Stationarity and second order behaviour of discrete and continuous time GARCH(1,1) processes*

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Abstract

We use a discrete time analysis, giving necessary and sufficient conditions for the almost sure convergence of ARCH(1) and GARCH(1,1) discrete time models, to suggest an extension of the (G)ARCH concept to continuous time processes. The models, based on a single background driving Lévy process, are different from, though related to, other continuous time stochastic volatility models that have been proposed. Our models generalise the essential features of discrete time GARCH processes, and are amenable to further analysis, possessing useful Markovian and stationarity properties.

AMS 2000 Subject Classifications: primary: 60G10, 60J25, 91B70
secondary: 91B28, 91B84

Keywords: ARCH and GARCH models, stability, stationarity, conditional heteroscedasticity, perpetuities, stochastic integration, Lévy processes.

*This research was partially supported by ARC grant DP0210572 and the German Science Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft)

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1 Introduction

Certain time series models known as ARCH (AutoRegressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity) and GARCH (Generalised ARCH) models are popular in financial econometrics where they are designed to capture some of the distinctive features of asset price, exchange rate, and other series. So-called stylised facts characterise financial data as heavy-tailed, uncorrelated, but not independent, with time-varying volatility and a long range dependence effect evident in volatility, this last also being manifest as a "persistence in volatility". Various attempts have been made to capture these features in a continuous time model, a natural extension being given by diffusion approximations to the discrete time GARCH as in Nelson [20] and Duan [9] or also in de Haan and Karandikar [7]. These lead to stochastic volatility models of the type

$$dY_t = \sigma_t dB_t^{(1)}\,, \quad d\sigma_t^2 = \theta(\gamma - \sigma_t^2)dt + \rho\sigma_t^2 dB_t^{(2)}\,, \quad t > 0\,, \tag{1.1}$$

where $B^{(1)}$ and $B^{(2)}$ are independent Brownian motions. For a review paper on such continuous time GARCH models we refer to Drost and Werker [8].

Various related models have been suggested and investigated, many generalisations being based on Lévy processes replacing the Brownian motions and on relaxing the independence property. We refer here to Barndorff-Nielsen and Shephard [2, 3] and Anh, Heyde and Leonenko [1] for quite sophisticated models.

The main difference between models like (1.1) and the original GARCH setup is the fact that in the GARCH modelling one single source of randomness suffices; all stylized features are then captured by the dependence structure of the model.

We adopt this idea of a single noise process and suggest a new continuous time GARCH model, which captures all the stylized facts as the discrete time GARCH does. As noise process, any Lévy process is possible, its increments replacing the innovations in the discrete time GARCH model. The volatility process is modelled by a stochastic differential equation, whose solution displays the "feedback" and "autoregressive" aspect of the recursion formula for the discrete time GARCH model.

Our paper is organised as follows. We start in Section 2 with the basics, giving necessary and sufficient conditions (NASC) for the existence of stable solutions to the discrete time GARCH(1,1) model, assuming no *a priori* conditions whatsoever; in particular, no moment or log-moment assumptions are made.

In Section 3, motivated by the structural results of the previous section, we suggest a new continuous time GARCH(1,1) model taking a general Lévy process as the driving process. The resulting volatility process satisfies a stochastic differential equation and is stationary under analogous conditions as for the discrete time GARCH model. Moreover, it is Markovian and a stationary version exists. For the continuous time GARCH model a bivariate state space representation exists and is Markovian, again in analogy to the discrete time GARCH.

Section 4 is devoted to an investigation of the stylized facts for the volatility process as mentioned above. The second order properties of the continous time GARCH match those of the discrete time model, as calculated moments and autocorrelation functions reveal. Moreover, the stationary volatility is heavy-tailed in the sense that not all moments exist in a given parametrisation.

Finally, in Section 5 we summarize some moment properties of the GARCH process itself, showing in particular that its squared increments are positively correlated under some conditions.

2 Discrete time ARCH(1) and GARCH(1,1) processes

We write the discrete time GARCH(1,1) process in the form

$$Y_n = \varepsilon_n \sigma_n, \text{ where } \sigma_n^2 = \beta + \lambda Y_{n-1}^2 + \delta \sigma_{n-1}^2, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{2.1}$$

The parameters β, λ and δ satisfy $\beta > 0$, $\lambda \geq 0$ and $\delta \geq 0$. When $\delta = 0$ in (2.1), GARCH(1,1) reduces to ARCH(1), and if $\delta = \lambda = 0$, $(Y_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is simply a sequence of i.i.d. random variables (rvs), so we assume $\delta + \lambda > 0$ to exclude this case. The random variable (rv) σ_n is the positive square root of σ_n^2 and the ε_n are i.i.d. non-degenerate rvs with $P\{\varepsilon_1 = 0\} = 0$. We assume some initial almost surely (a.s.) finite (random, in general) values for ε_0 and σ_0, independent of each other and independent of $(\varepsilon_n)_{n\geq 1}$, and let $Y_0 = \varepsilon_0 \sigma_0$. For general background on ARCH we refer to Engle [12], and for GARCH to Bollerslev, Engle and Nelson [5]; see also Shephard [28].

There have been many empirical and theoretical investigations into properties of the models. Of major theoretical importance are conditions on the parameters in the model under which a stationary version of the process exists. Define the rvs

$$\pi_n = \pi_n(\lambda, \delta) := \prod_{i=1}^{n} (\delta + \lambda \varepsilon_i^2), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

The next result will be used to motivate our continuous time model. Throughout, "$\xrightarrow{D}$" means "convergence in distribution", "$\xrightarrow{P}$" means "convergence in probability", and "$\stackrel{D}{=}$" means "has the same distribution as".

Theorem 2.1. (*a*) (GARCH(1,1)) *Assume the above setup with $\delta > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$, but no further restrictions. Suppose*

$$E|\log(\delta + \lambda \varepsilon_1^2)| < \infty \quad \textit{and} \quad E \log(\delta + \lambda \varepsilon_1^2) < 0. \tag{2.2}$$

Then we have stability of the mean and variance processes, that is, $Y_n \xrightarrow{D} Y$ *and* $\sigma_n \xrightarrow{D} \sigma$, *as* $n \to \infty$, *for finite rvs* Y *and* σ. *Conversely, if (2.2) does not hold, then* $\sigma_n \xrightarrow{P} \infty$ *and* $|Y_n| \xrightarrow{P} \infty$ *as* $n \to \infty$.

