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Monica Billio
Massimiliano Caporin

A generalized Dynamic
Conditional Correlation
model for portfolio risk
evaluation



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Monica Billio

University of Venice

Massimiliano Caporin

University of Padova

Abstract

We propose a generalization of the Dynamic Conditional Correlation multivariate GARCH model of Engle (2002) and of the Asymmetric Dynamic Conditional Correlation model of Cappiello et al. (2006). The model we propose introduces a block structure in parameter matrices that allows for interdependence with a reduced number of parameters. Our model nests the Flexible Dynamic Conditional Correlation model of Billio et al. (2006) and is named Quadratic Flexible Dynamic Conditional Correlation Multivariate GARCH. In the paper, we provide conditions for positive definiteness of the conditional correlations. We also present an empirical application to the Italian stock market comparing alternative correlation models for portfolio risk evaluation.

Keywords

Dynamic correlations, Block-structures, Flexible correlation models

JEL Codes

C51, C32, G18

Address for correspondence:

Monica Billio
Department of Economics
Ca' Foscari University of Venice
Cannaregio 873, Fondamenta S.Giobbe
30121 Venezia - Italy
Phone: (+39) 041 2349170
Fax: (+39) 041 2349176
e-mail: billio@unive.it

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1 Introduction

In the last few years, the empirical and theoretical analysis concerning multivariate GARCH models attracted a growing interest for two main reasons: the availability of more and more powerful computers that enabled the estimation of complex models with an elevate number of parameters and the introduction of a new class of models: the Dynamic Conditional Correlation multivariate GARCH (DCC) by Engle (2002). Several generalizations of the Engle's model as been proposed (among others Cappiello et al. 2006, and Franses and Hafner, 2003, Billio et al., 2006) and some theoretical studies have also been developed (McAleer et al., 2006). These papers focused both on the developments of new parameterizations and on their use in empirical applications, demonstrating an high capability to adapt to practical problems.

In this paper we introduce a new DCC-type model that generalized the Flexible DCC of Billio et al. (2006), FDCC. We start from the empirical evidence that in asset allocation problems we need flexible and feasible models to construct optimal portfolios. Asset managers generally invest by differentiating their portfolio by area, branches or sectors and type of instruments. This fact suggests to develop the block structure in the parameters of the FDCC model, thus allowing for constant dynamics only among block of assets belonging to the same category. Our model generalizes the FDCC structure by allowing for possible interactions in the correlation dynamics among classes of assets.

In Section 2 we review current DCC type models and in section 3 we introduce the Quadratic FDCC model also providing conditions for positive definiteness and stationarity. Section 3 reports an empirical example based on the sectorial indices of the Italian Stock Market (MIBTEL). Section 4 concludes.

2 Modeling Dynamic Conditional Correlations

The starting point for the analysis of dynamic correlation models is the Constant Condition Correlation model of Bollerslev (1991). In his paper, Bollerslev assumed that the variance-covariance matrix of ε_t (a K -dimension set of asset returns) could be factorized as follows:

$$H_t = D_t R D_t \tag{1}$$

where R is a correlation matrix and D_t is a diagonal matrix of conditional volatilities. For the sake of exposition we assume that the mean is not relevant. For each series a GARCH-type model could be fitted for estimating the conditional variance without any constraint on a common structure. Each conditional variance could be modelled with a standard GARCH model or with more advanced parameterisations such as GARCH models with asymmetry effects as in Glosten et al. (1993) and in Caporin and McAleer (2006), or EGARCH representations as in Nelson (1991).

The representation with constant conditional correlations allows for a two-step estimation procedure: at first, we estimate the conditional variances, which can then be filtered out by premultiplying ε_t by D_t^{-1} ; then, the correlation matrix can be estimated. Furthermore, we can estimate the correlation with the simple sample estimator

$$R = \frac{D_t^{-1} \varepsilon_t \varepsilon_t' D_t^{-1}}{T} \quad (2)$$

Unfortunately, the assumption of constant correlations is really questionable. In fact, it is well-known that correlations are not stable over long periods. Engle (2002) introduced a limited dynamics into the correlations in order to overcome this limitation. Engle restated the decomposition (1) as:

$$H_t = D_t R_t D_t \quad (3)$$

$$R_t = (Q_t^*)^{-1} Q_t (Q_t^*)^{-1}$$

where he assumed that the time-dependent correlation has a quadratic structure (which was added to ensure that we have, at the end, a correlation matrix). Furthermore, Q_t has the following expression

$$Q_t = [1 - \alpha(1) - \beta(1)] \Gamma + \alpha(L) \boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}'_{t-1} + \beta(L) Q_{t-1}$$

where: $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = D_t^{-1} \varepsilon_t$; the polynomial parameters are defined as $\alpha(L) = \sum_{i=1}^{\bar{q}} \alpha_i L^i$, $\beta(L) = \sum_{i=1}^{\bar{p}} \beta_i L^i$ and must satisfy $\alpha(1) + \beta(1) < 1$ in order to rule out explosive patterns and $\Gamma = T^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^T \boldsymbol{\eta}_t \boldsymbol{\eta}'_t$ is the unconditional (sample) correlation matrix. The dynamics is thus very similar to a GARCH-type equation. Furthermore, the unconditional correlations are equal to the sample correlations (i.e. unconditionally $Q = [1 - \alpha(1) - \beta(1)] \Gamma + \alpha(L) Q + \beta(L) Q \implies Q = R = \Gamma$); we will refer to this result as the "correlation targeting" property. Finally, $Q_t^* = \text{diag}(\sqrt{q_{11,t}}, \sqrt{q_{22,t}}, \dots, \sqrt{q_{nn,t}})$.

A very similar approach is included in the paper of Tse and Tsui (2002), the only difference is in the term $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}'_{t-1}$ which is substituted by a short term correlation estimate $m^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^m \boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-j} \boldsymbol{\eta}'_{t-j}$ with $m \geq K$.

