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# Price transmission

*Price transmission from Norwegian export to  
German and Spanish market for salmon products*

**Syed Mohsin Raza**

**Supervisor: Frank Asche**

Master thesis, Industrial Economics

University of Stavanger



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Syed Mohsin Raza

# Abstract

This thesis analyzes the price transmission from Norwegian export of salmon to retail products in Germany and Spain. The thesis shows the relationship between the export prices and the retail prices as well as the degree of the relationship. With export of salmon and the sale at retail level we are looking at the beginning and the end of the supply chain. In between these supply chain levels the price is transmitted and at some levels the transmission decreases. This means that for several reasons the price transmission not always is complete from export to retail. This thesis focuses on the relationship between the export and retail as well as testing for other factors that can help us understand the potential patterns and differences in different product categories. It is also studied for potential patterns and differences in prepacked and non-prepacked salmon products. The assumptions made before the analyses was that the price transmission would decrease as the processing increased.

The results from the analyses show that there is a relationship between the export and retail price for some of the product categories. While some had no relationship. This shows that the salmon markets in Germany and Spain are different for the product categories. The markets change over time and these results may be very different in a few years. However, for the time being there were not enough relationships for us to be able to uncover the potential patterns mentioned.

For the prepacked and non-prepacked salmon the results show that the price transmission is higher for the non-prepacked salmon compared to the prepacked salmon. This can be explained by the fact that the non-prepacked salmon product that is bought are packed at the retail level removing the packing step from the supply chain.

**Keywords** – Price transmission, Markets, Time series econometrics, cointegration analysis

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# 1 Introduction

The seafood export has seen an increase in the last 30-40 years. Decreasing costs on transportation and effectiveness in logistics have given the seafood industry more possibilities than before. With effective transportation, producers have the option to sell fresh seafood across the globe. All levels in the supply chain have seen this increase in effectiveness. Simultaneously supermarkets have replaced fish markets and fishmongers. The supply of seafood increased from 71.7 million metric tons in 1976 to 159.9 million metric tons in 2006, doubling the seafood supply. At the same time the share of aquaculture increased where wild fish was the main source of supply.(Anderson et al., 2010)

While efficiency in production has increased for many years it has stagnated, and the growth in demand has been just as important factor to the increase in export of salmon as the production efficiency. Growth in export and demand has lead to increase in prices as well. The increase in export prices leads to a question of price transmission. There has been conducted several studies such as (Asche et al. 2011, Asche et al. 1999, Asche et al. 2007, Thong et al. 2019, Tveterås & Asche 2008, and Tveterås et al. 2017) about price transmission for seafood. There is, however, still several aspects of price transmission and several other markets to analyze. These studies have been used as inspiration for writing the thesis and the methodology.

For our analysis we are looking at the prices in Germany and Spain. Two countries with different cuisines. Both countries being among the top 20 seafood consuming countries in the world. With Spain being the 5<sup>th</sup> highest and Germany the 19<sup>th</sup> (Norwegian seafood council, 2020). Naturally when speaking of Norwegian export of seafood, salmon stands out as a popular food. As these countries have different cuisines the retail products containing salmon will also be very different. Because of the variety the price transmission will also vary between the countries and each product category.

Going forward with the assumption of there being price transmission between the export price and the retail prices is natural as the salmon exported is in most cases the main or the most important ingredient in the products. For raw salmon sold in the countries we expect high degree of price transmission. While we expect less for products with more steps before the final products. We can rate the expectancy from natural salmon

having the highest, then smoked salmon, and finally having the lowest expected price transmission, prepared salmon. We expect less price transmission from export to products with more steps involved as all the steps between the final consumer and the producer has a cost that affects the final price on the retail product. The steps mentioned can be preparation of product, storage, packaging, market position, etc.

## 1.1 Problem definition

Using data for export prices and retail prices for products in Germany and Spain i will study the price transmission between these levels in the supply chain. In this study i will use the framework that has been set by earlier mentioned studies dedicated to price transmission analysis. The study will be done using econometric analysis tools set for time series data. The main focus will be on the cointegration between the export and retail prices. Because of non-stationarity issues we cannot rely on OLS regression alone and will have to use cointegration analysis to be able to come to an appropriate conclusion. We will in addition to a cointegration analysis do several other analyses that can strengthen our conclusion in some cases.

For the cointegration we will take use of the Johansen cointegration test. further we will test for the law of one price using the Johansen framework. Further tests will include a test for exogeneity and an ols regression to determine the price transmission elasticity, or in other words how much the price change in export changes the price for retail products. The models will be estimated once more using a vector error correction model and compared with previous model.

The problem definition is: **Conducting a price transmission analysis for Norwegian export prices to retail prices in Germany and Spain using econometric analyses.**

In the next section i will go through some relevant price theory that sets up for our price transmission analysis of export to retail prices in Germany and Spain.

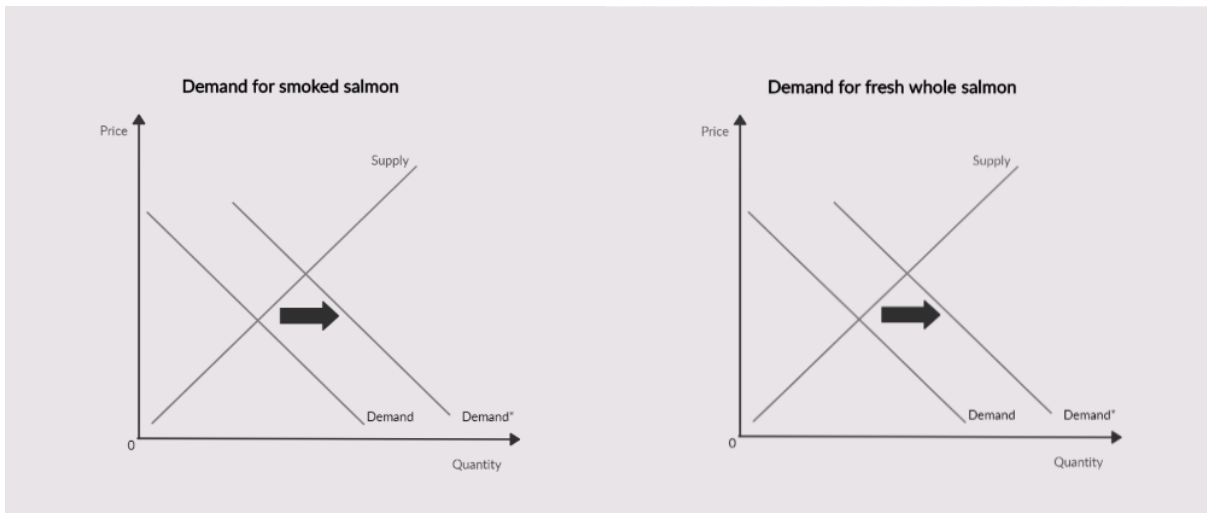
## 2 Theory

For this thesis the focus is price transmission. Price transmission is how a change in price in one part of the supply chain is transferred to another part of the supply chain. E.g. How an increase in export price impacts the price of a product bound to the exported commodity. In our case the commodity is whole fresh salmon and at the retail level it is several different salmon product categories.

To understand how there might be price transmission from whole fresh salmon to other parts of the supply chain we need to have a look at price theory. It is safe to assume that there is some degree of price transmission from salmon export prices and prices for salmon products, but this is not always the case as there may not be complete price transmission because of changes or inputs in to the products.

A large part of the price for a product at retail level depends on value added to the product. In our case this can range from just packing and shipping to fully developed meals containing salmon. We assume that the products sold with little to no value added will have a higher degree of price transmission from the export price to retail price than the products that have been heavily altered or prepared.

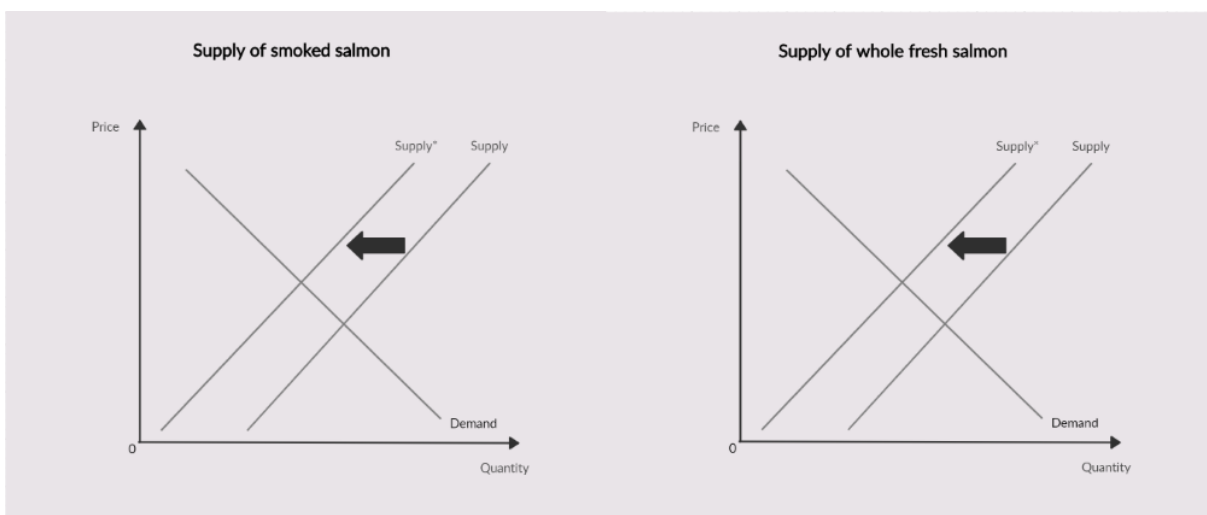
A starting point for this subject is demand and supply. Price transmission can be explained by looking at derived demand (Tomek & Kaiser, 2014). Derived demand is similarly to consumer demand a downward sloping curve which instead of describing demand for a product. It tells us the demand for a product that another product depends on. An example of this is can be demand of salmon increasing because demand of salmon fillets increasing. The change can be illustrated with a simple demand graph with the demand for a farm level product, e.g. fresh whole Norwegian salmon, and the demand for retail level product, e.g. smoked salmon. When the demand for smoked salmon increases the demand curve will shift to the right increasing the price of the smoked salmon, and since you cannot make smoked salmon without fresh whole salmon the demand for fresh whole salmon also shift to the right.



**Figure 2.1:** Demand for smoked salmon

**Figure 2.2:** Demand for fresh whole salmon

Similarly to changes in demand, changes in supply can also affect the price. In the case of supply the changes there are several reasons as to why the supply would change. In our instance the most relevant would be because of increased costs at the production level. Increased costs at farm level would make the producers less eager to sell at the current price level shifting the supply curve to the left. Which gives us a higher price and a lower supply. And subsequently the prices at retail level would react accordingly and also shift to the left.



**Figure 2.3:** Supply of smoked salmon

**Figure 2.4:** Supply of fresh whole salmon

We assume that a firm would aim to maximize their profits. By using the profit

maximization we can find the demand and derived demand quantities. This gives the producer a base for the quantity they should produce at retail level and the amount of the commodity they need to buy. The equation can be given as per Tomek Kaiser. (2014):

$$\pi = P_r q_r - P_f q_f - P_m q_m \quad (2.1)$$

$P_r$  is the price for the retail product  $P_f$  is the price for the commodity and  $P_m$  is the price for other inputs to the product. The  $q$ 's are the respective quantities.  $q_r$  can be given as a function of  $q_f$  and  $q_m$ . Giving us an updated equation 2.2. By partially derivating the equation for the the firm can find the optimal quantities.

$$\pi = P_r f(q_f, q_m) - P_f q_f - P_m q_m \quad (2.2)$$

The quantity for the other variables  $q_m$  is called the marketing margin. Marketing margin is the cost of turning a commodity to a retail product is the range between the commodity price and the retail product price. This is shown visually in figure 2.3. The demand is more volatile for commodities than for retail products. This is shown in equation 2.3.

**Figure 2.5:** Graph of marketing margin



The elasticity at retail level, given that the marketing margin  $M$  is constant, can be given as:

$$E_r = E_f \frac{P_f}{P_r} \quad (2.3)$$

Here  $E_r$  is the elasticity at retail level.  $E_f$  is the elasticity at farm level, while  $P_f$  and  $P_r$  are prices at farm and retail level. Since the price at farm level is lower than the price at retail level the ratio of prices will be lower than one giving us a higher elasticity at farm level than retail level.

This is a simplified way of seeing the price transmission. We also have to consider reasons such as labour costs and production costs. For our analysis it is natural to focus on the value added to the product. We are looking to see if there is price transmission from export to retail and therefore the value added is more relevant than other reasons for demand change.

To find how the prices react to changes relative to one another we will use price transmission analysis tools. We will go through all the analyses that are required to get a better understanding of price transmission occurrence. OLS regression, and cointegration tests along with earlier mentioned tests will be used to determine price transmission from commodity to retail product.

## 3 Data

In this chapter i will review the data set i will use to do the analysis.

To be able to analyze the price transmission from the different stages of the supply chain it is important to have sufficient data. In this thesis i will use both volume and price to get an understanding and overview of the market, and use price per kilo to do the analysis. The data is provided by the Norwegian Seafood Council.

The data set contains export of salmon from Norway to Spain and Germany. Price and volume exported was divided in to months from year 2000 to year 2019. Another set of data contained natural, smoked and prepared salmon. The data also specifies if the product is frozen or fresh. This has data from 2005 to 2019. The price per kilo for the salmon was calculated by dividing the value of the export by the amount exported. The export price is converted from NOK to EUR for the sake of the analysis. The exchange rate used to convert NOK to EUR was 1 NOK = 0.087 EUR per 15. April. 2020.

### 3.1 German Data

#### 3.1.1 Export to German Market

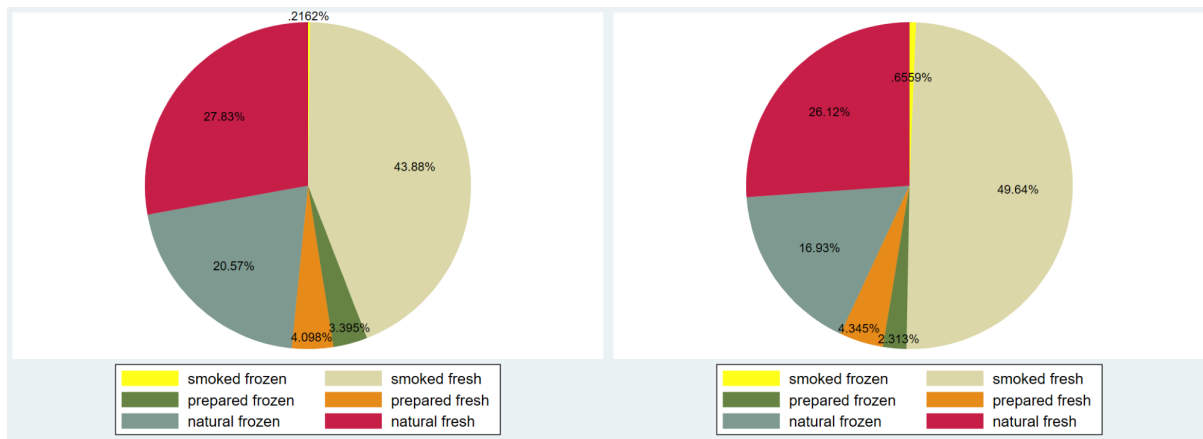
The Norwegian export to Germany has shown a gradual growth going from 18.9 thousand tons in year 2000 to 37.7 thousand tons in year 2019. The value of the export went from 631 million NOK to 2.3 billion NOK from year 2000 to year 2019. Whole salmon is exported from Norway and the processing takes place in the recipients country, in this case, Germany. This is more profitable for Norwegian export as well as German retail market, because of high costs related to preparing salmon in Norway.

#### 3.1.2 German Salmon Market

Total sales of salmon products in the German market in year 2019 was approximately 58.85 thousand tons in terms of volume with a value of 1.11 billion euros. The German retail salmon market data we have a variety of products which we can divide them in to three main parts: Natural, prepared and smoked salmon. Out of the options prepared salmon is the least favorite option, where smoked salmon and natural salmon dominates

with 93% of the volume and 94% of the value. The prepared salmon contains all salmon products that are not smoked or natural. This involves ready-made meals.

The data ranges like the export price data, from 2009 to 2019 with a monthly increment. In a comparison between the volume exported and value exported we can see how value is added to the salmon when it is smoked. Even though smoked salmon is 44% of the total volume of salmon products, the value of smoked salmon is 51% of the total value. For natural salmon the volume and value behaves in the opposite manner, while prepared is very similar in volume and value.

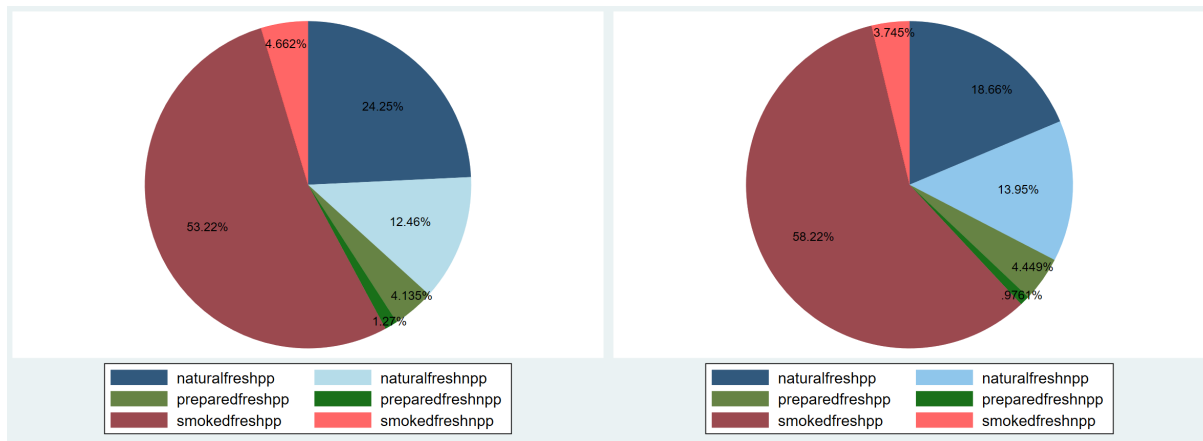


**Figure 3.1:** Volume pie chart Germany

**Figure 3.2:** Value pie chart Germany

The three main options: Smoked, natural, and prepared are divided into additional two options, this is prepacked (PP) and not prepacked (NPP). The prepacked options are products that are prepacked by suppliers who supply these products to for example grocery stores and supermarkets. Not prepacked products refers to products that are not prepacked, but packed by the grocery store or supermarket them self. A large part of natural salmon sales comes from not prepacked salmon.





**Figure 3.3:** Volume pie chart  
PP vs. NPP Germany

**Figure 3.4:** Value pie chart  
PP vs. NPP Germany

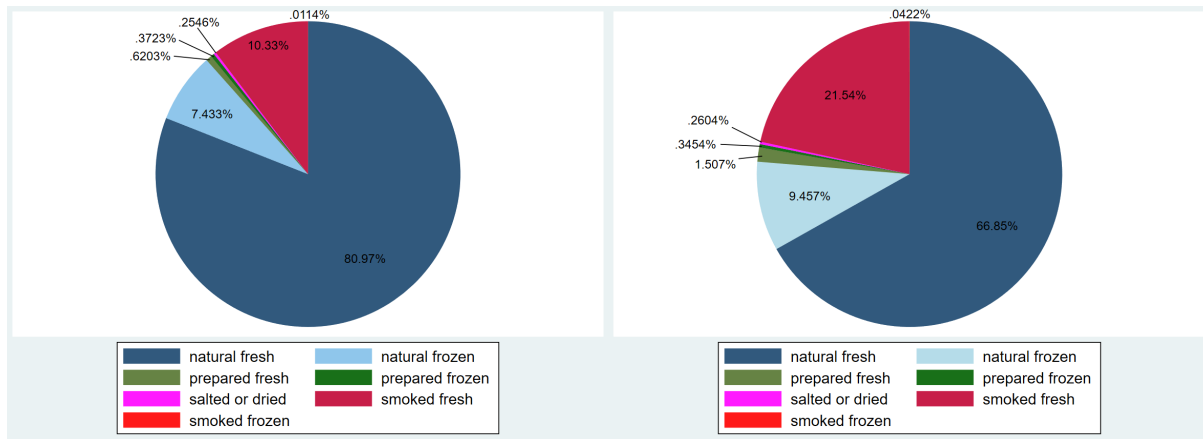
## 3.2 Spanish Data

### 3.2.1 Export to Spanish Market

Unlike Germany the growth of Norwegian export of salmon to Spain has grown rapidly the last 19 years going from an export of 15.7 thousand tons to 67.2 thousand tons in 2019. The value went from 491 million NOK to 4 billion NOK. While the volume increased 4 times the volume from 2000, the value increased nearly 10 times. This gives us an implication of how the demand for salmon in Spain has increased over the last years. The salmon is exported whole from Norway and the processing is done in Spain.

### 3.2.2 Spanish Salmon Market

For Spain the total sales in 2019 were approximately 62.4 thousand tons with a value of 830 million euros. The products in the Spanish markets are divided similarly to the German market into three main options. The options are, natural, prepared and smoked. Most of the sales are of these options, either fresh or frozen. The prepared has an additional option of canned salmon. There is also salted and/or dried salmon in the Spanish market, but this is a small volume out of the total salmon sale. The most popular option is natural salmon with approximately 89% of the sales in volume in 2019. Smoked salmon is the second most popular with approximately 10% sales in volume. Prepared salmon has closer to 1% sales in volume, while salted and/or dried is the least favorite with 0.25%

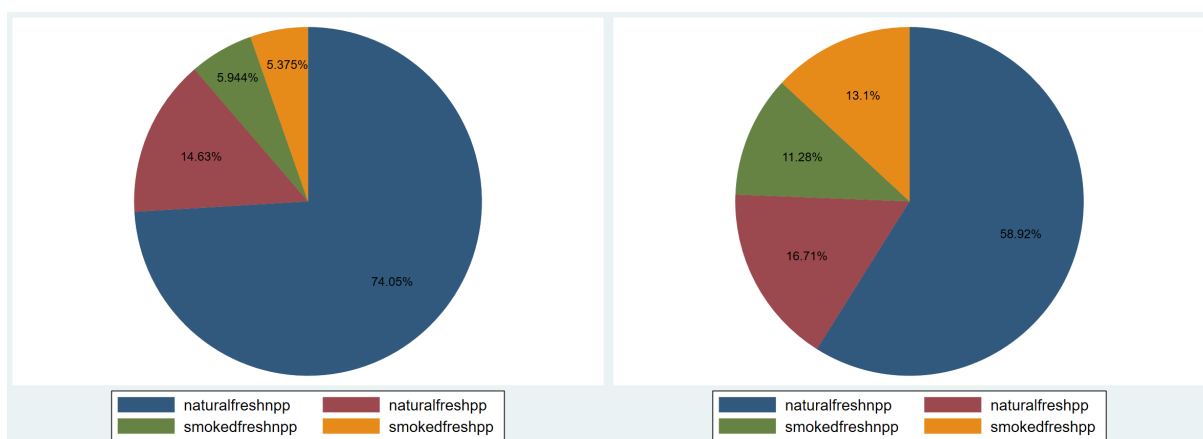


**Figure 3.5:** Volume pie chart Spain

**Figure 3.6:** Value pie chart Spain

The data ranges from 2009 to 2019 with a monthly increment, similarly to the German data. However, because of missing data and gaps i have chosen to only use the last 5 years of data. So the data in the analysis ranges from 2014-2019. The comparison between volume and value for each option show the earlier mentioned value added in smoked salmon more dramatically in the Spanish market. The volume for smoked salmon was approximately 10% in 2019, but the value of was 22% of the total value of the sales in 2019. This confirms the idea that by adding further steps or further process the salmon the price will increase accordingly.

