

經營學碩士 學位論文

-

The Lead-Lag Relationship between Futures and Spot Return of KTB

指導教授 李 基 煥

2001年 2月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院
海運經營學科
黃 斗 建

2000 12



| | | |
|-------------|-------|----|
|  | ..... | 1 |
| 1. | ..... | 1 |
| 2. | ..... | 2 |
|  | ..... | 3 |
| 1. | ..... | 3 |
| 1) | ..... | 3 |
| 2) | ..... | 3 |
| 2. | ..... | 4 |
| 3. | ..... | 4 |
| 4. | ..... | 6 |
| 1) | ..... | 6 |
| 2) 가 | ..... | 6 |
| 3) 가 | ..... | 8 |
| 5. | ..... | 9 |
|  | ..... | 11 |
| 1. | ..... | 11 |
| 1) | ..... | 11 |
| 2) Johansen | ..... | 11 |
| 3) | ..... | 11 |
| 2. | ..... | 11 |
| 3. | ..... | 15 |
| 4. | ..... | 17 |
|  | ..... | 19 |
| 1. | ..... | 19 |
| 2. | ..... | 20 |

| | | | |
|----|---|-------|----|
| 3. |  | ..... | 21 |
| 4. | - | ..... | 21 |
| 1) |  | ..... | 21 |
| 2) |  | ..... | 25 |
| 3) |  | ..... | 25 |
|  |  | ..... | 28 |
|  |  | ..... | 29 |

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-------|----|
| < 2-2> |  | ..... | 4 |
| < 2-3> |  | ..... | 5 |
| < 2-4> |  | ..... | 7 |
| < 5-1> |  | ..... | 20 |
| < 5-2> |  | ..... | 21 |
| < 5-3> | 1 | ..... | 22 |
| < 5-4> | 2 | ..... | 22 |
| < -5> Johansen |  | ..... | 25 |
| < 5-6> 12 |  | ..... | 26 |
| < 5-7> 3 |  | ..... | 26 |
| < 5-8> 6 |  | ..... | 26 |
| < 5-9> 9 |  | ..... | 27 |
| < 5-10> | - | ..... | 27 |



| | | | |
|------------|----|----------|----|
| < 5- 1> | 12 | ..... | 23 |
| < 5-2> 1 | | 12 | 23 |
| < 5-3> | 12 | ..... | 23 |
| < 5-4> 1 | | 12 | 23 |
| < 5-5> | 3 | ..... | 23 |
| < 5-6> 1 | | 3 | 23 |
| < 5-7> | 3 | ..... | 23 |
| < 5-8> 1 | | 3 | 23 |
| < 5-9> | 6 | ..... | 24 |
| < 5- 10> 1 | | 6 | 24 |
| < 5- 11> | 6 | ..... | 24 |
| < 5- 12> 1 | | 6 | 24 |
| < 5- 13> | 9 | ..... | 24 |
| < 5- 14> 1 | | 9 | 24 |
| < 5- 15> | 9 | ..... | 24 |
| < 5- 16> 1 | | 9 | 24 |

Abstract

The Lead-Lag Relationship between Futures and Spot Returns of KTB

Hwang, Doo Gun

Department of Shipping Management

Graduate School, Korea Maritime University

This study is firstly to examine the lead-lag relationship between spot and futures prices of Korea Treasury Bond (KTB) by using daily return data from 29 September 1998 to 18 August 2000. Five kinds of futures are listed on Korea Futures Exchange (KOFEX) since the launching of April 1999. KTB futures grew as an important futures since the listing on the KOFEX on 28th September 1999 and now the trade volume of KTB futures is the largest among the listed futures. Bank, investment trust, insurance companies and foreigners are major investors of KTB futures. KTB's main financial function is to provide risk management system for mid-term interest rate instrument and to discover its price in the future as well. In particular, this thesis focuses on the function of price discovery of futures over the expected spot price.

The price of KTB futures reflects the future interest level which financial institutions or company experts could predict. Therefore, KTB futures could be seen as predicting a proper price for spot goods and plays a role of discovering the future value of KTB. There is time difference between spot and futures prices of KTB. We utilize unit root test, cointegration test, vector error correction models in order to examine the relationship between spot and futures returns.

