ETC3460 - Financial Econometrics

Project Presentation

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on behalf of **Group 40**

Sections

- Portfolio Stock Selection
- Portfolio Weighting Allocation
- OPortfolio Return Time Series Properties
- Predictive Modelling
- O Forecasts

Statistical Software used

- EViews 11
- Used to observe the time series patterns



O R

- Majority of the work was done using R
- More flexible
- Better functionality



Portfolio Stock Selection

- 1. Extracted past one year's close price data for all 200 stocks in the ASX200 index
- 2. Computed some basic (ex-post) statistical measures
- Four moments (Mean, Volatility, Skewness and Kurtosis)
- Sharpe Ratio (risk-adjusted return measure)
- CAPM alpha and beta



Note:

- Risk–free rate used = 0.000983% is the <u>derived daily yield</u> on the Australian 1-year government bond (applying the Effective Annual Rate formula reversely, assuming 252 trading days a year)
- Market return = Return on the ASX200 index

Effective Annual =
$$\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^n - 1$$

Rate Formula

Portfolio Stock Selection

- Filtered out stocks with Kurtosis > 6 (we don't want too many extreme values/outliers)
- Ranked the remaining stocks in terms of their Sharpe Ratio (we want good risk-adjusted returns)
- Selected the top 5 stocks
- Polynovo Limited (PNV)
- Silver Lake Resources Limited (SLR)
- Spark New Zealand (SPK)
- Fortescue Metals Group Limited (FMG)
- Gold Road Resources Ltd (GOR)

<u>Diversification point of view:</u>

```
asx200 stats %>%
         filter(Kurtosis <= 6) %>%
         arrange(-SharpeRatio)
 A tibble: 50 x 8
   ax ticker
                 Mean Stdev Skewness Kurtosis SharpeRatio
                                                             alpha beta
                                                             <dbl> <dbl>
   <fct>
                <dbl>
                      <dbl>
                                <dbl>
                                         <dbl>
                                                     <dbl>
            0.00294
                                                    0.0631 0.00420 1.53
 1 PNV.AX
                     0.0465
                                          3.24
 2 SLR.AX
                     0.0416
                                          3.34
                               0.167
                                                    0.0549 0.00317 1.06
 3 SPK.AX
                                          3.79
                                                    0.0412 0.00106 0.484
             0.000671 0.0161
4 FMG.AX
             0.00111
                     0.0314
                                          1.96
                                                    0.0349 0.00190 0.971
5 GOR.AX
                     0.0417
                                          5.12
                                                    0.0328 0.00193 0.677
             0.00138
6 SAR.AX
                                          4.29
                     0.0368
                               0.0428
                                                    0.0314 0.00172 0.679
             0.000618 0.0201
                                          2.23
7 CNU.AX
                               0.154
                                                    0.0303 0.00118 0.697
8 A2M.AX
             0.000729 0.0247 -
                                          5.91
                                                    0.0291 0.00126 0.659
9 ASB.AX
             0.000823 0.0303
                                          5.32
                                                    0.0268 0.00180 1.19
10 PME.AX
             0.000994 0.0392
                                                    0.0251 0.00166 0.811
                                          3.67
# ... with 40 more rows
```

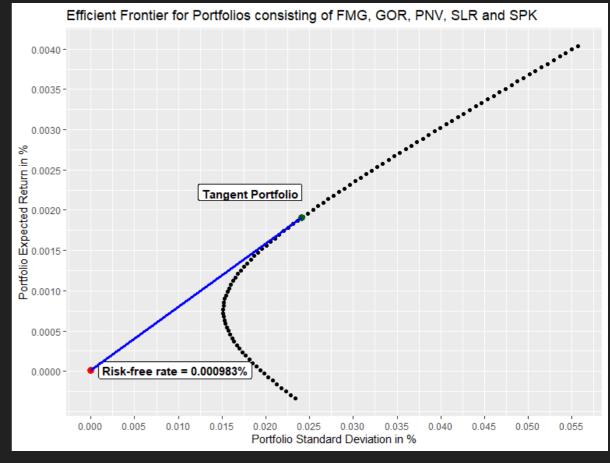
various industries: mining, materials, healthcare and telecommunication

