
Volatility of Some Selected Currencies Against the Naira Using Generalized Autoregressive Score Models

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To cite this article:

Oluwagbenga Tobi Babatunde, Henrietta Ebele Oranye, Cynthia Ndidiamaka Nwafor. Volatility of Some Selected Currencies Against the Naira Using Generalized Autoregressive Score Models. *International Journal of Statistical Distributions and Applications*.

Vol. 6, No. 3, 2020, pp. 42-46. doi: 10.11648/j.ijstd.20200603.11

Received: July 20, 2020; Accepted: July 30, 2020; Published: August 27, 2020

Abstract: The role exchange rate plays in international trade and bilateral agreement between countries cannot be over-emphasize. Fluctuations in exchange rate has direct impact on the economy of any country especially a country like Nigeria which depends largely on import goods. So, there is need to identify appropriate model that can adequately describe the dynamics of the exchange rate volatilities. This article investigated the volatility of exchange rates in Nigeria by selecting the U.S dollars, Pound Sterling and Euro against the Naira using daily data over the period of January 02, 2002 to August 31, 2018. The GAS model with its variants was applied to study the volatility of the exchange rates assuming three different probability distributions for the innovations of the models namely; Normal distribution (N), Student-t distribution (T) and Skewed-Student-t distribution (SKT). The AIC and SBIC estimates obtained were used to access fitness performance. The GAS model and its variants' forecasting ability were access using several forecast measures. Using the estimates of the AIC and SBIC, GAS-T, EGAS-T and EGAS-STK were selected for US dollars/Naira, Pound sterling/Naira and Euro/Naira exchange rates respectively as the best fitted models. Based on the estimates of MAE and RMSE, GAS-T, EGAS-T and EGAS-SKT were selected for forecasting the volatility of US dollars/Naira, Pound sterling/Naira and Euro/Naira exchange rates respectively.

Keywords: Volatility, Generalized Autoregressive Score, Exchange Rates, Innovations

1. Introduction

Managing the risks due to volatility is an essential factor in understanding the currency market worldwide [1]. The ARCH model of Engle has been extensively used in literature to study the volatility of the exchange rate of one currency against another [2]. The ARCH model was initially developed as a simple quadratic function of the lagged values of the return series. Bollerslev suggested a solution for the shortcomings of the ARCH model by generalizing the ARCH model as GARCH (p,q) model [3]. The introduction of the GARCH (p,q) model has led to the development of several other models due to its inability to capture asymmetry effect. Many other variants of the model have been proposed to capture asymmetry (see [4-6]) and nonlinearity (see [7]). Yaya et al. noted that the classical GARCH model of Bollerslev and the asymmetric models developed from it

were unable to detect jumps or unusual changes in a return series thereby under-estimating the value of the returns [3, 8]. Recently, volatility models that capture jumps and outliers have been proposed and these form the class Generalized Autoregressive Score (GAS) model. Harvey and Chakravarty proposed the GAS model with Exponential GAS (EGAS) and Asymmetric EGAS (AEGAS) as its variants [9, 10]. Recent literatures on the GAS models are found in [11-17], 'in press' [18]. Several studies exist in literature on the theoretical framework of the GAS model. Babatunde et al. investigated the specification and misspecification of the GAS model with its variants assuming different probability distributions for the innovations of the models [18, 19]. On the application of the GAS models with its variants, Calvori et al. proposed and applied a novel GAS model to the daily volume shares of the New York Stock Exchange and confirms its ability to capture the dynamics of the daily volume shares [13].

Exchange rate plays a vital role in international trade and bilateral agreement between countries and as such this paper tries to explore the GAS variants in studying the dynamics of the volatility of US Dollars, Pound Sterling and Euro against the naira and also assess the ability of the models to forecast future volatilities. To the best of our knowledge, the new GAS variants have not been applied to the US Dollars/ Naira, Pound Sterling/Naira and Euro/Naira exchange rates.

2. Methodology

2.1. GAS Variants

Given a return series $y_t = \varepsilon_t$, the GARCH (1,1) model is specified as:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{t-1}^2 + \beta_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (1)$$

Given that $\varepsilon_t = z_t \sigma_t$, (1) becomes

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 (z_{t-1}^2 - 1) \sigma_{t-1}^2 + (\alpha_1 + \beta_1) \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (2)$$

The specification of the GAS (1,1) model of Harvey and Chakravarty [9] is given as:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \mu_{t-1} \sigma_{t-1}^2 + \varphi_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (3)$$

Where μ_t is the innovation of the GAS model, which assumes three different distributions as mentioned earlier. The GAS (1,1) model of Harvey and Chakravarty combined with the assumed probability distribution of the innovations was expressed in Babatunde et al. [9, ‘in press’ 18] as follows:

GAS-Normal:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 (z_{t-1}^2 - 1) \sigma_{t-1}^2 + \varphi_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (4)$$

GAS-Student-t:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \left(\frac{(v+1)z_{t-1}^2}{v-2+z_{t-1}^2} - 1 \right) \sigma_{t-1}^2 + \varphi_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (5)$$

GAS-Skewed-Student-t:

$$\log \sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \left(\frac{(v+1)z_{t-1}z_{t-1}^*}{(v-2) + g_{t-1}\xi^{l_{t-1}}} - 1 \right) + \varphi_1 \log \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (11)$$

AEGAS-Normal:

$$\log \sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 (z_{t-1}^2 - 1) + \gamma_1 l_{t-1} + \varphi_1 \log \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (12)$$

AEGAS-Student-t:

$$\log \sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \left(\frac{(v+1)z_{t-1}^2}{v-2+z_{t-1}^2} - 1 \right) + \gamma_1 l_{t-1} + \varphi_1 \log \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (13)$$

AEGAS-Skewed-Student-t:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \left(\frac{(v+1)z_{t-1}z_{t-1}^*}{(v-2) + g_{t-1}\xi^{l_{t-1}}} - 1 \right) \sigma_{t-1}^2 + \varphi_1 \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (6)$$

Where, $z_t^* = sz_t + m$

$$I_t = \text{sgn}(z_t^*) = I(z_t^* \geq 0) - I(z_t^* < 0); \quad g_t = 1 + \frac{z_t^{*2}}{(v-2)\xi^{2I_t}}$$

$$M = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{v-1}{2})\sqrt{v-2}}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{v}{2})} \left(\xi - \frac{1}{\xi} \right); \quad S = \sqrt{\left(\xi^2 + \frac{1}{\xi^2} - 1 \right) - m^2}$$

Harvey and Chakravarty also considered an Exponential GARCH (EGARCH)-type version of the GAS model called EGAS [9]. The EGAS (1,1) model is given as:

$$\log \sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \mu_{t-1} + \psi_1 \log \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (7)$$

Introducing leverage effect to the EGAS model using the sign of the observation yields the AEGAS model. The AEGAS (1,1) model is given as:

$$\log \sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \mu_{t-1} + \gamma_1 l_{t-1} + \psi_1 \log \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (8)$$

Where,

$l_{t-1} = \text{sgn}(-z_t)(\mu_t + 1)$ for the Normal and Student-t distributions,

γ_1 is the asymmetric parameter. and $l_{t-1} = \text{sgn}(-z_t^*)(\mu_t + 1)$ for the Skewed Student-t distribution

The EGAS and AEGAS combined with a Normal (N), Student-t (T) and Skewed-Student (SKT) distribution were expressed in Babatunde et al. ‘in press’ [18] as follows:

EGAS-Normal:

$$\log \sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 (z_{t-1}^2 - 1) + \varphi_1 \log \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (9)$$

EGAS-Student-t:

$$\log \sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha_1 \left(\frac{(v+1)z_{t-1}^2}{v-2+z_{t-1}^2} - 1 \right) + \varphi_1 \log \sigma_{t-1}^2 \quad (10)$$

EGAS-Skewed-Student-t:

$$\log \sigma_t^2 = w + \alpha_1 \left(\frac{(v+1)z_{t-1}z_{t-1}^*}{(v-2) + g_{t-1}\xi^{t-1}} - 1 \right) + \gamma_1 I_{t-1} + \varphi_1 \log \sigma_{t-1}^2 \tag{14}$$

2.2. Model Fitness and Forecast Performance

The fitness of the GAS variants under the three assumed probability distributions will be assessed using Akaike information criteria (AIC) and Schwarz Bayesian information criteria (SBIC). For the three different exchange rates against naira, the model with the least information criteria will be adjudged as the best.

The forecasting performance of the GAS model and its variants will be evaluated using Mean Error (ME), Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Root Mean Square Error (RMSE).

3. Data and Empirical Analysis

Daily exchange rates of US dollar, Pound Sterling and Euro against the naira were obtained from the website of the Central Bank of Nigeria (<https://www.cbn.gov.ng>). The data ranges from January 2, 2002 to August 31, 2018 making a total of 4061 daily observations. The exchange rates of the three currencies against the Naira are plotted in figure 1 while the plots of the log returns are presented in figure 2. A steady increase in the exchange rates of the three currencies against the naira can be observed in figure 1. However, figure 2 shows stability in the returns of the exchange rates of the three currencies against the naira with few spikes at different point in time.