The main finding of this thesis is that the futures price of KTB leads the spot price of KTB. That is, the futures price leads two days prior to the expected spot price. Moreover, two market's lead-lag relationship could be influenced by the trading volume of KTB futures. Then, an empirical analysis of futures prices of June and September 2000 exhibits that the spot price leads the futures price. Therefore, it is argued that there is a feedback relationship between spot and futures of KTB and the infrequent trading has an impact on the relationship between spot and futures prices. Even though the relationship

between spot and futures prices are not stable, our finding indicates that the discovery function of futures over the expected spot price is working in the Korea Futures Exchange.

Then, the period of our study is too short to investigate in depth of the lead-lag relationship between spot and futures prices. Because of this limitation, we could not examine the difference of two markets's microstructure such as price volatility, trade pattern and so on. Therefore, it is thought that we could not find correct reasons about the lead-lag relationship of two markets. With the passage of KOFEX history, the trading volume and the efficiency of information will be increased with by the growth of participants of this market and then we could explore more on the lead-lag relationship between spot and futures prices of KTB.

1.

가 , 가 .

가 , 1996 가 가 , 1999

4 가 가 / ,

CD(Certificate of Deposit)¹⁾ , , 1999 9 28

가 1 .

CD

가 . , , ,

가 CD .

가 가

가 가

가 , 가 가 -

가 -

가 가

가 ,

가 가 -

가 가 가

가 가 가

가 가 가 , -

가 가 2).

1

1) .

2) . (1999), “ 가 ”, 16 2 , pp337-364

1999 9 28

2000 9 18

3

2.

1

2

. 3

. 4

5

1.

1)

가

가

< 2-1>

< 2-1>

| | | |
|---|----------------|-----|
| | | |
| | | |
| | 가(open outcry) | |
| | , | |
| 가 | | |
| | , | |
| 가 | | , 가 |
| | | |
| | 가 | |
| | | |
| | , | , |

2)

가

, 가

가(risk shifting)

가

가

, 가

(price discovery)

, 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(leverage)

가

2.

가

가

3)

< 2-2 >

| | | | | 가 | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------|----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | T/Bond | 3,69,12 | 3 () | 8%(20) *2000 6% | \$100000 (20) |
| | Long Gilt | 3,69,12 | 3 | 6%(10) | |
| | JGB | 3,69,12 | 3 | 7%(10) | 1 |
| | Euro-Bond | 3,69,12 | 3 | 6%(10) | |
| | Commonwealth Gov' T-Bond | 3,69,12 | 2 | 12%(3) | A\$100,000 |

3.

가

가 가

3 10

(fixed interest securities)

(Sydney Futures Exchange)⁴⁾

40%

40%

20%

package

10%가

local trader

70%가

, 20%가

. SFE

3

10

가

3

40,000 , 10

20,000

, 1999

3

148,044 , 10

80,658

SYCOM⁵⁾

22

가

3) (1999), “

”,

11 , pp32- 35

4) SFE

5) Sydney Computerised Market

가

가 가 Tick Value (Contract value) (Reserve Bank of Australia) 가
 Tick value⁶⁾가 7).
 가 “Fixed Basket⁸⁾”
 가 가

< 2-3>

| | |
|---|---|
| | 3 (10) |
| | 12%, 6 , 가 A%10 3 (10) (Commonwealth Government Treasury Bonds) |
| 가 | 100-R(R:) . 가 0.01 Tick Value AS\$ 28. (10 가 0.005 Tick 가 AS\$44) |
| | 3, 6, 9, 12 2 |
| | 15 |
| 가 | 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 10 가 Bid price Ask price 2 가 |
| | (Cash Settlement) |
| | 8:30AM 4:30PM, 5:10PM 7:30AM |

6) Tick 가 가 ,
 (Contract size) Tick Value .
 7) (2000), “ ”, , 3 , pp61-64
 8)
 Basket

8%, 3 10) 3 가
 11)

< 2-4 >

| | |
|---|--|
| | |
| | 8%, 3 3 |
| | 1 |
| | 3, 6, 9, 12 |
| | 2 |
| 가 | (: 101.50) |
| 가 | 0.01 (Itick value = 1 * 0.01 * 1/100 = 10,000) |
| | 9:30 3:00(~), 9:30 11:00 () |
| | 1 |
| | |
| 가 | 가 (r) $\text{가} = \sum_{i=1}^{12} \frac{8/4}{(1+r/4)^i} + \frac{100}{(1+r/4)^{12}}$ |

10) 가 가
 11) 가 가

가

3) 가

가 가 가 가 가 =

가 . 가 Basket

가 . 가 Basket

2 , 5000 , 3

가 , 3

가

.