This model is clearly parsimonious since it requires just two parameters to introduce dynamics into correlations. However, it implies several strong restrictions: first, there is no interdependence among variances, among correlations and between variances and correlations; second, the dynamics is constant over all correlations.

We can solve the first point only moving from the DCC model to standard multivariate GARCH models like the Vech or the BEKK of Engle and Kroner (1995). These two models allow for interdependence among variances and covariances and thus they implicitly assume dynamic correlations, even if their focus being on dynamic covariances. Unfortunately, BEKK and Vech models are useless in systems with more than 4 or 5 variables since they have

serious optimization problems leading to unstable and inconsistent parameter estimates. Differently, the empirical interest is in models with many assets, possibly more than 100. One solution is then to split the problem, estimating conditional variances on a univariate basis and focusing in a second step on the correlations. Clearly, the use of a two-step approach provides important computational advantages, but it excludes any direct interaction among covariances. The introduction of lagged cross-sectional dependence between the variances could follow standard models, as the VARMA-GARCH of Ling and McAleer (2003). We will not directly address this issue since the focus of the paper is on correlation modelling. Anyway, we underline that the correct specification of the variance dynamics is fundamental. In fact, the dynamic evolution of the correlation could be influenced by a possible misspecification of the variance equations. We thus face a trade-off between the use of an advanced and possibly multivariate specification of the variance evolution and the model feasibility.

Within the dynamic correlation literature, the most common approach considers univariate specification of the variances, possibly including asymmetric terms following the GJR model of Glosten et al. (1993). In the empirical application we will follow this strategy.

The second limitation, given by the constancy of the dynamics over all the correlations, has been already addressed in the econometric literature. The DCC model was generalized by Engle (2002), who suggested the following Generalized DCC trying to solve the constraint of equal dynamics for all correlations

$$Q_t = [ii' - A - B] \circ \Gamma + A \circ \boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}'_{t-1} + B \circ Q_{t-1} \quad (4)$$

where \circ is the Hadamard product (elementwise matrix multiplication), A and B are square matrices and positive definiteness is guaranteed by their positive definiteness (see Ding and Engle, 2001). This model solved one of the drawback of the original DCC but, unfortunately, the number of parameters greatly increases and makes the model empirically unattractive.

Additional extensions shortly appeared in the literature:

i) Cappiello et al. (2006) provide a different extension of the DCC model by introducing asymmetry in the correlation dynamics and translating the model into a quadratic form

$$Q_t = (\Gamma - A'\Gamma A - B'\Gamma B - G'\bar{F}G) + A'\boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1}\boldsymbol{\eta}'_{t-1}A + B'Q_{t-1}B + G'\xi_{t-1}\xi'_{t-1}G \quad (5)$$

where $\xi_t = I(\boldsymbol{\xi}_t < 0) \circ \boldsymbol{\xi}_t$, A , B , G are diagonal parameter matrices, Γ is again the sample covariance matrix of the standardized residuals and \bar{F} is the sample covariance matrix of ξ_t ; this model adds flexibility to the previous one, however the number of parameters increases with system dimension and the positive definiteness is obtained by constraining the matrix $\bar{Q} - A'\bar{Q}A - B'\bar{Q}B - G'\bar{F}G$ to be positive definite, which is quite a complex task;

ii) Franses and Hafner (2003) suggested another Generalized DCC model

$$Q_t = \left[1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i - \beta \right] \Gamma + \alpha \alpha' \circ \boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}'_{t-1} + \beta Q_{t-1} \quad (6)$$

with α being a vector of dimension n . Here the positive definiteness is guaranteed without constraints but the correlation targeting property is no more valid;

iii) McAleer et al. (2006) generalize the model providing a representation in which all the dynamic correlations can have a different dynamic pattern; their approach is particularly useful from a theoretical point of view, since it provides regularity conditions for the moments and the asymptotic properties of the quasi maximum likelihood estimator applied to dynamic correlation models (and the DCC models of Engle (2002) are special cases);

iv) Billio et al. (2006) suggest two special cases of the Generalized DCC of Engle (2002) and Franses and Hafner (2003), by requiring that the parameter matrices or parameter vectors is partitioned. The intuition behind this choice is that the dynamics cannot be common for all correlations but a too generalized parameterization is not feasible; therefore, they suggest to group variables in coherent sets mirroring the empirical needs of sectorial or geographical asset allocation (i.e. stocks from Europe and Asia or belonging to the Energy and Financial sectors); in formula (4), they required that

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{i,11} i(m_1) i(m_1)' & \alpha_{i,12} i(m_1) i(m_2)' & \cdots & \alpha_{i,w1} i(m_1) i(m_w)' \\ \alpha_{i,12} i(m_2) i(m_1)' & \alpha_{i,22} i(m_2) i(m_2)' & & \alpha_{i,w2} i(m_2) i(m_w)' \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{i,w1} i(m_w) i(m_1)' & \alpha_{i,w2} i(m_w) i(m_2)' & \cdots & \alpha_{i,ww} i(m_w) i(m_w)' \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

where m_1, m_2, \dots, m_w are the number of assets in each group (similarly for B); in that case the correlation matrix is positive definite if so is the matrix $[ii' - A - B] \circ \Gamma$; the constraints are heavy but feasible if off-diagonal blocks are filled up with zeros (i.e. only $\alpha_{i,jj} \neq 0$); they named this particular DCC the Block-Diagonal DCC (BDDCC) model. To solve this further limitation they generalize the model of Franses and Hafner (2003) adding the constant

$$Q_t = cc' \circ \Gamma + \alpha \alpha' \circ \boldsymbol{\eta}_{t-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}'_{t-1} + \beta \beta' \circ Q_{t-1} \quad (8)$$

and requiring the parameter vectors to be partitioned vectors, as $\alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_3, \alpha_3, \dots\}$; in that case they gain the positive definiteness but loose, in general, the correlation targeting property, as in the Franses and Hafner (2003) model. Differently from their approach, Billio et al. (2006) can impose positive definiteness with the following constraints $\alpha_i \alpha_j + \beta_i \beta_j + c_i c_j = 1$ for $i, j = 1 \dots n$; they labeled this model the Flexible DCC; in both cases the parameters of the GARCH part (not the constant) must satisfy a "stationarity" constraint $\alpha_i \alpha_j + \beta_i \beta_j < 1$. McAleer (2005) and Bauwens et al. (2006) provide an extensive survey on multivariate correlation models.