(*b*) (ARCH(1)) *Suppose* $\delta = 0$ *and* $\lambda > 0$. *Then we have stability of* $(Y_n)_{n\geq 0}$ *and* $(\sigma_n)_{n\geq 0}$ *if (b1)* (2.2) *holds with* $\delta = 0$, *or (b2)*

$$E(\log(\lambda\varepsilon_1^2))^- = \infty \quad \textit{and} \quad \int_0^\infty x \left(\int_0^x P(\log(\lambda\varepsilon_1^2) < -y)\, dy\right)^{-1} dP(\log(\lambda\varepsilon_1^2) \leq x) < \infty\,. \tag{2.3}$$

Conversely, if (2.2) *with* $\delta = 0$, *or* (2.3) *fails, then* $\sigma_n \xrightarrow{P} \infty$ *and* $|Y_n| \xrightarrow{P} \infty$ *as* $n \to \infty$.

Proof. Take $\delta \geq 0$, $\lambda \geq 0$. From (2.1) we have

$$\sigma_n^2 = \beta + \lambda Y_{n-1}^2 + \delta\sigma_{n-1}^2 = \beta + (\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_{n-1}^2)\sigma_{n-1}^2\,, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{2.4}$$

where ε_{n-1} is independent of σ_{n-1}^2. Iterate this to get (cf. Goldie [15], Nelson [21] Eq. (6))

$$\sigma_n^2 = \beta\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\prod_{j=i+1}^{n-1}(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_j^2) + \sigma_0^2\prod_{j=0}^{n-1}(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_j^2)\,, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \tag{2.5}$$

(take $\Pi_{j=a}^b = 1$ when $a > b$). This relation shows that the distribution of σ_n has the form of the distribution of a discrete time perpetuity, as in Goldie and Maller [16]. Setting $M_j = M_j(\delta,\lambda) = \delta + \lambda\varepsilon_j^2$, and $Q_i = 1$ in their notation, we can apply their Theorem 2.1 to see that $\sigma_n^2 \xrightarrow{D} \sigma^2$ for a finite rv σ, provided $\lim_{n\to\infty}\pi_n = 0$ a.s. Assuming $\lim_{n\to\infty}\pi_n = 0$ a.s., and taking limits in (2.4) shows that σ satisfies $\sigma^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \beta + (\delta + \lambda\varepsilon^2)\sigma^2$, with ε and σ independent. From (2.1) we then get $Y_n \xrightarrow{D} Y$, satisfying $Y \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma\varepsilon$, with ε and σ independent. If π_n does not tend to 0 a.s., then Theorem 2.1 of [16] shows that $\sigma_n \xrightarrow{P} \infty$, and then $|Y_n| \xrightarrow{P} \infty$ because $P\{\varepsilon_1 = 0\} = 0$. Thus, a NASC for stability of the discrete ARCH(1) and GARCH(1,1) processes is $\pi_n \to 0$ a.s. as $n \to \infty$.

Now define

$$S_0 = 0\,, \quad S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\,, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \text{for} \quad X_i = -\log(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_i^2)\,, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Since $P\{\varepsilon_i \neq 0\} = 1$, the X_i and S_n are a.s. finite rvs for any $\delta \geq 0$, $\lambda \geq 0$, $\delta + \lambda > 0$. Further, $\pi_n \to 0$ a.s. if and only if $S_n \to \infty$ a.s. Let $X = X_1$, $X^+ = \max(0, X)$ and $X^- = -X + X^+$. Then, by Kesten and Maller [17] and Erickson [13], a NASC for $\pi_n \to 0$ a.s., or, equivalently, $S_n \to \infty$ a.s., is:

$$E|X| < \infty \text{ and } EX > 0\,; \tag{2.6}$$

or else

$$EX^+ = \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{[0,\infty)} \left(\frac{x}{E(X^+ \wedge x)}\right) dP\{X^- \leq x\} < \infty\,. \tag{2.7}$$

(a) Keep $\delta > 0$, $\lambda \geq 0$. Now (2.6) is exactly (2.2), so we only have to check that condition (2.7) cannot occur in this case. We do this by showing $EX^+ < \infty$. Note that (2.2) implies $\delta < 1$, as does $\lim_{n\to\infty} \pi_n = 0$ a.s. So we may keep $0 < \delta < 1$. Then for $x > 0$,

$$P(X > x) = P(-\log(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_1^2) > x) = P(\log(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_1^2) < -x)\, 1_{\{x < -\log \delta\}}\,,$$

so

$$EX^+ = \int_0^{-\log \delta} P(\log(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_1^2) < -x)\, dx,$$

which is always finite, completing the proof of (a).

(b) Next, keep $\delta = 0$, $\lambda > 0$. This time (2.7) can occur, the condition being equivalent to (2.3). Alternatively, (2.6) is equivalent to (2.2) with $\delta = 0$ in this case. This proves (b). $\square$

Remark 2.2. (i) Under the a priori assumption that the expectations of the positive and negative parts of $\log(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_1^2)$ are not both infinite, Nelson [21] gives a NASC for stability of the ARCH(1) and GARCH(1,1) volatility processes as $E\log(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_1^2) < 0$ (see also Sampson [25]). In the GARCH case, $\delta > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 0$, we always have $E(\log(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_1^2))^- < \infty$, and so (2.2) recovers Nelson's sufficient condition. Nelson claims that if (2.2) fails, then $\sigma_n \to \infty$ a.s., but his proof is incorrect in the case $E\log(\delta + \lambda\varepsilon_1^2) = 0$. Only the weak divergences, that $\sigma_n \xrightarrow{P} \infty$ and $|Y_n| \xrightarrow{P} \infty$ $(n \to \infty)$ as stated in our Theorem 2.1, can be claimed in general. This distinction is important in some applications.

In the ARCH case, $\delta = 0$ and $\lambda > 0$, then it is easy to construct $(\varepsilon_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ such that $E(\log(\lambda\varepsilon_1^2))^- = E(\log(\lambda\varepsilon_1^2))^+ = \infty$, but (2.3) still holds. Thus Theorem 2.1 extends Nelson's result for the ARCH(1) case.

(ii) Condition (2.2) obviously implies $\delta < 1$. Conversely, if $\delta > 0$ and

$$\delta + \lambda E(\varepsilon_1^2) < 1,$$

then (2.2) holds by an application of Jensen's inequality. Under the finite variance condition $E(\varepsilon_1^2) < \infty$, Bougerol and Picard [6] give NASC for strict stationarity of GARCH(p,q) models.

