	61.171	0.003
		35 0.097	-0.072	62.537	0.003
		36 -0.086	-0.021	63.639	0.003

United States – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:05
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.193	0.193	3.1461	0.076
		2 -0.078	-0.120	3.6609	0.160
		3 -0.078	-0.040	4.1900	0.242
		4 -0.139	-0.130	5.8669	0.209
		5 0.067	0.118	6.2636	0.281
		6 -0.013	-0.087	6.2789	0.393
		7 -0.095	-0.074	7.0910	0.419
		8 -0.114	-0.107	8.2825	0.406
		9 -0.009	0.048	8.2902	0.505
		10 0.022	-0.039	8.3363	0.596
		11 0.173	0.172	11.215	0.425
		12 -0.129	-0.258	12.845	0.380
		13 -0.071	0.096	13.340	0.422
		14 0.163	0.120	16.001	0.313
		15 -0.086	-0.150	16.756	0.334
		16 -0.031	-0.057	16.853	0.395
		17 -0.080	-0.023	17.525	0.419
		18 0.036	0.131	17.660	0.478
		19 0.077	-0.038	18.305	0.502
		20 -0.176	-0.278	21.731	0.355
		21 -0.082	0.064	22.478	0.372
		22 0.065	0.123	22.960	0.404
		23 0.009	-0.059	22.969	0.463
		24 0.096	-0.011	24.051	0.459
		25 0.033	-0.076	24.182	0.509
		26 -0.166	0.039	27.565	0.380
		27 -0.182	-0.252	31.667	0.245
		28 0.017	0.029	31.704	0.287
		29 0.086	0.048	32.655	0.292
		30 0.026	-0.011	32.746	0.334
		31 -0.010	0.074	32.759	0.381
		32 -0.038	-0.190	32.953	0.420
		33 -0.006	-0.045	32.958	0.469
		34 -0.130	-0.049	35.370	0.403
		35 -0.005	-0.054	35.373	0.451
		36 -0.029	-0.112	35.503	0.492

United States – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:06
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.325	-0.325	8.7632	0.003
		2 -0.170	-0.308	11.187	0.004
		3 0.035	-0.169	11.293	0.010
		4 -0.165	-0.340	13.641	0.009
		5 0.179	-0.083	16.438	0.006
		6 -0.001	-0.098	16.438	0.012
		7 -0.037	-0.063	16.563	0.020
		8 -0.079	-0.200	17.135	0.029
		9 0.043	-0.088	17.303	0.044
		10 -0.071	-0.261	17.771	0.059
		11 0.281	0.173	25.257	0.008
		12 -0.225	-0.202	30.146	0.003
		13 -0.109	-0.180	31.317	0.003
		14 0.295	0.080	39.952	0.000
		15 -0.173	-0.006	42.974	0.000
		16 0.055	-0.062	43.288	0.000
		17 -0.102	-0.180	44.372	0.000
		18 0.042	-0.010	44.560	0.000
		19 0.187	0.218	48.313	0.000
		20 -0.213	-0.155	53.276	0.000
		21 -0.038	-0.183	53.434	0.000
		22 0.123	0.004	55.138	0.000
		23 -0.096	-0.044	56.192	0.000
		24 0.101	0.007	57.389	0.000
		25 0.088	-0.100	58.309	0.000
		26 -0.098	0.192	59.486	0.000
		27 -0.150	-0.121	62.280	0.000
		28 0.081	-0.105	63.102	0.000
		29 0.084	-0.050	64.010	0.000
		30 -0.025	-0.121	64.094	0.000
		31 0.007	0.135	64.099	0.000
		32 -0.048	-0.031	64.410	0.001
		33 0.104	-0.026	65.932	0.001
		34 -0.147	-0.006	68.995	0.000
		35 0.086	0.042	70.068	0.000
		36 -0.014	-0.074	70.099	0.001

United Kingdom – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:08
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.044	0.044	0.1625	0.687
		2 0.139	0.137	1.7961	0.407
		3 0.328	0.323	11.065	0.011
		4 0.006	-0.026	11.069	0.026
		5 0.332	0.282	20.838	0.001
		6 0.207	0.125	24.679	0.000
		7 -0.029	-0.091	24.754	0.001
		8 0.132	-0.090	26.356	0.001
		9 0.040	-0.045	26.507	0.002
		10 0.086	0.033	27.208	0.002
		11 0.143	0.041	29.158	0.002
		12 0.004	0.017	29.160	0.004
		13 0.095	0.082	30.058	0.005
		14 -0.002	-0.062	30.058	0.007
		15 0.006	-0.045	30.061	0.012
		16 -0.082	-0.236	30.755	0.014
		17 -0.036	-0.058	30.894	0.021
		18 -0.061	-0.096	31.297	0.027
		19 -0.035	0.067	31.428	0.036
		20 -0.119	-0.067	32.994	0.034
		21 -0.121	0.001	34.623	0.031
		22 -0.102	-0.046	35.815	0.032
		23 -0.081	-0.002	36.568	0.036
		24 -0.064	-0.034	37.046	0.043
		25 -0.107	-0.026	38.428	0.042
		26 -0.107	-0.011	39.834	0.041
		27 -0.133	-0.029	42.030	0.033
		28 -0.091	-0.015	43.083	0.034
		29 -0.038	0.080	43.267	0.043
		30 -0.130	-0.054	45.510	0.035
		31 -0.079	0.031	46.353	0.038
		32 -0.063	-0.030	46.900	0.043
		33 -0.054	0.091	47.310	0.051
		34 0.008	0.010	47.319	0.064
		35 -0.043	0.044	47.592	0.076
		36 0.034	0.069	47.768	0.091

United Kingdom – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:08
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.548	-0.548	24.941	0.000
		2 -0.049	-0.499	25.142	0.000
		3 0.285	-0.093	31.119	0.000
		4 -0.341	-0.365	41.148	0.000
		5 0.238	-0.180	46.109	0.000
		6 0.057	0.037	46.396	0.000
		7 -0.206	0.028	50.200	0.000
		8 0.135	-0.012	51.868	0.000
		9 -0.084	-0.100	52.515	0.000
		10 0.006	-0.090	52.519	0.000
		11 0.097	-0.064	53.414	0.000
		12 -0.121	-0.121	54.817	0.000
		13 0.097	0.005	55.739	0.000
		14 -0.058	-0.021	56.076	0.000
		15 0.054	0.157	56.366	0.000
		16 -0.069	-0.031	56.847	0.000
		17 0.031	-0.000	56.949	0.000
		18 -0.021	-0.143	56.995	0.000
		19 0.058	0.009	57.351	0.000
		20 -0.042	-0.047	57.541	0.000
		21 0.004	0.026	57.543	0.000
		22 -0.014	-0.006	57.565	0.000
		23 0.005	0.025	57.568	0.000
		24 0.020	-0.018	57.617	0.000
		25 -0.016	-0.049	57.646	0.000
		26 0.027	-0.011	57.736	0.000
		27 -0.053	-0.032	58.079	0.000
		28 -0.003	-0.112	58.080	0.001
		29 0.083	0.038	58.971	0.001
		30 -0.084	-0.033	59.891	0.001
		31 0.024	0.000	59.968	0.001
		32 0.006	-0.125	59.973	0.002
		33 -0.033	-0.045	60.122	0.003
		34 0.064	-0.071	60.715	0.003
		35 -0.069	-0.087	61.410	0.004
		36 0.105	0.109	63.040	0.004

Japan – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:09
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 81

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.205	0.205	3.5436	0.060
		2 0.086	0.046	4.1784	0.124
		3 0.015	-0.011	4.1990	0.241
		4 -0.038	-0.045	4.3252	0.364
		5 -0.076	-0.063	4.8410	0.436
		6 0.027	0.062	4.9051	0.556
		7 -0.013	-0.021	4.9210	0.670
		8 -0.058	-0.062	5.2355	0.732
		9 0.187	0.219	8.4951	0.485
		10 -0.045	-0.132	8.6868	0.562
		11 0.070	0.097	9.1642	0.607
		12 -0.141	-0.200	11.110	0.520
		13 0.047	0.147	11.331	0.583
		14 0.148	0.175	13.523	0.486
		15 0.048	-0.087	13.753	0.544
		16 -0.127	-0.153	15.429	0.493
		17 -0.096	-0.048	16.402	0.496
		18 -0.132	-0.111	18.267	0.438
		19 -0.255	-0.145	25.317	0.150
		20 -0.118	-0.149	26.859	0.139
		21 -0.197	-0.053	31.194	0.070
		22 -0.014	0.032	31.217	0.092
		23 0.028	-0.027	31.306	0.115
		24 0.148	0.099	33.875	0.087
		25 -0.084	-0.135	34.713	0.094
		26 -0.139	-0.102	37.080	0.074
		27 -0.059	0.031	37.519	0.086
		28 -0.021	-0.023	37.575	0.107
		29 -0.040	-0.019	37.782	0.127
		30 0.010	0.102	37.795	0.155
		31 0.146	0.123	40.673	0.115
		32 0.003	0.016	40.674	0.140
		33 0.026	-0.082	40.766	0.166
		34 -0.062	-0.006	41.310	0.182
		35 -0.035	0.012	41.490	0.209
		36 0.010	0.025	41.505	0.243

Japan – 2nd differences

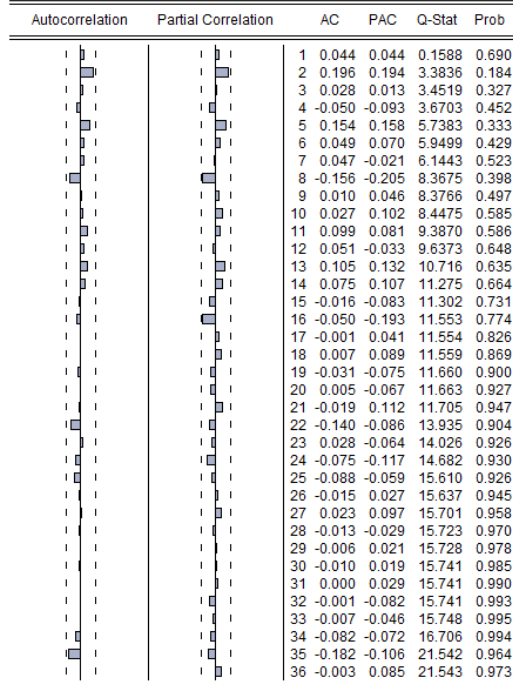
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:10
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.415	-0.415	14.269	0.000
		2 -0.040	-0.256	14.404	0.001
		3 -0.002	-0.166	14.404	0.002
		4 -0.029	-0.150	14.478	0.006
		5 -0.077	-0.227	14.996	0.010
		6 0.096	-0.102	15.808	0.015
		7 0.011	-0.042	15.820	0.027
		8 -0.178	-0.271	18.719	0.016
		9 0.287	0.083	26.352	0.002
		10 -0.223	-0.152	31.013	0.001
		11 0.197	0.131	34.693	0.000
		12 -0.245	-0.223	40.499	0.000
		13 0.044	-0.207	40.687	0.000
		14 0.150	0.071	42.919	0.000
		15 0.023	0.091	42.973	0.000
		16 -0.118	-0.040	44.396	0.000
		17 0.045	0.025	44.605	0.000
		18 0.054	0.051	44.912	0.000
		19 -0.156	0.047	47.543	0.000
		20 0.125	-0.086	49.253	0.000
		21 -0.155	-0.142	51.940	0.000
		22 0.081	-0.063	52.685	0.000
		23 -0.044	-0.175	52.905	0.000
		24 0.208	0.075	57.976	0.000
		25 -0.097	0.018	59.109	0.000
		26 -0.096	-0.092	60.237	0.000
		27 0.017	-0.058	60.271	0.000
		28 0.050	-0.047	60.582	0.000
		29 -0.038	-0.130	60.767	0.000
		30 -0.057	-0.141	61.186	0.001
		31 0.184	-0.012	65.733	0.000
		32 -0.101	0.075	67.134	0.000
		33 0.057	-0.010	67.591	0.000
		34 -0.065	-0.012	68.190	0.000
		35 -0.014	-0.019	68.218	0.001
		36 0.019	0.146	68.270	0.001

7.4.7 IR

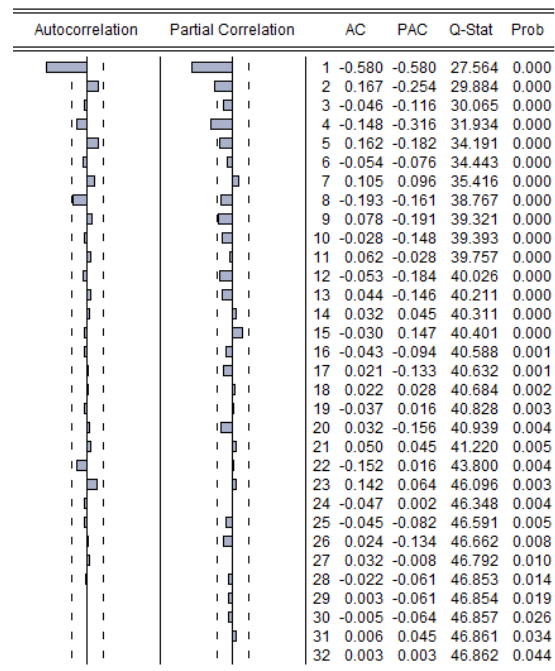
China – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:11
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80



