

Project Report on

Analysis of Factors affecting Indian Gold Prices

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. Vibhore Maheshwari**, Roll No. **2K11/MBA/55**, a student of Delhi School of Management, DTU has developed a project titled “**Analysis of factors affecting Indian Gold Prices**” under the guidance of **Dr. Rajan Yadav** and has submitted a satisfactory report of the project as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the MBA program. This work has not been submitted in part or full to this or any other university as part of project work to the best of our knowledge.

We wish him success in the future.

Date:

Signature:

Dr. Rajan Yadav

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DECLARATION

I **Vibhore Maheshwari – 2K11/MBA/55** Student of **Delhi School of Management** would like to state that the project titled “**Analysis of factors affecting Indian Gold Prices**” is an authenticated work carried out by me under the guidance of **Dr. Rajan Yadav** for the partial fulfillment of the award of the degree of “**Master of Business Administration (MBA)**” and have submitted a satisfactory report of the project. This work has not been submitted in part or full to this or any other university as part of project work to the best of my knowledge.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have always considered project development as a challenging task that requires a lot of concentration, hard work and versatility of human mind. The project that I am presenting in this dissertation report on the project titled “**Analysis of Factors affecting Indian Gold Prices**” has been an enriching experience for me.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gold is an important commodity all over the world primarily because of the varied uses and applications. India is the largest consumer of gold around the world and produces only 0.05% of its total consumption. With rising prices in the last two years, studying the gold prices and identifying gold price trends has on the whole become more important and challenging.

The objective of this dissertation is to develop a model to forecast the prices of Indian Gold. This is achieved by taking two set of independent variables: the exchange rates of top 10 countries from which India imports gold and macroeconomic variables like oil prices, nifty, silver prices. The model is tested in two stages: identification of currencies significant impacting the gold price and then determining the significant independent variables overall.

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1. Introduction

Among all worlds' commodities, Gold has a unique position. This is because it is traded internationally and it has been established as acceptable value store for a long time now. People consider it to be a better investment commodity than fiat paper currency. Currency is fluctuating and unpredictable which is not so much the case with Gold. This is why it is popularity said that Gold is forever! It is recyclable and we see that gold mined years and years ago in history is still in circulation in some form or the other.

1.1 Why is Gold important

Gold plays dual role, as a commodity and as money too, due to which its price is not comparable to other commodities or services in market. Gold cannot be seen only in one perspective that is from US market alone. This is because political and economic events happening worldwide also impact the gold market outweighing the developments perceived to gold as a exchange medium.

Investors call an asset a safe haven where they know they can put their wealth even in financial turmoil. A stable real value and / or a stable nominal value prove to uncontroversial safe haven for Investors. It allows the holder to resell without losses at any given point of time. Even when markets collapse A safe haven was illustrated in year 2008 when a number of major investment fund companies channelled their portfolio and focus towards cash. Treasury Bills and bonds of government coming from low yield nations et this criteria to some extent. This is when it is known that they can be held to maturity and that the risk of defaulting is negligible.

In light of definition of safe haven above, we see that Gold appears to be a good candidate fitting into the definition parameters. This because of following reasons:

1. The nominal value is not very stable for Gold, but in history it is known that it acted as standard exchange preposition for international monetary system. This hints that it has proved to be an ultimate resort even in troubled times.
2. Though debatable, Gold has also been seen as hedge against Inflation as discussed by Jaffee in 1989. This means that gold preserves its real value on an average over a long period of time. According to Baur and Lucey (2010), it has also been researched that Gold prices do not correlate with stock prices. So they are inert to fluctuating stock values.
3. Gold is also considered as a liquid asset according to quotes form spot and futures markets. Also it has the property of being traded easily.
4. Another important thing about Gold is that it is an international asset independent of a particular state's decisions.

During the economic and financial unrest, assets considered to be safe haven are very sought after. The prices of risky assets tend to plummet in these periods via various infectious channels. There are several mechanisms that contribute to the spread of price falls. For example loss realization in one market force investors to withdraw their position form other markets. This increases the marginal calls and subsequent drying up of liquidity. Then there

are tighter risk management rules which further trigger the sell offs of assets that are risky. Now this results in rush to buy safe assets like government bonds, T-Bills and strong currencies too. In this list Gold is also included as safe asset commodity. These times force the prices of safe assets to surge. We can see that July 2 2007 to 9 March 2009 S&P stock index went down by 55% whereas the gold rallied by 40%.¹

Since the rally in Gold started in 2001, Gold costs have climbed on the rear of a number of problems including: the weaker dollar, increased geopolitical risk, higher oil costs, portfolio diversification, producer dehedging, falling mine production and, till recently, reliable and resilient Asian jewellery demand. However, a number of these bullish underlying trends are currently changing, for instance producer dehedging has all however run its course, Gold production is climbing once more, jewellery demand has fallen sharply and oil costs are comparatively low. The one factor that has turned a lot of positive for Gold is that the reduction in official sector sales and therefore the possibility that this sector may flip a internet buyer. In any case the changes are negative for Gold's fundamentals. However, one issue that has not modified is investors' demand for Gold. The money crisis and therefore the sovereign debt crisis have increased the demand for safe-haven investments.

The 10-year gold rally continues nearly unabated. Gold has been one in every of the few beneficiaries of the global money crisis and its aftermath. It rallied at every stage of the crisis as this evolved from a neighbourhood subprime mortgage blow-up, starting in 2007, to a full-blown world credit and economic turndown in 2008-09, before morphing once more, this point into a sovereign debt calamity from 2010. Gold simply outperformed competing asset categories throughout this entire amount. The response to the crisis was unprecedented among policymakers across Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member states in terms of huge fiscal expenditures, unconventional financial policies, and therefore the lowest interest rates on record. This sparked fears of inflation and issues concerning long term implications of deep government deficits, and investors flocked to gold.

1.2 Factors Driving Gold Costs

The dollar – because the money crisis took hold in mid-2008, the dollar found some support as safe-haven shopping for into US Treasuries led to dollar shopping for too. However, the irony is that the US's reliance on QE in result threatens to debase the dollar, turning it even a lot of into a fiat currency. Indeed, there's a worry that debt levels might get therefore high that governments' solely hope of repaying the debt would be to permit inflation to cut back its price. When inflation takes to the air in a country the currency weakens because it devalues against alternative currencies. However, when 2 or more currencies devalue at constant time their exchange rates might not register a lot of modification, but the shopping for power of those currencies is reduced. This can be one reason why we have a tendency to expect Gold prices to still rise. As Europe, Japan and therefore the US take measures, such as QE, to underpin their economic growth and fend off deflation, they risk debasing their currencies, and therefore it's not shocking that Gold costs are rising across these currencies. As a result of competitive devaluation is impacting several of the currencies that structure the dollar index (which includes the euro, the yen, the pound, the Swiss franc and therefore the Swedish krona) the extent of weakness within the dollar might not be exposure within the index.

¹ India Gold Rush and Its Sustainability, ASSOCHAM India, April 2010

However, a glance at the dollar vs the Swiss franc, clearly shows the down trend within the dollar continues, see chart opposite. During the sovereign debt scares in Europe in the initial 0.5 2010, the inverse relationship between the dollar and Gold has been sporadic with each typically rising at the same time, that highlights each are seen as safe-havens. However, more recently the dollar has been falling and Gold has been rising.

Deflation - Inflation² - At this time, the prospects of deflation appear to be a much bigger cause for concern than inflation, though the inflation / deflation risk has currently become a lot of a geographical issue. Asia and rapidly developing economies face inflation, whereas developed economies are worried concerning deflation and with interest rates already as low as they will be, governments are using QE in a trial to avoid deflation. As QE debases a currency, we feel Gold can stay in demand even throughout an amount of deflation. One argument against robust Gold costs during times of deflation is that deflation is probably going to examine a lot of demand for US Treasuries and in flip that's possible to underpin the dollar. Once sustainable economic growth is seen once more, we expect inflation to require hold within the West, either as governments permit it to, in an endeavour to reduce the worth of their debt mountains, or as a result of they find you being slow to tighten monetary policy. This might happen if growth returns whereas unemployment remains high, or the housing market remains fragile. Therefore even if inflation is unlikely to be a problem within the West in the medium term, it's an extended term threat, particularly given all the QE.

Stagflation – Given there's a degree of unknown consequences within the measures central banks are applying in their effort to prompt growth and avoid deflation, there's a risk that they might be making the conditions for stagflation. Indeed though official inflation within the West is low, asset costs are already rising strongly and that they don't seem to be doing therefore on the rear of a powerful pick-up in demand. Therefore it might seem that one in every of the implications of QE is that liquidity is pumping into equity and commodity markets and is chasing costs higher. As such, we have a tendency to are becoming high prices, however very little economic growth and as growth remains subdued unemployment is remains high. During this state of affairs governments are possible to refrain from raising interest rates and in flip that is possible to steer to inflation.

De-hedging – At the beginning of the bull marketplace for Gold, that roughly coincided with the beginning of de-hedging, the entire hedge book stood at three, 107 tonnes (99.9Moz). At the tip Q2'10, the hedge book stood at 195 tonnes (6.75Moz). Because the hedge book shrinks the amount of de-hedging has, not surprisingly, slowed: in H1'10 the hedge book was cut by forty tonnes. The 'de-hedging era' is currently returning to a detailed and so one in each of the steady drivers of the bull market is petering out. At present, the angle towards hedging has not modified and new hedges solely seem to be placed on when bankers/financiers demand it for brand spanking new comes. However, at some stage Gold's bull market can finish and even if the present desires of shareholders of mining companies is for no, or restricted hedging, that angle is probably going to vary when the prospect for economic recovery improve, the requirement for safe-havens recedes and long liquidation emerges. For the instant the mood amongst producers is, within the majority, still bullish for the Gold value.

² The impact on inflation and deflation on case of gold, Oxford Economics, July 2011

Central Bank Official Sales³ – For several years central banks are internet sellers of Gold however that may currently be close to modification. Because the initial year of the third Central Bank Gold Agreement (CBGA-III), which permits for sales of four hundred tonnes of Gold every year, involves a finish, it appears like EU central banks have reported sales of but three tonnes; the IMF has sold 222 tonnes to central banks (India two hundred tonnes, Mauritius two tonnes, Sri Lanka ten tonnes and Bangladesh ten tonnes) and eighty eight.3 tonnes on the open the market, therefore collectively official sales look to be so as of some 333 tonnes. Outside their acceptance of IMF sales, European Central Banks would seem to own had a major modification of heart as their sales are minimal whereas beneath CBGA-II annual sales averaged 377 tonnes. Alternative countries are adding to their Gold reserves; between January and therefore the finish of April IMF information shows official holdings increased forty three tonnes, with Russia and Venezuela the 2 main patrons. Alternative reports also recommend that Russia has continued to create up its Gold reserves and at the tip of July reportedly held some 726 tonnes, up 13.6 % up to now this year. With restricted IMF sales next year, (they still have an estimated ninety two.7 tonnes to sell) and with European central banks maybe refraining from selling, we might not be shocked to examine central banks become internet patrons in 2011. As of the tip of July 2010, central banks still held thirty,520 tonnes of Gold – this can be value remembering once we worry concerning sovereign debt as if things did become important then central banks might flip to their Gold reserves to bail themselves out. Note how the Bank of International Settlements, BIS, completed a 346 tonne Gold swap in July with numerous commercial banks, whereby it lent them cash and took Gold as collateral.

Central Bank diversification:

Countries have already started to take steps to diversify their reserves. Traditionally and for some time future no doubts that S dollar is likely to remain as world's reserve. China for example has already cut its dollar reserve holding and has started to buy Japanese bonds. China's held 843.7 billion US debts reduced from 938 Billion dollars as on September 2009. In first half of 2010 china bought 20 billion worth Japanese bonds. China is further thinking of buying debt from other Asian trading counties. Though China has clarified that they are not interested in buying Gold reserves as the market is too small, but they could buy a proportion of country's mine output. Even though China is not too bullish on Gold reserves other Asian counties are. It is expected that trend will continue and maybe spread to oil producers too. China, Japan and Saudi Arabia only have 2% to 3% of their reserves in Gold compared to 62% in the European counties.

Oil:

In Bull Run, Oil and gold prices have been seen as correlated. Since March oil prices have been oscillating in a sideways trend. Gold prices on the other hand have continued to rise. This weak correlation shows that oil prices struggle in light of economic struggle, whereas Gold prices remain strong as a sign of anticipation of more financial unrest. If Oil prices see a growth in tandem with economic growth, it can be considered as a warning to Gold price bull run. This final stage of Gold price Bull Run can still prove to be very powerful as return to growth might be inflationary in nature.

Jewellery demand

³ Factors that determine gold price, Kim Hyuon, September 6, 2011

Jewellery consumption accounted for bulk of Gold demand, on an average 78% between 1993 to year 2000. Then in 2001 Gold's Bull Run started. In Mid 2000's it started to go down to around 62%. Since 2009, jewellery consumption has gone down to less than 50% of Total Demand for Gold. High Gold prices are the reason for this decline in jewellery consumption. Moreover economic issues have further pushed the consumption down. This is a worldwide pattern with China as an exception. Global jewellery demand fell 20% year on year to around 1,760 tonnes in the year 2009. It is expected to fall a further 15% this year to 1,500 tonnes. China on the other hand saw demand reach 340 tonnes, a 7.6 % rise. The demand for jewellery is only expected to go further down. Prices are going to become more volatile in coming years which will only decrease the demand for jewellery.

Investment demand

Exchange Trade Funds are popular Investment means. They are used in investment circles like with retail Investors, pension funds, hedge funds and sovereign wealth funds too. The overall trend in the amount of Gold held in ETF has been going upwards, with few instances of large redemptions.

The financial crisis of 2008 and sovereign debt crisis this year both saw a quick increase in size of ETFs. Amount of Gold held peaked in mid July 2008 at 2095 tonnes and redemptions in rally equities recently saw holding of 2046 tonnes of Gold. This was followed by fear of double dip recession and then by weakening of dollar value. This caused the holding to return to a new high of 2106 tones.

Investors do not confine their investment to ETF only, but they are interested in huge amounts of Gold coins and bars. Retail Investment demand in Europe and North America in year 2008 jumped to first 327 tonnes and then to another high of 414 tonnes in 2009. The average level of buying in 2006 and 2007 was 50 tonnes.

In Q1 2010, American Gold Eagle Coins sold about 82875 ounces. They jumped to 190,000 ounces by May and averaged to 164500 ounces over 3 months of May, June and July. They then dropped to 41500 ounces in August of same year.

1.3 Scope of the dissertation

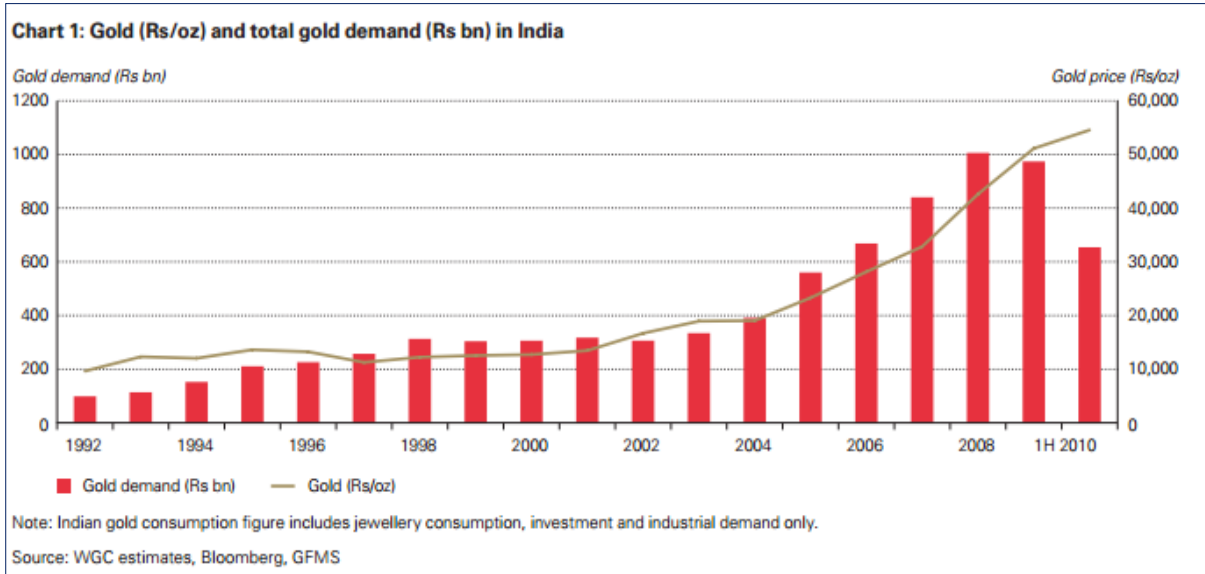
The objective of the paper is to develop a model for predicting the prices of Indian Gold. For this two models are identified. The approach used is as follows:

The Top 10 countries from which India imports gold are identified and their currency's exchange rates are regressed with gold price to identify the currencies which have a significant impact on the gold price. The countries are Britain, China, Switzerland, UAE, USA, Hong Kong, Germany, Netherlands, South Africa and Australia. The currencies which are considered significant at 1%, 5% and 10% significant levels are taken to the next stage.

As part of the second regression stage, the currencies are regressed with other variables oil prices, silver price & Nifty (closing price). All the series are tested for statistical problems like stationarity, hetroskedasticity, multicollinearity, autocorrelation and Causality.

In the later stage ARIMA modelling is done to further improve the results. The Final ARIMA model is selected on the basis of the model which gives the highest R^2 value and least MAPE (mean Average Percentage Error).

2. Historical Background



2.1 Demand of Gold in India

In India possession of Gold signifies both great wealth and good fortune too. Gold is used for daily consumption as jewellery and ornaments. After Declining by considerable levels, Indian market in 2009 saw a good recovery in spite of economic unrest worldwide.

Being the Largest Gold market, India sees Gold consumption in Jewellery, investment and in lot of industries. This consumption amounts to almost 600 tonnes of demand for gold in 2009, which is 15% of world's demand for same year. WGC estimated that India owns about 18000 tonnes of gold stocks which are above ground, and which are worth approximately 800 billion US\$ taking the current gold prices. This stock represents 11% of world's global stock and is equivalent to ½ ounce/per capita of the nation.

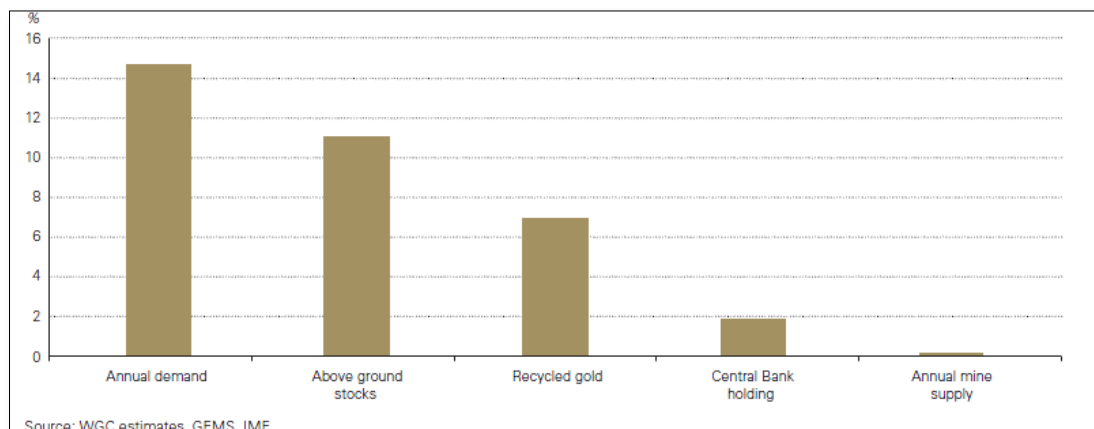


Figure 1: India Gold market as % of global gold market, Tonnage Terms, 2009

Year 2009 saw Indian gold consumption going to 974bn. Percentage increase of gold consumption has been at 13%, which is higher than country's real GDP (6%) and population growth (8%).

India's economy and recent growth has been compared to that of china. In past 4 years India's domestic economy has grown at 8% for 4 years. The projection by RBI for FY2010 is 8.5 %. Looking at these statistics, India is among the world's fast growing economies.

Also according to the Consensus Economics forecasts, country's growth is expected to be 8.3 % in FY2011. Similar forecasts have come from IMF, expecting India's real GDP above 8 % from 2010 to 2015. This is a very good growth in comparison to most of the economies and is second among BRIC nation economies.

Year 2009 also saw a growth in Year on year increase of Broad money supply, going from 7tn in 2008 to 8tn in 2009. Bloomberg data shows that supply of rupee grew 1383% between 1992 and 2009. On the other hand gold price over the same period increased by 430%, i.e. Rs 51115 per ounce.

India is seen as important target destination for global foreign investment due to its rapid economic growth, its high saving rate and good demographics. FDI inflows for India grew from 13% YoY to 1.5bn USD for the year 2009. This resulted in a gain in rupee by 5% against USD for the same period. Rupee is considered to be one of best performing Asian currencies, and the consensus is that it will continue to grow rather than decline over long term. The implication for this rupee appreciation will be positive for gold market of India, creating better balance on global gold market. India's consumption is highest in terms of tonnage, and with factors such as appreciating rupee along with strong affinity to gold will only drive gold demand to a higher side.

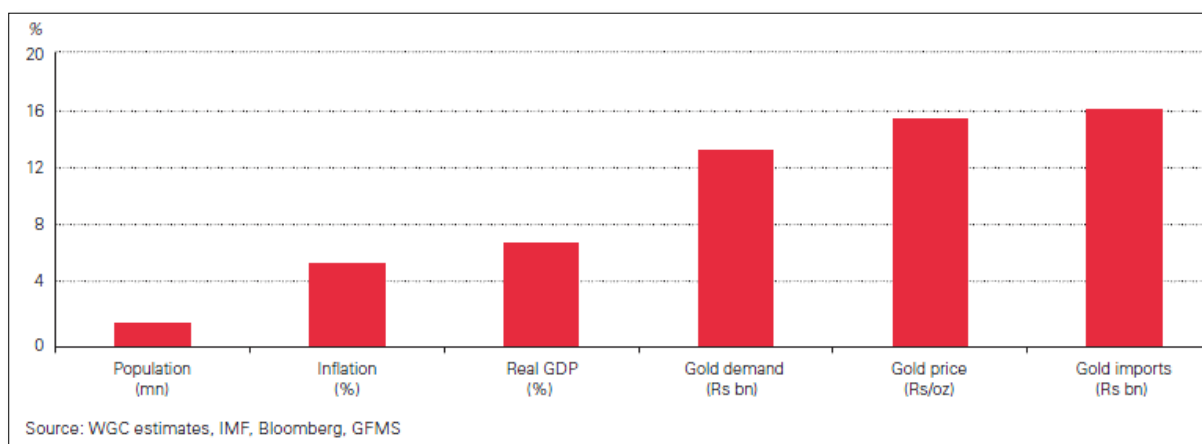


Figure 2: Average Annual 10 year growth rates in India (%)

2.1.1. Jewellery consumption

The breakup of gold demand in Indian market in year 2009 is as follows:

1. Jewellery ~ 75 %
2. Investment ~ 23%
3. Decorative & Industrial ~ 2%

This shows that Indian consumers are well versed with investment capabilities of Gold and understand its storage as a value proposition.

Marriage ceremonies attract largest consumption of Gold jewellery. In Indian setup wedding, Gold is a necessity rather than luxury. Gold Jewellery is a medium of inheritance for a girl. Hence the Gold Gifts given during wedding are called Streedhan (women’s wealth). As per Hindu tradition family assets are only inherited by sons, so this way a portion of it is inherited to daughter indirectly.

This Gold Gifted during marriage is very important from parent’s point of view, since this is an asset to secure their daughter financially. This Gold is directly under wife’s Control, and that she may not be privy to family’s other financial matters.

The wedding related demand for Gold is a substantial proportion of overall demand. In south India, wedding jewellery is traditional, intricate but bulky in style. On the contrary, northern cities have seen a trend of demand shifting toward western and lighter wedding sets. Also Diamond is becoming more and more popular in northern cities.

Year 2010 will see Gold consumption on a recovery side, nearing a pre-credit crisis level following a fall in 2009. A rise in demand is anticipated also due to the fact that consumers have adjusted their price expectation now.

Initiatives from Jewellers such as “save and buy schemes” have also lifted the Gold jewellery demand. These saving schemes provide consumers the opportunity to buy Gold using instalments over few months timeframe. By the time instalment matures, the jeweller also contributes some bonus amount as part of the scheme. This very well fits the Indian mindset and culture about Gold as a form of Investment.

Even though India is seen as a largest source of global gold demand, the intensity is relatively low as compared to Italy and US. Nation’s Gold jewellery consumption per capita in 2009 was .4 grams only.

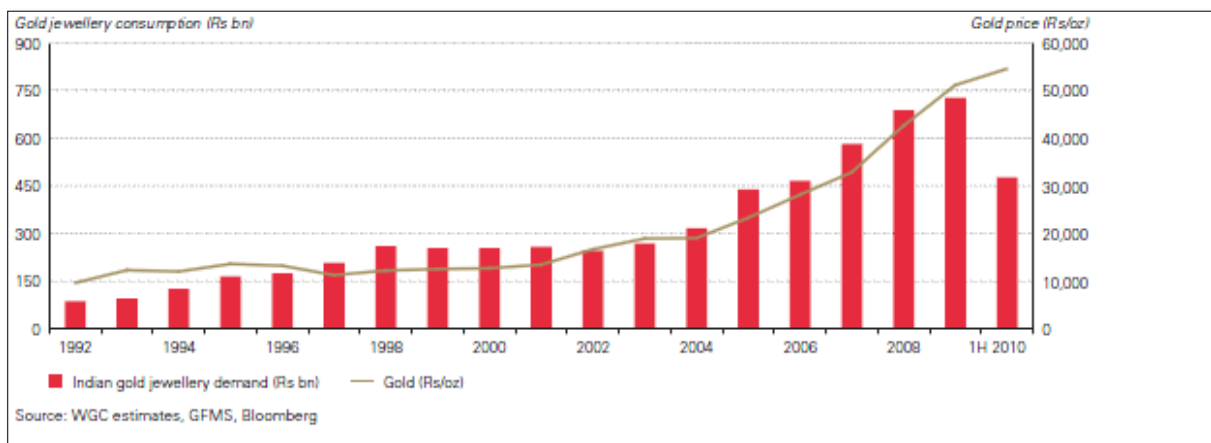


Figure 3: Gold (Rs/ oz) and total jewellery demand in India (Rs bn)

2.1.2 Investment demand

Indian households see gold as one of the foundation assets in form of both jewellery and as Investment too. It is perceived as a secure liquid investment and a capital value preserver. After bank deposits, it is the second preferred investment medium.

It is estimated that approximately 30% of income goes in saving, and around 10% from this is in form of Gold. India's net retail investment in gold increased 264% YoY to 93 tonnes. This net retail investment is in form of coins and gold bars, accounting for 25 % of Indian Gold demand during same period. High savings ratio and increase in investment opportunities available to Indian investors, there has been growth in interest for Gold Investment.

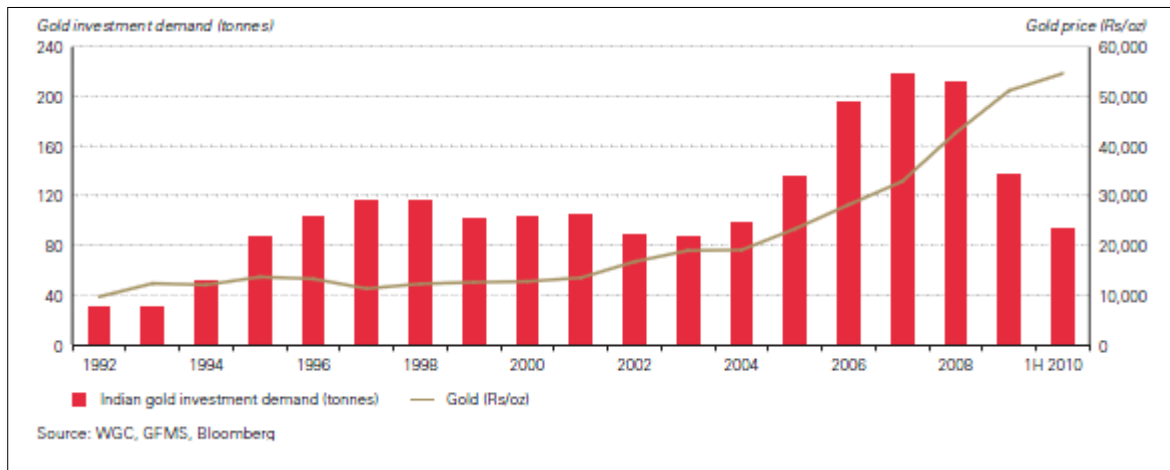


Figure 4: Gold(Rs/ oz) and total gold investment demand in India

1. Characteristics of Gold that infuse confidence to invest

- a. Diversification: Analysis has been done to try and correlate the gold and domestic financial assets over periods such as 1 year, 3 year and 5 years. The conclusion was that there is no significant relationship between Gold and Indian stocks, making it ideal to achieve a diversified portfolio.
- b. US Dollar hedging: In the circumstances when there is depreciation in value of US Dollar against other currencies, Gold proves to be a good hedge. Indian Investors see Gold as one of the limited ways to diversify their currency exposure, considering that Indian rupee is not fully convertible.
- c. Volatility: In analysis of Gold and other few equity indices, it has been found that Gold exhibits low volatility and is independent from factors that drive equity markets. Gold's annualised volatility has been 23% in rupee as compared to 27% for BSE Sensex 30 Index and 30% for BSE500Index. So it can be seen that Gold's volatility is relatively low.
- d. BSE Sensex 30 Index on an average for over 5 years ending 30 September 2010 gave annual rate of return as just 1%. In contrast for Gold for over same period the average rate of return was 37 %.
- e. Gold has been acknowledged as a virtue of inflation hedge. And additionally the pressure of inflation is expected to rise in India. This Inflation has been eroding the value of saving for the country. The purchasing power reduces significantly as people pay more for necessary goods and services. This is more impacting for middle class citizens. IMF predicts that FY2010 will see an average inflation of 13% whereas FY2011 will see an average of % Inflation.
- f. The real interest rate for India remains negative due to high inflation rates. This influences the saving power. The base rate thugh was increased to 8.5 % by Central Bank, however still the cash yield is still not attractive.

2. Gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

The tonnage of gold is relatively small in ETF. However there have been some important recent developments with the Investors of Indian ETF market seeking access to more liquid gold investments. With the Introduction just 4 years ago, ETF's have grown in popularity. Now Investors seek exposure to gold within a fund structure. Following amounted to approximately 11 tonnes by end of 2010 August, which also is 250% up from June 2007:

- Gold Benchmark Exchange Traded Scheme
- KOTAK Gold ETF
- Quantum Gold Fund
- Reliance Gold Exchange Traded
- UTI Gold Exchange Traded Fund
- Religare Gold Exchange Traded Fund
- State of Bank of India (SBI) Gold Exchange Traded Scheme

The Price corrections, as suggested by historic figures, haven't triggered significant redemptions; however encouraged the investors to increase holdings. Still it is too early to know whether holdings are "sticky" or longer term in nature.

Though currently all Indian ETF are backed by Gold, the ETF are structures in a way that includes investments other than gold for about 10% of their assets. Looking at the recent growth in holdings, though after a slow start, banks and financial institutions are now eager to launch new Gold ETF and gold schemes to a market which is world's largest gold consumer market.

Recently SBI and Religare innovated in ETF space with their Gold Exchange Trading schemes. WGC believes that there will be growth in Gold ETF, given that there is good appetite for gold investment from mutual funds and Pension funds.

3. India Post Gold Retail Programme

India Post, Country's national postal service launched a pilot project along with WGC and Reliance Money. This project was called India Post gold retail programme, and was launched in 2008 October. This project planned to sell gold coins through its network of 100 outlets in 4 states, Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Reliance Money is the project vendor, selling pure gold coins (99.9 %) in .5, 1, 5 and 8 grams denominations.

This programme then extended to 700 postal offices after seeing strong demand for gold coins. In this light, WGC launched India Post branded gold medallion.

2.1.3 Decorative and industrial demand

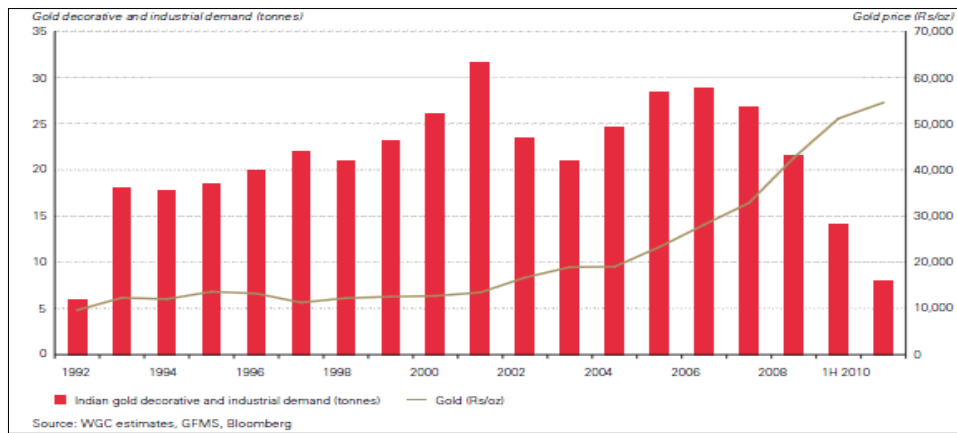


Figure 5: Gold (Rs/ oz) and total Gold decorative and Industrial Demand in India (tonnes)

The domestic decorative and Industrial usage of gold is approximately 3% of total demand for Gold. Since 1992, 22 tonnes of gold per annum is used on average in domestic decorative and industrial applications. The main driving factor for Gold in this sector is the usage of gold in wedding saris, called *jari*.

Price increase in Gold over recent years has had mixed impact on jari and costume jewellery. Demand for jari has gone down considerably since the usage of expensive of gold in sari has been replaced by artificial jari in sarees. Gold used in plating salts has responded positively. This is due to the increase in demand for costume jewellery. As the affordability for pure gold has gone down, lot of consumers have gone for gold plated, low weighted gold jewellery. The low gold quantity in costume jewellery is deemed price inelastic. The decision to move into imitation jewellery or plated jewellery is more of forced necessity rather than choice. The gold jewellery Imitation produced in India is not same as that in west. It is very close to 22k jewellery satisfying the desire of Indian consumers to own real thing.

The electronic manufacturing sector has grown in India. Particularly regions like Bangalore have seen considerable increase. This can be an additional driver for gold demand in coming years. The electronic microchips, connectors and contacts use gold, and the demand for such products is expected to increase. Devices such as Iphone which use these gold microchips, and there has been strong demand of these devices by Indian consumers.

There is room for recovery in this sector. This phase can be considered as trough in a continual pattern, where there will be increase in acceptance of higher prices in future. Also recovery in global economic outlook and improving domestic living standard will drive the increase of gold demand in this sector.

2.2 Gold imports

India currently produces around only .5% of its gold consumption, and hence the gold imports play an important role in domestic gold market. The annual gold import value increased by 1000% between 1992 to 2009, i.e. from 88bn in 1992 to 881 bn by end of 2009. WGC believes that gold demand trend indicates a robust YoY recovery in imports moving from 2009 onwards.

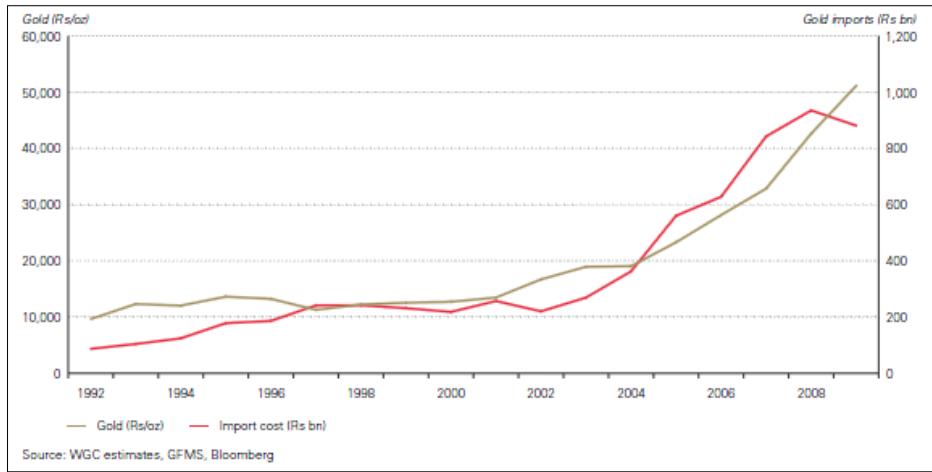


Figure 6: India Gold import cost (Rs. bn) and Gold prices in India

2.3 Supply

2.3.1 Mine production

Gold mining is done on every continent, with Antarctica as only exception. Around hundreds of Gold mines are currently active in world ranging from small/minor to huge. Overall level of production is stable today. Supply is approximately 2497 tonnes per year for last several years. There is no real expansion of production levels. It is only the replacement of older mines with newer ones to stabilise the production.

Mostly new mines are developed to replace older ones. New Mines take approximately 10 years to come up and start producing effectively. So long lead times for Gold mines have to be taken. This gives inelasticity to the mining output, and inability to respond quickly to the change in price. For last Seven years, Gold has had a sustained price rally, but there is no direct mapping to the production level.

2.3.2 Recycled gold

While gold mine production is relatively inelastic, recycled gold ensures there is a potential source of easily traded supply when needed. This helps to cater for an increase in demand and keep the gold price stable. The high value of gold makes recovery economically viable, as long as the precious metal is in a form that's capable of being extracted, melted down, re-refined and reused. Between 2005 and 2009, recycled gold contributed an average 32% to annual supply flows.

To make up for inelasticity of gold mine production, recycled gold is used. Recycled Gold acts as source of traded supply when needed.

1) Central banks

One fifth of global above ground stocks of gold are held by Central banks and IMF as reserve assets. This amounts to 30,500 tonnes dispersed across 110 institutions. Governments on an average hold about 10% of their reserves in form of Gold. However this statistic varies from country to country.

Since 1989 this sector has typically been a seller. But there has been a shift in attitude from central banks towards Gold. First two decades saw this sector as primarily net seller, selling substantial amounts to private sectors around the world. In 2009 this pattern changed. The advanced Countries like Western Europe and North America hold about 50% of their external reserves in Gold. The appetite for sale in these countries has trickled down to almost zero level. But for emerging markets, where economies are growing pretty rapidly, the countries hold only about 10% of external reserves in form of Gold. Recently these countries have been seen to buy significant amounts of Gold for their reserves. Since 1999, the bulk of sales have been regulated by Central bank of Gold Agreement which has tried to stabilise the sale of Gold among biggest holders of Gold. There were just 411 tonnes of sale in 2009 by Central Bank.

2.4 Gold production

The process of producing Gold is a 6 phase process as following:

- find ore body
- create access to this ore body
- mining or breaking the ore body
- transporting the mined material to the plants for treatment
- process mined material at plant
- refinement

These steps apply to both underground and surface operations.

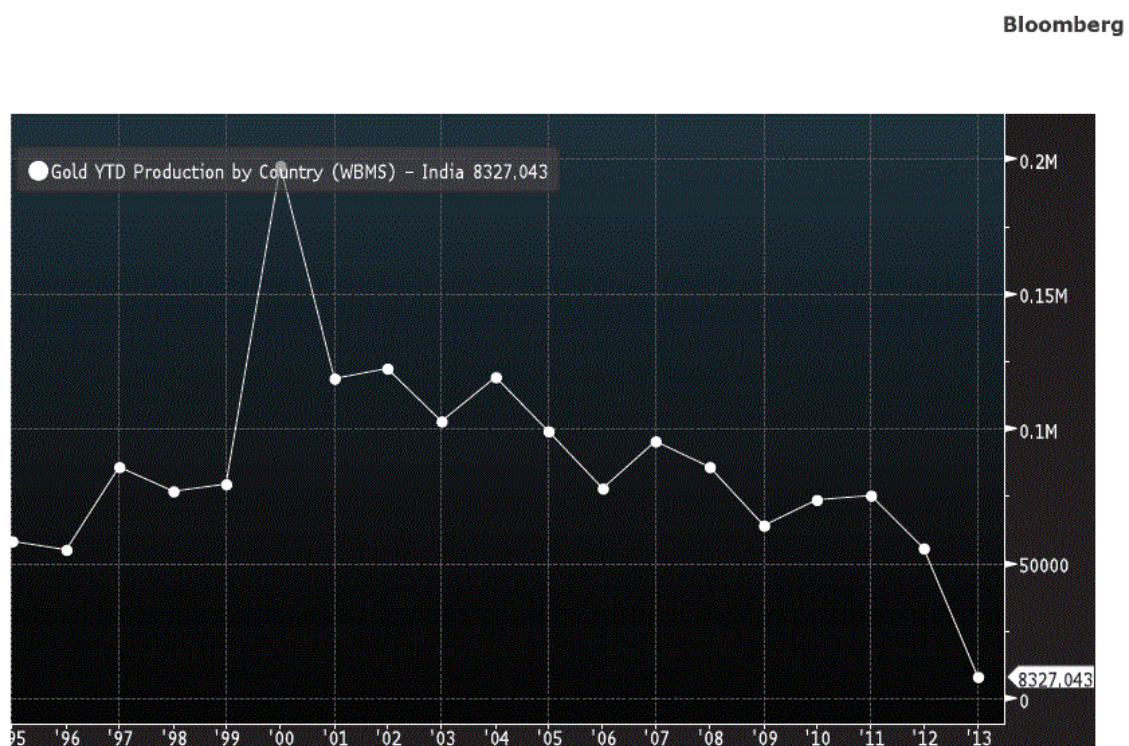


Figure 7: Gold Production in India (yearly)

Usually world major refineries of material are near major mining sites. Rand Refinery in Germiston, South Africa is the largest in terms of capacity. The Johnson Matthey refinery in Salt Lake City, US is largest though in terms of output.

Bullion dealers buy bullion bars (with 99.5 % purity) once the refinement is done. These dealers then deal with jewellers, investors and electronic manufacturers. This dealer-based bullion market avoids the large bilateral contracts between miner and fabricator.

Indian scene for Gold Production:

The demand in India is huge whereas the primary supply is very minimal. This imbalance is taken care by imports. Hutti mine is the only mine which produces good amount of gold, i.e. 3 tonnes of Gold a year. The mine is owned by Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited.

Gold production has gone down in recent year. As recorded from 2005 to 2008, Karnataka produces approximately 2-3 tonnes per annum whereas small quantity of Gold is produced by Jharkhand.

From 1940 to 1991, all supplies to gold in India were illegal. Annual imports to Gold were 37 tonnes a year between 1831 and 1931. Time of Great Depression saw an increase to 140 tonnes a year. However this declined appreciably to 31 tonnes in next decade of WW II. Then onwards the illegal import of Gold started to gain again, with about 80-0 tonnes per annum from 1947 to 1950's. This further increased to 150 tonnes by early 1970's. Then there was a sharp decline in 1970, and then a rise in 1980's. In 1992, the ban was lifted on import of Gold, and the rate of import grew sharply again.

After the relaxation on gold import in 1992, and economic liberalization, Indian gold consumption saw a big spurt in market. For next 2 years Gold consumption remained at about 400 tonnes per annum but it the increases by 70 % in next decade.

The share of smuggled Gold has declined since then, from 290 tonnes to 94 tonnes. Also the consumption has gone down from 705 in 1990 to 8 5% in 1998. This decline is direct result of realization of gold imports and considerable margin between international and national Gold prices. This margin was almost equal to import duty of Gold.

The authorization in July 1997 by RBI to import gold for sale or loan by commercial banks was a major change in the development of India's Gold market. To start with, 7 banks were selected on certain criteria like minimum capital adequacy, profitability, risk management expertise, previous experience in this area. This has now grown to 14 banks importing gold. These banks buy in range of 500 tonnes per year.

3. Literature Review

Forecasting Gold Prices Using Multiple Linear Regression Method According to Ismail, Yahya and Shabri⁴ Forecasting is a process of estimation in unknown future situations which is often used by management to take sound decisions. Often for forecasting, researchers analyze the time series or the longitudinal type of data and then predict the value of the dependent variables. Gold is an important precious metal which has different uses – decorative, industrial and investment. The importance it enjoys in the world can be ascertained from the fact that before Bretton Woods, there was a gold standard. In the Gold Standard, every currency was pegged to the price of gold. But due to increasing complications, it was banned by USA 41 years ago, however with its unmatched properties of being an inflation hedge in the long run, it is gaining importance again.

Ismail, Yahya & Shabri conducted a study was to develop a model for predicting gold prices based on economic factors such as currency price movements, inflation and interest rates. Due to increase in demand for gold in Malaysia, it is required to make a model that resembles the structure and trend of gold market and forecast changes in the price of gold. After the melt-down of US economy, investors around the world are putting their money in gold as gold can have an important role as a stabilizing influence for investment portfolios. According to them, Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) model is the most appropriate approach to predict the prices of gold. Like every MLR, they also suggested a study in which Gold is the dependent variable and factors like Commodity Research Bureau future index (CRB); Inflation rate (INF); Money Supply (M1); New York Stock Exchange(NYSE); US Dollar index (USDIX) ; USD/Euro Foreign Exchange Rate (EUROUSD); Treasury Bill (T-BILL) and Standard and Poor 500 (SPX) were taken into consideration to have influence on the prices.

Christian L. Dunis* and Anup Nathani⁵ carried out a study in which they tried forecasting the prices of gold and silver and resorted to advanced regression analysis using non-linear and linear models. They compared various non-linear models like Multilayer Perception (MLP), Nearest Neighbours with the ARMA model which is used as a benchmark for linear regression. The aim of the researchers was to establish which of the models generate the maximum returns and if non-linear models can be used to generate returns higher than average in the precious metals market. They did this by implementing a trading simulation where the forecasts were translated into a trading signal.

They concluded that non-linear models could be used to forecast the gold prices as there was some non-linearity which existed in the market and which can be exploited to generate returns in excess to those of the market.

According to a research paper (**Global Economics Paper No: 183**)⁶ published by Goldman Sachs Global Economics, Commodities and Strategy Research the reason behind the large changes in price of gold is the monetary demand for it. There was huge sale of gold from the government reserves in the 1990's which led to drop in prices. But the surge in private

⁴ Ismail, Yahya & Shabri, 2009, Forecasting Gold Prices Using Multiple Linear Regression Method, Journal: American Journal of Applied Sciences

⁵ Christian L. Dunis* and Anup Nathani², Jan 2007, Quantitative Trading Of Gold And Silver Using Nonlinear Models, CIBEF and Liverpool John Moores University

⁶ David Greely and Jeffrey Currie, March 2009, Global Economics Paper No: 183, Forecasting Gold as a Commodity

investments again pushed up the prices because of the current financial crisis. Thus price of gold is driven by policies followed by the government and the investor's view of the financial distress. But, if we see the whole picture of long cycle of gold prices, then there is a time period in which there is small rise over a small decade.

In this paper, the authors have followed a different approach to forecast the price of gold on the basis of monetary demand (gauged by selling of gold by central banks & demand of gold-ETF's) and role of real interest rates determined by yield of long-term treasury bills.

As it holds for extraction industry, the rate of gold mine production increases in the case when real interest rates increase as the opportunity cost of leaving gold in the ground declines. This implies that low interest real rates support the rise in gold prices.

Cengiz Toraman, Çağatay Başarır, Mehmet Fatih Bayramoğlu⁷ (Nov 2011) conducted a study whose objective was to study the factors affecting the gold prices. This included monthly data between June'92 to March'10. Some of the factors considered by them were: oil prices, USA exchange rate, inflation rate and real interest rate. According to statistical findings, the highest correlation was found between the gold prices and exchange rate and the correlation was negative. Also, a positive correlation was found between the oil prices and the price of gold. The variables which are thought to impact the prices of gold, i.e. oil prices, interest rate, inflation rate, exchange rate are analyzed using the MGARCH model. Stationarity tests were carried out and first differences of USA exchange rate and real interest rates were taken and return series of other variables were used. MGARCH model is estimated by the CCC model because it gives the best results for the estimation of coefficients. As per the findings, highest correlation (negative) is found between gold prices and oil prices. Also, a strong relationship was observed between the return of USA dollar and the price of gold. Other variables don't have a significant relationship with the price of gold. These results are valid both for conditional and unconditional correlation relationship.

On the contrary, significant relationships were found with other variables in the other previous studies. They are similar to the findings of Topcu (2010) that there is no significant relationship between the return of gold and the oil prices and also between inflation and return of gold.

Consequently return of gold show a non-linear change in the relevant period i.e. the market is non-linear. This leads us to conclude when the markets are efficient the relationship is linear however when the markets are non-efficient the markets are non-linear. As part of this study, gold market is considered to be inefficient. These results are concluded both for developed and developing countries.

Mika Vaihekoski, Eero Pätäri⁸ (2007) conducted a research on the price-determinants of the price of gold in the short-run and in the long-run after taking into account the different methods investors use for investing in gold. There are several methods of investing in gold with each of them having different benefits and shortfalls. Those who are looking for a long-run protection against uncertainty/ inflation should invest in physical gold in the forms of coins/ bars/ certificate/ gold account. Although these forms of gold do not have liquidity as promised by gold ETF but it has a security of a physical asset. Exchange traded funds/

⁷ Cengiz Toraman, Çağatay Başarır, Mehmet Fatih Bayramoğlu, November 2011, Determination of Factors Affecting the Price of Gold: A Study of MGARCH Model, Business and Economics Research Journal

⁸ Mika Vaihekoski, Eero Pätäri, August, 2007, Gold Investments And Short- And Long-Run Price Determinants Of The Price Of Gold, Lappeenranta University of Technology

derivatives should be used by investors looking for high risk/ reward ratio. Gold is traded in all major exchanges around the world in many forms and can be easily procured by an investor who has access to the Exchange. Also, physical gold can be bought from anywhere either in the physical form (gold/ bar/ coin) or in the form of certificates.

The authors chose the determinants on the basis of available literature. The variables used were: US and World Consumer Price Indices, US and World Inflation, beta of gold, credit risk default premium, US-world exchange rate and gold lease rate. Co integration regression techniques were used to determine the factors affecting the prices of gold. This method is used to isolate the factors that are correlated with the movements of a variable in both the short run and in the long run. According to their findings, gold price and US price level have the most significant relationship in the long run. After deploying an error correction mechanism to identify the long run relationship between the two variables, gold price and US price level are found to move together. Often economic shocks lead to diversion from this relationship, but there is slow reversion to this long-run relationship. The authors analyzed two short-run models for identifying the determinants: sub-period model and full period model. As per the statistical findings, US-World Exchange rate index, US inflation, credit risk default premium, beta of gold and world inflation volatility are all significant variables. World CPI was not taken into account as it was an I(2) variable and correlated strongly with US price Index. World inflation, gold lease rate and US inflation volatility were found to be statistically significant. Gold lease rate however was included in the sub period model and a formal bivariate analysis showed that when gold lease rate has been low, price of gold rallied up and when lease rate was high, price of gold was in stalemate. Also included were 19 statistically significant time-specific dummy variables in the model on the basis of statistical criteria. These dummies captured the high global uncertainty and oil crises during these periods. The results lend credibility to the idea that gold can be used as a long-run hedge against inflation and price of gold moves in line with the general price level. Movements in the long run are dominated by short run influences and long term relationship has less impact at any point of time.

There are two further issues which the authors researched upon: When gold can be used as long run hedge against inflation in countries other than USA also? This case needs analysis because for an investor domiciled in a country whose currencies depreciate against the US dollar more than required for compensating the difference between the country's inflation and US inflation rate inflation may not be a strong hedge. The other issue is about the number of dummies to be included in the model. Studies by Ghosh (2004) and Levin & Wright (2006) faced the same problem. As per the authors, gold responds strongly to political turmoil and hence need better proxies for political risk. There will still be some shocks which will not be covered effectively in the model like one-time shocks (central bank agreement). Finally, we turn to policy implications of this analysis for potential investors in gold. An investor holding assets in US dollars should profit, if they are holding gold in their portfolio and if the expected depreciation of US dollar realises. The dollar depreciation would lower the price of gold to investors outside the USA and raise the demand for gold and raise the US dollar price of gold. Also, dollar depreciation would be likely to raise inflation in the USA and gold would act as an inflation hedge in this period.

For a non US investor, dollar depreciation would lower the price of gold for them and make it more attractive. However, we think that it is not possible to predict the price of gold with an adequate accuracy by using any statistical methods. There are simply too many ad-hoc determinants that cannot be accounted for in models. Our study can, however, give a good

insight of gold trading and how the price of gold should act in response to sudden changes in different macroeconomic variables.

Kaspar Allese⁹ (April 2008) analyzed the effect of supply and demand on the price of gold and factors and trends which lead to fluctuations in their supply and demand. He also confirmed a positive relation between the prices of oil and gold and analyzed as to how gold prices get affected by various geopolitical factors. Finally, the author also analyses as to how gold can be used as a diversifying instrument in investment strategy. As per the author, gold has both immediate consumption demand and investment demand. This created the prices of gold to trend differently from other commodities and other investment possibilities. Factors affecting the price of gold are demand and supply of gold, changing stocks performance and oil prices given their relationship to dollar exchange rates and geopolitical shocks. None of the factors individually have a strong influence on the price of gold, except when combined together they can be used to explain the movement in price of gold. As per the previous researches, political and economic crisis and increasing inflation had the strongest impact on the price of gold. During war times earlier, economies used to crash and gold prices changed. But with investor's becoming smarter, best tools to be used for analyzing increase and decreases in the change of gold prices are other commodities. Also, when dollars weaken, gold prices shoot up as investors use gold to hedge against the exchange rates of USD. This explains the recent fall in the prices of gold. As dollar is becoming stronger due to Euro losing its strength, investors don't have interest in hedging against the exchange rates. Hence Market participants are selling off their gold stocks and use it for trading, thereby increasing the supply of gold in the market and further lending a hand to drop in price of gold.

Ali Moeini, Mehdi Ahrari, Parto Karimi¹⁰ modelled the daily gold prices starting from year 2007 till 2010 as dynamic nonlinear systems. This is because it is believed that dynamic non linear systems display differential characteristics which can be used to explain various economical phenomena which might look accidental prima facie. For this, the biggest Lyapunov exponent with peripheral dimensions for time series is calculated first and then the function controlling parameter in accordance with the exponent of active Lyapunov function is estimated. Logistic function is used for modelling daily gold price during 2007 to 2010 in this paper. For forecasting the price in different trends, this acquired logistic function is used. The acquired results for logistic trends have high accuracy. As a result, the authors claim that it is possible to model and predict real time series and logistic trends using offer method. To sum up, the authors conclude that in case the dynamic function can be evaluated for the assumed time series, non linear characteristics of this function can give many abilities to the economic analyst to analyse the function of time series.

Yu-chin Chen Kenneth Rogo Barbara Ross¹¹ (June, 2008) in their paper "CAN EXCHANGE RATES FORECAST COMMODITY PRICES?" suggest that "commodity currency" exchange rates have a very significant strong role in predicting global commodity

⁹ Kaspar Allese, April 2008, Understanding the Development and Influences of the Price of Gold, A thesis , School of Business, International University Audentes

¹⁰ Ali Moeini, Mehdi Ahrari, Parto Karimi , 2010, Forecasting Gold Price via Chaotic Models and Lyapunov Exponent, ISSN: 1450-2889 Issue 8 (2010) , EuroJournals Publishing, Inc. 2010

¹¹ Yu-chin Chen Kenneth Rogo Barbara Ross, 2008, Can Exchange Rates Forecast Commodity Prices?, International Symposium on Forecasting, Nice

prices and against a variety of alternative benchmarks. This result of great interest to the researchers and to the policymakers as well due to naive forward markets in various individual commodities and in particularly the broad aggregate commodity indices. This result is of particular interest to policymakers, given the lack of deep forward markets in many individual commodities, and broad aggregate commodity indices in particular. They also explored the scope of the reverse relationship i.e the commodity prices affecting the foreign exchange rates. They offered a theoretical solution based on the fact that the foreign exchange rates are more forward looking as compared to the commodity prices.

Michael J. Naylor, Udomsak Wongchoti and Chris Gianotti¹² studied the abnormal returns of gold and silver ETF's and how they affect their price. Often in today's scenario, ETF's have become an important choice of investment with a significant impact on investor behaviour, however there is a limited research supporting the analysis of ETF's returns. An investment of 40.5 bn USD in gold and 5.22 bn USD in silver was observed in the ETF's respectively for the period 2006-2009. According to their analysis, inefficiency exists in the gold and silver ETF's, however when risk is taken into account these abnormalities evaporate. Abnormal returns are allowed in case of simple filter trading. Their ETF's provide similar characteristics as of underlying physical assets i.e. they provide the investors with greater returns as compared to the market if risk factor is ignored. They tested series of three gold and silver ETF's and tested their return performance against existing knowledge of gold and silver behaviour.

The primary focus of study was the largest silver and gold funds by AUM being GLD and SLV with an extension of the tests applied to AGQ, IAU, DBS and DGL. The tests reflected that there is a remarkable consistency between the return properties of ETF's and the physical assets of gold and silver identified in prior studies. The log of GLD and SLV is found to be stationary with a white noise distribution, in other words, the prices of GLD and SLV are inefficient and do not reflect all available information. For all the funds non-normality was proved except for AGQ, authors are of the opinion that some caution should be exercised given that ~22 funds are still about to achieve maturity and hence inefficiency is expected to a certain degree.

CAPM analysis reveals that normal return exists only when a risk-return framework is considered. This implies that when investors taken into account the risk factor then returns will not be greater than the market's risk adjusted performance. If filter trading rules at 3-5% are applied, then a marginal above average return can be expected, implying that an investor which follows an active strategy has a strong chance to outperform a passive investor.

To summarise, the fundamental behaviour which is applicable to physical gold and silver returns also applies to GLD and SLV ETF's/ returns. Their price movements do not follow a random walk as opposite to the popular notion. The authors contest that abnormal returns which were earlier not possible with physical gold and silver can be achieved now after applying a simple filter of trading rule. This finding is especially important in lights of David Swenson's Yale model. An important asset class which is both inefficient and liquid (best of both worlds) is now being seen in gold and silver ETF's. This finding is very important from market investor's point of view as markets interest in gold and silver ETF's has made the metals tangible substitutes to other traditional securities and is unlikely to stop in the future.

¹² Michael J. Naylor, Udomsak Wongchoti and Chris Gianotti, Fall 2011, Abnormal Returns in Gold and Silver Exchange-Traded Funds, The Journal of Index Investing, Vol. 2, No. 2: pp. 96-103

With rise in prices of gold and growing interest in ETF's as investment vehicle, more investigation in performance of funds is gaining ground.

Jun Cai, Yan-Leung Cheung and Michael C. S. Wong¹³ did extensive analysis on the characterization of intraday volatility in gold futures contracts traded on the COMEX division of the New York Mercantile Exchange. Study in inter-day ARCH effects, intraday patterns, announcement effects was carried out in a coherent framework. As per them, the intraday patterns exert a profound impact on the dynamics of return volatility. In the study of 23 US macroeconomic announcements, consumer price index, employment reports, gross income and gross domestic product have been found to have the greatest impact. After filtering out intraday patterns, it was found that high-frequency returns exhibit long-memory volatility dependencies in the gold market, having important implications on the pricing of long-term gold options and determination of long-term gold options and optimal hedge-ratios.

