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Departamento de Economía (Department of Economics)

Maestría en Economía (MS in Economics)

Online Appendix

Economic Policy Uncertainty and Foreign Investment in Emerging Economies. An empirical study for Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Greece

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Economic Policy Uncertainty and Foreign Investment in Emerging Economies. An empirical study for Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Greece

Abstract

In this file you are the Impulse Response Functions (IRFs) corresponding to the Structural Vector Autoregressive (SVARs) model estimations. They are reported by model and the sections are organized by country and identification assumption.

Resumen

En este archivo se encuentran todas las funciones de respuesta al impulso (IRFs) para las estimaciones de los modelos de vectores autoregresivos estructurales (SVARs). Se reportan por modelo y las secciones se organizan por país y supuesto de identificación.

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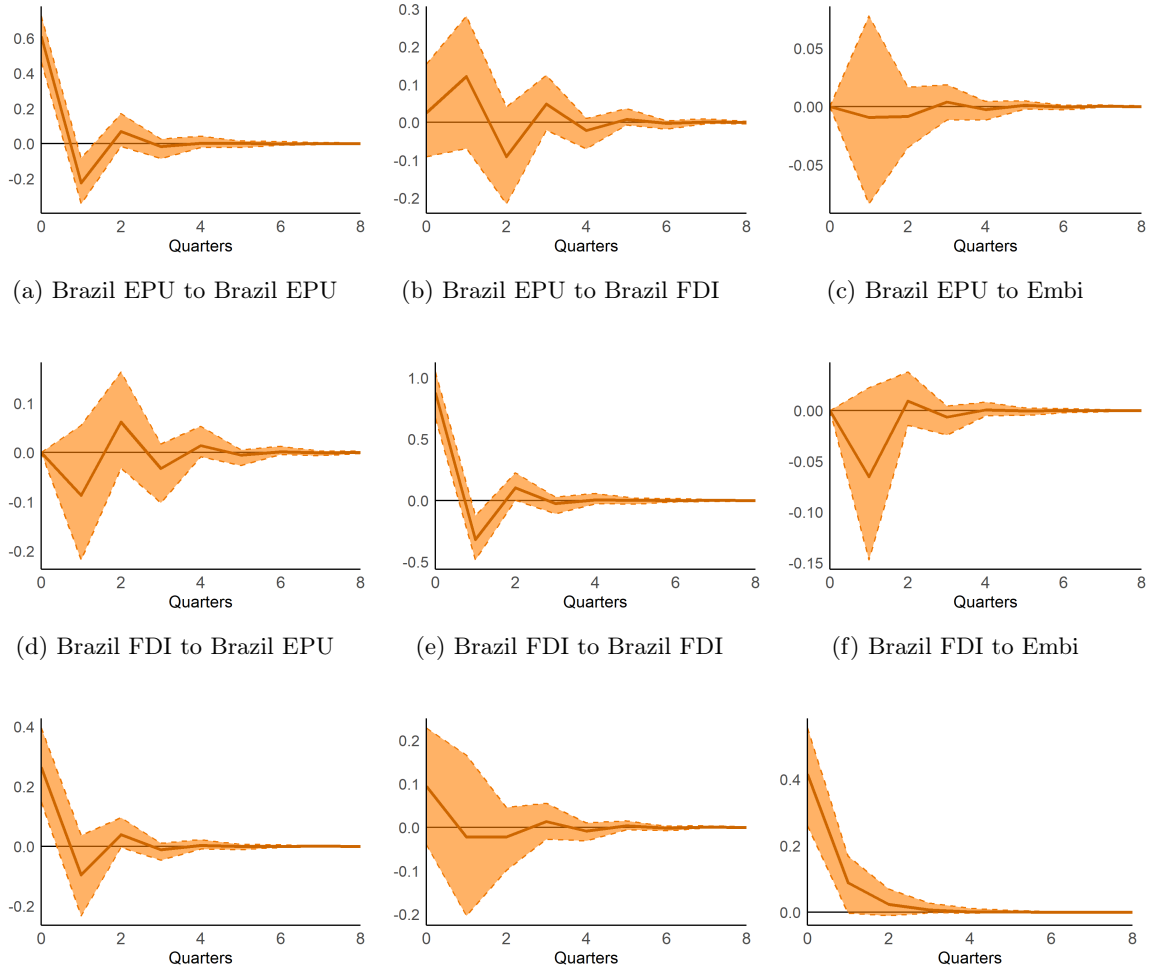
1.1.1 FDI with EMBI as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil FDI (c) Brazil EPU to Embi

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil FDI (f) Brazil FDI to Embi

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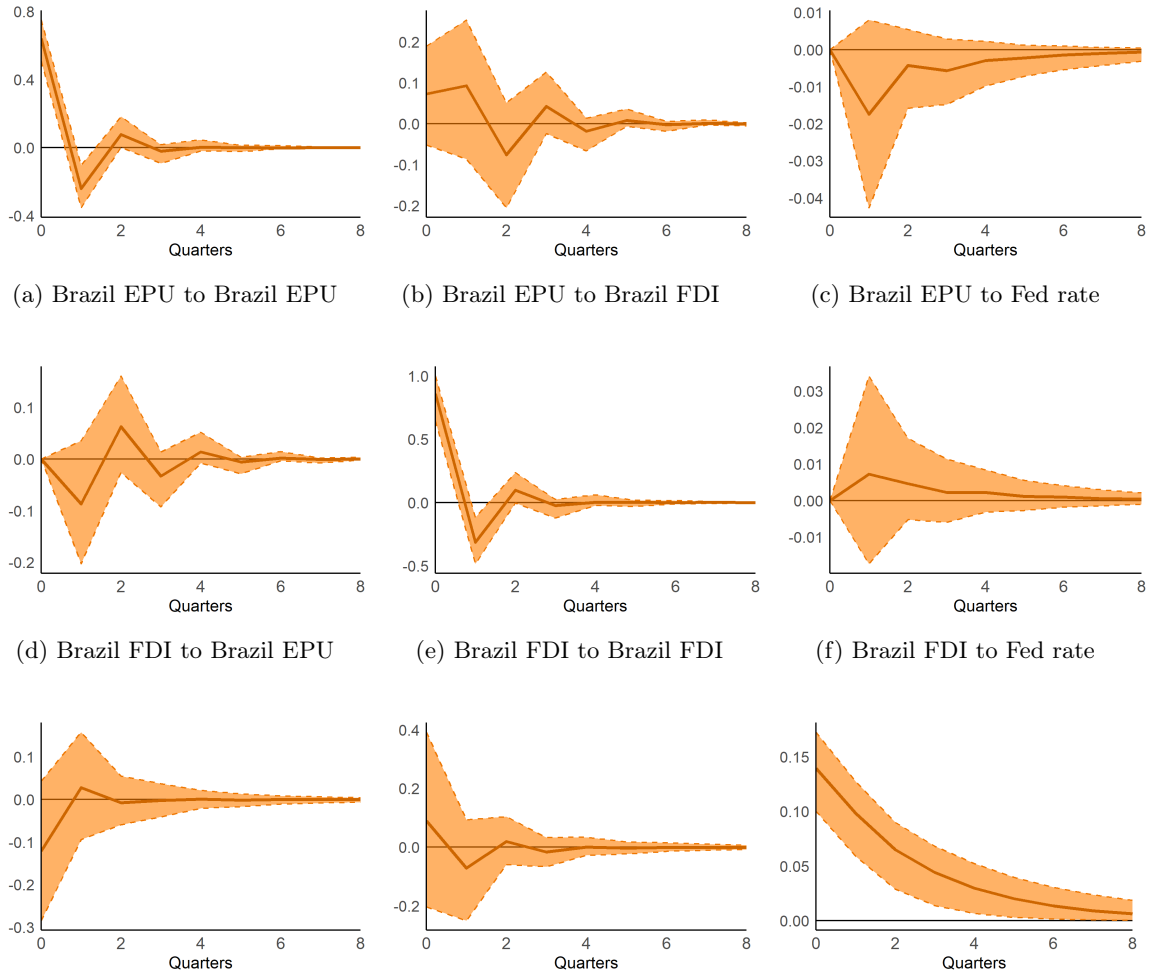
Figure 1: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. First ordering (EPU first) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.1.2 FDI with Fed rate as control. VAR (1)