(iii) Note that $\lim_{n\to\infty} \pi_n(\lambda, \delta) = 0$ a.s. for $\lambda > 0$, $\delta > 0$ implies $\lim_{n\to\infty} \pi_n(\lambda, 0) = 0$ a.s. for $\lambda > 0$. Thus, the GARCH(1,1) stability condition implies stability of ARCH(1). $\square$

Remark 2.3. When Y and σ exist in Theorem 2.1 they satisfy the random equations

$$Y \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma\varepsilon, \text{ where } \sigma^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \beta + (\delta + \lambda\varepsilon^2)\sigma^2,$$

with $\varepsilon \stackrel{D}{=} \varepsilon_1$ independent of σ, as shown in the proof. Also, σ has an explicit representation as an infinite (absolutely convergent) random series:

$$\sigma^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \beta \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \prod_{j=1}^{i} (\delta + \lambda \varepsilon_j^2). \tag{2.8}$$

Equation (2.8) makes it clear why $\lim_{n\to\infty} \pi_n = 0$ a.s. is necessary for the stability of GARCH(1,1), but the sufficiency comes about using deeper properties of random walks, as exploited in Goldie and Maller [16]. □

For conditions guaranteeing various useful properties of a stationary solution (existence of moments, tail behavior, extremal behavior, etc.) when it exists, Mikosch and Starica [19] provide the most general investigation so far. Such results of course have great practical importance as well. Connections between GARCH models and the random difference equation literature have been noted by various authors, among them Goldie [15]; see Embrechts et al. [11], Section 8.4 for further references. Rather than pursue these here, we turn to a continuous time setting.

3 A continuous time GARCH process

Our aim now is to construct a kind of GARCH process in continuous time. We want to preserve the essential features of (2.1), that innovations feed into the volatility process, which has in addition an autoregressive aspect. We proceed from the representation (2.5). The summation in (2.5) can be written as

$$\beta \int_0^n \exp\left(\sum_{j=\lfloor s \rfloor + 1}^{n-1} \log(\delta + \lambda \varepsilon_j^2) \right) ds, \tag{3.1}$$

which suggests replacing the noise variables ε_j by increments of a Lévy process. Accordingly, let L be a (càdlàg) Lévy process with jumps $\Delta L_t = L_t - L_{t-}$, $t \ge 0$, defined on a probability space with appropriate filtration, satisfying the "usual conditions". We recall some of its properties. For each $t \ge 0$ the characteristic function of L_t can be written in the form

$$E(e^{i\theta L_t}) = \exp\left(t \left(i\gamma_L \theta - \tau_L^2 \frac{\theta^2}{2} + \int_{(-\infty,\infty)} \left(e^{i\theta x} - 1 - i\theta x 1_{\{|x|\le 1\}} \right) \Pi_L(dx) \right) \right), \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}, \tag{3.2}$$

(Sato [26], Theorem 8.1, Bertoin [4], p. 13). The constants $\gamma_L \in \mathbb{R}$, $\tau_L^2 \ge 0$ and the measure Π_L on $\mathbb{R}$ form the *characteristic triplet* of L; as usual, the Lévy measure Π_L is required to satisfy $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \min(1, x^2)\Pi_L(dx) < \infty$. If in addition $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \min(1, |x|)\Pi_L(dx) < \infty$, then $\gamma_{L,0} := \gamma_L - \int_{[-1,1]} x\Pi_L(dx)$ is called the *drift* of L. We will only be interested in the situation where Π_L is nonzero.

Keep $0 < \delta < 1$, $\lambda \geq 0$, and, with (3.1) in mind, define a càdlàg process $(X_t)_{t\geq 0}$ by

$$X_t = -t\log\delta - \sum_{0<s\leq t}\log(1+(\lambda/\delta)(\Delta L_s)^2), \quad t \geq 0\,. \tag{3.3}$$

Then, with $\beta > 0$ and σ_0 a finite rv, independent of $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$, define the *left-continuous* volatility process analogously with (2.5) by

$$\sigma_t^2 = \left(\beta\int_0^t e^{X_s}ds + \sigma_0^2\right)e^{-X_{t-}}, \quad t \geq 0, \tag{3.4}$$

and define the *Integrated* GARCH Process $(G_t)_{t\geq 0}$ as the càdlàg process satisfying

$$dG_t = \sigma_t\,dL_t\,, \quad t \geq 0\,, \quad G_0 = 0\,. \tag{3.5}$$

Thus G jumps at the same times as L does, and has jumps of size $\Delta G_t = \sigma_t\Delta L_t$, $t \geq 0$. Here ΔL_t is to play the role of the innovation ε_n in the discrete time GARCH, and the intention is that $(G_t)_{t\geq 0}$ and $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ display a kind of continuous time GARCH-like behaviour. This indeed turns out to be the case.

We begin our analysis by first investigating the process $(X_t)_{t\geq 0}$, which has a special structure.

Proposition 3.1. *$(X_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is a spectrally negative Lévy process of bounded variation with drift $\gamma_{X,0} = -\log\delta$, Gaussian component $\tau_X^2 = 0$, and Lévy measure Π_X given by*

$$\Pi_X([0,\infty)) = 0 \quad \textit{and} \quad \Pi_X((-\infty,-x]) = \Pi_L(\{y\in\mathbb{R} : |y| \geq \sqrt{(e^x-1)\delta/\lambda}\})\,, \quad x > 0\,.$$

Proof. That $(X_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is a Lévy process with no positive jumps is clear. The Lévy measure of $(X_t)_{t\geq 0}$ has negative component given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi_X\{(-\infty,-x]\} &= E\sum_{0<s\leq 1} 1_{\{-\log(1+(\lambda/\delta)(\Delta L_s)^2)\leq -x\}} \\
&= E\sum_{0<s\leq 1} 1_{\{|\Delta L_s|\geq\sqrt{(e^x-1)\delta/\lambda}\}} \\
&= \Pi_L\{y : |y| \geq \sqrt{(e^x-1)\delta/\lambda}\}\,, \quad x > 0\,.
\end{aligned}$$

This means that Π_X is the image measure of Π_L under the transformation $T : \mathbb{R} \to (-\infty, 0]$, $x \mapsto -\log(1+(\lambda/\delta)x^2)$. This shows in particular that

$$\int_{[-1,1]} |x|\Pi_X(dx) = \int_{\{|y|\leq\sqrt{(e-1)\delta/\lambda}\}} \log(1+(\lambda/\delta)y^2)\,\Pi_L(dy)$$

is finite, because $\int_{[-1,1]} y^2 \Pi_L(dy)$ is finite. Thus $(X_t)_{t\ge0}$ is a Lévy process of bounded variation (e.g., Sato [26], Theorem 21.9), having characteristic function

$$E(e^{i\theta X_t}) = \exp\left(-it\theta\log\delta + t\int_{(-\infty,0)} \left(e^{i\theta x}-1\right)\Pi_X(dx)\right), \quad \theta\in\mathbb{R}, \tag{3.6}$$

(e.g. Sato [26], Theorem 19.3), showing that $\gamma_{X,0} = -\log\delta$ and $\tau_X^2 = 0$. (In fact $(X_t)_{t\ge0}$ is the negative of a subordinator together with a positive drift.) $\square$

We now proceed to investigate $(G_t)_{t\ge0}$ and $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\ge0}$ given by (3.4) and (3.5).