가 : Basket

가

가 : 가

가

:

가 1 가

Basket :

가: Basket (8%, 3) 가

5.

가 가 가
 가 - 가 .
 가 , 가
 , .
 Chan(1992) 1984.8 1985.6, 1987.1 1987.9 MMI S&P 500
 5 가 가 가
 .
 Wahab-Lashgari(1993) 1988 1 4 1992 5 30 S&P 500
 FT-SE 100 가 가
 . , S&P 500 FT-SE 100 가 가
 가 .
 , 가
 Kawaller- Koch- Koch(1987) 1984 3 1985 12 S&P
 500 가 가 1 -
 . , 가 가 가
 , 가 가 20
 45 가 1 .
 Abhyankar(1995) 1986 4 28 1990 3 23 FT-SE
 100 가 , -
 . , 가 5
 .
 Laatsch- Schwarz(1988) 1984 7 24 1986 9 19 MMI
 가 가 가
 - ,
 - 가 .
 가
 .
 - (1997) 가 4 KOSPI 200 가
 5 - .
 , 가 10 15
 가 .

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|--|----|
| - | (1998) | 1996.6.14 | 1997.6.12 | KOSPI 200 | | | 10 |
| KOSPI 200 | 가 | | | | | | |
| 30 | | (Lead) | | | | | |
| | | 가 | Infrequent Trading | Bid-Ask Spread | | | |
| | | 가 (True Price) | | | | | |
| - | (2000) | 1999 5 3 | 1999 12 5 | 1 | KOSPI | | |
| 200D | 가 | 가 | . | | 15 | | |
| | 1 | | 가 | | | | |
| - | - | 1996 5 3 | 1998 10 31 | | 1 | | |
| KOSPI200 | 가 | 가 | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| | - | | - | 가 | - | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

1.

1)

가

. 1

2) Johansen

3)

가

2.

가

(moving average)

가

12)

가

1

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Random walk)

13)

(1)

12)

13) D. N. Gujarti , 2 (1998),“ ”, pp755-777

$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad \dots (1)$$

, u_t 0 ² 가
 Y_{t-1} 가 1 ,
 (2)

$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad \dots (2)$$

=1 , Y_t 가 가
 (2) (3)

$$Y_t = (1 - 1)Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad \dots (3)$$

$$= Y_{t-1} + u_t$$

$\Delta = (1 - 1)$, 1 (first-difference operator)
 $Y_t = (Y_t - Y_{t-1})$. (2) (3)

가 0 (3) (4)

$$Y_t = (Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-1}) = u_t \quad \dots (4)$$

(4) 1 (= u_t)
 u_t 가 가

1 , I(1)
 d d I(d)
 1
 d=0 I(0)

DF , ADF , PP

ADF 14)
 DF (3) (5) (6)
 (5) (6) () . t
 =0,
 가 .

$$Y_t = \alpha + \beta Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$Y_t = \alpha + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

$$\text{ADF : } Y_t = \alpha + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 Y_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i Y_{t-i} + u_t \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

ADF (6) u_t 가 (6) (7)

$$Y_{t-1} = (Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2}) + Y_{t-2}$$

$$Y_{t-2} = (Y_{t-2} - Y_{t-3}) + Y_{t-3}$$

가

(7) u_t 가

가 =0 =1,

1

DF (7) Augmented

Dickey-Fuller(ADF) . ADF DF

(asymptotic) . 가

Mackinnon(1991)¹⁵⁾

가 (p)

14) D.A, Dicky and W.A Fuller(1979), "Distribution of the estimators for autoregressive time series with a unit root", Journal of American statistical association,74,pp427-431

15) J.G, Mackinnon(1991), "Critical value for cointegration tests for in R.F. Engle and C.W J. Granger, Long-run Economic relationship", Oxford university press, pp.267-276

(penalty)

가

Akaike's Information Criterion(AIC)

AIC

AIC

$$AIC = -\frac{2 \log L}{n} + \frac{2k}{n} \quad \text{-----} \quad (8)$$

k : n :

$\log L$: \log likelihood

$$, -\frac{n}{2} \left[1 + \log(2) + \log \frac{RSS}{n} \right]$$

, RSS : residual \sum of squares

3.