3 The Quadratic Flexible DCC Model

In this paper we introduce a new DCC-type mode which generalize the Flexible DCC: the Quadratic Flexible DCC can be also considered a special case of the Asymmetric DCC of Engle, Cappiello and Sheppard (2006). We suggest the following parameterization of Q_t :

$$Q_t = C'GC + A'\eta_{t-1}\eta'_{t-1}A + B'Q_{t-1}B \quad (9)$$

where A , B and C are symmetric matrices. This model nests the FDCC which correspond to a Quadratic FDCC with diagonal partitioned parameter matrices. As the FDCC this model generally loses the correlation targeting property which can however be imposed with a set of restrictions. The quadratic structure of the model guarantees the positive definiteness of Q_t , given a suitable starting point. A comment on parameter constraint is worthwhile: in standard DCC the α and β parameters must satisfy a constraint ($\alpha + \beta < 1$) that rules out explosive correlation patterns; the QFDCC model requires a similar constraint but it must be imposed on the eigenvalues of $A+B$. In fact, the QFDCC can be thought as a particular BEKK model once the variance effect has been filtered out. Then, following Engle and Kroner (1995) we can recast the QFDCC in a companion *Vech*-type form and use their *Proposition 2.7*. Consequently, the QFDCC model provides stationary correlations if: i) $C'GC$ is positive definite; ii) the eigenvalues of $A+B$ are in modulus less than 1.

In the QFDCC model we can adapt block structures to the parameter matrices as in (7). Finally, by removing the assumption of diagonal parameter matrices, as in the Asymmetric DCC, the QFDCC model allows for interdependence among correlations. Clearly, a completely unrestricted model is unfeasible from an estimation point of view. For this reason, we suggest several special cases: with diagonal parameter matrices as in the A-DCC (5); with partitioned diagonal matrices, similarly to the FDCC (8); finally, block-partitioned representations could be adopted as in BDDCC (7). We present a particular example for this last case.

Assume that we are considering a system with $K = 5$ assets grouped into two sets of $n_1 = 3$ and $n_2 = 2$ assets, respectively. Also assume the following structures for the parameter matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & a_2 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_2 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_2 & a_2 \\ a_2 & a_2 & a_2 & a_1 & 0 \\ a_2 & a_2 & a_2 & 0 & a_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & b_2 \\ b_2 & b_2 & b_2 & b_1 & 0 \\ b_2 & b_2 & b_2 & 0 & b_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & c_2 & c_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & c_2 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & c_2 & c_2 \\ c_2 & c_2 & c_2 & c_1 & 0 \\ c_2 & c_2 & c_2 & 0 & c_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then, by substitution on (9) we can verify that: i) the interdependence between correlations can be handled with a very limited number of parameters; i) the QFDCC model allows the combination of constant correlations for some assets and dynamic correlations for others (simply imposing the restrictions $c_2 = b_2 = a_2 = 0$). Furthermore, we can estimate a generalized model and run some likelihood ratio test for nested models. Finally, the QFDCC can be generalized adding asymmetry terms following the strategy proposed by Cappiello et al. (2006).

3.1 Estimation and Testing

Maximum likelihood is the standard tool for the estimation of dynamic conditional correlation models presented in this work. Following Engle (2002), let θ_1 be the parameter set of the univariate GARCH models and θ_2 the parameter set of the dynamic correlation structure. We can represent the likelihood of the model as follows:

$$\text{Log}L(\theta_1, \theta_2 | X_t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T [k \log(2\pi) + \log(|H_t|) + \varepsilon_t H_t^{-1} \varepsilon_t'] \quad (11)$$

Further, exploiting the relation (3) we can write:

$$\text{Log}L(\theta_1, \theta_2 | X_t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T [k \log(2\pi) + \log(R_t) + 2 \log(|D_t|) + \varepsilon_t D_t^{-1} R_t^{-1} D_t^{-1} \varepsilon_t'] \quad (12)$$

Engle suggested a first estimation stage where the correlation matrix has to be replaced by an identity matrix

$$\text{Log}L(\theta_1 | X_t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T [k \log(2\pi) + \log(I_n) + 2 \log(|D_t|) + \varepsilon_t D_t^{-1} I_n^{-1} D_t^{-1} \varepsilon_t'] \quad (13)$$

This step is equivalent to univariate estimation of GARCH models. In a second step, conditionally on the parameters estimated in the first step, we have the following log-likelihood

$$\text{Log}L(\theta_2 | \hat{\theta}_1, X_t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T [k \log(2\pi) + \log(R_t) + 2 \log(|D_t|) + \boldsymbol{\eta}_t R_t^{-1} \boldsymbol{\eta}_t'] \quad (14)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\eta}_t = D_t^{-1} \varepsilon_t$ are the first stage standardized residuals.

According to the results of Comte and Lieberman (2003), Ling and McAleer (2003) and McAleer et al. (2006), the maximum likelihood estimators are consistent and asymptotically normally distributed.