The salmon is also divided into prepacked and not prepacked, like in the data for Germany. This does not apply to the salted and/or dried salmon, and prepared salmon.

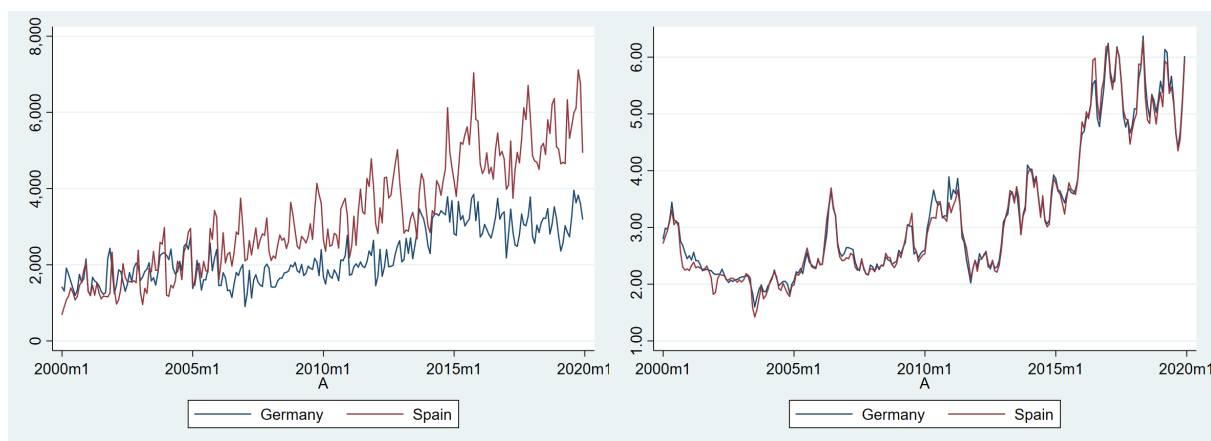


**Figure 3.7:** Volume pie chart PP vs. NPP Spain

**Figure 3.8:** Value pie chart PP vs. NPP Spain

### 3.3 Comparison of German and Spanish market

Germany and Spain have had different rates of growth as mentioned previously in the earlier paragraphs. The data used to compare the export to the countries and the two market spans from 2000 to 2019. In 2000 the export to Germany was higher than in Spain, with 18.9 thousand tons vs 15.6 thousand tons. While in 2019 these numbers have grown for export to both countries, the export to Spain has grown the most. The export volume to Germany in 2019 was 37.7 thousand tons and 67.2 thousand tons in Spain. This is almost double from year 2000 for Germany and more than 4 times as high as year 2000 for Spain. Export to Germany was level from year 2000 until around year 2013 when it started to increase. We can also see some signs of seasonality. In Germany it is very clear with export volume increasing closer to the end of the year, while in Spain it is not necessarily the same. The volume increases during the year, but in many years decreases before the end of the year after hitting max volume somewhere between September and November.



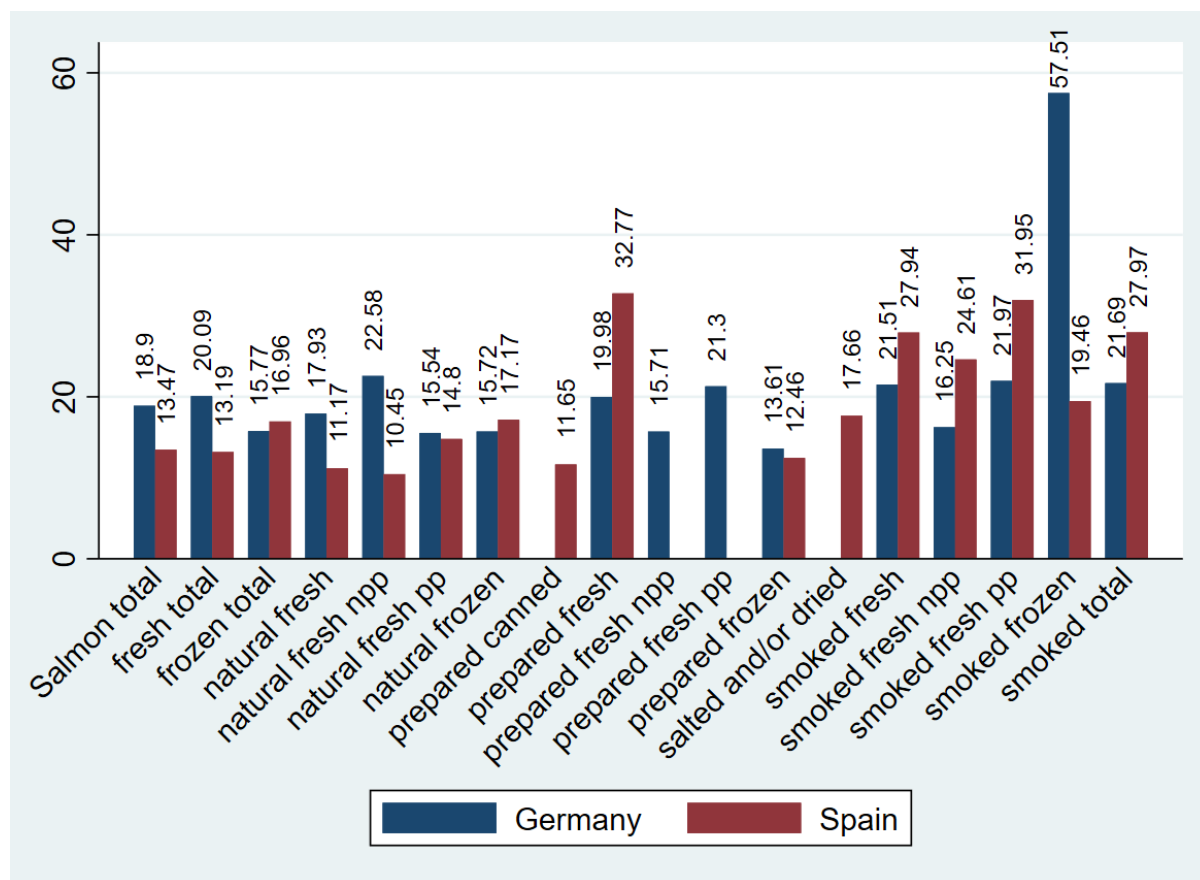
**Figure 3.9:** Volume exported to Germany and Spain

**Figure 3.10:** Export price in euro to Germany and Spain

The export price per kilo had a similar trend to the volume increase. The price had a level trend until 2013. After 2013 the export price increased a fair amount. When comparing the prices we can see that the export prices are very similar throughout. This is expected, as there should not be any difference in the price for the two countries. The price for the different products in the two countries however, are not that similar. This can be because of different policies, different levels of value added to the products, and/or general differences in price levels in the countries. In addition to this material costs, marketing

costs and more.

**Figure 3.11:** Comparison of Germany and Spain



As seen on figure 3.1 we can see that both countries have very similar data on salmon products. This figure 3.1 compares prices for the products in the two countries. Natural and smoked salmon are naturally very similar. Both have prepared salmon products as well, but here it is difficult for us to decipher if the products in this category are similar or not. This does not make a difference in the analyses. We can start by looking at the figure 3.11 that there is a trend that natural salmon is more expensive in Germany and smoked Salmon is more expensive in Spain. Total salmon sales are more expensive in Germany than Spain, with 18.9 euro per kilo and 13.47 euro per kilo, respectively. Natural frozen salmon which can be seen as the product that is the least processed product are close in price with 15.72 euro per kilo in Germany and 17.17 euro per kilo in Spain. While natural fresh has a larger difference between the prices. The prices are 17.93 in Germany and 11.16 euro. Prepared frozen salmon prices are 13.61 euro in Germany and 12.45 euro in Spain. For prepared fresh salmon the prices are 19.98 and 32.77 for Germany and Spain

respectively. When it came to smoked salmon there was a large difference. The price for smoked frozen salmon for Germany was 57.5 euro and 19.46 euro in Spain. The difference in prices in this case are greater than any other product in the data set. For smoked fresh salmon the prices are 21.5 euro in Germany and 27.9 euro in Spain.

## 4 Methodology

In this chapter i will go through the main concept that are linked to time series econometrics and cointegration analysis. These approaches will be used to do an empirical analysis of the price transmission from export price to retail market price.

### 4.1 Time series econometrics

#### 4.1.1 Regression

The price transmission analysis is based on time series regression. The standard procedure is used with the following equation (Asche et al. 2014).

$$\ln p_t^{Retail} = \alpha + \beta \ln p_t^{Export} + e_t \quad (4.1)$$

Here  $p_t^i$  is the price in i- market and at time t. The  $\alpha$  is the intercept and  $e_t$  is the error term, which in our case does not have a significance. The  $\beta$  is what tells us if there is price transmission and the degree of it. If  $\beta = 0$  then there is no price transmission between the prices, if  $\beta = 1$  then there is complete price transmission. If  $\beta \neq 0$  and  $\beta \neq 1$ , then there is a relationship between the variables to a degree that varies.

Time series data, unlike, cross-sectional data which is gathered at one time, is gathered over different points in time. There is often a time trend on time series data, but can also be mean-reverting. This means that data gathers around a mean, and even with fluctuations go back to the mean. In our case there is a clear time trend on the data. With cross-sectional data there is an assumption that the data is independent of each other. This is not possible with time series. With time series data all the data is dependent of one another. We can see this as the price for one month often is based on the price for the earlier month and the price during the period in which the price is set.

#### 4.1.2 Stationarity

With time series analysis we have to analyze if the data is stationary or non-stationary. A stationary time series will in simple terms not be affected by previous data. In other

words the future will be similar to the past and the mean, variance and covariance will stay the same over time. In the context of price there can be stationarity, in some cases, if the price is stable over time and only suffers from short spikes in the price. We can look at stationary process as a first order autoregressive model. An autoregressive model is a time series that is regressed on previous values in the same time series.

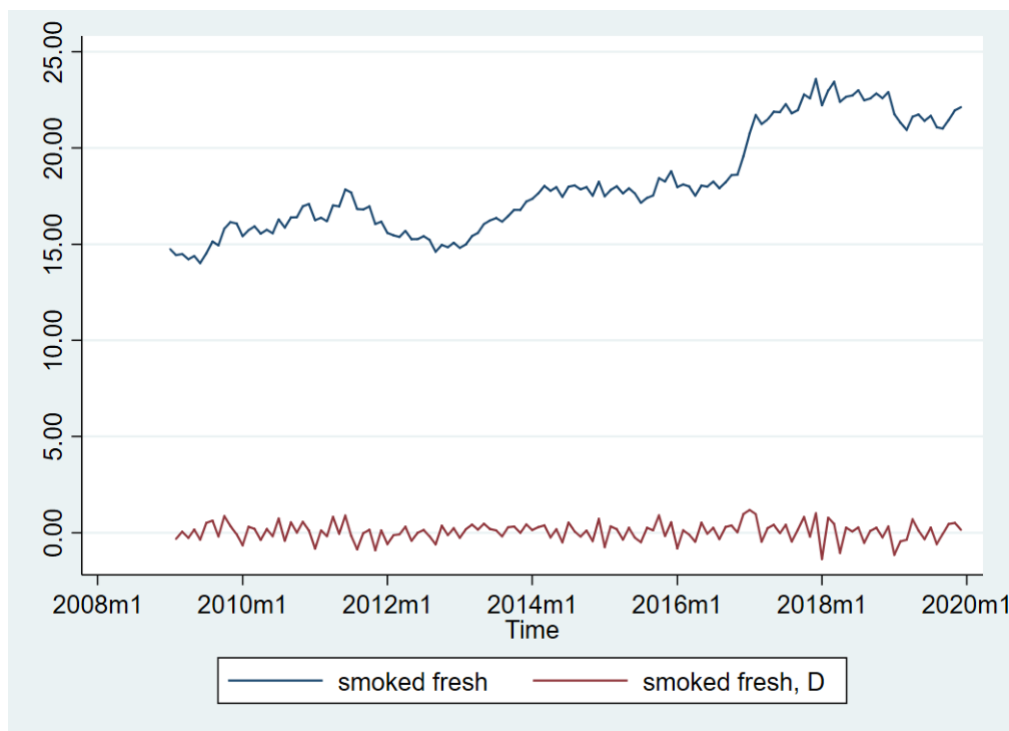
$$Y_t = \alpha + \beta_1 Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (4.2)$$

Here we see a standard regression where  $Y_t$  is regressed by  $Y_{t-1}$ . The error term  $\varepsilon_t$  is seen as white noise term that is iid, meaning that it is independent and identically distributed. The model is stationary when  $\alpha = 0$  and  $\beta_1 < 1$ .

In most cases, however, price is not a stationary process. A non-stationary process can be explained as a pure random walk:

$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (4.3)$$

This equation tells us that the value at time  $t$  will be equal to the previous period plus a stochastic white noise term that is iid, meaning that it is independent and identically distributed. This equation is the autoregressive equation in first order with a  $\alpha = 0$  and  $\beta_1 = 1$ , making it non-stationary.  $\alpha \neq 0$  implies a random walk with drift. For us to analyze time series that are non-stationary we need to make the data stationary and a simple way of doing this is by differencing the model. Differencing is just subtracting  $Y_{t-1}$  from  $Y_t$  ( $Y_t - Y_{t-1}$ ). By doing this the process loses one observation. This is visualized in figure 4.1 where we see the graph for smoked fresh salmon and smoked fresh salmon first differenced, where the data has gone from non-stationary to stationary when first differenced.

**Figure 4.1:** Graph of variable transformed

A commonly used tool to check for unit root is the augmented Dickey-Fuller(ADF) test(Dickey & Fuller, 1979). The ADF test allows us to test for unit roots even if there is autocorrelation. The null hypothesis for the ADF-test is that there is a unit root, and the alternate hypothesis is that the time series is stationary. With the ADF-test we can include factors such as there being a constant, trend or constant and trend together.

$$\Delta Y_t = \alpha + \delta Y_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i \Delta Y_{t-i} + \gamma t + \varepsilon_t \quad (4.4)$$

The ADF equation contains in this case a constant  $\alpha$  and a trend  $\gamma$ . As mentioned earlier the null hypothesis is that there is a unit root. In other words the time series is non-stationary. For the equation to be non-stationary or have a unit root the  $\beta$  needs to be equal to 1. We therefore test if  $\delta = 0$ . Before doing the ADF-test we need to know the amount of periods that will be used in the test. The lag length can be found in several ways. One way is to do the ADF test with different lagged periods starting with a large number until the results are statistically significant. In our case we take use of the Akaike information criteria(AIC) (Akaike. H, 1973).



$$AIC = -2 \left( \frac{LL}{T} \right) + \frac{2t_p}{T} \quad (4.5)$$

Where LL is the log likelihood  $t_p$  is the total amount of parameters in the model and T is time. The AIC test calculates the optimal number of lags used in the ADF test.

## 4.2 Cointegration

Cointegration is in simple terms a long term relationship between two variables in time series data. For simplicity we can see this on a graph comparing two variables that are expected to have a long term relationship. In mathematical terms cointegration occurs when two variables  $X_t$  and  $Y_t$  are both integrated of order one  $I(1)$ (non-stationary) and by multiplying one of the variables with a constant  $\theta$  that makes it integrated of order 0  $I(0)$ (stationary):  $Y_t - \theta X_t$  (Engle & Granger, 1987). For this thesis we are using the Johansen test (Johansen, 1988, 1991). This test allows for multivariate systems with non-stationary variables. The Johansen test follows an unrestricted vector autoregression in the levels of variables

$$X_t = \Pi_1 X_{t-1} + \dots + \Pi_k X_{t-k} + \epsilon_t \quad (4.6)$$

Here  $X_t$  is a  $n \times 1$  vector. The  $\Pi_i$  is a  $n \times n$  matrix of parameters.  $\mu$  is a constant and  $\epsilon_t$  is the normally distributed errors that are serially uncorrelated and but has the contemporaneous covariance matrix  $\Omega$ . The equation (0.6) rewritten in error correction form is given by:

$$\Delta X_t = \Gamma_1 \Delta X_{t-1} + \dots + \Gamma_{k-1} \Delta X_{t-k+1} + \Pi \Delta X_{t-k} + \epsilon_t \quad (4.7)$$

Where  $\Gamma_i = -I + \Pi_1 + \dots + \Pi_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, k-1$  and  $\Pi = -I + \Pi_1 + \dots + \Pi_k$ .

The rank of  $\Pi$ ,  $r$ , tells us how many different linear combinations that exist for  $X_t$  that are stationary. If  $r = n$ , the variables are stationary, if  $r = 0$ , none of the variables are stationary. If  $r < n$ , there are  $r$  linear combinations of  $X_t$  that are stationary. When this is the case  $\Pi = \alpha \beta'$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are  $n \times r$  matrices and  $\beta$  holds the cointegration

vectors and  $\alpha$  is the adjustment parameters.

The Johansen test uses two different tests for cointegration vectors: the trace test, and the maximum eigenvalue test, where both tests are likelihood-ratio tests. The null hypothesis for the trace test is that there are  $r$  cointegrating vectors against the alternative hypothesis that there are  $n$  cointegrating vectors.

$$J_{trace} = -T \sum_{i=r+1}^n \ln(1 - \hat{\lambda}_i) \quad (4.8)$$

For the maximum eigenvalue test the null hypothesis of  $r$  cointegrating vectors against the alternative of  $r+1$  cointegrating vectors.

$$J_{max} = -T \ln(1 - \hat{\lambda}_{r+1}) \quad (4.9)$$

For bivariate cointegration test it is preferred to use the trace test. The trace test also shows durability against skewness and excess kurtosis in the error (Cheung & Lai, 1993).

The Johansen test can also be used to find exogeneity or price leadership (Johansen, 1988). Exogeneity means that the  $X$  variables does not depend on the dependent variable  $Y$  (Engle, R.F., Hendry, D.F., and Richard, J.F., 1983). This is in simpler terms if changes in export price lead to changes in retail price, or if changes in retail price leads to changes in export price. It is safe to. To analyze for price leadership we use weak exogeneity test in a VAR framework.

By using the Johansen test we also get the option to test the "law of on price" (LOP). In a market integration context the LOP gives us indication of if the markets are perfectly integrated. In our case with price transmission analysis it tells us if the price transmission is complete or not. To test for LOP we have to add some restrictions to the variables.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta p_t^1 \\ \Delta p_t^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{t-1}^1 \\ p_{t-1}^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4.10)$$

Here we have a system of two variables  $p_1$  and  $p_2$ . We assume that the prices are non-stationary, cointegrated, one lag and no error term in the system. If  $b_1 = -b_2$  then the

LOP hold or in other words there is complete price transmission (Asche et al. 2014). Here  $b_1$  is set to be 1 and so  $b_2$  is set to be -1 and calculated with these restrictions.

### 4.3 Vector Error Correction Model

The vector error correction model gives us the opportunity to conduct the Johansen test for the error corrected model as well as gives us better estimates for the price transmission elasticities  $\beta$ . The VECM is based on a VAR model with  $p$  lags, rewritten as:

$$\Delta Y_t = \alpha(\beta Y_{t-1} + \mu + \rho t) + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \Gamma_i \Delta Y_{t-1} + \gamma + \tau t + \varepsilon_t \quad (4.11)$$

In equation 4.11 the option to have a time trend and a constant is available. In our case we estimate the VECM using a restricted time trend. This means that we assume the time trend to be linear and not quadratic. By adding this restriction we allow the equations to be trend stationary. For equation 4.11 to be assumed trend stationary,  $\tau$  must be equal to 0.

By using the VECM we are able to compare the  $\beta$  from normal regression vs. with VECM to see more accurate  $\beta$  for the variables. The results and comparison will be conducted in the next two sections.

## 5 Empirical Results

In this section i will go through the results from the analyses for Germany and Spain conducted on stata.

### 5.1 Empirical results for Germany

In this section I am going through the empirical results of the analyses that are done, for the price transmission from export price to retail prices in Germany. The analyses are done on Stata.

#### 5.1.1 Descriptive statistics Germany

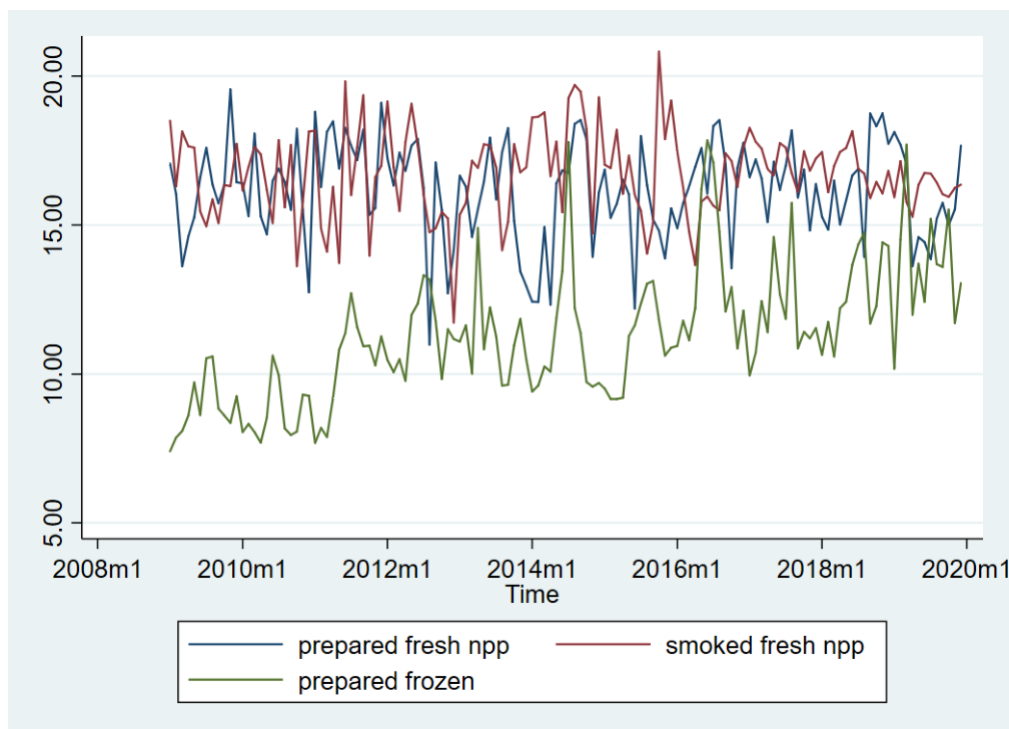
Table 5.1 contains all data provided for German retail market. I have included the descriptive statistics for all of the data because it gives us a better understanding of the market. I will, however, not use all of the data in the price transmission analyses. There are 132 periods observation for all of the variables. Included in the table is amount of observations, mean, standard deviation, minimum value, maximum value and coefficient of variation(CV). The CV gives us an indication of the volatility in the price.