Proposition 3.2. *The process $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\ge0}$ satisfies the stochastic differential equation*

$$d\sigma_{t+}^2 = \beta dt + \sigma_t^2 e^{X_{t-}} d(e^{-X_t}), \quad t>0, \tag{3.7}$$

and we have

$$\sigma_t^2 = \beta t + \log\delta\int_0^t \sigma_s^2 ds + (\lambda/\delta)\sum_{0<s<t}\sigma_s^2(\Delta L_s)^2 + \sigma_0^2, \quad t\ge0. \tag{3.8}$$

Proof. Set $K_t := t\log\delta$, $S_t := \prod_{0<s\le t}(1+(\lambda/\delta)(\Delta L_s)^2)$ and $f(k,s) := e^k s$. Then use Itô's lemma in two variables (e.g., Protter [22], Theorem 33, p. 74) to get, from (3.3),

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-X_t} &= f(K_t,S_t) \\ &= 1+\log\delta\int_0^t e^{-X_s}ds + (\lambda/\delta)\sum_{0<s\le t} e^{-X_{s-}}(\Delta L_s)^2, \quad t\ge0. \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

Integration by parts gives

$$e^{-X_t}\int_0^t e^{X_s}ds = \int_{0+}^t e^{-X_{s-}} d\left(\int_0^s e^{X_y}dy\right) + \int_{0+}^t\left(\int_0^s e^{X_y}dy\right)d(e^{-X_s}) + \left[e^{-X_\cdot}, \int_0^\cdot e^{X_s}ds\right]_t,$$

wherein the quadratic covariation is, in view of (3.9),

$$\left[\log\delta\int_0^\cdot e^{-X_{s-}}ds, \int_0^\cdot e^{X_s}ds\right]_t = \int_0^t d[s\log\delta, s] = 0, \quad t\ge0.$$

Thus

$$d\left(e^{-X_t}\int_0^t e^{X_s}ds\right) = dt + \left(\int_0^t e^{X_s}ds\right)d(e^{-X_t}), \quad t\ge0,$$

by the associativity of the stochastic integral. So we obtain from (3.4) that (3.7) holds, from which (3.8) follows after application of (3.9). $\square$

Equation (2.4) shows that the discrete GARCH(1,1) satisfies

$$\sigma_{n+1}^2 - \sigma_n^2 = \beta - (1-\delta)\sigma_n^2 + \lambda\sigma_n^2\varepsilon_n^2, \quad n\in\mathbb{N}_0,$$

which by summation yields

$$\sigma_n^2 = \beta n - (1-\delta)\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\sigma_i^2 + \lambda\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}\sigma_i^2\varepsilon_i^2 + \sigma_0^2, \tag{3.10}$$

analogously to (3.8). (Note that we use $(\sigma_n^2)_{n\in\mathbb{N}_0}$ to denote the squared discrete time GARCH volatility process, and $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ to denote the continuous time process defined by (3.4); these are quite different processes but this should cause no confusion.) Thus (3.8) captures the "feedback" and "autoregressive" aspects of the GARCH volatility process which are important features of its application.

By comparison with Theorem 2.1 we are now led to:

Theorem 3.3. *Suppose*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \log(1+(\lambda/\delta)y^2)\,\Pi_L(dy) < -\log\delta \tag{3.11}$$

(which, since $\delta > 0$, incorporates the requirement that the integral be finite.) Then $\sigma_t^2 \xrightarrow{D} \sigma_\infty^2$, as $t\to\infty$, for a finite rv σ_∞ satisfying

$$\sigma_\infty^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \beta\int_0^\infty e^{-X_t}dt$$

(thus, the improper integral exists as a finite rv, a.s.). Conversely, if (3.11) does not hold, then $\sigma_t^2 \xrightarrow{P} \infty$ as $t\to\infty$.

Proof. By a continuous time analogue to the Goldie and Maller [16] theorem, due to Erickson and Maller [14], $\int_0^\infty e^{-X_s}\,ds$ converges a.s. to a finite rv if $X_t\to\infty$ a.s., and $\sigma_t^2 \xrightarrow{P} \infty$ as $t\to\infty$ otherwise. By the stationarity of the increments of $(X_t)_{t\geq 0}$,

$$e^{-X_t}\int_0^t e^{X_s}ds \stackrel{D}{=} \int_0^t e^{-X_s}ds\,, \quad t\geq 0.$$

Hence we only need to show that (3.11) is equivalent to $X_t\to\infty$ a.s. as $t\to\infty$. Since $\Pi_X\{[0,\infty)\} = 0$, EX_1 always exists (possibly, $EX_1 = -\infty$) and $X_t/t \to EX_1$ a.s. as $t\to\infty$ (e.g., Sato [26], Theorem 36.3). If $EX_1 \leq 0$ then $X_t\to-\infty$ a.s. or $(X_t)_{t\geq 0}$ oscillates, so we need to show that $EX_1 > 0$ if and only if (3.11) holds. From (3.6) we get

$$EX_1 = -\log\delta + \int_{(-\infty,0)} x\Pi_X(dx) = -\log\delta - \int_{\mathbb{R}}\log(1+(\lambda/\delta)y^2)\,\Pi_L(dy),$$

implying the equivalence of $EX_1 > 0$ and (3.11). □

Next we show that $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ is Markovian and further that, if the process is started at $\sigma_0^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_\infty^2$, then it is strictly stationary.

Theorem 3.4. *The squared volatility process $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$, as given by (3.4), is a time homogeneous Markov process. Moreover, if the limit variable σ_∞^2 in Theorem 3.3 exists and $\sigma_0^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_\infty^2$, independent of $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$, then $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ is strictly stationary.*

Proof. Let $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t\geq 0}$ be the filtration generated by $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$. Then for $0 \leq y < t$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_t^2 &= \beta \int_0^y e^{X_s} ds\, e^{-X_{y-}}\, e^{-(X_{t-}-X_{y-})} + \beta \int_y^t e^{X_s} ds\, e^{-X_{t-}} + \sigma_0^2 e^{-X_{t-}} \\
&= (\sigma_y^2 - \sigma_0^2 e^{-X_{y-}}) e^{-(X_{t-}-X_{y-})} + \beta \int_y^t e^{X_s} ds\, e^{-X_{t-}} + \sigma_0^2 e^{-X_{t-}} \\
&= \sigma_y^2 A_{y,t} + B_{y,t}, \quad \text{say,} \qquad (3.12)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$A_{y,t} := e^{-(X_{t-}-X_{y-})} \quad \text{and} \quad B_{y,t} := \beta \int_y^t e^{(X_s - X_{y-})} ds\, e^{-(X_{t-}-X_{y-})}$$

are independent of $\mathcal{F}_y$. This means that, conditional on $\mathcal{F}_y$, σ_t^2 depends only on σ_y^2, from which it follows easily that $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ is a Markov process.