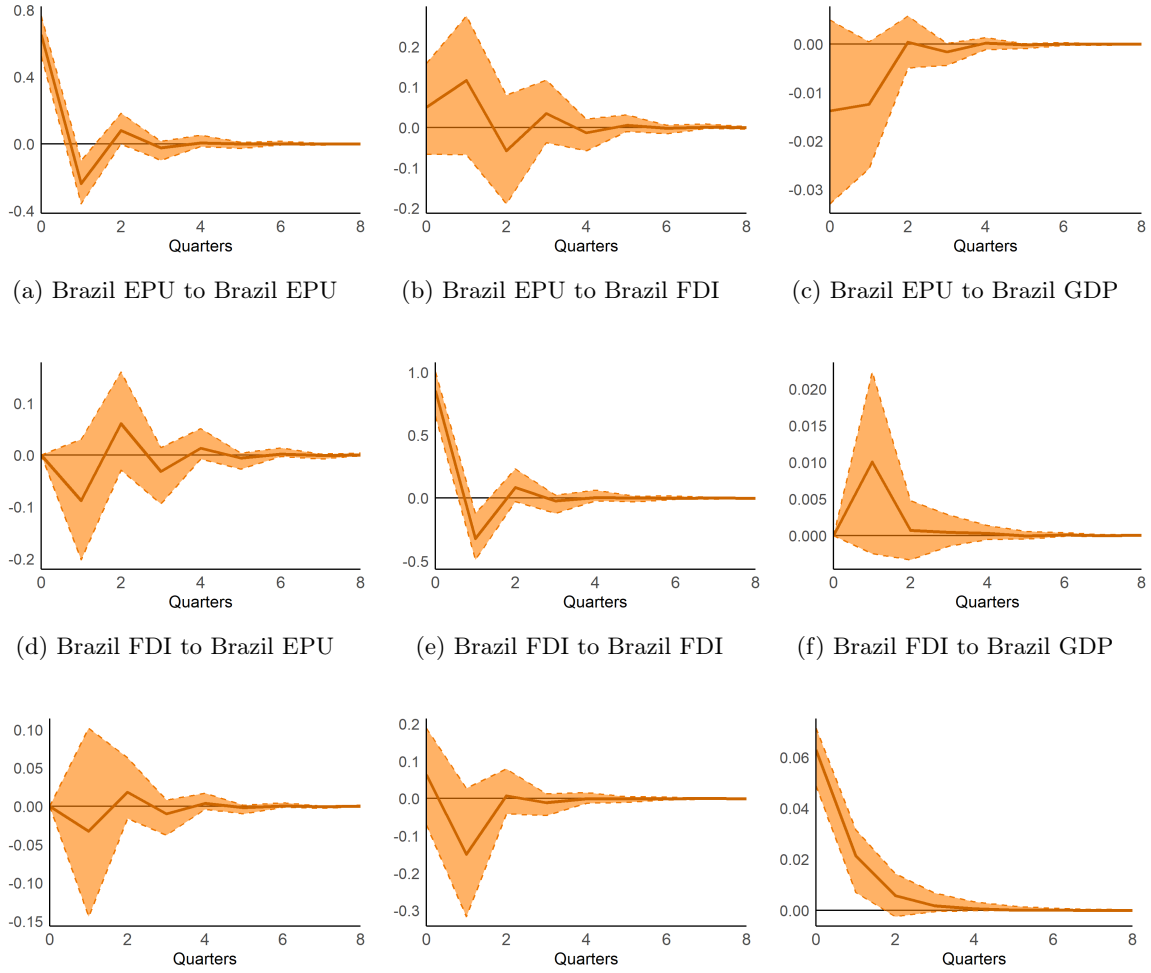
(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil FDI (c) Brazil EPU to Fed rate

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil FDI (f) Brazil FDI to Fed rate

(g) Fed rate to Brazil EPU (h) Fed rate to Brazil FDI (i) Fed rate to Fed rate

Figure 2: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. First ordering (EPU first) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.1.3 FDI with GDP as control. VAR (1)



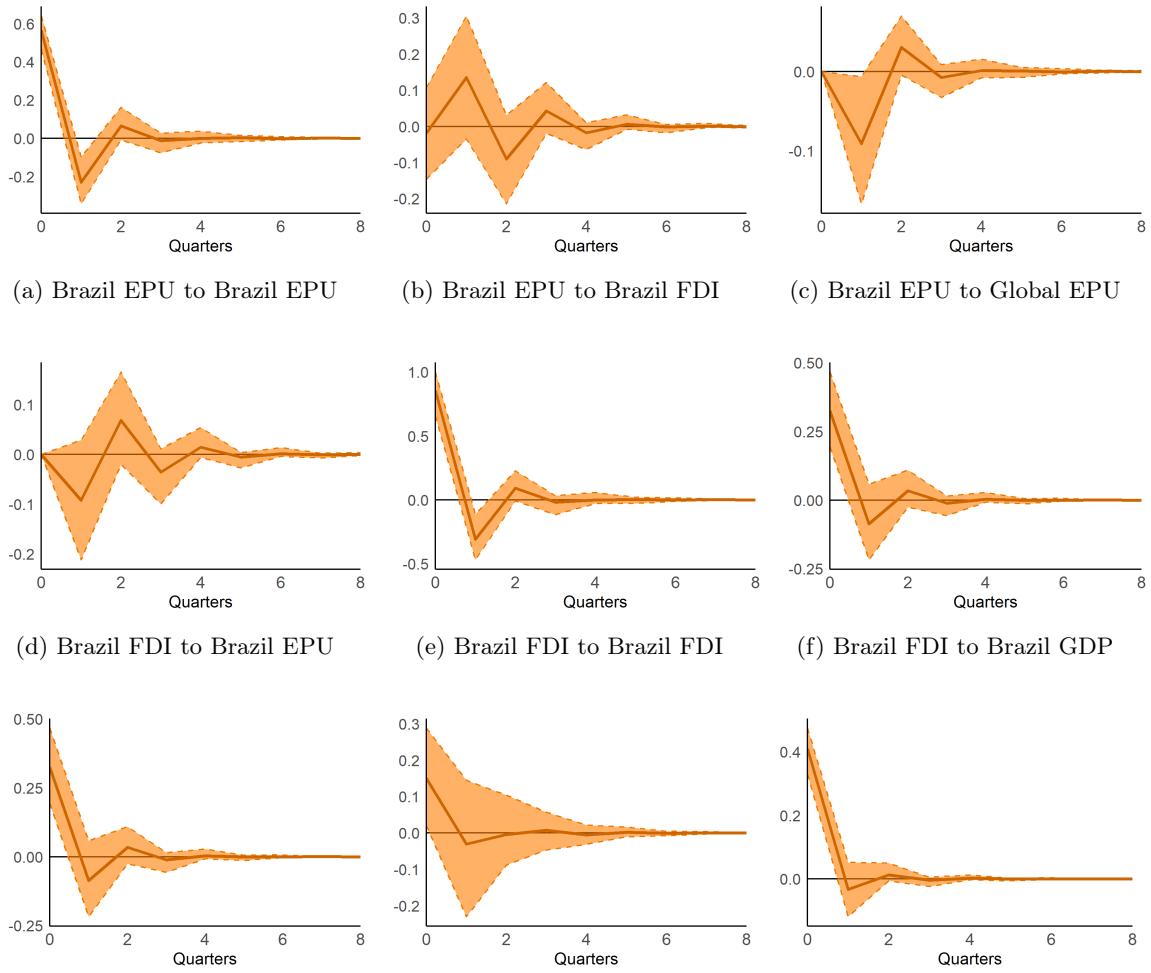
(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil FDI (c) Brazil EPU to Brazil GDP

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil FDI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

(g) Brazil GDP to Brazil EPU (h) Brazil GDP to Brazil FDI (i) Brazil GDP to Brazil GDP

Figure 3: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. First ordering (EPU first) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.1.4 FDI with Global EPU as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil FDI (c) Brazil EPU to Global EPU

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil FDI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