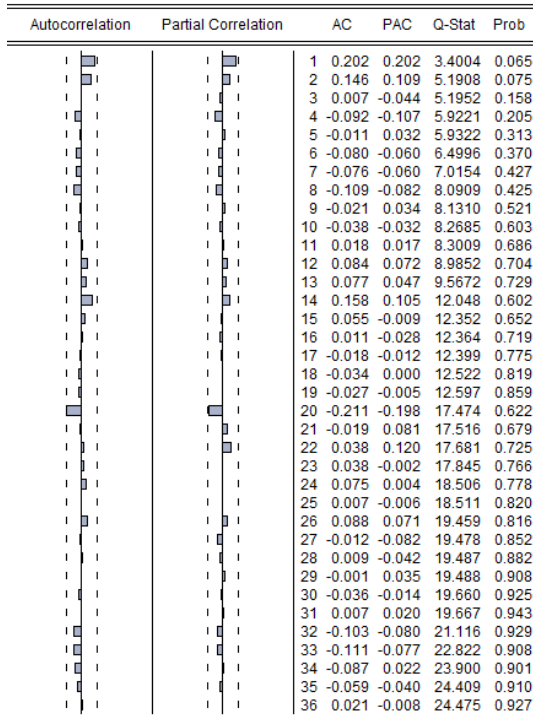
China – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 03:11
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79



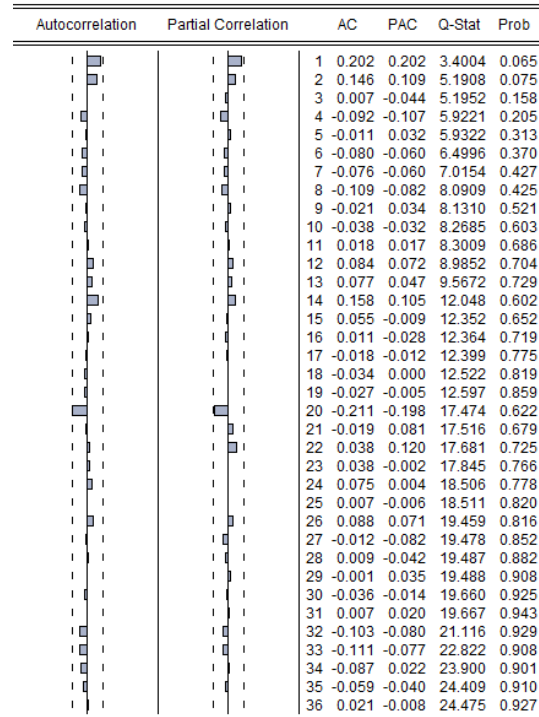
Japan – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:25
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80



Japan – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:25
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80



United states – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:33
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.511	0.511	21.686	0.000
		2 0.447	0.252	38.506	0.000
		3 0.403	0.149	52.335	0.000
		4 0.114	-0.278	53.461	0.000
		5 0.029	-0.132	53.536	0.000
		6 -0.041	-0.043	53.686	0.000
		7 -0.108	0.042	54.741	0.000
		8 -0.180	-0.095	57.701	0.000
		9 -0.140	0.017	59.523	0.000
		10 -0.158	-0.040	61.865	0.000
		11 -0.296	-0.243	70.198	0.000
		12 -0.337	-0.253	81.163	0.000
		13 -0.442	-0.266	100.25	0.000
		14 -0.435	-0.024	119.10	0.000
		15 -0.345	0.121	131.08	0.000
		16 -0.327	-0.008	142.02	0.000
		17 -0.264	-0.172	149.30	0.000
		18 -0.064	0.045	149.73	0.000
		19 -0.019	-0.031	149.77	0.000
		20 0.004	-0.136	149.77	0.000
		21 0.135	-0.008	151.79	0.000
		22 0.075	-0.041	152.43	0.000
		23 0.053	-0.059	152.76	0.000
		24 0.138	-0.063	155.00	0.000
		25 0.148	-0.058	157.60	0.000
		26 0.150	-0.045	160.34	0.000
		27 0.195	-0.035	165.02	0.000
		28 0.274	0.071	174.50	0.000
		29 0.151	-0.177	177.45	0.000
		30 0.159	-0.116	180.75	0.000
		31 0.091	-0.130	181.85	0.000
		32 -0.056	-0.104	182.28	0.000
		33 -0.025	-0.003	182.37	0.000
		34 -0.099	-0.064	183.78	0.000
		35 -0.065	0.060	184.40	0.000
		36 -0.039	-0.064	184.62	0.000

United states – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:34
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.434	-0.434	15.484	0.000
		2 -0.021	-0.259	15.521	0.000
		3 0.251	0.168	20.824	0.000
		4 -0.208	-0.017	24.529	0.000
		5 -0.014	-0.108	24.545	0.000
		6 -0.004	-0.174	24.546	0.000
		7 0.005	-0.028	24.549	0.001
		8 -0.114	-0.136	25.728	0.001
		9 0.059	-0.067	26.051	0.002
		10 0.122	0.117	27.427	0.002
		11 -0.099	0.075	28.342	0.003
		12 0.064	0.020	28.730	0.004
		13 -0.115	-0.235	30.018	0.005
		14 -0.084	-0.304	30.706	0.006
		15 0.074	-0.133	31.255	0.008
		16 -0.043	0.034	31.440	0.012
		17 -0.142	-0.183	33.512	0.010
		18 0.159	-0.090	36.151	0.007
		19 0.023	0.005	36.209	0.010
		20 -0.113	-0.126	37.592	0.010
		21 0.195	-0.081	41.775	0.004
		22 -0.042	-0.062	41.975	0.006
		23 -0.110	-0.059	43.355	0.006
		24 0.077	-0.066	44.050	0.008
		25 0.005	-0.081	44.053	0.011
		26 -0.025	-0.059	44.130	0.015
		27 -0.046	-0.155	44.387	0.019
		28 0.210	0.088	49.903	0.007
		29 -0.132	-0.009	52.143	0.005
		30 0.075	-0.001	52.872	0.006
		31 0.080	-0.039	53.720	0.007
		32 -0.185	-0.133	58.395	0.003

United Kingdom – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:32
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat
		1 0.540	0.540	24.206
		2 0.190	-0.144	27.226
		3 -0.025	-0.093	27.279
		4 -0.128	-0.068	28.702
		5 -0.144	-0.034	30.515
		6 -0.108	-0.013	31.554
		7 -0.162	-0.157	33.902
		8 -0.201	-0.095	37.572
		9 -0.080	0.108	38.163
		10 0.056	0.065	38.458
		11 0.058	-0.091	38.782
		12 -0.020	-0.113	38.821
		13 0.029	0.138	38.903
		14 -0.026	-0.101	38.971
		15 -0.070	-0.094	39.460
		16 -0.081	-0.051	40.130
		17 -0.050	0.069	40.389
		18 -0.143	-0.171	42.540
		19 -0.153	-0.106	45.069
		20 -0.150	-0.093	47.529
		21 -0.061	0.116	47.938
		22 -0.048	-0.146	48.199
		23 0.031	-0.024	48.309
		24 -0.077	-0.248	49.012
		25 -0.118	0.051	50.672
		26 0.045	0.130	50.913
		27 0.163	-0.018	54.195
		28 0.190	-0.032	58.767
		29 0.109	-0.010	60.297
		30 0.076	0.069	61.050
		31 0.025	-0.027	61.132
		32 0.020	-0.109	61.189
		33 -0.015	-0.017	61.222
		34 -0.074	-0.021	61.999
		35 -0.203	-0.144	67.993
		36 -0.083	0.028	69.029

United Kingdom – 2nd differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:32
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat
		1 -0.120	-0.120	1.1735
		2 -0.143	-0.160	2.8830
		3 -0.123	-0.169	4.1601
		4 -0.094	-0.173	4.9207
		5 -0.060	-0.170	5.2308
		6 0.097	-0.021	6.0512
		7 -0.017	-0.098	6.0769
		8 -0.174	-0.267	8.8038
		9 -0.016	-0.182	8.8268
		10 0.145	-0.018	10.789
		11 0.091	-0.002	11.574
		12 -0.138	-0.240	13.397
		13 0.117	0.014	14.728
		14 -0.012	0.000	14.743
		15 -0.037	-0.050	14.876
		16 -0.048	-0.158	15.108
		17 0.132	0.080	16.920
		18 -0.100	-0.013	17.960
		19 -0.008	-0.024	17.966
		20 -0.091	-0.217	18.856
		21 0.085	0.051	19.648
		22 -0.073	-0.080	20.244
		23 0.207	0.133	25.132
		24 -0.075	-0.178	25.782
		25 -0.215	-0.217	31.274
		26 0.054	-0.045	31.623
		27 0.089	-0.041	32.598
		28 0.112	-0.057	34.175
		29 -0.056	-0.127	34.572
		30 0.027	-0.013	34.670
		31 -0.052	0.060	35.037
		32 0.035	-0.041	35.203

Euro Area – 1st differences

Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:38
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 80

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 0.572	0.572	27.202	0.000
		2 0.309	-0.027	35.238	0.000
		3 0.052	-0.170	35.465	0.000
		4 -0.183	-0.212	38.352	0.000
		5 -0.135	0.155	39.942	0.000
		6 -0.186	-0.139	43.015	0.000
		7 -0.255	-0.212	48.848	0.000
		8 -0.269	-0.111	55.439	0.000
		9 -0.219	0.078	59.852	0.000
		10 -0.098	0.021	60.745	0.000
		11 0.025	-0.025	60.804	0.000
		12 -0.010	-0.200	60.813	0.000
		13 -0.052	-0.065	61.079	0.000
		14 -0.076	-0.009	61.659	0.000
		15 -0.059	-0.006	62.011	0.000
		16 -0.049	-0.179	62.260	0.000
		17 -0.066	-0.112	62.719	0.000
		18 -0.065	0.017	63.162	0.000
		19 -0.091	-0.062	64.050	0.000
		20 -0.080	-0.167	64.758	0.000
		21 0.019	0.008	64.798	0.000
		22 0.115	0.104	66.295	0.000
		23 0.142	-0.042	68.602	0.000
		24 0.173	-0.043	72.122	0.000
		25 0.140	-0.021	74.458	0.000
		26 0.086	-0.022	75.349	0.000
		27 0.068	0.000	75.915	0.000
		28 0.127	0.186	77.951	0.000
		29 0.118	-0.001	79.746	0.000
		30 0.090	-0.019	80.806	0.000
		31 0.017	0.001	80.843	0.000
		32 -0.084	0.001	81.813	0.000
		33 -0.085	0.000	82.824	0.000
		34 -0.150	-0.117	86.023	0.000
		35 -0.178	-0.072	90.667	0.000
		36 -0.202	-0.043	96.748	0.000