Mu-Lan Wang, Ching-Ping Wang, Tzu-Ying Huang¹⁴ studied the impact of change in price of crude oil, gold price and exchange rates of US Dollar vs the other currencies on the stock price indices using daily data and time series method. The study focussed on the countries of United States, Germany, Taiwan, Japan & China. As per the statistical findings, co-integrations exist between fluctuations of oil price, exchange rates of dollar vs. other currencies, gold prices and stock markets in Japan, China, Taiwan & Germany. These findings were tested for long term stable relationships among the variables.

There is no co integration relationship between these variables and US stock market indices implying there is no long –term stable relationship between exchange rate, oil price, stock market index and gold price. Also, statistical results of the causal relation exhibits that oil price, stock price and gold price have two-way feedback relations.

Dipak Ghosh¹⁵ (Dec 2000) attempted to summarise a clear contradiction among the short-run and

long-run movements in gold prices. He has developed a theoretical model which lists the set of conditions which have to be satisfied so that the price gold rises above the general rate of inflation and gold can be used as an hedge against inflation. As per the model the short run changes in factors like convenience yield, gold lease rate, the real interest rate, default risk, the covariance of gold returns with other assets and world currencies exchange rate can affect this equilibrium relationship and generate short-run price volatility. He has used the gold price data (1976-1999) and applied co integration regression techniques, this analysis confirmed the central hypotheses of the theoretical model. If the conditions developed in the theoretical model are developed then gold would be an effective hedge against inflation in the long-run. The equilibrium relationship is consistent with sizable short-run movements in the price of gold. However changes in factors like covariance of gold with other assets, real

¹³ Jun Cai, Yan-Leung Cheung and Michael C. S. Wong, Jan 2001, What moves the gold market?, TheJournal of Futures Markets, Vol 21 , issue 3

¹⁴ Mu-Lan Wang, Ching-Ping Wang, Tzu-Ying Huang, September 2010, Relationships among Oil Price, Gold Price, Exchange Rate and International Stock Markets, International Research Journal of Finance and Economics Issue 47

¹⁵ Dipak Ghosh, December 2000, GOLD AS AN INFLATION HEDGE?, Studies in Economics and Finance, ISSN: 1086-7376

interest rates, convenience yield, default risk and particularly gold lease rate can disturb this equilibrium and generate short run volatility to a great extent.

The empirical findings suggest there is a long-run relationship between the USA retail price index and the nominal price of gold with an implied elasticity of one. This supports the finding that gold is a long-run inflation hedge; this relationship was used to construct an error correction model which was indicative of the idea that short-run movements are driven by changes in the gold lease rate, gold's beta and USA/ world exchange rate. The author says that changes in the price of gold are dominated by short-run influences and consequently long-run relationship doesn't hold so much of importance. The assumptions Deepak took are: the marginal cost of extracting gold may not rise at the rate of inflation, if it is believed that central banks are not required to hold any gold, then convenience yield of gold may systematically alter over time, leasing rate may be indicative of a biased measure of real interest rates if default risk is not a random variable, supply of gold may not be a positive function of the price if high gold prices focus on extracting more gold from a small quantity of ore rather than extracting ore.

Bank of Canada Working Paper¹⁶ (June 2007) assessed the leading indicator properties of gold ranging from 6 to 24 months using data for 14 countries over the 1994 to 2005 period. As per the paper, gold prices contain significant information about future inflation for several countries. This is because of the manner in which inflation expectations are formed in these countries. Gold remains statistically significant when combined with variables such as the output gap or the growth rate of a broad monetary aggregate. If we consider investment demand of gold which is around 12% of the gold market, the demand for gold would be a function of current and expected price of gold, the opportunity cost of holding gold (risk-free assets rate of return, such as Treasury bills), income, expected future inflation and overall stress of the financial market.

As per the analysis gold prices lead inflation up to two years in advance in any country. Its performance as a statistically significant indicator is most pronounced in the case of OECD countries which have adopted inflation targets. The arrival of inflation targets improved the formulation of expectations for inflation in these countries and hence if expectation errors are reduced, then prices of financial assets may prove to be a more reliable indicator of inflation.

He also found that when gold is paired with other variables like money, oil price, output gap and U.S. inflation, then it is more statistically significant. To understand inflation dynamics in a country like Canada, it requires more depth than a standard Philips curve graph.

Shih-Jen Liao's¹⁷ paper focussed on analysing the relationship between oil prices, gold prices and Individual Industrial Sub-Indices rather than that of national stock exchange which was Taiwan Stock Exchange Capitalization Weighted Stock Index (TAIEX) in this case. As per the authors, gold prices have different degrees of influences on individual countries instead of the whole market. As per the previous research, the stock markets have volatility clustering and volatility asymmetric characteristics. He also applied TGARCH model to describe the relationship between oil prices, gold prices and individual industrial Sub-indices. He

¹⁶ Greg Tkacz, June 2007, Gold Prices and Inflation, Bank Of Canada, working paper 2007-35

¹⁷ Shih-Jen Liao's, The Relationship Among Oil Prices, Gold Prices And The Individual Industrial Sub-Indices In Taiwan

concluded that oil prices and gold prices make the volatility spill over effects; the fluctuations in gold prices are affected to a great extent by fluctuations in the gold prices. Oil prices are influenced by both Electronic Industrial sub indices and Rubber industrial sub-indices. The correlation between them was found to be positive. The Automobile Industrial Sub-Indices, Chemical Industrial Sub-Indices, Textiles Industrial Sub-Indices, Cement Industrial Sub-Indices, Food Industrial Sub-Indices, and will be influenced by fluctuations in gold prices.

Ai Han, Shanying Xu, Shouyang Wang¹⁸ explored the relationship between the exchange rate of Australian dollar against the US dollar and the gold price using interval method. In this method, interval sample data was formed to present the volatility of variables. This method was extended to multi-model estimation and computational schemes were provided. These estimates characterized very efficiently how exchange rates are related to gold price both in the long run and in the short run. The difference between the point and the interval method increased when moved from weekly data to quarterly data. This was because the lowest frequency data point lost the most important information of volatility. Relationship between the AUS/ USD exchange rate and gold price was captured via traditional econometric models. When volatility was present in the data, then interval method was used instead of the point data. The statistical findings were indicative of the fact how gold prices and exchange rates are related to each other both in the long run and in the short run.

Ramazan Sari^a, Shawkat Hammoudeh^b, Ugur Soytaş¹⁹ (2009) are of the opinion that a weak long-run equilibrium and strong feedbacks in the short run exists between the spot prices of four precious metals (Silver, palladium, gold and silver) and other factors like oil prices and exchange rates. The spot prices of precious metals respond significantly to exchange rate and shock in any one of the precious metals. However there are certain situations in which there was an overreaction in case of some precious metals like palladium and platinum and in the exchange rate market. The risk in the portfolio can be diversified by investing in precious metals like silver, gold, platinum and palladium.

C. Ciner (1999)²⁰ observe the long term relationship between the gold and silver future contracts traded on the Tokyo commodity exchange and conclude that the consistent relationship between the gold and silver prices has disappeared in the 1990's. He studied the long term linkages between the prices of the gold and silver future contracts being traded on TOCOM.

The disappearance of long term relationship between the gold and silver prices is very critical for participants in the gold and silver markets. He concludes the markets of both these metals should be treated as fairly independent markets and change in gold to silver ratio should not be used to predict the prices in the future.

¹⁸ Ai Han, Shanying Xu, Shouyang Wang, 2008, Australian Dollars Exchange Rate and Gold Prices: An Interval Method Analysis, The 7th International Symposium on Operations Research and Its Applications (ISORA'08)

¹⁹ Ramazan Saria, Shawkat Hammoudehb, Ugur Soytaş, March 2010, Dynamics of oil price, precious metal prices, and exchange rate, Energy Economics

²⁰ C. Ciner, August 2000, On the long run relationship between gold and silver prices, Global Finance Journal 12 (2001) 299–303

Also, it can be concluded that these two markets should not be used as substitutes for hedging against risks which are similar in nature. This is in accordance with the understanding that two different commodities have different uses in different areas and are affected by different economic fundamentals. With monthly data for 30 years starting from 1971, co integration could have occurred during some periods and especially during the post bubble and bubble periods. Non linear models perform better as compared to random walk in sample and out of sample for long run prices of gold. On the contrast, in sample non linear models perform better than the random walk for the price of silver but this predictive capacity is lost out of sample, primarily due to structural change that occurs in variance of the out of sample models. An interesting observation to note was that in sample and out of sample predictive capacity of the non linear models is reduced when the variables are in logs. A strong proof is found for a concurrent relationship between the rates of return of gold and silver. In the three types of relationships that we have analysed between the prices of gold and silver, the dependence is less out of sample, possibly meaning that the two markets are becoming separated. For gold the non linear models perform better in sample and out of sample. The in and out of sample predictive capacity of the non linear models is reduced when the models are logs. With monthly data from 1971 to 1990, it is found that co integration could have occurred during some periods and especially during the bubble and post bubble period. In sample non linear models for silver perform better than the random walk but this predictive capacity is lost out of sample, mainly due to the structural change that occurs with a reduction in the variance of the models during the out of sample period. That gold and silver prices have been strongly related is evident from their behaviour during the bubble period. The long run relationship appears to be complicated and one that varies at particular dates.

Andrew C. Worthington, Mosayeb Pahlavani²¹ tested the relationship between the gold prices and inflation using a unique root testing method. For this they used the monthly data for the period starting from 1945-2006 and from 1973-2006. The novel unit root testing procedure which estimates the timing of significant breaks is adopted as price of gold and inflation in United States have been subjected to structural changes over time. A modified co integration approach is followed after taking into account endogenously examined structural breaks. This is indicative of strong co-integrating relationship between gold and inflation in both the post-war period and the early 1970's. These results lend a strong support to the view that direct and indirect gold investment can serve as an inflationary hedge. The presence of a stable long-term relationship between the price of gold and rate of inflation determines the hedging quality of gold. As both the variables suffer from significant structural changes, Zivot and Andrews (1992) test procedure is used to endogenously determine the most significant structural breaks impacting this relationship. The results suggest the most significant structural breaks in both markets correspond to the gold market moving to purely open market

operations and the acceleration of inflation in the 1970s. Strong co integrating relationship is highlighted on applying a modified co integration method after incorporating the endogenously determined breaks implying gold can be used as an inflation hedge in the post war and post-1970s period.

²¹ Andrew C. Worthington, Mosayeb Pahlavani, 2007, Gold investment as an inflationary hedge, Applied Financial Economics Letters

Shaun K. Roache and Marco Rossi¹⁹²² investigated how macroeconomic announcements affect commodity prices by using event study methodology. Their research suggests that commodity prices are influenced by the surprise element in the macroeconomic news with evidence of a pro-cyclical bias especially when we look for the effect of US dollar. In the past commodities were considered to be less sensitive as compared to financial assets for example, crude oil which was one of the most actively trade commodity futures contract shows no significant responsiveness to almost all announcements.

As per the authors, Gold is sensitive to the following scheduled macroeconomic announcements: retail sales, inflation and non-farm payrolls. Gold has a counter cyclical reaction to surprise news as it has high sensitivity to real interest rates changes and perform a unique role as a safe haven and store of value. It also reflects a great degree of sensitivity to negative surprises that might lead financial investors to become more risk averse. This results in traders timing their orders flow to avoid the release of information shown to affect prices and thus impact the uncertainty of the return of gold. These results also confirm the pro-cyclical bias of other commodities and gold's role as a safe-haven for periods of economic uncertainty for the longer-term market participants. The key aspect affecting price of gold is the degree to which increasing financialization of commodities will increase sensitivity to macroeconomic developments.

William D. Lastrapes (2001) George Selgin²³ have analysed in their paper the relationship between the precious metals and the monetary policies adopted by the central banks. In effect, they analyzed the interaction between instruments of Federal Reserve monetary policy – non-borrowed reserves and federal funds rate and the prices of gold, platinum and silver. They also underscored the effect of monetary policy on the markets and the economic activity and methodology for devising appropriate investment and portfolio strategies regarding precious metals. Prices of precious metals respond to inflationary pressures quite quickly. This is because when Fed injects money into the system the liquidity increases and this ultimately leads to inflation, markets participants react by using their surplus dollars in buying precious metals driving their price northwards. Similarly, if we look at the situation in a reverse order, then rise in prices of precious metals can be seen as excess of liquidity in the system. This is handled by restricting supply of bank reserves thereby raising the federal funds (interbank/ overnight borrowing) rate. Reduced bank reserves lead to reduced money stock. As precious metals are traded continuously in active markets, policymakers may consider it favourable to base such policy decisions on the trend observed in the prices about long-run changes in policy variables (e.g. the long-run rate of inflation), as opposed to the actual results.

Their research has found evidences supporting the belief that Federal Reserve uses information contained in prices of precious metals while setting monetary policy. However, the relationship observes some shocks during mid 1990's. This breakdown in relationship is less pronounced for the silver metal as compared to gold and platinum. The authors however are inconclusive about the fact whether silver plays a more predominant role in federal policy

²² Shaun K. Roache and Marco Rossi, 2008, The Effects of Economic News on Commodity Prices: Is Gold Just Another Commodity?, IMF Working Paper, WP/09/140

²³ William D. Lastrapes (2001) George Selgin, October 2011, An Analysis of the Statistical Relationship between Precious Metals Prices and Monetary Policy

decision making as they were unable to omit the sources of fluctuations in the relative prices of gold and platinum. They claim apart from the precious metals there might be some other information which is possibly relevant for monetary policy decision making. This analysis they believe can be used for the design of optimal investment portfolios as well.

Stephen W. Salant and Dale W. Henderson²⁴ in their paper published in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 86, No. 4 (Aug., 1978) analysed the effects of anticipations of sales policies followed by the government on the real price of gold. It is found that the price of gold is depressed by the risk of a future government gold auction, but it also leads to increase in price rise (in percentage terms) faster than the real rate of interest. This rate of return is required by risk-neutral investors as an inducement to hold gold in the event of an asymmetric risk of a price collapse. A sudden price drop is often caused by an announcement of a government auction. Pegging of price/ defence of price ceiling by sale of stockpile by the government leads to a sudden attack by speculators.

Uwe Böwer, André Geis and Adalbert Winkler²⁵ studied the impact of commodity prices on economic developments in 24 Western and Central African Countries (WCA). As per their analysis between the periods 1999 to 2005 when commodity prices soured, then the countries which were net exporters of oil witnessed strong growth rates and countries which imported oil displayed somewhat slower growth. This is despite the fact that oil exporting nations benefitted from increase in non-oil commodity export prices. However inflation rate for most of the WCA countries was impacted strongly by the exchange rate regime and monetary and fiscal policies as compared to commodity price changes. There were significant pass-through effects in oil importing nations, however second rounds effects on overall prices were limited. Governments of oil rich countries reacted sharply to windfall revenues partly running sizeable fiscal surpluses. Inflationary pressures were dampened by favourable supply response to rising spending, sterilization efforts and increasing money demand.

The commercial banks having substantial excess reserves are indicative of challenges in financial sector developments and effectiveness of monetary policy in WCA countries. The main burden of macroeconomic adjustment and sustenance of non-inflationary growth will continue to rest on the shoulders of fiscal policy as most of the countries use follow fixed exchange rate regimes and this is one of the key policy challenge which WCA authorities are facing.

Dirk G. Baur, Duy T. Tran²⁶ (2012) tried establishing relationship between the gold and the silver prices in the long run. For this purpose, they used a 40-year sample period and took note of the bubbles and the financial crises which took place during that period. They reached to the conclusion that gold and silver are not co-integrated in 'normal' periods, however extreme price changes in certain periods contributed to creation of long-run relationships. The time period for which analysis was carried out was from 1970 till 2011. As per the authors, if bubbles are taken into account then there exists no evidence for a long term

²⁴ Stephen W. Salant and Dale W. Henderson' August 1978, Market Anticipations of Government Policies and the Price of Gold, *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 86, No. 4

²⁵ Uwe Böwer, André Geis and Adalbert Winkler, April 2007, Commodity Price Fluctuations And Their Impact On Monetary And Fiscal Policies In Western And Central Africa, Occasional Paper Series, no 60

²⁶ Dirk G. Baur, Duy T. Tran, Feb 2012, The Long-run Relationship of Gold and Silver and the Influence of Bubbles and Financial Crises, University of Technology, Sydney Business School, Finance Discipline Group

relationship and in fact the relationship weakens to a great extent. However, global financial subprime crisis of the year 2008 did not have any significant effect on the price of gold and hence can be excluded from such bubble episodes. The error correction model and further the granger causality tests further testify the fact that gold drives the prices of silver and thus is the reason for the long term relationship between the two metals despite the greater volatility displayed by the silver price. In addition to this, the authors have carried out a sub-sample analysis which has led to confirmation that price of silver and gold are often decoupled in some time zones. This is probably because of the relationship between them being weak with possibly strong implications for efficient market hypothesis and arbitrageurs.

Jedrzej P. Bialkowski, Martin T. Bohl, Patrick M. Stephan and Tomasz P. Wisniewski²⁷
(march 2011)

analyzed whether the rapid increase in gold prices due to sudden increase in its investment demand has caused a new asset price bubble. A stable long-run relationship is established drawing on the convenience yield model, approximating the commodity dividends with the help of future contracts and thus concluding the explanations for gold price. After this regression, a Markov regime switching ADF test was applied and as shown by simulation this exercise detects speculative bubbles. As per the authors, no speculative bubble was found from the 1979-1982 or during the recent global meltdown. The reason behind the results is sharp inflation (caused by expansive monetary and fiscal policy & second oil crisis) and geopolitical problems (Afghanistan's invasion by Soviet Union & Iran-Iraq problems). These problems forced to investor to fled to safer investment avenues causing excess demand and corresponding price surge.

Also, a high future inflation and weakening of US dollar is expected on account of the expansive monetary policy being followed in US. The portfolio weight of gold was expanded significantly as it is seen as a globally accepted currency which does not lose its purchasing power.

The authors are of the view that model developed by them (application of convenience yield model and Markov-regime switching ADF test) could be applied for other commodities which have been blamed for speculative bubbles. In the last couple of months starting from 2010, risk of new speculative bubbles is feared because of increase in prices of other foodstuff. It could be statistically verified if the speculators driving commodity prices to new heights are responsible for food shortages in developing countries. Also, it would help the market participants to under the market better and help them take sound investment decisions by giving information about the commodities which have had abnormally high returns.

²⁷ Jedrzej P. Bialkowski, Martin T. Bohl, Patrick M. Stephan and Tomasz P. Wisniewski, March 2012, Is There a Speculative Bubble in the Price of Gold

4. Research Design

The objective of the dissertation is to find the variables affecting the prices of Indian gold in the short run and in the long run. For this purpose the dependant variable is: Price of Gold in India in INR. The price of the gold is taken from World Gold Council²⁸ and is the price of 10 gms gold in INR.

Two models are developed in the dissertation for the purpose of variable identification and price prediction.

4.1 Multiple Variable Regressions

It starts with an estimation of variables which are believed to have an impact on the gold prices. Then statistical tests are performed on these variables in order to ensure that results are non-biased and free from any error. Some of the variables incorporated in the model earlier might be removed because of insignificant results. Finally the model is complete and can be used for prediction.

4.1.1 Variables Identification

The independent variables considered in the paper are of two kinds: economic and non-economic.

1. **Currency Exchange Rate:** The top 10 countries from which India imports gold are analyzed and their exchange rates with respect to INR are taken into account. These exchange rates have an impact on the gold price in India because if the domestic currency appreciates, then gold imports become cheaper and gold prices will fall. Also, there will be an increase in competition among the gold producing nations to export gold at a lower price.

The countries from which India imports gold are (2010-2011 millions USD):

Table 1: Gold Sourcing Countries, India (2011, in tonnes)

SWITZERLAND	22,572.04
U ARAB EMTS	7,508.28
SOUTH AFRICA	4,328.65
AUSTRALIA	3,027.45
U S A	1,070.71
HONG KONG	402.54
U K	386.17
GERMANY	180.12
CHINA P RP	147.58

²⁸ http://www.gold.org/investment/statistics/gold_price_chart/

Also, the price of gold is closely linked to the state of the American economy than to worldwide economic conditions (Koutsoyiannis 1983). Hence, US dollars exchange rate is given prime importance. The exchange rates are taken in indirect quotes.

2. **Stock Performance:** Researchers have studied how gold prices have fluctuated with change in performance of stocks. Because gold is often used to diversify portfolio and often has above-average market returns, its prices are strongly related to the stocks. To account for this, Nifty is taken.
3. **Oil Prices:** Change in gold price has direct impact on Inflation. Since gold is believed to be an inflationary hedge in the short run, the demand for gold increases when inflation increase and this leads to an increase in gold price. The price of crude oil per barrel is factored in for the study. The units are INR/ Barrel.
4. **Silver Price:** Since the commodities' prices trend together, hence silver is taken.

4.1.2 Model

The price of gold is considered as a function of the currency exchange rates of countries from which India imports gold, Oil prices (INR/ barrel), Stock performance(Nifty), Silver price(INR/KG). The econometric model that is studied in this dissertation is:

Gold Price (G.P.) = f {Foreign Exchange Rate (FE – Aus Dollar, USA Dollar, Swiss franc ,German Mark, UK pound, UAE Dirham, Yuan, HK dollars), Stock Market Performance (nifty), Oil Prices(oilprice), Silver Price (silverprice)}

The actual model is as follows:

$(G.P.) = a + b_1 (\text{franc}) + b_2 (\text{USD}) + b_3 (\text{AUD}) + b_4 (\text{China Yuan}) + b_5 (\text{HK Dollars}) + b_6 (\text{UAE Dirham}) + b_7 (\text{Euro}) + b_8 (\text{Oil Prices}) + b_9 (\text{silver prices}) + b_{10} (\text{pound}) + b_{11} (\text{mark}) + b_{12} (\text{nifty})$

4.1.3 Data Sources

Variable	Source	Frequency
Swiss Franc	Bloomberg Terminal	weekly
Aus Dollars	Bloomberg Terminal	weekly
US Dollars	Bloomberg Terminal	weekly
Chinese Yuan	Bloomberg Terminal	weekly
Euro	Bloomberg Terminal	weekly
UAE Dirham	Bloomberg Terminal	weekly
HK dollars	Bloomberg Terminal	weekly
US Dollar	Bloomberg Terminal	Weekly
Oil Prices	Bloomberg Terminal	Daily
Stock Performance	Bloomberg Terminal	Daily
Gold Price	Bloomberg Terminal	Daily
Silver Price	Bloomberg Terminal	Daily

Table 2: Data Set Sources

4.1.4 Time Selection

The regression is run in two stages:

1. **Currency regression:** Weekly (5 day) data is collected for 10 currencies, for last 5 years.
2. **Final Regression:** The currencies which are significant in regression stage 1, are regressed with other variables in stage 2. For this daily 5 day data is collected for a 5 year period, i.e. Jan 2007 till Dec 2011.

4.1.5 Steps Followed

1. **Stationary Test:** Check both the long of dependent and independent variables for stationarity. For this purpose, ADF Test (Augmented Dickey-Fuller) is performed. For a series to be stationary, its T-statistic value should be greater than values at the values at other significance levels. Also, Durbin-Watson stat should be high.
2. **Causality Test:** In economics data, it can happen that the relationship is both directions, that is dependant and independent variables affects each other and in that case we should not use regression model but vector models. We will use Granger causality test to test for same.
3. **Run regression for currency exchange rates** (stage 1): This helps in identifying the currencies which have a strong impact on the Indian gold price. The currencies whose' coefficients are higher than 0.05 are considered to be significant and are taken to the next level of regression where they are regressed with other variables like oil price, interest rates, inflation rates.
4. Identify currencies which have a significant impact on gold prices ($p < .05$ – for 5% significance level and $p < .1$ for 10% significance level)
5. **Run Final Regression:** After identifying the currencies which have a significant impact on Indian gold prices, they are regressed with other independent variables identified initially.
6. **Statistical Problems Checking:** The model is checked for three statistical problems:
 - a. **Multicollinearity:** The independent variables should not have high correlation among them and should be unique to the extent that each one can be counted as separate and so we will check for the correlation among the independent variables. To check the problem of multicollinearity, the simplest way to use in this research is checking “Simple Correlation Coefficients”. In statistics, if the independent variables have the correlation value among them lower than 0.8, it is considered as no Multicollinearity problem.
 - b. **Heteroskedasticity:** The problem of Heteroskedasticity can be firstly checked by setting hypothesis;
Ho : Homoskedasticity
H1 : Heteroskedasticity
The hypothesis is tested at 95% confident level. The value which is used to be a reference for the test is Obs*R-squared. This test is comfortably done White Heteroskedasticity Test function.

The problem should be lessened by “White Heteroskedasticity-Corrected Standard Errors” provided in E-Views. The method will change the value of t-Statistic and P value for re-deciding whether which variable(s) should be taken out of the model to lessen the problem of Heteroskedasticity by not changing the value of intercept and co-efficient. This method is the way out of lessening the problem which may not get

rid of the problem. Still, this can be simply done in time limit constraint and when no variables should be taken out of the model.

c. **Autocorrelation:**

There are several methods for autocorrelation diagnosis. However, the simplest and well-known method is Durbin Watson Statistical value measurement which is used in this research. The Durbin Watson value should fulfil the following condition:

$$4 - d_u > \text{Durbin Watson Value} > d_u$$

The method to solve the problem in this research is “The Cochrane-Orcutt Iterative Method”. The model’s co-efficient and all statistical values will be recalculated again and again for finding the best possible ρ that reflects No Autocorrelation problem.

After this, we started making our model by taking dependant and all the independent terms and adjust the model for AR and MA terms in order to get the best model. The models can be checked and evaluated by using F-statistics, AIC and SIC and adjusted R^2 values. The F-statistics should be significant enough to reject the null hypothesis that there is no model possible. The value of AIC (Akaine Information Criterion) and SC (Schwarz Criterion) should be minimum possible and value of adjusted R^2 should be maximum possible

4.2 ARIMA Model

Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models are generalizations of the simple AR model. This model can be used to find the regression line and identify the relationship if any exists.

It uses three tools to fit a model to serial correlation in the disturbance.

1. Autoregressive/ AR Term: This term corresponds to the use of a lagged value of the residual in the forecasting equation for the unconditional residual and lag is denoted by the number in the parenthesis.
2. Integration/ I (d) Term: It refers to the differencing of time series. At first-order integrated series, I (1) implies that an econometric model has been designed using the first difference of original time series and I (2) refers to second order differences.
3. Moving average/ MA Term: It uses the lagged value of the forecast error to improve the current forecast. A first order moving average, MA(1) term uses the most recent forecast error and MA(2) uses the forecast error from two most recent periods.

To identify the ARIMA model, the steps mentioned below need to be performed as the preliminary step.

1. Stationarity Test: Before the use of data to create ARIMA model, the data needed to be tested for stationarity. The test is done to prove that the data is stationary. This implies that the series is not affected by other factors like seasonality, trends. In this research, stationarity test will be done by “Augmented Dickey-Fuller Regression’s Unit Root Test” by setting hypothesis as;
Ho: $\gamma = 0$ (Non-Stationary)
H1: $\gamma \neq 0$ (Stationary)

4.2.1 Data Transformation

After the test of stationarity, it is found that the data will be stationary at n^{th} difference. So, variable will be transformed by using the below formula:

$$Y^*t = Yt - Yt-n$$

Where;

Y^*t = A result of first differencing at time t

Yt = Data at time t

$Yt-n$ = Data at time t-n or the data before time t for n unit

4.2.2 ARIMA identification and estimation

ARIMA model can be identified by examining a correlogram in eviews. An estimation of ARIMA models consists of 4 steps (also known as the Box-Jenkins methodology)

1. Identification
2. Estimation
3. Diagnosis
4. Forecast

In step 1, estimated correlations of the residuals are compared with the theoretical correlations of the residuals. Existence of correlations between the residuals implies that an

ARIMA model can be set up. The nature of correlations helps us in estimating the p & q, autoregressive (AR) and Moving average (MA) components.

Identification of models using SACF and PACF

Process	SACF	PACF
AR(p)	Geometrically declining	Curtailed after lag p
MA(q)	Curtailed after lag q	Geometrically declining
ARMA(p,q)	Declining after lag q	Declining after lag p
If SACF shows a linearly declining sequence, the series should be differenced.		

Table 3: Identification of models using SACF and PACF

For Model Selection, after observing the lags there will be several possible models which can be used for Prediction. However, the best model to forecast will be the one with least MAPE value (Mean Absolute Percent Error) compared among the three. If the model includes MA component, then OLS method cannot be used as the model is non-linear. Instead, non-linear least squares estimation must be used.

$$\text{Forecasted Result} = \text{Intercept} + \text{AR}(n) + \text{MA}(n) + \epsilon$$

Where; n = number of lag(s) which has been chosen

5. Analysis and Findings

5.1 Currency Regression

5.1.1 Statistical Tests

5.1.1.1 Stationarity Test

Using ADF test, all the series are made stationary. The ADF results for all the series is appended in the Appendix. Below is a comprehensive table on the results of ADF test for dependent and independent variables.

H_0 : The variable has a unit root.

All the series will be stationary if their returns are taken.

5.1.1.2 Causality Tests

As seen below, we found little evidence to reject Null hypothesis that our dependant Variable (GoldPrice) Granger causes independent variables. Thus, we can use regression model.