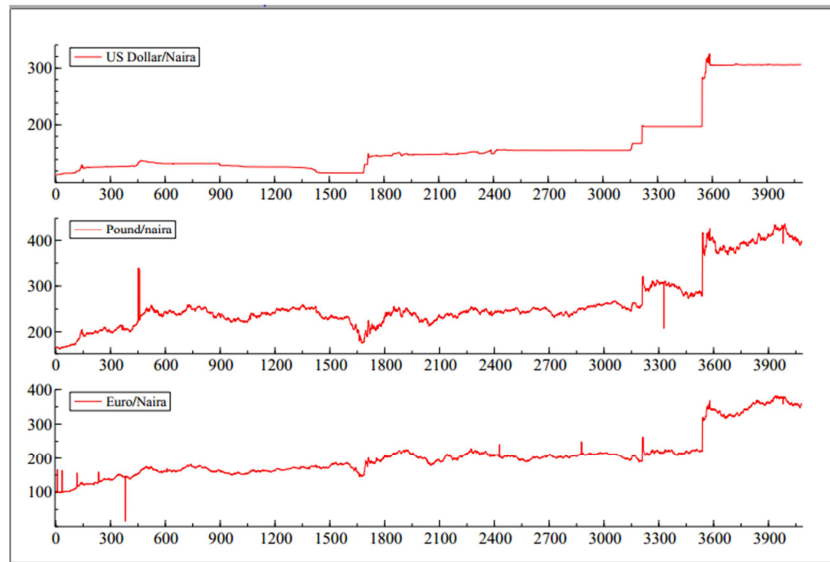


Figure 1. Plots of the exchange rates.

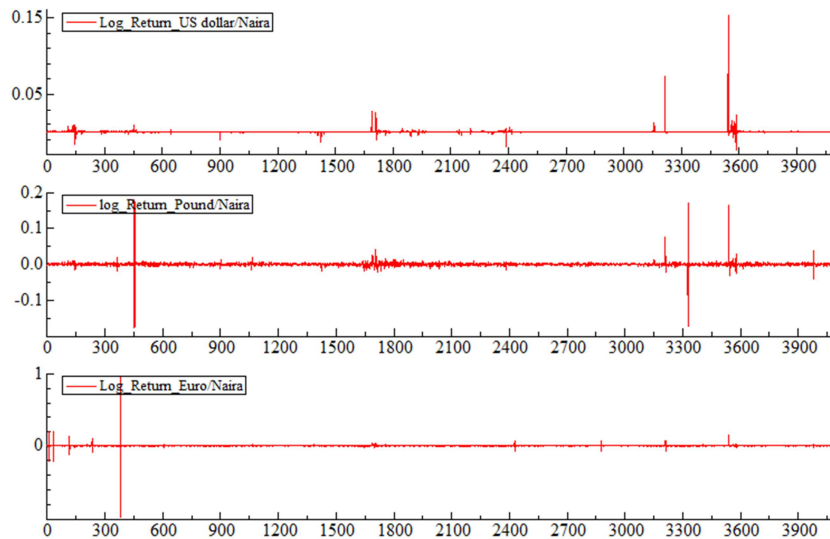


Figure 2. Plots of the log returns.

Table 1 presents the results obtained from fitting the GAS variants to the US Dollars/Naira exchange rate data. The fitness of the models was assessed using the estimates of AIC and SBIC obtained from the models. Based on the estimates of both AIC and SBIC, the GAS-T model performs better when compare to the other GAS variants considered having

the least AIC and SBIC estimates of -10.9145 and -10.9047 respectively. From the results presented in table 1, GAS-T model outperforms the other GAS variants in terms of ability to forecast future volatilities of the US Dollars/Naira exchange rate based on ME, MAE and RSME estimates obtained.

Table 1. Volatility models for US dollar/Naira exchange rate.

	GAS			EGAS			AEGAS		
	N	T	SKT	N	T	SKT	N	T	SKT
AIC	-8.4349	-10.9145	-8.8546	-9.8460	-9.0521	-5.7821	-6.2631	-10.4062	-1.2900
SBIC	-8.4271	-10.9047	-8.8429	-9.8382	-9.0423	-5.7704	-6.2534	-10.3944	-1.2763
Forecast Measure									
ME	3.65E-3	2.50E-5	3.59E-3	8.87E-5	6.44E-4	2.79E-2	2.12E-3	5.63E-4	2.34E-1
MAE	3.73E-3	6.97E-4	3.67E-3	7.99E-4	7.82E-4	2.82E-2	2.73E-3	7.06E-4	2.34E-1
RMSE	6.66E-3	5.56E-3	6.62E-3	5.57E-3	5.60E-3	2.84E-2	5.95E-3	5.59E-3	2.34E-1

Note: Best fitted in bold.

