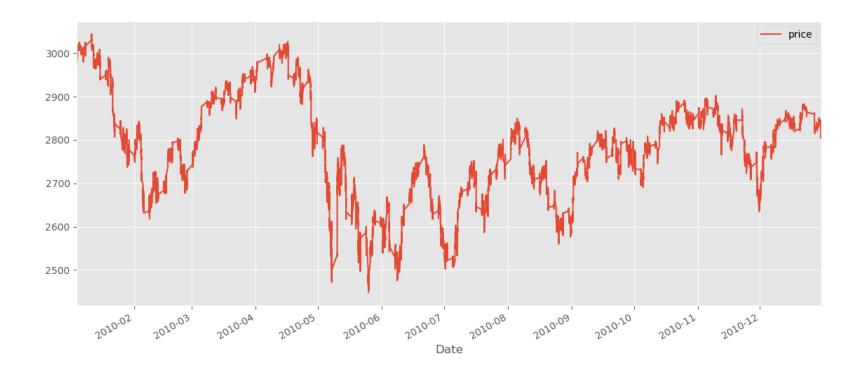


Problem Set 6 The Volatility of Stock Returns and ARCH Modeling

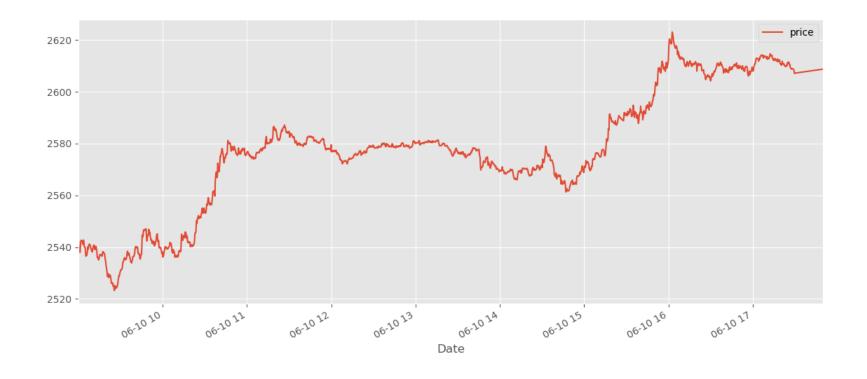
Solution submitted by Thi Ha Giang Vo and Lotta Rüter CRAM-Programming Lab WS 2017/18