**Table 5.1:** Descriptive statistics for Germany

Variable	n	Mean	Std.Dev	Min	Max	CV
Export:						
Germany Export	132	3.94	1.18	2.02	6.37	0.30
Retail:						
Natural fresh PP	132	12.95	2.39	7.37	18.82	0.18
Natural fresh NPP	132	18.64	3.08	13.24	24.52	0.17
Natural fresh	132	16.02	2.06	9.06	19.34	0.13
Natural frozen	132	12.44	1.74	9.67	17.11	0.14
Prepared fresh NPP	132	16.18	1.66	10.99	19.56	0.10
Prepared fresh PP	132	15.99	3.73	9.09	24.58	0.23
Prepared fresh	132	16.15	2.84	10.40	23.46	0.18
Prepared frozen	132	11.30	2.24	7.41	17.86	0.20
Smoked fresh NPP	132	16.72	1.46	11.73	20.82	0.09
Smoked fresh PP	132	18.24	2.92	13.83	23.99	0.16
Smoked fresh	132	18.11	2.70	14.01	23.58	0.15
Smoked frozen	132	41.87	17.61	0.00	78.75	0.42
Fresh total	132	18.19	2.75	14.01	23.91	0.15
Frozen total	132	17.39	2.18	14.03	22.27	0.13
Smoked total	132	12.37	1.84	9.39	17.22	0.15
Salmon total	132	15.70	2.15	12.15	20.07	0.14

From table 5.1 we can see the variations in price mean. There are large variations in the mean price of the different products. The lowest mean price for the retail market is prepared frozen salmon, while the highest is for smoked fresh salmon. The mean price is expected for smoked salmon, but it was expected that natural salmon would have the lowest mean price. This is because of earlier mentioned reason of value added to the products. Smoked frozen salmon data has very high price compared to other smoked salmon prices, because of the volume sold being much lower than the other products. The numbers for smoked frozen are generally not a good representation of how the price would act in an established market. This variable is therefore omitted in the price transmission analysis. There is some indication of a pattern in the PP vs. NPP. For natural salmon PP has a lower mean price than the NPP natural salmon. It is similar for prepared salmon, where PP has a lower mean price than NPP. However, for smoked salmon the PP smoked salmon has a higher price than NPP smoked salmon.

**Figure 5.1:** Graph of mean-reverting data



After going through the descriptive statistics, the next step is to carry out the ADF-test for all the variables. Before however we can see an indication of the output of the ADF-test by looking at figure 5.1. We see the values in table 5.2 that are mean-reverting. This is visible in prepared fresh NPP and smoked fresh NPP salmon. Prepared frozen salmon

also looks mean-reverting after 2011. The variables are all in natural logarithmic form. The ADF-test was done for data with only a constant, in levels and with first difference. In addition the ADF-test was done with constant and a trend, in levels and with first difference. The lag length is in the parentheses next to the values from the ADF-test. As expected most of the data is non-stationary except for earlier mentioned variables; smoked fresh NPP, prepared fresh NPP, and prepared frozen. All of the variables are stationary with a constant at first difference. The ADF-test with trend also yields similar result where majority of the data is non-stationary in levels and stationary with first difference. But some variables behave different with the trend. In addition to the earlier mentioned stationary variables prepared fresh, prepared fresh PP, and natural fresh PP are also stationary with significance at 1%, 1%, and 5% respectively. This is also known as trend stationarity. The values that are non stationary are used in the price transmission analysis.

**Table 5.2:** ADF-test for Germany

Variable	Constant	Diff. Constant	Constant + Trend	Diff. Constant + Trend
Export:				
Germany Export	-1.535(2)	** -6.972(1)	-3.336(2)	** -6.938(1)
Retail:				
Smoked frozen	-1.383(3)	** -4.224(4)	-2.155(3)	* -4.067(4)
Smoked fresh PP	-0.959(2)	** -7.992(1)	-1.960(2)	** -7.963(1)
Smoked fresh NPP	** -6.415(1)	** -6.978(4)	** -6.414(1)	** -6.847(4)
Prepared frozen	* -3.485(2)	** -6.378(4)	** -5.137(2)	** -6.355(4)
Prepared fresh PP	-2.444(2)	** -7.612(2)	** -4.584(2)	** -7.583(2)
Prepared fresh NPP	** -4.351(3)	** -9.795(2)	** -4.359(3)	** -9.760(2)
Natural frozen	-2.072(3)	** -7.158(2)	1.957(3)	** -7.133(2)
Natural fresh PP	-1.734(4)	** -8.192(3)	* -3.638(4)	** -8.173(3)
Natural fresh NPP	-1.224(4)	** -6.401(4)	-2.722(4)	** -6.366(4)

### 5.1.2 Price transmission Germany

The price transmission analysis was conducted with the variables that were non-stationary without trend. Variables that were trend stationary are included in the analysis. The test is conducted with the retail prices being the dependent variable and the export price being the explanatory variable. The results for the Johansen test alongside LOP, weak exogeneity, and price transmission elasticities are reported in table 5.3.

The Johansen test results are all very similar to one another. All but three variables reject the null hypothesis of there being zero cointegrating vectors between the retail price and the export price. This indicates in our case in a bivariate cointegration test that there are no more than one cointegrating vectors between retail and export. The cointegration test has both trace and max test results. Both of the test yield similar results. From these test results we can say that there is a relationship between retail and export for all variables but the ones mentioned. There are no variables with more than one cointegrating vector.

Further a likelihood ratio test for law of one price (LOP) was conducted. Table 5.3 shows that the hypothesis of LOP is rejected for 6 of the variables. Smoked fresh NPP, Prepared frozen, Prepared fresh NPP, natural fresh PP, and natural fresh NPP are all statistically significant. Therefore the price transmission is incomplete from export to these variables. The rest of the variables do not reject the hypothesis of LOP and the price transmission is complete for these variables. However, we cannot conclude this for the values that do not have any cointegrating vectors.



**Table 5.3:** Johansen test for Germany

Variable	Rank	Trace test	Max test	LOP	Weak Exogeneity	Price ( $\beta$ ) Transmission
Smoked fresh PP	P = 0	32.14	26.57	1.016	**17.30	0.4345
	P $\leq$ 1	*5.57	5.57		**6.81	(0.000)
Smoked fresh NPP	P = 0	70.36	63.47	**46.4	**12.70	0.0180
	P $\leq$ 1	*6.89	6.89		3.81	(0.482)
Prepared frozen	P = 0	36.97	28.21	**15.89	**7.50	0.2995
	P $\leq$ 1	*8.76	8.76		*3.95	(0.000)
Prepared fresh PP	P = 0	27.40	17.51	3.211	3.56	0.4857
	P $\leq$ 1	*9.89	9.89		**8.95	(0.000)
Prepared Fresh NPP	P = 0	75.80	68.21	**42.39	**27.31	-0.0040
	P $\leq$ 1	*7.59	7.59		1.81	(0.897)
Natural frozen	P = 0	*18.51	14.59	2.442	**9.99	0.2787
	P $\leq$ 1	3.91	3.91		3.60	(0.000)
Natural fresh PP	P = 0	27.92	16.90	*4.263	2.47	0.4387
	P $\leq$ 1	*11.01	11.01		**8.51	(0.000)
Natural fresh NPP	P = 0	80.55	72.26	**50.74	**16.48	0.4964
	P $\leq$ 1	*8.29	8.29		1.78	(0.000)

The next column in table 5.3 shows the results for the weak exogeneity test for the retail prices. The results show that more or less all variables are endogenous, except for prepared fresh NPP salmon. The price leader is not similar in every variable. For smoked salmon products except for the NPP products there is no clear price leader. there does not seem to be any clear direction of which price causes the other price to change. It seems that for NPP products and natural frozen salmon the price leader is the export price. While for the PP products there is no clear pattern as smoked fresh PP has no sign of a price leader while prepared fresh PP and natural fresh PP has the retail price as the price leader.

Finally we look at the price transmission elasticities given by  $\beta$ . These results tells us how large a change in the export price would reflect in the retail price. The elasticities are varied and span from  $\beta=-0.004$  for prepared fresh NPP with the lowest reaction to  $\beta=0.4964$  for natural fresh NPP with the highest reaction to export price changes. The  $\beta$  for natural frozen, which has no cointegrating vectors is 0.2787. This  $\beta$  should not be seen as "correct".

**Table 5.4:** VECM estimates for Germany

Variable	$\beta$	t	P-value
Smoked fresh PP	-0.6730	-5.76	0.000
Smoked fresh NPP	-0.0138	-0.23	0.815
Prepared frozen	0.2357	2.10	0.036
Prepared fresh PP	-0.2032	-1.08	0.286
Prepared Fresh NPP	-0.0557	-0.82	0.413
Natural frozen	8.7321	3.84	0.000
Natural fresh PP	-0.0228	-0.20	0.844
Natural fresh NPP	-0.3397	-9.77	0.000

Table 5.4 has the beta estimates from the VECM along with the t-stat and the p-value of the t-stat. Four out of eight variables are statistically significant. There is however a  $\beta = 8.73$  which is very high. We use these to calculate for full price transmission between the retail variables and the export. Where the null is that there is full price transmission, with the alternative of there not being full price transmission. These can be seen in table 5.5.

**Table 5.5:** VECM cointegrating equations for Germany

Variable	test-statistic	P-value	Proportionality test
Smoked fresh PP	33.175	0.0000	-4.26 (0.0000)
Smoked fresh NPP	0.0548	0.8148	0.77 (0.4427)
Prepared frozen	4.4185	0.0356	-1.1 (0.2734)
Prepared fresh PP	1.1570	0.2821	-0.8 (0.9364)
Prepared Fresh NPP	0.6694	0.4133	0.18 (0.8574)
Natural frozen	14.713	0.0001	-2.84 (0.0052)
Natural fresh PP	0.0386	0.8442	0.8 (0.4252)
Natural fresh NPP	95.396	0.0000	-8.77 (0.0000)

In table 5.5 we have the results from performing a johansen test under a vector error correction model(VECM). Here the test results show us that there are 4 variables with one cointegrating equation. Smoked fresh PP, prepared frozen, natural frozen, and natural fresh NPP have all got one cointegrating equation while the rest does not. We will discuss the difference between the results from the VECM and the normal model in the next section. The proportionality test shows us which variables that have full price transmission. Our results show that four variables have full price transmission as the null hypothesis of there being full price transmission cannot be rejected.

## 5.2 Empirical results for Spain

In this section I am going through the empirical results of the analyses that are done, for the price transmission from export price to retail prices in Spain, similarly to the previous section.

### 5.2.1 Descriptive statistics Spain

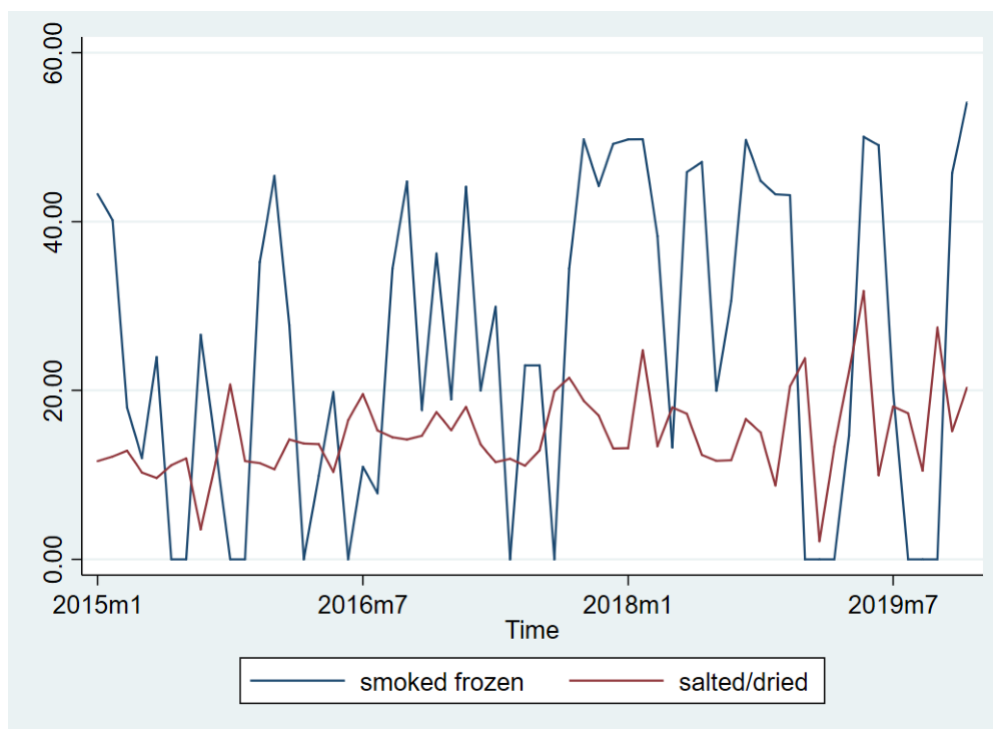
Table 5.4 consists of the same statistics measured for Spain as there were for Germany in table 5.1. The largest difference is the number of observations being reduced from 132 to 60. This was necessary to be able to get proper results as there were multiple variables with little or no data for the earlier years. 60 observations is equivalent of 5 years of data. The mean price for export is 4.98 with a standard deviation of 0.81. For retail the variable with the lowest mean price is natural fresh NPP salmon at 10.41, a standard deviation of 1.03 and a relatively low CV at 0.10. On the other side prepared fresh has the highest mean price of 29.24 with a standard deviation 4.42 and a CV of 0.15. These values seem to be stable for the time being, however, prepared salmon has had a large increase in price.

**Table 5.6:** Descriptive statistics for Germany

Variable	n	Mean	Std.Dev	Min	Max	CV
Export:						
Spain Export	60	4.98	0.81	3.23	6.30	0.16
Retail:						
Natural fresh NPP	60	10.41	1.03	8.17	12.08	0.10
Natural fresh PP	60	13.67	1.47	11.19	18.77	0.10
Natural fresh	60	11.00	1.03	8.77	12.98	0.09
Natural frozen	60	15.80	1.43	13.14	19.87	0.09
Prepared fresh	60	29.24	4.42	21.32	36.38	0.15
Prepared frozen	60	14.68	3.92	9.25	27.84	0.27
Prepared	60	23.47	4.06	15.54	30.31	0.17
Salted and/or Dried	60	14.87	5.12	2.12	31.76	0.34
Smoked fresh NPP	60	23.25	1.67	20.18	26.65	0.07
Smoked fresh PP	24	31.23	1.18	29.43	33.72	0.04
Smoked fresh	60	25.91	1.82	22.56	28.90	0.07
Smoked frozen	60	25.20	18.65	0	54.07	0.74
Smoked total	60	25.93	1.82	22.56	28.90	0.07
Frozen total	60	15.74	1.37	12.86	19.11	0.09
Fresh total	60	12.82	1.38	9.75	15.71	0.11

Most of the variables seem to be pretty stable and have expected and normal growth and price ranges. But two variables that stands out are smoked fresh NPP and Smoked frozen. These variables have extremely high CV at 0.95 for smoked fresh NPP and 0.74 for smoked frozen. The prices range from 0 to 33.72 and 0 to 54.07 giving them standard deviations fairly close to the mean prices. This is because of lack of data for earlier observations for these variables. For smoked fresh NPP i have decided to reduce amount of observations to 24 to calculate from the last 2 years of data. I have not done this for smoked frozen as the problem is gaps in the data unlike smokedfresh NPP.

**Figure 5.2:** Graph of mean-reverting data



The ADF-test results for Spain are uniform with our expectation of the behaviour. All but two variables are non-stationary with stationarity at first difference. The two variables that are stationary are smoked frozen and salted and/or dried salmon. We can see the stationarity visually in figure 5.2. Here we can also see the gaps in the data for smoked frozen salmon. All of the data has identical results in test with and without trend. The lag value is reported in the parentheses next to the ADF-test values. The non-stationary variables are used in the price transmission analysis for Spain.

**Table 5.7:** ADF-test for Spain

Variable	Constant	Diff. Constant	Constant + Trend	Diff. Constant + Trend
Export:				
Spain Export	-2.205(2)	** -4.937(2)	-2.313(2)	** -4.996(2)
Retail:				
Smoked frozen	** -4.979(0)	** -5.957(2)	** -5.976(0)	** -5.736(2)
Smoked fresh PP	-1.928(2)	** -5.494(2)	-2.259(2)	** -5.421(2)
Smoked fresh NPP	-1.874(2)	** -4.484(4)	-2.675(2)	** -4.536(4)
Salted and/or dried	** -7.390(0)	** -5.651(4)	** -7.821(0)	** -5.592(4)
Prepared frozen	-1.738(4)	** -5.338(3)	-1.389(4)	** -5.502(3)
Prepared fresh	-1.170(1)	** -7.772(0)	-2.423(1)	** -7.693(0)
Natural frozen	-1.219(2)	** -4.348(4)	-3.331(2)	** -4.306(4)
Natural fresh PP	-1.355(4)	** -5.078(4)	-2.485(4)	** -5.067(4)
Natural fresh NPP	-2.217(2)	** -4.498(1)	-2.013(2)	** -4.570(1)

### 5.2.2 Price transmission analysis Spain

The price transmission analysis for Spain was done in the exact same way as it was for Spain. The analysis for Spain was done for 5 years while it was 11 years for Germany. The main difference was the variable for smoked fresh pp which was done over 2 years as opposed to 5 years for the rest of the analysis. The analysis are done with the retail variable as a dependent variable to the export price. In table 5.6 we have the results of the different analyses conducted.

The Johansen test results for Spain are as uniform as in the analysis for Germany, but there is a majority of variables with no cointegrating vectors. Smoked fresh NPP and Prepared fresh salmon both have 1 cointegrating vector. Both the trace- and max-test have the same concluding results for all the variables. From these results we can see that there is a relationship between smoked fresh NPP and export price, and prepared fresh and export price.

Next test was the likelihood ratio test for LOP. Four out of seven variables reject the hypothesis of LOP. Smoked fresh PP and natural frozen are statistically significant at the 5% level while smoked fresh NPP and natural fresh PP are statistically significant at the 1% level.

**Table 5.8:** Johansen test for Spain

Variable	Rank	Trace test	Max test	LOP	Weak Exogeneity	Price ( $\beta$ ) transmission
Smoked fresh PP	P = 0	*18.95	11.94	*5.359	0.62	0.0305
	P $\leq$ 1	7.01	7.01		**11.16	(0.123)
Smoked fresh NPP	P = 0	28.12	21.88	**10.39	1.59	0.2884
	P $\leq$ 1	*6.24	6.24		**8.91	(0.000)
Prepared frozen	P = 0	*18.87	11.82	0.2045	**9.36	0.6380
	P $\leq$ 1	7.04	7.04		1.86	(0.000)
Prepared fresh	P = 0	27.52	22.47	1.272	**16.17	0.5594
	P $\leq$ 1	*5.05	5.05		**8.28	(0.000)
Natural frozen	P = 0	*21.20	14.55	*5.218	0.60	0.2345
	P $\leq$ 1	6.65	6.65		**8.44	(0.000)
Natural fresh PP	P = 0	*21.66	16.51	**9.185	2.32	0.2760
	P $\leq$ 1	5.14	5.14		*5.54	(0.000)
Natural fresh NPP	P = 0	*19.53	12.34	2.493	1.25	0.5321
	P $\leq$ 1	7.19	7.19		3.44	(0.000)

Of the retail variables only two variables are endogenous. Prepared frozen and prepared fresh salmon are endogenous while the rest of the retail prices are exogenous. This gives us the implication that the retail price is the price leader for many of the variables. For prepared fresh salmon both retail and export price are endogenous, making it difficult to say for sure if there is a price leader in this instance. The same goes for natural fresh NPP salmon, but in this case both prices are exogenous with the same conclusion that we cannot see a clear price leader or a sign of it.

For the Spanish market the price transmission elasticities ( $\beta$ ) range from 0.0305 at the lowest and 0.6380 at the highest, for smoked fresh PP and prepared frozen respectively. However, these values should not be taken as very accurate because the variables are not cointegrated with the export price. For the cointegrated variables the price transmission is a little more relevant. The  $\beta$  for smoked fresh NPP is 0.2884 and the  $\beta$  for prepared fresh is 0.5594.

**Table 5.9:** VECM estimates for Spain

Variable	$\beta$	t	P-value
Smoked fresh PP	-0.1043	-1.41	0.160
Smoked fresh NPP	-0.2720	-5.25	0.000
Prepared frozen	-1.2861	-3.20	0.001
Prepared fresh	-0.6965	-4.92	0.000
Natural frozen	-0.1163	-1.45	0.148
Natural fresh PP	-0.0941	-1.27	0.206
Natural fresh NPP	-0.6897	-13.13	0.000

Table 5.9 similarly to table 5.5 shows the estimated betas along with t-stat and p-value for the variables in VECM. Out of seven variables four of them are statistically significant. One variable that stands out is the  $\beta$  for prepared frozen salmon with elasticity 1.286. The elasticities from VECM will be compared to the other elasticities.