Table 2 presents the results obtained from fitting the GAS variants to the Pound Sterling/Naira exchange rate data. The fitness of the models was assessed using the estimates of AIC and SBIC obtained from the models. Based on the estimates of both AIC and SBIC, the EGAS-T model performs better when compare to the other GAS variants considered having

the least AIC and SBIC estimates of -9.017 and -9.0094 respectively. From the results presented in table 2, EGAS-T model outperforms the other GAS variants in terms of ability to forecast future volatilities of the Pound Sterling/Naira exchange rate based on ME, MAE and RSME estimates obtained.

Table 2. Volatility models for Pound Sterling/Naira exchange rate.

	GAS			EGAS			AEGAS		
	N	T	SKT	N	T	SKT	N	T	SKT
AIC	-7.5650	-9.0165	-9.0160	-7.4234	-9.0173	-9.0169	-7.3518	-9.0169	-9.0164
SBIC	-7.5587	-9.0086	-9.0065	-7.4172	-9.0094	-9.0074	-7.3439	-9.0074	-9.0054
Forecast Measure									
ME	7.39E-4	-3.68E-4	-3.77E-4	-4.21E-4	-5.68E-4	-3.76E-4	-3.82E-4	-3.65E-4	-3.72E-3
MAE	1.85E-3	1.76E-3	1.76E-3	1.77E-3	1.72E-3	1.76E-3	1.76E3	1.76E-3	1.76E-3
RMSE	2.37E-3	2.28E-3	2.29E-3	2.29E-3	2.24E-3	2.29E-3	2.29E-3	2.28E-3	2.28E-3

Note: Best fitted in bold.

Table 3 presents the results obtained from fitting the GAS variants to the Euro/Naira exchange rate data. The fitness of the models was assessed using the estimates of AIC and SBIC obtained from the models. Based on the estimates of both AIC and SBIC, the EGAS-SKT model performs better when compare to the other GAS variants considered having

the least AIC and SBIC estimates of -8.7461 and -8.7344 respectively. From the results presented in table 3, EGAS-SKT model outperforms the other GAS variants in terms of ability to forecast future volatilities of the Euro/Naira exchange rate based on ME, MAE and RSME estimates obtained.

Table 3. Volatility models for Euro/Naira exchange rate.

	GAS			EGAS			AEGAS		
	N	T	SKT	N	T	SKT	N	T	SKT
AIC	-1.6662	-8.7441	-8.7458	-0.3601	-5.8242	-8.7461	-1.6471	-8.4927	-8.7456
SBIC	-1.6584	-8.7343	-8.7341	-0.3523	-5.8144	-8.7344	-1.6373	-8.4809	-8.7312
Forecast Measure									
ME	-2.29E-3	1.13E-4	2.33E-4	-5.95E-3	2.23E-3	-2.91E-4	-2.85E-3	7.69E-4	2.45E-4
MAE	3.47E-3	2.36E-3	2.35E-3	6.68E-3	3.05E-3	-2.31E-3	3.88E-3	2.40E-3	2.35E-3
RMSE	7.29E-3	6.93E-3	6.93E-3	9.13E-3	7.27E-3	6.83E-3	7.49E-3	6.97E-3	6.93E-3

Note: Best fitted in bold.

4. Conclusion

The GAS model and its variants were fitted to the exchange rate of US dollar, Pound sterling and Euro against the Naira under the three assumed probability distributions for the innovations of the models. Based on information

criteria (AIC and SBIC), GAS-T, EGAS-T and EGAS-SKT were selected as the best model for the US dollar/Naira, Pound/Naira and Euro/Naira exchange rates respectively. Based on the different forecast measures used (ME, MAE and RMSE), the GAS-T, EGAS-T and EGAS-SKT were also selected as the best models to forecast future volatilities of

US dollar/Naira, Pound/Naira and Euro/Naira exchange rates respectively. By implication, GAS-T (assuming student-t for the innovations of the model) is preferred over the other GAS variants in studying the dynamics of the volatility of the US Dollars/Naira exchange rate. For the Pound Sterling/Naira exchange rate, The EGAS-T (assuming student-t for the innovations of the model) is preferred over the other GAS variants in studying the dynamics of the volatility of the Pound Sterling/Naira exchange rate. Also, for the Euro/Naira exchange rate, The EGAS-SKT (assuming skewed student-t for the innovations of the model) is preferred over the other GAS variants in studying the dynamics of the volatility of the Euro/Naira exchange rate.

Acknowledgements

The suggestions and comments of the anonymous reviewers are appreciated.

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