Next, let $D[0,\infty)$ be the space of cádlág functions on $[0,\infty)$ and define $g_{y,t} : D[0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}^2$, $x \mapsto \left(e^{-(x_{t-}-x_{y-})}, \beta \int_y^t e^{-(x_{t-}-x_s)}\, ds\right)$. Since $(X_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is a Lévy process, $(X_s)_{s\geq 0} \stackrel{D}{=} (X_{s+h} - X_h)_{s\geq 0}$ for any $h > 0$. Further, we have that $(A_{y,t}, B_{y,t}) = g_{y,t}((X_s)_{s\geq 0})$ and $(A_{y+h,t+h}, B_{y+h,t+h}) = g_{y,t}((X_{s+h} - X_h)_{s\geq 0})$. This shows that the joint distribution of $(A_{y,t}, B_{y,t})$ depends only on $t - y$. By independence of σ_y^2 and $(A_{y,t}, B_{y,t})$ the transition functions are thus time homogeneous.

It remains to show that $\sigma_t^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_\infty^2$ for all $t > 0$, provided $\sigma_0^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_\infty^2$. For calculating the distribution of

$$\sigma_{t+}^2 = \beta \int_0^t e^{X_{s-}-X_t}\, ds + e^{-X_t} \sigma_0^2,$$

we can take any version of σ_0^2, independent of $(L_s)_{0\leq s\leq t}$, and with the distribution of σ_∞^2. A suitable choice is $\sigma_0^2 := \beta \int_0^\infty e^{-(X_{s+t}-X_t)}\, ds$. Then

$$\sigma_{t+}^2 = \beta \int_0^t e^{(X_{(t-s)-}-X_t)}\, ds + e^{(X_{(t-t)-}-X_t)} \beta \int_0^\infty e^{-(X_{s+t}-X_t)}\, ds.$$

By the time reversal property of Lévy processes (e.g. Bertoin [4], Lemma II.2, p. 45), $(X_{(t-s)-} - X_t)_{0\leq s\leq t} \stackrel{D}{=} (-X_s)_{0\leq s\leq t}$ and both processes are independent of σ_0^2 as chosen. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{t+}^2 &\stackrel{D}{=} \beta \int_0^t e^{-X_s}\, ds + e^{-X_t} \beta \int_0^\infty e^{-(X_{s+t}-X_t)}\, ds \\
&= \beta \int_0^t e^{-X_s}\, ds + \beta \int_t^\infty e^{-X_s}\, ds \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_0^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\sigma_{t+}^2 = \sigma_t^2$ a.s. (σ_t^2 has no fixed points of discontinuity, a.s.), $\sigma_t^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_0^2$ follows for all $t > 0$. $\square$

For the process $G_t = \int_0^t \sigma_s \, dL_s$, $t \geq 0$, note that for any $0 \leq y < t$,

$$G_t = G_y + \int_{y+}^t \sigma_s \, dL_s \,, \quad t \geq 0 \,.$$

Here, $(\sigma_s)_{y<s\leq t}$ depends on the past until time y only through σ_y, and the integrator is independent of this past. From Theorem 3.4 we thus obtain:

Corollary 3.5. *The bivariate process $(\sigma_t, G_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is Markovian. If $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ is the stationary version of the process with $\sigma_0^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_\infty^2$, then $(G_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is a process with stationary increments.*

Remark 3.6. (i) The analogy between (3.8) and (3.10) is not exact, in that the parameterisation is slightly different; $(1 - \delta)$ is replaced by $-\log \delta$ in the continuous version.

(ii) The value $\lambda = 0$ is permissible in (3.3), in which case $X_t = -t \log \delta$, $t \geq 0$, $(0 < \delta < 1)$, and by (3.4) we have the trivial solution

$$\sigma_t^2 = \frac{\beta(1 - \delta^t)}{-\log \delta} + \sigma_0^2 \delta^t \,, \quad t \geq 0 \,.$$

For the discrete GARCH, from (2.5), when $\lambda = 0$,

$$\sigma_n^2 = \beta \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \delta^{n-1-i} + \sigma_0^2 \delta^n = \frac{\beta(1 - \delta^n)}{1 - \delta} + \sigma_0^2 \delta^n \,, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \,,$$

again demonstrating the correspondence between the discrete and continuous time version. (The same results if we take $L \equiv 0$.)

(iii) Only $\delta > 0$ is allowed in (3.3) – (3.9). Thus our continuous time GARCH does not contain a continuous time ARCH as a submodel. To accommodate the case $\delta = 0$, which is the ARCH situation, we have to go back to (3.1). Then X_t should be taken as

$$X_t = -t \log \lambda - \sum_{0<s\leq t} \log(\Delta L_s)^2 1_{\{\Delta L_s \neq 0\}}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

and this is only a well-defined (Lévy) process, if Π_L is compound Poisson. $\square$

We treat this important example in the more general GARCH setup.

Example 3.7. (Compound Poisson GARCH(1,1) model)
Let $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$ be a compound Poisson process, with jumps ε_n at the times T_n of an independent Poisson process $(N_t)_{t\geq 0}$. Thus, $L_t = \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \varepsilon_i$, with $L_0 = T_0 = 0$ and $N_t = \max\{n \geq 1 : T_n \leq t\}$, $t \geq 0$. Suppose $P\{\varepsilon_1 = 0\} = 0$. Evaluated at T_n, L has jumps

$\Delta L_{T_n} = L_{T_n} - L_{T_n-} = \varepsilon_n$, so $\Delta X_{T_n} = X_{T_n} - X_{T_{n-1}} = (1-\Delta T_n)\log\delta - \log(\delta+\lambda\varepsilon_n^2)$, where the $\Delta T_n = T_n - T_{n-1}$ are i.i.d. exponential rvs. This shows that the continuous time GARCH process evaluated at the jump times differs from a discrete GARCH process, due to the term $(1-\Delta T_n)\log\delta$, though it evidently has similar characteristics. A simulation of such a process, driven by a compound Poisson process with rate 1 and standard normally distributed jump sizes, is given in Figure 1. The parameters were chosen as $\beta = 1$, $\delta = 0.95$ and $\lambda = 0.045$. For these values, a stationary distribution of $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ exists and has finite second, but not third, moment (by (4.12)). The parameters were chosen so the simulated series is close to non-stationarity, as is often observed for financial time series. □