Y_t X_t 가
 I(1) (nonstationary)
 가 .
 가 가 가 . $u_t = Y_t - rX_t$ I(0)
 r . 가
 가 ,
 가 16).
 . 가
 .
 0
 (co-movement)가
 .
 가
 가
 F_t 가
 $S_t - F_t = 0$ (cointegration) . S_t
 regression) (9) . (9) a b (cointegration
 , Z_t
 $S_t = a + bF_t + Z_t$ (9)
 , $S_t : t$ 가
 $F_t : t$ 가

16) (1999), “ , pp18-26

4.

. Granger-Newbold(1974)¹⁸⁾가 , 가

$$\Delta S_t = \alpha_1 - \beta_1 Z_{t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^p \theta_j \Delta S_{t-j} + \sum_{j=1}^q \gamma_j \Delta F_{t-j} + e_{s,t} \quad (10)$$

$$\Delta F_t = \alpha_2 - \beta_2 Z_{t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^p \lambda_j \Delta S_{t-j} + \sum_{j=1}^q \delta_j \Delta F_{t-j} + e_{f,t} \quad (11)$$

$$Z_t = S_t - [a + bF_t] \quad (12)$$

, S_t F_t 가 1 , $e_{s,t}$, $e_{f,t}$. (10) (11) (p q)

AIC

(10) S_t 가 가 (F_{t-j} S_{t-i}) 가 “ ” (Z_{t-1}) “ ”

LHS . 가 , (11) F_t LHS (S_t) 가 ,

(Z_t) 1 가 2 , 0 가 (12) .

(10) (11) j 가 0 i 0 .

0 j 0 . (shocks)

(j i)

- , (1 2)

18) C.Granger and P.Newbold(1974), "Spurious regression in econometrics", Journal of Econometric, 2, pp 111- 120

(10), (11)

,

가

,

.

.

1

,

0

19).

19) (2000), "KOSPI 200

pp61-66

”

1.

3 가

3 . 1999 9

29 2000 9 18 .

1999 12 (1999 9 29 - 1999 12 13)

2000 3 (1999 9 29 - 2000 3 13)

2000 6 (1999 12 13 - 2000 6 19)

2000 9 (2000 3 15 - 2000 9 18)

20)

$$P = \frac{C/4}{(1 + YTM/4)} + \frac{C/4}{(1 + YTM/4)^2} + \dots + \frac{C/4 + F}{(1 + YTM/4)^{12}} \quad (13)$$

, P : 가 , YTM : 21), C:

20) (1999), “ ”, , pp124- 135

21) (yield to maturity; YTM)

‘ (yield to maturity;YTM) (

가) 가 가 .

‘ (coupon bonds)

가 ‘ (discount bonds zero-coupon bonds)

2.

1999 9 29

2000 9 18

< 5- 1>

| | 1999 12 | | 2000 3 | | 2000 6 | | 2000 9 | |
|--|----------|--------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | 54 | 54 | 97 | 97 | 115 | 115 | 123 | 123 |
| | 8.4500 | 8.6462 | 8.8449 | 9.2983 | 8.9966 | 9.4240 | 8.4791 | 8.9073 |
| | 9.1200 | 9.4400 | 9.5800 | 10.0700 | 9.5500 | 10.1900 | 9.1600 | 9.7900 |
| | 7.7000 | 7.8800 | 7.7000 | 8.1400 | 8.6900 | 8.7900 | 7.6900 | 7.8300 |
| | 0.2973 | 0.3514 | 0.3823 | 1.0662 | 0.1684 | 0.315130 | 0.5148 | 0.6581 |
| | -0.3109 | 0.0680 | -0.6538 | -6.9631 | 0.8765 | 0.2782 | -0.2483 | -0.2983 |
| | 3.322969 | 2.6865 | 3.2907 | 60.9733 | 4.8397 | 2.7997 | 1.3556 | 1.4594 |

I(2) . d I(d) . d=0
 I(0) 1
 ADF 1 ADF
 AIC 가 .
 5-3 가 ($H_0: \alpha=0$)
 , 5-4 2
 가 가 ($H_0: \alpha=0$)
 . 2 .

