

1. Test whether there exists significant ARCH effects

```
. qui reg rfuture rspot if t>1
. estat archlm
```

LM test for autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity (ARCH)

lags(p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	6.951	1	0.0084

H0: no ARCH effects vs. H1: ARCH(p) disturbance

In this case, since p-value of the ARCH effect test (F-statistic or Chi-Square (Obs*Rsquared = 6.951) the p-value is less than level of significance 0.05, thus, null hypothesis that there is no ARCH effect is rejected, thus, there exists significant ARCH effect in this model with 0.05 significant level.

2. Estimate GARCH(p,q) for spot return (rspot) using future return (rfuture) as explanatory variable for mean equation – determine the most appropriated order p and q for variance equation using SBIC given the maximum lag equals to 2

```
. est table garch*, star(0.1 0.05 0.01) stat(N ll chi2 aic bic)
```

Variable	garch11	garch21
rfuture		
rspot	.81635662***	.81530526***
_cons	9.030e-06	8.434e-06
ARCH		
arch		
L1.	.158392***	.1729232***
garch		
L1.	.77340359***	.61359169***
L2.		.14021906***
_cons	1.949e-07***	2.088e-07***
Statistics		
N	7683	7683
ll	39695.018	39697.749
chi2	144307.39	118874.79
aic	-79380.035	-79383.498
bic	-79345.302	-79341.818

legend: * p<.1; ** p<.05; *** p<.01

The GARCH(1,1) has the lowest BiC(-79345.302), therefore it is the most appropriate one.

3. From (2), predict the variance of future return (rfuture)

```
. predict sigma2, variance  
. line sigma2 t
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