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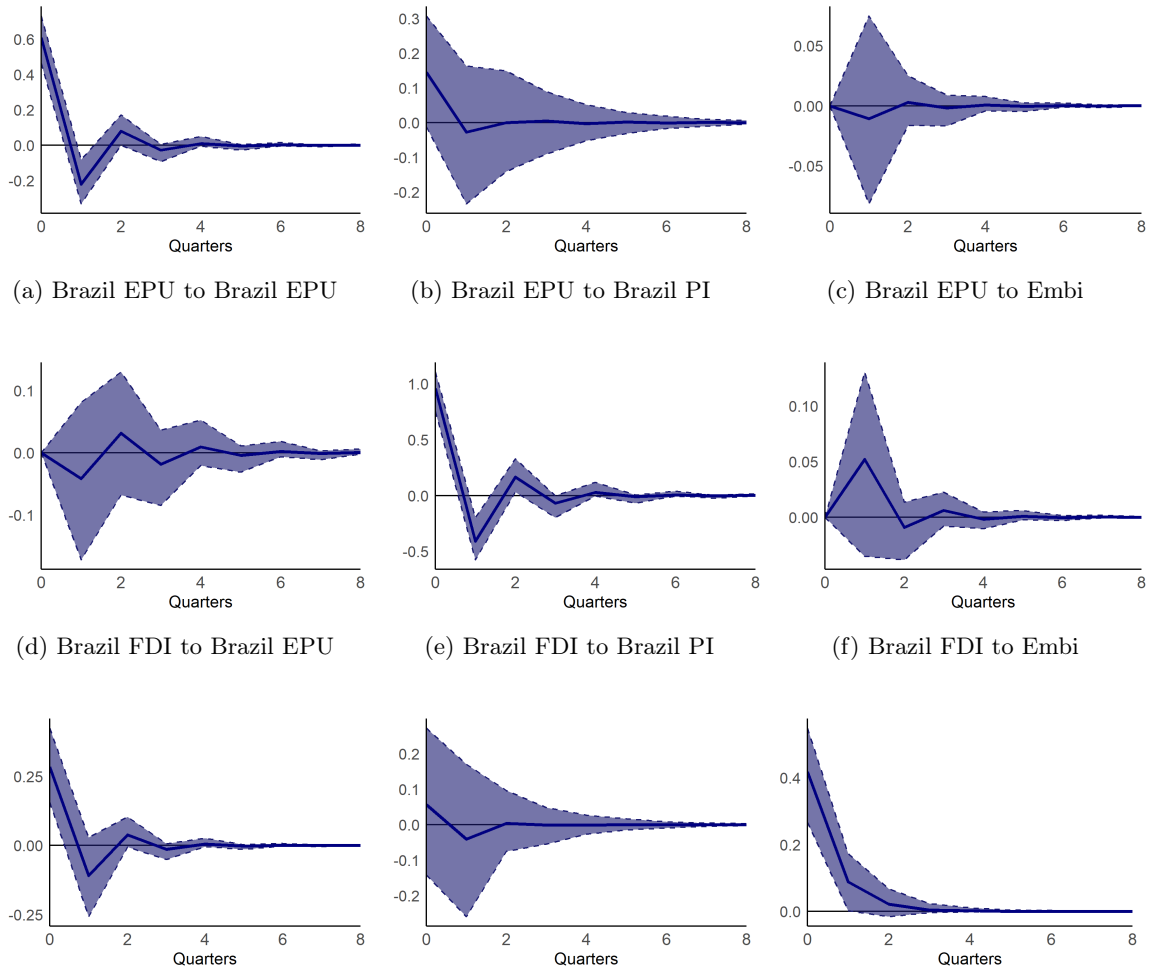
1.1.5 PI with EMBI as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil PI (c) Brazil EPU to Embi

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil PI (f) Brazil FDI to Embi

(g) Embi to Brazil EPU (h) Embi to Brazil PI (i) Embi to Embi

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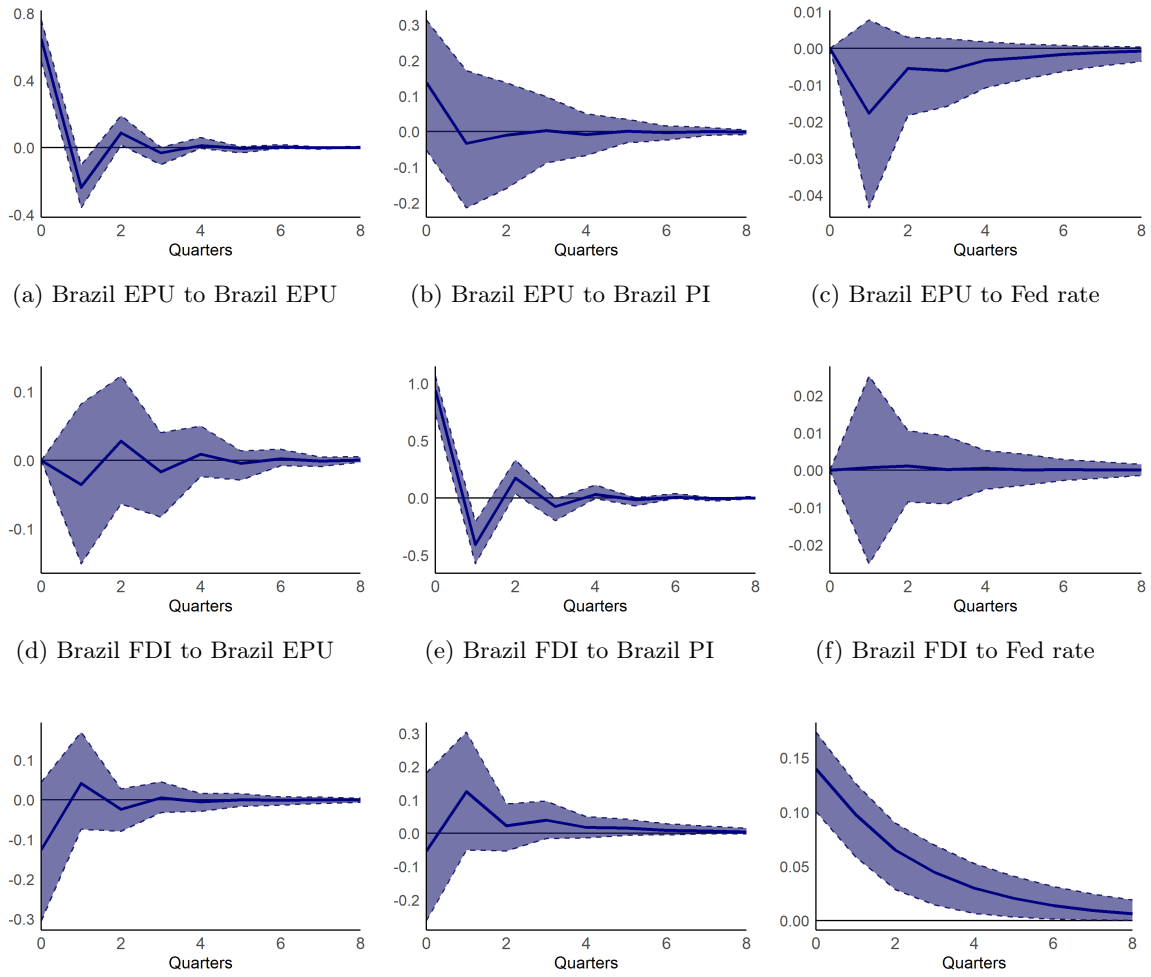
1.1.6 PI with Fed rate as control. VAR (1)



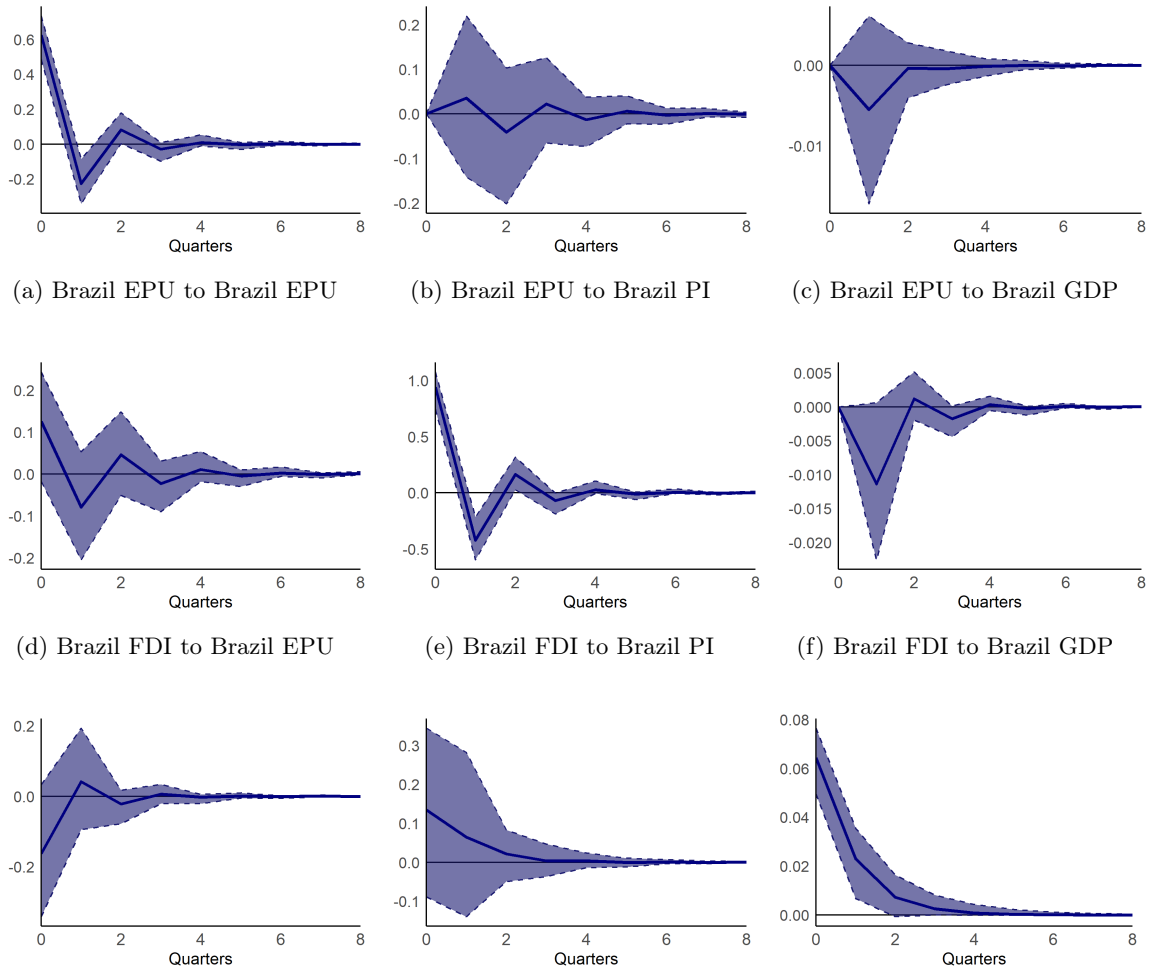
(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil PI (c) Brazil EPU to Fed rate