Table 4: Currency Granger Causality Tests

Pairwise Granger Causality Tests

Date: 05/11/13 Time: 02:14

Sample: 1/01/2007 12/24/2012

Lags: 2

Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause AUD	310	0.46297	0.6299
AUD does not Granger Cause DIRHAM		2.10648	0.1234
FRANC does not Granger Cause AUD	310	0.24320	0.7843
AUD does not Granger Cause FRANC		1.41645	0.2442
HKD does not Granger Cause AUD	310	0.38635	0.6799
AUD does not Granger Cause HKD		2.07710	0.1271
MARK does not Granger Cause AUD	310	3.45957	0.0327
AUD does not Granger Cause MARK		1.69323	0.1856
POUNDS does not Granger Cause AUD	310	1.55670	0.2125
AUD does not Granger Cause POUNDS		1.33252	0.2653
USD does not Granger Cause AUD	310	0.39964	0.6709
AUD does not Granger Cause USD		2.04275	0.1314
YUAN does not Granger Cause AUD	310	0.96891	0.3807
AUD does not Granger Cause YUAN		1.85307	0.1585
RAND does not Granger Cause AUD	310	0.20695	0.8132
AUD does not Granger Cause RAND		2.10633	0.1235

FRANC does not Granger Cause DIRHAM	310	1.83199	0.1619
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause FRANC		22.3952	8.E-10
HKD does not Granger Cause DIRHAM	310	0.05946	0.9423
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause HKD		1.75264	0.1751
MARK does not Granger Cause DIRHAM	310	1.62844	0.1979
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause MARK		0.64485	0.5255
POUNDS does not Granger Cause DIRHAM	310	0.05357	0.9478
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause POUNDS		0.17455	0.8399
USD does not Granger Cause DIRHAM	310	0.86070	0.4239
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause USD		4.04371	0.0185
YUAN does not Granger Cause DIRHAM	310	6.02316	0.0027
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause YUAN		10.4771	4.E-05
RAND does not Granger Cause DIRHAM	310	1.69506	0.1853
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause RAND		1.14253	0.3204
HKD does not Granger Cause FRANC	310	21.7778	1.E-09
FRANC does not Granger Cause HKD		1.83014	0.1621
MARK does not Granger Cause FRANC	310	1.98623	0.1390
FRANC does not Granger Cause MARK		1.24041	0.2907
POUNDS does not Granger Cause FRANC	310	2.24802	0.1074
FRANC does not Granger Cause POUNDS		0.87063	0.4197
USD does not Granger Cause FRANC	310	21.8480	1.E-09
FRANC does not Granger Cause USD		1.90100	0.1512
YUAN does not Granger Cause FRANC	310	25.2544	7.E-11
FRANC does not Granger Cause YUAN		4.01492	0.0190
RAND does not Granger Cause FRANC	310	0.17430	0.8401
FRANC does not Granger Cause RAND		1.86465	0.1567
MARK does not Granger Cause HKD	310	1.42612	0.2418
HKD does not Granger Cause MARK		0.65233	0.5216
POUNDS does not Granger Cause HKD	310	0.04657	0.9545
HKD does not Granger Cause POUNDS		0.09818	0.9065
USD does not Granger Cause HKD	310	0.05733	0.9443
HKD does not Granger Cause USD		0.07639	0.9265
YUAN does not Granger Cause HKD	310	7.02284	0.0010
HKD does not Granger Cause YUAN		9.45156	0.0001
RAND does not Granger Cause HKD	310	1.85607	0.1580
HKD does not Granger Cause RAND		1.12771	0.3251
POUNDS does not Granger Cause MARK	310	0.20407	0.8155
MARK does not Granger Cause POUNDS		0.65405	0.5207
USD does not Granger Cause MARK	310	0.63765	0.5292
MARK does not Granger Cause USD		1.52873	0.2185

YUAN does not Granger Cause MARK	310	1.94230	0.1451
MARK does not Granger Cause YUAN		0.15019	0.8606
<hr/>			
RAND does not Granger Cause MARK	310	1.28020	0.2795
MARK does not Granger Cause RAND		1.36000	0.2582
<hr/>			
USD does not Granger Cause POUNDS	310	0.08305	0.9203
POUNDS does not Granger Cause USD		0.05467	0.9468
<hr/>			
YUAN does not Granger Cause POUNDS	310	0.16613	0.8470
POUNDS does not Granger Cause YUAN		0.07096	0.9315
<hr/>			
RAND does not Granger Cause POUNDS	310	0.48968	0.6133
POUNDS does not Granger Cause RAND		1.49629	0.2256
<hr/>			
YUAN does not Granger Cause USD	310	7.07531	0.0010
USD does not Granger Cause YUAN		9.69475	8.E-05
<hr/>			
RAND does not Granger Cause USD	310	1.66736	0.1905
USD does not Granger Cause RAND		1.10557	0.3323
<hr/>			
RAND does not Granger Cause YUAN	310	2.29814	0.1022
YUAN does not Granger Cause RAND		1.53201	0.2178
<hr/>			

The hypotheses rejected are:

HKD does not Granger Cause FRANC	310	21.7778	1.E-09
MARK does not Granger Cause AUD	310	3.45957	0.0327
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause FRANC		22.3952	8.E-10
DIRHAM does not Granger Cause USD		4.04371	0.0185
YUAN does not Granger Cause DIRHAM	310	6.02316	0.0027
USD does not Granger Cause FRANC	310	21.8480	1.E-09
YUAN does not Granger Cause FRANC	310	25.2544	7.E-11
FRANC does not Granger Cause YUAN		4.01492	0.0190
YUAN does not Granger Cause HKD	310	7.02284	0.0010
HKD does not Granger Cause YUAN		9.45156	0.0001
YUAN does not Granger Cause USD	310	7.07531	0.0010
USD does not Granger Cause YUAN		9.69475	8.E-05

5.1.1.3 Autocorrelation

Table 5: Autocorrelation between currencies

	AUD	DIRHAM	FRANC	HKD	MARK	POUNDS	RAND	USD	YUAN
AUD	1.000000	-0.068906	0.506001	-0.055282	0.506005	0.426854	0.528752	-0.070087	-0.049159
DIRHAM	-0.068906	1.000000	0.368478	0.998057	0.368491	0.435364	-0.089658	0.999784	0.985936
FRANC	0.506001	0.368478	1.000000	0.379186	1.000000	0.627676	0.315852	0.367251	0.410154
HKD	-0.055282	0.998057	0.379186	1.000000	0.379198	0.441815	-0.082843	0.998202	0.984846
MARK	0.506005	0.368491	1.000000	0.379198	1.000000	0.627671	0.315832	0.367264	0.410168
POUNDS	0.426854	0.435364	0.627676	0.441815	0.627671	1.000000	0.227492	0.433740	0.456658
RAND	0.528752	-0.089658	0.315852	-0.082843	0.315832	0.227492	1.000000	-0.089609	-0.081988
USD	-0.070087	0.999784	0.367251	0.998202	0.367264	0.433740	-0.089609	1.000000	0.985776
YUAN	-0.049159	0.985936	0.410154	0.984846	0.410168	0.456658	-0.081988	0.985776	1.000000

The currencies which are highly correlated are:

HKD, Dirham, Franc, usd, yuan

1. HKD, Dirham, Franc, USD, Yuan

The currencies which can be taken into account are (different sets can be regressed):

1. HKD/ Dirham/Yuan/ USD – If any of these are taken then AUD need not be taken
2. Mark/Fanc
3. Pound

Since rand causes all the currencies, hence Rand is not taken (Ref: Granger Causality tests)

5.1.2 Currency Regression Model

All the seven currencies are taken to be in the regression analysis to identify the currencies which have a really significant impact on the Indian Gold price.

Table 6: Currency Regression Analysis

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.457549	0.188663	2.425211	0.0160
POUNDS	0.011210	0.210048	0.053371	0.9575
MARK	0.488738	0.201142	2.429819	0.0158
USD	-0.075914	0.200924	-0.377824	0.7059
R-squared	0.035499	Mean dependent var		0.490248
Adjusted R-squared	0.024152	S.D. dependent var		3.053138
S.E. of regression	3.016043	Akaike info criterion		5.061092
Sum squared resid	2319.611	Schwarz criterion		5.116024
Log likelihood	-651.4114	Hannan-Quinn criter.		5.083178
F-statistic	3.128467	Durbin-Watson stat		2.259242
Prob(F-statistic)	0.026327			

This shows that mark/ franc significantly affect the gold price at 0.05 critical value. They have a positive correlation with the price of gold.

5.2 Final Regression

5.2.1 Statistical Problems Checking

5.2.1.1 Causality Tests

As seen below, we found little evidence to reject Null hypothesis that our dependant Variable (GoldPrice) Granger causes independent variables. Thus, we can use regression model.

Table 7: Granger Causality Tests

Pairwise Granger Causality Tests

Date: 05/11/13 Time: 02:19

Sample: 1/01/2007 12/30/2012

Lags: 2

Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
SILVERRET does not Granger Cause OILRET	1302	0.91812	0.3995
OILRET does not Granger Cause SILVERRET		2.19921	0.1113
NIFTYRET does not Granger Cause OILRET	1302	0.61278	0.5420
OILRET does not Granger Cause NIFTYRET		0.42174	0.6560
MARKRET does not Granger Cause OILRET	1302	0.76643	0.4649
OILRET does not Granger Cause MARKRET		0.59652	0.5509
NIFTYRET does not Granger Cause SILVERRET	1302	0.14405	0.8659
SILVERRET does not Granger Cause NIFTYRET		0.57576	0.5624
MARKRET does not Granger Cause SILVERRET	1302	1.68874	0.1852
SILVERRET does not Granger Cause MARKRET		0.44078	0.6436
MARKRET does not Granger Cause NIFTYRET	1302	1.57934	0.2065
NIFTYRET does not Granger Cause MARKRET		0.51030	0.6004

Since for all Hypothesis, $p > .05$, hence H_0 is accepted.

5.2.1.2 Multicollinearity

To check the problem if multicollinearity, simple correlation coefficients are checked. If the independent variables have correlation of less than 0.8, then there is no problem of multicollinearity.

The table below shows the correlation between various independent variables taken in the analysis.

Table 8: Correlation Matrix

	MARKRET	NIFTYRET	OILRET	SILVERRET
MARKRET	1.000000	0.019572	0.044109	-0.003998
NIFTYRET	0.019572	1.000000	0.047073	-0.003732
OILRET	0.044109	0.047073	1.000000	-0.000820
SILVERRET	-0.003998	-0.003732	-0.000820	1.000000

None of the factors are correlated.

5.2.1.4 Autocorrelation

The simplest and well-known method is Durbin Watson Statistical value measurement which is used in this study. Durbin Watson Statistical value for the model equals to 2.116918. Durbin Watson critical value (du) is 1.841.

$$4 - 1.841 > 2.116918 > 1.841 = 2.159 > 2.116918 > 1.841$$

This shows that there is no autocorrelation problem.

Table 9: Autocorrelation Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	2.507932	Prob. F(2,1295)	0.0818
Obs*R-squared	5.023519	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0811

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/11/13 Time: 02:25

Sample: 1/04/2007 12/30/2012

Included observations: 1532

Presample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.000586	0.036592	-0.016004	0.9872
MARKRET	0.004082	0.030558	0.133587	0.8937
NIFTYRET(-2)	0.000141	0.001496	0.094211	0.9250
OILRET	0.002613	0.015118	0.172853	0.8628
SILVERRET	0.001277	0.019402	0.065802	0.9475
RESID(-1)	-0.061251	0.027947	-2.191689	0.0286
RESID(-2)	-0.016646	0.027964	-0.595272	0.5518
R-squared	0.003858	Mean dependent var		3.93E-17
Adjusted R-squared	-0.000757	S.D. dependent var		1.316133
S.E. of regression	1.316631	Akaike info criterion		3.393391
Sum squared resid	2244.905	Schwarz criterion		3.421196
Log likelihood	-2202.098	Hannan-Quinn criter.		3.403823
F-statistic	0.835977	Durbin-Watson stat		2.000074
Prob(F-statistic)	0.542032			

Since the probability is greater than .05 for obs*R-squared, this implies that there is no autocorrelation between the variables.

5.2.2 Regression

The results of the regression are as follows:

Table 10: Final Regression

Dependent Variable: GOLDRET
Method: Least Squares
Date: 05/11/13 Time: 02:29
Sample (adjusted): 1/02/2007 12/30/2012
Included observations: 1532 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.076042	0.036559	2.079975	0.0377
NIFTYRET	0.002506	0.001495	1.676191	0.0939
MARKRET	0.157486	0.030424	5.176333	0.0000
OILRET	0.056455	0.014979	3.768883	0.0002
SILVERRET	0.010616	0.019338	0.549003	0.5831
R-squared	0.034823	Mean dependent var		0.090805
Adjusted R-squared	0.031851	S.D. dependent var		1.337932
S.E. of regression	1.316453	Akaike info criterion		3.391586
Sum squared resid	2251.230	Schwarz criterion		3.411422
Log likelihood	-2206.314	Hannan-Quinn criter.		3.399027
F-statistic	11.71672	Durbin-Watson stat		2.116918
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

The significant variables at different levels of significance are:

At 0% significance level:

1. Mark/ Franc
2. Oil Prices

At 5% significance level:

1. Mark/ Franc
2. Oil Prices

At 10% significance level:

1. Mark/ Franc
2. Oil Prices
3. Nifty

For 10% significance level the equation becomes:

$$\text{GOLDRET} = 0.0760416946565 + 0.00250604184538 * \text{NIFTYRET} + 0.157486411309 * \text{MARKRET} + 0.0564545244806 * \text{OILRET}$$

5.3 ARIMA Modelling

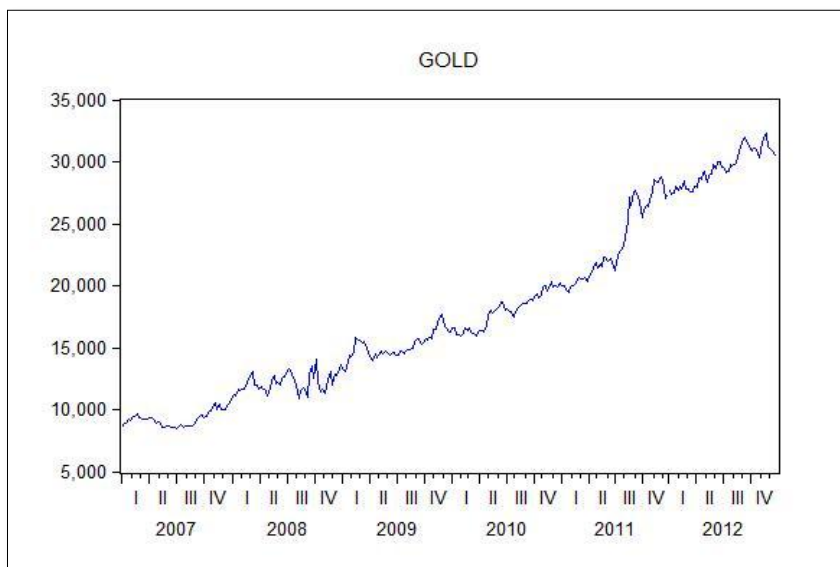


Table 11: Correlogram of Gold Price

Date: 05/11/13 Time: 02:48
 Sample: 1/01/2007 12/30/2012
 Included observations: 1532

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
*****	*****	1	0.997	0.997	1300.1	0.000
*****		2	0.994	0.013	2593.5	0.000
*****		3	0.991	-0.023	3879.9	0.000
*****		4	0.988	-0.027	5158.9	0.000
*****		5	0.984	-0.021	6430.2	0.000
*****		6	0.981	-0.007	7693.8	0.000
*****		7	0.978	0.019	8949.9	0.000
*****		8	0.974	0.001	10199.	0.000
*****		9	0.971	-0.016	11440.	0.000
*****		10	0.968	-0.016	12673.	0.000
*****		11	0.964	0.001	13899.	0.000
*****		12	0.961	0.013	15117.	0.000
*****		13	0.958	-0.016	16327.	0.000
*****	*	14	0.954	-0.071	17529.	0.000
*****		15	0.950	0.018	18723.	0.000
*****		16	0.946	0.004	19908.	0.000
*****		17	0.943	-0.009	21084.	0.000
*****		18	0.939	-0.036	22252.	0.000
*****		19	0.935	0.023	23411.	0.000
*****		20	0.931	-0.012	24561.	0.000
*****		21	0.927	-0.004	25703.	0.000
*****		22	0.923	-0.006	26836.	0.000

*****			23	0.919	-0.028	27960.	0.000
*****			24	0.915	0.038	29076.	0.000
*****			25	0.912	0.015	30183.	0.000
*****			26	0.908	-0.005	31282.	0.000
*****			27	0.904	0.003	32372.	0.000
*****			28	0.900	0.020	33455.	0.000

From the line graph, it is clear that the variable has upward trends and seasonal cycles, which implies level non-stationary. Also, in the graph of correlogram, the ACFs is suffered from linear decline.

In order to remove stationarity from the series the return of the variable is taken.

Table 12: Correlogram of Gold Returns

Date: 05/11/13 Time: 2:52
Sample: 1/01/2007 12/24/2012
Included observations: 312

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation	AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob	
*****	*****	1	0.990	0.990	308.84	0.000
*****	.	2	0.980	0.002	612.63	0.000
*****	.	3	0.970	-0.024	911.16	0.000
*****	.	4	0.960	-0.013	1204.4	0.000
*****	.	5	0.950	-0.006	1492.3	0.000
*****	.	6	0.939	-0.032	1774.6	0.000
*****	.	7	0.929	0.037	2052.0	0.000
*****	.	8	0.920	0.017	2324.5	0.000
*****	.	9	0.911	0.052	2593.0	0.000
*****	.	10	0.902	-0.038	2857.0	0.000
*****	.	11	0.893	-0.032	3116.4	0.000
*****	.	12	0.883	-0.015	3371.0	0.000
*****	.	13	0.873	-0.040	3620.5	0.000
*****	.	14	0.862	-0.036	3864.5	0.000
*****	.	15	0.850	-0.012	4103.1	0.000
*****	.	16	0.839	-0.003	4336.2	0.000
*****	.	17	0.827	-0.032	4563.5	0.000
*****	.	18	0.817	0.039	4785.7	0.000
*****	.	19	0.806	0.011	5003.1	0.000
*****	.	20	0.796	-0.003	5215.6	0.000
*****	.	21	0.786	0.004	5423.5	0.000
*****	.	22	0.776	-0.013	5626.8	0.000
*****	.	23	0.766	-0.010	5825.5	0.000
*****	.	24	0.756	0.019	6019.8	0.000
*****	.	25	0.746	-0.015	6209.7	0.000
*****	.	26	0.735	-0.019	6394.9	0.000
*****	.	27	0.725	-0.016	6575.4	0.000
*****	.	28	0.714	-0.011	6751.3	0.000
*****	.	29	0.703	-0.020	6922.3	0.000
*****	.	30	0.692	0.023	7088.9	0.000
*****	.	31	0.682	-0.033	7250.8	0.000
*****	.	32	0.671	0.018	7408.5	0.000
*****	.	33	0.661	-0.001	7561.8	0.000
*****	.	34	0.651	-0.000	7711.1	0.000

. *****	. .	35	0.641	-0.027	7856.3	0.000
. *****	. .	36	0.630	0.010	7997.3	0.000

5.3.1 ARIMA Model

Since the regression model above has low R^2 value, the model can be improved by adding AR and MA Terms.

Table 13: ARIMA Model Regression

Dependent Variable: GOLDRET
Method: Least Squares
Date: 05/11/13 Time: 03:02
Sample (adjusted): 1/03/2007 12/30/2012
Included observations: 1532 after adjustments
Convergence achieved after 25 iterations
MA Backcast: 1/01/2007 1/02/2007

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.082674	0.004539	18.21255	0.0000
NIFTYRET	0.002516	0.001476	1.704893	0.0885
MARKRET	0.168496	0.030988	5.437444	0.0000
OILRET	0.057259	0.014842	3.857878	0.0001
AR(1)	0.976074	0.006275	155.5480	0.0000
MA(1)	-1.045813	0.028640	-36.51522	0.0000
MA(2)	0.046761	0.028597	1.635167	0.1023

R-squared	0.048028	Mean dependent var	0.089962
Adjusted R-squared	0.043620	S.D. dependent var	1.338100
S.E. of regression	1.308590	Akaike info criterion	3.381136
Sum squared resid	2219.282	Schwarz criterion	3.408923
Log likelihood	-2195.810	Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.391561
F-statistic	10.89737	Durbin-Watson stat	2.003398
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Inverted AR Roots	.98	
Inverted MA Roots	1.00	.05

The ARIMA model – (1, 1, 2) improves the R^2 and the AR, MA terms are pretty significant.

5.4 Result

$GOLDRET = 0.0826737397539 + 0.00251575737938 * NIFTYRET + 0.16849562218 * MARKRET + 0.0572589339761 * OILRET + [AR(1)=0.976074411235, MA(1)=-1.04581264752, MA(2)=0.046760501824, BACKCAST=1/03/2007, ESTSMPL="1/03/2007 12/30/2011"]$

The relationship of the various dependent variables with the gold prices is assessed below:

Variable	Relationship
Oil Prices	Positive
Mark	Positive
Franc	Positive
AUD	Positive
Nifty	Positive

Table 14: Forecast Analysis

6. Conclusion

Gold has been a commodity of interest since the beginning of its discovery. This is because of the scarcity of gold and its high mining costs. Historically, it has received great importance because of its widespread application in coinage, jewellery and other arts since the beginning of recorded history. This is supported by the widespread use of gold as a monetary standard in the early 20th century. A total of 1.65 lakh tonnes of gold have been mined in human history till now. All over the world gold is used for jewellery (50%), investment (40%) and industry (10%).

Throughout the world Gold was used as a vehicle of monetary exchange in early 20th century via gold convertible paper instruments or issuance/ recognition of gold coins or other bare metal quantities or by establishing gold standards in which total value of issued money is represented in a store of gold reserves. However world's economies have been growing at a very rapid rate and production of gold has not increased at such a fast pace. This has led to decline in mined output of gold in contrast to the sharp growth of economies across the world. This led to gold's reserves becoming a fraction of all the markets and thus exchange rate of the currencies to gold were no longer sustainable.

Gold is also used for investment in the sense that many investors store it in form of bullion coins or bars as a hedge against inflation. It is a highly researched topic as to how gold acts as a hedge against inflation in the long run. Another prominent use of gold has been for the purpose of jewellery. Since it is soft when pure, it is usually alloyed with other base metals to increase its hardness and ductility.

Gold prices are determined via trading in the gold and derivatives markets. Gold Fixing in London since September 1919 provides a daily benchmark price to the industry. A system of afternoon fixing was also introduced in 1968 to provide a price when US markets are open.

In early 20th century, gold coinage was widely used as a currency, with introduction of paper money it was merely a receipt redeemable for gold coin or bullion. In the case of gold standard, certain weight of gold was given the name of a unit of currency. Till a long time, US government set the value of the dollar such that 1 troy ounce was equal to 20.67\$, but in 1934 dollar was devalued to 35.00\$ per troy ounce. In 1961, US and European banks decided to manipulate the market to prevent further currency devaluation against increased gold demand. In 1968, a two tiered pricing scheme was followed where gold was used to settle international accounts at \$35 per troy ounce, but gold price in the private market was allowed to fluctuate. Finally in 1975, gold price was allowed to find its free market level.

Since 1968 the price of gold has ranged widely, from a high of 27,300/kg in 1980, to a low of \$8,131/kg in 1999 (London Gold Fixing). Prices increased rapidly from 1991, but the 1980 high was not exceeded until January, 2008 when gold price reached to a new maximum of \$865.35 per troy ounce was set.

In late 2009, gold markets experienced renewed momentum upwards due to increased demand and a weakening US dollar. Gold further reached new highs in May 2010 after the European debt crisis led to further purchase of gold as a safe haven.

India is the world's largest consumer of gold as India purchases around 800 tonnes of gold every year which is around 25% of world's gold. This also makes it the largest importer of gold in the world. Indian households hold 18000 tonnes of gold which is approximately worth 950\$ bn and represents 11% of the global stock.

Thus a study of fluctuating gold prices in the Indian context is all the more necessary. The dissertation has developed two models: Multivariable linear Regression Model and Autoregressive Integrated Moving averages Model (ARIMA). While Multiple linear regression helps in establishing a relationship between various dependent variables and 1 independent variable with taking into account the seasonality or trends ARIMA helps in building a model on the historical prices around trends and seasonal fluctuations if any.

The Top 10 countries from which India imports gold are identified and their currency's exchange rates are regressed with gold price to identify the currencies which have a significant impact on the gold price. The countries are Britain, China, Switzerland, UAE, USA, Hong Kong, Germany, Netherlands, South Africa and Australia. All the European Union countries are factored in via taking Euro in to account. In regression, all the currencies are considered to be significant and thus none of the currencies are rejected.

As part of the second regression stage, the currencies are regressed with other variables like real long term interest rates, inflation, oil prices, silver price & BSE 100 (closing price). All the series are tested for statistical problems like stationarity, heteroskedasticity, multicollinearity, autocorrelation and Causality. The four currencies UAE Dirham, HK Dollars, Chinese Yuan and US dollars are highly correlated and also Franc, Mark and Guilder. Thus only US dollars, Mark and Pounds are taken into account to avoid any biased results. Mark/Franc/ Guilder have greatest impact on the price of gold.

As per the regression results, the currencies exchange rates seem to have a great effect on the price of gold, especially so the Mark. Among the macroeconomic variable only oil prices have a significant impact on the gold prices.

In the second phase, ARIMA modelling, series is made stationary and then the number of AR and MA terms is identified in order to remove R^2 . The Final ARIMA model is selected on the basis of the model which gives the highest R^2 value and has significant AR and MA terms. The model selected is (1,1,2)

Conclusion

The Gold investors can use Multivariate ARIMA (1,1,2) for predicting the prices of gold. Although in the present scope of study, it is the best model, however it has certain errors. The factors affecting the gold prices are nifty, oil prices and Mark/ Franc

They all have a positive correlation with the price of gold. Since European nations are major gold exporting nations, any appreciation in their currencies will lead to increase in gold prices because of imports becoming costlier.

Gold also has a positive relationship with the price of oil because it acts as an inflation hedge. When oil prices indicative of inflation rise, demand for gold increases thus pushing the prices further high.

However, political events also have a great impact on the state of economies in the world and since the impact of these events cannot be quantified, further study on integrating these impacts with the proposed model would improve the predicting capabilities of the model.