Portfolio Weighting Allocation



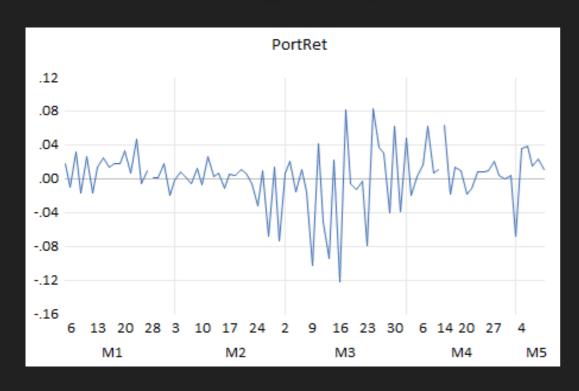
- Constructed an Efficient Frontier based on the returns matrix and the variance-covariance matrix
- Selected the tangent portfolio
- sits on the steepest Capital Allocation Line (CAL)
- in other words, highest portfolio Sharpe ratio
- Weightings of the tangent portfolio reported from R:

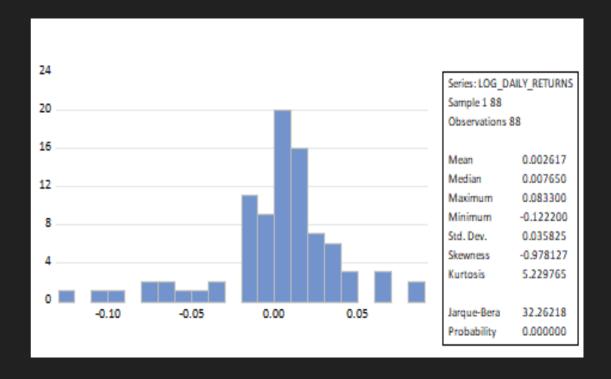
| FMG | GOR | PNV | SLR | SPK |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0.1097 | 0.0283 | 0.3136 | 0.2805 | 0.2679 |



Portfolio Return Time Series Properties

Overall portfolio log-return (2020 Jan 3 – 2020 May 8): 23.01%





Portfolio Return Time Series Properties

Constant Mean Model:

Serial Correlation ✓

Correlogram of Residuals

Date: 06/03/20 Time: 15:00 Sample: 1/03/2020 5/08/2020 Included observations: 88

| modada obcortatione. oc | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Autocorrelation | Partial Correlation | | AC | PAC | Q-Stat | Prob |
| _ | <u> </u> | 1 | -0.268 | -0.268 | 6.5276 | 0.011 |
| ı 🗀 | ' | 2 | 0.260 | 0.203 | 12.766 | 0.002 |
| ı b ı | · 🗀 | 3 | 0.086 | 0.220 | 13.453 | 0.004 |
| 1 [] 1 | III | 4 | -0.091 | -0.088 | 14.227 | 0.007 |
| · 🗀 | <u> </u> - | 5 | 0.251 | 0.155 | 20.219 | 0.001 |
| ı j ı | | 6 | 0.031 | 0.184 | 20.313 | 0.002 |
| ' (| ' " ' | 7 | -0.045 | -0.103 | 20.507 | 0.005 |
| ı 🗓 ı | ' □ ' | 8 | 0.066 | -0.098 | 20.942 | 0.007 |
| ı þ i | ' | 9 | 0.105 | 0.211 | 22.046 | 0.009 |
| 1 1 1 | ljj | 10 | 0.013 | 0.081 | 22.062 | 0.015 |
| ' | lj | 11 | 0.186 | 0.058 | 25.625 | 0.007 |
| - ' | - | 12 | -0.199 | -0.195 | 29.768 | 0.003 |
| ı b ı | 1 1 | 13 | 0.099 | -0.020 | 30.795 | 0.004 |
| 1 [] 1 | | 14 | -0.072 | -0.064 | 31.351 | 0.005 |
| 1 j 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 15 | 0.053 | 0.021 | 31.658 | 0.007 |
| 1) 1 | 1 (1 | 16 | 0.009 | -0.017 | 31.667 | 0.011 |
| ' [' | I I | 17 | -0.114 | -0.077 | 33.107 | 0.011 |
| ı j ı ı | <u> </u> | 18 | 0.059 | 0.028 | 33.505 | 0.014 |
| ' □ ' | ı <u>d</u> . | 19 | -0.130 | -0.107 | 35.430 | 0.012 |
| 1 11 1 | - [- | 20 | 0.079 | -0.028 | 36.156 | 0.015 |