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil PI (f) Brazil FDI to Fed rate

(g) Fed rate to Brazil EPU (h) Fed rate to Brazil PI (i) Fed rate to Fed rate

Figure 6: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. First ordering (EPU first) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.1.7 PI with GDP as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil PI (c) Brazil EPU to Brazil GDP

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil PI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

(g) Brazil GDP to Brazil EPU (h) Brazil GDP to Brazil PI (i) Brazil GDP to Brazil GDP

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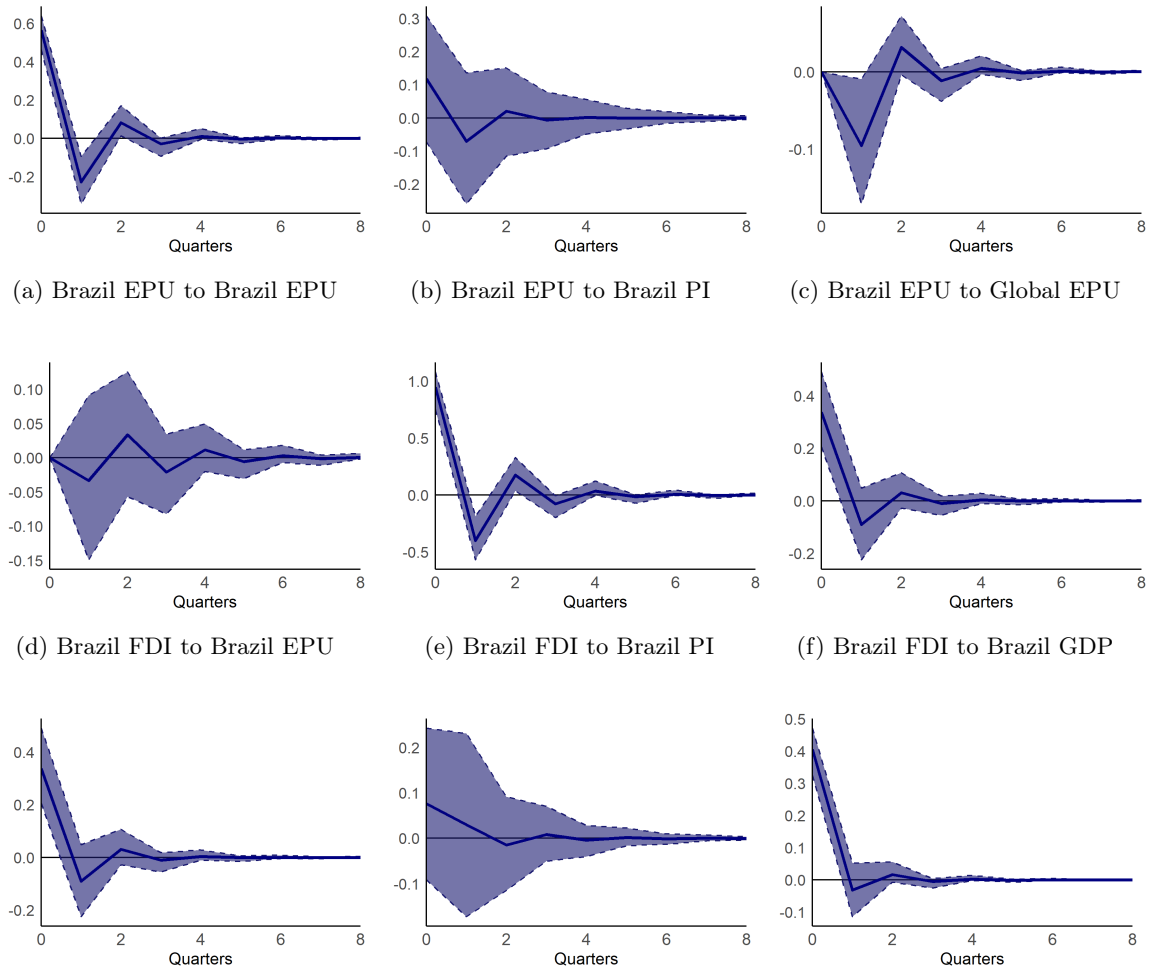
1.1.8 PI with Global EPU as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil PI (c) Brazil EPU to Global EPU

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil PI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

(g) Global EPU to Brazil EPU (h) Global EPU to Brazil PI (i) Global EPU to Global EPU

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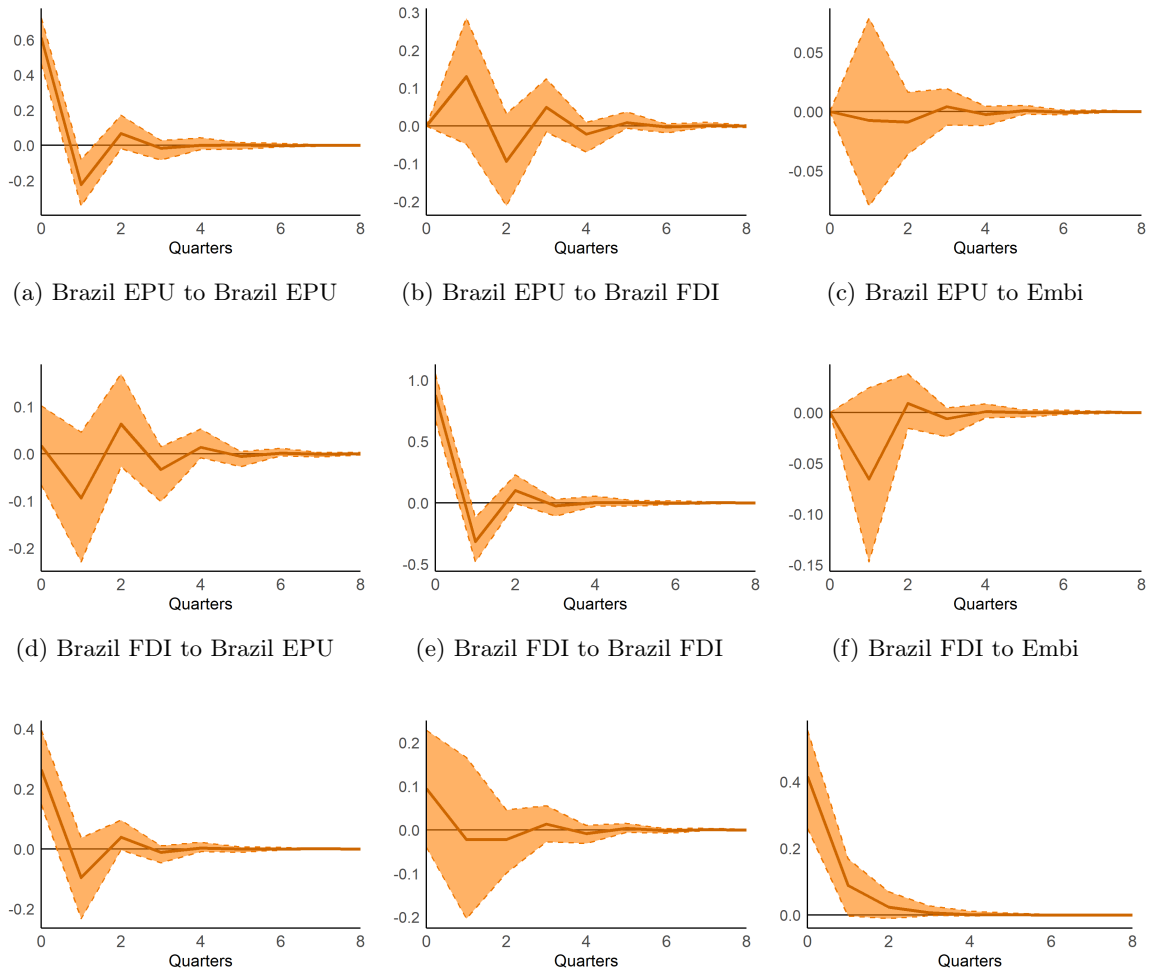
1.2 Second Ordering

1.2.1 FDI with EMBI as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil FDI (c) Brazil EPU to Embi

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil FDI (f) Brazil FDI to Embi