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Appendix I

Charts

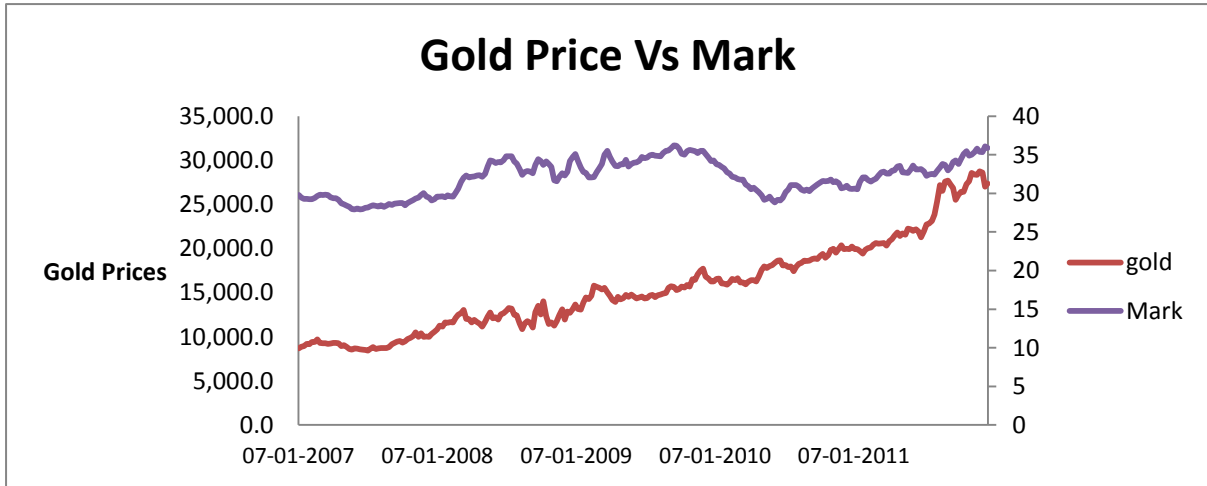


Figure 8: Relationship between Gold price and Mark

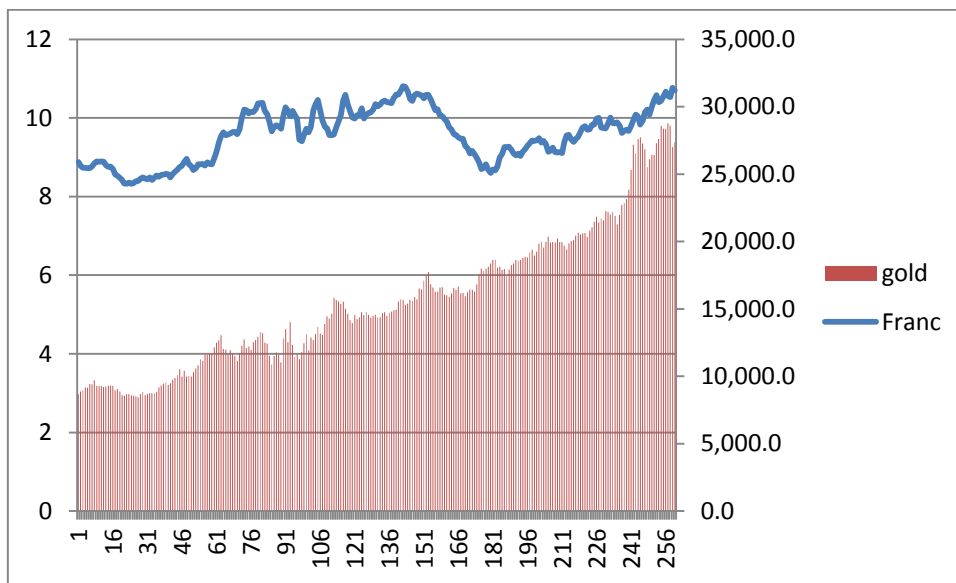


Figure 9: Relationship between Gold prices and Franc

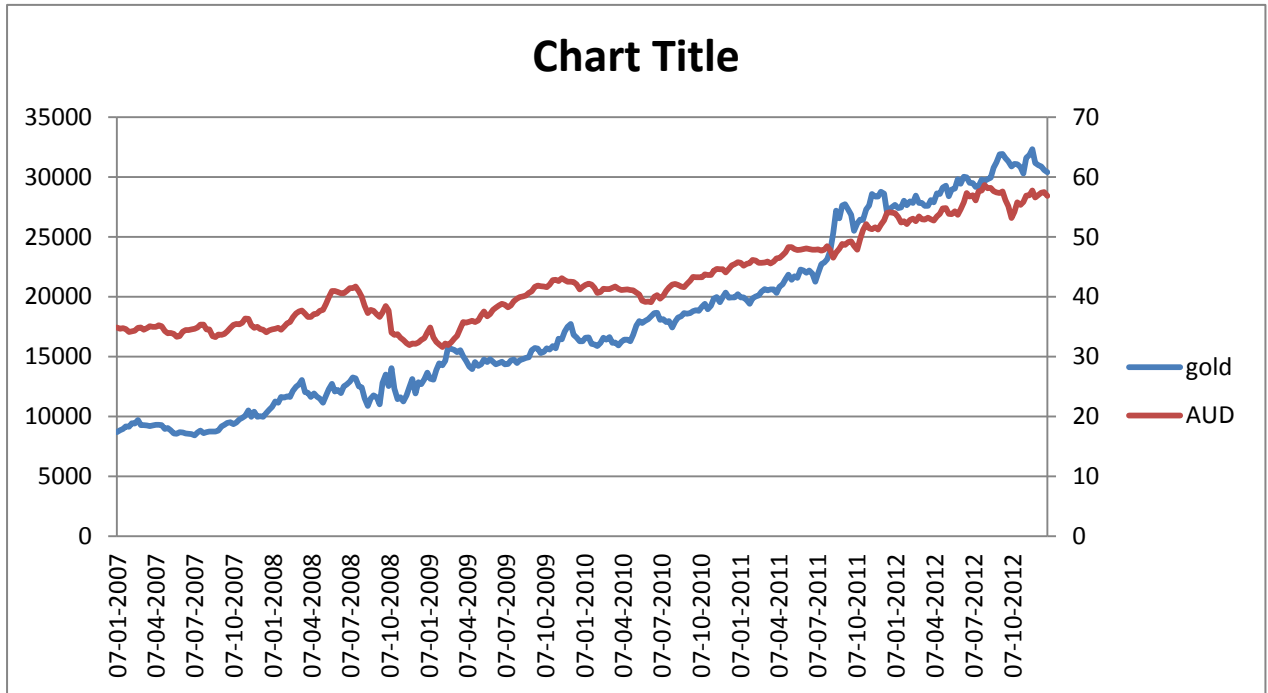


Figure 7: Relationship between Gold price and AUD

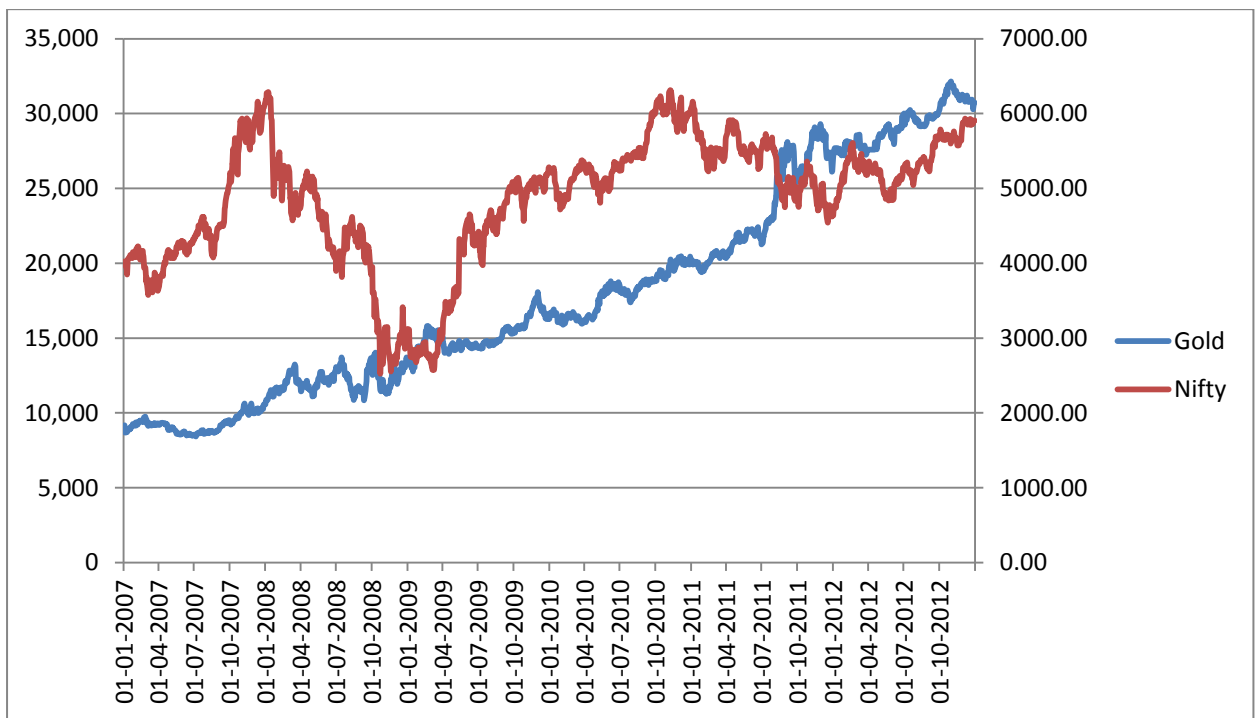


Figure 8: Relationship between Gold prices and Nifty

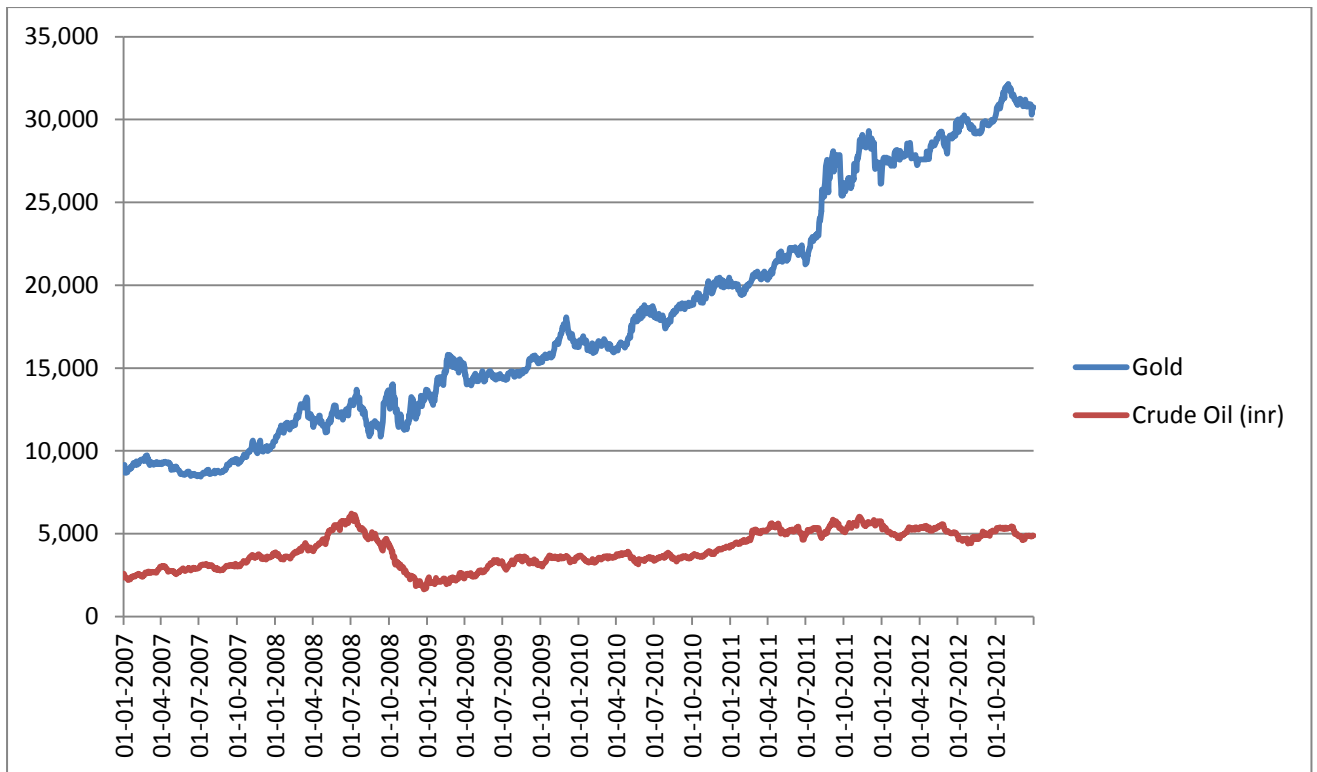


Figure 9: Relationship between Gold price and Oil price

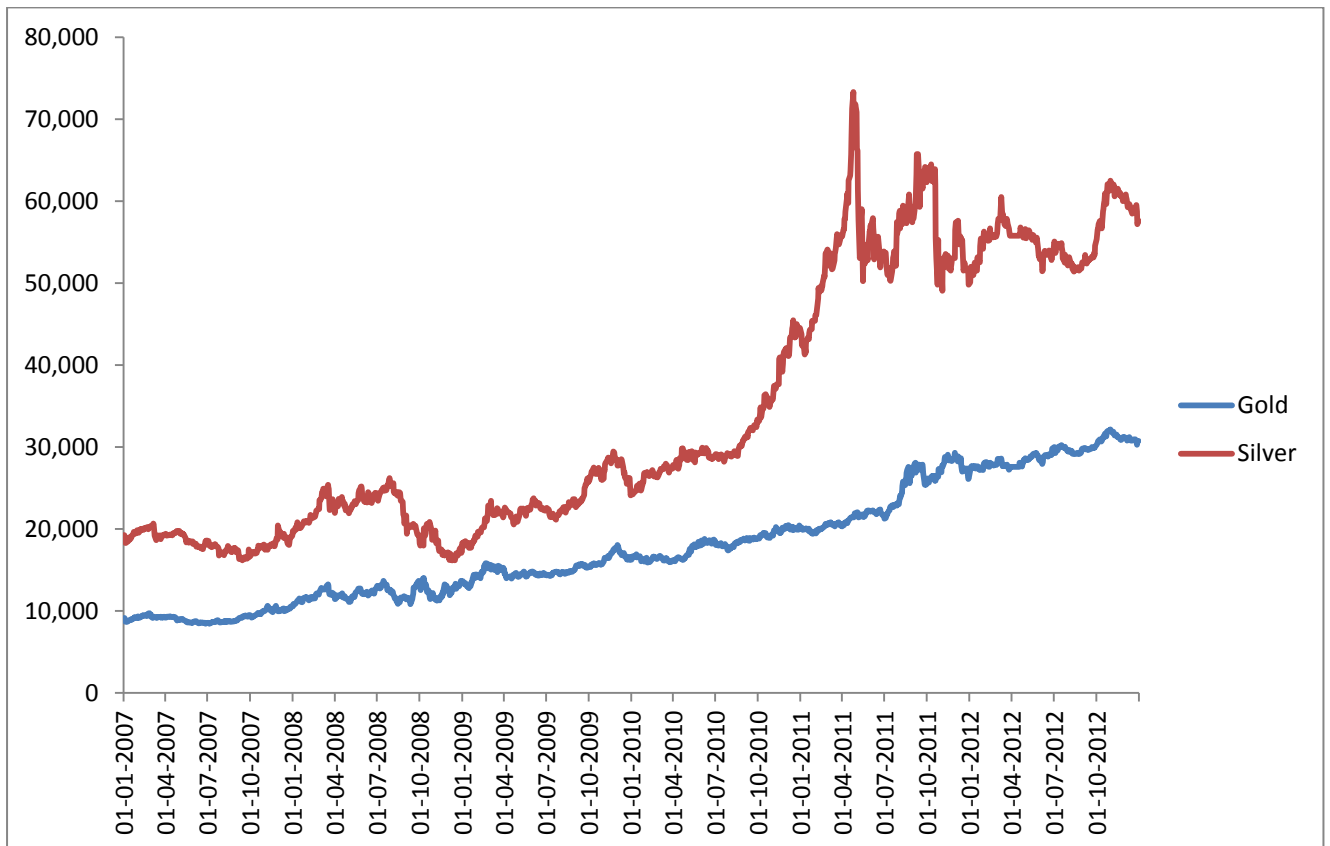


Figure 10: Relationship between Gold price and Silver Price

Data sets

Table 15: Currency Data Set

Date	Gold	USD	ZAR	Franc	Pounds	AUD	Mark	Dirham	Yuan	HKD
07-01-2007	8682	44.2643	6.2593	47.0643	86.4029	34.8673	29.7698	12.0487	5.6592	5.6858
14-01-2007	8852	44.4165	6.0973	46.9165	86.1906	34.6668	29.4475	12.0901	5.6843	5.6966
21-01-2007	8951	44.2383	6.1316	47.2383	87.012	34.764	29.2707	12.0417	5.6768	5.6684
28-01-2007	9180	44.2059	6.1387	46.3659	87.1147	34.6006	29.284	12.0329	5.6786	5.6631
04-02-2007	9158	44.1384	6.071	46.2884	86.6238	34.1346	29.2557	12.0145	5.6751	5.6524
11-02-2007	9429	44.0712	6.117	46.2012	86.4418	34.228	29.2486	11.9965	5.6773	5.6416
18-02-2007	9408	44.0221	6.0921	46.8221	85.8828	34.3352	29.4059	11.9831	5.6696	5.6343
25-02-2007	9704	44.1622	6.1974	46.6622	86.3073	34.8139	29.6717	12.0213	5.6909	5.6527
04-03-2007	9287	44.217	6.1186	47.217	86.5873	34.849	29.8211	12.0374	5.7023	5.6565
11-03-2007	9270	44.3501	5.9826	46.5101	85.6689	34.4885	29.7888	12.0746	5.7202	5.6746
18-03-2007	9265	44.1771	5.9421	46.3271	85.4766	34.7454	29.8403	12.0278	5.6985	5.6533
25-03-2007	9194	43.7756	5.9509	45.9056	85.6049	35.095	29.7972	11.9187	5.653	5.6036
01-04-2007	9248	43.3278	5.9525	46.1278	85.094	34.9647	29.5131	11.7966	5.5968	5.5452
08-04-2007	9295	42.9414	5.9581	45.4414	84.6498	34.9756	29.3524	11.6918	5.5484	5.4938
15-04-2007	9319	42.7614	5.9642	45.7614	84.4109	35.2471	29.3815	11.6429	5.5275	5.4713
22-04-2007	9284	42.0333	5.9117	44.1933	83.9888	35.0834	29.1664	11.4431	5.4359	5.3794
29-04-2007	8950	41.2519	5.8464	43.4019	82.4792	34.2896	28.7074	11.2287	5.3352	5.2762
06-05-2007	9049	41.0913	5.8445	43.2213	81.934	33.9209	28.5873	11.1847	5.3243	5.2533
13-05-2007	8865	41.0371	5.9007	43.8371	81.61	33.9545	28.4288	11.1708	5.3275	5.2474
20-05-2007	8596	40.831	5.8418	43.331	80.7892	33.8062	28.2437	11.1157	5.3113	5.2225
27-05-2007	8552	40.6071	5.7368	43.6071	80.3552	33.3322	27.9469	11.0576	5.2965	5.1908
03-06-2007	8684	40.5907	5.6894	42.7507	80.407	33.4099	27.9031	11.0522	5.3	5.1936
10-06-2007	8666	40.7525	5.6644	42.9025	80.8196	34.1917	28.0299	11.0944	5.3218	5.2167
17-06-2007	8580	40.9217	5.6593	43.0517	80.6728	34.4139	27.9111	11.1394	5.3498	5.2352
24-06-2007	8554	40.7829	5.7116	43.5829	81.0838	34.4518	27.968	11.1014	5.3432	5.2177
01-07-2007	8518	40.8329	5.7112	43.3329	81.698	34.5553	28.1235	11.1154	5.3534	5.2245

08-07-2007	8436	40.5261	5.7752	43.5261	81.5648	34.6662	28.1727	11.0312	5.3245	5.1846
15-07-2007	8663	40.4256	5.7698	42.5856	81.8145	34.8737	28.3403	11.0047	5.3268	5.1709
22-07-2007	8837	40.3631	5.806	42.5131	82.564	35.3446	28.471	10.9884	5.3272	5.1608
29-07-2007	8605	40.3729	5.8061	42.5029	82.723	35.3385	28.3929	10.9912	5.3315	5.1607
05-08-2007	8698	40.424	5.665	43.224	82.0913	34.5209	28.2904	11.0041	5.3346	5.1643
12-08-2007	8735	40.4979	5.6795	42.9979	82.1948	34.5506	28.4716	11.0239	5.3432	5.1742
19-08-2007	8735	40.7889	5.5602	43.7889	81.4763	33.4405	28.2353	11.1036	5.3687	5.2164
26-08-2007	8732	41.0833	5.6138	43.2433	81.8827	33.2402	28.4305	11.1841	5.4093	5.2604
02-09-2007	8831	41.0407	5.6912	43.1907	82.6058	33.6999	28.6305	11.1716	5.4266	5.2614
09-09-2007	9171	40.8343	5.6465	42.9643	82.457	33.6216	28.5147	11.1158	5.4058	5.2402
16-09-2007	9318	40.5307	5.6218	43.3307	82.0346	33.7781	28.6731	11.0331	5.3819	5.205
23-09-2007	9457	40.1993	5.6435	42.6993	80.6756	34.2269	28.7033	10.9452	5.3431	5.1622
30-09-2007	9519	39.7793	5.7125	42.7793	80.5389	34.7873	28.7671	10.8339	5.2901	5.1183
07-10-2007	9356	39.6664	5.7497	41.8264	80.9482	35.2751	28.749	10.7994	5.2776	5.1092
14-10-2007	9485	39.3907	5.7658	41.5407	80.2395	35.4265	28.4687	10.7237	5.2392	5.0778
21-10-2007	9747	39.5343	5.7879	41.6643	80.6781	35.39	28.7506	10.7643	5.2548	5.0988
28-10-2007	9882	39.6086	5.9084	42.4086	81.1133	35.6429	28.9411	10.7857	5.2766	5.1099
04-11-2007	10068	39.45	6.0105	41.95	81.6888	36.3469	29.1251	10.7452	5.2755	5.0877
11-11-2007	10514	39.3264	5.9944	42.3264	82.3145	36.2959	29.3456	10.7093	5.2816	5.0622
18-11-2007	9985	39.3377	5.8612	41.4977	81.2119	35.2295	29.4362	10.7135	5.293	5.0524
25-11-2007	10406	39.4653	5.8192	41.6153	81.2661	34.7986	29.8068	10.7521	5.3163	5.0719
02-12-2007	9982	39.7243	5.77	41.8543	82.0225	34.9834	30.0341	10.8473	5.3654	5.1031
09-12-2007	10039	39.4829	5.8107	42.2829	80.7038	34.6163	29.5861	10.7602	5.3276	5.0669
16-12-2007	9987	39.3719	5.8145	41.8719	80.1364	34.4932	29.4426	10.7188	5.3272	5.0494
23-12-2007	10305	39.53	5.6723	42.53	79.175	34.0497	29.0792	10.7581	5.3541	5.0674
30-12-2007	10568	39.4501	5.6648	41.6101	78.3401	34.4014	29.2426	10.7373	5.3669	5.0548
06-01-2008	10813	39.3832	5.7384	41.5332	78.1268	34.55	29.5907	10.7205	5.3951	5.0461
13-01-2008	11259	39.2886	5.7201	41.4186	77.2176	34.645	29.591	10.6943	5.3994	5.0345
20-01-2008	11144	39.285	5.6877	42.085	77.0214	34.8083	29.6084	10.6928	5.4138	5.034
27-01-2008	11622	39.465	5.5377	41.965	77.4057	34.4694	29.4842	10.7448	5.452	5.0538

03-02-2008	11574	39.365	5.3986	42.365	78.0397	35.0349	29.7463	10.7197	5.4655	5.045
10-02-2008	11674	39.525	5.1941	41.685	77.4185	35.5306	29.6112	10.762	5.4911	5.0672
17-02-2008	11640	39.67	5.1254	41.82	77.6326	35.7935	29.5755	10.7997	5.5114	5.0857
24-02-2008	12146	39.9129	5.1615	42.0429	78.0726	36.5938	30.0621	10.8655	5.5721	5.117
02-03-2008	12499	39.9109	5.2063	42.7109	78.9684	37.218	30.6152	10.8646	5.5875	5.1236
09-03-2008	12671	40.3273	5.0974	42.8273	80.4576	37.5234	31.4666	10.979	5.6652	5.18
16-03-2008	13047	40.4567	5.085	43.4567	81.6758	37.6807	32.0129	11.0151	5.6901	5.196
23-03-2008	12032	40.492	4.9958	42.652	80.9011	37.1738	32.32	11.0226	5.7194	5.2073
30-03-2008	11982	40.1342	4.9466	42.2842	80.0372	36.6387	32.0736	10.9237	5.6996	5.1579
06-04-2008	11632	39.9987	5.01	42.1287	79.5428	36.6035	32.132	10.8882	5.693	5.1359
13-04-2008	11918	39.965	5.0991	42.765	79.0593	37.0823	32.205	10.8766	5.6985	5.1302
20-04-2008	11664	39.9374	5.0785	42.4374	79.0114	37.1697	32.3338	10.8701	5.7009	5.1245
27-04-2008	11497	40.0363	5.1867	43.0363	79.5127	37.6275	32.3436	10.8965	5.7146	5.1367
04-05-2008	11151	40.4237	5.3161	42.5837	80.0188	37.8044	32.141	11.0007	5.7719	5.1868
11-05-2008	11712	41.1778	5.4013	43.3278	80.8108	38.7871	32.5257	11.2065	5.8821	5.2823
18-05-2008	12270	42.2657	5.5439	44.3957	82.4364	39.8605	33.4796	11.504	6.036	5.4194
25-05-2008	12735	42.7388	5.6021	45.5388	84.0814	40.9483	34.2448	11.6325	6.1303	5.4783
01-06-2008	12090	42.7077	5.555	45.2077	84.4944	40.9308	34.1937	11.6243	6.1432	5.472
08-06-2008	12215	42.6345	5.4872	45.6345	83.7885	40.7866	33.9178	11.6041	6.1403	5.461
15-06-2008	11957	42.863	5.3531	45.023	83.9441	40.5976	34.0598	11.6666	6.1901	5.4875
22-06-2008	12524	42.9256	5.3282	45.0756	84.2119	40.5712	34.0285	11.6835	6.2224	5.4969
29-06-2008	12676	42.8595	5.3662	44.9895	84.7535	40.9819	34.2867	11.6658	6.2309	5.4908
06-07-2008	12921	43.1414	5.4966	45.9414	85.8264	41.4364	34.7841	11.742	6.2811	5.531
13-07-2008	13271	43.2029	5.5833	45.7029	85.4826	41.453	34.7917	11.7579	6.2966	5.5371
20-07-2008	13194	42.871	5.6096	45.871	85.593	41.6844	34.8194	11.668	6.2727	5.4958
27-07-2008	12507	42.3373	5.5741	44.4973	84.4397	40.8783	34.151	11.5231	6.195	5.4283
03-08-2008	12426	42.3443	5.7081	44.4943	83.9602	40.0195	33.8375	11.5241	6.188	5.4268
10-08-2008	11529	42.159	5.666	44.289	82.2249	38.4791	33.1635	11.4753	6.1419	5.4004
17-08-2008	10875	42.6187	5.4363	45.4187	80.5129	37.2931	32.4015	11.6	6.2005	5.4563
24-08-2008	11504	43.4518	5.5955	45.9518	80.9675	37.8118	32.7787	11.8264	6.3309	5.5633

31-08-2008	11767	43.7298	5.646	46.7298	80.3777	37.6665	32.9152	11.902	6.3845	5.6008
07-09-2008	11606	44.348	5.6389	46.508	79.1448	37.0403	32.815	12.0705	6.4764	5.6801
14-09-2008	11029	45.1011	5.6106	47.2511	79.7174	36.6165	32.6202	12.2757	6.5835	5.7811
21-09-2008	12803	46.1022	5.6915	48.2322	83.2128	37.3751	33.692	12.5454	6.7267	5.9211
28-09-2008	13498	46.0518	5.693	48.8518	84.9693	38.4491	34.4326	12.5315	6.7263	5.9249
05-10-2008	12533	47.2764	5.6768	49.7764	84.7238	37.6835	34.1664	12.8656	6.8965	6.0839
12-10-2008	14029	48.4839	5.3721	51.4839	84.113	34.0312	33.691	13.1942	7.086	6.2417
19-10-2008	12331	49.4458	5.1237	51.6058	85.4564	33.6195	34.1399	13.4568	7.2237	6.3717
26-10-2008	11446	50.7648	4.7344	52.9148	84.0534	33.7626	33.7871	13.815	7.4083	6.5463
02-11-2008	11618	51.5188	4.9442	53.6488	82.3479	33.1427	33.4509	14.019	7.5118	6.645
09-11-2008	11265	48.492	4.8793	51.292	77.002	32.8002	31.6934	13.196	7.0818	6.2563
16-11-2008	11774	48.7571	4.774	51.2571	74.2802	32.2312	31.5593	13.2685	7.1303	6.2904
23-11-2008	12460	49.946	4.8113	52.946	74.3479	31.9081	32.1335	13.5934	7.3023	6.4437
30-11-2008	13116	49.828	4.9282	51.988	75.853	32.1935	32.6013	13.5624	7.287	6.4272
07-12-2008	11938	49.8098	4.8458	51.9598	74.216	32.1491	32.3109	13.5575	7.2375	6.4258
14-12-2008	12873	49.1584	4.8132	51.2884	72.9087	32.3241	32.7608	13.38	7.1536	6.3423
21-12-2008	12699	48.16	4.8352	50.96	73.0274	32.7519	34.1875	13.1063	7.0207	6.2137
28-12-2008	13141	48.5312	4.9769	51.0312	71.6635	33.1098	34.7087	13.2068	7.0733	6.2609
04-01-2009	13662	48.934	5.1398	51.934	71.2273	34.0391	35.082	13.3164	7.1419	6.313
11-01-2009	13151	49.0519	5.1466	51.2119	73.0427	34.8562	34.2044	13.3508	7.167	6.3257
18-01-2009	13075	49.0911	4.9039	51.2411	72.5785	33.2291	33.3457	13.3602	7.1708	6.3279
25-01-2009	13870	49.1577	4.8475	51.2877	69.3637	32.4528	32.7861	13.3781	7.1779	6.3359
01-02-2009	14450	49.0144	4.8494	51.8144	69.2849	32.0408	32.6416	13.3389	7.1557	6.3187
08-02-2009	14288	48.7753	4.8769	51.2753	70.7156	31.5802	32.0617	13.2752	7.1232	6.2901
15-02-2009	14639	48.6048	4.944	51.6048	70.7248	32.1938	32.0755	13.2296	7.1013	6.2692
22-02-2009	15813	49.4442	4.8831	51.6042	70.673	31.8995	32.1275	13.458	7.2224	6.3761
01-03-2009	15653	50.2402	5.0022	52.3902	72.2578	32.4229	32.7723	13.6749	7.3366	6.4789
08-03-2009	15555	51.6042	4.947	53.7342	72.9838	32.9763	33.2672	14.046	7.5317	6.6522
15-03-2009	15361	51.7907	5.0417	54.5907	72.0873	33.4825	33.7973	14.0966	7.561	6.678
22-03-2009	15535	51.7234	5.2676	54.2234	73.4488	34.6779	35.0093	14.078	7.5588	6.6719

29-03-2009	15025	51.3888	5.3899	54.3888	74.5456	35.7833	35.5107	13.9869	7.512	6.63
05-04-2009	14646	50.9788	5.4159	53.1388	73.8002	35.6486	34.7164	13.8754	7.448	6.5771
12-04-2009	14157	50.1287	5.4952	52.2787	73.819	35.8027	34.0882	13.6439	7.3229	6.4674
19-04-2009	13954	49.7857	5.5007	51.9157	73.8014	35.972	33.5562	13.5499	7.2753	6.4233
26-04-2009	14533	50.1923	5.6004	52.9923	73.5072	35.7715	33.5008	13.6614	7.3385	6.4759
03-05-2009	14229	49.9867	5.7913	52.4867	73.6662	36.0326	33.7499	13.6055	7.3148	6.4493
10-05-2009	14370	49.3496	5.8802	52.3496	74.2586	36.8687	33.7647	13.4323	7.2243	6.3671
17-05-2009	14757	49.4124	5.8091	51.5724	75.0664	37.5231	34.3486	13.4489	7.2316	6.375
24-05-2009	14537	47.767	5.6309	49.917	74.2999	36.7385	33.4835	13.0006	6.9886	6.1614
31-05-2009	14777	47.2309	5.7698	49.3609	75.5164	37.1195	33.7963	12.8533	6.9076	6.0921
07-06-2009	14571	46.9542	5.8418	49.7542	76.339	37.7994	33.9581	12.7793	6.8642	6.0567
14-06-2009	14347	47.5202	5.8748	50.0202	77.2586	38.162	34.009	12.934	6.9429	6.1301
21-06-2009	14457	48.1274	5.9415	51.1274	78.8937	38.5578	34.2422	13.1012	7.0301	6.2093
28-06-2009	14566	48.5616	6.0001	50.7216	79.8345	38.8366	34.7106	13.219	7.0944	6.2654
05-07-2009	14361	48.0939	6.1148	50.2439	79.1214	38.6313	34.5334	13.0908	7.0284	6.2051
12-07-2009	14383	48.6048	5.9952	50.7348	78.7964	38.25	34.6555	13.2284	7.1025	6.2709
19-07-2009	14688	48.6853	5.9452	51.4853	79.3891	38.5716	34.9213	13.2506	7.1167	6.2812
26-07-2009	14754	48.2746	6.1442	50.7746	79.3437	39.2447	35.0192	13.1425	7.0556	6.2284
02-08-2009	14476	48.1267	6.1478	51.1267	79.4048	39.6797	34.8837	13.1025	7.034	6.2094
09-08-2009	14707	47.591	6.0123	49.751	80.0642	39.939	34.8433	12.9527	6.9576	6.1401
16-08-2009	14790	47.9384	5.931	50.0884	79.3676	40.0358	34.7962	13.0476	7.0037	6.1847
23-08-2009	14888	48.5178	6.0471	50.6478	79.9646	40.194	35.2318	13.2053	7.091	6.2589
30-08-2009	14947	48.5708	6.2043	51.3708	79.3968	40.6354	35.5242	13.2193	7.0995	6.266
06-09-2009	15544	48.6671	6.2641	51.1671	79.2543	40.8783	35.5339	13.2454	7.1142	6.2784
13-09-2009	15714	48.475	6.4046	51.475	80.0948	41.6326	35.8596	13.1931	7.0857	6.2541
20-09-2009	15662	48.3529	6.5011	50.5129	79.7044	41.8652	36.2327	13.1612	7.0725	6.2385
27-09-2009	15292	48.0915	6.4498	50.2415	77.8461	41.7654	36.1803	13.0892	7.0331	6.2045
04-10-2009	15403	47.919	6.3544	50.049	76.3712	41.7303	35.7862	13.0431	7.0085	6.1825
11-10-2009	15690	46.8006	6.2506	49.6006	74.6043	41.5931	35.1489	12.7385	6.8459	6.0382
18-10-2009	15590	46.1144	6.266	48.6144	73.9499	42.0424	34.9965	12.5518	6.7459	5.9497