**Table 5.10:** VECM cointegrating equations for Spain

Variable	test-statistic	P-value	Proportionality test
Smoked fresh PP	1.9749	0.1599	-0.41 (0.6847)
Smoked fresh NPP	27.560	0.0000	-4.25 (0.0000)
Prepared frozen	10.236	0.0014	-2.2 (0.0318)
Prepared fresh	24.241	0.0000	-3.92 (0.0002)
Natural frozen	2.0904	0.1482	-0.45 (0.6544)
Natural fresh PP	1.6028	0.2055	-0.27 (0.7881)
Natural fresh NPP	172.29	0.0000	-12.13 (0.0000)

In table 5.10 are the results from the cointegration test in the VECM. The results show four variables with a cointegrating equation. Smoked fresh NPP, prepared frozen, prepared fresh, and natural fresh NPP have all got cointegrating equations. The difference in results from the VECM. The proportionality test results gives us an indication of there being full price transmission or not. For Spain there are three variables that can be considered to have full price transmission. These variables are smoked fresh PP, natural frozen, and natural fresh PP. The other variables fail to reject the null hypothesis of there being full price transmission. Cointegration test and the previous test will be discussed in the discussion section of the thesis.

## 6 Discussion

In this section i will discuss the empirical results from the analyses and tie them in to the economic theory.

From our results in the analyses for Germany we can see that there is a clear pattern in the price transmission elasticities. The elasticities for the frozen salmon is close to 0.3 with prepared frozen being 0.29 and natural frozen 0.27. This is lower than the fresh salmon products which all are around 0.43-0.49. A lower elasticity for the frozen products makes sense economically. In the price theory section of the thesis we went through the possibility of a product having several steps between the export and the retail products. This was factors such as preparation, packaging and storing. In this case we can see that the products which are easier to store over time are subject to a lower degree of price transmission from the export prices. When the export price changes, but already bought salmon is stored then the price change will not impact in the same way as if there was no extra steps between export and retail. In our case even though the results make sense from an economic perspective we cannot trust these numbers completely. If we look at the results we can see that the natural fresh salmon is not cointegrated with the export price, we can therefore not trust this result.

For the Spanish market the pattern is not as clear as in the German market. There is however also less variables that are cointegrated making some of the betas less reliable in the case of price transmission. We can only look at the two cointegrated variables as reliable results. Here smoked fresh NPP salmon has a beta of 0.29 and prepared fresh salmon has beta of 0.56. This is in line with the theory. The product that is easier stored has the lower price transmission elasticity, similarly to the German market. If we disregard the results from the Johansen test and only look at the price transmission elasticities the results show that the price transmission is lowest for frozen products and at similar level for fresh products.

Between the PP and NPP products the elasticity is higher for NPP products. This can be seen for natural fresh salmon in the German and Spanish market. In our results there are some variables with insignificant betas making the results void.

The output from the VECM estimation gives us comparable results to that of the Johansen



test and the regression betas. Comparing the cointegration tests from the VECM and earlier model we get different results. For some of the variables the different models yield the same results for the cointegration test. There are however some variables that get different results. For the German market, smoked fresh NPP, prepared fresh PP, prepared fresh NPP, and natural fresh PP all go from having one cointegrating factor to none in VECM. Natural frozen acts in the opposite way going from not having any cointegrating vectors to having one in VECM. In the Spanish market the VECM has more variables with one cointegrating vector. Prepared frozen and natural frozen NPP both have one cointegrating vector in VECM compared to none before. The rest of the variables yield the same results for both markets.

The  $\beta$  from the VECM are also comparable with the regressed  $\beta$ , but with the results from the VECM giving more appropriate results. In the German market the results show no clear sign of the price transmission being highest for natural products or lowest for the storable and prepared products. Looking at the statistically significant  $\beta$  for smoked fresh PP is 0.6730 vs. the previous  $\beta = 0.4345$ . For prepared frozen the VECM  $\beta = 0.2357$  vs. previous  $\beta = 0.2995$ . Finally for natural fresh NPP the  $\beta = 0.3397$  vs. previous  $\beta = 0.4964$ . For the Spanish market the results are similar with no clear sign of the price transmission decreasing with higher processing. Looking at the statistically significant  $\beta$  for the variables. For smoked fresh NPP the VECM  $\beta = 0.2720$  vs. previously  $\beta = 0.2884$ . Prepared fresh having VECM  $\beta = 0.6965$  vs. previously  $\beta = 0.5594$ . Finally for natural fresh NPP the VECM  $\beta = 0.6897$  vs. previously  $\beta = 0.5321$ . Both the German and Spanish results have some unrealistic results. For the German market the VECM statistically significant  $\beta$  for natural frozen salmon is 8.732. In this case it is better to rely on the regression  $\beta = 0.278$ . The odd result is not as unrealistic as the one for Germany. The VECM  $\beta$  is 1.286 for prepared frozen salmon while being 0.638 for the regression. For this result as for the one for Germany it is better to rely on the regression coefficient. From these values the  $\beta$  coefficients fail to show the expected decrease in price transmission with increase in processing of the product. This can be for reasons such as transport costs. For salmon products that are not processed and cannot be stored the transport cost may be the reason for the low price transmission elasticities. Being the major part of the marketing margin may explain the deviation from our expectations going in to the study. Other reasons can be exchange rates affecting the market prices by

changing the relative prices(Tveterås & Asche, 2008).

## 7 Conclusion

In this thesis i have performed a price transmission analysis for the German and Spanish salmon market. The study was done with different product categories to get a better understanding of how the price reacts for the different parts of the salmon market. The analyses were done for monthly data for both countries markets. For Germany there was used 11 years of data for Spain there was used 5 years of data and less for one variable. This was to get most accurate results as there were variables with no data for much of the time. The analysis was done with a econometric framework. Tests such as augmented dickey fuller test, johansen test, and VECM estimation were used. Additionally the LOP, weak exogeneity and proportionality was tested for the variables. The combination of these tests showed us if there is price transmission and the extent.

The study shows that there is price transmission for some of the products studied. There is however, not any sign of there being increasing nor decreasing price transmission relative to the processing of the product. For the German market there is some indication of the frozen products having lower price transmission than the fresh. While there being no sign of it for the Spanish market. This is if we disregard the cointegration test. The price transmission differed for each product type. Our assumptions going in to the thesis was that there would be clear signs of high price transmission for products with little to no processing and low for products with more steps between consumer and export. The results as mentioned did not give us a clear sign of this.

The Exogeneity tests showed us the price leadership. This showed that there is variations in these subsections of the salmon market. This shows that the salmon market is very varied and to only look at salmon as a whole does not give a good indication of how the market acts. The weak exogeneity test shows us that NPP salmon is the price leader in relation to the export. This means that the export price reacts to the NPP price rather than the other way. For PP salmon products it is the opposite where the export price is the price leader and the PP price reacts to changes in export.

Testing the LOP and proportionality also showed a complete price transmission or not.

These are econometrically similar, but our focus was on the VECM. The proportionality test showed that the price transmission was complete for only one of the variables in the VECM. This shows us that a price increase only parts of the price increase goes to the consumer. Reasons for this can be change in the marketing margin e.g. smaller portions or added accessories.

Further studies should be conducted around this subject for these countries. For the Spanish market the data is inadequate for longer periods for many of the products. For the German market further studies can examine any changes in the markets and conduct further studies in the market.

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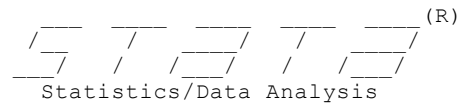
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# Appendix

GERMANY



User: 1

1 . varsoc lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2009m5 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **128**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>-27.8762</b>				.091934	.45119	.460244	.473472
1	<b>148.982</b>	<b>353.72*</b>	1	0.000	.00589	-2.2966	-2.27849	-2.25204*
2	<b>150.815</b>	<b>3.6652</b>	1	0.056	.005814*	-2.30961*	-2.28245*	-2.24277
3	<b>150.911</b>	<b>.19214</b>	1	0.661	.005897	-2.29549	-2.25927	-2.20636
4	<b>151.526</b>	<b>1.2299</b>	1	0.267	.005933	-2.28947	-2.2442	-2.17806

Endogenous: lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

2 . varsoc lsmokedfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2010m3 - 2019m12, but with gaps** Number of obs = **75**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>46.4476</b>				.017426	-1.21194	-1.1996	-1.18104
1	<b>77.2496</b>	<b>61.604</b>	1	0.000	.007871	-2.00666	-1.98198	-1.94486
2	<b>92.7665</b>	<b>31.034*</b>	1	0.000	.005345	-2.39377	-2.35676*	-2.30107*
3	<b>93.9886</b>	<b>2.4442</b>	1	0.118	.005314*	-2.3997*	-2.35034	-2.2761
4	<b>94.2293</b>	<b>.48137</b>	1	0.488	.005423	-2.37945	-2.31776	-2.22495

Endogenous: lsmokedfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

3 . varsoc lsmokedfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2009m5 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **128**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>59.7058</b>				.023397	-.917277	-.908224	-.894996
1	<b>290.904</b>	<b>462.4</b>	1	0.000	.000641	-4.51412	-4.49601	-4.46956*
2	<b>292.954</b>	<b>4.1008*</b>	1	0.043	.000631*	-4.53053*	-4.50337*	-4.46369
3	<b>293.301</b>	<b>.69455</b>	1	0.405	.000637	-4.52033	-4.48412	-4.43121
4	<b>293.484</b>	<b>.36512</b>	1	0.546	.000646	-4.50756	-4.46229	-4.39615

Endogenous: lsmokedfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

4 . varsoc lsmokedfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2009m5 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **128**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>128.234</b>				.008019	-1.98804	-1.97898	-1.96576
1	<b>132.351</b>	<b>8.2342*</b>	1	0.004	.007638*	-2.03674*	-2.01863*	-1.99218*
2	<b>132.629</b>	<b>.55513</b>	1	0.456	.007725	-2.02545	-1.99829	-1.95861
3	<b>133.092</b>	<b>.92533</b>	1	0.336	.00779	-2.01706	-1.98084	-1.92793
4	<b>133.152</b>	<b>.12059</b>	1	0.728	.007905	-2.00237	-1.95711	-1.89097

Endogenous: lsmokedfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

5 . varsoc lpreparedfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	33.0462				.035487	-.500722	-.491668	-.47844
1	77.4498	88.807	1	0.000	.018011	-1.1789	-1.1608	-1.13434*
2	79.5818	4.2641*	1	0.039	.017695*	-1.19659*	-1.16943*	-1.12975
3	79.6424	.12106	1	0.728	.017957	-1.18191	-1.1457	-1.09279
4	79.6513	.01798	1	0.893	.018238	-1.16643	-1.12116	-1.05502

Endogenous: lpreparedfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

6 . varsoc lpreparedfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	5.82138				.054301	-.075334	-.066281	-.053053
1	72.1903	132.74	1	0.000	.019554	-1.09672	-1.07862	-1.05216*
2	74.3084	4.2361*	1	0.040	.019215*	-1.11419*	-1.08703*	-1.04735
3	74.6764	.73614	1	0.391	.019406	-1.10432	-1.06811	-1.01519
4	74.7799	.20701	1	0.649	.01968	-1.09031	-1.04505	-.978904

Endogenous: lpreparedfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

7 . varsoc lpreparedfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	104.677				.011587	-1.61996	-1.6109	-1.59768
1	109.89	10.426	1	0.001	.010849	-1.68578	-1.66768*	-1.64122*
2	110.199	.61842	1	0.432	.010967	-1.67499	-1.64783	-1.60814
3	112.537	4.6755*	1	0.031	.01074*	-1.69589*	-1.65968	-1.60677
4	112.599	.12436	1	0.724	.010899	-1.68124	-1.63597	-1.56983

Endogenous: lpreparedfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

8 . varsoc lnaturalfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	79.8174				.017088	-1.23152	-1.22247	-1.20924
1	233.376	307.12	1	0.000	.001576	-3.61525	-3.59714	-3.57068
2	236.841	6.9307	1	0.008	.001516	-3.65377	-3.62661	-3.58692*
3	238.971	4.2597*	1	0.039	.00149*	-3.67142*	-3.63521*	-3.5823
4	239.435	.92834	1	0.335	.001502	-3.66305	-3.61778	-3.55164

Endogenous: lnaturalfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons



9 . varsoc lnaturalfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	30.3146				.037034	-.458041	-.448988	-.435759
1	81.9276	103.23	1	0.000	.016794	-1.24887	-1.23076	-1.20431
2	89.0014	14.148	1	0.000	.015273	-1.34377	-1.31661	-1.27693
3	101.163	24.323*	1	0.000	.012829	-1.51817	-1.48196*	-1.42905*
4	102.233	2.1399	1	0.144	.012815*	-1.51927*	-1.474	-1.40786

Endogenous: lnaturalfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

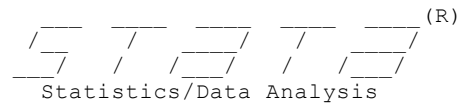
10 . varsoc lnaturalfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	52.2697				.02628	-.801089	-.792036	-.778807
1	167.033	229.53	1	0.000	.004443	-2.57864	-2.56053	-2.53408
2	171.884	9.7023	1	0.002	.004183	-2.63881	-2.61165	-2.57197*
3	174.098	4.4287*	1	0.035	.004105	-2.65779	-2.62157	-2.56866
4	175.737	3.2775	1	0.070	.004064*	-2.66777*	-2.6225*	-2.55636

Endogenous: lnaturalfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

11 .



User: 1

1 . varsoc d.lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 127

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	147.462				.005832	-2.30649	-2.29739*	-2.28409*
1	148.898	2.8711	1	0.090	.005792*	-2.31335*	-2.29515	-2.26856
2	148.917	.03778	1	0.846	.005883	-2.2979	-2.2706	-2.23071
3	149.686	1.5385	1	0.215	.005904	-2.29426	-2.25787	-2.20468
4	149.973	.57349	1	0.449	.005971	-2.28303	-2.23754	-2.17106

Endogenous: D.lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

2 . varsoc d.lsmokedfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2010m4 - 2019m12, but with gaps Number of obs = 69

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	63.0504				.009692	-1.79856	-1.78572	-1.76618
1	83.1293	40.158	1	0.000	.005575	-2.35157	-2.32588	-2.28682
2	84.4034	2.5482	1	0.110	.005531	-2.35952	-2.32098	-2.26238
3	84.5079	.20894	1	0.648	.005677	-2.33356	-2.28218	-2.20405
4	93.2184	17.421*	1	0.000	.004541*	-2.55706*	-2.49283*	-2.39516*

Endogenous: D.lsmokedfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

3 . d.varsoc lsmokedfreshpp  
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4 . varsoc d.lsmokedfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 127

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	287.506				.000643	-4.51191	-4.50281	-4.48951*
1	289.615	4.218*	1	0.040	.000632*	-4.52937*	-4.51117*	-4.48458
2	289.924	.6189	1	0.431	.000639	-4.5185	-4.4912	-4.45131
3	290.078	.30744	1	0.579	.000647	-4.50517	-4.46877	-4.41559
4	290.149	.14237	1	0.706	.000657	-4.49054	-4.44505	-4.37857

Endogenous: D.lsmokedfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

5 . varsoc d.lsmokedfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 127

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	100.852				.012151	-1.57247	-1.56337	-1.55007
1	112.861	24.018	1	0.000	.010217	-1.74584	-1.72764	-1.70105
2	115.074	4.426	1	0.035	.010024	-1.76494	-1.73764	-1.69775
3	117.716	5.2858	1	0.021	.009768	-1.79081	-1.75442	-1.70123
4	122.827	10.22*	1	0.001	.009156*	-1.85554*	-1.81004*	-1.74356*

Endogenous: D.lsmokedfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

6 . varsoc d.lpreparedfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 127

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	66.3185				.020931	-1.02864	-1.01954	-1.00624
1	72.3536	12.07	1	0.001	.019336	-1.10793	-1.08973*	-1.06314*
2	73.3089	1.9107	1	0.167	.019349	-1.10723	-1.07993	-1.04004
3	73.6113	.60482	1	0.437	.019563	-1.09624	-1.05985	-1.00666
4	75.5361	3.8495*	1	0.050	.019281*	-1.1108*	-1.06531	-.998828

Endogenous: D.lpreparedfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

7 . varsoc d.lpreparedfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 127

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	66.2463				.020955	-1.0275	-1.0184	-1.00511
1	71.1417	9.7908*	1	0.002	.019708	-1.08885	-1.07065*	-1.04406*
2	72.4532	2.6229	1	0.105	.019612*	-1.09375*	-1.06645	-1.02657
3	72.4753	.04424	1	0.833	.019916	-1.07835	-1.04196	-.988771
4	72.7177	.48471	1	0.486	.020156	-1.06642	-1.02093	-.954444

Endogenous: D.lpreparedfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

8 . varsoc d.lpreparedfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 127

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	80.2165				.016817	-1.2475	-1.2384	-1.22511
1	91.3796	22.326	1	0.000	.01433	-1.40755	-1.38936	-1.36276
2	101.29	19.82*	1	0.000	.012454*	-1.54787*	-1.52057*	-1.48068*
3	102.131	1.6834	1	0.194	.012485	-1.54537	-1.50898	-1.45579
4	102.161	.05969	1	0.807	.012677	-1.5301	-1.4846	-1.41812

Endogenous: D.lpreparedfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

9 . varsoc d.lnaturalfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 127

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	229.723				.001597	-3.60193	-3.59284	-3.57954
1	233.802	8.1586	1	0.004	.001521	-3.65043	-3.63223	-3.60564*
2	236.208	4.8126*	1	0.028	.001488*	-3.67257*	-3.64528*	-3.60539
3	236.563	.70977	1	0.400	.001503	-3.66241	-3.62602	-3.57283
4	236.583	.03957	1	0.842	.001526	-3.64698	-3.60148	-3.535

Endogenous: D.lnaturalfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

10 . varsoc d.lnaturalfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 127

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	71.7722				.019209	-1.11452	-1.10542	-1.09213
1	83.6304	23.716	1	0.000	.016189	-1.28552	-1.26732	-1.24073
2	97.8401	28.419*	1	0.000	.013149	-1.49355	-1.46625*	-1.42636*
3	99.2488	2.8172	1	0.093	.013065*	-1.49998*	-1.46358	-1.4104
4	99.663	.82858	1	0.363	.013186	-1.49076	-1.44526	-1.37878

Endogenous: D.lnaturalfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

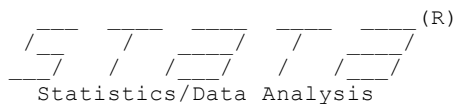
11 . varsoc d.lnaturalfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 127

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	163.572				.004525	-2.56019	-2.55109	-2.5378
1	169.466	11.788	1	0.001	.00419	-2.63726	-2.61907	-2.59247*
2	171.662	4.3911*	1	0.036	.004112	-2.65609	-2.6288	-2.58891
3	173.565	3.8061	1	0.051	.004054	-2.67031	-2.63392*	-2.58073
4	175.013	2.896	1	0.089	.004025*	-2.67737*	-2.63187	-2.56539

Endogenous: D.lnaturalfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

12 .



User: 1

1 . dfuller lGermanyExport, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.535</b>	<b>-3.500</b>	<b>-2.888</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.5162**

2 . dfuller lsmokedfrozen, lags(3)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **75**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.383</b>	<b>-3.545</b>	<b>-2.910</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.5903**

3 . dfuller lsmokedfreshpp, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-0.959</b>	<b>-3.500</b>	<b>-2.888</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.7678**

4 . dfuller lsmokedfreshnpp, lags(1)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **130**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-6.415</b>	<b>-3.500</b>	<b>-2.888</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

5 . dfuller lpreparedfrozen, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.485</b>	<b>-3.500</b>	<b>-2.888</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0084**

6 . dfuller lpreparedfreshpp, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-2.444</b>	<b>-3.500</b>	<b>-2.888</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.1298**

7 . dfuller lpreparedfreshnpp, lags(3)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **128**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.351</b>	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0004**

8 . dfuller lnaturalfrozen, lags(3)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **128**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.000</b>	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.7534**

9 . dfuller lnaturalfreshpp, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **127**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.734</b>	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.4135**

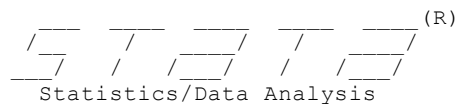
10 . dfuller lnaturalfreshnpp, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **127**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.224</b>	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.6634**

11 .



User: 1

1 . dfuller lGermanyExport, trend lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.336</b>	<b>-4.030</b>	<b>-3.446</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0605**

2 . dfuller lsmokedfrozen, trend lags(3)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **75**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-2.155</b>	<b>-4.095</b>	<b>-3.475</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.5153**

3 . dfuller lsmokedfreshpp, trend lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.960</b>	<b>-4.030</b>	<b>-3.446</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.6231**

4 . dfuller lsmokedfreshnpp, trend lags(1)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **130**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-6.414</b>	<b>-4.030</b>	<b>-3.446</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

5 . dfuller lpreparedfrozen, trend lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.137</b>	<b>-4.030</b>	<b>-3.446</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0001**

6 . dfuller lpreparedfreshpp, trend lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.584</b>	<b>-4.030</b>	<b>-3.446</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0011**

7 . dfuller lpreparedfreshnpp, trend lags(3)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **128**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.359</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.446</b>	<b>-3.146</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0025**

8 . dfuller lnaturalfrozen, trend lags(3)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **128**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.957</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.446</b>	<b>-3.146</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.6246**

9 . dfuller lnaturalfreshpp, trend lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **127**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.638</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.446</b>	<b>-3.146</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0268**

10 . dfuller lnaturalfreshnpp, trend lags(4)

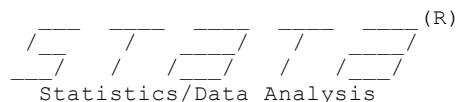
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **127**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-2.722</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.446</b>	<b>-3.146</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.2272**

11 .





User: 1

1 . dfuller d.lGermanyExport, lags(1)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.500</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

2 . dfuller d.lsmokedfrozen, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **64**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.560</b>	<b>-2.919</b>	<b>-2.594</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0006**

3 . dfuller d.lsmokedfreshpp, lags(1)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.500</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

4 . dfuller d.lsmokedfreshnpp, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **126**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

5 . dfuller d.lpreparedfrozen, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **126**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

6 . dfuller d.lpreparedfreshpp, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **128**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

7 . dfuller d.lpreparedfreshnpp, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =                      **128**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-9.795</b>	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

8 . dfuller d.lnaturalfrozen, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =                      **128**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-7.158</b>	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

9 . dfuller d.lnaturalfreshpp, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =                      **126**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.882</b>	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

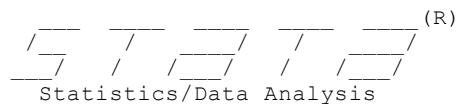
10 . dfuller d.lnaturalfreshnpp, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =                      **126**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-6.401</b>	<b>-3.501</b>	<b>-2.888</b>	<b>-2.578</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

11 .