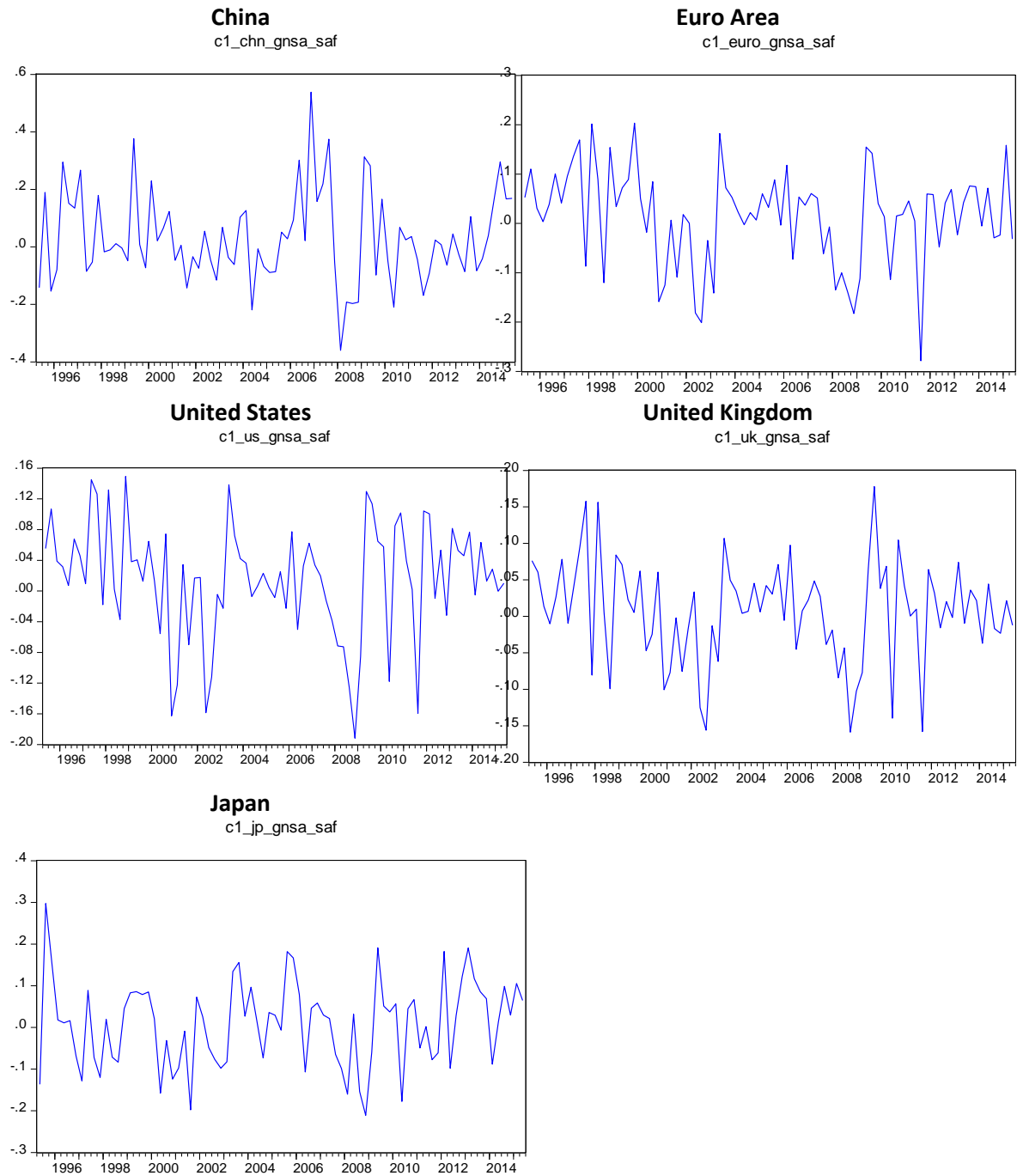
Euro Area – 2nd differences

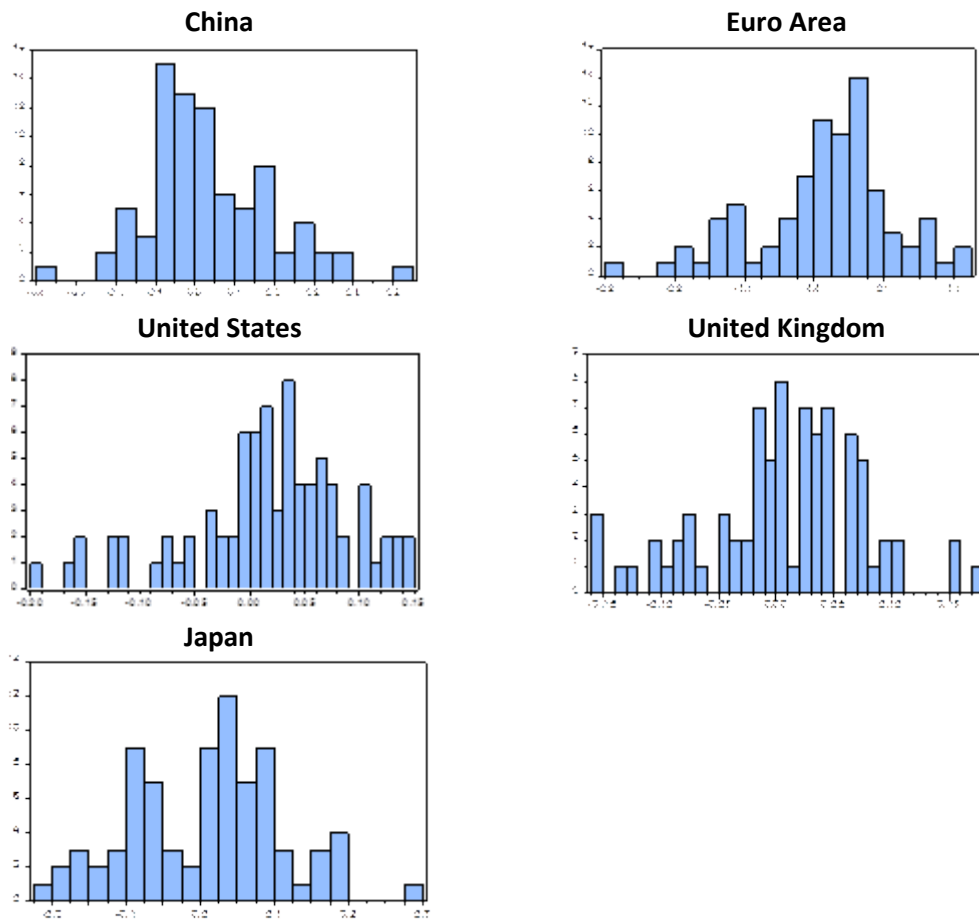
Date: 12/25/16 Time: 22:38
 Sample: 1995Q2 2015Q2
 Included observations: 79

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob
		1 -0.192	-0.192	3.0281	0.082
		2 -0.010	-0.049	3.0365	0.215
		3 -0.021	-0.034	3.0753	0.380
		4 -0.339	-0.365	12.853	0.012
		5 0.124	-0.026	14.182	0.014
		6 0.027	0.021	14.247	0.027
		7 -0.069	-0.114	14.674	0.040
		8 -0.075	-0.269	15.175	0.050
		9 -0.084	-0.160	15.818	0.071
		10 -0.003	-0.093	15.819	0.105
		11 0.179	0.056	18.848	0.064
		12 0.015	-0.090	18.870	0.092
		13 -0.039	-0.151	19.014	0.123
		14 -0.041	-0.119	19.177	0.150
		15 0.011	0.049	19.189	0.205
		16 0.046	-0.023	19.408	0.240
		17 -0.015	-0.162	19.430	0.304
		18 0.028	-0.064	19.514	0.361
		19 -0.038	0.045	19.672	0.415
		20 -0.117	-0.144	21.164	0.380
		21 0.005	-0.216	21.167	0.440
		22 0.079	-0.038	21.876	0.467
		23 -0.018	-0.037	21.915	0.520
		24 0.072	-0.062	22.518	0.540
		25 0.011	-0.076	22.533	0.600
		26 -0.032	-0.066	22.658	0.650
		27 -0.069	-0.210	23.236	0.670
		28 0.074	-0.022	23.927	0.680
		29 0.025	-0.014	24.005	0.720
		30 0.047	-0.032	24.290	0.750
		31 0.030	-0.016	24.414	0.790
		32 -0.110	-0.016	26.071	0.760

7.5 NORMAL AND HISTOGRAM GRAPH

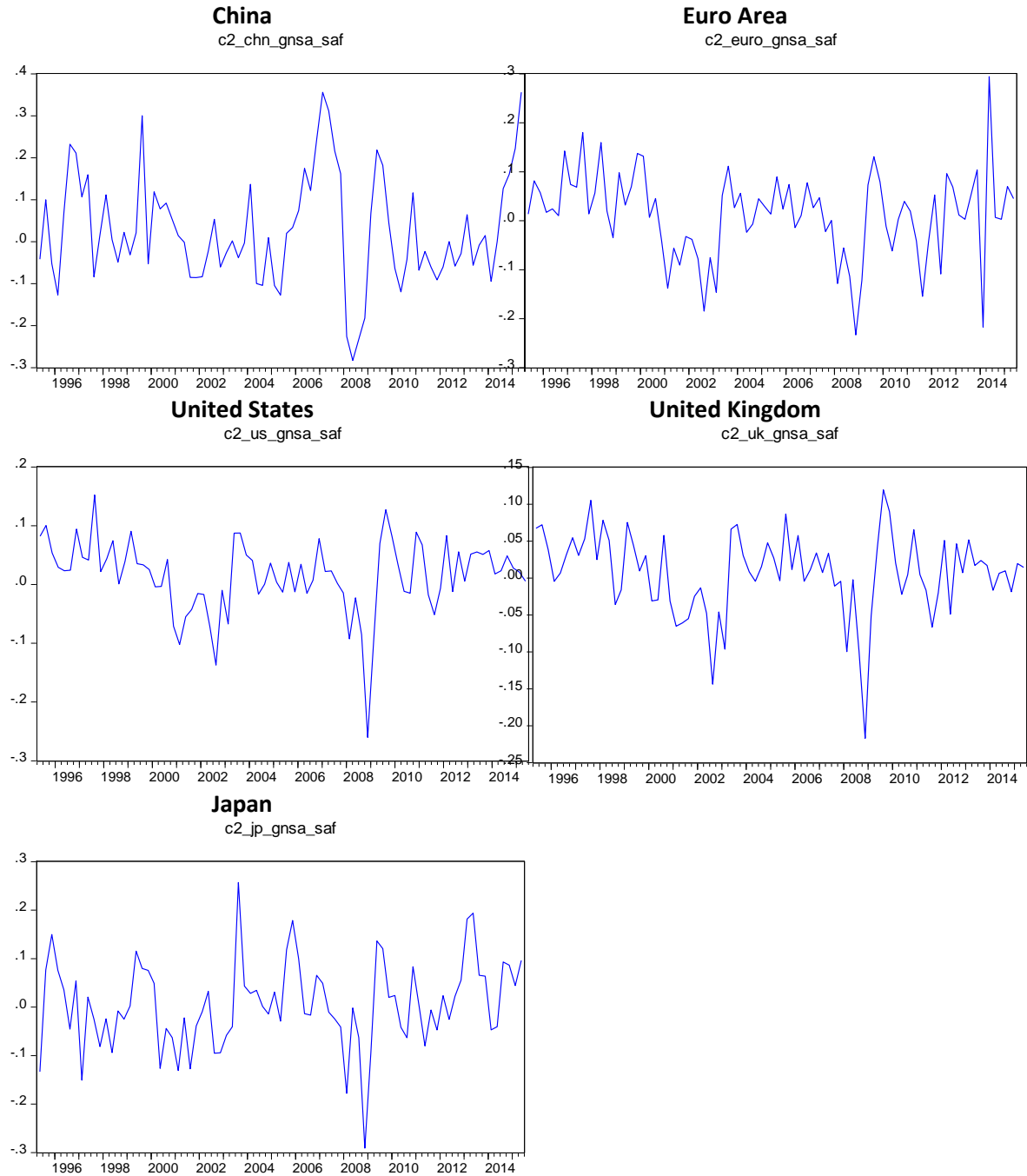
7.5.1 Close 1

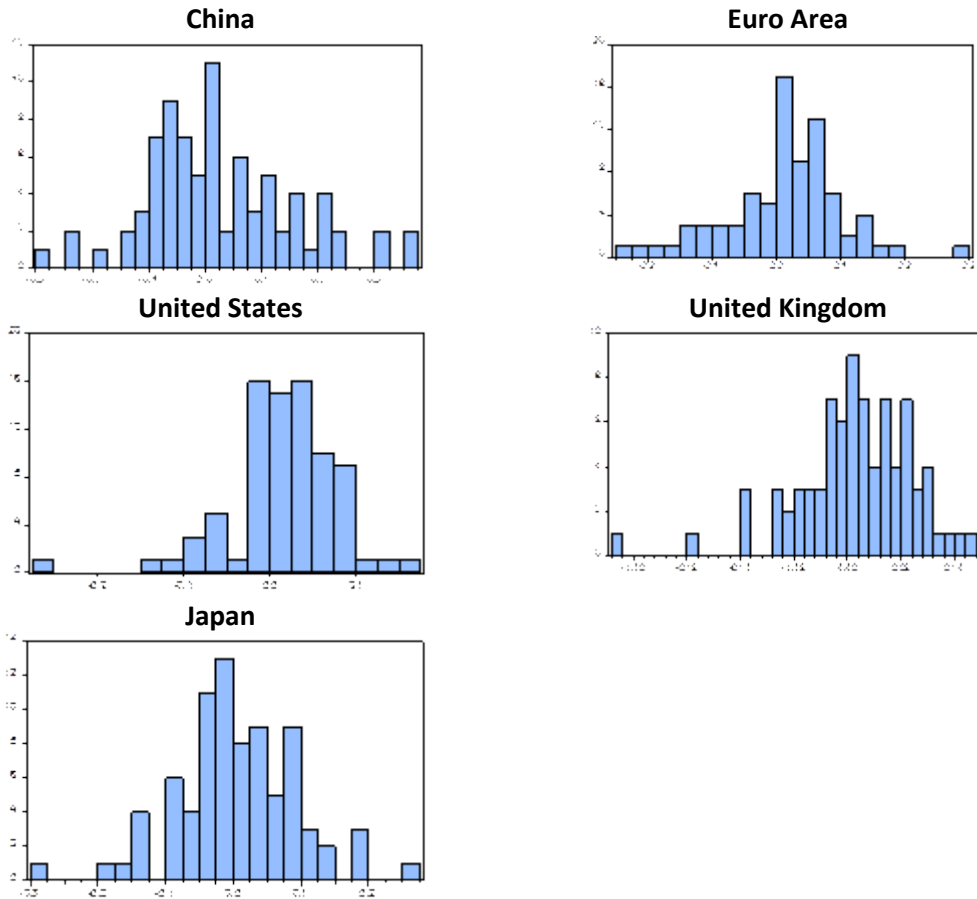




	C1_CHN_GNSA_SAF	C1_EURO_GNSA_SAF	C1_JP_GNSA_SAF	C1_UK_GNSA_SAF	C1_US_GNSA_SAF
Mean	0.030387	0.014565	0.008372	0.007225	0.015484
Median	0.007691	0.032386	0.021487	0.009926	0.023016
Maximum	0.538008	0.203318	0.297517	0.177875	0.149225
Minimum	-0.359854	-0.278680	-0.211074	-0.158686	-0.191761
Std. Dev.	0.157871	0.097376	0.102734	0.069752	0.074544
Skewness	0.605372	-0.563140	0.067238	-0.311424	-0.678053
Kurtosis	3.569296	3.239812	2.716799	3.271721	3.356809
Jarque-Bera	6.041248	4.475309	0.331718	1.558480	6.636393
Probability	0.048771	0.106708	0.847165	0.458755	0.036218
Sum	2.461366	1.179753	0.678133	0.585231	1.254199
Sum Sq. Dev.	1.993850	0.758571	0.844344	0.389226	0.444547
Observations	81	81	81	81	81