 $r_t = 0.002617 + u_t$ (0.003819), N = 88

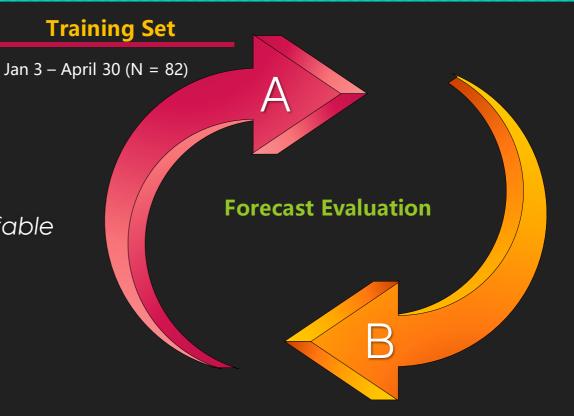
ARCH Effects ✓

| Correlogram of Residuals Squared | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| Date: 06/03/20 Time: 15:17 Sample: 1/03/2020 5/08/2020 Included observations: 88 | | | | | | |
| Autocorrelation | Partial Correlation | | AC | PAC | Q-Stat | Prob |
| | | | 0.407 0.275 0.015 0.106 0.079 0.149 0.281 0.010 0.079 -0.026 -0.054 0.0111 -0.042 -0.031 | -0.177 -0.142 -0.084 0.034 0.045 | 2.7000 7.4349 11.630 11.741 27.512 34.811 34.832 35.944 36.578 38.839 46.965 46.975 47.629 47.703 48.023 48.023 49.425 49.624 49.734 | 0.100 0.024 0.009 0.019 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 |
| - d - - d - | | | | 0.045 | | |



- Main objective: GOOD FORECASTS
- Forecast accuracy (RMSE) > Model Fit (AIC)
- Model Fitting
- 1. pure ARMA models
- Automatic ARMA model selection using `ARIMA()` in fable
- Two best model fits (having the lowest AICc):

ARMA(2, 2) MA(5)



- However, both pure ARMA models have ARCH effects in residuals
- We needed to add volatility modelling GARCH and its variations

B Test Set

May $1 - \overline{\text{May 8 (N = 6)}}$



- **ARMA-GARCH Models** (GARCH models fitted using rugarch in R)
- ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(1,1)
- MA(5)-GARCH(1,1)
- \triangleright ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(2,1)
- MA(5)-GARCH(2,1)
- \rightarrow ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(1,2)
- \rightarrow MA(5)-GARCH(1,2)

| Model ‡ | RMSE ‡ |
|----------------------|------------|
| ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(1,2) | 0.03687867 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(1,1) | 0.03687869 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(2,1) | 0.03700226 |
| MA(5)-GARCH(1,2) | 0.03720098 |
| MA(5)-GARCH(1,1) | 0.03720101 |
| MA(5)-GARCH(2,1) | 0.03785100 |

- * Findings: ARMA(2,2) as the mean equation always had a better forecast accuracy than MA(5)
- Therefore, we dropped MA(5) and chose to use ARMA(2,2) as the mean equation going forward

- GARCH variations
- ARMA(2,2)-GJRGARCH(1,1,1)
- \rightarrow ARMA(2,2)-EGARCH(1,1)
- Findings: EGARCH had a lower RMSE whereas GJRGARCH did even worse than the ordinary GARCH
- Therefore, we ruled out GJRGARCH

| Model ‡ | RMSE ‡ |
|---------------------------|------------|
| ARMA(2,2)-EGARCH(1,1) | 0.03630688 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(1,2) | 0.03687867 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(1,1) | 0.03687869 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(2,1) | 0.03700226 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GJRGARCH(1,1,1) | 0.03704154 |





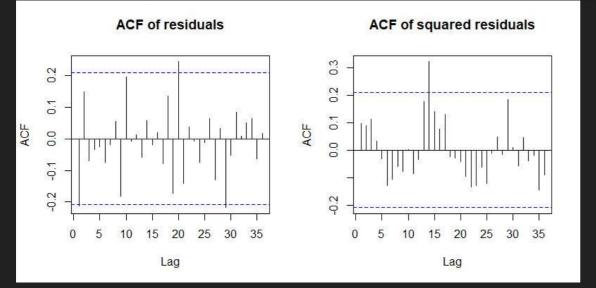
Adding CAPM

- Dynamic regression model CAPM with ARMA errors: CAPM-AR(1) (from `ARIMA()` in fable)
- ARMAX(2,2)-GARCH(1,1)
- ARMAX(2,2)-EGARCH(1,1)
- CAPM-GARCH(1,1)
- \triangleright CAPM-EGARCH(1,1)
- Note:
- ASX200 index return was modelled by an automatically fitted ARMA model in fable: ARMA(1,2)
- "ARMAX" means that we include both the ARMA terms and the exogenous CAPM regressor (excess market return) in the mean equation