25-10-2009	15875	46.355	6.2573	49.355	76.1333	42.7752	35.4684	12.6187	6.781	5.9809
01-11-2009	15704	46.9476	6.1118	49.1076	76.9558	42.8066	35.6296	12.7786	6.8662	6.0573
08-11-2009	16504	47.002	6.06	49.152	77.5121	42.6306	35.5435	12.7938	6.8761	6.0642
15-11-2009	16439	46.4642	6.2272	48.5942	77.3976	43.1106	35.4645	12.6471	6.7987	5.9949
22-11-2009	17082	46.2085	6.1616	49.0085	77.0755	42.7806	35.2176	12.5776	6.7597	5.9619
29-11-2009	17496	46.4156	6.1905	48.9156	76.7952	42.516	35.5218	12.6337	6.7886	5.9886
06-12-2009	17714	46.2513	6.2558	49.2513	76.5176	42.4928	35.5029	12.589	6.766	5.9674
13-12-2009	16816	46.522	6.1847	48.682	75.9769	42.4437	35.0868	12.6628	6.8049	6.0021
20-12-2009	16592	46.7196	6.2163	48.8696	75.8208	42.0652	34.6301	12.7179	6.8314	6.0248
27-12-2009	16279	46.6591	6.1206	48.7891	74.7788	41.2019	34.2009	12.7041	6.8294	6.0156
03-01-2010	16271	46.658	6.2458	49.458	74.8092	41.6427	34.2679	12.7014	6.828	6.0158
10-01-2010	16575	45.9555	6.226	48.4555	73.7199	41.9477	33.7489	12.5109	6.7234	5.925
17-01-2010	16604	45.5629	6.1484	48.5629	73.7706	42.1849	33.6849	12.4018	6.6666	5.8735
24-01-2010	16067	45.961	6.1187	48.121	74.6898	42.0069	33.4446	12.51	6.7235	5.9175
31-01-2010	16009	46.2862	6.0761	48.4362	74.6427	41.5102	33.2185	12.6009	6.7713	5.9564
07-02-2010	15894	46.2871	6.0741	48.4171	73.4243	40.655	32.7423	12.5992	6.7713	5.9584
14-02-2010	16150	46.5235	6.0162	49.3235	72.7947	40.8208	32.5586	12.6655	6.8041	5.987
21-02-2010	16566	46.1658	5.9984	48.6658	72.0913	41.3046	32.1436	12.5669	6.7484	5.9422
28-02-2010	16428	46.1756	5.9548	49.1756	70.9652	41.2916	32.0616	12.5681	6.7545	5.9471
07-03-2010	16642	45.8126	6.0471	47.9726	69.0454	41.2977	31.8721	12.4705	6.7029	5.9009
14-03-2010	16160	45.4706	6.1177	47.6206	68.5523	41.5029	31.7642	12.3775	6.6525	5.8596
21-03-2010	16174	45.4487	6.1628	47.5787	68.8809	41.6923	31.7659	12.3719	6.6481	5.8565
28-03-2010	15947	45.3659	6.1241	48.1659	67.823	41.3215	31.154	12.3484	6.6353	5.8445
04-04-2010	16217	44.9031	6.1106	47.4031	67.8529	41.1182	30.9534	12.2229	6.5696	5.7821
11-04-2010	16409	44.4556	6.1034	47.4556	67.8501	41.149	30.5174	12.1012	6.505	5.7267
18-04-2010	16408	44.3165	6.0418	46.4765	68.2769	41.2053	30.7255	12.0634	6.4844	5.7105
25-04-2010	16277	44.4419	5.966	46.5919	68.2512	41.1336	30.4655	12.0977	6.5086	5.7248
02-05-2010	16819	44.3836	5.9909	46.5136	67.9776	41.0782	30.1572	12.0812	6.4934	5.7159
09-05-2010	17580	44.8791	5.9159	47.6791	67.5163	40.6809	29.7269	12.2161	6.565	5.7751
16-05-2010	17975	45.1535	5.9749	47.6535	66.6366	40.3589	29.171	12.2906	6.6044	5.8016

23-05-2010	17806	46.1863	5.9579	49.1863	66.6098	39.375	29.2891	12.5716	6.7565	5.9216
30-05-2010	17992	46.882	6.0297	49.042	67.719	39.1209	29.5928	12.7615	6.8561	6.0142
06-06-2010	18130	46.7538	6.0618	48.9038	68.0332	39.1751	29.1287	12.7266	6.8372	5.9999
13-06-2010	18369	46.9616	6.0441	49.0916	68.1884	39.086	28.8527	12.7831	6.8656	6.0224
20-06-2010	18634	46.4123	6.0907	49.2123	68.4398	40.0092	29.1528	12.6335	6.7841	5.9585
27-06-2010	18657	46.0922	6.0774	48.5922	68.6775	40.2365	29.0669	12.5463	6.7629	5.9257
04-07-2010	18065	46.4655	6.0419	49.4655	70.0876	39.6664	29.3952	12.6482	6.8385	5.9661
11-07-2010	18135	46.7873	6.0977	48.9473	70.8405	40.1672	30.1577	12.7356	6.8953	6.0091
18-07-2010	17887	46.7605	6.1512	48.9105	71.0905	40.9609	30.4884	12.7281	6.893	6.0161
25-07-2010	17965	47.1188	6.2333	49.2488	72.074	41.5518	31.0643	12.8256	6.9413	6.061
01-08-2010	17441	46.7412	6.3395	49.5412	72.7564	42.0322	31.0656	12.7229	6.8885	6.0174
08-08-2010	17922	46.1402	6.3284	48.6402	73.2139	42.1158	31.0863	12.5586	6.8032	5.9423
15-08-2010	18257	46.3809	6.3642	49.3809	73.0038	41.9614	30.8472	12.6244	6.8315	5.9714
22-08-2010	18360	46.5911	6.3681	48.7511	72.611	41.7198	30.4814	12.6812	6.8481	5.994
29-08-2010	18626	46.7387	6.3517	48.8887	72.4445	41.5928	30.3444	12.7224	6.8656	6.0095
05-09-2010	18584	46.6328	6.3789	48.7628	72.0231	42.1445	30.4746	12.6938	6.8429	5.9968
12-09-2010	18621	46.4312	6.4121	49.2312	71.5286	42.6866	30.2958	12.6389	6.8336	5.9759
19-09-2010	18795	46.2915	6.4661	48.7915	71.8726	43.2854	30.6364	12.6011	6.8567	5.9597
26-09-2010	18871	45.549	6.4165	48.549	71.3716	43.2737	30.8965	12.3984	6.7804	5.8684
03-10-2010	18821	44.8066	6.3991	46.9666	70.849	43.28	31.1533	12.1965	6.686	5.7749
10-10-2010	19161	44.3303	6.3983	46.4803	70.3944	43.2478	31.3892	12.0667	6.6213	5.7143
17-10-2010	19396	44.2592	6.4485	46.3892	70.542	43.7363	31.6023	12.0478	6.6373	5.704
24-10-2010	18959	44.34	6.3903	47.14	70.027	43.6053	31.5646	12.0693	6.6594	5.7128
31-10-2010	19236	44.4551	6.3538	46.9551	70.4328	43.6438	31.6178	12.1016	6.6565	5.7303
07-11-2010	19838	44.3004	6.4116	47.3004	71.3701	44.3214	31.7878	12.059	6.6313	5.7148
14-11-2010	19974	44.5237	6.4546	46.6837	71.7506	44.6492	31.4523	12.1203	6.6896	5.7436
21-11-2010	19550	45.328	6.4616	47.478	72.5557	44.6012	31.5672	12.3398	6.817	5.8455
28-11-2010	19972	45.5798	6.4358	47.7098	72.0799	44.6033	31.3335	12.4069	6.8421	5.8742
05-12-2010	20355	45.405	6.4426	48.205	70.91	44.057	30.6367	12.3596	6.8036	5.8468
12-12-2010	19921	45.2653	6.5532	47.7653	71.3791	44.6617	30.754	12.3223	6.7914	5.8269

19-12-2010	19951	45.6991	6.6509	48.6991	71.6919	45.2249	31.0004	12.4395	6.8543	5.8765
26-12-2010	19931	45.59	6.6792	47.75	70.5205	45.4711	30.6129	12.4096	6.8412	5.8609
02-01-2011	20206	45.2351	6.7529	47.3851	69.9622	45.7815	30.5794	12.3135	6.8338	5.814
09-01-2011	19947	45.42	6.7496	47.55	70.55	45.6765	30.6096	12.3636	6.8615	5.8436
16-01-2011	19947	45.5697	6.6308	48.3697	71.4779	45.1969	30.5265	12.4045	6.8844	5.8608
23-01-2011	19705	45.8355	6.551	48.3355	73.0498	45.4959	31.5034	12.4767	6.9506	5.8904
30-01-2011	19408	45.9235	6.4685	48.9235	73.0534	45.6054	32.0502	12.5003	6.9672	5.8942
06-02-2011	19863	45.8765	6.359	48.0365	73.6703	46.1557	32.0851	12.4881	6.9697	5.8895
13-02-2011	20035	45.6098	6.2717	47.7598	73.3192	46.0089	31.7141	12.4151	6.9241	5.856
20-02-2011	20107	45.4297	6.255	47.5597	73.1947	45.6631	31.5076	12.3656	6.8878	5.831
27-02-2011	20438	45.2451	6.3521	48.0451	73.2035	45.669	31.7354	12.3163	6.8727	5.8072
06-03-2011	20639	45.0568	6.4773	47.5568	73.1626	45.7376	31.9183	12.2653	6.8463	5.7836
13-03-2011	20533	45.4339	6.5773	48.4339	73.4302	45.8796	32.3138	12.368	6.9101	5.8332
20-03-2011	20599	45.7133	6.5345	47.8733	73.6613	45.5525	32.7195	12.4437	6.9458	5.8631
27-03-2011	20624	45.3587	6.5372	47.5087	73.5197	45.8801	32.8279	12.3474	6.9024	5.8177
03-04-2011	20331	45.0521	6.596	47.1821	72.276	46.4301	32.5438	12.2642	6.8611	5.7841
10-04-2011	20821	44.5398	6.6408	47.3398	72.4053	46.4476	32.5644	12.1252	6.7973	5.729
17-04-2011	21047	44.5876	6.5917	47.0876	72.7807	46.9188	32.9504	12.1378	6.8143	5.7355
24-04-2011	21460	44.6208	6.5647	47.6208	73.1443	47.4314	32.9655	12.1467	6.8367	5.7396
01-05-2011	21828	44.5723	6.6804	46.7323	73.8925	48.2758	33.4898	12.1337	6.8467	5.7359
08-05-2011	21406	44.653	6.6969	46.803	73.7854	48.2906	33.5482	12.155	6.8691	5.7471
15-05-2011	21720	44.826	6.5455	46.956	73.1576	47.9646	32.7132	12.2026	6.8962	5.7671
22-05-2011	21563	45.0212	6.4616	47.8212	72.966	47.7883	32.6724	12.2552	6.9147	5.7905
29-05-2011	22261	45.1265	6.4574	47.6265	73.4856	47.8466	32.6406	12.2843	6.9415	5.8005
05-06-2011	22184	44.8471	6.5564	47.8471	73.6883	47.9352	33.0653	12.2079	6.9111	5.7649
12-06-2011	21990	45.1187	6.6684	47.2787	73.8266	48.0473	33.5811	12.2825	6.9556	5.7984
19-06-2011	22178	45.2643	6.638	47.4143	73.508	47.9343	33.1135	12.3213	6.9787	5.811
26-06-2011	21913	45.3115	6.6393	47.4415	72.9516	47.8347	33.0885	12.3342	6.9945	5.816
03-07-2011	21257	45.1197	6.5934	47.9197	72.2396	47.8267	33.1481	12.2825	6.9713	5.7953
10-07-2011	21970	44.6217	6.619	47.1217	71.5668	47.9051	32.8509	12.1469	6.8967	5.7336

17-07-2011	22713	44.6599	6.5217	47.6599	71.6337	47.7127	32.2644	12.1574	6.9106	5.7328
24-07-2011	22845	44.596	6.4746	46.756	72.1439	47.8458	32.4338	12.1403	6.9088	5.722
31-07-2011	23137	44.2406	6.5634	46.3906	72.3323	48.4182	32.5413	12.0433	6.8628	5.6772
07-08-2011	23857	44.4445	6.5231	46.5745	72.6744	47.7266	32.4279	12.0972	6.9007	5.6989
14-08-2011	25309	45.1301	6.3026	47.9301	73.5007	46.5217	32.8912	12.2837	7.0299	5.784
21-08-2011	27179	45.4412	6.3333	47.9412	74.6102	47.3916	33.3675	12.369	7.1141	5.8299
28-08-2011	26535	45.8564	6.3549	48.8564	75.2739	48.0143	33.8073	12.4831	7.1732	5.8811
04-09-2011	27604	45.8099	6.4696	47.9699	74.6118	48.8001	33.6775	12.4704	7.1705	5.8794
11-09-2011	27710	46.079	6.4206	48.229	73.8315	48.6788	32.9585	12.5434	7.201	5.9125
18-09-2011	27262	47.5335	6.4232	49.6635	75.1538	49.1383	33.3337	12.9398	7.4282	6.096
25-09-2011	26845	48.905	6.1833	51.705	76.2463	49.2605	34.039	13.3124	7.6334	6.2726
02-10-2011	25508	49.5735	6.1749	52.0735	77.1765	48.5036	34.2529	13.495	7.7335	6.3595
09-10-2011	26108	49.5766	6.1243	52.5766	76.7976	47.8528	33.817	13.496	7.7517	6.3681
16-10-2011	26443	49.3298	6.2381	51.4898	77.3685	49.615	34.482	13.4284	7.7245	6.3401
23-10-2011	26417	49.7209	6.1996	51.8709	78.598	51.1017	35.1021	13.535	7.7721	6.3917
30-10-2011	27290	49.5906	6.2779	51.7206	79.4349	52.1078	35.4716	13.4997	7.7754	6.3793
06-11-2011	27613	49.238	6.2109	52.038	78.8906	51.4201	34.8743	13.4029	7.7364	6.3381
13-11-2011	28573	49.9113	6.2742	52.4113	79.9209	51.2851	34.9988	13.5868	7.8579	6.4202
20-11-2011	28374	50.919	6.2734	53.919	80.7645	51.5783	35.342	13.8595	8.0097	6.5414
27-11-2011	28357	52.2188	6.1966	54.3788	81.4275	51.2218	35.7876	14.2134	8.181	6.7006
04-12-2011	28758	51.7814	6.2584	53.9314	80.7022	52.0224	35.3897	14.0953	8.1206	6.6529
11-12-2011	28591	51.61	6.3736	53.74	80.7135	52.77	35.3309	14.0493	8.1189	6.6379
18-12-2011	27013	53.7742	6.4628	56.5742	83.6329	53.9759	36.0959	14.6384	8.4099	6.9093
25-12-2011	27356	53.8011	6.499	56.3011	83.9593	54.1236	35.8939	14.6452	8.4339	6.9133
06-01-2012	27675	52.7225	6.4187	55.1955	81.3301	53.9266	34.2939	14.3547	8.356	6.79
13-01-2012	27403	51.5288	6.3228	54.4884	79.0885	53.3196	33.3415	14.0071	8.17	6.636
20-01-2012	27448	50.335	6.3169	53.8027	77.8179	52.3997	33.2197	13.6777	7.944	6.484
27-01-2012	28017	49.3162	6.3607	53.7082	77.5086	52.5857	33.3925	13.448	7.818	6.36
03-02-2012	27650	48.695	6.4895	53.2652	77.1613	52.1273	32.8474	13.2929	7.726	6.28
10-02-2012	27967	49.41	6.377	54.1455	78.2215	52.824	33.3742	13.4682	7.843	6.371

17-02-2012	27820	49.275	6.3709	53.6226	78.0834	53.0392	33.1359	13.4182	7.823	6.355
24-02-2012	28440	48.945	6.4612	54.4532	77.3554	52.5896	33.7058	13.3447	7.772	6.312
02-03-2012	27825	49.5	6.5847	54.3994	78.8112	53.3856	33.4272	13.4684	7.859	6.38
09-03-2012	27834	49.855	6.5801	54.6882	78.6488	52.9375	33.4109	13.5572	7.899	6.426
16-03-2012	27594	50.1912	6.6386	54.359	78.9615	52.8839	33.7848	13.6551	7.938	6.466
23-03-2012	27594	51.2175	6.6777	56.2583	81.1339	53.1925	34.7893	13.9598	8.131	6.593
30-03-2012	28075	50.8763	6.6394	56.3788	81.5246	52.9186	34.7495	13.8701	8.077	6.551
06-04-2012	27875	51.105	6.4958	55.5713	81.0216	52.7344	34.2766	13.9328	8.116	6.582
13-04-2012	28638	51.3025	6.4871	56.2142	81.801	53.4285	34.4452	14.0144	8.14	6.611
20-04-2012	28588	52.085	6.6557	57.1647	83.8962	53.8598	35.2004	14.1759	8.256	6.711
27-04-2012	29115	52.5425	6.7887	57.8917	85.2385	54.738	35.5809	14.2949	8.327	6.771
04-05-2012	29281	53.475	6.8157	58.4554	86.5199	54.81	35.7073	14.544	8.48	6.89
11-05-2012	28380	53.635	6.6152	57.7544	86.3872	53.8462	35.3696	14.5591	8.5	6.907
18-05-2012	28945	54.425	6.5514	57.6198	86.0702	53.7594	35.7506	14.8911	8.6	7.007
25-05-2012	29030	55.375	6.5851	57.9652	86.9101	54.242	35.4311	15.0708	8.728	7.133
01-06-2012	29803	55.585	6.4668	57.1033	85.2302	53.6668	35.2797	15.106	8.727	7.163
08-06-2012	29430	55.455	6.6067	57.5335	85.5773	54.6024	35.4737	15.0898	8.705	7.148
15-06-2012	30031	55.4963	6.6329	58.3359	86.3838	55.7884	35.8837	15.1196	8.719	7.152
22-06-2012	29968	57.155	6.8095	59.6763	89.14	57.3316	36.7487	15.5418	8.981	7.365
29-06-2012	29510	55.6375	6.7797	58.2399	86.9006	56.706	35.8525	15.0762	8.757	7.172
06-07-2012	29472	55.455	6.7385	57.1551	86.1493	56.9401	35.0518	15.1606	8.713	7.152
13-07-2012	29160	55.145	6.6514	55.9951	85.2815	56.1082	34.4452	14.9728	8.645	7.109
20-07-2012	29227	55.3275	6.6798	56.3746	86.8405	57.5778	34.4074	15.0708	8.68	7.133
27-07-2012	29792	55.3413	6.7708	56.6375	86.9808	57.7175	34.7869	15.088	8.673	7.134
03-08-2012	29675	55.755	6.7967	56.9853	86.8468	58.6598	35.0837	15.0892	8.749	7.19
10-08-2012	29816	55.285	6.8183	56.4871	86.2656	58.1403	34.6708	15.022	8.695	7.127
17-08-2012	29941	55.745	6.685	57.352	87.4661	58.1451	35.0689	15.1621	8.767	7.186
24-08-2012	30771	55.495	6.5946	57.7796	87.8484	57.6588	35.4414	15.0815	8.733	7.154
31-08-2012	31219	55.5275	6.5994	58.2038	88.0192	57.4004	35.6308	15.0871	8.746	7.16
07-09-2012	31889	55.395	6.7514	57.9406	88.2626	57.3084	36.1554	15.0189	8.733	7.142

14-09-2012	31925	54.3063	6.5756	58.5468	88.1715	57.5975	36.2261	14.6896	8.599	7.006
21-09-2012	31562	53.465	6.435	57.3093	86.943	56.1219	35.3508	14.5018	8.479	6.895
28-09-2012	31301	52.86	6.361	56.4849	85.6275	55.1385	34.7665	14.3983	8.411	6.817
05-10-2012	30882	51.855	5.9275	55.6551	83.9155	53.1203	34.6688	14.1642	8.2	6.689
12-10-2012	31080	52.82	6.0555	56.6659	84.8553	54.1775	35.0179	14.3956	8.43	6.814
19-10-2012	31065	53.84	6.2331	58.1197	86.4077	55.7729	35.9729	14.7134	8.61	6.947
26-10-2012	30812	53.575	6.2195	57.1387	86.2973	55.3481	35.5661	14.6379	8.583	6.913
02-11-2012	30293	53.8112	6.1377	57.4341	86.5913	55.8387	35.3322	14.6615	8.621	6.943
09-11-2012	31588	54.755	6.2782	57.7579	87.3284	56.9113	35.5335	14.8798	8.771	7.064
16-11-2012	31829	55.175	6.2276	58.3593	87.4438	56.9211	35.9767	15.0297	8.849	7.117
23-11-2012	32328	55.515	6.2439	59.4303	88.4909	57.7634	36.7515	15.0842	8.913	7.163
30-11-2012	31173	54.265	6.1058	58.5889	87.0838	56.5736	36.1058	14.8094	8.715	7.002
07-12-2012	30983	54.475	6.2775	58.1785	87.2786	56.9891	35.8952	14.7812	8.752	7.029
14-12-2012	30885	54.485	6.32	59.0316	87.843	57.3558	36.6529	14.8283	8.723	7.03
21-12-2012	30590	55.0687	6.4133	60.2266	89.4502	57.4625	37.1625	15.0025	8.839	7.105
28-12-2012	30396	54.775	6.4617	59.7406	88.3052	56.8537	37.0392	14.9076	8.789	7.066

Table 16: Economic Variables Dataset

Date	Gold	Nifty	Crude Oil (inr)	Silver
01-01-2007	8,993	4005.11	2355	19100
02-01-2007	9,100	4007.40	2595	19250
03-01-2007	9,165	4024.05	2508	19208
04-01-2007	8,950	3988.80	2418	18639
05-01-2007	8,682	3983.40	2349	18292
08-01-2007	8,716	3933.40	2344	18366
09-01-2007	8,699	3911.40	2334	18911
10-01-2007	8,715	3850.30	2324	18911
11-01-2007	8,774	3942.25	2290	18861
12-01-2007	8,852	4052.45	2208	18564
15-01-2007	8,926	4078.40	2261	19028
16-01-2007	8,925	4080.50	2269	18787
17-01-2007	8,901	4076.45	2245	19048
18-01-2007	9,049	4109.05	2309	19022
19-01-2007	8,951	4090.15	2403	19218
22-01-2007	9,079	4102.45	2382	19394
23-01-2007	9,138	4066.10	2435	19653
24-01-2007	9,137	4089.90	2459	19616
25-01-2007	9,266	4147.70	2441	19505
26-01-2007	9,180	4088.91	2411	19414
29-01-2007	9,163	4080.11	2411	19580
30-01-2007	9,170	4083.60	2494	19854
31-01-2007	9,236	4082.70	2496	19836
01-02-2007	9,364	4137.20	2502	19594
02-02-2007	9,158	4183.50	2507	19521
05-02-2007	9,210	4215.35	2587	19720
06-02-2007	9,263	4195.90	2561	19986
07-02-2007	9,263	4224.25	2564	19885
08-02-2007	9,304	4223.40	2527	20004
09-02-2007	9,429	4187.40	2528	20022
12-02-2007	9,435	4058.30	2441	19937
13-02-2007	9,490	4044.55	2470	19885
14-02-2007	9,480	4047.10	2416	20100
15-02-2007	9,425	4146.20	2398	20129
16-02-2007	9,408	4151.12	2501	20066
19-02-2007	9,518	4164.55	2473	20183
20-02-2007	9,431	4106.95	2546	20212
21-02-2007	9,395	4096.20	2582	20236
22-02-2007	9,625	4040.00	2660	20125
23-02-2007	9,704	3938.95	2658	19987
26-02-2007	9,745	3942.00	2655	20252

27-02-2007	9,613	3893.90	2616	20192
28-02-2007	9,455	3745.30	2651	20310
01-03-2007	9,541	3811.20	2695	20385
02-03-2007	9,287	3726.75	2728	20258
05-03-2007	9,136	3576.50	2642	20302
06-03-2007	9,203	3655.65	2632	20691
07-03-2007	9,247	3626.85	2696	20574
08-03-2007	9,324	3761.65	2686	19705
09-03-2007	9,270	3718.00	2657	19206
12-03-2007	9,213	3734.60	2672	18657
13-03-2007	9,251	3770.55	2713	19057
14-03-2007	9,152	3641.10	2685	19094
15-03-2007	9,215	3643.60	2664	19202
16-03-2007	9,265	3608.55	2687	19218
19-03-2007	9,284	3678.90	2668	19149
20-03-2007	9,273	3697.60	2651	19117
21-03-2007	9,214	3764.55	2654	19215
22-03-2007	9,323	3875.90	2715	18757
23-03-2007	9,194	3861.05	2783	18954
26-03-2007	9,229	3819.95	2841	19151
27-03-2007	9,208	3761.10	2833	19248
28-03-2007	9,225	3798.10	2917	19262
29-03-2007	9,301	3821.55	2963	19238
30-03-2007	9,248	3633.60	3020	19337
02-04-2007	9,199	3690.65	3040	19438
03-04-2007	9,197	3733.25	2999	19333
04-04-2007	9,309	3752.00	3003	19180
05-04-2007	9,295	3812.00	3050	19238
06-04-2007	9,295	3814.00	2983	19274
09-04-2007	9,292	3843.50	3025	19213
10-04-2007	9,329	3848.15	2990	19278
11-04-2007	9,349	3862.65	3033	19321
12-04-2007	9,329	3829.85	2959	19329
13-04-2007	9,319	3917.35	2926	19294
16-04-2007	9,255	4013.35	2870	19231
17-04-2007	9,285	3984.95	2744	19305
18-04-2007	9,303	4011.60	2705	19457
19-04-2007	9,224	3997.65	2712	19544
20-04-2007	9,284	4083.55	2763	19522
23-04-2007	9,229	4085.10	2752	19501
24-04-2007	9,113	4141.80	2771	19710
25-04-2007	8,996	4167.30	2760	19708
26-04-2007	8,850	4177.85	2759	19781
27-04-2007	8,950	4083.50	2746	19736

30-04-2007	8,965	4087.90	2753	19733
01-05-2007	8,920	4091.77	2735	19789
02-05-2007	8,870	4068.12	2663	19664
03-05-2007	8,912	4150.85	2639	19442
04-05-2007	9,049	4117.35	2673	19579
07-05-2007	9,053	4111.15	2554	19418
08-05-2007	8,983	4077.00	2578	19326
09-05-2007	8,987	4079.30	2591	19472
10-05-2007	8,929	4066.80	2623	19274
11-05-2007	8,865	4076.65	2661	19331
14-05-2007	8,808	4134.30	2659	18946
15-05-2007	8,801	4120.30	2698	18846
16-05-2007	8,755	4170.95	2689	18357
17-05-2007	8,628	4219.55	2783	18653
18-05-2007	8,596	4214.50	2802	18597
21-05-2007	8,603	4260.90	2800	18544
22-05-2007	8,637	4278.10	2817	18345
23-05-2007	8,633	4246.20	2899	18351
24-05-2007	8,603	4204.90	2922	18508
25-05-2007	8,552	4248.15	2849	18427
28-05-2007	8,552	4256.55	2788	18468
29-05-2007	8,595	4293.25	2739	18496
30-05-2007	8,575	4249.65	2756	18487
31-05-2007	8,604	4295.80	2780	18176
01-06-2007	8,684	4297.05	2803	18291
04-06-2007	8,745	4267.05	2877	18224
05-06-2007	8,749	4284.65	2914	18081
06-06-2007	8,760	4198.25	2904	18198
07-06-2007	8,752	4179.50	2943	17869
08-06-2007	8,666	4145.00	2844	17804
11-06-2007	8,529	4145.60	2805	17845
12-06-2007	8,480	4155.20	2784	17832
13-06-2007	8,531	4113.05	2822	17916
14-06-2007	8,591	4170.00	2888	17736
15-06-2007	8,580	4171.45	2908	17822
18-06-2007	8,598	4147.10	2950	17644
19-06-2007	8,612	4214.30	2943	17665
20-06-2007	8,617	4248.65	2884	17632
21-06-2007	8,515	4267.40	2930	17556
22-06-2007	8,554	4252.05	2920	17889
25-06-2007	8,550	4259.40	2884	18000
26-06-2007	8,516	4285.70	2885	18358
27-06-2007	8,466	4263.95	2902	18530
28-06-2007	8,498	4282.00	2891	18533