User: 1

1 . dfuller d.lGermanyExport, trend lags(1)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-6.938</b>	<b>-4.030</b>	<b>-3.446</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

2 . dfuller d.lsmokedfrozen, trend lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **64**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.067</b>	<b>-4.119</b>	<b>-3.486</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0070**

3 . dfuller d.lsmokedfreshpp, trend lags(1)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **129**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-7.963</b>	<b>-4.030</b>	<b>-3.446</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

4 . dfuller d.lsmokedfreshnpp, trend lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **126**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-6.847</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.447</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

5 . dfuller d.lpreparedfrozen, trend lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **126**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-6.355</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.447</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

6 . dfuller d.lpreparedfreshpp, trend lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **128**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-7.583</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.446</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

7 . dfuller d.lpreparedfreshnpp, trend lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **128**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-9.760</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.446</b>	<b>-3.146</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

8 . dfuller d.lnaturalfrozen, trend lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **128**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-7.133</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.446</b>	<b>-3.146</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

9 . dfuller d.lnaturalfreshpp, trend lags(3)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **127**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-8.173</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.446</b>	<b>-3.146</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

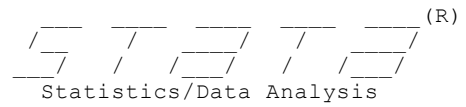
10 . dfuller d.lnaturalfreshnpp, trend lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **126**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-6.366</b>	<b>-4.031</b>	<b>-3.447</b>	<b>-3.147</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

11 .



User: 1

1 . reg lsmokedfreshpp lGermanyExport

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	<b>2.2889296</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.2889296</b>	Number of obs =	<b>132</b>	
Residual	<b>.899863392</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>.006922026</b>	F(1, 130) =	<b>330.67</b>	
Total	<b>3.18879299</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>.024341931</b>	Prob > F =	<b>0.0000</b>	
				R-squared =	<b>0.7178</b>	
				Adj R-squared =	<b>0.7156</b>	
				Root MSE =	<b>.0832</b>	

lsmokedfreshpp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lGermanyExport	<b>.4345249</b>	<b>.0238954</b>	<b>18.18</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.3872506</b>	<b>.4817992</b>
_cons	<b>2.315611</b>	<b>.0324845</b>	<b>71.28</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>2.251344</b>	<b>2.379877</b>

2 . reg lsmokedfreshnpp lGermanyExport

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	<b>.003928628</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.003928628</b>	Number of obs =	<b>132</b>	
Residual	<b>1.02931075</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>.007917775</b>	F(1, 130) =	<b>0.50</b>	
Total	<b>1.03323937</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>.007887323</b>	Prob > F =	<b>0.4824</b>	
				R-squared =	<b>0.0038</b>	
				Adj R-squared =	<b>-0.0039</b>	
				Root MSE =	<b>.08898</b>	

lsmokedfre~npp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lGermanyExport	<b>.0180019</b>	<b>.0255564</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.482</b>	<b>-.0325584</b>	<b>.0685622</b>
_cons	<b>2.788622</b>	<b>.0347425</b>	<b>80.27</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>2.719888</b>	<b>2.857356</b>

3 . reg lpreparedfrozen lGermanyExport

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	<b>1.08720759</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.08720759</b>	Number of obs =	<b>132</b>	
Residual	<b>3.84254132</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>.02955801</b>	F(1, 130) =	<b>36.78</b>	
Total	<b>4.92974891</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>.037631671</b>	Prob > F =	<b>0.0000</b>	
				R-squared =	<b>0.2205</b>	
				Adj R-squared =	<b>0.2145</b>	
				Root MSE =	<b>.17192</b>	

lpreparedfro~n	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lGermanyExport	<b>.2994709</b>	<b>.0493783</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.2017819</b>	<b>.39716</b>
_cons	<b>2.00885</b>	<b>.0671269</b>	<b>29.93</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.876047</b>	<b>2.141652</b>

4 . reg lpreparedfreshpp lGermanyExport

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	<b>2.86047545</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.86047545</b>	Number of obs =	<b>132</b>	
Residual	<b>4.18945284</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>.03222656</b>	F(1, 130) =	<b>88.76</b>	
Total	<b>7.04992829</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>.053816247</b>	Prob > F =	<b>0.0000</b>	
				R-squared =	<b>0.4057</b>	
				Adj R-squared =	<b>0.4012</b>	
				Root MSE =	<b>.17952</b>	

lpreparedf~hpp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lGermanyExport	<b>.4857553</b>	<b>.0515591</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.3837518</b>	<b>.5877588</b>
_cons	<b>2.101781</b>	<b>.0700916</b>	<b>29.99</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.963113</b>	<b>2.240449</b>

5 . reg lpreparedfreshnpp lGermanyExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	132
Model	.000194676	1	.000194676	F(1, 130)	=	0.02
Residual	1.50081487	130	.01154473	Prob > F	=	0.8969
				R-squared	=	0.0001
				Adj R-squared	=	-0.0076
Total	1.50100955	131	.011458088	Root MSE	=	.10745

lpreparedf~npp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lGermanyExport	-.0040073	.0308596	-0.13	0.897	-.0650594 .0570447
_cons	2.783314	.0419518	66.35	0.000	2.700317 2.86631

6 . reg lnaturalfrozen lGermanyExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	132
Model	.941917459	1	.941917459	F(1, 130)	=	89.43
Residual	1.36920677	130	.01053236	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.4076
				Adj R-squared	=	0.4030
Total	2.31112423	131	.01764217	Root MSE	=	.10263

lnaturalfrozen	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lGermanyExport	.2787436	.0294755	9.46	0.000	.2204298 .3370573
_cons	2.142346	.0400702	53.46	0.000	2.063072 2.22162

7 . reg lnaturalfreshpp lGermanyExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	132
Model	2.33369923	1	2.33369923	F(1, 130)	=	109.70
Residual	2.76546553	130	.021272812	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.4577
				Adj R-squared	=	0.4535
Total	5.09916475	131	.038924922	Root MSE	=	.14585

lnaturalfr~hpp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lGermanyExport	.4387538	.0418901	10.47	0.000	.3558793 .5216282
_cons	1.961565	.0569471	34.45	0.000	1.848902 2.074228

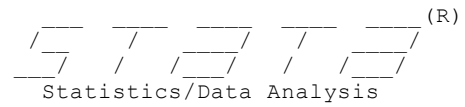
8 . reg lnaturalfreshnpp lGermanyExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	132
Model	2.98702926	1	2.98702926	F(1, 130)	=	663.49
Residual	.585262291	130	.004502018	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.8362
				Adj R-squared	=	0.8349
Total	3.57229155	131	.027269401	Root MSE	=	.0671

lnaturalfr~npp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
lGermanyExport	.4963845	.0192709	25.76	0.000	.4582593 .5345096
_cons	2.253861	.0261977	86.03	0.000	2.202032 2.30569

9 .



User: 1

1 . varsoc lsmokedfreshpp lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	110.211				.000632	-1.69079	-1.67269	-1.64623
1	447.753	675.09	4	0.000	3.4e-06	-6.9024	-6.84808	-6.76871*
2	456.398	17.289*	4	0.002	3.2e-06*	-6.97497*	-6.88444*	-6.75216
3	457.537	2.2778	4	0.685	3.4e-06	-6.93027	-6.80352	-6.61833
4	458.78	2.4864	4	0.647	3.5e-06	-6.88719	-6.72424	-6.48613

Endogenous: lsmokedfreshpp lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

2 . varsoc lsmokedfreshnpp lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	100.854				.000732	-1.54459	-1.52648	-1.50003
1	281.952	362.2*	4	0.000	.000046*	-4.31176*	-4.25744*	-4.17807*
2	284.25	4.5952	4	0.331	.000047	-4.28516	-4.19463	-4.06234
3	285.594	2.6873	4	0.611	.000049	-4.24365	-4.11691	-3.93171
4	288.042	4.8967	4	0.298	.00005	-4.21941	-4.05645	-3.81834

Endogenous: lsmokedfreshnpp lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

3 . varsoc lpreparedfrozen lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	18.6556				.002643	-.260244	-.242138	-.215681
1	230.218	423.12	4	0.000	.000103	-3.5034	-3.44908*	-3.36971*
2	234.851	9.2657	4	0.055	.000102	-3.51329	-3.42276	-3.29047
3	236.171	2.6419	4	0.619	.000107	-3.47143	-3.34469	-3.15949
4	242.987	13.63*	4	0.009	.000102*	-3.51542*	-3.35246	-3.11435

Endogenous: lpreparedfrozen lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

4 . varsoc lpreparedfreshpp lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	9.70605				.003039	-.120407	-.102301	-.075844
1	230.133	440.85	4	0.000	.000103	-3.50208	-3.44776*	-3.36839*
2	235.747	11.228*	4	0.024	.000101	-3.5273	-3.43677	-3.30448
3	239.945	8.3951	4	0.078	.0001*	-3.53038*	-3.40364	-3.21844
4	242.63	5.3717	4	0.251	.000103	-3.50985	-3.3469	-3.10878

Endogenous: lpreparedfreshpp lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

5 . varsoc lpreparedfreshnpp lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	76.8549				.001064	-1.16961	-1.1515	-1.12504
1	264.635	375.56*	4	0.000	.00006*	-4.04117*	-3.98685*	-3.90748*
2	266.985	4.7	4	0.319	.000062	-4.01538	-3.92485	-3.79257
3	270.868	7.767	4	0.100	.000062	-4.01356	-3.88682	-3.70162
4	273.046	4.3549	4	0.360	.000064	-3.98509	-3.82213	-3.58402

Endogenous: lpreparedfreshnpp lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

6 . varsoc lnaturalfrozen lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	82.7899				.00097	-1.26234	-1.24424	-1.21778
1	387.573	609.57	4	0.000	8.8e-06	-5.96208	-5.90777	-5.82839*
2	393.968	12.79	4	0.012	8.5e-06	-5.99951	-5.90898	-5.77669
3	401.515	15.094*	4	0.005	8.0e-06*	-6.05493*	-5.92819*	-5.74299
4	405.427	7.8229	4	0.098	8.1e-06	-6.05355	-5.89059	-5.65248

Endogenous: lnaturalfrozen lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

7 . varsoc lnaturalfreshpp lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	38.9				.001926	-.576562	-.558456	-.531999
1	239.342	400.88	4	0.000	.000089	-3.64597	-3.59165	-3.51228
2	248.184	17.684	4	0.001	.000083	-3.72162	-3.63109	-3.49881
3	259.102	21.836*	4	0.000	.000074*	-3.82971*	-3.70297*	-3.51777*
4	260.325	2.446	4	0.654	.000078	-3.78632	-3.62336	-3.38525

Endogenous: lnaturalfreshpp lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

8 . varsoc lnaturalfreshnpp lGermanyExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	138.346				.000407	-2.1304	-2.1123	-2.08584
1	342.888	409.08*	4	0.000	.000018*	-5.26388*	-5.20956*	-5.13019*
2	346.807	7.8366	4	0.098	.000018	-5.2626	-5.17207	-5.03979
3	350.154	6.6945	4	0.153	.000018	-5.2524	-5.12566	-4.94046
4	353.585	6.8629	4	0.143	.000018	-5.24352	-5.08056	-4.84245

Endogenous: lnaturalfreshnpp lGermanyExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

9 .







6 . vecrank lnaturalfrozen lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) lags(3) ic max

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: rtrend Number of obs = 129  
 Sample: 2009m4 - 2019m12 Lags = 3

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	10	400.73131	.	18.5089*	25.32
1	14	408.0268	0.10695	3.9179	12.25
2	16	409.98575	0.02991		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	10	400.73131	.	14.5910	18.96
1	14	408.0268	0.10695	3.9179	12.52
2	16	409.98575	0.02991		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	SBIC	HQIC	AIC
0	10	400.73131	.	-5.836159*	-5.967772	-6.05785
1	14	408.0268	0.10695	-5.798575	-5.982834*	-6.108943
2	16	409.98575	0.02991	-5.753601	-5.964182	-6.108306

7 . vecrank lnaturalfreshpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) lags(3) ic max

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: rtrend Number of obs = 129  
 Sample: 2009m4 - 2019m12 Lags = 3

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	10	254.06616	.	27.9203	25.32
1	14	262.51795	0.12281	11.0167*	12.25
2	16	268.02632	0.08186		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	10	254.06616	.	16.9036	18.96
1	14	262.51795	0.12281	11.0167	12.52
2	16	268.02632	0.08186		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	SBIC	HQIC	AIC
0	10	254.06616	.	-3.562281*	-3.693894	-3.783972
1	14	262.51795	0.12281	-3.542624	-3.726883*	-3.852992
2	16	268.02632	0.08186	-3.552679	-3.763261	-3.907385

8 . vecrank lnaturalfreshnpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) lags(1) ic max

Johansen tests for cointegration

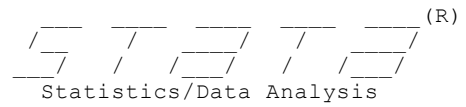
Trend: rtrend Number of obs = 131  
 Sample: 2009m2 - 2019m12 Lags = 1

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	2	323.9512	.	80.5551	25.32
1	6	360.08513	0.42401	8.2872*	12.25
2	8	364.22874	0.06130		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	2	323.9512	.	72.2679	18.96
1	6	360.08513	0.42401	8.2872	12.52
2	8	364.22874	0.06130		

maximum						
rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	SBIC	HQIC	AIC
0	2	323.9512		-4.871389	-4.897449	-4.915285
1	6	360.08513	0.42401	-5.274191*	-5.352369*	-5.40588
2	8	364.22874	0.06130	-5.263022	-5.367259	-5.438607

---



User: 1

```

1 . constraint 1 _b[lsmokedfreshpp] = 1
2 .
3 . constraint 2 _b[lGermanyExport] = -1
4 .
5 . vec lsmokedfreshpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(2) bconstraint(1/2)

```

```

Iteration 1:    log likelihood = 463.31378
Iteration 2:    log likelihood = 463.31584
Iteration 3:    log likelihood = 463.31584

```

Vector error-correction model

```

Sample: 2009m3 - 2019m12      Number of obs   =      130
                               AIC                        =    -6.989474
Log likelihood = 463.3158      HQIC            =    -6.908808
Det(Sigma_ml) = 2.75e-06      SBIC            =    -6.790953

```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lsmokedfreshpp	4	.023405	0.1673	25.31261	0.0000
D_lGermanyExport	4	.073732	0.0834	11.46589	0.0218

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lsmokedfreshpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-.0585844	.0140869	-4.16	0.000	-.0861943	-.0309746
lsmokedfreshpp						
LD.	-.2212197	.0827249	-2.67	0.007	-.3833575	-.059082
lGermanyExport						
LD.	-.0522378	.0289027	-1.81	0.071	-.108886	.0044104
_cons	.0059509	.0021158	2.81	0.005	.001804	.0100978
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.1157818	.0443768	2.61	0.009	.0288048	.2027588
lsmokedfreshpp						
LD.	-.0832702	.2606011	-0.32	0.749	-.594039	.4274986
lGermanyExport						
LD.	.229102	.0910496	2.52	0.012	.050648	.4075559
_cons	.0030111	.0066653	0.45	0.651	-.0100526	.0160748

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

( 1) [\_ce1]lsmokedfreshpp = 1  
 ( 2) [\_ce1]lGermanyExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_ce1</b>						
lsmokedfreshpp	1	.	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	-1	.	.	.	.	.
_trend	.0030829	.0007421	4.15	0.000	.0016284	.0045375
_cons	-1.742696	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 1.016 Prob > chi2 = 0.314

6 . test ([D\_lsmokedfreshpp]: L.\_ce1)

( 1) [D\_lsmokedfreshpp]L.\_ce1 = 0

chi2( 1) = 17.30  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

7 . test ([D\_lGermanyExport]: L.\_ce1)

( 1) [D\_lGermanyExport]L.\_ce1 = 0

chi2( 1) = 6.81  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0091

8 . constraint 1 \_b[lsmokedfreshnpp] = 1

9 .

10 . constraint 2 \_b[lGermanyExport] = -1

11 .

12 . vec lsmokedfreshnpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(1) bconstraint(1/2)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = 266.42841  
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = 266.42889  
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = 266.42889  
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = 266.42889

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2009m2 - 2019m12  
 Number of obs = 131  
 AIC = -3.991281  
 Log likelihood = 266.4289 HQIC = -3.946688  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .0000587 SBIC = -3.88154

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lsmokedfresh~p	2	.104494	0.0897	12.71039	0.0017
D_lGermanyExport	2	.07477	0.0357	4.773009	0.0920

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lsmokedfreshnpp</b>						
_ce1						
L1.	-.1746537	.0490095	-3.56	0.000	-.2707106	-.0785968
_cons	.0020538	.0091683	0.22	0.823	-.0159157	.0200232
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>						
_ce1						
L1.	.06844	.0350686	1.95	0.051	-.0002932	.1371731
_cons	.005241	.0065603	0.80	0.424	-.007617	.018099

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) [\_cel]lsmokedfreshnpp = 1
- ( 2) [\_cel]lGermanyExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
_cel					
lsmokedfreshnpp	1	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	-1	.	.	.	.
_trend	.0064998	.0011625	5.59	0.000	.0042213 .0087783
_cons	-1.896293	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 46.4 Prob > chi2 = 0.000

13 . test ([D\_lsmokedfreshnpp]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) [D\_lsmokedfreshnpp]L.\_cel = 0

chi2( 1) = 12.70  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0004

14 . test ([D\_lGermanyExport]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) [D\_lGermanyExport]L.\_cel = 0

chi2( 1) = 3.81  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0510

15 . constraint 1 \_b[lpreparedfrozen] = 1

16 .

17 . constraint 2 \_b[lGermanyExport] = -1

18 .

19 . vec lpreparedfrozen lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(4) bconstraint(1/2)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = 239.65982  
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = 239.68304  
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = 239.68304  
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = 239.68304

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2009m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 128  
 AIC = -3.479422  
 Log likelihood = 239.683 HQIC = -3.32552  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .000081 SBIC = -3.100637

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lpreparedfro~n	8	.133324	0.1896	28.07466	0.0005
D_lGermanyExport	8	.072136	0.1611	23.04666	0.0033

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
<b>D_lpreparedfrozen</b>					
_cel					
L1.	-.1558471	.0569031	-2.74	0.006	-.2673752 -.044319
lpreparedfrozen					
LD.	-.2638487	.0920219	-2.87	0.004	-.4442083 -.083489
L2D.	-.0839892	.0937402	-0.90	0.370	-.2677167 .0997383
L3D.	-.041955	.0900397	-0.47	0.641	-.2184296 .1345195
lGermanyExport					
LD.	-.2377531	.1632483	-1.46	0.145	-.5577139 .0822076

L2D.	-.0335187	.1678626	-0.20	0.842	-.3625233	.295486
L3D.	.1737997	.1672302	1.04	0.299	-.1539655	.5015649
_cons	.003057	.0118884	0.26	0.797	-.0202439	.0263579
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.0611855	.030788	1.99	0.047	.0008421	.1215289
lpreparedfrozen						
LD.	-.0621634	.0497894	-1.25	0.212	-.1597487	.035422
L2D.	-.1487177	.0507191	-2.93	0.003	-.2481252	-.0493101
L3D.	-.1678	.0487169	-3.44	0.001	-.2632833	-.0723167
lGermanyExport						
LD.	.1545361	.0883271	1.75	0.080	-.0185818	.327654
L2D.	.103159	.0908237	1.14	0.256	-.0748523	.2811702
L3D.	-.067993	.0904816	-0.75	0.452	-.2453336	.1093476
_cons	.0077866	.0064324	1.21	0.226	-.0048206	.0203937

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) [\_cel]lpreparedfrozen = 1
- ( 2) [\_cel]lGermanyExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
_cel					
lpreparedfrozen	1	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	-1	.	.	.	.
_trend	.0038329	.0016123	2.38	0.017	.0006728 .0069931
_cons	-1.340685	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 15.89 Prob > chi2 = 0.000

20 . test ([D\_lpreparedfrozen]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) [D\_lpreparedfrozen]L.\_cel = 0

chi2( 1) = 7.50  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0062

21 . test ([D\_lGermanyExport]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) [D\_lGermanyExport]L.\_cel = 0

chi2( 1) = 3.95  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0469

22 . constraint 1 \_b[lpreparedfreshpp] = 1

23 .

24 . constraint 2 \_b[lGermanyExport] = -1



25 .  
 26 . vec lpreparedfreshpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(3) bconstraint(1/2)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = 240.81104  
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = 240.81896  
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = 240.81896  
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = 240.81896

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2009m4 - 2019m12  
 Number of obs = 129  
 AIC = -3.532077  
 Log likelihood = 240.819 HQIC = -3.414976  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .000082 SBIC = -3.243879

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lpreparedfre~p	6	.13467	0.1711	25.38262	0.0003
D_lGermanyExport	6	.071237	0.1628	23.91195	0.0005

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lpreparedfreshpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-.11636	.0616887	-1.89	0.059	-.2372677	.0045477
lpreparedfreshpp						
LD.	-.2491634	.0981165	-2.54	0.011	-.4414682	-.0568586
L2D.	-.0680174	.0916248	-0.74	0.458	-.2475988	.111564
lGermanyExport						
LD.	-.3578343	.161738	-2.21	0.027	-.674835	-.0408337
L2D.	-.346334	.1670435	-2.07	0.038	-.6737333	-.0189347
_cons	.0061769	.0120574	0.51	0.608	-.0174552	.0298089
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.0976114	.0326316	2.99	0.003	.0336545	.1615682
lpreparedfreshpp						
LD.	.0459586	.0519009	0.89	0.376	-.0557653	.1476825
L2D.	.0748142	.048467	1.54	0.123	-.0201793	.1698078
lGermanyExport						
LD.	.132711	.0855549	1.55	0.121	-.0349735	.3003955
L2D.	.1134745	.0883614	1.28	0.199	-.0597106	.2866596
_cons	.0073633	.006378	1.15	0.248	-.0051374	.019864

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) [\_cel]lpreparedfreshpp = 1
- ( 2) [\_cel]lGermanyExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_cel						
lpreparedfreshpp	1	.	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	-1	.	.	.	.	.
_trend	.0022928	.0013598	1.69	0.092	-.0003724	.004958
_cons	-1.591998	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 3.211 Prob > chi2 = 0.073



( 1) [\_ce1]lpreparedfreshnpp = 1  
 ( 2) [\_ce1]lGermanyExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_ce1</b>						
lpreparedfreshnpp	1	.	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	-1	.	.	.	.	.
_trend	.0065984	.0009779	6.75	0.000	.0046818	.0085151
_cons	-1.881676	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 42.39 Prob > chi2 = 0.000

34 . test ([D\_lpreparedfreshnpp]: L.\_ce1)

( 1) [D\_lpreparedfreshnpp]L.\_ce1 = 0

chi2( 1) = 27.31  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

35 . test ([D\_lGermanyExport]: L.\_ce1)

( 1) [D\_lGermanyExport]L.\_ce1 = 0

chi2( 1) = 1.81  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.1789

36 . constraint 1 \_b[lnaturalfrozen] = 1

37 .

