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Abstract

This study assesses debt sustainability in South Africa allowing for possible nonlinearities in the form of threshold behaviour by fiscal authorities. A long historical data series on the debt-to-GDP ratio and models with fixed and time-varying thresholds allowing the level of debt to vary relative to its recent history and the occurrence of financial crises are used in the analysis. First, the results reveal that fiscal consolidation occurs at a much lower debt-to-GDP ratio of 46 percent in the period 1946 to 2010 compared to 65 percent in the period 1865 to 1945. Secondly, the results provide evidence of a statistically insignificant fiscal consolidation below these threshold levels. Thirdly, the results reveal that fiscal consolidation occur at a higher debt-to-GDP ratio during financial crises periods.

JEL: C22, C51, E62, H63

Keywords: Sovereign debt, thresholds, financial crisis

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1. Introduction

The recent sovereign debt crisis has drawn attention to the excessive and unsustainable debt levels in many countries. The rising debt levels are attributed to the massive bailouts of financial institutions and the responses by governments to stimulate economic growth following the recent financial crisis. They are also attributed to the high public sector wage and pension commitments and the generally imprudent fiscal management in some countries. The rising sovereign bond yields due to high debt levels brought some European countries to the brink of default. The bond yields in these countries rose substantially making it impossible to repay or roll over government debt necessitating assistance of third parties. The essential ingredient of debt sustainability is solvency or the ability of a country to service its debt in the long run. Bohn (2007, 2008) argues that sustainability of the intertemporal government budget requires government policies to be consistent with the present value of the budget constraint such that the present value of government expenditures equals the present value of its revenues.

Policymakers, lenders and borrowers are consistently confronted with the difficulty of determining the optimal level of indebtedness for the economy. According to Cecchetti et al. (2011), this is because government debt as a percentage of GDP has historically been high in many countries while economies have continued to grow providing the means to raise the revenues to finance the debt obligations, ensuring debt sustainability. Cottarelli et al. (2010) also argue that debt related vulnerabilities are also not homogeneous across countries at a given level of the ratio of debt to GDP. Some countries default at relatively low debt levels while others are able to sustain much higher debt levels with little risk of default. The debt sustainability assessment program of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

classifies countries into different categories and uses indicative thresholds for debt burden based on the countries' policy performance. This is because countries with weak policies and institutions tend to face debt repayment problems at lower levels of debt burden. The composition of domestic and externally held debt as well as the countries' membership in a monetary union have also been cited as important indicators of sustainability of sovereign debt by Gros (2011) and Bolton and Jeanne (2011), respectively.

The world's biggest credit ratings agencies Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch have recently downgraded South Africa's sovereign debt rating citing the weak government's institutional strength, weak economic performance, labour tensions coupled with high unemployment, increasing external imbalances as potential threats to fiscal consolidation. Although there is evidence of relatively sound fiscal outcomes in the last decade, South Africa has historically recorded high debt levels with the general government gross debt as a percentage of GDP reaching levels above 140 percent in 1900 and just below 120 percent during World War II based on the Carmen Reinhart and Rogoff data. The International Monetary Fund world economic outlook database of April 2013 shows that, in the past decade, South Africa's government net borrowing as a percentage of GDP averaged 2.0 percent, while the gross debt averaged about 34.5 percent. It projects a slight improvement in general government borrowing but remains sceptical about the government gross indebtedness going forward, predicting that it is likely to reach 44.8 percent in 2016.

This study assesses debt sustainability in South Africa allowing for possible nonlinearities in the form of threshold behaviour by fiscal authorities. It uses a long historical data series on the debt-to-GDP ratio for South Africa and estimates models with fixed and time-varying thresholds allowing the level of debt to vary relative to its recent history and the occurrence

of financial crises. The occurrence of financial crises is captured using a composite measure of the world financial crises that takes into account the incidences of instability in banking, currency, stock markets, debt, and inflation. Sarno (2001) argues that linear models are likely to be too restrictive to adequately capture the asymmetries that may exist in the debt to GDP ratio and suggests the use of non-linear debt sustainability methods. As a result, the nonlinear approach to estimating government debt sustainability has gained popularity in empirical literature. Chortareas et al. (2008) use the nonlinear unit root tests, Arghyrou and Luintel (2007) use threshold revenue-expenditure models, while Yilanci and Ozcan (2008) use the threshold autoregressive model. Legrenzi and Milas (2010) use non-linear error-correction models. Time-varying coefficients fiscal sustainability models are used by Fincke and Greiner (2011). Legrenzi and Milas (2011) and Chang and Chiang (2012) use smooth transition models, while Baum et al. (2013) use a dynamic threshold panel methods.