29-06-2007	8,518	4318.30	2905	18606
02-07-2007	8,558	4313.75	2938	18552
03-07-2007	8,529	4357.55	2993	18580
04-07-2007	8,507	4359.30	3037	18292
05-07-2007	8,463	4353.95	3085	17983
06-07-2007	8,436	4384.85	3101	17945
09-07-2007	8,596	4419.40	3137	17879
10-07-2007	8,592	4406.05	3127	17771
11-07-2007	8,613	4387.15	3152	17825
12-07-2007	8,689	4446.15	3144	17869
13-07-2007	8,663	4504.55	3136	18075
16-07-2007	8,645	4512.15	3115	18131
17-07-2007	8,650	4496.75	3137	17919
18-07-2007	8,661	4499.55	3152	18135
19-07-2007	8,749	4562.10	3194	17907
20-07-2007	8,837	4566.05	3152	17909
23-07-2007	8,834	4619.35	3051	17813
24-07-2007	8,862	4620.75	3029	17769
25-07-2007	8,755	4588.70	3108	17607
26-07-2007	8,691	4619.80	3080	16753
27-07-2007	8,605	4445.20	3060	17016
30-07-2007	8,625	4440.05	3102	17043
31-07-2007	8,640	4528.85	3105	16953
01-08-2007	8,659	4345.85	3114	17151
02-08-2007	8,658	4356.35	3081	17062
03-08-2007	8,698	4401.55	3061	17132
06-08-2007	8,723	4339.50	2950	16818
07-08-2007	8,680	4356.35	2869	17151
08-08-2007	8,802	4462.10	2912	17161
09-08-2007	8,633	4403.20	2879	17196
10-08-2007	8,735	4333.35	2847	17429
13-08-2007	8,736	4373.65	2925	17498
14-08-2007	8,756	4370.20	2821	17929
15-08-2007	8,742	4178.60	2925	17869
16-08-2007	8,807	4108.05	2813	17789
17-08-2007	8,735	4209.05	2855	17698
20-08-2007	8,706	4074.90	2801	17255
21-08-2007	8,685	4153.15	2781	17225
22-08-2007	8,671	4114.95	2779	17212
23-08-2007	8,721	4190.15	2792	17388
24-08-2007	8,732	4302.60	2834	17253
27-08-2007	8,717	4320.70	2809	17700
28-08-2007	8,816	4359.30	2830	17498
29-08-2007	8,780	4412.30	2849	17646

30-08-2007	8,814	4464.00	2893	17653
31-08-2007	8,831	4474.75	2926	17215
03-09-2007	8,833	4479.25	2997	17465
04-09-2007	8,943	4475.85	3015	17443
05-09-2007	8,953	4518.60	3077	17395
06-09-2007	9,026	4509.50	3043	17133
07-09-2007	9,171	4507.85	3033	16332
10-09-2007	9,194	4497.05	3036	16517
11-09-2007	9,184	4496.85	3073	16515
12-09-2007	9,180	4528.95	3102	16431
13-09-2007	9,163	4518.00	3094	16357
14-09-2007	9,318	4494.65	3083	16172
17-09-2007	9,375	4546.20	3048	16425
18-09-2007	9,303	4732.35	3107	16341
19-09-2007	9,373	4747.55	3113	16582
20-09-2007	9,419	4799.23	3130	16578
21-09-2007	9,457	4837.55	3089	16578
24-09-2007	9,334	4932.20	3025	16362
25-09-2007	9,308	4938.85	3004	16428
26-09-2007	9,379	4940.50	3094	16516
27-09-2007	9,344	5000.55	3192	16538
28-09-2007	9,519	5021.35	3181	17523
01-10-2007	9,513	5068.95	3064	16643
02-10-2007	9,366	5210.80	3007	16782
03-10-2007	9,293	5208.65	3047	16810
04-10-2007	9,210	5185.85	3053	16979
05-10-2007	9,356	5085.10	3102	17126
08-10-2007	9,308	5327.25	3030	17194
09-10-2007	9,333	5441.45	3076	17106
10-10-2007	9,369	5524.85	3091	17171
11-10-2007	9,464	5428.25	3190	17043
12-10-2007	9,485	5428.25	3195	16990
15-10-2007	9,590	5670.40	3249	17076
16-10-2007	9,575	5668.05	3321	17418
17-10-2007	9,695	5559.30	3352	17498
18-10-2007	9,776	5351.00	3350	17475
19-10-2007	9,747	5215.30	3300	17971
22-10-2007	9,635	5184.00	3253	17842
23-10-2007	9,653	5473.70	3236	17905
24-10-2007	9,641	5496.15	3270	17728
25-10-2007	9,761	5568.95	3349	17752
26-10-2007	9,882	5702.30	3318	17756
29-10-2007	9,995	5905.90	3518	17981
30-10-2007	9,915	5868.75	3516	18092

31-10-2007	9,982	5900.65	3528	18076
01-11-2007	9,988	5866.45	3564	17743
02-11-2007	10,068	5932.40	3623	17475
05-11-2007	10,172	5847.30	3613	17695
06-11-2007	10,396	5786.50	3688	17701
07-11-2007	10,546	5782.35	3722	17502
08-11-2007	10,636	5698.75	3702	17472
09-11-2007	10,514	5663.25	3628	17927
12-11-2007	10,169	5617.10	3628	17857
13-11-2007	10,194	5695.40	3528	18009
14-11-2007	10,284	5937.90	3607	18035
15-11-2007	10,034	5912.10	3575	18142
16-11-2007	9,985	5906.85	3647	17986
19-11-2007	9,851	5907.65	3621	17990
20-11-2007	10,067	5780.90	3726	18100
21-11-2007	10,107	5561.05	3746	18290
22-11-2007	10,210	5519.35	3763	17962
23-11-2007	10,406	5608.60	3745	17913
26-11-2007	10,621	5731.70	3677	18554
27-11-2007	10,369	5698.15	3611	18871
28-11-2007	10,261	5617.55	3632	18746
29-11-2007	10,155	5634.60	3486	18717
30-11-2007	9,982	5762.75	3471	20426
03-12-2007	9,958	5865.00	3455	19660
04-12-2007	10,109	5858.35	3557	19690
05-12-2007	10,068	5940.00	3580	19690
06-12-2007	10,176	5954.70	3501	19545
07-12-2007	10,039	5974.30	3487	19114
10-12-2007	10,258	5960.60	3447	19074
11-12-2007	10,233	6097.25	3454	19136
12-12-2007	10,306	6159.30	3611	19385
13-12-2007	10,143	6058.10	3636	19404
14-12-2007	9,987	6047.70	3613	18866
17-12-2007	10,054	5777.00	3559	18989
18-12-2007	10,225	5742.30	3565	18965
19-12-2007	10,181	5751.15	3585	19007
20-12-2007	10,111	5766.50	3579	18443
21-12-2007	10,305	5812.33	3567	18168
24-12-2007	10,279	5985.10	3623	18070
25-12-2007	10,279	6001.62	3741	18296
26-12-2007	10,273	6070.75	3743	19003
27-12-2007	10,507	6081.50	3664	18903
28-12-2007	10,568	6079.70	3833	19000
31-12-2007	10,566	6138.60	3792	19167

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02-01-2008	10,735	6179.40	3879	19764
03-01-2008	10,882	6178.55	3805	19614
04-01-2008	10,813	6274.30	3698	19827
07-01-2008	10,857	6279.10	3773	20173
08-01-2008	11,030	6287.85	3790	19916
09-01-2008	11,077	6272.00	3635	20356
10-01-2008	11,170	6156.95	3608	20487
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15-01-2008	11,527	6074.25	3459	20320
16-01-2008	11,241	5935.75	3485	20170
17-01-2008	11,226	5913.20	3516	20395
18-01-2008	11,144	5705.30	3456	20109
21-01-2008	11,081	5208.80	3430	20375
22-01-2008	11,108	4899.30	3453	20570
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24-01-2008	11,534	5033.45	3575	20805
25-01-2008	11,622	5383.35	3639	20959
28-01-2008	11,672	5274.10	3632	20834
29-01-2008	11,707	5280.80	3598	20950
30-01-2008	11,638	5167.60	3605	20805
31-01-2008	11,688	5142.86	3619	20972
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05-02-2008	11,288	5463.50	3537	20762
06-02-2008	11,474	5483.90	3500	20959
07-02-2008	11,435	5322.55	3507	21124
08-02-2008	11,674	5133.25	3628	21721
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12-02-2008	11,694	4857.00	3740	21587
13-02-2008	11,495	4838.25	3715	21322
14-02-2008	11,539	4929.45	3805	21570
15-02-2008	11,640	5202.00	3849	21580
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19-02-2008	11,858	5276.90	3927	21618
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21-02-2008	12,131	5154.45	3850	22238
22-02-2008	12,146	5191.80	3892	22245
25-02-2008	12,049	5110.75	3952	22470
26-02-2008	12,022	5200.70	3901	22517
27-02-2008	12,273	5270.05	3981	22420
28-02-2008	12,304	5268.40	4039	23519
29-02-2008	12,499	5285.10	4105	23490

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06-03-2008	12,630	4878.22	4182	24330
07-03-2008	12,671	4677.28	4228	24945
10-03-2008	12,618	4612.79	4236	24520
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12-03-2008	12,649	4609.85	4368	24615
13-03-2008	12,936	4877.50	4416	23990
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17-03-2008	13,241	4830.25	4199	25390
18-03-2008	13,111	4942.00	4251	25006
19-03-2008	12,458	4734.50	4145	24925
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21-03-2008	12,032	4754.20	4063	22320
24-03-2008	11,984	4771.60	4006	22777
25-03-2008	11,954	4647.00	4127	23107
26-03-2008	12,221	4761.20	4164	23544
27-03-2008	12,210	4709.65	4073	23640
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31-03-2008	12,041	4733.00	4039	22113
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02-04-2008	11,439	4879.65	3946	22578
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08-04-2008	11,772	5049.30	4210	22795
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11-04-2008	11,918	5111.70	4273	23170
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15-04-2008	11,946	5195.50	4415	23472
16-04-2008	12,139	5165.90	4414	23910
17-04-2008	12,143	5228.20	4431	23500
18-04-2008	11,664	5192.25	4414	23471
21-04-2008	11,806	5144.65	4441	22813
22-04-2008	11,795	5135.50	4528	23095
23-04-2008	11,571	5081.70	4619	22701
24-04-2008	11,567	4982.60	4608	22279
25-04-2008	11,497	5012.65	4679	22397
28-04-2008	11,499	4957.80	4674	22556
29-04-2008	11,451	5011.75	4602	22468
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07-05-2008	11,544	4946.55	5012	22705
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19-05-2008	12,398	4585.60	5208	23427
20-05-2008	12,527	4676.95	5310	23495
21-05-2008	12,711	4627.80	5467	23537
22-05-2008	12,744	4681.77	5495	24387
23-05-2008	12,735	4686.75	5529	24725
26-05-2008	12,741	4689.01	5528	24958
27-05-2008	12,526	4500.95	5501	25180
28-05-2008	12,400	4449.80	5502	25195
29-05-2008	12,146	4523.60	5391	24987
30-05-2008	12,090	4539.35	5412	23945
02-06-2008	12,110	4517.10	5461	23877
03-06-2008	12,047	4572.50	5386	23415
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05-06-2008	12,122	4582.40	5221	23303
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09-06-2008	12,350	4347.55	5764	23252
10-06-2008	12,135	4266.40	5777	23263
11-06-2008	12,077	4191.10	5745	24030
12-06-2008	11,873	4252.65	5665	24500
13-06-2008	11,957	4315.85	5770	24399
16-06-2008	12,267	4211.23	5730	23909
17-06-2008	12,155	4216.77	5639	23405
18-06-2008	12,241	4219.23	5548	23446
19-06-2008	12,474	4223.55	5653	23188
20-06-2008	12,524	4210.34	5770	23408
23-06-2008	12,173	4118.90	5756	23640
24-06-2008	12,287	4213.11	5769	24174
25-06-2008	12,129	4112.11	5647	24240
26-06-2008	12,482	40078.81	5863	24190
27-06-2008	12,676	4136.65	5999	24414
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08-07-2008	12,811	3988.55	5762	24410
09-07-2008	12,856	4157.10	5832	24545
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11-07-2008	13,271	4049.00	6115	24650
14-07-2008	13,359	4039.70	5876	24993
15-07-2008	13,703	3861.10	5743	24710
16-07-2008	13,537	3816.70	5734	25073
17-07-2008	13,292	3947.20	5528	24700
18-07-2008	13,194	4092.25	5540	24707
21-07-2008	13,180	4159.50	5409	24725
22-07-2008	13,211	4240.10	5337	24906
23-07-2008	12,536	4476.80	5274	25260
24-07-2008	12,574	4433.55	5259	25260
25-07-2008	12,507	4311.85	5346	25500
28-07-2008	12,632	4332.10	5344	26229
29-07-2008	12,569	4189.85	5225	25735
30-07-2008	12,223	4313.55	5248	25625
31-07-2008	12,566	4332.95	5244	25440
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04-08-2008	12,374	4395.35	5131	25348
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06-08-2008	11,900	4517.55	4815	24553
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12-08-2008	11,141	4552.25	4663	24415
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14-08-2008	11,310	4430.70	4789	24060
15-08-2008	10,875	4393.05	4734	24423
18-08-2008	11,160	4368.25	4759	24495
19-08-2008	11,059	4415.75	4755	24453
20-08-2008	11,463	4283.85	4721	24365
21-08-2008	11,661	4327.45	5096	23446
22-08-2008	11,504	4335.35	4990	23465
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26-08-2008	11,658	4292.10	4908	22405
27-08-2008	11,634	4214.00	4945	21720
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29-08-2008	11,767	4348.65	5013	20686
01-09-2008	11,681	4504.00	4654	21160
02-09-2008	11,409	4447.75	4607	21650

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08-09-2008	11,585	4400.25	4453	20413
09-09-2008	11,266	4290.30	4358	20411
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11-09-2008	10,852	4072.90	4314	20340
12-09-2008	11,029	4074.90	4164	20275
15-09-2008	11,475	4008.25	4020	20241
16-09-2008	11,750	4038.15	3975	20498
17-09-2008	12,114	4245.25	4199	20638
18-09-2008	12,878	4225.61	4230	20439
19-09-2008	12,803	4110.78	4552	20434
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23-09-2008	13,218	4126.90	4681	19974
24-09-2008	13,235	4161.25	4625	19808
25-09-2008	13,203	4110.55	4688	19602
26-09-2008	13,498	3985.25	4574	19309
29-09-2008	13,665	3850.05	4401	19303
30-09-2008	13,356	3921.20	4342	18920
01-10-2008	13,192	3950.75	4386	18265
02-10-2008	12,772	3950.75	4170	17989
03-10-2008	12,533	3602.35	4261	18075
06-10-2008	13,459	3606.60	4086	18085
07-10-2008	13,506	3513.65	3982	18085
08-10-2008	13,945	3279.95	3863	18145
09-10-2008	13,636	3490.70	3950	17962
10-10-2008	14,029	3518.65	3578	20100
13-10-2008	12,899	3338.40	3561	19176
14-10-2008	12,868	3269.30	3629	19513
15-10-2008	13,216	3074.35	3248	19965
16-10-2008	12,600	3122.80	3138	20576
17-10-2008	12,331	3234.90	3218	20630
20-10-2008	12,523	3065.15	3317	20550
21-10-2008	12,160	2943.15	3253	20525
22-10-2008	11,794	2584.00	3144	20858
23-10-2008	11,531	2524.20	3239	20583
24-10-2008	11,446	2684.60	3031	20511
27-10-2008	11,714	2691.09	2943	19783
28-10-2008	11,714	2673.67	2920	18695
29-10-2008	12,203	2652.99	3153	18715
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31-10-2008	11,618	2885.60	2915	19108
03-11-2008	11,412	3043.85	2858	19550

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05-11-2008	11,500	2994.95	2911	18365
06-11-2008	11,582	2892.65	2662	18244
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13-11-2008	11,312	2810.35	2506	17303
14-11-2008	11,774	2799.55	2487	17489
17-11-2008	11,646	2683.15	2522	17514
18-11-2008	11,787	2635.00	2468	17357
19-11-2008	12,253	2553.15	2426	16860
20-11-2008	11,911	2623.02	2285	16871
21-11-2008	12,460	2693.45	2242	17234
24-11-2008	13,248	2708.25	2464	16752
25-11-2008	13,178	2654.00	2360	16855
26-11-2008	12,928	2752.25	2435	16995
27-11-2008	12,952	2755.10	2366	17077
28-11-2008	13,116	2682.90	2406	16923
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08-12-2008	12,234	2928.25	1971	16858
09-12-2008	12,242	2920.15	1951	16709
10-12-2008	12,636	2921.35	1897	16190
11-12-2008	12,861	2981.20	2121	16197
12-12-2008	12,873	3041.75	2035	16330
15-12-2008	12,758	2954.35	2139	16294
16-12-2008	12,912	3060.75	1994	16176
17-12-2008	13,329	3077.50	1984	16579
18-12-2008	12,904	3021.10	1890	16695
19-12-2008	12,699	3412.60	1859	17045
22-12-2008	13,103	3039.30	1817	16782
23-12-2008	13,233	2968.65	1720	16845
24-12-2008	13,034	2916.85	1646	17065
25-12-2008	13,034	2857.25	1633	17257
26-12-2008	13,141	2922.20	1657	17570
29-12-2008	13,703	2979.50	1702	17802
30-12-2008	13,550	2959.15	1723	17095
31-12-2008	13,624	3033.45	2028	17267
01-01-2009	13,624	3046.75	2088	18292
02-01-2009	13,662	3121.45	2226	18141

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06-01-2009	13,284	2920.40	2243	18243
07-01-2009	13,317	2873.00	2074	17966
08-01-2009	13,428	2773.10	2059	18525
09-01-2009	13,151	2744.95	2002	18200
12-01-2009	12,987	2835.30	2094	18196
13-01-2009	13,051	2806.42	2070	18323
14-01-2009	12,897	2798.20	2054	18294
15-01-2009	12,768	2736.70	2114	17700
16-01-2009	13,075	2828.45	2021	17700
19-01-2009	13,027	2846.20	1956	17700
20-01-2009	13,500	2796.60	2082	17750
21-01-2009	13,409	2706.15	2115	18346
22-01-2009	13,588	2713.80	2329	18277
23-01-2009	13,870	2678.55	2089	18210
26-01-2009	14,416	2771.35	2086	18660
27-01-2009	14,123	2849.50	2113	18551
28-01-2009	14,081	2823.95	2157	18821
29-01-2009	14,054	2874.80	2163	19207
30-01-2009	14,450	2766.65	2138	19208
02-02-2009	14,444	2783.90	2092	19215
03-02-2009	14,197	2803.05	2104	19080
04-02-2009	14,205	2780.05	2122	19675
05-02-2009	14,426	2843.10	2131	19682
06-02-2009	14,288	2798.12	2170	19595
09-02-2009	13,977	2843.70	2294	19588
10-02-2009	14,250	2919.90	2239	19561
11-02-2009	14,685	2934.50	2150	19955
12-02-2009	14,813	2925.70	2305	20143
13-02-2009	14,639	2893.05	2152	20210
16-02-2009	14,801	2948.35	1983	20210
17-02-2009	15,463	2848.50	1954	20220
18-02-2009	15,473	2770.50	2113	20725
19-02-2009	15,645	2776.15	2091	21288
20-02-2009	15,813	2789.35	2048	21084
23-02-2009	15,761	2736.45	2003	20992
24-02-2009	15,780	2733.90	2136	21330
25-02-2009	15,711	2762.50	2318	21927
26-02-2009	15,192	2785.65	2325	22860
27-02-2009	15,653	2763.65	2189	22785
02-03-2009	15,644	2674.60	2205	22834
03-03-2009	15,268	2668.30	2383	23200
04-03-2009	15,054	2622.40	2311	23432
05-03-2009	15,195	2645.20	2235	22250

06-03-2009	15,555	2576.70	2290	22285
09-03-2009	15,402	2620.15	2317	21705
10-03-2009	15,031	2573.15	2224	21709
11-03-2009	14,998	2617.45	2158	22144
12-03-2009	15,436	2719.25	2307	21938
13-03-2009	15,361	2777.25	2248	21731
16-03-2009	15,195	2757.45	2294	22230
17-03-2009	15,153	2794.70	2285	22532
18-03-2009	14,730	2807.15	2421	22489
19-03-2009	15,499	2807.05	2484	22382
20-03-2009	15,535	2939.90	2632	21898
23-03-2009	15,403	2938.70	2588	22018
24-03-2009	15,064	2984.35	2633	22010
25-03-2009	15,158	3082.25	2628	22080
26-03-2009	15,256	3108.65	2569	21990
27-03-2009	15,025	2978.15	2454	21925
30-03-2009	15,276	2990.10	2302	21420
31-03-2009	14,950	3020.95	2304	21520
01-04-2009	15,080	3060.35	2297	22370
02-04-2009	14,528	3211.05	2552	22285
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07-04-2009	14,156	3342.05	2519	22070
08-04-2009	14,201	3382.60	2581	22135
09-04-2009	14,157	3484.15	2595	22118
10-04-2009	14,157	3369.50	2517	22040
13-04-2009	14,123	3384.40	2596	21952
14-04-2009	14,236	3377.10	2577	21890
15-04-2009	14,230	3365.30	2612	21870
16-04-2009	14,086	3330.30	2618	21528
17-04-2009	13,954	3423.70	2451	21391
20-04-2009	14,187	3480.75	2416	21384
21-04-2009	14,421	3470.00	2436	20804
22-04-2009	14,337	3362.35	2432	20540
23-04-2009	14,405	3397.10	2513	21213
24-04-2009	14,533	3410.50	2420	21178
27-04-2009	14,661	3452.80	2416	21550
28-04-2009	14,471	3463.10	2481	21180
29-04-2009	14,450	3473.95	2477	20884
30-04-2009	14,209	3654.00	2557	20900
01-05-2009	14,229	3661.90	2616	21070
04-05-2009	14,193	3625.05	2613	21554
05-05-2009	14,424	3683.90	2737	21908
06-05-2009	14,517	3620.70	2791	22405

07-05-2009	14,454	3554.60	2780	22500
08-05-2009	14,370	3681.10	2777	22295
11-05-2009	14,535	3635.25	2796	22430
12-05-2009	14,541	3593.45	2706	22500
13-05-2009	14,768	3671.65	2667	22280
14-05-2009	14,811	4323.15	2661	22365
15-05-2009	14,757	4318.45	2658	22305
18-05-2009	14,181	4270.30	2683	21619
19-05-2009	14,206	4210.90	2794	21880
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21-05-2009	14,280	4235.70	2793	22180
22-05-2009	14,537	4238.50	2813	22580
25-05-2009	14,591	4237.55	2888	22453
26-05-2009	14,562	4116.70	2969	22525
27-05-2009	14,583	4276.05	3048	22368
28-05-2009	14,659	4337.10	3064	22418
29-05-2009	14,777	4448.95	3065	22745
01-06-2009	14,824	4529.90	3156	23205
02-06-2009	14,817	4525.25	3216	23605
03-06-2009	14,783	4530.70	3131	23460
04-06-2009	14,734	4572.65	3211	23754
05-06-2009	14,571	4586.90	3204	23055
08-06-2009	14,431	4429.90	3209	23440
09-06-2009	14,597	4550.95	3273	22875
10-06-2009	14,491	4655.25	3365	23015
11-06-2009	14,502	4637.70	3418	23160
12-06-2009	14,347	4583.40	3389	23225
15-06-2009	14,300	4484.00	3296	23105
16-06-2009	14,337	4517.80	3387	23132
17-06-2009	14,397	4356.15	3357	22943
18-06-2009	14,575	4251.40	3388	22636
19-06-2009	14,457	4313.60	3413	22482
22-06-2009	14,371	4235.25	3209	22380
23-06-2009	14,371	4247.00	3201	22573
24-06-2009	14,574	4292.95	3293	22565
25-06-2009	14,643	4241.85	3310	22457
26-06-2009	14,566	4375.50	3253	22305
29-06-2009	14,469	4390.95	3342	22227
30-06-2009	14,393	4291.10	3267	22370
01-07-2009	14,446	4340.90	3317	22405
02-07-2009	14,331	4348.85	3198	22573
03-07-2009	14,361	4424.25	3099	22428
06-07-2009	14,438	4165.70	2996	22445
07-07-2009	14,393	4202.15	2920	22357

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09-07-2009	14,279	4080.95	2849	21573
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13-07-2009	14,339	3974.05	2933	21448
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17-07-2009	14,688	4374.95	3134	21453
20-07-2009	14,764	4502.25	3186	21320
21-07-2009	14,756	4469.10	3148	21200
22-07-2009	14,792	4398.90	3275	21150
23-07-2009	14,798	4523.75	3319	21510
24-07-2009	14,754	4568.55	3393	21700
27-07-2009	14,789	4572.30	3315	21763
28-07-2009	14,637	4564.10	3147	21675
29-07-2009	14,493	4513.50	3263	21852
30-07-2009	14,497	4571.45	3333	22155
31-07-2009	14,476	4636.45	3339	22200
03-08-2009	14,699	4711.40	3487	22100
04-08-2009	14,744	4680.50	3528	22400
05-08-2009	14,678	4694.15	3568	22365
06-08-2009	14,779	4585.50	3592	22399
07-08-2009	14,707	4481.40	3578	22650
10-08-2009	14,526	4437.65	3548	22688
11-08-2009	14,538	4471.35	3461	22175
12-08-2009	14,730	4457.50	3627	22010
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14-08-2009	14,790	4580.05	3479	22430
17-08-2009	14,683	4387.90	3335	22755
18-08-2009	14,670	4458.90	3331	22568
19-08-2009	14,791	4394.10	3542	23300
20-08-2009	14,727	4453.45	3605	23185
21-08-2009	14,888	4528.80	3606	23153
24-08-2009	14,872	4642.80	3631	23105
25-08-2009	14,899	4659.35	3562	23050
26-08-2009	14,794	4680.85	3460	22960
27-08-2009	14,829	4688.20	3468	22950
28-08-2009	14,947	4732.35	3556	23646
31-08-2009	14,999	4662.10	3371	23646
01-09-2009	15,057	4625.35	3357	23100
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04-09-2009	15,544	4680.40	3187	22985
07-09-2009	15,533	4782.90	3351	22935

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09-09-2009	15,587	4814.25	3356	23360
10-09-2009	15,492	4819.40	3337	23135
11-09-2009	15,714	4829.55	3216	23382
14-09-2009	15,657	4808.60	3201	23320
15-09-2009	15,576	4892.10	3301	23510
16-09-2009	15,752	4958.40	3452	23730
17-09-2009	15,769	4965.55	3380	23575
18-09-2009	15,662	4976.05	3271	23800
21-09-2009	15,429	5020.20	3369	24150
22-09-2009	15,637	4969.95	3246	25000
23-09-2009	15,589	4986.55	3126	25173
24-09-2009	15,568	4958.95	3110	25403
25-09-2009	15,292	5006.85	3137	25380
28-09-2009	15,296	5083.95	3087	26160
29-09-2009	15,304	5083.40	3134	25705
30-09-2009	15,400	5003.20	3180	25700
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02-10-2009	15,403	4985.75	3100	25900
05-10-2009	15,362	5002.25	3013	26500
06-10-2009	15,660	4945.20	3182	26705
07-10-2009	15,607	5054.25	3137	27010
08-10-2009	15,571	5118.20	3175	27035
09-10-2009	15,690	5108.85	3198	27139
12-10-2009	15,825	5142.15	3260	27500
13-10-2009	15,806	5141.80	3283	27400
14-10-2009	15,715	5114.45	3327	26955
15-10-2009	15,662	5063.60	3398	26743
16-10-2009	15,590	4988.60	3465	26743
19-10-2009	15,634	4997.05	3524	26743
20-10-2009	15,742	4970.90	3569	26743
21-10-2009	15,750	4846.70	3653	27325
22-10-2009	15,824	4826.15	3687	27450
23-10-2009	15,875	4750.55	3697	27315
26-10-2009	15,808	4711.70	3580	26840
27-10-2009	15,634	4563.90	3628	26375
28-10-2009	15,706	4710.80	3537	26055
29-10-2009	15,791	4765.55	3640	26338
30-10-2009	15,704	4796.15	3516	25999
02-11-2009	16,036	4898.40	3547	26145
03-11-2009	16,171	4881.70	3548	27325
04-11-2009	16,490	5003.95	3631	27100
05-11-2009	16,465	4952.65	3635	27880
06-11-2009	16,504	4998.95	3509	28075

09-11-2009	16,530	5058.05	3604	28280
10-11-2009	16,468	5062.25	3575	28450
11-11-2009	16,605	5054.70	3548	28400
12-11-2009	16,721	4989.00	3476	28714
13-11-2009	16,439	5052.45	3458	28446
16-11-2009	16,792	5103.55	3600	28510
17-11-2009	16,895	5090.55	3607	28686
18-11-2009	17,069	5096.20	3656	28009
19-11-2009	17,045	5102.50	3553	28250
20-11-2009	17,082	5108.40	3496	28425
23-11-2009	17,475	5150.60	3602	29440
24-11-2009	17,344	5108.15	3517	29355
25-11-2009	17,526	5005.55	3554	29333
26-11-2009	17,661	4941.75	3509	28905
27-11-2009	17,496	5032.70	3599	28710
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01-12-2009	17,756	5123.25	3655	28454
02-12-2009	18,069	5131.70	3586	27730
03-12-2009	17,906	5108.90	3643	27750
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07-12-2009	17,104	5147.95	3554	28163
08-12-2009	17,209	5112.00	3499	28275
09-12-2009	17,071	5134.65	3430	28383
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16-12-2009	17,064	5041.75	3432	26728
17-12-2009	16,838	4987.70	3333	26925
18-12-2009	16,592	4952.60	3357	26308
21-12-2009	16,650	4985.85	3387	26070
22-12-2009	16,312	5144.60	3341	25530
23-12-2009	16,355	5178.40	3454	25500
24-12-2009	16,279	5187.95	3516	25545
25-12-2009	16,279	5169.45	3574	26250
28-12-2009	16,279	5201.05	3543	26205
29-12-2009	16,594	5232.20	3588	25450
30-12-2009	16,344	5277.90	3592	24110
31-12-2009	16,271	5281.80	3661	24308
01-01-2010	16,271	5263.10	3663	24280
04-01-2010	16,693	5244.75	3658	24240
05-01-2010	16,701	5249.40	3686	24580
06-01-2010	16,659	5210.40	3647	24420
07-01-2010	16,616	5233.95	3644	24448