38 . constraint 2 \_b[lGermanyExport] = -1

39 .

40 . vec lnaturalfrozen lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(3) bconstraint(1/2)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = 406.67134  
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = 406.80586  
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = 406.80589  
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = 406.80589  
 Iteration 5: log likelihood = 406.80589

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2009m4 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 129  
 AIC = -6.105518  
 Log likelihood = 406.8059 HQIC = -5.988417  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = 6.25e-06 SBIC = -5.817319

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lnaturalfrozen	6	.036219	0.1999	30.7297	0.0000
D_lGermanyExport	6	.073118	0.1180	16.44934	0.0115

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lnaturalfrozen</b>						
_ce1						
L1.	-.0574627	.0181772	-3.16	0.002	-.0930894	-.0218359
lnaturalfrozen						
LD.	-.3148685	.0853214	-3.69	0.000	-.4820955	-.1476415
L2D.	-.2166682	.0844337	-2.57	0.010	-.3821552	-.0511812
lGermanyExport						
LD.	.0370349	.0448107	0.83	0.409	-.0507925	.1248623
L2D.	.0022023	.046163	0.05	0.962	-.0882755	.0926802
_cons	.0062592	.0033049	1.89	0.058	-.0002183	.0127368
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>						
_ce1						
L1.	.0695978	.0366954	1.90	0.058	-.002324	.1415195

lnaturalfrozen						
LD.	-.1377271	.1722432	-0.80	0.424	-.4753176	.1998634
L2D.	-.4530286	.1704511	-2.66	0.008	-.7871065	-.1189506
lGermanyExport						
LD.	.1857881	.0904619	2.05	0.040	.008486	.3630901
L2D.	.0687138	.0931919	0.74	0.461	-.1139389	.2513664
_cons	.0051679	.0066719	0.77	0.439	-.0079088	.0182445

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_ce1	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) [\_ce1]lnaturalfrozen = 1
- ( 2) [\_ce1]lGermanyExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
_ce1					
lnaturalfrozen	1	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	-1	.	.	.	.
_trend	.0037267	.0013527	2.76	0.006	.0010755 .0063779
_cons	-1.39715	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 2.442 Prob > chi2 = 0.118

```

41 . test ([D_naturalfrozen]: L._ce1)
equation D_naturalfrozen not found
r(303);

42 . test ([D_lnaturalfrozen]: L._ce1)

( 1) [D_lnaturalfrozen]L._ce1 = 0

      chi2( 1) =    9.99
      Prob > chi2 =    0.0016

43 . test ([D_lGermanyExport]: L._ce1)

( 1) [D_lGermanyExport]L._ce1 = 0

      chi2( 1) =    3.60
      Prob > chi2 =    0.0579

44 . constraint 1 _b[lnaturalfreshpp] = 1

45 .
46 . constraint 2 _b[lGermanyExport] = -1

47 .
48 . vec lnaturalfreshpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(3) bconstraint(1/2)

```

```

Iteration 1:    log likelihood = 260.34828
Iteration 2:    log likelihood = 260.38625
Iteration 3:    log likelihood = 260.38626
Iteration 4:    log likelihood = 260.38626
Iteration 5:    log likelihood = 260.38626

```

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2009m4 - 2019m12	Number of obs	=	129
Log likelihood = 260.3863	AIC	=	-3.835446
Det(Sigma_ml) = .0000605	HQIC	=	-3.718345
	SBIC	=	-3.547248

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lnaturalfresh~p	6	.111674	0.3629	70.06669	0.0000
D_lGermanyExport	6	.073913	0.0987	13.46635	0.0362

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lnaturalfreshpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-.0851751	.0542354	-1.57	0.116	-.1914747	.0211244
lnaturalfreshpp						
LD.	-.537135	.0860465	-6.24	0.000	-.705783	-.3684869
L2D.	-.4128211	.0813206	-5.08	0.000	-.5722065	-.2534358
lGermanyExport						
LD.	-.2045421	.1346	-1.52	0.129	-.4683533	.0592691
L2D.	-.1321855	.1391767	-0.95	0.342	-.4049669	.1405958
_cons	.0080769	.009906	0.82	0.415	-.0113385	.0274923
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.1047109	.0358965	2.92	0.004	.0343551	.1750667
lnaturalfreshpp						
LD.	-.100656	.056951	-1.77	0.077	-.212278	.010966
L2D.	-.0296435	.0538231	-0.55	0.582	-.1351348	.0758479
lGermanyExport						
LD.	.1965398	.0890868	2.21	0.027	.0219328	.3711467
L2D.	.0723442	.092116	0.79	0.432	-.1081998	.2528881
_cons	.00657	.0065564	1.00	0.316	-.0062803	.0194204

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) [\_cel]lnaturalfreshpp = 1
- ( 2) [\_cel]lGermanyExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_cel</b>						
lnaturalfreshpp	1	.	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	-1	.	.	.	.	.
_trend	.003012	.0013695	2.20	0.028	.0003279	.0056961
_cons	-1.42305	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 4.263 Prob > chi2 = 0.039

49 . test ([D\_lnaturalfreshpp]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) [D\_lnaturalfreshpp]L.\_cel = 0

chi2( 1) = 2.47  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.1163

50 . test ([D\_lGermanyExport]: L.\_ce1)

( 1) [D\_lGermanyExport]L.\_ce1 = 0

chi2( 1) = 8.51  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0035

51 . constraint 1 \_b[lnaturalfreshnpp] = 1

52 .

53 . constraint 2 \_b[lGermanyExport] = -1

54 .

55 . vec lnaturalfreshnpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(1) bconstraint(1/2)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = 334.70455  
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = 334.71555  
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = 334.71555  
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = 334.71555

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2009m2 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 131  
 AIC = -5.033825  
 Log likelihood = 334.7156 HQIC = -4.989233  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .0000207 SBIC = -4.924085

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lnaturalfres~p	2	.063815	0.1163	16.9696	0.0002
D_lGermanyExport	2	.075348	0.0207	2.728034	0.2556

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lnaturalfreshnpp</b>						
_ce1						
L1.	-.1775706	.0437472	-4.06	0.000	-.2633135	-.0918277
_cons	.0026756	.005584	0.48	0.632	-.0082688	.01362
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>						
_ce1						
L1.	.0688853	.0516532	1.33	0.182	-.0323531	.1701237
_cons	.0068971	.0065931	1.05	0.296	-.0060252	.0198194

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_ce1	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

( 1) [\_ce1]lnaturalfreshnpp = 1  
 ( 2) [\_ce1]lGermanyExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_ce1</b>						
lnaturalfreshnpp	1	.	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	-1	.	.	.	.	.
_trend	.0029258	.0007021	4.17	0.000	.0015496	.0043019
_cons	-1.785321	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 50.74 Prob > chi2 = 0.000

56 . test ([D\_lnaturalfreshnpp]: L.\_ce1)

( 1) **[D\_lnaturalfreshnpp]L.\_ce1 = 0**

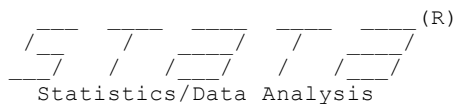
chi2( 1) = **16.48**  
Prob > chi2 = **0.0000**

57 . test ([D\_lGermanyExport]: L.\_ce1)

( 1) **[D\_lGermanyExport]L.\_ce1 = 0**

chi2( 1) = **1.78**  
Prob > chi2 = **0.1823**

58 .



User: 1

1 . vec lsmokedfreshpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(2)

Vector error-correction model

Sample: **2009m3 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **130**  
 Log likelihood = **463.8236** AIC = **-6.981902**  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = **2.73e-06** HQIC = **-6.892273**  
 SBIC = **-6.761322**

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lsmokedfreshpp	<b>4</b>	<b>.023121</b>	<b>0.1874</b>	<b>28.83382</b>	<b>0.0000</b>
D_lGermanyExport	<b>4</b>	<b>.074289</b>	<b>0.0695</b>	<b>9.337304</b>	<b>0.0532</b>

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lsmokedfreshpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	<b>-.09268</b>	<b>.0203788</b>	<b>-4.55</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>-.1326216</b>	<b>-.0527383</b>
lsmokedfreshpp						
LD.	<b>-.2085167</b>	<b>.0816386</b>	<b>-2.55</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>-.3685253</b>	<b>-.0485081</b>
lGermanyExport						
LD.	<b>-.0590344</b>	<b>.0289233</b>	<b>-2.04</b>	<b>0.041</b>	<b>-.115723</b>	<b>-.0023458</b>
_cons	<b>.0059031</b>	<b>.0020906</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>.0018055</b>	<b>.0100007</b>
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	<b>.1432288</b>	<b>.0654796</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>0.029</b>	<b>.0148912</b>	<b>.2715664</b>
lsmokedfreshpp						
LD.	<b>-.1226497</b>	<b>.262315</b>	<b>-0.47</b>	<b>0.640</b>	<b>-.6367775</b>	<b>.3914782</b>
lGermanyExport						
LD.	<b>.2236542</b>	<b>.0929342</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>.0415066</b>	<b>.4058018</b>
_cons	<b>.0038198</b>	<b>.0067175</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.570</b>	<b>-.0093463</b>	<b>.0169858</b>

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	<b>1</b>	<b>33.17567</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

Identification: beta is exactly identified

Johansen normalization restriction imposed

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_cel</b>						
lsmokedfreshpp	<b>1</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
lGermanyExport	<b>-.673085</b>	<b>.1168584</b>	<b>-5.76</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>-.9021233</b>	<b>-.4440467</b>
_trend	<b>.0008606</b>	<b>.0009245</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.352</b>	<b>-.0009513</b>	<b>.0026726</b>
_cons	<b>-2.041291</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>



2 . vec lsmokedfreshnpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(1)

Vector error-correction model

Sample: **2009m2 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **131**  
 AIC = **-4.33024**  
 Log likelihood = **289.6307** HQIC = **-4.276729**  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = **.0000412** SBIC = **-4.198552**

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lsmokedfresh~p	2	.086076	0.3823	79.22144	0.0000
D_lGermanyExport	2	.075707	0.0114	1.470498	0.4794

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lsmokedfreshnpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	<b>-.75807</b>	<b>.0851786</b>	<b>-8.90</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>-.9250171</b>	<b>-.591123</b>
_cons	<b>-.0004672</b>	<b>.00755</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>0.951</b>	<b>-.015265</b>	<b>.0143306</b>
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	<b>-.054913</b>	<b>.0749176</b>	<b>-0.73</b>	<b>0.464</b>	<b>-.2017488</b>	<b>.0919227</b>
_cons	<b>.0064492</b>	<b>.0066405</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.331</b>	<b>-.0065659</b>	<b>.0194644</b>

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	1	.0548801	0.8148

Identification: beta is exactly identified

Johansen normalization restriction imposed

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_cel</b>						
lsmokedfreshnpp	1	.	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	<b>-.013875</b>	<b>.0592278</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>0.815</b>	<b>-.1299594</b>	<b>.1022094</b>
_trend	<b>-.0000706</b>	<b>.0004721</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>0.881</b>	<b>-.0009959</b>	<b>.0008547</b>
_cons	<b>-2.789062</b>	.	.	.	.	.

3 . vec lpreparedfrozen lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(4)

Vector error-correction model

Sample: **2009m5 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **128**  
 AIC = **-3.587967**  
 Log likelihood = **247.6299** HQIC = **-3.425012**  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = **.0000716** SBIC = **-3.186901**

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lpreparedfro~n	8	.123833	0.3009	51.21143	0.0000
D_lGermanyExport	8	.072916	0.1429	19.83702	0.0110







L2D.	-.3738234	.1720652	-2.17	0.030	-.711065	-.0365818
lGermanyExport						
LD.	.1937741	.088054	2.20	0.028	.0211914	.3663568
L2D.	.0815036	.0908391	0.90	0.370	-.0965378	.2595451
_cons	.0033102	.0066307	0.50	0.618	-.0096857	.016306

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	1	14.71384	0.0001

Identification: beta is exactly identified

Johansen normalization restriction imposed

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
<b>_cel</b>					
lnaturalfreshpp	1	.	.	.	.
lGermanyExport	8.732156	2.276451	3.84	0.000	4.270393 13.19392
_trend	-.0605607	.0178304	-3.40	0.001	-.0955077 -.0256138
_cons	-10.45208	.	.	.	.

7 . vec lnaturalfreshpp lGermanyExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(3)

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2009m4 - 2019m12  
 Number of obs = 129  
 AIC = -3.852992  
 Log likelihood = 262.518  
 HQIC = -3.726883  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .0000585  
 SBIC = -3.542624

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lnaturalfres~p	6	.105863	0.4275	91.09798	0.0000
D_lGermanyExport	6	.076406	0.0368	4.666843	0.5872

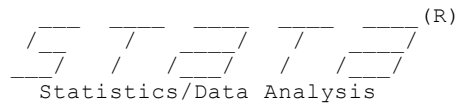
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
<b>D_lnaturalfreshpp</b>					
_cel					
L1.	-.5010429	.1234084	-4.06	0.000	-.7429189 -.2591669
lnaturalfreshpp					
LD.	-.2703585	.1089936	-2.48	0.013	-.483982 -.056735
L2D.	-.2697444	.0864453	-3.12	0.002	-.4391741 -.1003146
lGermanyExport					
LD.	-.1385566	.1273043	-1.09	0.276	-.3880684 .1109551
L2D.	-.0793429	.1287031	-0.62	0.538	-.3315964 .1729105
_cons	.0002697	.0096531	0.03	0.978	-.0186501 .0191895
<b>D_lGermanyExport</b>					
_cel					
L1.	.0227973	.0890698	0.26	0.798	-.1517762 .1973709
lnaturalfreshpp					
LD.	-.050598	.0786659	-0.64	0.520	-.2047803 .1035844
L2D.	.0026537	.0623917	0.04	0.966	-.1196319 .1249393
lGermanyExport					
LD.	.1600467	.0918816	1.74	0.082	-.0200379 .3401314
L2D.	.0086383	.0928912	0.09	0.926	-.1734251 .1907018
_cons	.0059278	.0069671	0.85	0.395	-.0077275 .0195831





SPAIN





User: 1

1 . varsoc lSpainExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2015m5 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **56**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>24.3638</b>				.025418	-.83442	-.820398	-.798253
1	<b>66.5013</b>	<b>84.275</b>	1	0.000	.005849	-2.30362	-2.27558	-2.23129*
2	<b>68.5114</b>	<b>4.0201*</b>	1	0.045	.005642*	-2.33969*	-2.29763*	-2.23119
3	<b>69.2786</b>	<b>1.5345</b>	1	0.215	.00569	-2.33138	-2.27529	-2.18671
4	<b>69.4773</b>	<b>.39738</b>	1	0.528	.005857	-2.30276	-2.23265	-2.12193

Endogenous: lSpainExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

2 . varsoc lsmokedfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2015m5 - 2018m12, but with gaps** Number of obs = **19**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>-10.1669</b>				.189699*	1.17546*	1.18388*	1.22517*
1	<b>-10.1649</b>	.00405	1	0.949	.210856	1.28051	1.29734	1.37993
2	<b>-10.0871</b>	.15562	1	0.693	.232788	1.37759	1.40282	1.52671
3	<b>-9.22188</b>	<b>1.7304</b>	1	0.188	.236997	1.39178	1.42543	1.59061
4	<b>-8.8224</b>	<b>.79895</b>	1	0.371	.254054	1.45499	1.49705	1.70353

Endogenous: lsmokedfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

3 . varsoc lsmokedfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2017m9 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **28**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>53.6424</b>				.001363	-3.76017	-3.74563	-3.71259
1	<b>56.9943</b>	<b>6.7038</b>	1	0.010	.001153	-3.92816	-3.89907	-3.83301
2	<b>59.2257</b>	<b>4.4629*</b>	1	0.035	.001056*	-4.01612*	-3.97249*	-3.87339*
3	<b>59.8229</b>	<b>1.1943</b>	1	0.274	.001088	-3.98735	-3.92917	-3.79703
4	<b>59.8428</b>	<b>.03983</b>	1	0.842	.001169	-3.91734	-3.84462	-3.67945

Endogenous: lsmokedfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

4 . varsoc lsmokedfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2015m5 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **56**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>69.3188</b>				.005103	-2.43996	-2.42593	-2.40379
1	<b>95.3219</b>	<b>52.006*</b>	1	0.000	.00209	-3.33293	-3.30488	-3.26059*
2	<b>96.8185</b>	<b>2.9932</b>	1	0.084	.002053*	-3.35066*	-3.3086*	-3.24216
3	<b>97.2603</b>	<b>.88365</b>	1	0.347	.002095	-3.33073	-3.27464	-3.18606
4	<b>98.166</b>	<b>1.8112</b>	1	0.178	.002102	-3.32736	-3.25725	-3.14652

Endogenous: lsmokedfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

5 . varsoc lsalteddried

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	-31.002				.18361*	1.14293*	1.15695*	1.1791*
1	-30.9993	.00548	1	0.941	.190272	1.17855	1.20659	1.25088
2	-30.2105	1.5775	1	0.209	.191727	1.18609	1.22816	1.29459
3	-29.8996	.62188	1	0.430	.196531	1.2107	1.26679	1.35537
4	-29.3507	1.0978	1	0.295	.19977	1.22681	1.29692	1.40764

Endogenous: lsalteddried  
 Exogenous: \_cons

6 . varsoc lpreparedfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	-.180735				.061072	.042169	.056191	.078336
1	5.0486	10.459	1	0.001	.052511	-.108879	-.080835	-.036545
2	7.21607	4.3349*	1	0.037	.050371	-.150574	-.108508*	-.042073*
3	7.92512	1.4181	1	0.234	.050904	-.140183	-.084095	.004485
4	9.47612	3.102	1	0.078	.049924*	-.159861*	-.089752	.020974

Endogenous: lpreparedfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

7 . varsoc lpreparedfresh

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	24.261				.025512	-.830748	-.816727	-.794581
1	87.3009	126.08*	1	0.000	.002783*	-3.04646*	-3.01842*	-2.97413*
2	87.4369	.27187	1	0.602	.00287	-3.0156	-2.97354	-2.9071
3	87.7931	.71251	1	0.399	.002937	-2.99261	-2.93652	-2.84794
4	88.2153	.84436	1	0.358	.002999	-2.97198	-2.90187	-2.79114

Endogenous: lpreparedfresh  
 Exogenous: \_cons

8 . varsoc lnaturalfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	59.4967				.007248	-2.08917	-2.07515	-2.053
1	78.0874	37.181	1	0.000	.003867	-2.71741	-2.68936	-2.64507
2	82.4021	8.6294*	1	0.003	.003436*	-2.83579*	-2.79373*	-2.72729*
3	82.6529	.50157	1	0.479	.003529	-2.80903	-2.75295	-2.66437
4	83.2864	1.2669	1	0.260	.003577	-2.79594	-2.72583	-2.61511

Endogenous: lnaturalfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

9 . varsoc lnaturalfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	49.7807				.010254	-1.74217	-1.72815	-1.706
1	64.8847	30.208	1	0.000	.006197	-2.24588	-2.21784	-2.17355*
2	65.4159	1.0623	1	0.303	.006302	-2.22914	-2.18707	-2.12064
3	67.4805	4.1292*	1	0.042	.006068	-2.26716	-2.21107	-2.12249
4	69.1	3.239	1	0.072	.005936*	-2.28929*	-2.21918*	-2.10845

Endogenous: lnaturalfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

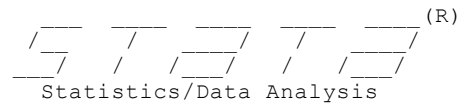
10 . varsoc lnaturalfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	51.209				.009745	-1.79318	-1.77916	-1.75701
1	105.315	108.21	1	0.000	.001462	-3.68981	-3.66176	-3.61747
2	108.223	5.8158*	1	0.016	.001366*	-3.75795*	-3.71588*	-3.64945*
3	108.279	.1123	1	0.738	.001413	-3.72424	-3.66815	-3.57957
4	108.307	.05643	1	0.812	.001463	-3.68953	-3.61942	-3.5087

Endogenous: lnaturalfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

11 .