Given the relations between Engle's DCC, the Flexible DCC and the Quadratic FDCC model we can apply several likelihood tests for parameter restrictions. The LR tests have an asymptotic chi-square distribution under the assumptions and regularity conditions stated in Comte and Lieberman (2003), Ling

and McAleer (2003) and McAleer et al. (2006). We stress that our working hypothesis will never be an unrestricted QFDCC, which is not feasible, but instead we consider the Block QFDCC (with block partitioned parameter matrices). In order to evidence all the possible bivariate model comparison we consider the two-block example. In that case, A is defined as follows

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}i_{n_1}i'_{n_1} & a_{12}i_{n_1}i'_{n_2} \\ a_{12}i_{n_2}i'_{n_1} & a_{22}i_{n_2}i'_{n_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A'_{12} \\ A_{12} & A_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

and similarly B and C . We can then test the block structured benchmark model against a set of alternative parameterizations:

i) Block QFDCC against Block Diagonal QFDCC: this is obtained by restricting to 0 all off-block diagonal coefficients, $a_{12} = b_{12} = c_{12} = 0$;

ii) the benchmark model with respect to a structure with diagonal blocks restricted to be diagonal: in that case, we assume that the correlations belonging to a given diagonal block have no feedback effects (that is, they are simply characterized by the same dynamic behavior): in that case we impose $A_1 = a_1 I_{n_1}$, and similar representations are used for A_2, B_1, B_2, C_1, C_2 ;

iii) Block QFDCC against a Diagonal QFDCC: this is the restriction that implies an FDCC model where there is no interdependence across correlations; this is equivalent to merging restrictions i) and ii);

iv) our benchmark model can be also compared to Engle's DCC model; this is equivalent to the following set of restrictions: $A_1 = A_2 = aI_{n_1+n_2}$, $B_1 = B_2 = bI_{n_1+n_2}$, (similar to i) and ii) but excluding the constant term C), $c_1 = c_2 = \sqrt{1 - a^2 - b^2}$ (given that we are using a quadratic form), and $c_{12} = 0$;

v) a CCC model, that is $A = B = 0$ and $C = I_n$.

Additional restrictions could be considered for testing mixed models such as the one proposed in (10). In addition, the information criteria can be used to compare the QFDCC with non-nested models like the Franses and Hafner DCC.

4 Portfolio Risk Evaluation with DCC-type models

Dynamic correlation models may provide useful insights in several financial applications including asset allocation within a Markowitz approach, forecast evaluation analysis and portfolio risk evaluation. In this paper we focus on this last case using a set of stock market indices. In details, we consider the main Italian stock market index, the Mibtel, and its sectorial decomposition which we report in Table 1.

[INSERT Figure 1 - Mibtel sectorial decomposition]

The data were downloaded from Datastream and cover the range January 1991 to September 2003 at the daily frequency. The index has two levels of

disaggregation. In the first, the index is decomposed in three main groups Industrial, Service and Finance. These three indices are further disaggregated into a group of 20 sub-sectors. The whole sample consists of about 3400 observations. Following a standard practice, we fitted univariate GARCH models with asymmetry following Glosten et al. (1997) on the log-returns of the sub-sector indices. Table 2 reports the estimated parameters and the quasi maximum likelihood standard errors. All sub-sectors conditional variances show a relevant asymmetric effect and only three reports a GARCH coefficient lower than 0.7. Given the comments reported in section 2 and the focus on correlation dynamics, we did not consider further GARCH specifications.

[INSERT Table 1 - Univariate GARCH estimates]

Following the approach of Engle (2002), after the estimate of the conditional variance models, we compute the standardized residuals. On the resulting series we fit then dynamic correlation models. As benchmark model we computed the sample (unconditional) correlation matrix on the standardized residuals. This estimate is equivalent to a Constant Conditional Correlation model. In this case the correlation model likelihood is equal to -9842.368.

We also computed the unconditional correlations (again on the standardized residuals) using a rolling window of 250 observations. Some patterns are reported in Figures 1 and 2. This graphical analysis evidences that correlations are not stable over time and, more interestingly, that correlations show similar patterns between sub-sectors groups.

[Insert Figures 2 and 3- rolling correlations]

This graphical analysis suggests that the QFDCC should be considered as a valid alternative to the excessively restricted DCC and CCC representations. Tables 2 and 3 reports parameters estimates for the whole sample for DCC and for the diagonal QFDCC models. The log-likelihoods suggest that the QFDCC model should be preferred to the DCC (it provides a small but significant increase in the likelihood). However, the improvements achieved with the QFDCC (and only with a diagonal representation) are very relevant, suggesting that even small increases in model flexibility may provide valid and preferred representations. Standard likelihood ratio tests strongly support these findings.

[INSERT Table 2 and 3 parameter estimates of DCC and QFDCC]

Our final purpose is to compare the performances of CCC, DCC and QFDCC in evaluating portfolio risk. For this reason, we focus on the last two years of our sample and we estimate the various models in a rolling window of 250 observations and a step of 10 observations. This correspond roughly to a portfolio allocation and evaluation which is updated every two weeks. In order to get directly comparable portfolios in term of returns and avoid any discussion on

the estimation of mean expected returns, we consider equally weighted portfolios (i.e. the 5% of the global portfolio is invested in each of the 20 sub-sectors indices of the Mibtel). The various portfolios are then equivalent in terms of returns but not in their exposition to market risk which is influenced by the second order moments. We compare the correlation models using the Value-at-Risk measure with a backtesting procedure.