08-01-2010	16,575	5259.90	3605	24480
11-01-2010	16,806	5252.20	3546	24705
12-01-2010	16,921	5274.85	3537	24775
13-01-2010	16,528	5225.65	3508	25280
14-01-2010	16,695	5221.70	3437	24788
15-01-2010	16,604	5094.15	3433	24935
18-01-2010	16,647	5036.00	3375	25530
19-01-2010	16,680	5007.90	3331	25570
20-01-2010	16,546	4853.10	3330	25250
21-01-2010	16,405	4867.25	3359	24705
22-01-2010	16,067	4882.05	3363	24735
25-01-2010	16,242	4899.70	3256	25450
26-01-2010	16,212	4830.10	3298	25839
27-01-2010	16,321	4931.85	3315	25750
28-01-2010	16,215	4845.35	3297	26745
29-01-2010	16,009	4718.65	3276	26825
01-02-2010	16,200	4757.25	3305	26740
02-02-2010	16,508	4760.40	3406	26915
03-02-2010	16,485	4792.65	3483	26910
04-02-2010	16,109	4757.20	3328	26580
05-02-2010	15,894	4826.85	3283	26938
08-02-2010	16,011	4801.95	3253	26470
09-02-2010	16,069	4855.75	3269	26850
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12-02-2010	16,150	4844.90	3321	26880
15-02-2010	16,357	4856.40	3467	27175
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17-02-2010	16,587	4858.60	3537	26874
18-02-2010	16,633	4859.75	3560	26585
19-02-2010	16,566	4922.30	3553	26410
22-02-2010	16,571	5017.00	3524	26435
23-02-2010	16,459	5088.10	3564	26400
24-02-2010	16,431	5080.25	3448	26325
25-02-2010	16,330	5088.70	3540	26370
26-02-2010	16,428	5124.00	3502	26297
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03-03-2010	16,744	5133.40	3558	26875
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05-03-2010	16,642	5128.90	3588	27355
08-03-2010	16,477	5198.10	3582	27302
09-03-2010	16,367	5231.90	3658	27280
10-03-2010	16,348	5245.90	3609	27330

11-03-2010	16,191	5262.80	3613	27355
12-03-2010	16,160	5205.20	3505	27650
15-03-2010	16,184	5225.30	3625	27692
16-03-2010	16,466	5260.40	3654	27955
17-03-2010	16,341	5282.00	3634	27588
18-03-2010	16,406	5302.85	3563	27775
19-03-2010	16,174	5262.45	3551	27768
22-03-2010	16,083	5249.10	3603	27060
23-03-2010	16,148	5290.50	3551	26875
24-03-2010	15,990	5368.40	3594	27375
25-03-2010	15,991	5366.00	3554	27250
26-03-2010	15,947	5374.65	3608	27475
29-03-2010	16,009	5304.45	3569	27405
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31-03-2010	16,101	5339.70	3641	27675
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06-04-2010	16,190	5203.65	3749	27662
07-04-2010	16,355	5230.10	3670	28235
08-04-2010	16,410	5244.90	3673	28385
09-04-2010	16,409	5269.35	3769	28450
12-04-2010	16,562	5304.10	3711	27365
13-04-2010	16,419	5322.45	3820	27550
14-04-2010	16,498	5308.35	3841	27760
15-04-2010	16,495	5215.45	3760	28650
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19-04-2010	16,342	5278.00	3777	28565
20-04-2010	16,376	5222.75	3757	29810
21-04-2010	16,373	5148.50	3761	29682
22-04-2010	16,233	5124.90	3832	29830
23-04-2010	16,277	5090.85	3846	29520
26-04-2010	16,479	5018.05	3790	29368
27-04-2010	16,426	5193.60	3757	29115
28-04-2010	16,665	5136.15	3874	29103
29-04-2010	16,700	5156.65	3829	28580
30-04-2010	16,819	5178.90	3919	28430
03-05-2010	16,879	5093.50	3799	28393
04-05-2010	16,998	5059.90	3707	28618
05-05-2010	16,833	5066.20	3638	28764
06-05-2010	17,266	4919.65	3507	29410
07-05-2010	17,580	4947.60	3558	29351
10-05-2010	17,253	4931.15	3557	29322
11-05-2010	17,797	4943.95	3549	29485

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13-05-2010	17,934	4917.40	3448	29090
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17-05-2010	18,127	5066.55	3434	28425
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19-05-2010	17,814	4970.20	3224	29350
20-05-2010	17,941	5019.85	3316	29225
21-05-2010	17,806	5110.50	3264	28900
24-05-2010	17,927	5135.50	3143	29225
25-05-2010	18,378	5034.00	3355	29185
26-05-2010	18,429	5046.00	3482	29150
27-05-2010	18,414	5081.10	3403	29210
28-05-2010	17,992	5132.10	3418	29305
31-05-2010	18,000	5010.20	3394	29250
01-06-2010	18,614	4982.70	3437	29455
02-06-2010	18,354	5016.10	3392	29850
03-06-2010	18,227	4962.10	3418	29940
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08-06-2010	18,800	5078.60	3349	29230
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11-06-2010	18,369	5222.35	3432	29900
14-06-2010	18,293	5233.35	3496	29520
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17-06-2010	18,535	5353.30	3582	28765
18-06-2010	18,634	5316.55	3548	28675
21-06-2010	18,454	5323.15	3597	28675
22-06-2010	18,377	5320.60	3594	28750
23-06-2010	18,208	5269.05	3485	28560
24-06-2010	18,480	5333.50	3484	28835
25-06-2010	18,657	5256.15	3535	28575
28-06-2010	18,733	5312.50	3555	28857
29-06-2010	18,450	5251.40	3469	28761
30-06-2010	18,576	5237.10	3503	28761
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05-07-2010	18,167	5241.10	3422	29105
06-07-2010	18,021	5296.85	3414	28760
07-07-2010	18,039	5352.45	3493	28655
08-07-2010	17,981	5383.00	3510	28520
09-07-2010	18,135	5400.65	3482	28750
12-07-2010	18,125	5386.15	3573	28700

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16-07-2010	17,887	5368.00	3592	28978
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21-07-2010	18,068	5449.10	3642	28280
22-07-2010	18,174	5418.60	3626	28644
23-07-2010	17,965	5430.60	3650	28750
26-07-2010	17,903	5397.55	3526	29058
27-07-2010	17,520	5408.90	3588	29250
28-07-2010	17,394	5412.60	3659	29006
29-07-2010	17,394	5396.30	3594	28980
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03-08-2010	17,625	5439.55	3852	28886
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05-08-2010	17,707	5447.10	3818	28850
06-08-2010	17,922	5439.25	3754	28988
09-08-2010	17,840	5486.15	3776	28993
10-08-2010	17,792	5460.70	3728	29150
11-08-2010	18,102	5420.60	3642	29515
12-08-2010	18,240	5416.45	3576	29340
13-08-2010	18,257	5452.10	3503	29400
16-08-2010	18,409	5418.30	3480	29050
17-08-2010	18,386	5414.15	3573	28900
18-08-2010	18,235	5479.15	3498	28900
19-08-2010	18,467	5540.20	3491	28900
20-08-2010	18,360	5530.65	3429	29750
23-08-2010	18,396	5543.50	3414	30180
24-08-2010	18,438	5505.10	3317	30050
25-08-2010	18,662	5462.35	3321	30215
26-08-2010	18,631	5477.90	3487	30255
27-08-2010	18,626	5408.70	3517	30140
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31-08-2010	18,844	5402.40	3550	30805
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02-09-2010	18,756	5486.15	3492	31100
03-09-2010	18,584	5479.40	3493	31235
06-09-2010	18,685	5576.95	3525	31150
07-09-2010	18,924	5604.00	3625	31450
08-09-2010	18,823	5607.85	3623	31425
09-09-2010	18,748	5640.05	3605	31232
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17-09-2010	18,795	5828.70	3629	32285
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21-09-2010	18,724	5980.45	3520	32363
22-09-2010	18,957	6009.05	3534	32475
23-09-2010	18,942	5991.00	3558	32650
24-09-2010	18,871	5959.55	3500	32713
27-09-2010	18,769	6018.30	3562	32750
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30-09-2010	18,882	5991.30	3591	33350
01-10-2010	18,821	6029.95	3683	33065
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07-10-2010	19,113	6186.45	3692	34850
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13-10-2010	19,543	6090.90	3724	34685
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15-10-2010	19,396	6177.35	3623	36320
18-10-2010	19,502	6062.65	3643	36450
19-10-2010	19,095	6075.95	3622	36230
20-10-2010	19,090	6027.30	3612	35928
21-10-2010	19,135	5982.10	3616	36075
22-10-2010	18,959	6101.50	3597	35675
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26-10-2010	18,996	6105.80	3683	34870
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24-11-2010	20,166	5865.75	3845	40165
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26-11-2010	19,972	5751.95	3943	41608
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25-01-2011	19,453	5696.50	4399	44375
26-01-2011	19,512	5743.25	4436	45375
27-01-2011	19,571	5687.40	4549	45250
28-01-2011	19,408	5604.30	4543	45380
31-01-2011	19,587	5636.67	4529	45437
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23-03-2012	27669	5278.20	5372	57209
26-03-2012	27251	5184.25	5372	56623
27-03-2012	27300	5243.15	5311	56014
28-03-2012	27594	5194.75	5319	55763
29-03-2012	27594	5178.85	5261	55763
30-03-2012	27594	5295.55	5279	55763
02-04-2012	27594	5317.90	5387	55763
03-04-2012	27594	5358.50	5387	55763
04-04-2012	27594	5322.90	5418	55763
09-04-2012	27594	5234.40	5330	55763
10-04-2012	27594	5243.60	5427	55763
11-04-2012	27594	5226.85	5363	55763
12-04-2012	27594	5276.85	5440	55763
13-04-2012	27594	5207.45	5440	55763
16-04-2012	27594	5226.20	5492	55763
17-04-2012	27594	5289.70	5464	55763
18-04-2012	28075	5300.00	5367	55950
19-04-2012	27975	5332.40	5257	56067
20-04-2012	28018	5290.85	5270	56783
23-04-2012	27619	5200.60	5270	55835
24-04-2012	27875	5222.65	5383	55818
25-04-2012	28040	5202.00	5259	55681
26-04-2012	28140	5189.00	5180	55554
27-04-2012	28423	5190.60	5274	55786
28-04-2012	28373	5209.00	5274	55567
30-04-2012	28638	5248.15	5254	56593
02-05-2012	28414	5239.15	5173	55458
03-05-2012	28464	5188.40	5294	55795
04-05-2012	28418	5086.85	5331	55900
07-05-2012	28443	5114.15	5287	55975
08-05-2012	28576	4999.95	5317	56450
09-05-2012	28588	4974.80	5379	56314
10-05-2012	28613	4965.70	5288	56001
11-05-2012	28855	4928.90	5307	55850
14-05-2012	28808	4907.80	5402	55545
15-05-2012	28868	4942.80	5402	55273
16-05-2012	29002	4858.25	5385	55830
17-05-2012	29115	4870.20	5467	55850
18-05-2012	29175	4891.45	5465	55776
21-05-2012	29225	4906.05	5496	55350
22-05-2012	29274	4860.50	5528	55370
23-05-2012	29125	4835.65	5528	54951

24-05-2012	29281	4921.40	5508	55345
25-05-2012	29035	4920.40	5575	55529
28-05-2012	28936	4985.65	5569	54207
29-05-2012	28540	4990.10	5459	53304
30-05-2012	28427	4950.75	5291	53573
31-05-2012	28379	4924.25	5291	52910
01-06-2012	28380	4841.60	5224	53205
04-06-2012	28224	4848.15	5127	52859
05-06-2012	28118	4863.30	5175	52598
06-06-2012	27944	4997.10	5178	51458
07-06-2012	28160	5049.65	5157	51600
08-06-2012	28800	5068.35	5157	53250
11-06-2012	28945	5054.10	5091	53941
12-06-2012	29012	5115.90	5060	53656
13-06-2012	29033	5121.45	5039	53628
14-06-2012	29041	5054.75	5034	53424
15-06-2012	29017	5139.05	5020	53500
18-06-2012	28840	5064.25	5020	53538
19-06-2012	29030	5103.85	5062	53825
20-06-2012	29030	5120.55	5041	53973
21-06-2012	29139	5165.00	5028	53950
22-06-2012	28970	5146.05	5103	53314
25-06-2012	29183	5114.65	5063	53768
26-06-2012	29016	5120.80	5063	52800
27-06-2012	29803	5141.90	5063	53914
28-06-2012	29809	5149.15	5045	53869
29-06-2012	29900	5278.90	4918	53754
02-07-2012	29998	5278.60	4882	55083
03-07-2012	29732	5287.95	4654	54891
04-07-2012	29252	5302.55	4654	53663
05-07-2012	29430	5327.30	4662	53826
06-07-2012	29582	5316.95	4683	54520
09-07-2012	29584	5275.15	4718	54520
10-07-2012	29783	5345.35	4677	54505
11-07-2012	30028	5306.30	4656	54789
12-07-2012	30097	5235.25	4656	54494
13-07-2012	30031	5227.25	4568	54377
16-07-2012	30086	5197.25	4670	54342
17-07-2012	30251	5192.85	4614	54890
18-07-2012	30079	5216.30	4682	54359
19-07-2012	30094	5242.70	4686	53893
20-07-2012	29961	5205.10	4686	52972
23-07-2012	29968	5117.95	4630	52948
24-07-2012	29838	5128.20	4707	52496

25-07-2012	30046	5109.60	4550	53475
26-07-2012	29890	5043.00	4412	52732
27-07-2012	29813	5099.85	4546	52566
30-07-2012	29510	5199.80	4546	52256
31-07-2012	29532	5229.00	4478	52141
01-08-2012	29445	5240.50	4529	52359
02-08-2012	29401	5227.75	4589	52452
03-08-2012	29668	5215.70	4422	53166
06-08-2012	29528	5282.55	4784	52399
07-08-2012	29472	5336.70	4784	52342
08-08-2012	29521	5338.00	4716	52421
09-08-2012	29465	5322.95	4805	52283
10-08-2012	29178	5320.40	4805	51742
13-08-2012	29146	5347.90	4799	51393
14-08-2012	29153	5380.35	4680	52042
16-08-2012	29160	5362.95	4680	51700
17-08-2012	29216	5366.30	4817	51572
21-08-2012	29284	5421.00	4683	51871
22-08-2012	29170	5412.85	4751	51651
23-08-2012	29159	5415.35	4795	51942
24-08-2012	29147	5386.70	4848	51523
27-08-2012	29227	5350.25	4848	51837
28-08-2012	29297	5334.60	4856	51749
29-08-2012	29395	5287.80	4920	51767
30-08-2012	29690	5315.05	4973	52062
31-08-2012	29819	5258.50	5132	52514
03-09-2012	29844	5253.75	5065	52422
04-09-2012	29792	5274.00	5065	52400
05-09-2012	29798	5225.70	4915	52509
06-09-2012	29905	5238.40	4957	53421
07-09-2012	29755	5342.10	5016	53012
08-09-2012	29718	5358.70	5001	52625
10-09-2012	29678	5363.45	4994	52387
11-09-2012	29675	5390.00	4994	52665
12-09-2012	29753	5431.00	4978	52680
13-09-2012	29731	5435.35	4914	52818
14-09-2012	29638	5577.65	4933	52725
17-09-2012	29751	5610.00	4860	52971
18-09-2012	29751	5600.05	5126	52971
20-09-2012	29816	5554.25	5126	53068
21-09-2012	29990	5691.15	5115	53220
24-09-2012	29941	5669.60	5199	53115
25-09-2012	29872	5673.90	5148	53241
26-09-2012	29970	5663.45	5151	53659

27-09-2012	29941	5649.50	5140	53455
28-09-2012	30030	5703.30	5140	54550
01-10-2012	30271	5718.80	5139	55350
03-10-2012	30495	5731.25	5249	56531
04-10-2012	30716	5787.60	5353	56528
05-10-2012	30771	5746.95	5348	57163
08-10-2012	30922	5676.00	5348	57575
09-10-2012	30737	5704.60	5346	57372
10-10-2012	30809	5652.15	5379	57272
11-10-2012	30654	5708.05	5399	57155
12-10-2012	30735	5676.05	5313	56659
15-10-2012	31219	5687.25	5325	58767
16-10-2012	31115	5648.00	5325	58975
17-10-2012	31300	5660.25	5307	59760
18-10-2012	31447	5718.70	5373	59801
19-10-2012	31648	5684.25	5315	60920
22-10-2012	31277	5717.15	5265	59623
23-10-2012	31889	5691.40	5375	60924
25-10-2012	31962	5705.30	5375	62050
26-10-2012	31929	5664.30	5375	61950
29-10-2012	32063	5665.60	5293	62138
30-10-2012	31953	5597.90	5330	61264
31-10-2012	32147	5619.70	5347	62475
01-11-2012	31925	5645.05	5354	62213
02-11-2012	31825	5697.70	5354	62102
05-11-2012	31710	5704.20	5342	61605
06-11-2012	31895	5724.40	5395	61600
07-11-2012	31706	5760.10	5361	62025
08-11-2012	31562	5738.75	5451	61321
09-11-2012	31407	5686.25	5418	60575
12-11-2012	31491	5683.70	5418	60899
13-11-2012	31518	5666.95	5215	60899
15-11-2012	31201	5631.00	5170	60856
16-11-2012	31301	5574.05	4991	61500
19-11-2012	31097	5571.40	5022	60915
20-11-2012	31020	5571.55	5007	60783
21-11-2012	30954	5614.80	5007	60949
22-11-2012	31014	5627.75	4899	60620
23-11-2012	30882	5626.60	4891	60699
26-11-2012	31037	5635.90	4821	60338
27-11-2012	31230	5727.45	4891	60002
29-11-2012	31269	5825.00	4858	60338
30-11-2012	31174	5879.85	4858	60600
03-12-2012	31153	5870.95	4850	60808

04-12-2012	31080	5889.25	4613	60480
05-12-2012	30922	5900.50	4767	60187
06-12-2012	30792	5930.90	4639	59853
07-12-2012	30934	5907.40	4639	59229
10-12-2012	30960	5908.90	4664	59382
11-12-2012	31213	5898.80	4839	59644
12-12-2012	31065	5888.00	4840	59412
13-12-2012	30901	5851.50	4886	59035
14-12-2012	30773	5879.60	4841	58930
17-12-2012	30781	5857.90	4841	58477
18-12-2012	30812	5896.80	4879	58730
19-12-2012	30916	5929.60	4864	58986
20-12-2012	30926	5916.40	4859	58956
21-12-2012	30931	5847.70	4878	59118
24-12-2012	30923	5855.75	4837	59130
26-12-2012	30688	5905.60	4837	59509
27-12-2012	30293	5870.10	4824	58760
28-12-2012	30610	5908.35	4886	57170
31-12-2012	30734	5905.10	4886	57597

Appendix II (Statistical Results)

Stationarity Tests: ADF Test

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

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-0.312495	0.9200
Test critical values:		
1% level	-3.451214	
5% level	-2.870621	
10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(DIRHAM)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:07
 Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012
 Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
DIRHAM(-1)	-0.002153	0.006891	-0.312495	0.7549
C	0.036447	0.087609	0.416021	0.6777
R-squared	0.000316	Mean dependent var		0.009193
Adjusted R-squared	-0.002919	S.D. dependent var		0.145995
S.E. of regression	0.146208	Akaike info criterion		-1.001167
Sum squared resid	6.605398	Schwarz criterion		-0.977117
Log likelihood	157.6815	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-0.991554
F-statistic	0.097653	Durbin-Watson stat		1.443173
Prob(F-statistic)	0.754875			

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

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-0.395157	0.9068
Test critical values:		
1% level	-3.451214	
5% level	-2.870621	
10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(FRANC)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:30
 Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012
 Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
FRANC(-1)	-0.003387	0.008571	-0.395157	0.6930
C	0.207141	0.422945	0.489758	0.6247
R-squared	0.000505	Mean dependent var		0.040760
Adjusted R-squared	-0.002730	S.D. dependent var		0.704188
S.E. of regression	0.705148	Akaike info criterion		2.145593
Sum squared resid	153.6454	Schwarz criterion		2.169644
Log likelihood	-331.6398	Hannan-Quinn criter.		2.155207
F-statistic	0.156149	Durbin-Watson stat		2.088787
Prob(F-statistic)	0.693000			

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

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	0.050142	0.9614
Test critical values:		
1% level	-3.451214	
5% level	-2.870621	
10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(GOLD)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:31
 Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012
 Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOLD(-1)	0.000185	0.003686	0.050142	0.9600
C	66.51466	70.83795	0.938969	0.3485
R-squared	0.000008	Mean dependent var		69.81897
Adjusted R-squared	-0.003228	S.D. dependent var		457.5347
S.E. of regression	458.2726	Akaike info criterion		15.09922
Sum squared resid	64894251	Schwarz criterion		15.12327
Log likelihood	-2345.928	Hannan-Quinn criter.		15.10883
F-statistic	0.002514	Durbin-Watson stat		2.137988
Prob(F-statistic)	0.960042			

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

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-0.264254	0.9269
Test critical values:		
1% level	-3.451214	
5% level	-2.870621	
10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(HKD)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:32
 Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012
 Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
HKD(-1)	-0.001771	0.006700	-0.264254	0.7918
C	0.015028	0.040263	0.373243	0.7092
R-squared	0.000226	Mean dependent var		0.004438
Adjusted R-squared	-0.003010	S.D. dependent var		0.068506
S.E. of regression	0.068609	Akaike info criterion		-2.514387
Sum squared resid	1.454507	Schwarz criterion		-2.490337
Log likelihood	392.9871	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-2.504774
F-statistic	0.069830	Durbin-Watson stat		1.413580
Prob(F-statistic)	0.791760			

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

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-1.219429	0.6669
Test critical values:		
1% level	-3.451214	
5% level	-2.870621	
10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(MARK)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:33
 Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012

Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
MARK(-1)	-0.012288	0.010077	-1.219429	0.2236
C	0.423305	0.328846	1.287244	0.1990
R-squared	0.004789	Mean dependent var		0.023374
Adjusted R-squared	0.001569	S.D. dependent var		0.424423
S.E. of regression	0.424090	Akaike info criterion		1.128670
Sum squared resid	55.57449	Schwarz criterion		1.152720
Log likelihood	-173.5082	Hannan-Quinn criter.		1.138283
F-statistic	1.487007	Durbin-Watson stat		1.421746
Prob(F-statistic)	0.223611			

Null Hypothesis: POUNDS has a unit root

Exogenous: Constant

Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=0)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-1.316640	0.6226
Test critical values:		
1% level	-3.451214	
5% level	-2.870621	
10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation

Dependent Variable: D(POUNDS)

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:33

Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012

Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
POUNDS(-1)	-0.012682	0.009632	-1.316640	0.1889
C	0.996757	0.754408	1.321244	0.1874
R-squared	0.005579	Mean dependent var		0.006117
Adjusted R-squared	0.002361	S.D. dependent var		0.971205
S.E. of regression	0.970058	Akaike info criterion		2.783487
Sum squared resid	290.7726	Schwarz criterion		2.807537
Log likelihood	-430.8323	Hannan-Quinn criter.		2.793100
F-statistic	1.733541	Durbin-Watson stat		1.395788
Prob(F-statistic)	0.188935			

Null Hypothesis: RAND has a unit root

Exogenous: Constant

Lag Length: 0 (Automatic - based on SIC, maxlag=0)

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		-1.570102	0.4967
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.451214	
	5% level	-2.870621	
	10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(RAND)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:34
 Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012
 Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
RAND(-1)	-0.016653	0.010606	-1.570102	0.1174
C	0.100855	0.064047	1.574703	0.1163
R-squared	0.007915	Mean dependent var		0.000651
Adjusted R-squared	0.004704	S.D. dependent var		0.095191
S.E. of regression	0.094967	Akaike info criterion		-1.864165
Sum squared resid	2.786786	Schwarz criterion		-1.840115
Log likelihood	291.8777	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.854552
F-statistic	2.465219	Durbin-Watson stat		1.650498
Prob(F-statistic)	0.117415			

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

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		-0.314294	0.9197
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.451214	
	5% level	-2.870621	
	10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
 Dependent Variable: D(USD)
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:37
 Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012
 Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
USD(-1)	-0.002167	0.006894	-0.314294	0.7535
C	0.134546	0.322009	0.417834	0.6764
R-squared	0.000320	Mean dependent var		0.033796

Adjusted R-squared	-0.002916	S.D. dependent var	0.537505
S.E. of regression	0.538288	Akaike info criterion	1.605565
Sum squared resid	89.53407	Schwarz criterion	1.629615
Log likelihood	-247.6654	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.615178
F-statistic	0.098781	Durbin-Watson stat	1.421928
Prob(F-statistic)	0.753510		

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

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		0.103117	0.9656
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.451214	
	5% level	-2.870621	
	10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(YUAN)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:38
Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012
Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
YUAN(-1)	0.000469	0.004549	0.103117	0.9179
C	0.006846	0.031530	0.217123	0.8283
R-squared	0.000034	Mean dependent var		0.010064
Adjusted R-squared	-0.003202	S.D. dependent var		0.079647
S.E. of regression	0.079774	Akaike info criterion		-2.212829
Sum squared resid	1.966440	Schwarz criterion		-2.188779
Log likelihood	346.0950	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-2.203216
F-statistic	0.010633	Durbin-Watson stat		1.468550
Prob(F-statistic)	0.917937			

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

		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		0.239296	0.9747
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.451214	
	5% level	-2.870621	
	10% level	-2.571679	

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

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation
Dependent Variable: D(AUD)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 05/11/13 Time: 01:38
Sample (adjusted): 1/08/2007 12/24/2012
Included observations: 311 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
AUD(-1)	0.001079	0.004508	0.239296	0.8110
C	0.024906	0.194332	0.128161	0.8981

R-squared	0.000185	Mean dependent var	0.070696
Adjusted R-squared	-0.003050	S.D. dependent var	0.596828
S.E. of regression	0.597738	Akaike info criterion	1.815080
Sum squared resid	110.4027	Schwarz criterion	1.839131
Log likelihood	-280.2450	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.824694
F-statistic	0.057263	Durbin-Watson stat	1.524229
Prob(F-statistic)	0.811035		

Regression Results:

Currency regression

Dependent Variable: GOLDPRICE
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/11/12 Time: 02:40
 Sample (adjusted): 1/14/2007 12/24/2012
 Included observations: 259 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.457549	0.188663	2.425211	0.0160
POUNDS	0.011210	0.210048	0.053371	0.9575
FRANC	0.488738	0.201142	2.429819	0.0158
USD	-0.075914	0.200924	-0.377824	0.7059
R-squared	0.035499	Mean dependent var		0.490248
Adjusted R-squared	0.024152	S.D. dependent var		3.053138
S.E. of regression	3.016043	Akaike info criterion		5.061092
Sum squared resid	2319.611	Schwarz criterion		5.116024
Log likelihood	-651.4114	Hannan-Quinn criter.		5.083178
F-statistic	3.128467	Durbin-Watson stat		2.259242
Prob(F-statistic)	0.026327			

Regression stage II:

Dependent Variable: GOLDRET
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/11/13 Time: 02:42
 Sample (adjusted): 1/02/2007 12/30/2012
 Included observations: 1532 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.076042	0.036559	2.079975	0.0377
MARKRET	0.157486	0.030424	5.176333	0.0000
NIFTYRET	0.002506	0.001495	1.676191	0.0939
OILRET	0.056455	0.014979	3.768883	0.0002
SILVERRET	0.010616	0.019338	0.549003	0.5831
R-squared	0.034823	Mean dependent var		0.090805
Adjusted R-squared	0.031851	S.D. dependent var		1.337932
S.E. of regression	1.316453	Akaike info criterion		3.391586
Sum squared resid	2251.230	Schwarz criterion		3.411422
Log likelihood	-2206.314	Hannan-Quinn criter.		3.399027
F-statistic	11.71672	Durbin-Watson stat		2.116918
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

ARIMA Results

Dependent Variable: GOLDRET
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 03/11/12 Time: 02:48
 Sample (adjusted): 1/03/2007 12/30/2011
 Included observations: 1532 after adjustments
 Convergence achieved after 25 iterations
 MA Backcast: 1/01/2007 1/02/2007

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.082674	0.004539	18.21255	0.0000
NIFTYRET	0.002516	0.001476	1.704893	0.0885
MARKRET	0.168496	0.030988	5.437444	0.0000
OILRET	0.057259	0.014842	3.857878	0.0001
AR(1)	0.976074	0.006275	155.5480	0.0000
MA(1)	-1.045813	0.028640	-36.51522	0.0000
MA(2)	0.046761	0.028597	1.635167	0.1023
R-squared	0.048028	Mean dependent var		0.089962
Adjusted R-squared	0.043620	S.D. dependent var		1.338100
S.E. of regression	1.308590	Akaike info criterion		3.381136
Sum squared resid	2219.282	Schwarz criterion		3.408923
Log likelihood	-2195.810	Hannan-Quinn criter.		3.391561
F-statistic	10.89737	Durbin-Watson stat		2.003398
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			
Inverted AR Roots	.98			
Inverted MA Roots	1.00	.05		