User: 1

1 . varsoc d.lSpainExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2015m6 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **55**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>62.1995</b>				.006325	-2.22544	-2.21132*	-2.18894*
1	<b>63.172</b>	<b>1.945</b>	1	0.163	.006331	-2.22444	-2.19621	-2.15144
2	<b>64.6931</b>	<b>3.0423</b>	1	0.081	.006213*	-2.24339*	-2.20105	-2.1339
3	<b>65.2683</b>	<b>1.1504</b>	1	0.283	.00631	-2.22794	-2.17148	-2.08195
4	<b>65.7293</b>	<b>.92188</b>	1	0.337	.006437	-2.20834	-2.13777	-2.02585

Endogenous: D.lSpainExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

2 . varsoc d.lsmokedfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2016m12 - 2018m12, but with a gap** Number of obs = **16**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>-15.2893</b>				.448633	2.03616	2.03864	2.08445
1	<b>-11.9576</b>	<b>6.6634*</b>	1	0.010	.335592	1.7447	1.74965	1.84128
2	<b>-10.4866</b>	<b>2.942</b>	1	0.086	.31741*	1.68583*	1.69324*	1.83069*
3	<b>-9.52606</b>	<b>1.9211</b>	1	0.166	.321007	1.69076	1.70065	1.8839
4	<b>-9.4707</b>	<b>.11072</b>	1	0.739	.365163	1.80884	1.8212	2.05027

Endogenous: D.lsmokedfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

3 . varsoc d.lsmokedfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2017m10 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **27**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>49.9229</b>				.001562	-3.62392	-3.60964	-3.57592
1	<b>54.6936</b>	<b>9.5414*</b>	1	0.002	.001182	-3.90323	-3.87469	-3.80724*
2	<b>55.9253</b>	<b>2.4634</b>	1	0.117	.001162*	-3.92039*	-3.87758*	-3.77641
3	<b>55.9258</b>	<b>.00107</b>	1	0.974	.001253	-3.84636	-3.78927	-3.65438
4	<b>56.8703</b>	<b>1.8889</b>	1	0.169	.001261	-3.84224	-3.77089	-3.60227

Endogenous: D.lsmokedfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

4 . varsoc d.lsmokedfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: **2015m6 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **55**

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	<b>89.7239</b>				.002325	-3.22632	-3.21221	-3.18983
1	<b>92.529</b>	<b>5.6102*</b>	1	0.018	.002177	-3.29196	-3.26374*	-3.21897*
2	<b>93.4809</b>	<b>1.9039</b>	1	0.168	.002181	-3.29022	-3.24787	-3.18072
3	<b>95.087</b>	<b>3.2122</b>	1	0.073	.002134	-3.31226	-3.2558	-3.16627
4	<b>96.1068</b>	<b>2.0395</b>	1	0.153	.002133*	-3.31297*	-3.24241	-3.13049

Endogenous: D.lsmokedfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

5 . varsoc d.lsalteddried

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 55

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	-49.6621				.369496	1.84226	1.85637	1.87875
1	-44.5436	10.237	1	0.001	.318113	1.6925	1.72072	1.76549
2	-37.2246	14.638	1	0.000	.252826	1.46271	1.50505	1.5722
3	-33.6683	7.1127*	1	0.008	.230417	1.36976	1.42621*	1.51574*
4	-32.5584	2.2198	1	0.136	.229555*	1.36576*	1.43633	1.54825

Endogenous: D.lsalteddried  
 Exogenous: \_cons

6 . varsoc d.lpreparedfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 55

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	-5.17987				.073303	.224723	.238836	.26122
1	2.39813	15.156	1	0.000	.05771	-.014477	.01375	.058517
2	4.53514	4.274	1	0.039	.055377	-.055823	-.013482	.053667
3	7.15825	5.2462*	1	0.022	.052211*	-.114846*	-.058391*	.031142*
4	7.22752	.13854	1	0.710	.054021	-.081001	-.010432	.101484

Endogenous: D.lpreparedfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

7 . varsoc d.lpreparedfresh

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 55

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	83.8822				.002875*	-3.0139*	-2.99978*	-2.9774*
1	84.2373	.71027	1	0.399	.002943	-2.99045	-2.96222	-2.91745
2	84.9911	1.5077	1	0.219	.00297	-2.9815	-2.93916	-2.87201
3	85.7901	1.5978	1	0.206	.002992	-2.97418	-2.91773	-2.8282
4	86.2231	.86613	1	0.352	.003055	-2.95357	-2.883	-2.77108

Endogenous: D.lpreparedfresh  
 Exogenous: \_cons

8 . varsoc d.lnaturalfrozen

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 55

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	72.1625				.004402	-2.58773	-2.57361	-2.55123
1	78.9265	13.528	1	0.000	.00357	-2.79733	-2.7691*	-2.72433*
2	79.6825	1.512	1	0.219	.003602	-2.78845	-2.74611	-2.67896
3	80.6352	1.9055	1	0.167	.003609	-2.78674	-2.73028	-2.64075
4	82.9108	4.5512*	1	0.033	.003446*	-2.83312*	-2.76255	-2.65063

Endogenous: D.lnaturalfrozen  
 Exogenous: \_cons

9 . varsoc d.lnaturalfreshpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 55

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	57.6429				.007464	-2.05974	-2.04563	-2.02325
1	59.9559	4.626	1	0.031	.007117	-2.10749	-2.07926	-2.03449
2	63.5135	7.1152	1	0.008	.006485	-2.20049	-2.15815	-2.091
3	65.8729	4.7188	1	0.030	.006173	-2.24992	-2.19347	-2.10394
4	70.1085	8.4711*	1	0.004	.005489*	-2.36758*	-2.29701*	-2.1851*

Endogenous: D.lnaturalfreshpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

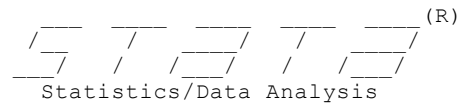
10 . varsoc d.lnaturalfreshnpp

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m6 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 55

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	101.102				.001537	-3.64007	-3.62595	-3.60357*
1	103.014	3.8236	1	0.051	.001487*	-3.67322*	-3.64499*	-3.60023
2	103.035	.04316	1	0.835	.001541	-3.63764	-3.5953	-3.52815
3	103.094	.11794	1	0.731	.001595	-3.60342	-3.54697	-3.45744
4	103.831	1.4732	1	0.225	.00161	-3.59384	-3.52328	-3.41136

Endogenous: D.lnaturalfreshnpp  
 Exogenous: \_cons

11 .



User: 1

1 . dfuller lSpainExport, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **57**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-2.205</b>	<b>-3.570</b>	<b>-2.924</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.2046**

2 . dfuller lsmokedfrozen, lags(0)

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                                      Number of obs    =            **37**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.979</b>	<b>-3.668</b>	<b>-2.966</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

3 . dfuller lsmokedfreshpp, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **29**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.928</b>	<b>-3.723</b>	<b>-2.989</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.3189**

4 . dfuller lsmokedfreshnpp, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **57**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.874</b>	<b>-3.570</b>	<b>-2.924</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.3443**

5 . dfuller lsalteddried, lags(0)

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                                      Number of obs    =            **59**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-7.390</b>	<b>-3.567</b>	<b>-2.923</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

6 . dfuller lpreparedfrozen, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **55**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.738</b>	<b>-3.573</b>	<b>-2.926</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.4117**

7 . dfuller lpreparedfresh, lags(1)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **58**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.170</b>	<b>-3.569</b>	<b>-2.924</b>	<b>-2.597</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.6862**

8 . dfuller lnaturalfrozen, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **57**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.219</b>	<b>-3.570</b>	<b>-2.924</b>	<b>-2.597</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.6655**

9 . dfuller lnaturalfreshpp, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **55**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-1.355</b>	<b>-3.573</b>	<b>-2.926</b>	<b>-2.598</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.6038**

10 . dfuller lnaturalfreshnpp, lags(2)

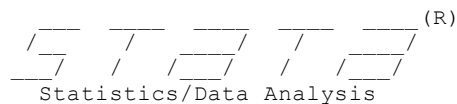
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **57**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-2.217</b>	<b>-3.570</b>	<b>-2.924</b>	<b>-2.597</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.2001**

11 .





User: 1

1 . dfuller lSpainExport, lags(2) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **57**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.135</b>	<b>-3.493</b>	<b>-3.176</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.4270**

2 . dfuller lsmokedfrozen, lags(0) trend

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                                      Number of obs    =            **37**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.270</b>	<b>-3.552</b>	<b>-3.211</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

3 . dfuller lsmokedfreshpp, lags(2) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **29**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.343</b>	<b>-3.584</b>	<b>-3.230</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.4570**

4 . dfuller lsmokedfreshnpp, lags(2) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **57**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.135</b>	<b>-3.493</b>	<b>-3.176</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.2468**

5 . dfuller lsalteddried, lags(0) trend

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                                      Number of obs    =            **59**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.130</b>	<b>-3.491</b>	<b>-3.175</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

6 . dfuller lpreparedfrozen, lags(4) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **55**

Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
	1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.139</b>	<b>-3.495</b>	<b>-3.177</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.8640**

7 . dfuller lpreparedfresh, lags(1) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **58**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-2.423</b>	<b>-4.132</b>	<b>-3.492</b>	<b>-3.175</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.3677**

8 . dfuller lnaturalfrozen, lags(2) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **57**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-3.331</b>	<b>-4.135</b>	<b>-3.493</b>	<b>-3.176</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0613**

9 . dfuller lnaturalfreshpp, lags(4) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **55**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-2.485</b>	<b>-4.139</b>	<b>-3.495</b>	<b>-3.177</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.3354**

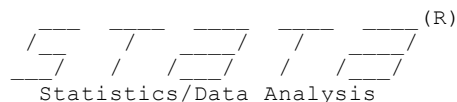
10 . dfuller lnaturalfreshnpp, lags(2) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **57**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-2.013</b>	<b>-4.135</b>	<b>-3.493</b>	<b>-3.176</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.5944**

11 .



User: 1

1 . dfuller d.lSpainExport, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **56**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.937</b>	<b>-3.572</b>	<b>-2.925</b>	<b>-2.598</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

2 . dfuller d.lsmokedfrozen, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **19**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.957</b>	<b>-3.750</b>	<b>-3.000</b>	<b>-2.630</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

3 . dfuller d.lsmokedfreshpp, lags(2)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **28**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.494</b>	<b>-3.730</b>	<b>-2.992</b>	<b>-2.626</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

4 . dfuller d.lsmokedfreshnpp, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **54**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.484</b>	<b>-3.574</b>	<b>-2.927</b>	<b>-2.598</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0002**

5 . dfuller d.lsalteddried, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **54**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.651</b>	<b>-3.574</b>	<b>-2.927</b>	<b>-2.598</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

6 . dfuller d.lpreparedfrozen, lags(3)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **55**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.338</b>	<b>-3.573</b>	<b>-2.926</b>	<b>-2.598</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

7 . dfuller d.lpreparedfresh, lags(0)

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 58

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-7.772</b>	<b>-3.569</b>	<b>-2.924</b>	<b>-2.597</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

8 . dfuller d.lnaturalfrozen, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 54

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.348</b>	<b>-3.574</b>	<b>-2.927</b>	<b>-2.598</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0004

9 . dfuller d.lnaturalfreshpp, lags(4)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 54

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.078</b>	<b>-3.574</b>	<b>-2.927</b>	<b>-2.598</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

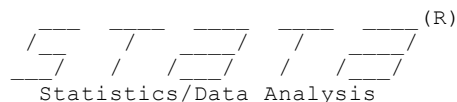
10 . dfuller d.lnaturalfreshnpp, lags(1)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 57

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.498</b>	<b>-3.570</b>	<b>-2.924</b>	<b>-2.597</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0002

11 .



User: 1

1 . dfuller d.lSpainExport, lags(2) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **56**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.996</b>	<b>-4.137</b>	<b>-3.494</b>	<b>-3.176</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0002**

2 . dfuller d.lsmokedfrozen, lags(2) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **19**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.736</b>	<b>-4.380</b>	<b>-3.600</b>	<b>-3.240</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

3 . dfuller d.lsmokedfreshpp, lags(2) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **28**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.421</b>	<b>-4.352</b>	<b>-3.588</b>	<b>-3.233</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

4 . dfuller d.lsmokedfreshnpp, lags(4) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **54**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.536</b>	<b>-4.141</b>	<b>-3.496</b>	<b>-3.178</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0013**

5 . dfuller d.lsalteddried, lags(4) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **54**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.592</b>	<b>-4.141</b>	<b>-3.496</b>	<b>-3.178</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

6 . dfuller d.lpreparedfrozen, lags(3) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root                      Number of obs    =            **55**

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.502</b>	<b>-4.139</b>	<b>-3.495</b>	<b>-3.177</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = **0.0000**

7 . dfuller d.lpreparedfresh, lags(0) trend

Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 58

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-7.693</b>	<b>-4.132</b>	<b>-3.492</b>	<b>-3.175</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0000

8 . dfuller d.lnaturalfrozen, lags(4) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 54

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.306</b>	<b>-4.141</b>	<b>-3.496</b>	<b>-3.178</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0031

9 . dfuller d.lnaturalfreshpp, lags(4) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 54

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-5.067</b>	<b>-4.141</b>	<b>-3.496</b>	<b>-3.178</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0002

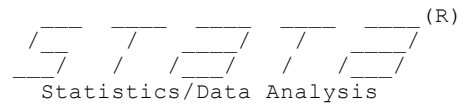
10 . dfuller d.lnaturalfreshnpp, lags(1) trend

Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root Number of obs = 57

	Test Statistic	Interpolated Dickey-Fuller		
		1% Critical Value	5% Critical Value	10% Critical Value
Z(t)	<b>-4.570</b>	<b>-4.135</b>	<b>-3.493</b>	<b>-3.176</b>

MacKinnon approximate p-value for Z(t) = 0.0012

11 .



User: 1

1 . reg lsmokedfreshhpp lSpainExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	32
Model	.082477097	1	.082477097	F(1, 30)	=	2.52
Residual	.98314473	30	.032771491	Prob > F	=	0.1231
				R-squared	=	0.0774
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0466
Total	1.06562183	31	.034374898	Root MSE	=	.18103

lsmokedf~hpp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lSpainExport	-.5275263	.3325259	-1.59	0.123	-1.206635	.1515823
_cons	4.274775	.5512469	7.75	0.000	3.148979	5.400571

2 . reg lsmokedfreshhpp lSpainExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	60
Model	.149113127	1	.149113127	F(1, 58)	=	53.34
Residual	.162146257	58	.002795625	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.4791
				Adj R-squared	=	0.4701
Total	.311259383	59	.005275583	Root MSE	=	.05287

lsmokedf~hpp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lSpainExport	.2884064	.0394899	7.30	0.000	.2093587	.3674541
_cons	2.68488	.0632524	42.45	0.000	2.558267	2.811493

3 . reg lpreparedfrozen lSpainExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	60
Model	.729918621	1	.729918621	F(1, 58)	=	14.49
Residual	2.92119725	58	.05036547	Prob > F	=	0.0003
				R-squared	=	0.1999
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1861
Total	3.65111587	59	.06188332	Root MSE	=	.22442

lpreparedf~n	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lSpainExport	.6380934	.1676152	3.81	0.000	.302575	.9736117
_cons	1.639251	.2684749	6.11	0.000	1.10184	2.176662

4 . reg lpreparedfresh lSpainExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	60
Model	.561160541	1	.561160541	F(1, 58)	=	34.44
Residual	.945155355	58	.016295782	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.3725
				Adj R-squared	=	0.3617
Total	1.5063159	59	.025530778	Root MSE	=	.12765

lpreparedf~h	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lSpainExport	.5594877	.0953421	5.87	0.000	.3686398	.7503356
_cons	2.472725	.1527126	16.19	0.000	2.167037	2.778412

5 . reg lnaturalfrozen lSpainExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	60
Model	.098649085	1	.098649085	F(1, 58)	=	15.21
Residual	.375092709	58	.006467116	Prob > F	=	0.0002
				R-squared	=	0.2082
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1946
Total	.473741794	59	.008029522	Root MSE	=	.08042

lnaturalfr~n	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lSpainExport	.2345814	.0600624	3.91	0.000	.1143535	.3548092
_cons	2.382526	.0962039	24.77	0.000	2.189953	2.575099

6 . reg lnaturalfreshpp lSpainExport

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	60
Model	.136652193	1	.136652193	F(1, 58)	=	15.21
Residual	.521147038	58	.008985294	Prob > F	=	0.0003
				R-squared	=	0.2077
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1941
Total	.657799231	59	.01114914	Root MSE	=	.09479

lnatural~hpp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lSpainExport	.2760929	.0707967	3.90	0.000	.1343779	.417808
_cons	2.17036	.1133975	19.14	0.000	1.943371	2.39735

7 . reg lnaturalfreshnpp lSpainExport

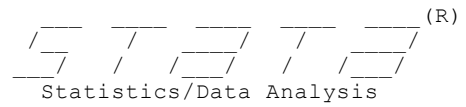
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	60
Model	.507669635	1	.507669635	F(1, 58)	=	266.84
Residual	.110346628	58	.001902528	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.8215
				Adj R-squared	=	0.8184
Total	.618016264	59	.010474852	Root MSE	=	.04362

lnatural~npp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lSpainExport	.5321543	.0325771	16.34	0.000	.4669442	.5973645
_cons	1.490887	.0521798	28.57	0.000	1.386437	1.595336

8 .





User: 1

1 . varsoc lsmokedfreshpp lSpainExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2017m9 - 2019m12                      Number of obs        =        28

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	80.847				.000012	-5.63193	-5.60284	-5.53677
1	90.2236	18.753	4	0.001	8.4e-06	-6.01597	-5.9287	-5.7305*
2	95.0651	9.683*	4	0.046	7.9e-06*	-6.07608*	-5.93063*	-5.60029
3	98.0466	5.9629	4	0.202	8.7e-06	-6.00333	-5.79969	-5.33723
4	100.361	4.6296	4	0.327	.00001	-5.88296	-5.62114	-5.02654

Endogenous: lsmokedfreshpp lSpainExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

2 . varsoc lsmokedfreshnpp lSpainExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12                      Number of obs        =        56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	108.624				.000076	-3.808	-3.77996	-3.73567
1	165.612	113.98	4	0.000	.000011	-5.70044	-5.61631*	-5.48344*
2	170.386	9.5477*	4	0.049	.000011*	-5.72808*	-5.58786	-5.36641
3	171.934	3.0957	4	0.542	.000012	-5.6405	-5.44419	-5.13416
4	172.98	2.0918	4	0.719	.000014	-5.53499	-5.2826	-4.88399

Endogenous: lsmokedfreshnpp lSpainExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

3 . varsoc lpreparedfrozen lSpainExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12                      Number of obs        =        56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	28.1403				.001348	-.933583	-.905539	-.861249
1	74.0226	91.764	4	0.000	.000302	-2.42938	-2.34525*	-2.21238*
2	79.484	10.923*	4	0.027	.000287*	-2.48157*	-2.34135	-2.1199
3	81.814	4.6598	4	0.324	.000305	-2.42193	-2.22562	-1.91559
4	84.6853	5.7427	4	0.219	.000319	-2.38162	-2.12923	-1.73061

Endogenous: lpreparedfrozen lSpainExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

4 . varsoc lpreparedfresh lSpainExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12                      Number of obs        =        56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	59.4982				.00044	-2.05351	-2.02546	-1.98117
1	157.917	196.84	4	0.000	.000015	-5.4256	-5.34147*	-5.2086*
2	163.374	10.915*	4	0.028	.000014*	-5.47766*	-5.33744	-5.11599
3	163.912	1.0755	4	0.898	.000016	-5.354	-5.1577	-4.84767
4	166.674	5.5241	4	0.238	.000017	-5.30979	-5.0574	-4.65878

Endogenous: lpreparedfresh lSpainExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

5 . varsoc lnaturalfrozen lSpainExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	87.0863				.000164	-3.03879	-3.01075	-2.96646
1	145.719	117.27	4	0.000	.000023	-4.98998	-4.90585	-4.77298
2	154.317	17.195*	4	0.002	.00002*	-5.15418*	-5.01396*	-4.79251*
3	156.206	3.7774	4	0.437	.000021	-5.07878	-4.88247	-4.57244
4	159.553	6.694	4	0.153	.000022	-5.05546	-4.80306	-4.40445

Endogenous: lnaturalfrozen lSpainExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

6 . varsoc lnaturalfreshpp lSpainExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	77.4211				.000232	-2.69361	-2.66557	-2.62128
1	134.418	113.99	4	0.000	.000035	-4.58637	-4.50224*	-4.36937*
2	137.439	6.0409	4	0.196	.000036	-4.55138	-4.41116	-4.18971
3	143.873	12.868*	4	0.012	.000033*	-4.63831*	-4.44201	-4.13197
4	145.816	3.8871	4	0.421	.000036	-4.56487	-4.31247	-3.91386

Endogenous: lnaturalfreshpp lSpainExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

7 . varsoc lnaturalfreshnpp lSpainExport

Selection-order criteria  
 Sample: 2015m5 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 56

lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	119.969				.000051	-4.21316	-4.18512	-4.14083
1	193.254	146.57	4	0.000	4.3e-06	-6.68763	-6.6035	-6.47062*
2	199.556	12.605*	4	0.013	3.9e-06	-6.76986	-6.62964*	-6.40819
3	203.972	8.832	4	0.065	3.9e-06*	-6.78472*	-6.58841	-6.27838
4	207.625	7.3056	4	0.121	3.9e-06	-6.77232	-6.51992	-6.12131

Endogenous: lnaturalfreshnpp lSpainExport  
 Exogenous: \_cons

8 .





6 . vecrank lnaturalfreshpp lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) lags(3) ic max

Johansen tests for cointegration

Trend: rtrend Number of obs = 57  
 Sample: 2015m4 - 2019m12 Lags = 3

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	10	140.42207	.	21.6589*	25.32
1	14	148.67838	0.25151	5.1463	12.25
2	16	151.25151	0.08633		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	10	140.42207	.	16.5126	18.96
1	14	148.67838	0.25151	5.1463	12.52
2	16	151.25151	0.08633		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	SBIC	HQIC	AIC
0	10	140.42207	.	-4.217783	-4.436915	-4.576213
1	14	148.67838	0.25151	-4.223755*	-4.53054*	-4.725557
2	16	151.25151	0.08633	-4.172179	-4.52279	-4.745667

7 . vecrank lnaturalfreshnpp lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) lags(3) ic max

Johansen tests for cointegration

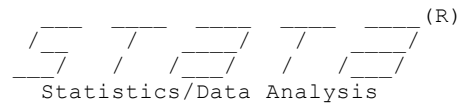
Trend: rtrend Number of obs = 57  
 Sample: 2015m4 - 2019m12 Lags = 3

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value
0	10	201.58947	.	19.5316*	25.32
1	14	207.75806	0.19462	7.1944	12.25
2	16	211.35529	0.11858		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% critical value
0	10	201.58947	.	12.3372	18.96
1	14	207.75806	0.19462	7.1944	12.52
2	16	211.35529	0.11858		

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	SBIC	HQIC	AIC
0	10	201.58947	.	-6.364008*	-6.583139	-6.722438
1	14	207.75806	0.19462	-6.296726	-6.603511*	-6.798529
2	16	211.35529	0.11858	-6.281083	-6.631694	-6.854571

8 .