The subject of the threshold beyond which government debt consolidation should occur is contested in academic and policy circles. This debate has recently been reignited by Herndon et al. (2013) who found a calculation error in the study by Reinhart and Rogoff (2010) whose results suggest that real GDP growth begins to fall when government debt to GDP ratios exceed 90 percent and when external debt reaches 60 percent of GDP in advanced and emerging economies. A relook at the thresholds levels by Reinhart and Rogoff (2012) and Reinhart et al. (2012) suggest that economic growth declines by 1.0 percent in the US and averages 2.3 percent at debt to GDP ratios above 90 percent in advanced economies compared to the average of 2.2 percent obtained by Herndon et al. (2013). The findings in Reinhart and Rogoff (2010) are consistent with the findings in most of the literature that measure debt sustainability thresholds. This includes Cordella et al. (2005) whose results reveal that the level of indebtedness above which the marginal effect of government debt on

economic growth becomes negative, or debt overhang threshold, is between 15 and 30 percent and the level above which the marginal effect of debt on growth becomes zero, or the debt irrelevance threshold, is around 70 to 80 percent.

The findings in Reinhart and Rogoff (2010a) are also consistent with Cecchetti et al. (2011) who suggest that the threshold at which indebtedness begins to be hazardous to an economy is 85 percent of GDP for government and households, while it is around 90 percent for corporates in 18 OECD countries. Checherita and Rother (2010) provide evidence of a turning point beyond which the ratio of government debt to GDP has negative impact on long-term growth is at the thresholds of about 90 to 100 percent of GDP growth in twelve EMU countries. Legrenzi and Milas (2011) measure debt sustainability for GIIPS countries and find thresholds close to Reinhart and Rogoff (2010a) of 88 percent for Greece and 93 percent for Italy. The empirical results by Baum et al. (2013) suggest that GDP growth decreases to around zero and loses significance at debt to GDP ratios above 67 percent and that additional debt has a negative impact on economic activity at debt to GDP ratios above 95 percent. Using a variant to the Reinhart and Rogoff dataset and nonlinear threshold models, Egert (2012) provide evidence that the negative nonlinear effect begins at much lower levels of the ratio of public debt to GDP between 20 percent and 60 percent.

Several empirical studies provide evidence of historically sustainable fiscal policy in South Africa. Among these studies, Lusinyan and Thornton (2009) provide evidence that government revenue and spending supports the presence of a weak deficit sustainability condition using unit root and cointegration tests. Jibao et al. (2012) test the asymmetry between fiscal revenue and expenditure using the extended linear intertemporal budget constraint rule and a smooth transition error correction framework. They find that

government responds faster to budget deficits than surpluses and that stabilisation measures are neutral at deficit levels of 4 percent of GDP. Burger et al. (2012) estimate a fiscal reaction function to establish how the government reacts to debt and provide evidence that a sustainable fiscal policy was achieved by reducing the primary deficit and increasing the surplus in response to rising debt. This paper contributes to the existing literature, firstly, by using a long historical data series on the debt-to-GDP ratio for South Africa and secondly, by employing models with fixed and time-varying thresholds that allow the level of debt to vary relative to its recent history and the occurrence of financial crises.

The next section outlines the methodology and Section 3 discusses the data. Section 4 discusses the empirical results, while section 5 concludes.