(g) Embi to Brazil EPU (h) Embi to Brazil FDI (i) Embi to Embi

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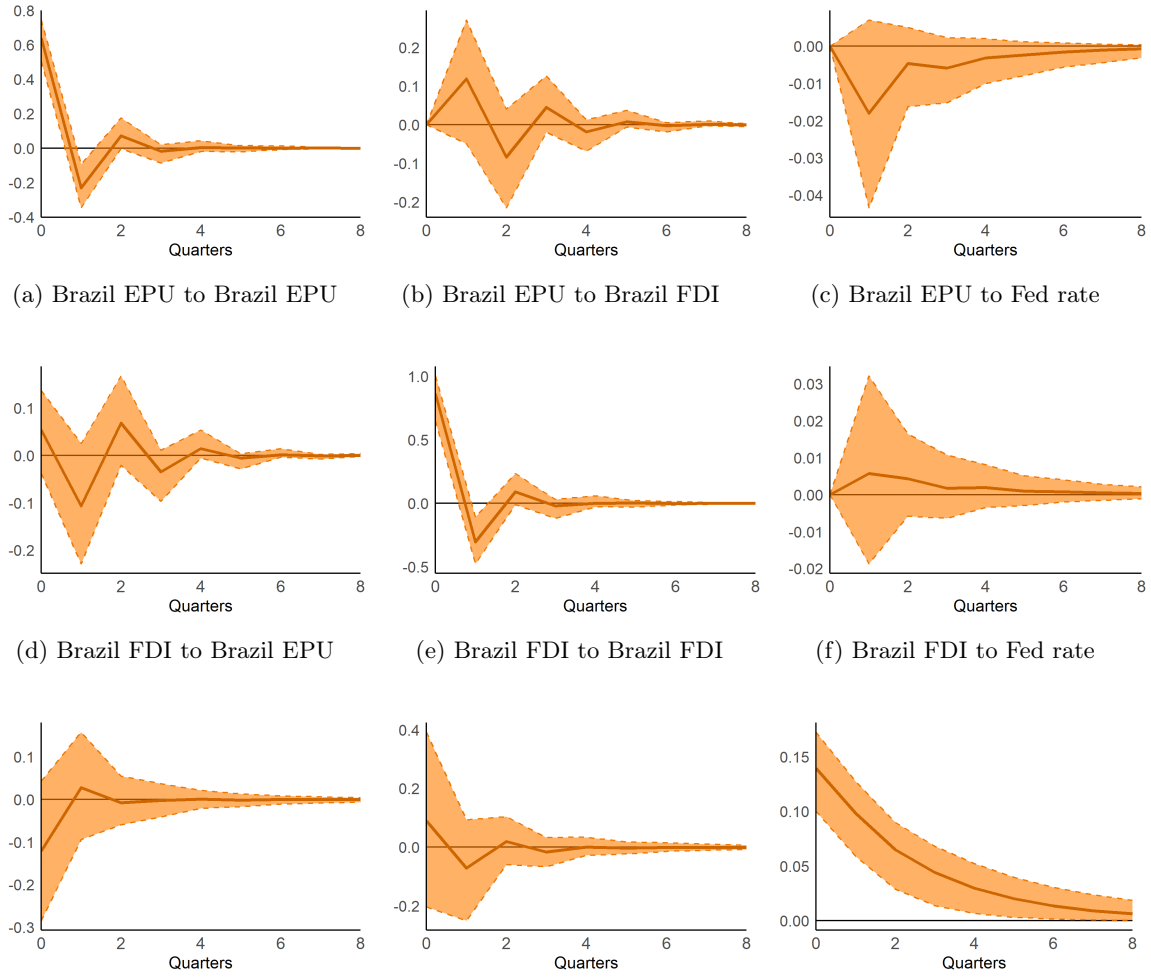
1.2.2 FDI with Fed rate as control. VAR (1)



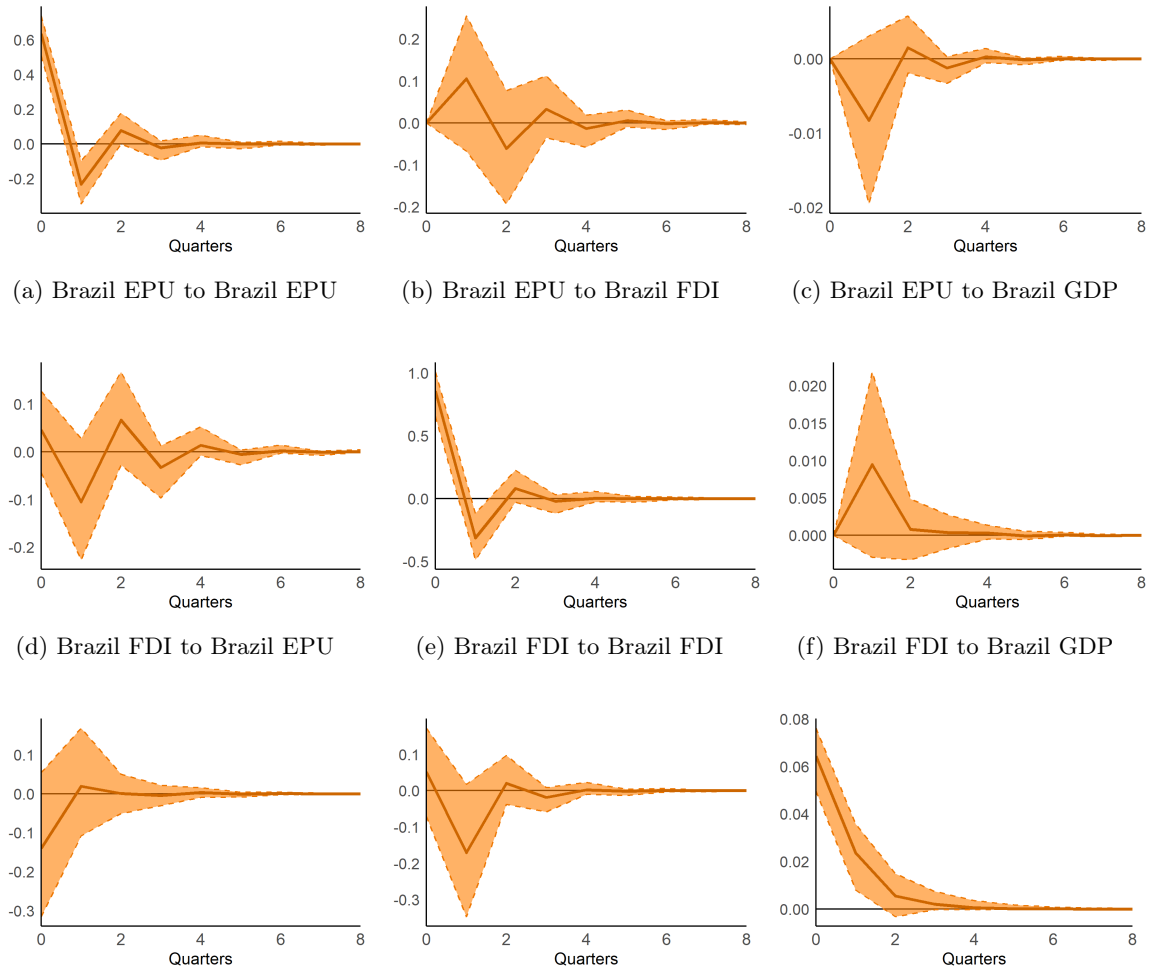
(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil FDI (c) Brazil EPU to Fed rate

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil FDI (f) Brazil FDI to Fed rate

(g) Fed rate to Brazil EPU (h) Fed rate to Brazil FDI (i) Fed rate to Fed rate

Figure 10: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. Second ordering (EPU last) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.2.3 FDI with GDP as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil FDI (c) Brazil EPU to Brazil GDP

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil FDI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

(g) Brazil GDP to Brazil EPU (h) Brazil GDP to Brazil FDI (i) Brazil GDP to Brazil GDP