< 5-3>

$$\text{ADF} : Y_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta T + \gamma_1 Y_{i,t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^p \gamma_j Y_{i,t-j} + \mu_{i,t}$$

$$H_0 : \alpha = 0$$

| | | $H_0 : \alpha=0$ | AIC |
|------|----|------------------|-------|
| 1999 | 12 | -1.532 | -1.44 |
| | | -2.597 | -0.39 |
| 2000 | 3 | -2.391 | -2.28 |
| | | -0.205 | 2.84 |
| 2000 | 6 | -1.954 | -2.84 |
| | | -0.958 | -1.84 |
| 2000 | 9 | -1.241 | -2.84 |
| | | -0.527 | -2.32 |

) 1) *, **, *** Mackinnon(1991)
 1%, 5%, 10% 가

< 5-4> 1

$$\text{ADF} : \alpha^2 Y_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta T + \gamma_2 Y_{i,t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^p \gamma_j \alpha^2 Y_{i,t-j} + \mu_{i,t}$$

$$H_0 : \alpha = 0$$

| | | $H_0 : \alpha=0$ |
|------|----|------------------|
| 1999 | 12 | -3.724* |
| | | -4.573* |
| 2000 | 3 | -5.209* |
| | | -12.585* |
| 2000 | 6 | -7.215* |
| | | -5.786* |
| 2000 | 9 | -5.186* |
| | | -5.227* |