2. Empirical debt sustainability models

The nonlinear adjustment of debt-to-GDP ratio when debt grows too high relative to a threshold, which is not necessarily fixed, is assessed by specifying the following non-linear models proposed by Terasvirta (1994) and surveyed by Terasvirta (1998) and van Dijk et al. (2002). Linear unit root tests suggest that the debt-to-GDP ratio is non-stationary. These results are not reported. However, the details are available from authors upon request. Given the non-stationarity of debt to GDP ratio, the model is specified as Model 1

$$\Delta d_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 d_{t-1} \theta_{t-1}(d_{t-1}; \gamma, \tau) + \beta_2 d_{t-1} (1 - \theta_{t-1}(d_{t-1}; \gamma, \tau)) + \beta_l(L) \Delta d_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad (1)$$

where d_t is the debt-to-GDP ratio. $\beta_1(L) = \beta_{11} + \beta_{12}L + \dots + \beta_{1n}L^{n-1}$ is a measure of persistence in debt to GDP ratio where $\beta_{11} \equiv \beta_1(1)$. The function $\theta_{t-1}(d_{t-1}; \gamma, \tau)$ is the weight on debt to GDP ratio in period $(t-1)$. τ is the threshold value as defined in (2) such that debt adjustment is allowed to differ between debt regimes. β_1 measures the behavior of policymakers in period t when debt-to-GDP ratio in the previous period d_{t-1} is expected to be below the threshold τ , while β_2 measures the behavior of policymakers when d_{t-1} is greater than the threshold τ . A priori, both β_1 and β_2 are expected to be negative if mean reversion in debt levels is expected. In the event that $\beta_1 = \beta_2$, the model simplifies to a linear specification, while there is a tendency for greater reaction to higher debt values when $|\beta_1| < |\beta_2|$.

The weight $\theta_{t-1}(d_{t-1}; \gamma, \tau)$ is modelled using the following logistic function discussed in van Dijk et al. (2002)

$$\theta_{t-1}(d_{t-1}; \gamma, \tau) = \Pr\{d_{t-1} < \tau\} = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\gamma(d_{t-1} - \tau)/\sigma_{(d_{t-1})}}}, \quad (2)$$

where $\gamma > 0$ is the smoothness parameter that determines the smoothness of the transition between regimes. γ is made dimension free by dividing it by the standard deviation of d_{t-1} following Granger and Terasvirta (1993) and Terasvirta (1994). The transition between regimes is endogenously determined given that both γ and the threshold τ are estimated jointly with the remaining parameters.

The models specified above assume that changes in the policy makers' reaction to debt levels are driven by some fixed debt threshold level. However, this need not be the case. As an example, at the recent conference hosted by the ECB on the optimal design of fiscal consolidation programmes (2013), fiscal consolidation was made inevitable in most euro area countries due to the risk to fiscal sustainability following the sovereign debt crisis. However, the aggressive fiscal consolidation has resulted in plummeting economic activity and rising unemployment in some countries. Thus instead of aggressively bringing debt to a particular threshold level, smoother corrective action towards a time-varying threshold may be warranted.

To allow for a smoother, rather than abrupt, corrective action, a variant of Model 1, which is denoted Model 2, is considered. This model is specified as follows

$$\Delta d_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 d_{t-1} \theta_{t-1}(d_{t-1}; \gamma, \tau_t) + \beta_2 d_{t-1} (1 - \theta_{t-1}(d_{t-1}; \gamma, \tau_t)) + \beta_l(L) \Delta d_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t, \quad (3)$$

where the time-varying threshold is of the form

$$\tau_t = \mu \tau + (1 - \mu) \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n d_{t-j-1} \right\}, \quad (4)$$

This threshold is a linear function of some fixed threshold level of debt-to-GDP ratio and the lagged debt-to-GDP ratio with corresponding weight of $\mu \in [0,1]$ and $(1 - \mu)$ respectively. The time-varying threshold implies that the policy maker uses a combination of a fixed reference level for debt-to-GDP ratio and a moving average of past debt-to-GDP ratio in evaluating changes in its response to debt. n measures the number years a particular

government holds office and runs the economic programs. $n = 5$ is used given that it is consistent with general practice in South Africa. The values of n up to 8 years were experimented with but yielded unsatisfactory results. The corresponding logistic function is as follows

$$\theta_{t-1}(d_{t-1}; \gamma, \tau_t) = \Pr\{d_{t-1} < \mu\tau + (1-\mu)\left\{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^n d_{t-j-1}\right\}\} = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\gamma(d_{t-1} - \tau_t)/\sigma_{(d_{t-1})}}}, \quad (5)$$

