

Measuring Risk with COGARCH(p, q) Models

Joint work with Lorenzo Mercuri & Edit Rojzi

Francesco Bianchi

`francesco.bianchi04@icatt.it`

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan

MDOTM, Milan

R/Finance 2017

Chicago, IL

May 19, 2017



GARCH Model: Discrete and Continuous

Define $(r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ as a GARCH (p, q) process

$$\begin{cases} r_n = \sqrt{V_n} \epsilon_n \\ V_n = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i r_{n-i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j V_{n-i} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $(V_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ is an $ARMA(q, p - 1)$ process.

Define $(G_t)_{t \geq 0}$ as a COGARCH (p, q) process

$$dG_t = \sqrt{V_t} dL_t \quad \text{with} \quad G_0 = 0 \quad (2)$$

where $(V_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a $CARMA(q, p - 1)$ process driven by the discrete part of the quadratic variation of the Lévy process $(L_t)_{t \geq 0}$.

Why choosing a *continuous* GARCH model?

As in GARCH models:

- ARCH Effect
- Heavy tails

Moreover:

- High frequency and *irregularly spaced* data management
- No missing values approximation

Consider a market composed by assets $P_{1,t}, \dots, P_{\bar{N},t}$

$$P_{i,t} = P_{i,0} \exp [\mu_i t + X_{i,t}] \quad i = 1, \dots, \bar{N}.$$

$\mu_i \in \mathcal{R}$ and the vector process $X_t := [X_{1,t}, \dots, X_{\bar{N},t}]^\top$ is the ICA-COGARCH (p, q) model defined as:

$$X_t = A S_t$$

where A is a $\bar{N} \times p$ matrix and $S_t = (S_{1,t}, \dots, S_{p,t})^\top$ is a p -vector process that each entry $S_{i,t}$ is a COGARCH(p, q) model defined in (2).

The optimization problem is defined as

$$\max_{c_1, \dots, c_{\bar{N}}} \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{G}_T] - \lambda \rho(-\mathcal{G}_T)$$

where $\mathcal{G}_T = \sum_{i=1}^{\bar{N}} c_i (P_{i,T} - P_{i,0})$ with no short selling.

- λ is the risk-aversion coefficient
- ρ is an homogeneous risk measure (VaR, ES)

Two different datasets (APR 2010 - DEC 2015)

1. 100 members of the FTSE 100 Index
2. 154 European hedge funds tracking the FTSE 100 Index (UKX)

The analysis follows this structure:

- Leader selection combining cluster analysis and lead-lag estimation
- Portfolio's weights based on the ICA-COGARCH model (for a single optimization)
- Portfolio out-of-sample performance (6 months forecast)

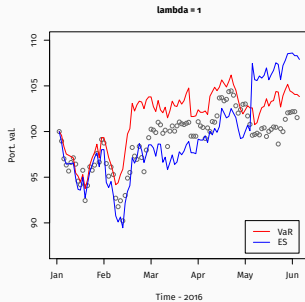
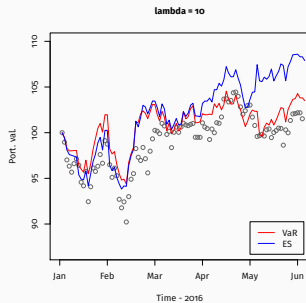
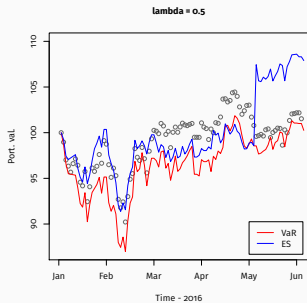
COGgetdata

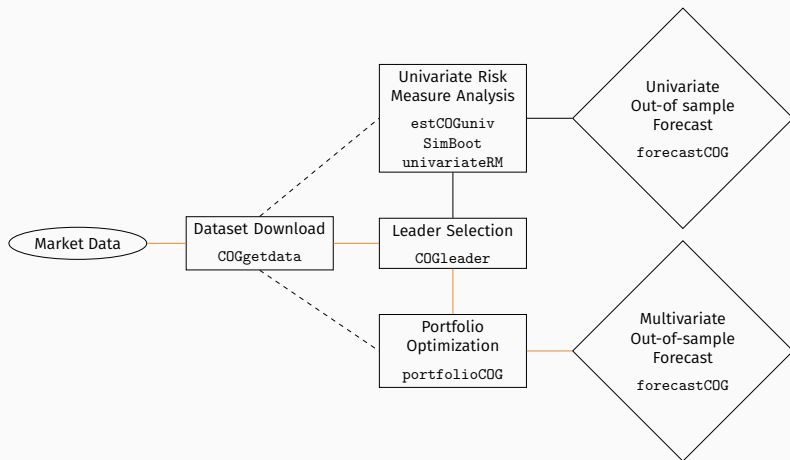
COGleader

portfolioCOG

forecastCOG

Out-of-Sample Performance





Dependencies: Yuima, fastICA, quantmod, cluster, rugarch

Thank you!

Francesco Bianchi
UCSC Milan
MDOTM

Lorenzo Mercuri
University of Milan
CREST Agency

Edit Rroji
University of
Milano-Bicocca

References:

- Bianchi, Francesco and Mercuri, Lorenzo and Rroji, Edit. **Measuring Risk with COGARCH(p,q) Models**. SSRN. (2016).
- Bianchi, Francesco and Mercuri, Lorenzo and Rroji, Edit (2017). **COGARCH.rm: Portfolio selection with Multivariate COGARCH(p,q) models**. R package version 0.1.0.
- Brockwell, Peter and Chandraa, Erdenebaatar and Alexander Lindner. **Continuous-time garch processes**. Annals of Applied Probability. 2006.
- Klüppelberg, Claudia and Ross Maller, Alexander Lindner et al. **A continuous time garch process driven by a Lévy process: stationarity and second-order behaviour**. Journal of Applied Probability. 2004.