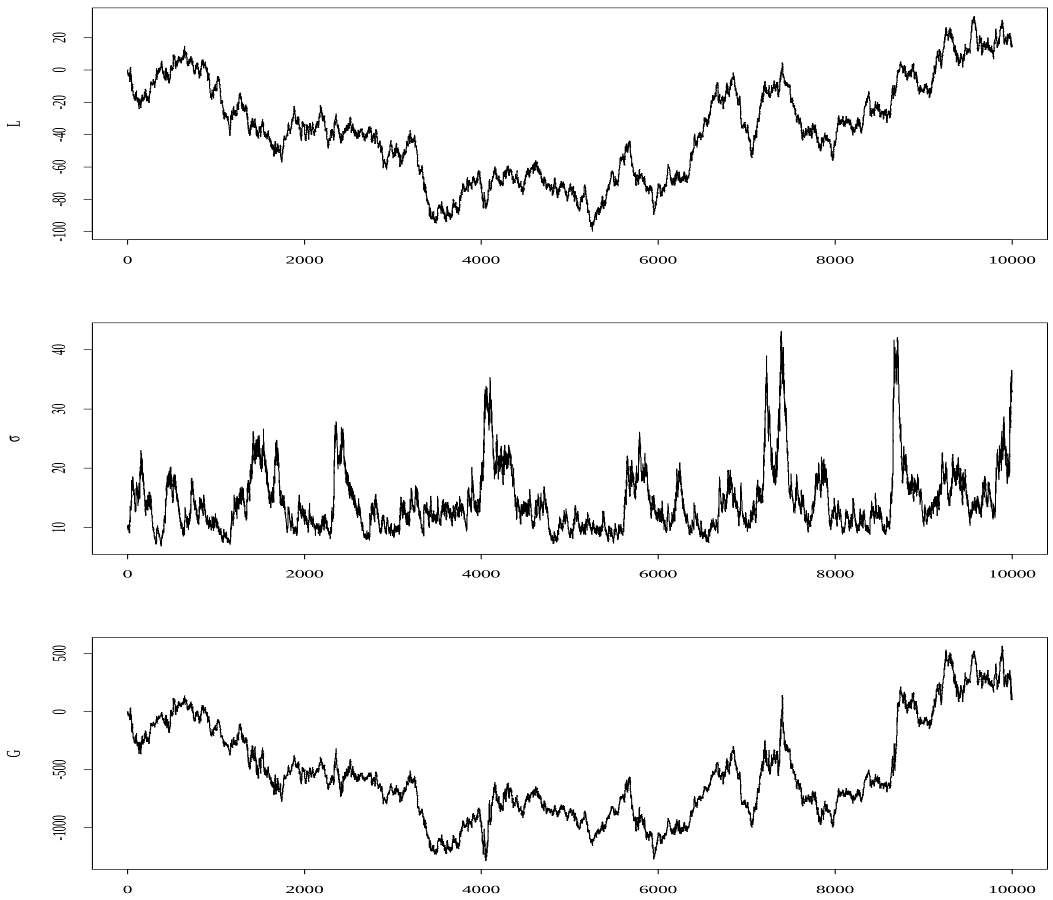

Figure 1: Simulated compound Poisson process $(L_t)_{0\leq t\leq 10\,000}$ with rate 1 and standard normally distributed jump sizes (*top*) with corresponding volatility process (σ_t) (*middle*) and integrated GARCH process (G_t) (*bottom*). The parameters were: $\beta = 1$, $\delta = 0.95$ and $\lambda = 0.045$. The starting value was chosen as $\sigma_0 = 10$.

Of course, the class of continuous time processes given by our model is much larger than the compound Poissons. Examples currently of great interest in financial modelling are the pure jump process generated by a normal inverse Gaussian or hyperbolic (Barndorff-Nielsen and Shephard [2] and Eberlein [10]), a variance gamma (VG) process (Madan and Seneta [18]), a Meixner process (e.g., Schoutens and Teugels [27]), or simply a stable process (e.g., Samorodnitsky and Taqqu [24]). These processes are not compound Poisson – they have infinitely many jumps, a.s., in finite time intervals – and have been successfully used for financial modelling in various applications.

It is instructive to compare the process defined in (3.3) with the stochastic volatility model of Barndorff-Nielsen and Shephard [2, 3], which specifies

$$d\sigma_t^2 = -\lambda\sigma_t^2 dt + dz_{\lambda t}, \quad t \geq 0\,, \tag{3.13}$$

(with $\lambda > 0$) for a subordinator (increasing Lévy process) $(z_t)_{t\geq 0}$. The solution to (3.13) is the Ornstein-Uhlenbeck-type process

$$\sigma_t^2 = e^{-\lambda t}\int_0^t e^{\lambda s} dz_{\lambda s} + e^{-\lambda t}\sigma_0^2\,, \quad t \geq 0\,. \tag{3.14}$$

By comparison with (3.4), the Lévy process is in the integrator rather than in the integrand. A class of processes which includes both models is to let σ_t^2 have the same distribution as

$$\int_0^t e^{-\xi_{s-}} d\eta_s, \quad t \geq 0, \tag{3.15}$$

where (ξ, η) is a bivariate Lévy process. When $(\eta_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is pure drift we get (3.4) and when $(\xi_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is pure drift (to ∞) we get an rv with the same distribution as the one in (3.14). Conditions for convergence of (3.15) as $t \to \infty$ are in Erickson and Maller [14], but we do not investigate further at this stage.

An alternative stochastic volatility model is introduced in Anh, Heyde and Leonenko [1], Section 5, who propose as volatility the stationary process

$$\sigma(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t M(t-s) dL(s)\,, \quad t \geq 0\,,$$

where M is a "memory" function and $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is a Lévy process such that $L(1)$ is a rv with positive support. In this paper, as well as in [2, 3], the logarithmic price process is modelled by the SDE

$$dx^*(t) = (\mu + b\sigma^2(t))dt + \sigma(t)dW(t)\,, \quad t > 0\,,$$

where μ and b are constants and $(W(t))_{t\geq 0}$ is standard Brownian motion, independent of the Lévy process $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$. The Itô solution of this SDE is given by

$$x^*(t) = \int_0^t \sigma(u) dW(u) + \mu t + b\sigma^{2*}(t)\,, \quad t \geq 0\,,$$

where $\sigma^{2*}(t) = \int_0^t \sigma^2(u)du$. For $\Delta > 0$ the rvs

$$y_n = x^*(n\Delta) - x^*((n-1)\Delta)\,, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}\,,$$

model the logarithmic asset returns over time periods of length Δ.

4 Second order properties of the volatility process

In this section we derive moments and autocorrelation functions of the squared stochastic volatility process $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$. It is obvious from equation (3.4) that moments of $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ correspond to certain exponential moments of $(X_t)_{t\geq 0}$. To specify the relationships exactly, we give Lemma 4.1.

Lemma 4.1. *Keep $c > 0$ throughout.*
(a) $Ee^{-cX_t} < \infty$ for some $t > 0$, or, equivalently, for all $t > 0$, if and only if $EL_1^{2c} < \infty$.