Fiscal retrenchment can also occur during world financial crises. This is because there may be reasons in favour of raising the debt threshold in the fear of a greater recession following financial crises. The risk of a further downgrade by credit rating agencies could lead to a lower debt ceiling due to possible debt refinancing constraints. To capture this phenomenon, the time-varying threshold of the following form is posited for Model 3

$$\tau_t = \tau_0 + \tau_1 \text{financial_crisis}_t, \quad (6)$$

where τ_0 is a fixed threshold similar to that in equation (1). When $\tau_1 > 0$, debt is allowed to bridge its threshold level before corrective action is taken while a $\tau_1 < 0$ allows for a lower debt ceiling before debt consolidation is effected. The corresponding logistic function is specified as follows

$$\theta_{t-1}(d_{t-1}; \gamma, \tau_t) = \Pr\{d_{t-1} < \tau_0 + \tau_1 \text{financial_crisis}_t\} = 1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\gamma(d_{t-1} - \tau_t)/\sigma_{(d_{t-1})}}}, \quad (7)$$

3. Data description

Annual data spanning the period 1865 to 2010 is used. This data is sourced from the Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff website at www.reinhartandrogoff.com/data. Debt to GDP ratio for South Africa is total gross central government debt. The composite world financial crises index approximates the occurrence of financial crises by pooling together the world's 20 largest economies weighted by their relative purchasing power parity based GDP share of total world GDP. The world financial crises index takes into account the incidences of instability in banking, currency, stock markets, debt, and inflation. A detailed explanation on the construction of the variables is available in Reinhart and Rogoff (2009, 2011). The evolution of the main variables is shown in Figure 1. The descriptive statistics are provided in Table 1 over the full sample and the two sub-samples spanning 1865 to 1945 and 1946 to 2010.

According to Figure 1, South Africa's total gross central government debt as a percentage of GDP reached levels above 140 percent in 1900 and just below 120 percent during the World War II. The high debt levels declined markedly post World War II reaching a low of 30.6 percent in 1981 and 46.3 percent during the democratic transition in 1994. Debt started rising again in 1990 and reached a peak of 48.5 percent in 1997. However, it was successfully reduced to 26.7 percent in 2008 resulting in Government gross debt average of about 34.5 percent between 2000 and 2010. According to Reinhart and Rogoff (2010b) and Caprio and Klingebiel (2003), South Africa experienced banking crises in 1977 and again during the recession in 1989, while the national government's external default episodes occurred in 1985-1987, 1989 and 1993. In post-World War II era, the world financial crises index point to incidences of financial distress during the banking crisis in 1974, the East European banking crisis of 1990 and the Asian of 1998. Incidences of financial distress were also

experienced during the Argentine banking collapse and the accounting scandals of 2002 as well as during the recent financial crisis of 2008.

South Africa has achieved relatively sound fiscal outcomes since the political transition and was able to successfully accomplish fiscal consolidation despite the socio-economic pressures that came with the democratic transition. Over and above the normal fluctuations in commodity prices and business cycles, the factors that contributed to volatility in fiscal outcomes before the political transition include the pre-transition political instability and the international financial and trade sanctions. However, post the political transition, factors such as the weak government's institutional strength, the weak economic performance, labour tensions coupled with high unemployment and increasing external imbalances are some of the factors that threaten fiscal consolidation according to the world's biggest credit ratings agencies Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.

4. Empirical results

The empirical results are reported in Table 2. The estimation sample is divided into two sub-samples for the periods 1865 to 1945 and 1946 to 2010. The split in the sample differentiates the differences in corrective action by fiscal authorities in pre and post-World War II eras. The results for Model 1, for the sub-sample 1865 to 1945, show a statistically significant threshold of debt-to-GDP ratio of 65 percent and the threshold of 46 percent for the sub-sample 1946 to 2010. This represents a remarkable 20 percent difference in the thresholds of debt-to-GDP ratio above which the fiscal authorities consider fiscal consolidation. Corrective action to decreasing debt-to-GDP ratio below these thresholds is statistically insignificant at 5 percent level of significance, while the thresholds above which

corrective action by the fiscal authorities takes place is statistically significant in the two sub-samples as well as the full sample. The fiscal authorities implement corrective action when debt-to-GDP ratio is above the threshold of 65 percent by decreasing the debt-to-GDP ratio by 13 percent per annum in the period 1865 to 1945. This is contrary to the period 1946 to 2010 where fiscal adjustment is at the rate of 9 percent per annum when debt-to-GDP ratio is above the threshold 46 percent. Thus corrective action is greater when debt-to-GDP ratio increases beyond the threshold level in the period preceding World War II compared to the post World War II period.