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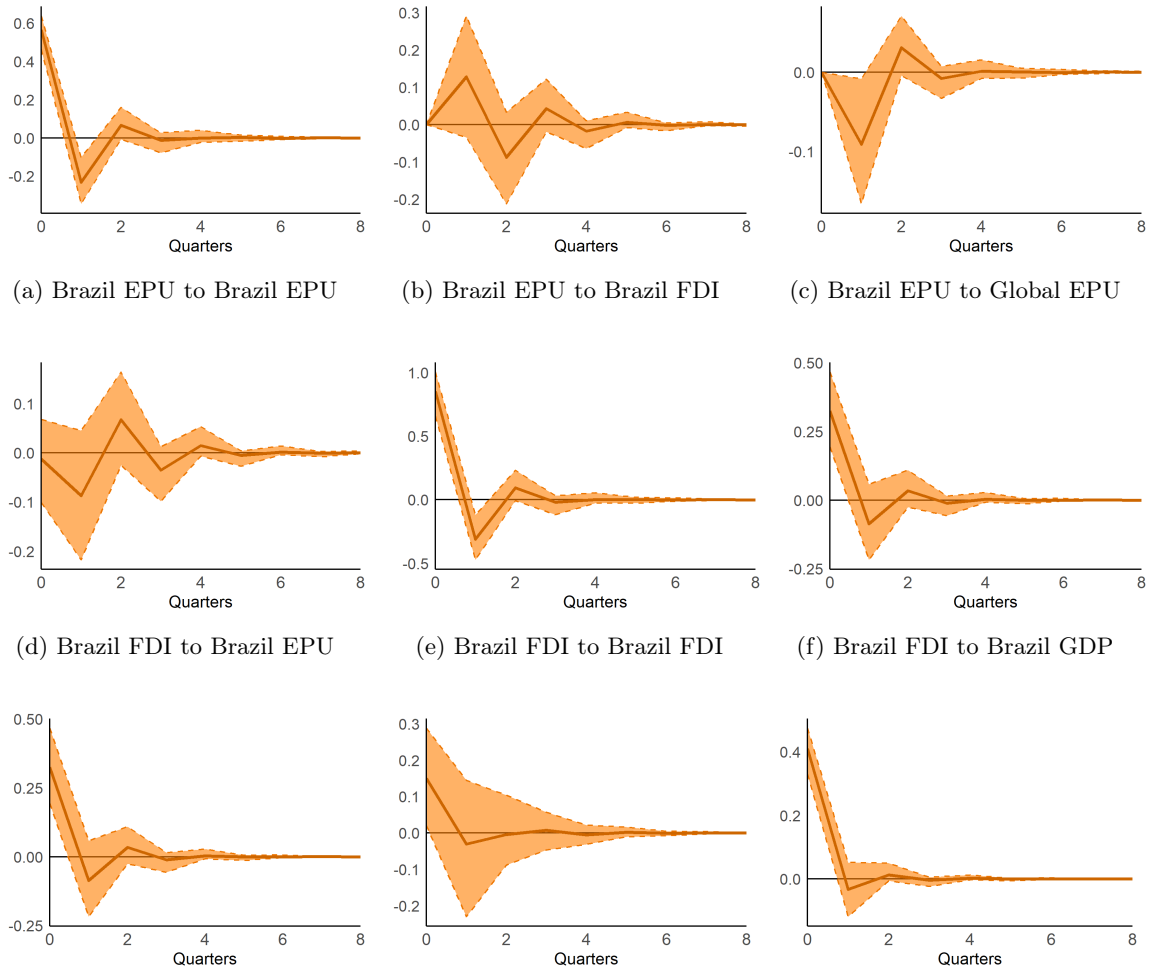
1.2.4 FDI with Global EPU as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil FDI (c) Brazil EPU to Global EPU

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil FDI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

(g) Global EPU to Brazil EPU (h) Global EPU to Brazil FDI (i) Global EPU to Global EPU

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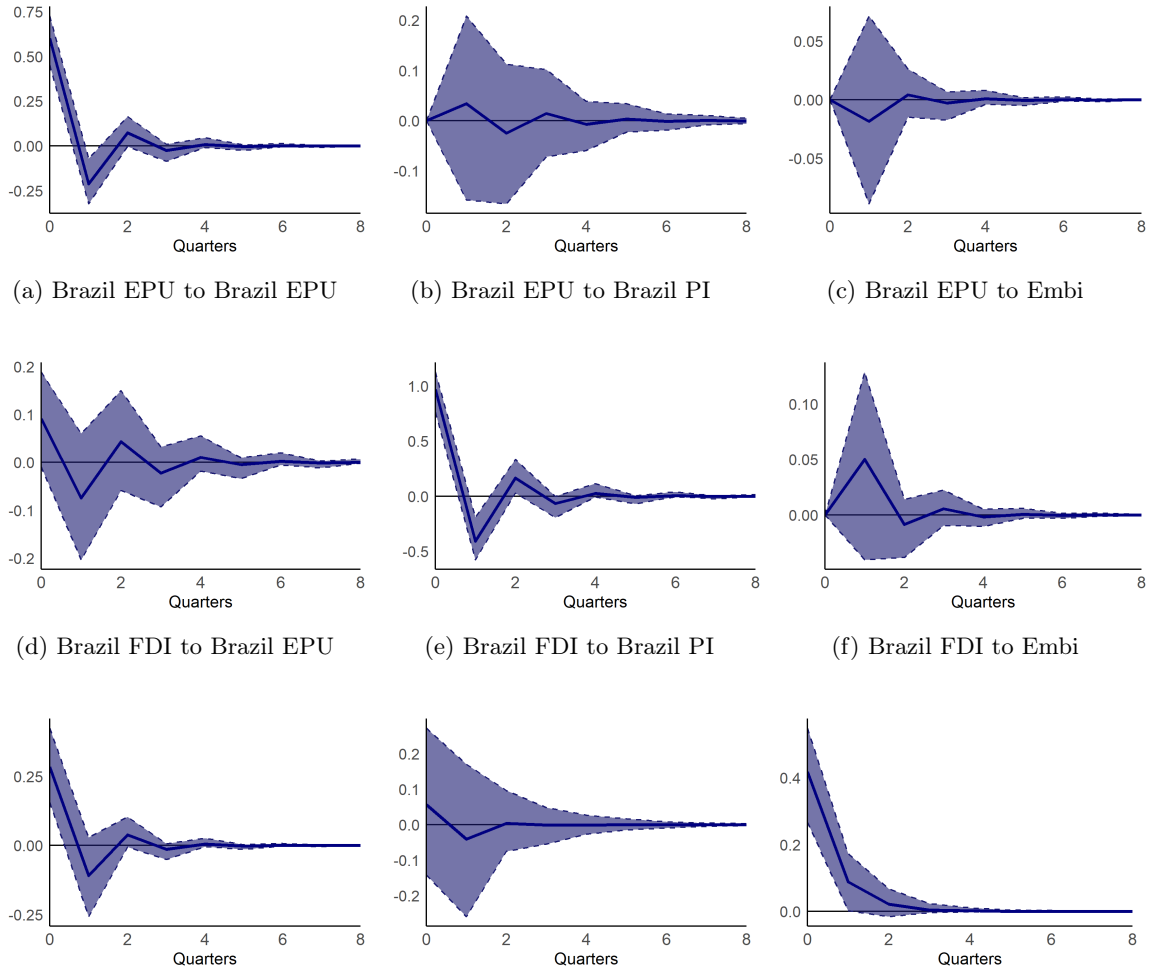
1.2.5 PI with EMBI as control. VAR (1)



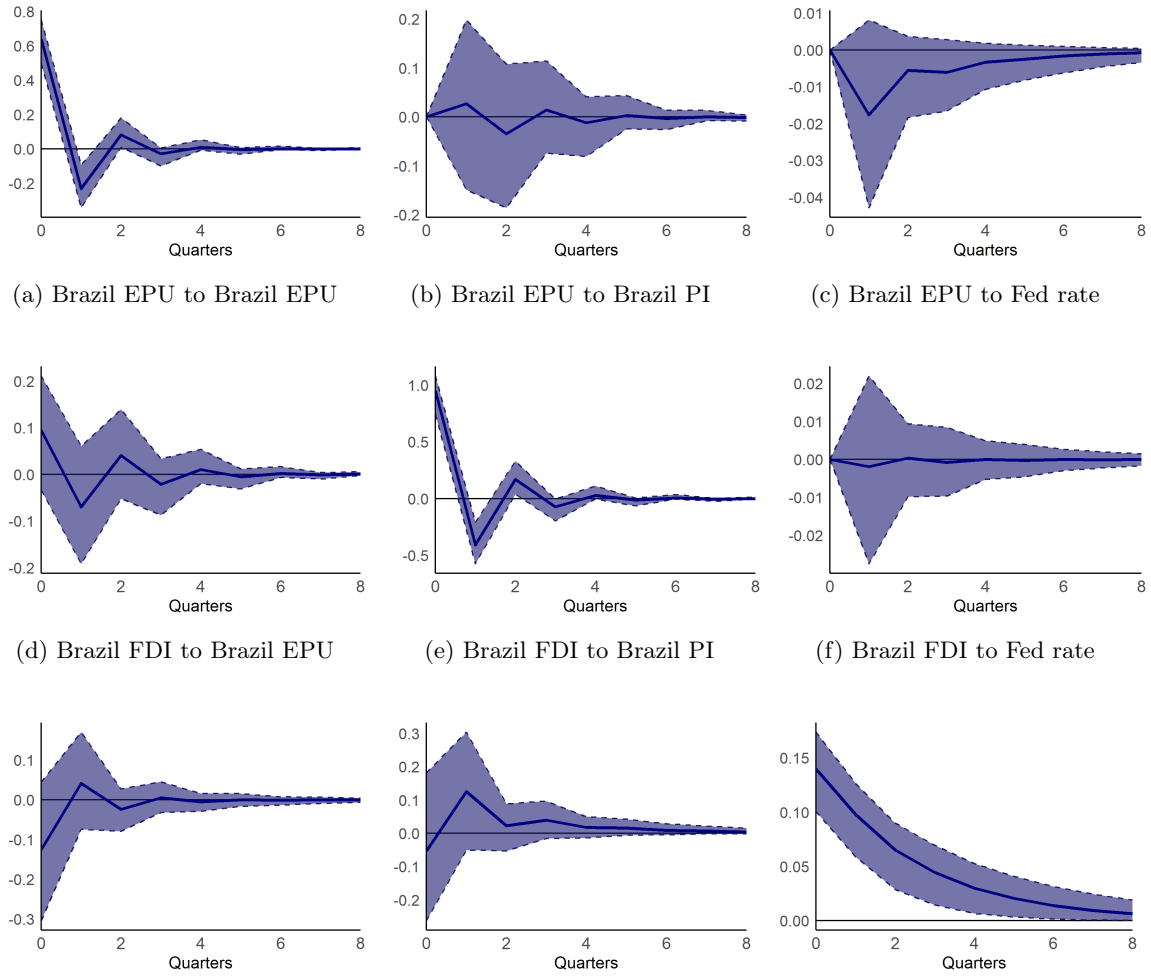
(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil PI (c) Brazil EPU to Embi