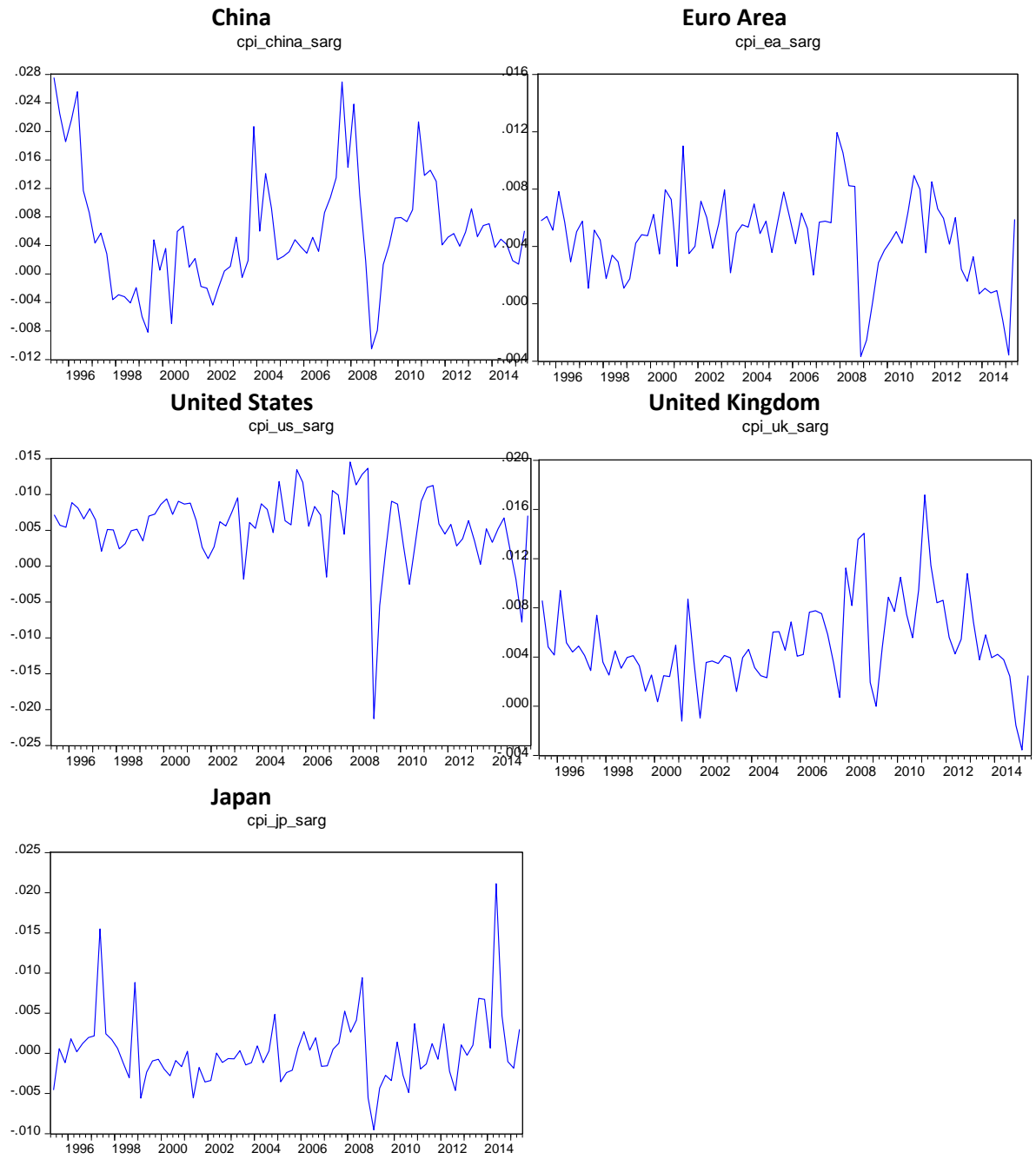
7.5.2 Close 2

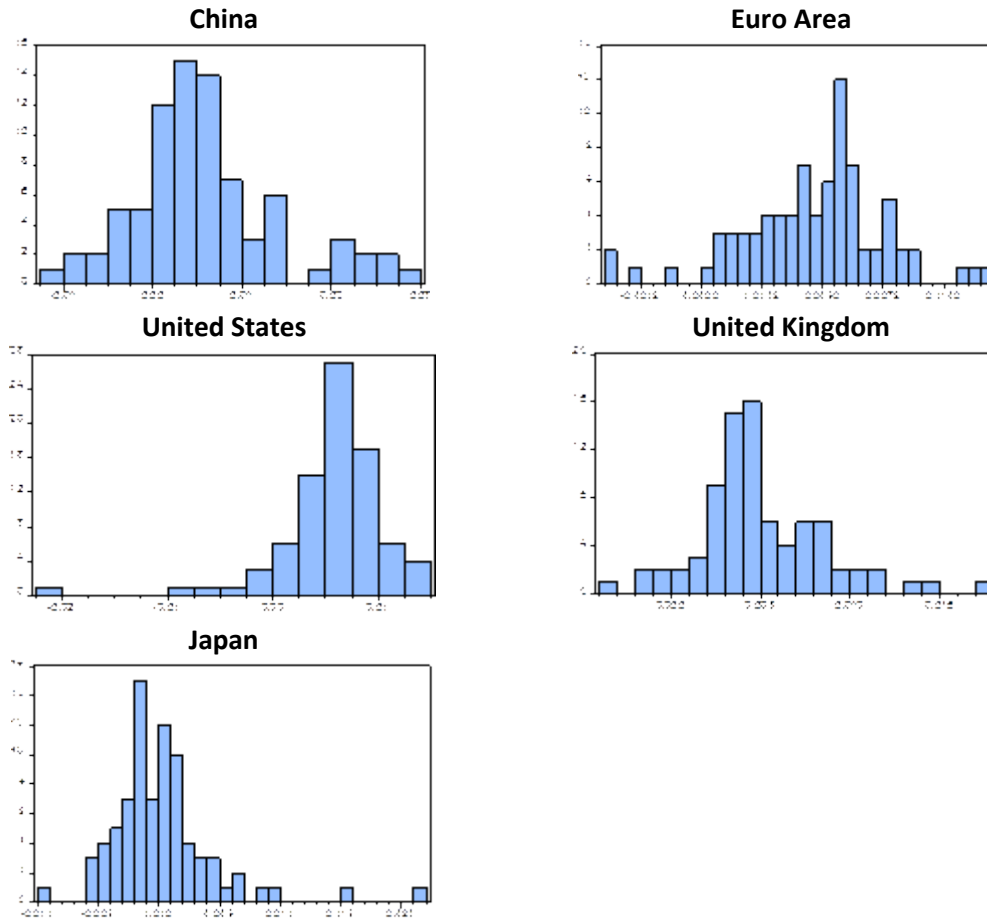




	C2_CHN_GNSA_SAF	C2_EURO_GNSA_SAF	C2_JP_GNSA_SAF	C2_UK_GNSA_SAF	C2_US_GNSA_SAF
Mean	0.027542	0.012432	0.005248	0.006809	0.014890
Median	0.004857	0.019519	-0.001812	0.009785	0.023249
Maximum	0.356176	0.294251	0.257010	0.119662	0.152258
Minimum	-0.283080	-0.233043	-0.290963	-0.217017	-0.260238
Std. Dev.	0.130498	0.089475	0.089613	0.055032	0.061976
Skewness	0.414983	-0.277820	-0.076163	-1.055981	-1.236823
Kurtosis	3.103059	4.018305	3.967271	5.589401	6.779088
Jarque-Bera	2.360698	4.541675	3.236004	37.68315	68.85145
Probability	0.307172	0.103226	0.198295	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	2.230863	1.007007	0.425078	0.551506	1.206105
Sum Sq. Dev.	1.362388	0.640458	0.642445	0.242281	0.307281
Observations	81	81	81	81	81