User: 1

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1 . constraint 1 _b[lsmokedfreshpp] = 1
2 .
3 . constraint 2 _b[lSpainExport] = -1
4 .
5 . vec lsmokedfreshpp lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(2) bconstraint(1/2)
    
```

```

Iteration 1:    log likelihood = 93.886565
Iteration 2:    log likelihood = 94.308621
Iteration 3:    log likelihood = 94.308724
Iteration 4:    log likelihood = 94.308725
Iteration 5:    log likelihood = 94.308725
Iteration 6:    log likelihood = 94.308725
Iteration 7:    log likelihood = 94.308725
    
```

Vector error-correction model

```

Sample: 2017m7 - 2019m12                Number of obs   =      30
                                           AIC              =   -5.687248
Log likelihood = 94.30872                HQIC            =   -5.552772
Det(Sigma_ml) = 6.38e-06                SBIC            =   -5.266889
    
```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lsmokedfreshpp	4	.041093	0.0458	1.247277	0.8703
D_lSpainExport	4	.072743	0.3334	13.00492	0.0113

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lsmokedfreshpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-.0719698	.0912022	-0.79	0.430	-.2507229	.1067833
lsmokedfreshpp						
LD.	.0017561	.0447182	0.04	0.969	-.0858899	.0894021
lSpainExport						
LD.	-.0911702	.0998407	-0.91	0.361	-.2868544	.1045141
_cons	.0006062	.007693	0.08	0.937	-.0144719	.0156842
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.5393729	.1614458	3.34	0.001	.222945	.8558008
lsmokedfreshpp						
LD.	.0251903	.0791599	0.32	0.750	-.1299602	.1803408
lSpainExport						
LD.	.3549359	.1767376	2.01	0.045	.0085366	.7013352
_cons	.0000809	.0136181	0.01	0.995	-.0266102	.026772

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

( 1) [\_cel]lsmokedfreshpp = 1  
 ( 2) [\_cel]lSpainExport = -1

	beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_cel</b>							
lsmokedfreshpp		1	.	.	.	.	.
lSpainExport		-1	.	.	.	.	.
_trend		-0.0011583	.0027179	-0.43	0.670	-0.0064854	.0041687
_cons		-1.77114	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 5.359 Prob > chi2 = 0.021

6 . test ([D\_lsmokedfreshpp]: L.\_cel)

( 1) [D\_lsmokedfreshpp]L.\_cel = 0

chi2( 1) = 0.62  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.4300

7 . test ([D\_lSpainExport]: L.\_cel)

( 1) [D\_lSpainExport]L.\_cel = 0

chi2( 1) = 11.16  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0008

8 . constraint 1 \_b[lsmokedfreshnpp] = 1

9 .

10 . constraint 2 \_b[lSpainExport] = -1

11 .

12 . vec lsmokedfreshnpp lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(2) bconstraint(1/2)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = 172.39917  
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = 172.40621  
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = 172.40621  
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = 172.40621  
 Iteration 5: log likelihood = 172.40621

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2015m3 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 58  
 AIC = -5.634697  
 Log likelihood = 172.4062 HQIC = -5.510158  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = 8.98e-06 SBIC = -5.314973

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lsmokedfresh~p	4	.045063	0.1229	7.563895	0.1089
D_lSpainExport	4	.072172	0.1908	12.73621	0.0126

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lsmokedfreshnpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-0.0621116	.0492002	-1.26	0.207	-0.1585423	.034319
lsmokedfreshnpp						
LD.	-0.2786882	.1288505	-2.16	0.031	-0.5312305	-0.0261459
lSpainExport						
LD.	-0.0448988	.0824414	-0.54	0.586	-0.206481	.1166835
_cons	.0046211	.0060635	0.76	0.446	-0.0072632	.0165053
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.2351859	.0787989	2.98	0.003	.080743	.3896289
lsmokedfreshnpp						

LD.	.0305197	.2063665	0.15	0.882	-.3739512	.4349906
lSpainExport						
LD.	.3201457	.1320379	2.42	0.015	.0613561	.5789353
_cons	.0012204	.0097113	0.13	0.900	-.0178134	.0202542

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) [\_cel]lsmokedfreshnpp = 1
- ( 2) [\_cel]lSpainExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
_cel					
lsmokedfreshnpp	1	.	.	.	.
lSpainExport	-1	.	.	.	.
_trend	.0020707	.0020955	0.99	0.323	-.0020364 .0061777
_cons	-1.586629	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 10.39 Prob > chi2 = 0.001

13 . test ([D\_lsmokedfreshnpp]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) [D\_lsmokedfreshnpp]L.\_cel = 0
- chi2( 1) = 1.59  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.2068

14 . test ([D\_lSpainExport]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) [D\_lSpainExport]L.\_cel = 0
- chi2( 1) = 8.91  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0028

15 . constraint 1 \_b[lpreparedfrozen] = 1

16 .

17 . constraint 2 \_b[lSpainExport] = -1

18 .

19 . vec lpreparedfrozen lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(2) bconstraint(1/2)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = 79.903051  
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = 79.906533  
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = 79.906538  
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = 79.906538  
 Iteration 5: log likelihood = 79.906538

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2015m3 - 2019m12  
 Number of obs = 58  
 Log likelihood = 79.90654  
 AIC = -2.445053  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .000218  
 HQIC = -2.320514  
 SBIC = -2.125329

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lpreparedfro~n	4	.211902	0.3853	33.84147	0.0000
D_lSpainExport	4	.075081	0.1243	7.665943	0.1046



	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lpreparedfrozen</b>						
_cel						
L1.	<b>-.4657326</b>	<b>.1522315</b>	<b>-3.06</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>-.7641009</b>	<b>-.1673643</b>
lpreparedfrozen						
LD.	<b>-.2814801</b>	<b>.1319173</b>	<b>-2.13</b>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>-.5400333</b>	<b>-.0229269</b>
lSpainExport						
LD.	<b>.3827856</b>	<b>.3871158</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.323</b>	<b>-.3759473</b>	<b>1.141519</b>
_cons	<b>.0010501</b>	<b>.0279189</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.970</b>	<b>-.05367</b>	<b>.0557701</b>
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	<b>.0736279</b>	<b>.0539383</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.172</b>	<b>-.0320891</b>	<b>.179345</b>
lpreparedfrozen						
LD.	<b>-.0987333</b>	<b>.0467406</b>	<b>-2.11</b>	<b>0.035</b>	<b>-.1903432</b>	<b>-.0071234</b>
lSpainExport						
LD.	<b>.2810534</b>	<b>.1371618</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.040</b>	<b>.0122212</b>	<b>.5498856</b>
_cons	<b>.0066422</b>	<b>.0098922</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.502</b>	<b>-.0127461</b>	<b>.0260304</b>

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	<b>0</b>	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) **[\_cel]lpreparedfrozen = 1**
- ( 2) **[\_cel]lSpainExport = -1**

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_cel</b>						
lpreparedfrozen	<b>1</b>	.	.	.	.	.
lSpainExport	<b>-1</b>	.	.	.	.	.
_trend	<b>.0033039</b>	<b>.0031712</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.297</b>	<b>-.0029115</b>	<b>.0095193</b>
_cons	<b>-1.159859</b>	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = **.2045** Prob > chi2 = **0.651**

20 . test ([D\_lpreparedfrozen]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) **[D\_lpreparedfrozen]L.\_cel = 0**

chi2( 1) = **9.36**  
 Prob > chi2 = **0.0022**

21 . test ([D\_lSpainExport]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) **[D\_lSpainExport]L.\_cel = 0**

chi2( 1) = **1.86**  
 Prob > chi2 = **0.1722**

```

22 . constraint 1 _b[lpreparedfresh] = 1
23 .
24 . constraint 2 _b[lSpainExport] = -1
25 .
26 . vec lpreparedfresh lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(2) bconstraint(1/2)

```

```

Iteration 1:    log likelihood = 167.88471
Iteration 2:    log likelihood = 167.8889
Iteration 3:    log likelihood = 167.8889
Iteration 4:    log likelihood = 167.8889

```

Vector error-correction model

```

Sample: 2015m3 - 2019m12      Number of obs   =      58
                               AIC                =  -5.478928
Log likelihood = 167.8889     HQIC            =  -5.354389
Det(Sigma_ml) = .0000105     SBIC            =  -5.159204

```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lpreparedfresh	4	.048289	0.2414	17.18636	0.0018
D_lSpainExport	4	.07207	0.1931	12.9258	0.0116

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lpreparedfresh</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-.1971163	.0490216	-4.02	0.000	-.2931969	-.1010356
lpreparedfresh						
LD.	-.073127	.1218072	-0.60	0.548	-.3118647	.1656107
lSpainExport						
LD.	-.1972141	.0926653	-2.13	0.033	-.3788347	-.0155934
_cons	.0057461	.0063953	0.90	0.369	-.0067885	.0182806
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.2105197	.0731636	2.88	0.004	.0671217	.3539176
lpreparedfresh						
LD.	.214447	.1817942	1.18	0.238	-.1418632	.5707572
lSpainExport						
LD.	.3819037	.1383007	2.76	0.006	.1108393	.6529681
_cons	.0053802	.0095448	0.56	0.573	-.0133273	.0240877

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

( 1) [\_cel]lpreparedfresh = 1  
 ( 2) [\_cel]lSpainExport = -1

	beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_cel</b>							
lpreparedfresh		1	.	.	.	.	.
lSpainExport		-1	.	.	.	.	.
_trend		-0.0028232	.0015904	-1.78	0.076	-0.0059402	.0002939
_cons		-1.688777	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 1.272 Prob > chi2 = 0.259

27 . test ([D\_lpreparedfresh]: L.\_cel)

( 1) [D\_lpreparedfresh]L.\_cel = 0

chi2( 1) = 16.17  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0001

28 . test ([D\_lSpainExport]: L.\_cel)

( 1) [D\_lSpainExport]L.\_cel = 0

chi2( 1) = 8.28  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0040

29 . constraint 1 \_b[lnaturalfrozen] = 1

30 .

31 . constraint 2 \_b[lSpainExport] = -1

32 .

33 . vec lnaturalfrozen lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(2) bconstraint(1/2)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = 158.52984  
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = 158.54919  
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = 158.54919  
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = 158.54919

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2015m3 - 2019m12  
 Number of obs = 58  
 AIC = -5.156869  
 Log likelihood = 158.5492 HQIC = -5.03233  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .0000145 SBIC = -4.837145

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lnaturalfrozen	4	.056645	0.2717	20.14884	0.0005
D_lSpainExport	4	.072352	0.1868	12.40463	0.0146

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lnaturalfrozen</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-0.0394296	.0510951	-0.77	0.440	-0.1395741	.0607149
lnaturalfrozen						
LD.	-0.4622585	.1225036	-3.77	0.000	-0.7023612	-0.2221557
lSpainExport						
LD.	-0.1976852	.1014452	-1.95	0.051	-0.3965142	.0011439
_cons	.0097755	.0075909	1.29	0.198	-0.0051024	.0246533
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.1895614	.0652628	2.90	0.004	.0616486	.3174742
lnaturalfrozen						
LD.	-0.0078317	.1564718	-0.05	0.960	-0.3145107	.2988474

lSpainExport						
LD.	.2908743	.1295743	2.24	0.025	.0369134	.5448352
_cons	.0020333	.0096957	0.21	0.834	-.0169699	.0210366

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_ce1	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) [\_ce1]lnaturalfrozen = 1
- ( 2) [\_ce1]lSpainExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
_ce1					
lnaturalfrozen	1	.	.	.	.
lSpainExport	-1	.	.	.	.
_trend	.0008573	.0028445	0.30	0.763	-.0047177 .0064324
_cons	-1.160868	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 5.218 Prob > chi2 = 0.022

34 . test ([D\_lnaturalfrozen]: L.\_ce1)

- ( 1) [D\_lnaturalfrozen]L.\_ce1 = 0
- chi2( 1) = 0.60
- Prob > chi2 = 0.4403

35 . test ([D\_lSpainExport]: L.\_ce1)

- ( 1) [D\_lSpainExport]L.\_ce1 = 0
- chi2( 1) = 8.44
- Prob > chi2 = 0.0037

36 . constraint 1 \_b[lnaturalfreshpp] = 1

37 .

38 . constraint 2 \_b[lSpainExport] = -1

39 .

40 . vec lnaturalfreshpp lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(3) bconstraint(1/2)

Iteration 1: log likelihood = 143.93079  
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = 144.08577  
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = 144.08582  
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = 144.08582  
 Iteration 5: log likelihood = 144.08582  
 Iteration 6: log likelihood = 144.08582

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2015m4 - 2019m12 Number of obs = 57  
 AIC = -4.599502  
 Log likelihood = 144.0858 HQIC = -4.418415  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .0000218 SBIC = -4.133543

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lnaturalfres~p	6	.074786	0.2823	20.06196	0.0027
D_lSpainExport	6	.070547	0.2694	18.80274	0.0045

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lnaturalfreshpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-.1114451	.0731884	-1.52	0.128	-.2548918	.0320016
lnaturalfreshpp						
LD.	-.3527221	.1308887	-2.69	0.007	-.6092591	-.096185
L2D.	-.314438	.1270165	-2.48	0.013	-.5633858	-.0654902
lSpainExport						
LD.	-.0540432	.1404357	-0.38	0.700	-.3292921	.2212057
L2D.	.1835198	.1471918	1.25	0.212	-.1049707	.4720104
_cons	.0101356	.010131	1.00	0.317	-.0097208	.0299921
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.1625469	.0690403	2.35	0.019	.0272303	.2978635
lnaturalfreshpp						
LD.	-.3046832	.1234703	-2.47	0.014	-.5466805	-.0626859
L2D.	-.2987802	.1198176	-2.49	0.013	-.5336184	-.0639419
lSpainExport						
LD.	.2498443	.1324762	1.89	0.059	-.0098044	.509493
L2D.	-.07853	.1388494	-0.57	0.572	-.3506698	.1936097
_cons	.0069492	.0095568	0.73	0.467	-.0117819	.0256802

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

- ( 1) [\_cel]lnaturalfreshpp = 1
- ( 2) [\_cel]lSpainExport = -1

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_cel						
lnaturalfreshpp	1	.	.	.	.	.
lSpainExport	-1	.	.	.	.	.
_trend	-.0007244	.0031534	-0.23	0.818	-.0069049	.0054561
_cons	-.9733592	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions: chi2(1) = 9.185 Prob > chi2 = 0.002

41 . test ([D\_lnaturalfreshpp]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) [D\_lnaturalfreshpp]L.\_cel = 0
- chi2( 1) = 2.32  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.1278

42 . test ([D\_lSpainExport]: L.\_cel)

- ( 1) [D\_lSpainExport]L.\_cel = 0
- chi2( 1) = 5.54  
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0186

```
43 . constraint 1 _b[lnaturalfreshnpp] = 1
44 .
45 . constraint 2 _b[lSpainExport] = -1
46 .
47 . vec lnaturalfreshnpp lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(3) bconstraint(1/2)
```

```
Iteration 1:    log likelihood = 206.4812
Iteration 2:    log likelihood = 206.5109
Iteration 3:    log likelihood = 206.51151
Iteration 4:    log likelihood = 206.51153
Iteration 5:    log likelihood = 206.51153
Iteration 6:    log likelihood = 206.51153
Iteration 7:    log likelihood = 206.51153
Iteration 8:    log likelihood = 206.51153
Iteration 9:    log likelihood = 206.51153
```

Vector error-correction model

```
Sample: 2015m4 - 2019m12      Number of obs   =      57
                               AIC                = -6.789878
Log likelihood = 206.5115     HQIC             = -6.608791
Det(Sigma_ml) = 2.44e-06     SBIC             = -6.323919
```

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lnaturalfres~p	6	.028732	0.4870	48.41825	0.0000
D_lSpainExport	6	.071766	0.2439	16.45222	0.0115

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lnaturalfreshnpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-.081982	.0732149	-1.12	0.263	-.2254805	.0615166
lnaturalfreshnpp						
LD.	-.0358148	.1539143	-0.23	0.816	-.3374812	.2658517
L2D.	-.1075521	.1188585	-0.90	0.366	-.3405105	.1254064
lSpainExport						
LD.	.3089743	.0707703	4.37	0.000	.170267	.4476815
L2D.	-.0044182	.0802355	-0.06	0.956	-.1616769	.1528404
_cons	.0015948	.004247	0.38	0.707	-.0067292	.0099188
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.3393483	.1828706	1.86	0.063	-.0190714	.697768
lnaturalfreshnpp						
LD.	.7999498	.3844353	2.08	0.037	.0464704	1.553429
L2D.	-.0593767	.2968757	-0.20	0.841	-.6412424	.5224891
lSpainExport						
LD.	.3016945	.1767647	1.71	0.088	-.0447579	.6481469
L2D.	-.3441213	.2004061	-1.72	0.086	-.73691	.0486674
_cons	.0003853	.0106079	0.04	0.971	-.0204058	.0211764

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	0	.	.

Identification: beta is overidentified

( 1) **[\_ce1]lnaturalfreshnpp = 1**  
 ( 2) **[\_ce1]lSpainExport = -1**

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_ce1</b>						
lnaturalfreshnpp	<b>1</b>	.	.	.	.	.
lSpainExport	<b>-1</b>	.	.	.	.	.
_trend	<b>.0037385</b>	<b>.0010533</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.0016741</b>	<b>.0058028</b>
_cons	<b>-.8290415</b>	.	.	.	.	.

LR test of identifying restrictions:  $\chi^2(1) = 2.493$  Prob >  $\chi^2 = 0.114$

48 . test ([D\_lnaturalfreshnpp]: L.\_ce1)

( 1) **[D\_lnaturalfreshnpp]L.\_ce1 = 0**

chi2( 1) = **1.25**  
 Prob > chi2 = **0.2628**

49 . test ([D\_lSpainExport]: L.\_ce1)

( 1) **[D\_lSpainExport]L.\_ce1 = 0**

chi2( 1) = **3.44**  
 Prob > chi2 = **0.0635**

50 .







3 . vec lpreparedfrozen lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(2)

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2015m3 - 2019m12  
 Number of obs = 58  
 AIC = -2.414097  
 Log likelihood = 80.00881  
 HQIC = -2.27572  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .0002172  
 SBIC = -2.058848

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lpreparedfro~n	4	.214768	0.3685	30.92921	0.0000
D_lSpainExport	4	.074065	0.1479	9.195935	0.0564

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lpreparedfrozen</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-.3992169	.145407	-2.75	0.006	-.6842093	-.1142245
lpreparedfrozen						
LD.	-.3167052	.1316493	-2.41	0.016	-.5747331	-.0586774
lSpainExport						
LD.	.3748863	.3996926	0.94	0.348	-.4084969	1.158269
_cons	.0014507	.0285726	0.05	0.960	-.0545505	.0574519
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.0916904	.0501448	1.83	0.067	-.0065916	.1899724
lpreparedfrozen						
LD.	-.1072548	.0454004	-2.36	0.018	-.1962378	-.0182717
lSpainExport						
LD.	.3062202	.1378374	2.22	0.026	.0360639	.5763764
_cons	.0063161	.0098535	0.64	0.522	-.0129964	.0256286

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	1	10.2361	0.0014

Identification: beta is exactly identified

Johansen normalization restriction imposed

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_cel</b>						
lpreparedfrozen	1	.	.	.	.	.
lSpainExport	-1.286104	.4019842	-3.20	0.001	-2.073979	-.4982297
_trend	.0046183	.0040528	1.14	0.254	-.0033251	.0125617
_cons	-.7399326	.	.	.	.	.

4 . vec lpreparedfresh lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(2)

Vector error-correction model

Sample: 2015m3 - 2019m12  
 Number of obs = 58  
 AIC = -5.466377  
 Log likelihood = 168.5249  
 HQIC = -5.328  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = .0000103  
 SBIC = -5.111128

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lpreparedfresh	4	.046872	0.2853	21.15681	0.0003
D_lSpainExport	4	.073471	0.1615	10.20487	0.0371

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lpreparedfresh</b>						
_cel						
L1.	-.2832685	.0631886	-4.48	0.000	-.4071159	-.1594212
lpreparedfresh						
LD.	-.039331	.1193766	-0.33	0.742	-.2733049	.1946429
lSpainExport						
LD.	-.212561	.0909751	-2.34	0.019	-.3908688	-.0342531
_cons	.0051292	.0062629	0.82	0.413	-.0071459	.0174043
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	.2388823	.0990477	2.41	0.016	.0447524	.4330122
lpreparedfresh						
LD.	.1828158	.1871221	0.98	0.329	-.1839368	.5495684
lSpainExport						
LD.	.3627107	.1426029	2.54	0.011	.0832142	.6422072
_cons	.0060822	.0098171	0.62	0.536	-.013159	.0253234

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	1	24.24172	0.0000

Identification: beta is exactly identified

Johansen normalization restriction imposed

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_cel</b>						
lpreparedfresh	1	.	.	.	.	.
lSpainExport	-.6965068	.1414632	-4.92	0.000	-.9737697	-.4192439
_trend	-.0043239	.0014049	-3.08	0.002	-.0070774	-.0015704
_cons	-2.131514	.	.	.	.	.





7 . vec lnaturalfreshnpp lSpainExport, trend(rtrend) rank(1) lags(3)

Vector error-correction model

Sample: **2015m4 - 2019m12** Number of obs = **57**  
 AIC = **-6.798529**  
 Log likelihood = **207.7581** HQIC = **-6.603511**  
 Det(Sigma\_ml) = **2.34e-06** SBIC = **-6.296726**

Equation	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	chi2	P>chi2
D_lnaturalfres~p	<b>6</b>	<b>.026949</b>	<b>0.5487</b>	<b>60.79627</b>	<b>0.0000</b>
D_lSpainExport	<b>6</b>	<b>.074121</b>	<b>0.1935</b>	<b>11.99397</b>	<b>0.0621</b>

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>D_lnaturalfreshnpp</b>						
_cel						
L1.	<b>-.4581724</b>	<b>.1596694</b>	<b>-2.87</b>	<b>0.004</b>	<b>-.7711186</b>	<b>-.1452261</b>
lnaturalfreshnpp						
LD.	<b>.1600631</b>	<b>.1632244</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.327</b>	<b>-.1598509</b>	<b>.479977</b>
L2D.	<b>-.0784518</b>	<b>.1078195</b>	<b>-0.73</b>	<b>0.467</b>	<b>-.2897741</b>	<b>.1328706</b>
lSpainExport						
LD.	<b>.1251486</b>	<b>.0968651</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.196</b>	<b>-.0647036</b>	<b>.3150008</b>
L2D.	<b>-.1068769</b>	<b>.0853502</b>	<b>-1.25</b>	<b>0.210</b>	<b>-.2741604</b>	<b>.0604065</b>
_cons	<b>.0015981</b>	<b>.0036939</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.665</b>	<b>-.0056417</b>	<b>.008838</b>
<b>D_lSpainExport</b>						
_cel						
L1.	<b>.0855446</b>	<b>.4391561</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.846</b>	<b>-.7751856</b>	<b>.9462747</b>
lnaturalfreshnpp						
LD.	<b>.8444154</b>	<b>.4489338</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>0.060</b>	<b>-.0354788</b>	<b>1.72431</b>
L2D.	<b>-.2170948</b>	<b>.2965478</b>	<b>-0.73</b>	<b>0.464</b>	<b>-.7983178</b>	<b>.3641282</b>
lSpainExport						
LD.	<b>.1498576</b>	<b>.2664188</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.574</b>	<b>-.3723136</b>	<b>.6720288</b>
L2D.	<b>-.4346287</b>	<b>.2347481</b>	<b>-1.85</b>	<b>0.064</b>	<b>-.8947265</b>	<b>.0254691</b>
_cons	<b>.0085596</b>	<b>.0101597</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.400</b>	<b>-.0113531</b>	<b>.0284722</b>

Cointegrating equations

Equation	Parms	chi2	P>chi2
_cel	<b>1</b>	<b>172.2925</b>	<b>0.0000</b>

Identification: beta is exactly identified

Johansen normalization restriction imposed

beta	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
<b>_cel</b>						
lnaturalfreshnpp	<b>1</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>
lSpainExport	<b>-.689749</b>	<b>.0525482</b>	<b>-13.13</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>-.7927416</b>	<b>-.5867564</b>
_trend	<b>.0015769</b>	<b>.0005195</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>.0005588</b>	<b>.0025951</b>
_cons	<b>-1.284254</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>