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil PI (f) Brazil FDI to Embi

(g) Embi to Brazil EPU (h) Embi to Brazil PI (i) Embi to Embi

Figure 13: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. Second ordering (EPU last) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.2.6 PI with Fed rate as control. VAR (1)



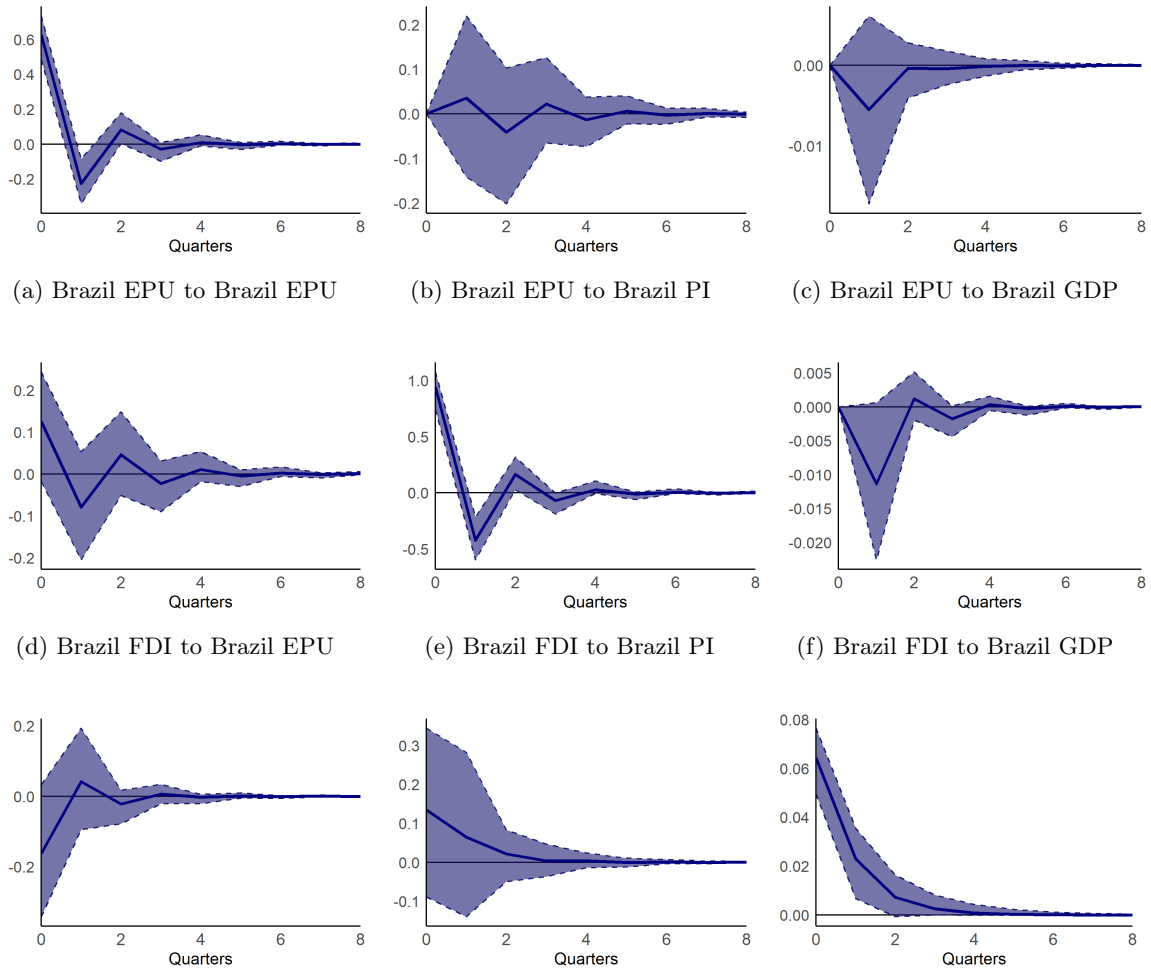
(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil PI (c) Brazil EPU to Fed rate

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil PI (f) Brazil FDI to Fed rate

(g) Fed rate to Brazil EPU (h) Fed rate to Brazil PI (i) Fed rate to Fed rate

Figure 14: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. Second ordering (EPU last) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.2.7 PI with GDP as control. VAR (1)



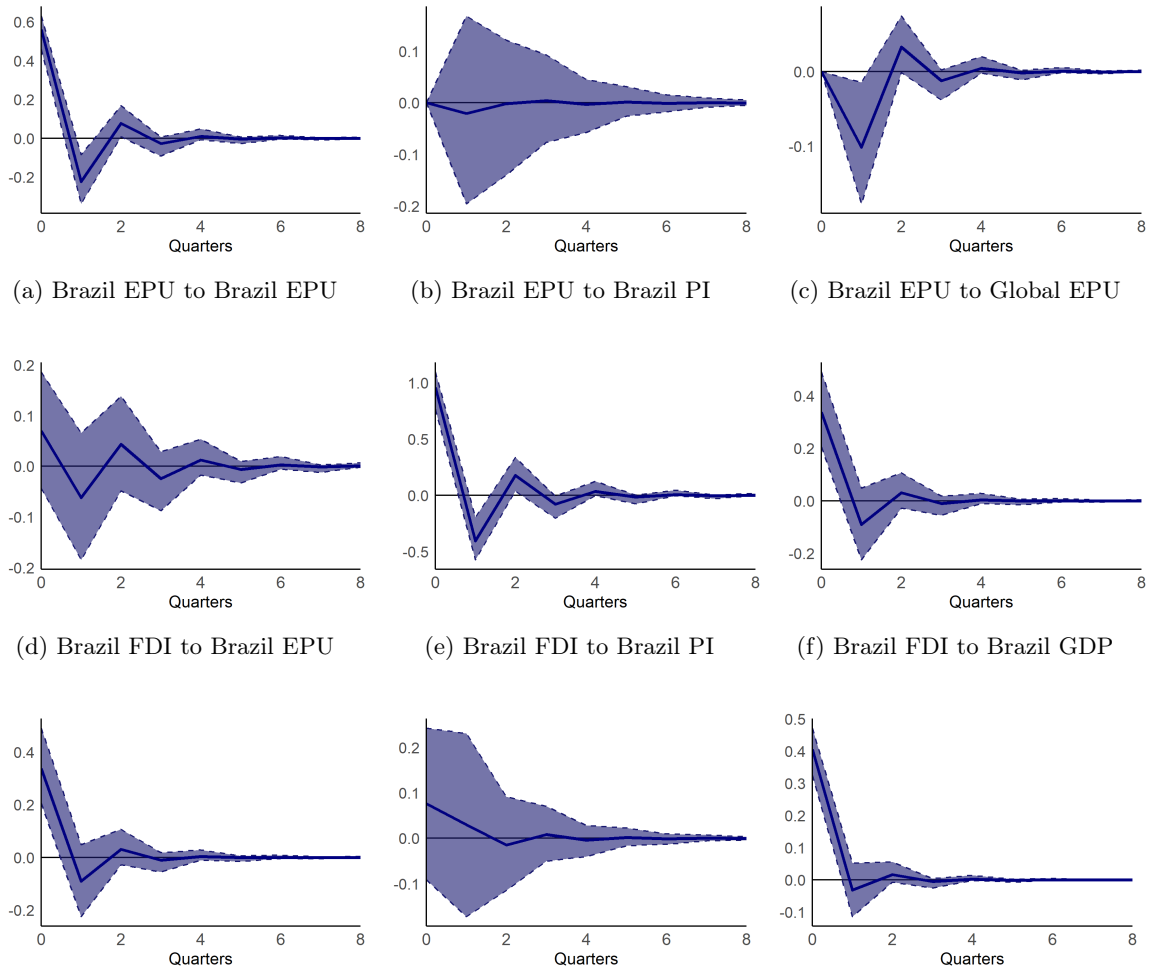
(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil PI (c) Brazil EPU to Brazil GDP

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil PI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

(g) Brazil GDP to Brazil EPU (h) Brazil GDP to Brazil PI (i) Brazil GDP to Brazil GDP

Figure 15: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. Second ordering (EPU last) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.2.8 PI with Global EPU as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil PI (c) Brazil EPU to Global EPU