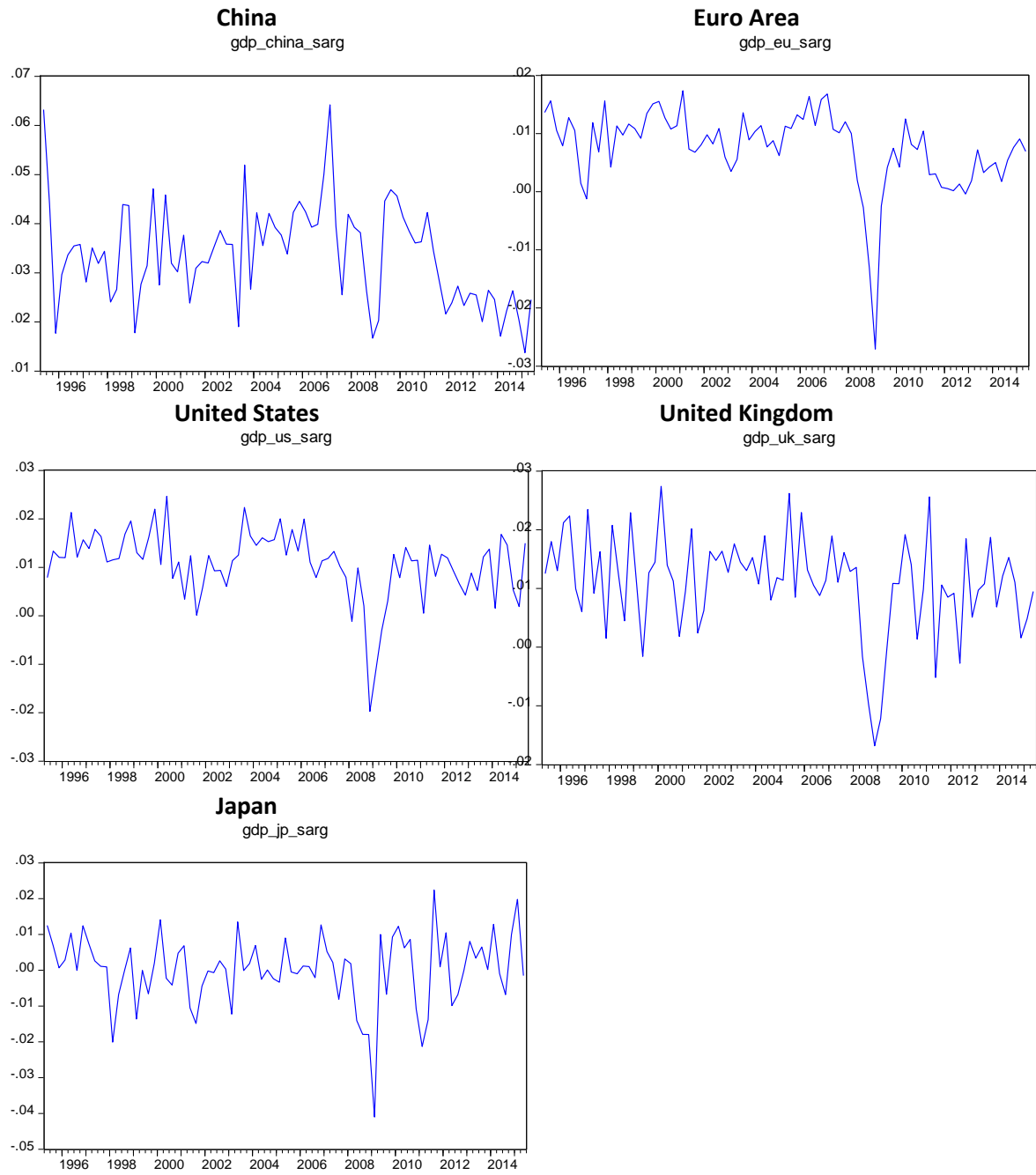
7.5.3 CPI

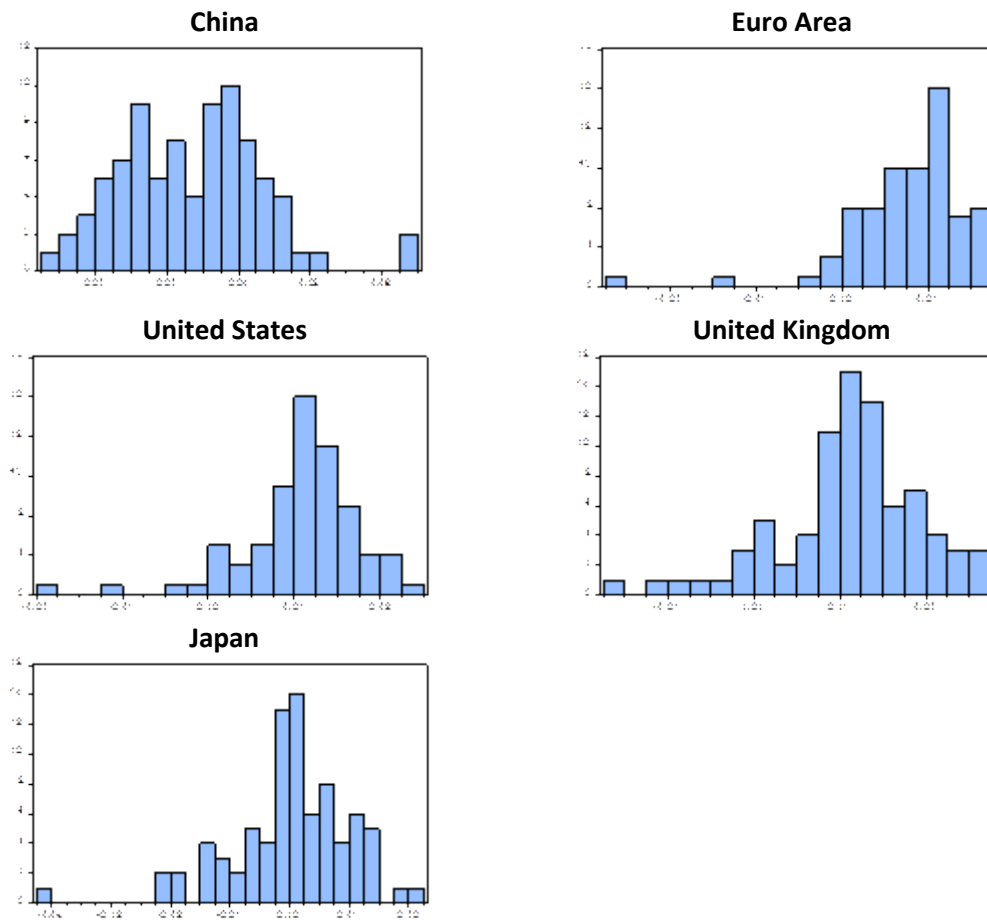




	CPI_CHINA_SARG	CPI_EA_SARG	CPI_JP_SARG	CPI_UK_SARG	CPI_US_SARG
Mean	0.005937	0.004605	0.000273	0.005055	0.005602
Median	0.004806	0.005028	-0.000654	0.004224	0.006115
Maximum	0.027565	0.011949	0.021134	0.017184	0.014536
Minimum	-0.010500	-0.003680	-0.009533	-0.003558	-0.021261
Std. Dev.	0.008147	0.002937	0.004363	0.003539	0.005069
Skewness	0.748857	-0.410749	1.905133	0.699795	-2.085775
Kurtosis	3.510234	3.804547	9.692217	4.304041	11.67190
Jarque-Bera	8.449269	4.462268	200.1506	12.35038	312.5372
Probability	0.014631	0.107407	0.000000	0.002080	0.000000
Sum	0.480917	0.373023	0.022109	0.409429	0.453770
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.005309	0.000690	0.001523	0.001002	0.002055
Observations	81	81	81	81	81

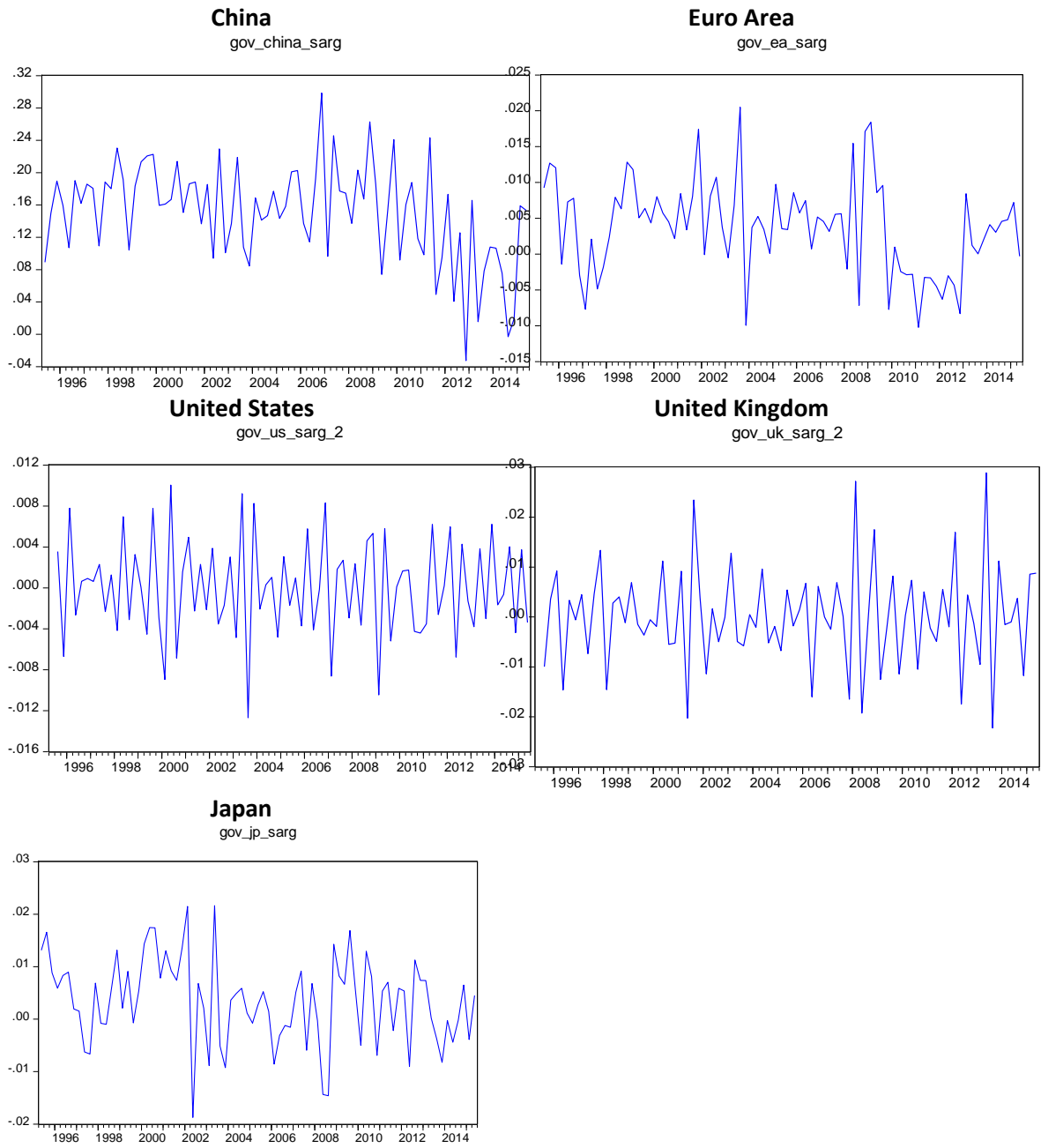
7.5.4 GDP

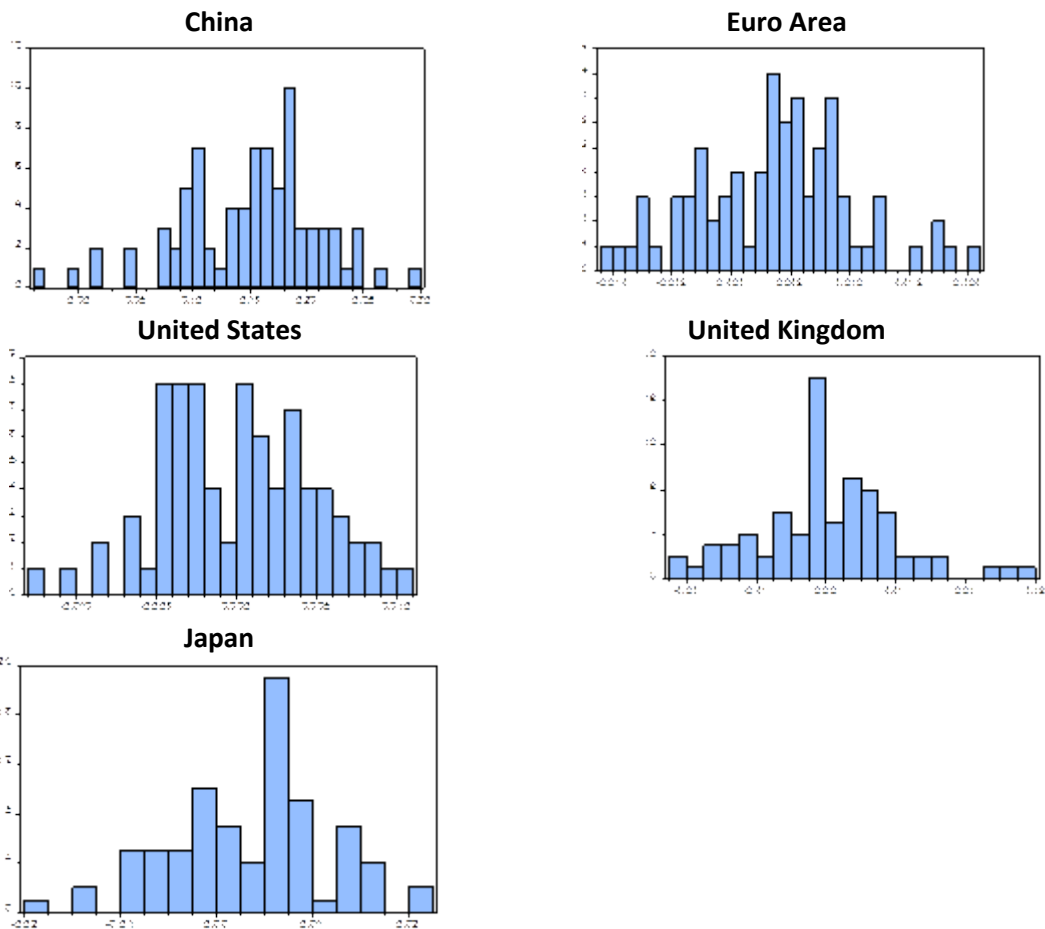




	GDP_CHINA_SARG	GDP_EU_SARG	GDP_JP_SARG	GDP_UK_SARG	GDP_US_SARG
Mean	0.033635	0.007588	0.000111	0.011040	0.010756
Median	0.034381	0.008795	0.000658	0.011382	0.011858
Maximum	0.064207	0.017367	0.022426	0.027392	0.024654
Minimum	0.013743	-0.027049	-0.040989	-0.016802	-0.019747
Std. Dev.	0.010085	0.006620	0.010025	0.008288	0.006966
Skewness	0.443687	-2.139520	-0.945898	-0.800267	-1.418495
Kurtosis	3.350697	11.36633	5.451122	4.281684	7.186780
Jarque-Bera	3.072667	298.0315	32.35576	14.18992	86.32455
Probability	0.215169	0.000000	0.000000	0.000829	0.000000
Sum	2.724441	0.614656	0.008974	0.894260	0.871205
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.008137	0.003506	0.008041	0.005496	0.003882
Observations	81	81	81	81	81