) 1) *, **, *** Mackinnon(1991)
 1%, 5%, 10% 가

< 5-1>



< 5-2>



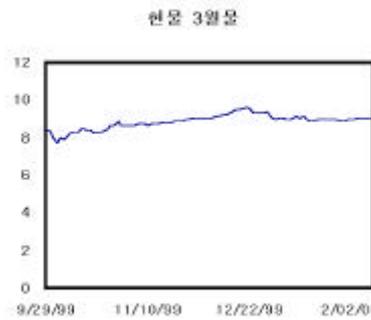
< 5-3>



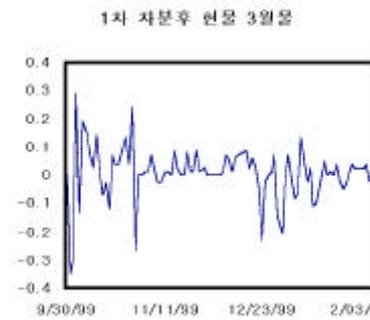
< 5-4>



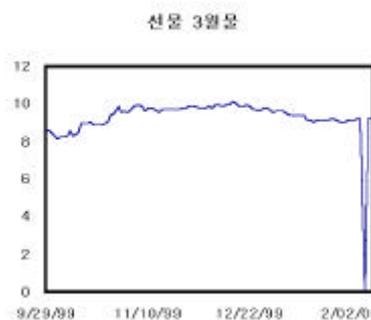
< 5-5>



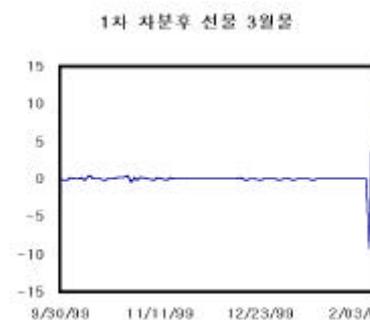
< 5-6>



< 5-7>

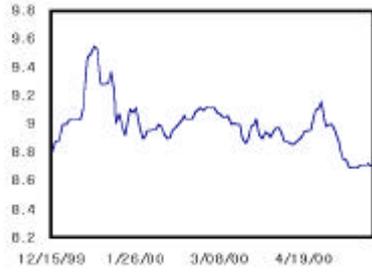


< 5-8>



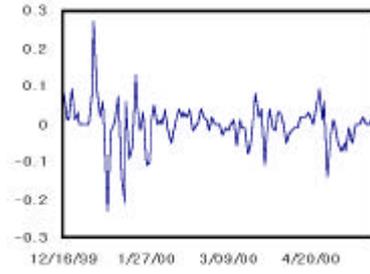
< 5-9>

원물 6월분



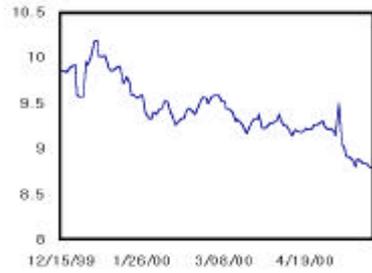
< 5-10>

1차 차분후 원물 6월분



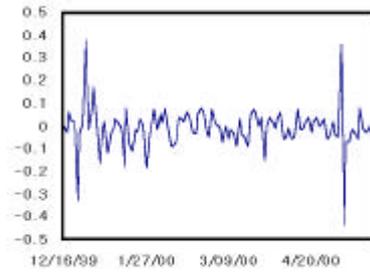
< 5-11>

선물 6월분



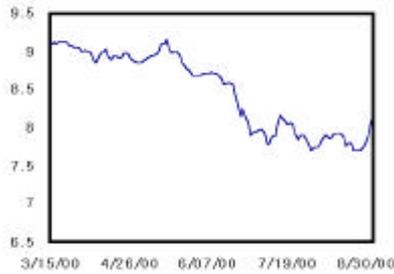
< 5-12>

1차 차분후 선물 6월분



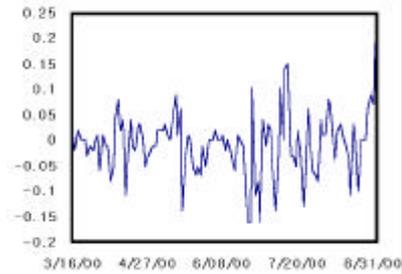
< 5-13>

원물 9월분



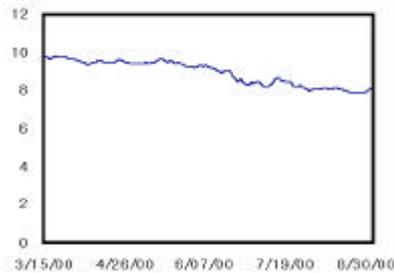
< 5-14>

1차 차분후 원물 9월분



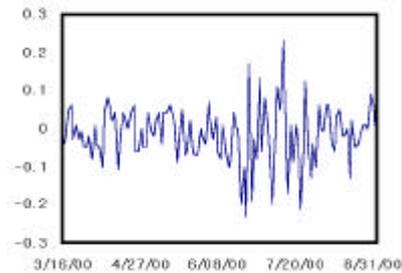
< 5-15>

선물 9월분



< 5-16>

1차 차분후 선물 9월분



2)

가

가

가

가

Johansen

5-5

< 5-5>Johansen

H_1 : 가

H_2 :

| | H_1 | H_2 |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1999 12 | 0.552881 | 0.013933 |
| | 30.30154* | 0.519147 |
| 2000 3 | 0.610017 | 0.011417 |
| | 62.90700* | 0.757887 |
| 2000 6 | 0.176646 | 0.053217 |
| | 19.42625** | 4.265491* |
| 2000 9 | 0.369911 | 0.007677 |
| | 38.97629* | 0.639654 |

*, ** 1%, 5%

3)

(j i)

가

1999 12 , 2000 3

2000 6 , 9

가

가

가

3 9

(Z_{t-1})

1

2

(1)

(2)

Newey West(1987)²⁴⁾
t 5%

< 5-6>12

| 10 | | 11 | |
|----|----------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | 0.218231(2.73468**) | 2 | - 1.669687(- 4.67137*) |
| 1 | 0.609183 (3.04082*) | 1 | 0.310559 (1.19475) |
| 2 | 0.375823 (2.37957**) | 2 | 0.526584 (1.81701) |
| 3 | 0.260786 (2.76026*) | 3 | 0.357137 (1.59057) |

1) () Newey West(1987)
2) *, ** 1%, 5%

< 5-7>3

| 10 | | 11 | |
|----|------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1 | - 0.900256(- 5.14804*) | 2 | - 0.083099(- 0.49830) |
| 1 | 0.064190 (4.25862*) | 1 | 1.934782 (1.03999) |
| 2 | 0.063829 (2.82921*) | 2 | 2.835364 (1.89343) |
| 3 | - 0.032892 (- 0.56258) | 3 | 1.490960 (1.14221) |