(b) When $Ee^{-cX_1} < \infty$, define $\Psi(c) = \Psi_X(c) = \log Ee^{-cX_1}$. Then $|\Psi(c)| < \infty$, $Ee^{-cX_t} = e^{t\Psi(c)}$, and

$$\Psi(c) = c\log\delta + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left((1 + (\lambda/\delta)y^2)^c - 1\right)\,\Pi_L(dy). \tag{4.1}$$

(c) If $EL_1^2 < \infty$ and $\Psi(1) < 0$, then (3.11) holds, and σ_t^2 converges in distribution to a finite rv.

(d) If $\Psi(c) < 0$ for some $c > 0$, then $\Psi(d) < 0$ for all $0 < d < c$.

Proof. (a) By Sato [26], Theorem 25.17, the Laplace transform Ee^{-cX_t} is finite for some and hence all $t \geq 0$ if and only if

$$\int_{\{|x|>1\}} e^{-cx}\Pi_X(dx) = \int_{(-\infty,-1)} e^{-cx}\Pi_X(dx) = \int_{\{|y|>\sqrt{(e-1)\delta/\lambda}\}} (1 + (\lambda/\delta)y^2)^c\,\Pi_L(dy)$$

is finite, giving (a) (see e.g. Sato [26], Theorem 25.3).

(b) follows from Sato [26], Theorem 25.17, and (3.6).

(c) From (4.1) we see that $\Psi(1) < 0$ is equivalent to

$$(\lambda/\delta)\int_{\mathbb{R}} y^2\Pi_L(dy) < -\log\delta.$$

Since $\log(1 + (\lambda/\delta)y^2) < (\lambda/\delta)y^2$, this implies (3.11).

(d) Let $\Psi(c) < 0$. From (a) and (b) we conclude that $\Psi(d)$ is definable for $0 < d \leq c$. From (4.1) it then follows that $\Psi(d) < 0$ if and only if

$$\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left((1 + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\delta}\right)y^2)^d - 1\right)\,\Pi_L(dy) < -\log\delta.$$

Since the function $(0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$, $d \mapsto (1/d)((1+(\lambda/\delta)y^2)^d - 1)$ is increasing for any fixed y, the result follows. $\square$

The next result gives the first two moments and the autocovariance function of $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ in terms of the function Ψ, showing in particular that the autocovariance function decreases exponentially fast with the lag.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $t > 0$, $h \geq 0$.*
(a) $E\sigma_t^2 < \infty$ if and only if $EL_1^2 < \infty$ and $E\sigma_0^2 < \infty$. If this is so, then

$$E\sigma_t^2 = \frac{\beta}{-\Psi(1)} + \left(E\sigma_0^2 + \frac{\beta}{\Psi(1)}\right) e^{t\Psi(1)}, \tag{4.2}$$

where for $\Psi(1) = 0$ the righthand side has to be interpreted as its limit as $\Psi(1) \to 0$, i.e. $E\sigma_t^2 = \beta t + E\sigma_0^2$.

(b) $E\sigma_t^4 < \infty$ if and only if $EL_1^4 < \infty$ and $E\sigma_0^4 < \infty$. In that case, the following formulae hold (with a suitable interpretation as a limit if some of the denominators are zero):

$$\begin{aligned} E\sigma_t^4 &= \frac{2\beta^2}{\Psi(1)\Psi(2)} + \frac{2\beta^2}{\Psi(2)-\Psi(1)}\left(\frac{e^{t\Psi(2)}}{\Psi(2)} - \frac{e^{t\Psi(1)}}{\Psi(1)}\right) \\ &\quad + 2\beta E\sigma_0^2\, \frac{e^{t\Psi(2)} - e^{t\Psi(1)}}{\Psi(2)-\Psi(1)} + E\sigma_0^4\, e^{t\Psi(2)}; \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

$$\mathrm{Cov}(\sigma_t^2, \sigma_{t+h}^2) = \mathrm{Var}(\sigma_t^2)\, e^{h\Psi(1)}. \tag{4.4}$$

Proof. (a) We start with the calculation of $E\sigma_t^2$. Using Fubini's Theorem and the fact that σ_0^2 is independent of all the other quantities, we conclude from equation (3.4) and Lemma 4.1 that

$$E\sigma_t^2 = \beta E \int_0^t e^{X_s - X_{t-}}\, ds + E\sigma_0^2\, Ee^{-X_{t-}} = \beta \int_0^t Ee^{-X_s}\, ds + E\sigma_0^2\, Ee^{-X_t}$$

is finite if and only if $EL_1^2 < \infty$ and $E\sigma_0^2 < \infty$. Then (4.2) follows from

$$E\sigma_t^2 = \beta \int_0^t e^{s\Psi(1)}\, ds + E\sigma_0^2 e^{t\Psi(1)}.$$

(b) Assume $EL_1^4 < \infty$ and $E\sigma_0^4 < \infty$. We calculate $E\sigma_t^4$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E\sigma_t^4 &= \beta^2 E\left(\int_0^t e^{X_s - X_t}\, ds\right)^2 + 2\beta\, E\sigma_0^2\, E\int_0^t e^{X_s - 2X_t}\, ds + E\sigma_0^4\, Ee^{-2X_t} \\ &=: \beta^2 EI_1 + 2\beta E\sigma_0^2\, EI_2 + E\sigma_0^4\, e^{t\Psi(2)}, \text{ say.} \end{aligned}$$

Using the stationarity of increments, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\int_0^t e^{X_s - X_t}\, ds\right)^2 &\stackrel{D}{=} \left(\int_0^t e^{-X_s}\, ds\right)^2 \\ = \int_0^t \int_0^t e^{-X_s}\, e^{-X_u}\, du\, ds &= 2\int_0^t \int_0^s e^{-(X_s - X_u)}\, e^{-2X_u}\, du\, ds.\end{aligned}$$

Then by the independence of increments,

$$\begin{aligned} EI_1 &= 2\int_0^t \int_0^s \left(Ee^{-(X_s-X_u)}\right)\left(Ee^{-2X_u}\right) du\, ds \\ &= 2\int_0^t \int_0^s e^{(s-u)\Psi(1)}\, e^{u\Psi(2)}\, du\, ds \\ &= \frac{2}{\Psi(1)\Psi(2)} + \frac{2}{\Psi(2)-\Psi(1)}\left(\frac{e^{t\Psi(2)}}{\Psi(2)} - \frac{e^{t\Psi(1)}}{\Psi(1)}\right).\end{aligned}$$

By similar arguments,

$$\begin{aligned} EI_2 &= E\int_0^t e^{X_s - 2X_t}\, ds = E\int_0^t e^{-2(X_t - X_s)} e^{-X_s}\, ds \\ &= \int_0^t e^{(t-s)\Psi(2)} e^{s\Psi(1)}\, ds = \frac{e^{t\Psi(2)} - e^{t\Psi(1)}}{\Psi(2)-\Psi(1)}.\end{aligned}$$

Putting all this together, we see that $E\sigma_t^4 < \infty$, and we obtain (4.3). The converse follows similarly.