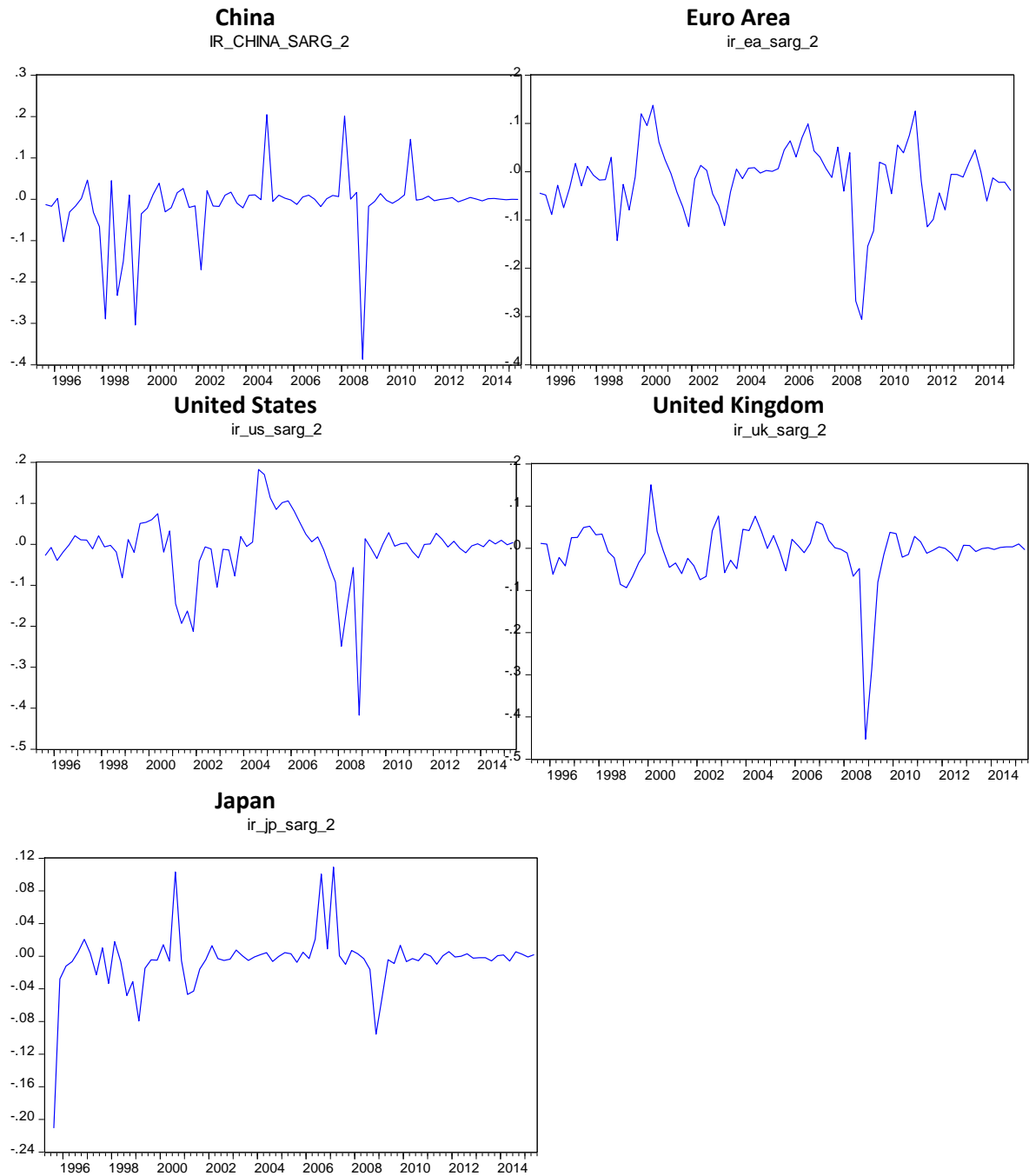
7.5.5 Government

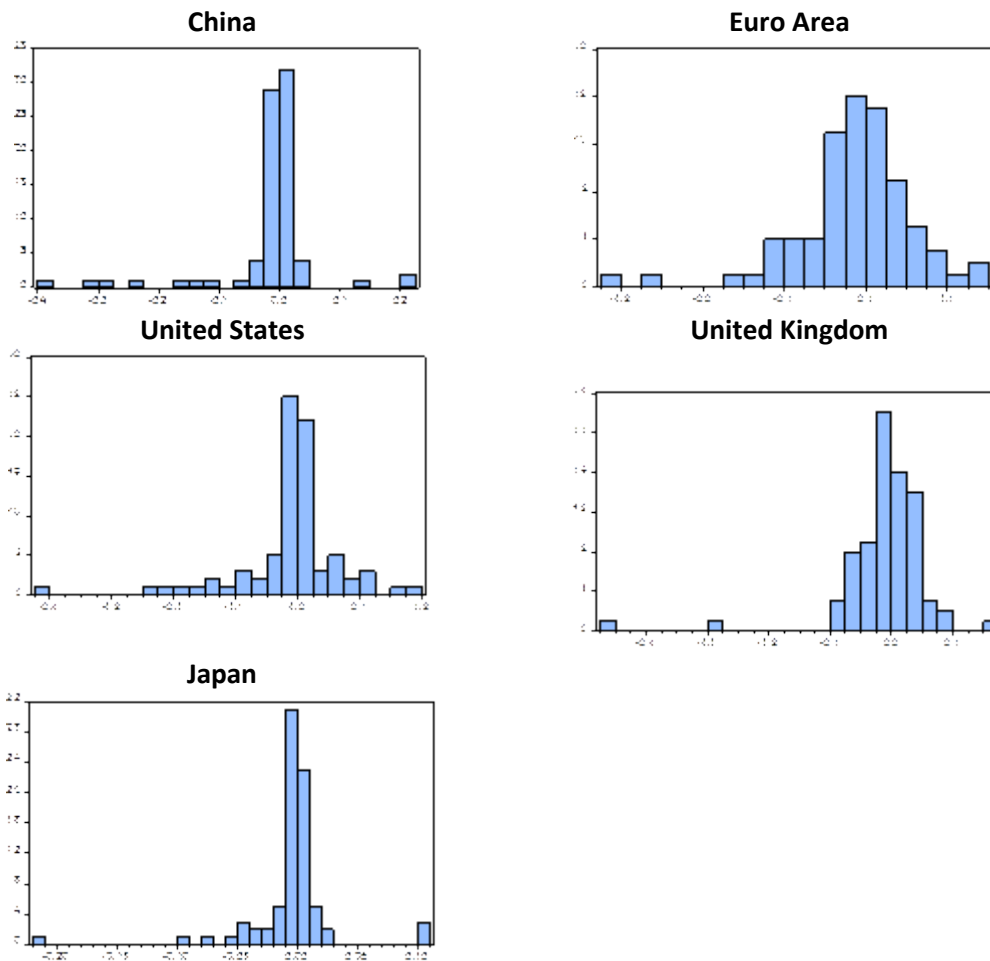




	GOV_CHINA_SAR G	GOV_EA_SAR G	GOV_JP_SAR G	GOV_UK_SARG_ 2	GOV_US_SARG_ 2
Mean	0.151467	0.003625	0.003443	8.72E-05	2.62E-05
Median	0.159990	0.003927	0.005186	-0.000576	0.000162
Maximum	0.298388	0.020493	0.021641	0.028856	0.010053
Minimum	-0.032647	-0.010234	-0.018728	-0.022256	-0.012682
Std. Dev.	0.061144	0.006573	0.008219	0.010052	0.004787
Skewness	-0.557898	0.129254	-0.194085	0.266445	-0.086965
Kurtosis	3.556584	2.947604	2.965266	3.571709	2.641639
Jarque-Bera	5.182616	0.231907	0.506275	2.036079	0.528913
Probability	0.074922	0.890517	0.776361	0.361303	0.767623
Sum	12.11737	0.289976	0.275407	0.006976	0.002099
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.295352	0.003413	0.005337	0.007982	0.001810
Observation s	80	80	80	80	80