1) () Newey West(1987)
2) *, ** 1%, 5%

< 5-8>6

| 10 | | 11 | |
|----|-------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1 | - 0.365983(- 3.13763*) | 2 | - 1.154700(- 5.34305) |
| 1 | - 0.325489 (- 3.00039*) | 1 | - 0.411042 (- 2.20591**) |
| 2 | - 0.226562 (- 3.22460*) | 2 | - 0.430074 (- 2.80353*) |

1) () Newey West(1987)
2) *, ** 1%, 5%

24) W, Newey and K, West(1987) "A simple Positive Semi-definite, Heteroscedasticity and Autocorrelation consistent covariance Matrix", *Econometrica*, 55,pp 703- 708

<5-9>9

| 10 | | 11 | |
|----|---------------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1 | 0.255967(1.87295) | 2 | - 1.664866(- 4.79347*) |
| 1 | 0.749316 (3.12586*) | 1 | - 0.782889 (- 3.11813*) |
| 2 | 0.863770 (3.94744*) | 2 | - 0.901019 (- 3.26846*) |
| 3 | 0.527878 (2.83260*) | 3 | - 0.527613 (- 2.05650**) |
| 4 | 0.362727 (2.95634*) | 4 | - 0.260280 (- 1.29605) |

) 1) () Newey West(1987)

t .

2) *, **, 1%, 5%

< 5- 10>

-

| | | | | |
|------|----|---|---|---|
| 1999 | 12 | 3 | 3 | |
| 2000 | 3 | 3 | 2 | |
| 2000 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2000 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 |

1

가

가

가

1 4

2000 6 9

6 9

(feedback)

2

가

가

가

1

가

1

가

(2000), “KOSPI 200

”

(2000), “ ”, 3 , pp61- 64

· (1999), “ 가 ”, 12 2 , pp257-277

· (1998), , .

(1999), , , pp124- 135

(2000), “ 가 가 가 : ”, KAIST

(1999), “ ”,

(1999), “ ”, 11 , pp32- 35

(D.N. Gujarti)(1998), , , pp755- 777

· (1998), “ 가 ”, , pp1- 26

(1995), ,

· (1997), “ 가 ”, 14 1 , pp141- 169

· (1999), , , pp34- 52

(1995), , , pp139- 145

(2000), “ ”, , 4 , pp41- 50

. (1999), “ 가
”, 16 2 , pp337-364

Abhyankar, A. H.(1995), "Return and volatility dynamics in the FTSE 100 stock index and stock index futures markets", *Journal of Futures Markets* 15, pp457-488

Chan, K.(1992),"A future analysis of the lead-lag relationship between the cash market and stock index futures market", *Review of Financial Studies* 5, pp123- 152

Dicky, D.A. and Fuller, W.A.(1979), "Distribution of the estimators for autoregressive time series with a unit root", *Journal of American Statistical Association* 74, pp427- 431

Engle, R.B. and Granger, C.W.(1987), "Cointegration and error correction: Representation, estimation, and testing", *Econometrica* 55, pp251- 276

Granger, C. and Newbold, P(1974), "Spurious regression in econometrics", *Journal of Econometric* 2, pp 111- 120

Johansen, S. and Juselius, K.(1990), "Maximum likelihood estimation and inference on cointegration with application to the demand for money", *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 152, pp169- 210

Kawaller, I, Koch. P. and Koch, T.(1987),"The temporal price relationship between S&P 500 futures and volatility in S&P 500 index", *Journal of Finance* 42, pp1309- 1329

Laatsch. F.E. and Schwarz, T.V.(1988), "Price discovery and risk transfer in stock index cash and futures market", *Review of Futures Markets* 7, pp273- 289

Mackinnon, J.G.(1991), "Critical value for cointegration tests for in R.F. Engle and C.W.J. Granger, Long-run Economic relationship", Oxford University Press, pp267-276

Michio, Hatanaka(1998), "Time series based econometrics", Oxford University Press

Newey, W. and West, K.(1987) "A simple positive semi-definite, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation consistent covariance matrix", *Econometrica* 55, pp703-708.

Wahab, M and Lashgar, M(1993), "Price dynamics and error correction in stock index and stock index futures markets: A cointegration approach", *Journal of Futures Markets* 13, pp711-742