The estimates of Model 2, for sub-sample of 1946-2010, provide empirical results for the model with time-varying threshold similar to Model 1. The results show that South Africa maintained the debt-to-GDP threshold of 64 percent over the pre-1946 sub-sample with a 40 percent weight on past debt-GDP ratios against a slightly higher weight of 55 percent to past debt-to-GDP ratios in the 1946 to 2010 sub-sample.

The empirical results of Model 3, for sample period 1865 to 2010, show the estimates of debt adjustment in the face of financial crises. These results indicate that the debt ceiling was raised tremendously during a financial crises (i.e., $\tau_1=10.1$), particularly in the period 1865 to 1945 compared to $\tau_1=1.02$ in the period 1946 to 2010. This contrasts with the stylized fact that financial crises scenarios have been more prevalent in the post-1945 era. It is also worth noting that the empirical estimates of the models over the entire sample yield thresholds estimates of around 56 percent above which the fiscal authorities implement corrective measures with respect to debt. The models of the post-World War II era are consistently the preferred models given the higher adjusted R^2 and the lower standard error of the regression, while Model 3, with time-varying threshold and the financial crises variable, is the best

model based on the same model selection criteria. All models are robust to the Lin and Terasvirta (1994) parameter stability test.

Fiscal retrenchment at debt-to-GDP ratio of 46 percent is in stark contrast to the evidence in many countries. This is particularly the case in developed countries that have maintained debt-to-GDP ratios well above 100 percent. The International Monetary Fund regards a debt-to-GDP ratio of 60 percent as a prudential limit in developed countries, while 40 per cent is the debt-to-GDP ratio that should not be breached on a long-term basis in developing and emerging economies. The estimated debt-to-GDP ratio threshold of 46 percent for the period 1946 to 2010 is well within the 30 to 50 percent threshold that the International Monetary Fund recommends for developing countries depending on strength of policies and institutions in these countries. Although no study explicitly estimates the thresholds above which fiscal consolidation begins to take effect in South Africa, the findings in this study are consistent with the view that South Africa has achieved relatively sound fiscal outcomes in the recent past. For instance, among others, Burger et al. (2012) conclude that the South African government has run a sustainable fiscal policy by reducing the primary deficit or increasing the surplus in response to rising debt since 1946, while Jibao et al. (2012) provide evidence that the South African government responds faster to budget deficits than to surpluses.

5. Conclusion

This study assessed fiscal sustainability in South Africa allowing for possible nonlinearities in the form of threshold behaviour by policy makers. A long historical data series on the debt-to-GDP ratio for South Africa spanning the period 1865 to 2010 was used. Models with fixed and time-varying thresholds that allow the level of debt to vary relative to its recent history

and the occurrence of financial crises were estimated. The sample was split into two subsamples for the period 1865 to 1945 and 1946 to 2010 to distinguish between the corrective action by fiscal authorities in pre and post-World War II eras. The empirical results reveal a statistically significant threshold of debt-to-GDP ratio of 65 percent during the period 1865 to 1945, 46 percent in the post-World War era and 56 percent for the full sample period.

The results further provide evidence that the debt ceiling is raised during financial crises, particularly in the 1865 to 1945 era. This contrasts with the stylised fact that financial crises scenarios are more prevalent in the post-World War II era. There is evidence of a greater emphasis on fiscal sustainability in the period preceding 1946 where an increase in debt-to-GDP ratio above the threshold resulted in stronger fiscal consolidation. Overall, the results indicate greater fiscal prudence in South Africa and are consistent with the view that South Africa has achieved relatively sound fiscal outcomes in the recent past despite the socio-economic pressures that came with the political transition. However, factors such as the weak government's institutional strength, the weak economic performance, the labour tensions, high unemployment and increasing external imbalances are threats to fiscal sustainability according to the world's biggest credit ratings agencies Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.