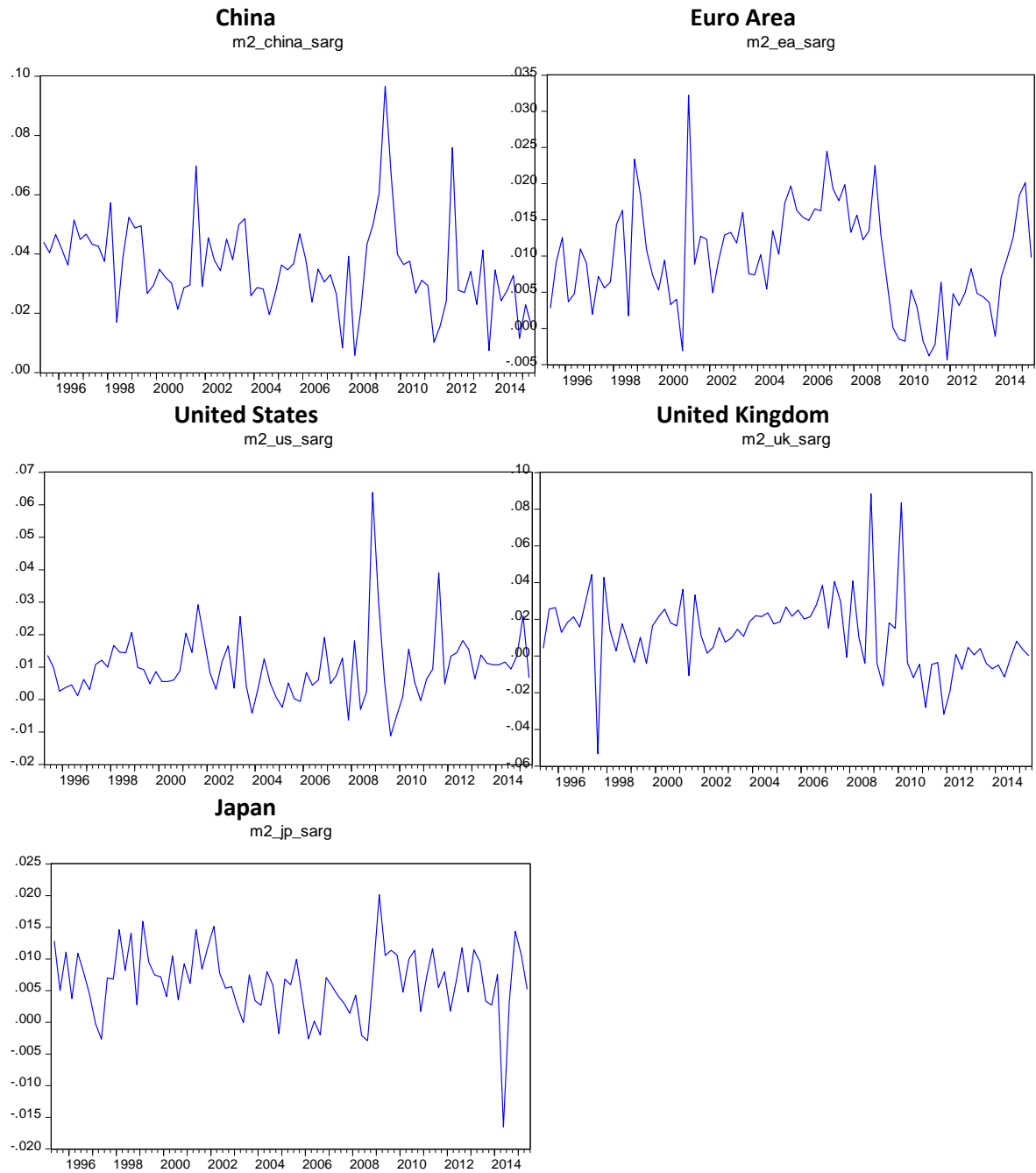
7.5.6 IR

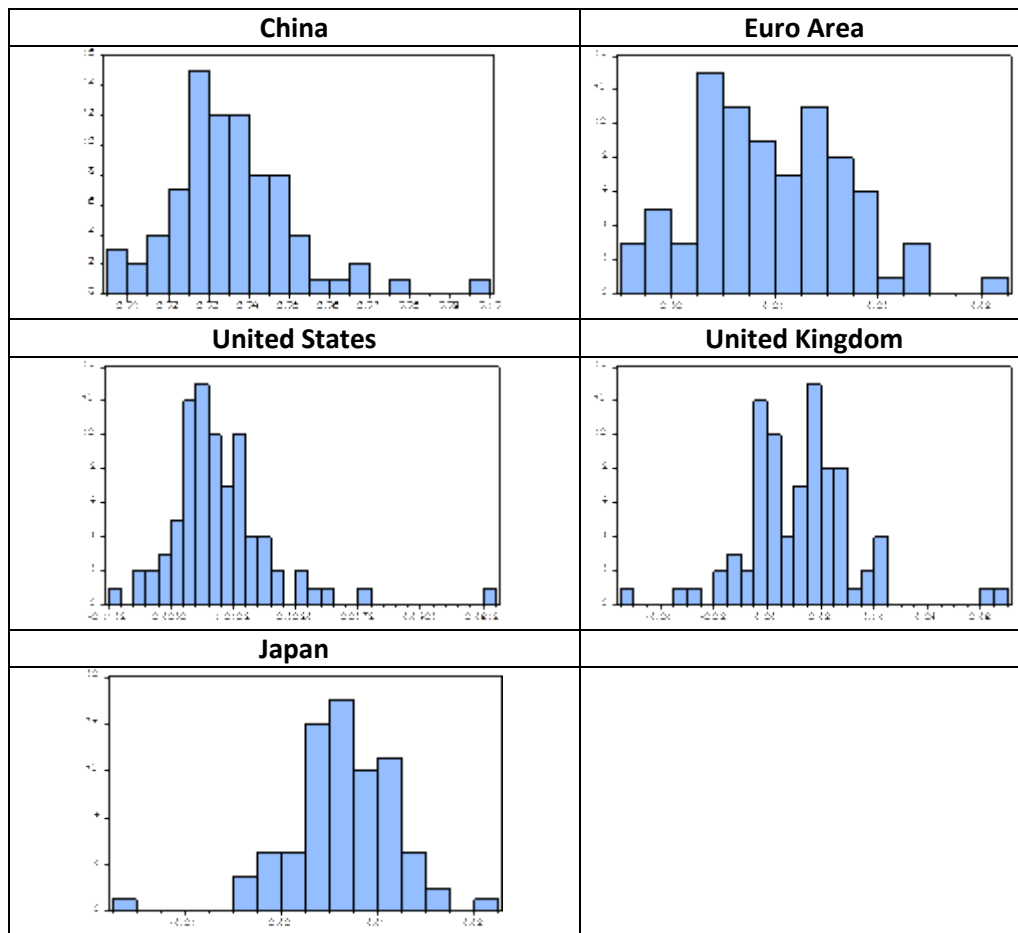




	IR_CHINA_SARG_2	IR_EA_SARG_2	IR_JP_SARG_2	IR_UK_SARG_2	IR_US_SARG_2
Mean	-0.014743	-0.015606	-0.004894	-0.012088	-0.012306
Median	-0.000407	-0.009075	-0.002173	-0.002666	-0.002090
Maximum	0.204653	0.137913	0.109016	0.150690	0.182448
Minimum	-0.386789	-0.306229	-0.210606	-0.452707	-0.417084
Std. Dev.	0.083376	0.073245	0.036773	0.072383	0.084041
Skewness	-1.931414	-1.142719	-1.596528	-3.382376	-1.742307
Kurtosis	10.67328	6.372365	16.36398	20.86141	9.628801
Jarque-Bera	246.0023	55.32024	629.3055	1215.973	186.9451
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	-1.179451	-1.248488	-0.391515	-0.967012	-0.984494
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.549168	0.423823	0.106827	0.413906	0.557974
Observations	80	80	80	80	80

7.5.7 M2





	M2_CHINA_SARG	M2_EA_SARG	M2_JP_SARG	M2_UK_SARG	M2_US_SARG
Mean	0.035700	0.009611	0.006387	0.011912	0.009849
Median	0.034633	0.009372	0.006820	0.012944	0.008591
Maximum	0.096570	0.032242	0.020162	0.088478	0.063813
Minimum	0.005844	-0.004375	-0.016516	-0.053237	-0.011241
Std. Dev.	0.015144	0.007234	0.005402	0.020944	0.010368
Skewness	0.957889	0.322348	-0.757385	0.586250	2.026985
Kurtosis	5.556337	3.061176	5.864590	6.137752	11.15332
Jarque-Bera	34.44208	1.415395	35.43885	37.86833	279.8256
Probability	0.000000	0.492778	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	2.891740	0.778511	0.517360	0.964841	0.797807
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.018347	0.004186	0.002334	0.035091	0.008600
Observations	81	81	81	81	81

7.6 ROUTINE

The routine to estimate the model, is represented as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & @e7=c(1)*@u7 \\
 & @e8=c(2)*@u8 \\
 & @e3=c(3)*@e7+c(4)*@e8+c(5)*@u3 \\
 & @e2=c(6)*@e7+c(7)*@e8+c(8)*@e3+c(9)*@u2 \\
 & @e4=c(10)*@e3+c(11)*@e2+c(12)*@u4 \\
 & @e5=c(13)*@e3+c(14)*@e2+c(15)*@e4+c(16)*@u5 \\
 & @e6=c(17)*@e7+c(18)*@e8+c(19)*@e4+c(20)*@e5+c(21)*@u6+c(22)*@e1 \\
 & @e1=c(23)*@e7+c(24)*@e8+c(25)*@e3+c(26)*@e2+c(27)*@e4+c(28)*@e5+c(29)*@e6+c(30)*@u1
 \end{aligned}$$

where

- @e1 represents C_CHINA_SAG residuals
- @e2 represents DT_CHINA_SAG residuals
- @e3 represents GDP_CHINA_SAG residuals
- @e4 represents GOV_CHINA_SAG residuals
- @e5 represents M2_CHINA_SAG residuals
- @e6 represents IR_CHINA_SAG residuals
- @e7 represents GOV_EURO_SAG residuals
- @e8 represents M2_EURO_SAG residuals

This routine represents the equation number3.

7.7 OPTIMAL LAG LENGTH

model	lag	criteria					
		LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
9	0	1483.572	NA	6.61e-28	-39.88033	-39.63124*	-39.78096
	1	1584.126	176.6483	2.49e-28	-40.86827	-38.62647	-39.97399*
	2	1652.318	105.0524	2.35e-28*	-40.98156	-36.74706	-39.29237
	3	1717.844	86.77814*	2.63e-28	-41.02281	-34.79561	-38.53871
	4	1789.025	78.87649	2.98e-28	-41.21690	-32.99699	-37.93788
	5	1855.056	58.89207	5.05e-28	-41.27178	-31.05917	-37.19784
	6	1954.423	67.14011	5.44e-28	-42.22765*	-30.02234	-37.35880
10	0	1371.904	NA	1.35e-26	-36.86228	-36.61319*	-36.76292*
	1	1464.197	162.1356	6.36e-27	-37.62695	-35.38515	-36.73267
	2	1533.999	107.5329	5.75e-27	-37.78376	-33.54926	-36.09457
	3	1599.986	87.38864	6.36e-27	-37.83747	-31.61027	-35.35336
	4	1680.026	88.69216	5.67e-27	-38.27097	-30.05106	-34.99194
	5	1775.047	84.74906*	4.39e-27	-39.10939	-28.89678	-35.03545
	6	1881.956	72.23568	3.86e-27*	-40.26909*	-28.06377	-35.40024
11	0	1488.249	NA	5.83e-28	-40.00673	-39.75764*	-39.90736*
	1	1573.702	150.1204	3.30e-28	-40.58654	-38.34475	-39.69226
	2	1633.969	92.84427	3.86e-28	-40.48566	-36.25116	-38.79647
	3	1708.622	98.86491	3.38e-28	-40.77358	-34.54638	-38.28947
	4	1795.555	96.33050*	2.50e-28*	-41.39338	-33.17347	-38.11435
	5	1854.196	52.30194	5.17e-28	-41.24855	-31.03594	-37.17462
	6	1940.059	58.01532	8.02e-28	-41.83944*	-29.63412	-36.97058
	0	1487.711	NA	5.91e-28	-39.99218	-39.74309*	-39.89282*

12	1	1567.027	139.3395	3.95e-28	-40.40613	-38.16434	-39.51186
	2	1625.202	89.62084	4.89e-28	-40.24870	-36.01420	-38.55951
	3	1692.416	89.01384	5.23e-28	-40.33558	-34.10838	-37.85147
	4	1785.982	103.6813*	3.23e-28*	-41.13466	-32.91475	-37.85564
	5	1862.776	68.49118	4.10e-28	-41.48042	-31.26781	-37.40648
	6	1935.873	49.38992	8.98e-28	-41.72629*	-29.52097	-36.85744
21	0	1497.301	NA	4.56e-28	-40.25137	-40.00228*	-40.15201
	1	1613.667	204.4276	1.12e-28	-41.66668	-39.42489	-40.77240*
	2	1680.737	103.3243*	1.09e-28*	-41.74966	-37.51516	-40.06046
	3	1735.556	72.59736	1.63e-28	-41.50151	-35.27430	-39.01740
	4	1808.847	81.21420	1.74e-28	-41.75261	-33.53270	-38.47359
	5	1882.760	65.92231	2.39e-28	-42.02053	-31.80791	-37.94659
22	0	1385.001	NA	9.49e-27	-37.21625	-36.96717*	-37.11689
	1	1496.952	196.6694	2.62e-27	-38.51221	-36.27041	-37.61793*
	2	1557.503	93.28190	3.05e-27	-38.41900	-34.18450	-36.72981
	3	1622.189	85.66512	3.49e-27	-38.43754	-32.21034	-35.95343
	4	1705.566	92.39065	2.84e-27	-38.96124	-30.74133	-35.68222
	5	1799.855	84.09607*	2.25e-27	-39.77988	-29.56726	-35.70594
23	0	1503.072	NA	3.90e-28	-40.40736	-40.15828*	-40.30800
	1	1605.669	180.2365	1.39e-28*	-41.45050	-39.20871	-40.55623*
	2	1663.891	89.69461	1.72e-28	-41.29436	-37.05987	-39.60517
	3	1729.877	87.38611	1.90e-28	-41.34802	-35.12082	-38.86392
	4	1816.874	96.40251*	1.40e-28	-41.96958	-33.74967	-38.69055
	5	1887.599	63.07842	2.10e-28	-42.15131	-31.93870	-38.07738
24	0	1502.603	NA	3.95e-28	-40.39467	-40.14558*	-40.29530
	1	1599.699	170.5743	1.63e-28	-41.28916	-39.04737	-40.39488*
	2	1650.470	78.21470	2.47e-28	-40.93162	-36.69712	-39.24242
	3	1718.941	90.67858	2.55e-28	-41.05247	-34.82527	-38.56836
	4	1813.043	104.2745*	1.56e-28	-41.86602	-33.64611	-38.58700
	5	1901.246	78.66806	1.45e-28*	-42.52017	-32.30756	-38.44624
25	0	1982.503	54.90282	2.55e-28	-42.98656*	-30.78124	-38.11771

* indicates lag order selected by the criterion

LR: sequential modified LR test statistic (each test at 5% level)

FPE: Final prediction error

AIC: Akaike information criterion

SC: Schwarz information criterion

HQ: Hannan-Quinn information criterion

7.8 MODEL VALIDATION TESTS

7.8.1 Stability

9	10	11	12	21	22	23	24
0.851595	0.987681	0.984353	0.992314	0.964763	0.992372	0.998756	0.675329
0.851595	0.987681	0.984353	0.955479	0.964763	0.992372	0.998756	0.675329
0.842909	0.957786	0.896354	0.945987	0.959682	0.940794	0.890730	0.467129
0.842909	0.957786	0.896354	0.945987	0.959682	0.940794	0.890730	0.445705
0.776590	0.947494	0.893803	0.938977	0.950840	0.914057	0.888981	0.297628
0.776590	0.947494	0.893803	0.938977	0.950840	0.914057	0.888981	0.220335
0.772919	0.943112	0.867060	0.938628	0.938166	0.908341	0.835574	0.204399
0.772919	0.943112	0.867060	0.938628	0.938166	0.908341	0.835574	0.038257
0.745846	0.938932	0.866037	0.934864	0.938075	0.907640	0.827063	
0.745846	0.938932	0.866037	0.934864	0.938075	0.907640	0.827063	
0.736160	0.931944	0.843599	0.931995	0.930857	0.899902	0.825551	
0.736160	0.931944	0.843599	0.931995	0.930857	0.899902	0.825551	
0.731067	0.922899	0.812950	0.929938	0.927660	0.897641	0.806136	
0.731067	0.922899	0.812950	0.929938	0.927660	0.897641	0.806136	
0.677291	0.917679	0.786614	0.929823	0.912737	0.879022	0.797750	
0.677291	0.917679	0.786614	0.929823	0.912737	0.879022	0.797750	
0.657441	0.906463	0.766410	0.928780	0.909213	0.877266	0.780540	
0.657441	0.906463	0.766410	0.928780	0.909213	0.877266	0.780540	
0.635474	0.903243	0.760339	0.913545	0.903223	0.864048	0.766578	
0.635474	0.903243	0.760339	0.913545	0.903223	0.864048	0.766578	
0.532048	0.888755	0.736531	0.895822	0.897633	0.861556	0.763137	
0.392980	0.888755	0.736531	0.895822	0.897633	0.861556	0.763137	
0.392980	0.887080	0.709772	0.880142	0.893900	0.844130	0.716748	
0.131668	0.887080	0.709772	0.880142	0.893900	0.844130	0.716748	
0.851595	0.886716	0.682318	0.875105	0.881853	0.814181	0.631523	
0.851595	0.886716	0.682318	0.875105	0.881853	0.814181	0.631523	
0.842909	0.882129	0.656789	0.866621	0.880698	0.811470	0.585503	
0.842909	0.882129	0.601662	0.866621	0.880698	0.774725	0.538519	
0.776590	0.879900	0.601662	0.855672	0.872087	0.774725	0.338604	
0.776590	0.879900	0.225954	0.855672	0.872087	0.751283	0.308312	
0.772919	0.878679	0.139615	0.838431	0.870339	0.751283	0.308312	
0.772919	0.878679	0.139615	0.838431	0.870339	0.734228	0.113932	
0.745846	0.875994		0.832554	0.850764	0.734228		
0.745846	0.875994		0.832554	0.850764	0.672515		
0.736160	0.853664		0.817612	0.841205	0.672515		
0.736160	0.853664		0.817612	0.835645	0.447072		
0.731067	0.844244		0.797761	0.835645	0.447072		
0.731067	0.844244		0.797761	0.831678	0.411871		
0.677291	0.838573		0.726777	0.831678	0.411871		
0.677291	0.838573		0.726777	0.774558	0.232479		
0.657441	0.734494		0.625279	0.774558			
0.657441	0.734494		0.603994	0.722266			
0.635474	0.675051		0.603994	0.722266			
0.635474	0.675051		0.510030	0.610466			
0.532048	0.577486		0.510030	0.598963			
0.392980	0.577486		0.378619	0.491727			