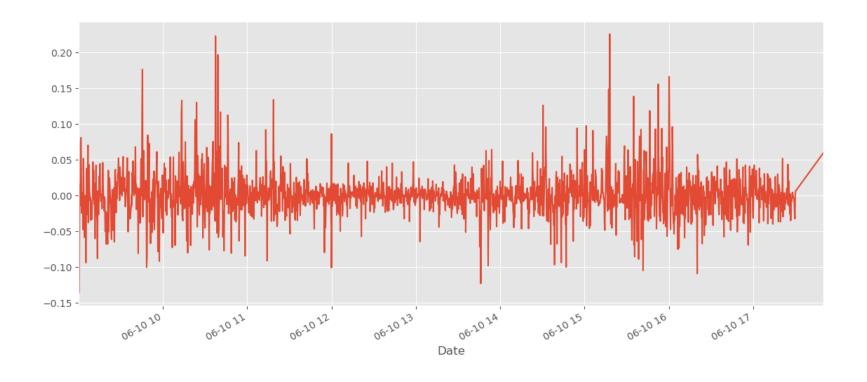




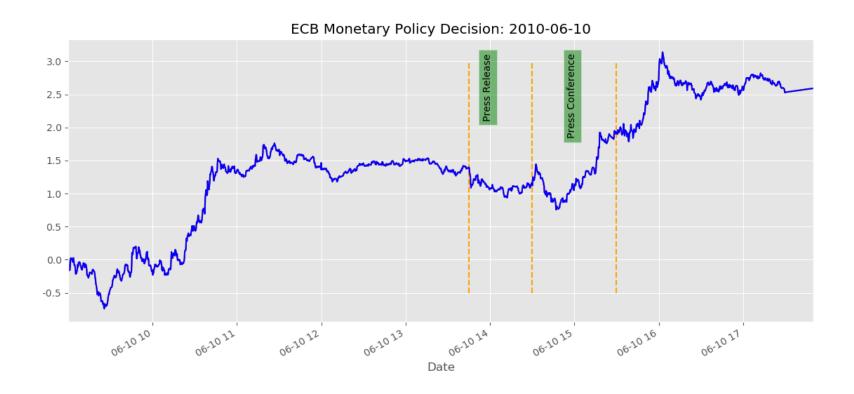






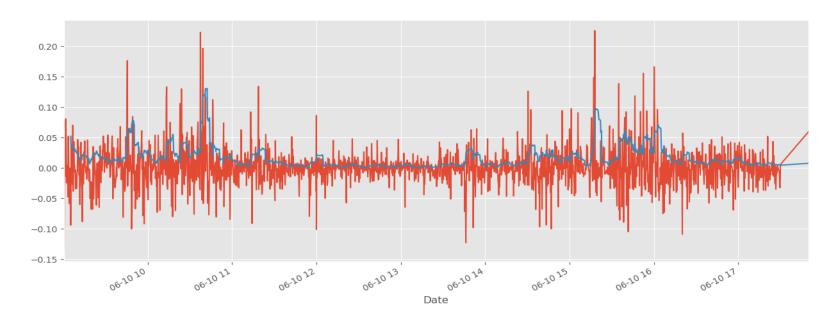






Question 1b: Stock Return Volatility

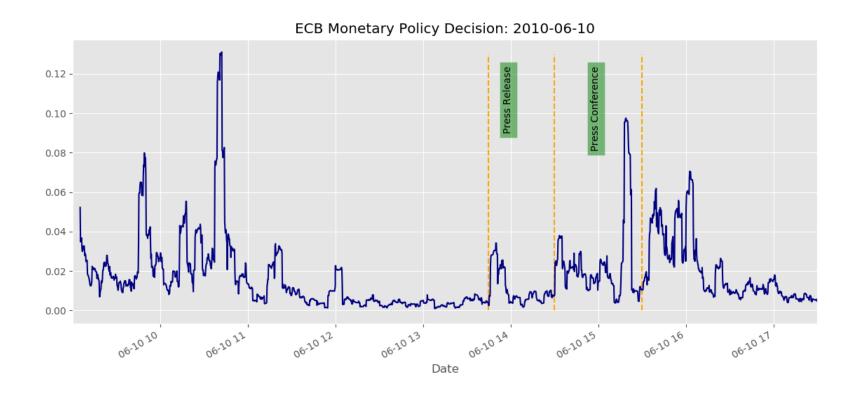




The resulting intra-day volatility time series' pattern follows the stock returns' pattern: high in the middle of 2011 and the beginning of 2016

Question 1b: Stock Return Volatility





Question 1c: ECB Monetary Policy Decisions



- The Governing Council, the main decision-making body of the ECB, usually meets every two weeks.
- Every six weeks, it takes its monetary policy decision, i.e. setting the key interest rates for the euro area.
- 10 June 2010, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to adopt a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment in the regular three-month longer-term refinancing operations to be allotted on 28 July, 25 August and 29 September 2010

Question 1c: ECB Monetary Policy Decisions



The fundamental economic environment:

- An environment of unusually high uncertainty
- On the upside
 - the ongoing recovery at the global economy and foreign trade
 - the accommodative monetary policy stance
 - the measures adopted to restore the functioning of the financial system
- On the downside
 - renewed tensions in some financial market segments and related confidence effects
 - a stronger or more protracted than expected negative feedback loop between the real economy and the financial sector
 - renewed increases in oil and other commodity prices

Prof. Dr. Maxim Ulrich, submitted by Thi Ha Giang Vo and Lotta Rüter

- protectionist pressures
- possibility of a disorderly correction of global imbalances
- weak labour market prospects

Question 1d: Class 'ARMA ARCH'

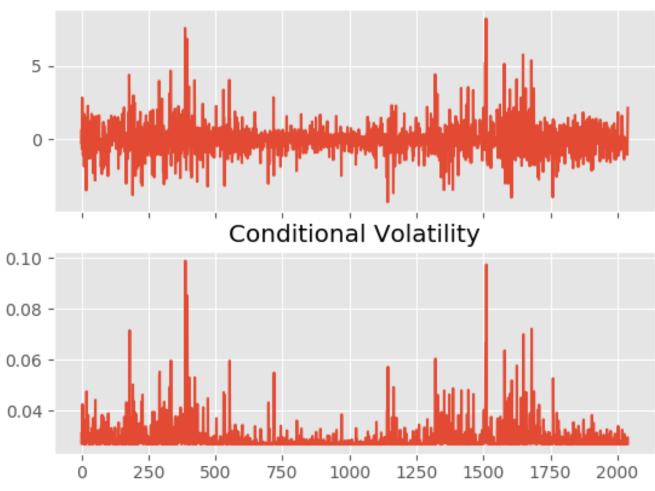


See code.

Question 1e: Model-Implied Volatility



Standardized Residuals



Question 1e: Model-Implied Volatility



Correlation matrix:

Vol_	_arch_	_2pass	
Vol_	_arch_	_package	
Volatility			

1	1	0.3400
1	1	0.3399
0.3400	0.3399	1

Question 1f: Volatility Forecasting



- Forecast 1 period ahead: 0.001301
- Forecast 2 periods ahead: 0.000942
- Forecast 3 periods ahead: 0.000879
- take h=1 in the formulas
- Here: forecasted volatility is decreasing although it should be increasing as insecurity and therefore risk is increasing over time