The VaR is the quantile of portfolio returns (r_t) satisfying

$$\int_{-\infty}^{VaR(t,\alpha)} r_t f(r_t) dr_t = \alpha. \quad (15)$$

The backtesting analysis considers a comparison over the last 250 days and focuses mainly on exceptions: i.e. the number of cases in which the portfolio returns underperform the VaR measure. In that case, we also computed the RiskMetrics model (RM) (JP Morgan, 1996), which is the alternative benchmark model extremely popular in the literature. The RM model considers that variances and correlations follow an exponentially weighted moving average. Define the returns on a sub-sector index as $r_{i,t}$, denote the variance-covariance matrix of the 20 indices by Σ_t , and let ω be the row-vector of portfolio weights (each element of the vector is equal to 1/20 (we are considering an equally weighted portfolio)). Then, time varying portfolio returns are:

$$r_t = \omega \begin{bmatrix} r_{1,t} \\ r_{2,t} \\ \vdots \\ r_{20,t} \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

while portfolio variances are:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega \Sigma_t \omega'. \quad (17)$$

Note that portfolio weights are repositioned at the equally weighted level every 10 days while the variance-covariance matrix is estimated with a CCC (i.e. with constant correlations), a DCC, a QFDCC and finally with the RiskMetrics model. In this last case, we estimate the elements of Σ_t using the recursive formula

$$\sigma_{i,t} \sigma_{j,t} = \lambda \sigma_{i,t} \sigma_{j,t} + (1 - \lambda) r_{i,t} r_{j,t} \quad i, j = 1 \dots 20 \quad (18)$$

and λ set to 0.97. Table 4 reports the exceptions realized by the three correlation models and by the RM.

[Table 4 - exceptions]

Among the various models, only the QFDCC and the RM models provide an exception number very close to the theoretical value. Differently, CCC and DCC report the same result, which is too conservative. They provide a lower exception number, which indicates that the portfolio variances provided by these

two approaches are larger than the one provided by RM and QFDCC. This fact is not negative if our final purpose is to adequately cover market risk exposure. However, a more conservative VaR methodology necessarily implies a larger opportunity cost: larger VaR is equivalent to a larger amount of immobilized resources.

A comparison between correlation models cannot be based only on counting the exceptions, but further metric must be considered. The literature focuses on two standard approaches: testing for VaR model failures, following Kupiec (1995); comparing models with loss functions, following Lopez (1998). In this paper we combine these standard techniques with some additional measures proposed in Caporin (2003). Kupiec (1995) suggests two tests for the evaluation of VaR measures: the Proportion of Failure test and the Test Until First Failure. Both tests are based on the assumption that exceptions follow a binomial distribution and are asymptotically distributed as a chi-square variable with one degree of freedom. Both tests are used to verify the null hypothesis that VaR measures are correctly specified. Table 7 reports the tests for the various correlation models.

[Table 5 - tests for VaR]

Even in this case, the CCC and DCC models provide the worst results: larger test statistics, closer to the rejection area; rejection of the null hypothesis in the 10% VaR case; finally, the tests allow to infer that the two models provide exactly the same exceptions. Differently, RM and QFDCC provide comparable test statistics.

Unfortunately, it is well-know that these tests have limited power in distinguishing among various models for VaR, see among other Lopez (1998). Loss functions represents an alternative approach that can be used to compare VaR models. These loss functions can be appropriately designed in order to overcome the tests limitations. Lopez (1998) suggests a loss function based on regulatory needs:

$$Lf_L = \sum_{t=1}^T \left[1 + (r_t - VaR_t)^2 \right] I_t (r_t < VaR_t) \quad (19)$$

where I_t is an indicator function that selects exceptions. This loss function penalizes the VaR models that provide largest losses at the exceptions. However, a bank would prefer a VaR model that: (i) satisfy Basel Accord requirements, (ii) reduces losses at the exceptions, (iii) and also reduces the opportunity cost of VaR (the VaR also measures the amount of money that a financial institutions must immobilize to cover market risk exposure). A VaR model that satisfies points i) and ii) and that provides lower bounds than the other is clearly preferred, since it translates in lower immobilization of liquidity resources).

Lopez loss function focus only on point (i); additional metrics are therefore needed. Caporin (2003) introduces alternative loss functions that can be used to compare models in terms of (ii) and (iii). The loss functions focus on the distances between the VaR bounds and the realized portfolio returns. Therefore

they can be used on the whole return path and not only on the exceptions. We report here two loss functions, that can be thought as first and second order losses

$$Lf_F = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{|r_t| - |VaR_t|}{|VaR_t|} \quad (20)$$

$$Lf_S = \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{(|r_t| - |VaR_t|)^2}{|VaR_t|} \quad (21)$$

$$Lf_C = Lf_F + Lf_S. \quad (22)$$

[Table 6 - loss functions]

If the attention is given only to the exceptions, then the Lopez loss function should be used. In that case, the RM model provide the best result at the 1% level, while the optimal model is the DCC at the 5% and 10% Value-at-Risk level; at the opposite, the QFDCC is the worst case. This in turn implies that, at the exceptions, the QFDCC provide a lower portfolio variance compared to the other models; it is less conservative than the other models and this give rise to larger losses. If we move from the exception cases to the whole path of the portfolio variances, we should consider the alternative loss functions previously introduced. These loss functions have been calculated over the full back-testing period and not only over the exceptions. In that case, we note that the result is completely reversed: the QFDCC model is the optimal choice at 1% and 5% cases while the RM is the best model for a 10% VaR. Collecting these results we can state the following: regulators should prefer a Lopez loss function approach for comparing VaR models while financial institutions should push for the use of different loss functions. In fact, a more flexible approach which satisfies the Basel Accord Requirements and provides lower VaR bounds could reduces the opportunity cost of immobilizing resources.

Finally, we consider a further analysis on VaR bounds using correlations among them and we also compare the VaR levels at various quantiles. The purpose of this additional analysis is to verify if the correlation models we considered provide VaR bounds close one to the other. A high correlation between two sequences of exceptions suggest that the two models detect the very same VaR exceptions. Similarly, a high correlation between VaR bounds evidences that the proposed models provide similar portfolio variance dynamics. Table 7 reports the correlations among VaR bounds and among the sequences of exceptions at 1%, 5% and 10% VaR, respectively.

[Table 7 correlations]

It clearly emerges that: CCC and DCC models provide the same exceptions as we previously noted; QFDCC model is close to the DCC one; and, finally, that the RM model is far from the DCC-type models, in particular at 1% and 5% VaR levels.