0.392980	0.565294		0.125923	0.491727			
0.131668	0.066767		0.052703	0.044830			

7.8.2 Autocorrelation

VAR Residual Serial Correlation LM Tests

Null Hypothesis: no serial correlation at lag order h

Lags / model	9	10	11	12	21	22	23	24	
	LM- Stat (Prob)								
1	0.2279	0.0649	0.7081	0.1371	0.1616	0.2019	0.2666	0.0698	
2	0.7968	0.6041	0.7829	0.7542	0.7543	0.1191	0.1791	0.1315	
3	0.5616	0.1092	0.1289	0.6922	0.4914	0.0685	0.0104	0.0521	
4	0.1794	0.1528	0.0754	0.0813	0.5125	0.3857	0.0304	0.2430	
5	0.1208	0.3594	0.2318	0.0589	0.6466	0.7535	0.3617	0.0395	
6	0.6387	0.2352	0.3081	0.2445	0.9661	0.0627	0.0148	0.2018	
7	0.6186	0.1817	0.6034	0.8698	0.9269	0.4165	0.2853	0.9280	

7.8.3 Heteroscedasticity

Null Hypothesis: no heteroscedasticity at lag order h

Test type / statistics	9	10	11	12	21	22	23	24	
No cross terms	Chi-sq	1749.770	-	2304.552	-	-	-	2283.536	558.2242
	df	1728	-	2304	-	-	-	2304	576
	Prob.	0.3519	-	0.4928	-	-	-	0.6151	0.6948
Cross terms	Chi-sq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1635.544
	df	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1584
	Prob.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1794

7.8.4 Normality

Null Hypothesis: residuals are multivariate normal

Orthogonalization method/ Model	9	10	11	12	21	22	23	24	
Cholesky (Lutkepohl)	Jarque-Bera	51.59001	53.03896	104.2567	34.77955	9.207452	54.19974	67.63529	207.3064
	Df	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Joint p-value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0043	0.9046	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Residual Correlation (Doornik-Hansen)	Jarque-Bera	46.58028	25.41499	54.29702	22.62093	16.10632	37.74526	50.74235	69.02212
	Df	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Joint p-value	0.0001	0.0628	0.0000	0.1242	0.4456	0.0016	0.0000	0.0000
Residual Covarian	Jarque-Bera	1546.838	793.3633	732.5159	566.4190	579.5751	885.7341	611.9581	798.9680

ce (Urzua)	Df	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
	Joint p- value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Structura l Factoriza tion	Jarqu es- Bera	52.601 13	170.02 08	75.633 58	170.59 66	173.50 38	127.73 67	83.437 47	65.339 75
	Df	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
	Joint p- value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

*=is considered have normal distribution in some joint p-values

8 Group Unit Root test for Residuals

H_0 : There is a unit root in the series

Model #	Method	Statistic	Prob.**	Cross-sections	Obs
9	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)				
	Levin, Lin & Chu t*	-24.3586	0.0000	8	606
	Breitung t-stat	-12.1798	0.0000	8	598
	Null: Unit root (assumes individual unit root process)				
	Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat	-22.2242	0.0000	8	606
	ADF - Fisher Chi-square	264.300	0.0000	8	606
	PP - Fisher Chi-square	258.692	0.0000	8	608
	10	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)			
Levin, Lin & Chu t*		-25.8294	0.0000	8	584
Breitung t-stat		-16.5937	0.0000	8	576
Null: Unit root (assumes individual unit root process)					
Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat		-22.5123	0.0000	8	584
ADF - Fisher Chi-square		261.119	0.0000	8	584
PP - Fisher Chi-square		248.611	0.0000	8	584
11		Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)			
	Levin, Lin & Chu t*	-26.2409	0.0000	8	600
	Breitung t-stat	-13.4126	0.0000	8	592
	Null: Unit root (assumes individual unit root process)				
	Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat	-24.1692	0.0000	8	600
	ADF - Fisher Chi-square	273.801	0.0000	8	600
	PP - Fisher Chi-square	260.692	0.0000	8	600
		Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)			
Levin, Lin & Chu t*		-28.1686	0.0000	8	584
Breitung t-stat		-17.5611	0.0000	8	576

12	Null: Unit root (assumes individual unit root process)				
	Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat	-23.7869	0.0000	8	584
	ADF - Fisher Chi-square	272.902	0.0000	8	584
	PP - Fisher Chi-square	263.244	0.0000	8	584
21	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)				
	Levin, Lin & Chu t*	-25.2559	0.0000	8	584
	Breitung t-stat	-13.2914	0.0000	8	576
	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)				
	Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat	-22.1714	0.0000	8	584
	ADF - Fisher Chi-square	271.078	0.0000	8	584
	PP - Fisher Chi-square	265.237	0.0000	8	584
22	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)				
	Levin, Lin & Chu t*	-26.8203	0.0000	8	588
	Breitung t-stat	-12.8506	0.0000	8	580
	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)				
	Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat	-24.6343	0.0000	8	588
	ADF - Fisher Chi-square	260.615	0.0000	8	588
	PP - Fisher Chi-square	233.888	0.0000	8	592
23	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)				
	Levin, Lin & Chu t*	-26.3617	0.0000	8	599
	Breitung t-stat	-11.0535	0.0000	8	591
	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)				
	Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat	-23.5359	0.0000	8	599
	ADF - Fisher Chi-square	267.980	0.0000	8	599
	PP - Fisher Chi-square	264.331	0.0000	8	600
24	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)				
	Levin, Lin & Chu t*	-30.4229	0.0000	8	624
	Breitung t-stat	-15.4419	0.0000	8	616
	Null: Unit root (assumes common unit root process)				
	Im, Pesaran and Shin W-stat	-27.1058	0.0000	8	624
	ADF - Fisher Chi-square	245.714	0.0000	8	624
	PP - Fisher Chi-square	244.269	0.0000	8	624

** Probabilities for Fisher tests are computed using an asymptotic Chi-square distribution. All other tests assume asymptotic normality.

9 APPENDIX

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10 APPENDIX A : HISTORY OF QUANTITATIVE EASING PROGRAMS

Recent history of the programs

Inst.	Program	Description
FED	Q1 -28 Nov 2008	Fed purchase \$100 billion in debt and \$500 billion in mortgage backed securities
	Q1 expanded -18 Mar 2009	purchase \$300 billion in long term Treasuries and \$750 billion in MBS
	Q2 -11 Mar 2010	dwindle long-term interest rates, with a new round of Treasury securities purchases for \$600 billion
	Operation TWIST - 21 Sep 2011	purchase \$400 billion in Treasuries
	Operation TWIST extended - 20 Feb 2012	continue to purchase long term securities and sell short term securities; at the pace of about \$45 billion per month
	QE3 - 13 Sep 2012	purchase \$40 billion of MBS per month
	QE3 expanded - 12 Dec 2012	purchase \$45 billion of long term Treasuries per month without sterilization
	Taper- Dec 2013	indicated a taper, where the \$85 billion spent per month would be reduced by \$10 billion going forward
	End QE3 - October 2014	End of the QE3 program
	28 Mar and 15 Oct 2008	Long term refinancing operations announced and expanded

ECB	7 May 2009	purchase €60 billion in Euro-denominated covered bonds; 12 month LTRO announced
	10 May 2010	interventions in the Euro Area private and public debt securities markets, purchases sterilized
	6 Oct 2011	purchase €40 billion in Euro-denominated covered bonds
	8 Dec 2011	LTRO expanded, 36 month LTRO announced
	6 Sep 2012	Countries that apply to the ESM will potentially have their debt purchased in unlimited amounts on the secondary market by the ECB.
	QE1 - 22 Jan 2015	Buy 60 billion euros in government treasury bonds
	2 Sep 2015	raised the purchase limit of a single country's debt stock from 25 to 33 per cent, €1.1trillion bond-buying program
	22 Jan 2016	extended its monthly asset purchases to 60 billion euros
	10 Mar 2016	extended its monthly asset purchases to 80 billion euros, including corporate bonds
OE	QE1 - 01/2009	£75 billion of asset purchases; increased the program to £125bn, £175bn and then £200bn Maintenance from February 2010 onwards.
	QE1 - 19 Jan 2009	purchase up to £50 billion of high quality private sector assets financed by Treasury issuance
	QE1 - 5 Mar 2009	purchase £75 billion in assets financed by reserve issuance
	QE1 - 7 May 2009	purchase up to £125 billion in assets
	QE1 - 6 Aug 2009	purchase up to £175 billion in assets
	QE1 expanded	purchase £200 billion in assets
	QE2 6 Oct 2011	purchase up to £275 billion in assets financed by reserve issuance
	QE2 - 9 Feb 2012	purchase up to £325 billion in assets

	QE2 - 5 July 2012	purchase up to £375 billion in assets
	QE3 (02/2012 - ?)	£50 bn purchases was announced on 9th February 2012
OJ	quantitative easing policy (QEP) - 03/2001- 03/2006	increased the commercial bank current account balance from ¥5 trillion to ¥35 trillion
	Beginning of “Abenomics ” - 2008 and 2009	outright purchases, from 1 to 2 trillion JPY each
	1 Dec 2009	offer 10 trillion JPY in 3 month loans
	17 Mar and 21 May 2010	expands the size of the fixed rate operations to 20 trillion JPY and offers 3 trillion JPY in 1-year loans to private institutions
	30 Aug 2010	adds 10 trillion JPY in 6 month loans to the fixed rate operations
	GSFF - 04/2010	Growth- Supporting Funding Facility introduced, capped the quantity of loans at ¥3 trillion and fixed
	5 Oct 2010	will purchase 5 trillion JPY in assets
	14 Mar 2011	will purchase additional 5 trillion JPY in assets
	14 Jun 2011	0.5 trillion JPY in loans available to private financial institutions
	4 Aug 2011	purchase additional 5 trillion JPY in assets, 6 month loans through the FROs expanded by 5 trillion JPY
	27 Oct 2011	purchase additional 5 trillion JPY in assets
	14 Feb 2012	purchase additional 10 trillion JPY in assets

13 Mar 2012	2 trillion JPY in loans available to private financial institutions
27 Apr 2012	purchase additional 10 trillion JPY in assets
12 Jul 2012	purchase additional 5 trillion JPY in assets
19 Sep 2012	purchase 5 trillion JPY in JGB and 5 trillion JPY in Treasury bills
30 Oct 2012	purchase 5 trillion JPY in JGB and 5 trillion JPY in Treasury bills and other (preservation of this policy)
20 Dec 2012	purchase 5 trillion JPY in JGB and 5 trillion JPY in Treasury bills (preservation of this policy)
Extension of GSFF - 06/2011	Extension of the GSFF to include an additional ¥500 billion credit line for investments in equity and asset-based lending. The loans had a 2-year maturity but could be rolled over only once.
10/2011-04/2013	increase the commercial bank current account balance from ¥40 trillion (US\$504 billion) to a total of ¥50 trillion (US\$630 billion); expanded its asset purchase program by ¥5 trillion (\$66bn) to a total of ¥55 trillion
04/2013	expansion of the asset purchase program by 60 to 70 trillion
10/2014	expansion of the bond buying program, to buy 80 trillion Yen of bonds a year.

NOTES: MBS: mortgage-backed securities ; GSE: government-sponsored enterprise

Sources: (Ugai & others, 2007; Martin & Milas, 2012; Kapetanios, Mumtaz, Stevens, & Theodoridis, 2012; Fawley & Neely, 2013; Cavallo, 2015; ECB, 2015; Jones, 2015; Euronews, 2015; Team, 2015; Matthews, 2016)

11 APPENDIX B: TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
US(A)	United States of (America)
EA	Euro Area
UK	United Kingdom
JP	Japan
(S)VAR	(Structural) Vector Autoregressive
QE	Quantitative Easing
Q1	1 st quarter
BOJ	Bank of Japan
ECB	European Central Bank
FED	Federal Reserve System
RMB	Renminbi (official currency of Republic of China)
MBS	mortgage-backed securities
GSE	government-sponsored enterprise