ABSTRACT
This paper intends to investigate whether the expected and unexpected fluctuations of interest rate and exchange rate will generate different impacts on the daily stock returns of three different firm sizes in Taiwan and Japan and to compare whether there are different responses under two different interest rate levels and exchange rate systems between a well and a less developed financial markets. The study period spans from 1998 to 2006 at daily data frequency. We first employ ARIMA model to divide the IR and ER into the expected and unexpected of IR and ER. We then utilize the structural SVAR model to examine the dynamic relationships among above variables. The empirical results show that unexpected IR shocks have larger impact on Taiwan than Japan stock market. In Taiwan stock market, the stock returns of large firms are strongest affected by ER, however, the stock returns of all firms are huge affected by ER in the Japan stock market. The fluctuating range in ER is relatively large in the Japan stock market, the explanation of phenomenon might be that the under the free floating exchange regime in Japan. Moreover, we find that there is less influence degree in the Japan stock market, as well as the response time is relatively long in the Taiwan stock market.

Keywords : autoregressive integrated moving average model (ARIMA) ; interest rate ; exchange ate ; stock market ; structural vector autogression (SVAR)