In the system

$$AE_t\left[x_{t+1}\right] = Bx_t + \varepsilon_t$$

we have the matrix A

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{\delta}{1-\tilde{\gamma}_c} \\ 0 & 0 & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\Theta_n & 1 & \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}} & 0 & \Theta_t\phi_b & \Theta_t\left(\rho_g - 1\right)\phi_g \\ \omega\left(1+\varphi\right) + \beta\left(1+\alpha\right) & \omega - \beta\gamma_c & \left(1-\tilde{\gamma}_c\right)\eta & -\left[\omega + \beta\left(1-\tilde{\gamma}_c - \alpha\right)\right] & 0 & \left(1-\beta\rho_g\right) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\left(1+\rho\right)\left(1-\phi_g\right) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and matrix B

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta(1-\alpha)}{1-\tilde{\gamma}_c} & \frac{-\delta\gamma_c}{1-\tilde{\gamma}_c} & 0 & 1-\delta+\frac{\delta\alpha}{1-\tilde{\gamma}_c} & 0 & 0 \\ -\left(\alpha+\varphi\right)\lambda_p & -\lambda_p & 1 & \alpha\lambda_p & 0 & 0 \\ -\Theta_n & 1 & \frac{\phi_\pi}{\tilde{\sigma}} & 0 & \Theta_t\phi_b & 0 \\ 1-\alpha & -\gamma_c & \left(1-\tilde{\gamma}_c\right)\eta\phi_\pi & \tilde{\gamma}_c + \alpha - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \left(1+\rho\right)\left(1-\phi_b\right) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \rho_g \end{bmatrix}$$