Finally, table 8 reports the VaR exceptions at various quantiles, from 1% to 30%, together with the theoretical exception values. We can note that all the models are much more conservative increasing the quantile probability.

[Table 8 quantiles and exceptions]

Summarizing our findings, we can state that the QFDCC model provides a significant increase in the log-likelihood compared to standard alternative correlation models. Furthermore, if the comparison is based on a portfolio risk evaluation framework, the QFDCC model produces exceptions closer to the theoretical values. Finally, using loss functions we verify that the CCC and DCC models generally provide wider VaR bounds that satisfy Basel Accord requirements but also imply a higher opportunity cost.

5 Conclusions

This paper introduces a new dynamic conditional correlation model, the Quadratic Flexible DCC, that generalizes the DCC model of Engle (2002) and the FDCC model of Billio et al. (2006). The model allows for interaction among correlations with a quadratic structure similar to the one included in the BEKK-GARCH model of Engle and Kroner (1995). Furthermore, differently from the DCC, a constant is included to guarantee more flexibility. Finally, the parameters are imposed to be constant across clusters of assets that can be defined a priori.

Following this approach, the parameter number greatly reduces and parameter matrices become partitioned matrices. The use of block-structure parameter matrices provides relevant advantages and a limited increase in model complexity. The proposed approach could be used in most multivariate GARCH models, including the BEKK of Engle and Kroner (1995), and in most of the parameterizations described in McAleer (2005) and Bauwens et al. (2006). Furthermore, the use of block-structures and quadratic forms could also be considered within a multivariate stochastic volatility framework extending the models presented by Asai et al. (2006).

The QFDCC model is designed to be used in empirical finance applications involving asset management and risk evaluation. This paper provided an empirical analysis in this second area, considering the VaR computation with different approaches, including CCC, DCC, QFDCC and the RiskMetrics models. In that particular case, the QFDCC model provides the best results on most cases providing a number of exceptions in line with Basel Accord requirements and a narrower VaR bounds.

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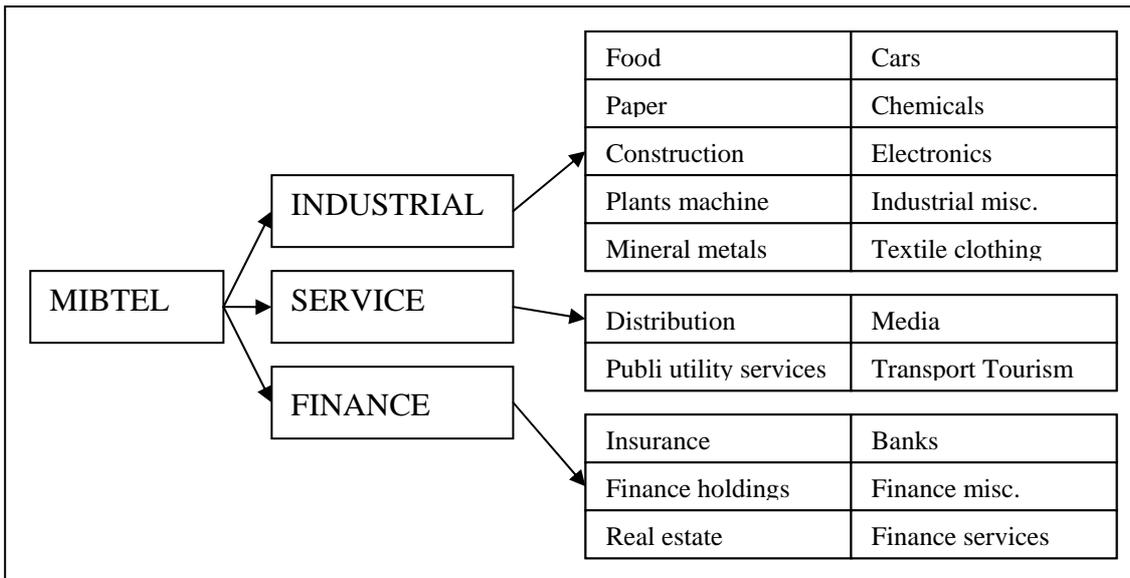