Final Model Selection

Portfolio Return CAPM-EGARCH(1,1):
$$r_t = 0.00413 + 1.0459r_{m,t} + \varepsilon_t$$
, $\varepsilon_t = u_t \sigma_t$, $u_t \sim iid N(0,1)$ $ln(\sigma_t^2) = -4.0604 + 0.9045(|u_{t-1}| - \mathbb{E}[|u_{t-1}|]) + 0.0063u_{t-1} + 0.4907 ln(\sigma_{t-1}^2)$ ASX200 Index Return ARMA(1,2): $r_{m,t} = 0.4878r_{m,t-1} - 0.8540\varepsilon_{t-1} + 0.4921\varepsilon_{t-2} + \varepsilon_t$

Residual Diagnostics (CAPM-EGARCH(1,1)):



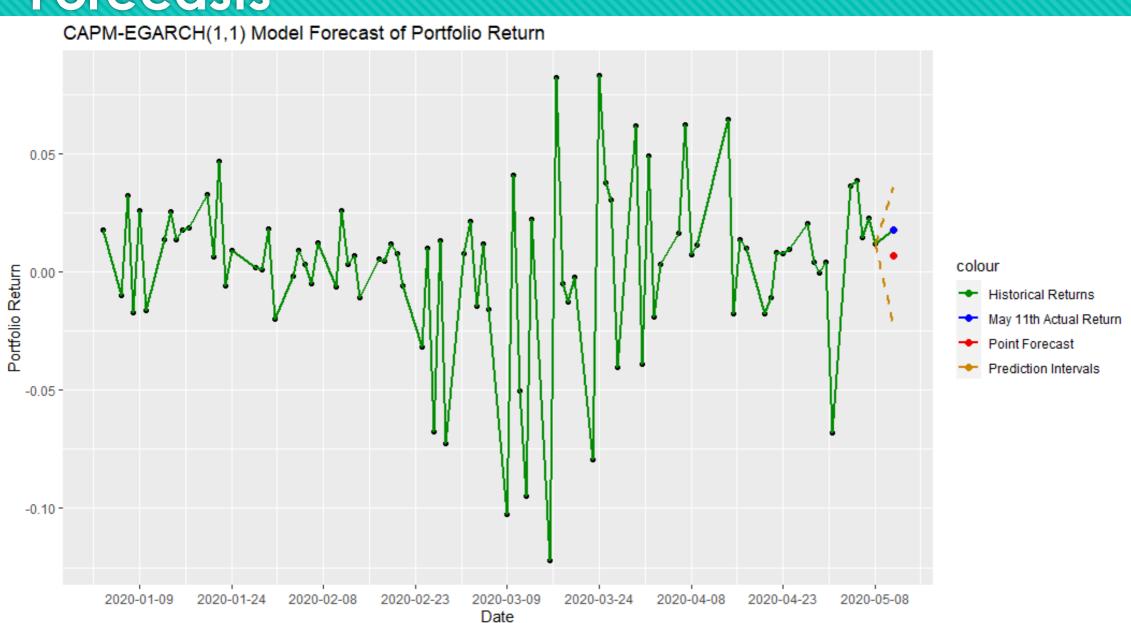
| Model <chr></chr> | RMSE <dbl></dbl> |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| CAPM-EGARCH(1,1) | 0.03330253 |
| CAPM-GARCH(1,1) | 0.03333084 |
| CAPM with AR(1) errors | 0.03562929 |
| ARMAX(2,2)-GARCH(1,1) | 0.03567486 |
| ARMAX(2,2)-EGARCH(1,1) | 0.03580940 |
| ARMA(2,2)-EGARCH(1,1) | 0.03630688 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(1,2) | 0.03687867 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(1,1) | 0.03687869 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GARCH(2,1) | 0.03700226 |
| ARMA(2,2)-GJRGARCH(1,1,1) | 0.03704154 |
| MA(5)-GARCH(1,2) | 0.03720098 |
| MA(5)-GARCH(1,1) | 0.03720101 |
| MA(5)-GARCH(2,1) | 0.03785100 |
| | |

Forecasts

- Forecasts
- One-step Point Forecast on the ASX200 index return: 0.2506%.
- One-step Point Forecast on the Portfolio Return: 0.6749%
- One-step 95% Prediction Interval: [-2.2625%, 3.6123%]
- > 5% Conditional Value at Risk (CVaR): -1.7902%

Actual Portfolio Return on May 11th: 1.79%

Forecasts





Forecasts

$$r_t = 0.002617 + u_t$$

(0.003819), $N = 88$

- Comparing with a benchmark model constant mean model:
- Point forecast from the constant mean model: 0.2617%
- 95% prediction interval: [-6.8579%, 7.3813%]

Conclusion: our CAPM-EGARCH(1,1) model has a more accurate point forecast and a much narrower interval forecast.

THANK YOU.

by George Wang – Group 40.