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Appendix

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of the main variables

	Debt to GDP ratio 1865-2010	Debt to GDP ratio 1865-1945	Debt to GDP ratio 1946-2010	Financial crises index 1865-2010	Financial crises index 1865-1945	Financial crises index 1946-2010
Mean	56.36528	67.53544	43.22121	0.732483	0.743968	0.718172
Median	50.70000	72.70000	43.30000	0.607004	0.605051	0.618900
Maximum	143.4000	143.4000	72.20000	2.436317	2.142546	2.436317
Minimum	8.60000	8.60000	26.90000	0.000000	0.000000	0.007279
Std. Dev.	24.05258	26.52378	10.24238	0.504235	0.523138	0.483296
Skewness	0.503098	-4028800	0.770468	0.999489	0.734495	1.400959
Kurtosis	3.282968	3.440037	3.488916	3.837505	2.934161	5.385688
Jarque-Bera	6.555017	2.774487	7.187179	28.57542	7.297643	36.67691
Probability	0.037722	0.249763	0.027499	0.000001	0.026022	0.000000

Table 2: Models estimates

Model 1	1865-1945	1946-2010	1865-2010
β_0	6.902 (5.53)	3.618 (2.58)	6.611 (3.92)
β_1	0.008 (0.13)	-0.097 (0.05)	-0.118 (0.10)
β_2	-0.127 (0.06)	-0.091 (0.04)	-0.114 (0.05)
β_l	0.023 (0.11)	0.257 (0.12)	0.023 (0.08)
τ	65.21 (30.11)	46.32 (20.91)	56.66 (20.34)
γ	10.53 (-)*	11.69 (-)*	10.95 (-)*
Regression standard error	13.96	2.49	10.783
\bar{R}^2	0.093	0.12	0.04
Parameter stability (p-value)	0.11	0.09	0.10

Model 2	1865-1945	1946-2010	1865-2010
β_0	15.428(6.34)	4.017 (2.64)	6.652 (2.56)
β_1	-0.206 (0.13)	-0.109 (0.07)	0.168 (0.40)
β_2	-0.215 (0.07)	-0.097 (0.04)	-0.120 (0.04)
β_l	0.051 (0.14)	0.247 (0.118)	0.036 (0.09)
τ	64.32 (20.56)	45.48 (21.56)	57.68 (25.23)
γ	11.23 (-)*	10.21 (-)*	10.01 (-)*
μ	0.60 (-)*	0.55 (-)*	0.40 (-)*
Regression standard error	14.38	2.48	10.90
\bar{R}^2	0.088	0.125	0.045
Parameter stability (p-value)	0.10	0.09	0.11

Model 3	1865-1945	1946-2010	1865-2010
β_0	7.417 (5.14)	4.479 (2.54)	4.850 (3.88)
β_1	-0.035 (0.10)	-0.122 (0.07)	-0.066 (0.09)
β_2	-0.145 (0.06)	-0.105 (0.05)	-0.097 (0.04)
β_l	0.370 (0.11)	0.261 (0.12)	0.019 (0.08)
τ	64.12 (25.23)	45.92 (22.56)	57.01 (22.36)
γ	10.66 (-)*	10.15 (-)*	10.55 (-)*
τ_1	10.05 (4.69)	1.02 (0.43)	5.52 (2.26)
Regression standard error	13.92	2.47	10.77
\bar{R}^2	0.10	0.128	0.041
Parameter stability (p-value)	0.10	0.10	0.09

Notes: Model 1 is the model with fixed threshold τ and Model 2 and Model 3 are the models with time-varying thresholds $\tau_t = \mu\tau + (1 - \mu)\left\{\frac{1}{n}\sum_{j=1}^n d_{t-j-1}\right\}$ and $\tau_t = \tau_0 + \tau_1 financial_crisis_t$, respectively. Numbers in parentheses are standard errors. *Imposed value. Van Dijk et al. (2002) argue that the likelihood function is very insensitive to γ , suggesting that precise estimation of this parameter is unlikely. For this reason, we run a grid search in the range [0.1, 250] and fix the γ parameter to the one that delivers the best fit of the estimated models. We set $l=1$ and $n=5$ above. In Model 2, estimates of μ are based on a grid search in the [0.1, 0.99] range. Parameter stability is an F test of parameter stability (see Lin and Terasvirta, 1994).

Figure 1: Evolution of the main variables