Figure 1: MIBTEL index decomposition by sectors and sub-sectors

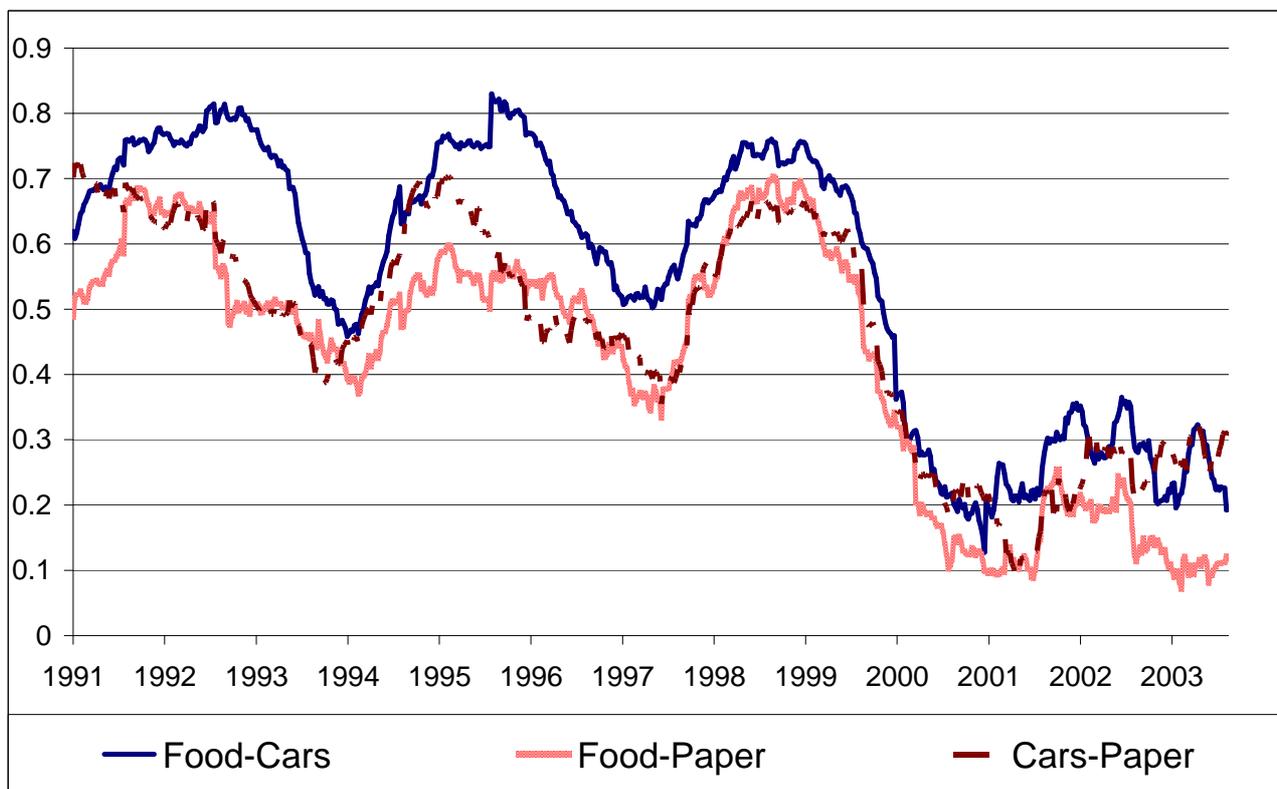


Figure 2: rolling correlations over a 250 observation window for a selected Industrial sub-sectors

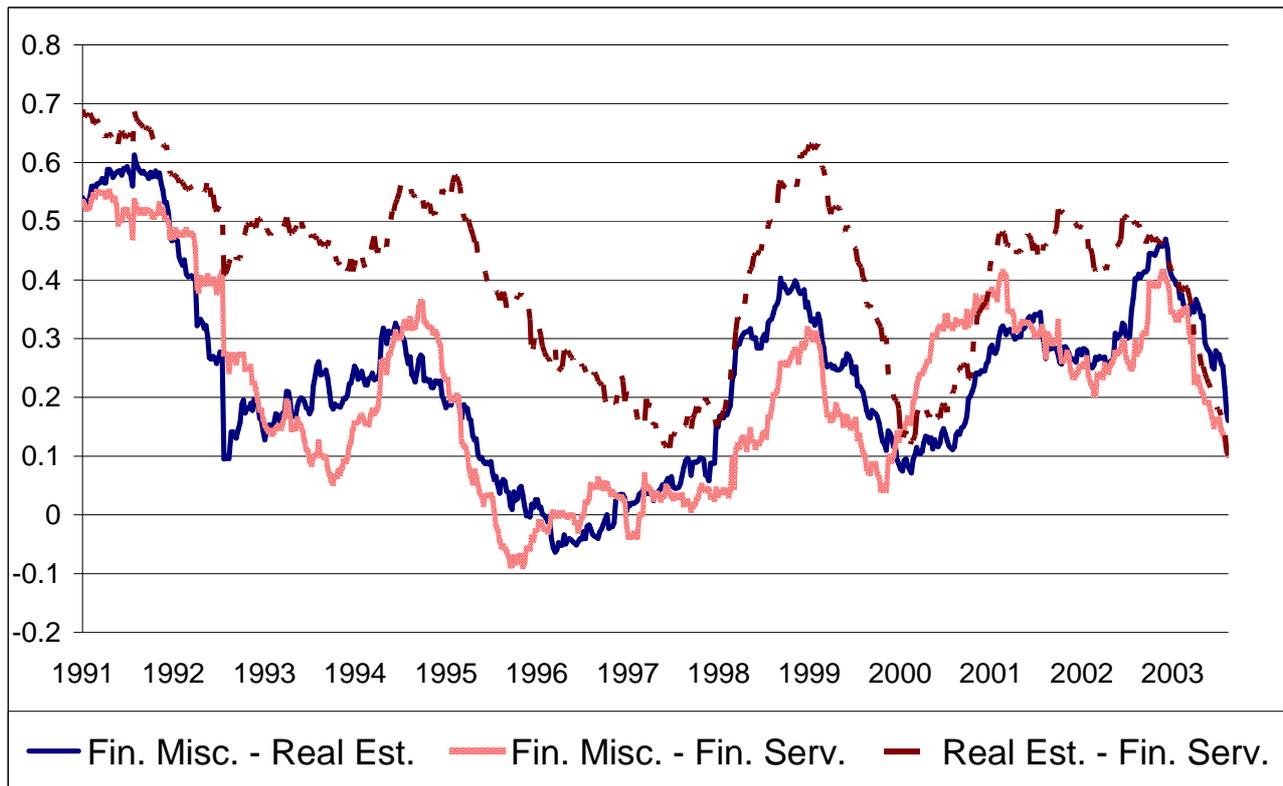


Figure 3: rolling correlations over a 250 observation window for a selected Financial sub-sectors