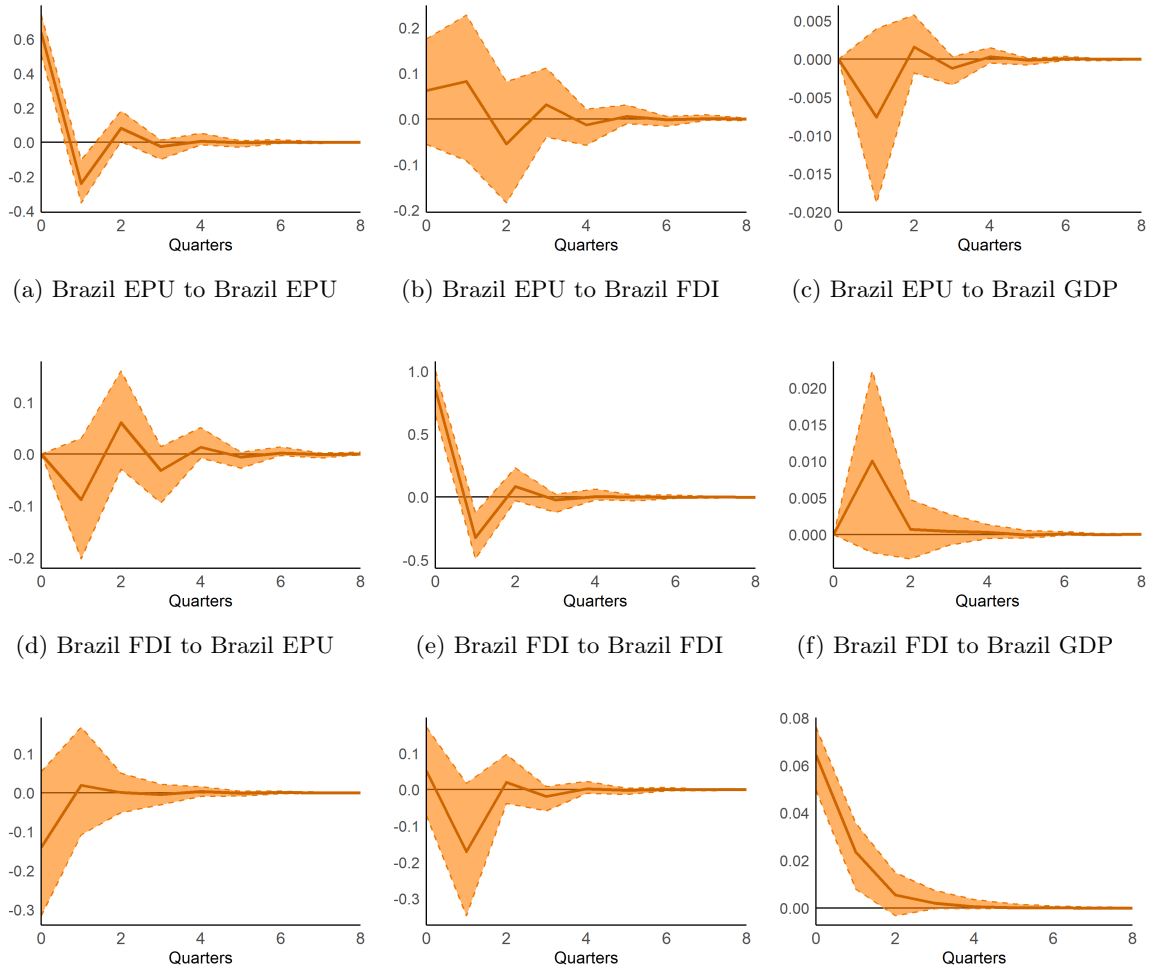
(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil PI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

(g) Global EPU to Brazil EPU (h) Global EPU to Brazil PI (i) Global EPU to Global EPU

Figure 16: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. Second ordering (EPU last) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.3 Third Ordering

1.3.1 FDI with GDP as control. VAR (1)



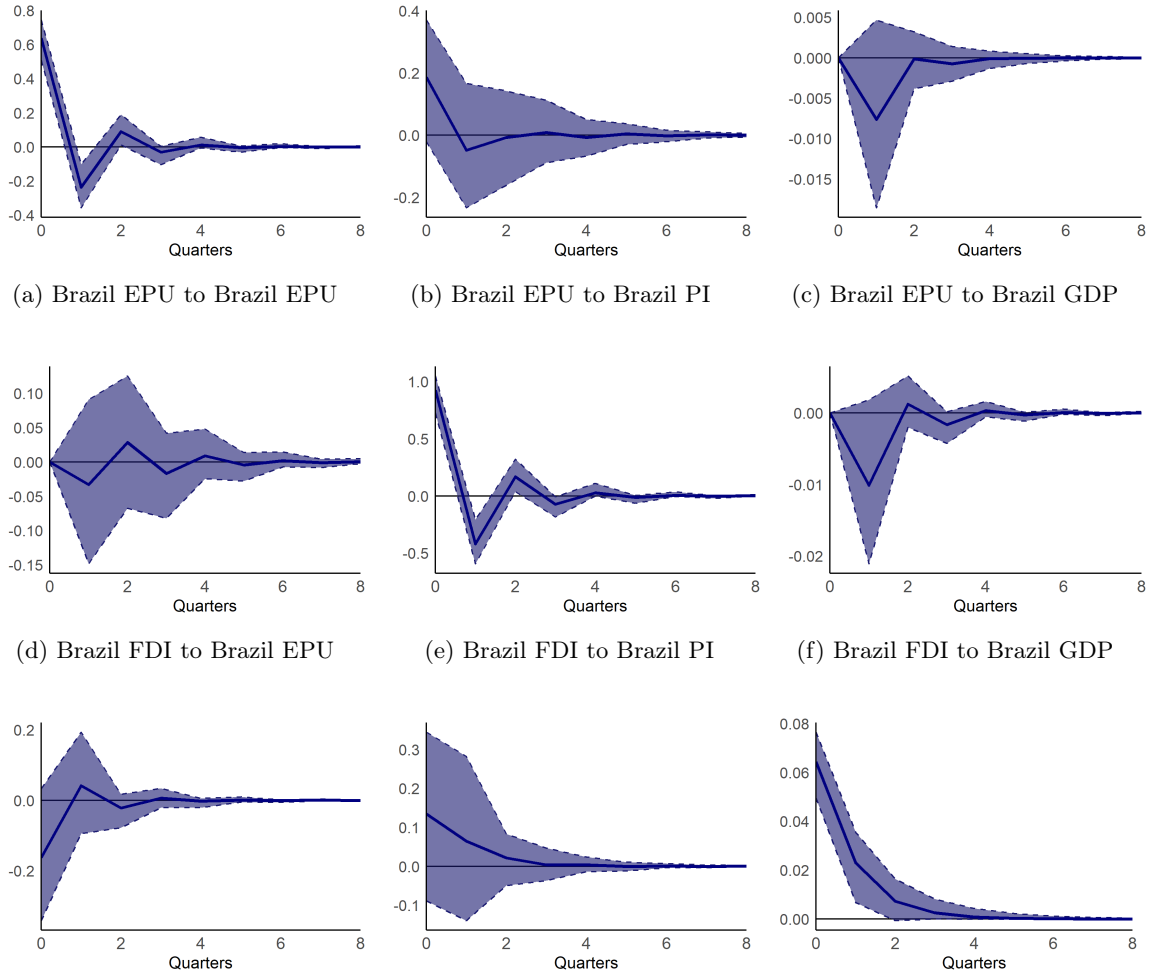
(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil FDI (c) Brazil EPU to Brazil GDP

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil FDI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

(g) Brazil GDP to Brazil EPU (h) Brazil GDP to Brazil FDI (i) Brazil GDP to Brazil GDP

Figure 17: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. Third ordering (EPU intermediate) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

1.3.2 PI with GDP as control. VAR (1)



(a) Brazil EPU to Brazil EPU (b) Brazil EPU to Brazil PI (c) Brazil EPU to Brazil GDP

(d) Brazil FDI to Brazil EPU (e) Brazil FDI to Brazil PI (f) Brazil FDI to Brazil GDP

(g) Brazil GDP to Brazil EPU (h) Brazil GDP to Brazil PI (i) Brazil GDP to Brazil GDP

Figure 18: Orthogonalized Impulse Response Functions graphs for a one-standard-deviation shock. Third ordering (EPU intermediate) is used as identification assumption. All variables are quarterly and standardized, with zero mean and unitary variance. Each subfigure correspond to a IRF from one shock to a variable, as subtitle indicates. Sample: 1997Q1-2020Q1, except for the Embi model, which is 1998Q1-202Q1. VAR(p) refers to the lag specification of the model.

2 Chile

2.1 First Ordering

2.2 Second Ordering

2.3 Third Ordering

3 Colombia

3.1 First Ordering

3.2 Second Ordering

3.3 Third Ordering

4 Greece

4.1 First Ordering

4.2 Second Ordering

4.3 Third Ordering