	ω	α	γ	β		ω	α	γ	β
FOOD	0.239	0.031	0.225	0.703	DISTRIBUTION	0.065	0.000	0.108	0.887
	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.007</i>		<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.029</i>	<i>0.014</i>	<i>0.027</i>
CARS	0.068	0.031	0.127	0.883	MEDIA	0.578	0.374	0.132	0.260
	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.004</i>		<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>0.015</i>
PAPER	0.103	0.035	0.128	0.823	PUB. UTIL. SERV.	0.239	0.000	0.188	0.804
	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.010</i>		<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.006</i>
CHEMICALS	0.077	0.025	0.224	0.835	TRANS & TOURISM	0.159	0.060	0.142	0.720
	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.003</i>		<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.007</i>
CONSTRUCTION	0.099	0.011	0.251	0.783	INSURANCE	0.228	0.041	0.189	0.733
	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.005</i>		<i>0.135</i>	<i>0.034</i>	<i>0.044</i>	<i>0.129</i>
ELECTRONICS	0.100	0.000	0.185	0.839	BANKS	0.145	0.043	0.124	0.815
	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.007</i>		<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.007</i>
PLANTS & MACHINE	0.154	0.067	0.350	0.652	FINANCE HOLDINGS	0.052	0.000	0.140	0.893
	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.013</i>	<i>0.009</i>		<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.007</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.008</i>
INDUSTRIALS MISC	0.056	0.000	0.046	0.948	FINANCE MISC.	0.217	0.000	0.148	0.880
	<i>0.004</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.008</i>		<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.004</i>
MINERALS METALS	0.301	0.034	0.208	0.724	REAL ESTATE	0.168	0.032	0.256	0.667
	<i>0.009</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>		<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.010</i>
TEXTILE CLOTHING	0.182	0.004	0.184	0.731	FINANCE SERVICES	0.053	0.006	0.112	0.909
	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.006</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>0.011</i>		<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>	<i>0.003</i>

Table 1: GARCH parameter estimates and quasi maximum likelihood standard errors (in italics) for each MIBTEL sub-sector – ω is the constant of the variance equation, α represents the ARCH term, β is the GARCH coefficient and γ is the asymmetric effect (the ARCH component is $\alpha+\gamma$ for negative returns and α for positive returns) – we imposed the restrictions $0 < \alpha + \frac{1}{2}\gamma + \beta < 1$.

Parameters	Estimates	St. Dev.	z-statistics
α	0.021	0.005	4.196
β	0.489	0.199	2.455
Log Likelihood: -9810.0459			

Table 2: DCC estimates over the full sample with Quasi Maximum Likelihood standard errors

Parameters	Estimates	St. Dev.	z-statistics
c_1	0.706	0.062	11.395
c_2	0.991	0.193	5.134
c_3	0.039	0.003	12.984
a_1	0.094	0.023	4.098
a_2	0.065	0.034	1.904
a_3	0.019	0.006	3.156
b_1	0.631	0.234	2.696
b_2	0.977	0.009	108.595
b_3	0.917	0.048	19.095
Log-Likelihood -9320.9534			

Table 3: Diagonal QFDCC estimates over the full sample with Quasi Maximum Likelihood standard errors

VaR α -level	1%	5%	10%
Theoretical	2.5	12.5	25
RiskMetrics	2	11	18
CCC	2	8	13
DCC	2	8	13
QFDCC	3	11	21

Table 4: Number of exception over last 250 observations for a set of VaR confidence levels

VaR Level	1%	5%	10%
Model	TEST		
	Failure Frequency		
RiskMetrics	0.108	0.197	2.389
CCC	0.108	1.944	7.627
DCC	0.108	1.944	7.627
QFDCC	0.095	0.197	0.748
	Time Until First Failure		
RiskMetrics	0.050	1.603	0.856
CCC	0.717	2.140	1.336
DCC	0.717	2.140	1.336
QFDCC	0.338	1.603	0.652

Table 5: Tests over VaR exceptions over last 250 observations – the table reports the test statistics which are both asymptotically distributed as a $\chi^2(1)$ – critical levels are 3.84 at the 1% and 6.63 at the 5% confidence level.

VaR Level	1%	5%	10%
Model	LOSS FUNCTIONS		
	Lopez loss function		
RiskMetrics	29.883	147.866	168.856
CCC	41.256	128.127	154.265
DCC	41.187	127.340	153.604
QFDCC	52.075	146.091	190.107
	Absolute loss (first order)		
RiskMetrics	172.564	140.173	110.050
CCC	182.351	154.054	127.737
DCC	182.200	153.839	127.464
QFDCC	171.749	139.017	108.577
	Quadratic loss (second order)		
RiskMetrics	595.730	474.185	426.458
CCC	661.147	514.186	451.890
DCC	660.250	513.705	451.659
QFDCC	591.363	473.593	428.416
	First + Second order loss		
RiskMetrics	768.294	614.358	536.508
CCC	843.497	668.240	579.627
DCC	842.449	667.544	579.123
QFDCC	763.112	612.611	536.993

Table 6: Loss functions over the 250 observations for the four fitted variance and correlation models

	RiskMetrics	CCC	DCC	QFDCC
Between VaR Levels				
RiskMetrics	1	0.656	0.656	0.626
CCC	---	1	0.998	0.987
DCC	---	---	1	0.987
QFDCC	---	---	---	1
Between 1% VaR exceptions				
RiskMetrics	1	0.496	0.496	0.402
CCC	---	1	1	0.815
DCC	---	---	1	0.815
QFDCC	---	---	---	1
Between 5% VaR exceptions				
RiskMetrics	1	0.848	0.848	0.810
CCC	---	1	1	0.848
DCC	---	---	1	0.848
QFDCC	---	---	---	1
Between 10% VaR exceptions				
RiskMetrics	1	0.701	0.701	0.697
CCC	---	1	1	0.773
DCC	---	---	1	0.773
QFDCC	---	---	---	1

Table 7: Correlation matrices between VaR levels and exceptions over last 250 observations – CCC and DCC have exactly the same exceptions at all confidence levels

α (%)	Theoretical	RiskMetrics	CCC	DCC	QFDCC
1	2.5	2	2	2	3
2	5	7	3	3	6
3	7.5	7	6	6	9
4	10	8	6	6	9
5	12.5	11	8	8	11
10	25	18	13	13	21
15	37.5	25	27	26	29
20	50	37	31	31	37
25	62.5	47	43	43	45
30	75	57	52	52	58

Table 8: The table reports the theoretical and empirical number of exceptions for several confidence levels for the fitted models