For the proof of (4.4), let $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t\geq 0}$ be the filtration generated by $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$. Then it follows from (3.12) and (4.2) that

$$\begin{aligned} E(\sigma_{t+h}^2 | \mathcal{F}_t) &= \sigma_t^2 e^{h\Psi(1)} + \beta \int_0^h e^{s\Psi(1)} ds \\ &= (\sigma_t^2 - E\sigma_0^2) e^{h\Psi(1)} + E\sigma_h^2. \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} E(\sigma_{t+h}^2 \sigma_t^2) &= E\left(\sigma_t^2((\sigma_t^2 - E\sigma_0^2)e^{h\Psi(1)} + E\sigma_h^2)\right) \\ &= \left(E\sigma_t^4 - E\sigma_t^2\, E\sigma_0^2\right) e^{h\Psi(1)} + E\sigma_t^2\, E\sigma_h^2. \end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

Calculations using (4.2) show that

$$E\sigma_t^2\, E\sigma_h^2 - E\sigma_t^2\, E\sigma_{t+h}^2 = (E\sigma_t^2\, E\sigma_0^2 - (E\sigma_t^2)^2) e^{h\Psi(1)}.$$

Then (4.4) follows immediately from (4.6). □

The following results hold for the stationary version of the volatility process. Recall from Theorem 3.4 that this is $(\sigma_t)_{t\geq 0}$ for $\sigma_0 \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_\infty$, where σ_∞ is the limit rv from Theorem 3.3.

Proposition 4.3. *The k-th moment of σ_∞^2 is finite if and only if $EL_1^{2k} < \infty$ and $\Psi(k) < 0$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. In this case,*

$$E\sigma_\infty^{2k} = k!\,\beta^k \prod_{l=1}^{k} \frac{1}{-\Psi(l)}. \tag{4.7}$$

Proof. Using Fubini's Theorem and the independent and stationary increments property, it follows from Theorem 3.3 that for $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}
E\sigma_\infty^{2k} &= \beta^k E\left(\int_0^\infty e^{-X_t}\,dt\right)^k \\
&= \beta^k E \int_0^\infty \dots \int_0^\infty e^{-X_{t_1}} \cdots e^{-X_{t_k}}\, dt_k \dots dt_1 \\
&= k!\,\beta^k E \int_0^\infty \int_0^{t_1} \dots \int_0^{t_{k-1}} e^{-(X_{t_1}-X_{t_2})} e^{-2(X_{t_2}-X_{t_3})} \cdots e^{-(k-1)(X_{t_{k-1}}-X_{t_k})}\, e^{-kX_{t_k}}\, dt_k \dots dt_1 \\
&= k!\,\beta^k \int_0^\infty \int_0^{t_1} \dots \int_0^{t_{k-1}} e^{t_1\Psi(1)} e^{t_2(\Psi(2)-\Psi(1))} \cdots e^{t_k(\Psi(k)-\Psi(k-1))}\, dt_k \dots dt_1 \\
&= k!\,\beta^k \prod_{l=1}^{k} \frac{1}{-\Psi(l)}\,,
\end{aligned}$$

provided that $\Psi(1), \dots, \Psi(k)$ are all defined and negative. The last equality follows from analytic calculations. If $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ is the first index for which $\Psi(j) \ge 0$, or $Ee^{-jX_1} = \infty$, then the calculation shows that $E\sigma_\infty^{2j} = \infty$. Since $E\sigma_\infty^{2k} < \infty$ implies $E\sigma_\infty^{2j} < \infty$ for $j < k$, it follows from Lemma 4.1 that $E\sigma_\infty^{2k} < \infty$ if and only if $\Psi(k)$ is defined (i.e. $EL_1^{2k} < \infty$) and negative. □

From this result we obtain the mean and second moment of σ_∞^2; we also calculate the autocovariance function of the stationary process $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\ge 0}$.

Corollary 4.4. *If $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\ge0}$ is the stationary process with $\sigma_0^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_\infty^2$, then*

$$E\sigma_\infty^2 = \frac{\beta}{-\Psi(1)}\,, \tag{4.8}$$

$$E\sigma_\infty^4 = \frac{2\beta^2}{\Psi(1)\Psi(2)}\,, \tag{4.9}$$

$$\mathrm{Cov}(\sigma_t^2, \sigma_{t+h}^2) = \beta^2 \left(\frac{2}{\Psi(1)\Psi(2)} - \frac{1}{\Psi(1)\Psi(1)}\right) e^{h\Psi(1)}, \quad t, h \ge 0\,, \tag{4.10}$$

provided $EL_1^{2k} < \infty$ and $\Psi(k) < 0$, with $k = 1$ for (4.8)*, and $k = 2$ for* (4.9), (4.10).

Proof. (4.8) and (4.9) are immediate from (4.7), and (4.10) follows by inserting (4.8) and (4.9) into (4.4). □

Of course it is our goal to express the quantities Ψ_X in terms of the driving Lévy process $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$. We obtain the following results for the existence of moments.

Theorem 4.5. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 < \delta < 1$, $\lambda \geq 0$. Then the limit variable σ_∞^2 exists and has finite k-th moment if and only if*

$$\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left((1+\frac{\lambda}{\delta}y^2)^k - 1\right) \Pi_L(dy) < -\log\delta. \tag{4.11}$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.1, $EL_1^{2k} < \infty$ and $\Psi(k) < 0$ imply $EL_1^2 < \infty$ and $\Psi(1) < 0$, which implies the stability condition (3.11). Now the condition for $E\sigma_\infty^{2k} < \infty$ is $EL_1^{2k} < \infty$ and $\Psi(k) < 0$, which is (4.11). □

As for the discrete GARCH model, also the continuous time GARCH turns out to be heavy-tailed. This is an implication of the fact that the volatility process never has moments of all orders.

Proposition 4.6. *Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 < \delta < 1$, $\lambda \geq 0$.*
(a) For any Lévy process $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$ with nonzero Lévy measure such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \log(1+y^2)\,\Pi_L(dy)$ is finite, there exist parameters $\delta, \lambda \in (0,1)$ for which σ_∞^2 exists, but $E\sigma_\infty^2 = \infty$.

(b) For any Lévy process $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$ such that $EL_1^{2k} < \infty$ and for any $\delta \in (0,1)$ there exists $\lambda_\delta > 0$ such that the limit variable σ_∞^2 exists with $E\sigma_\infty^{2k} < \infty$ for any pair of parameters (δ, λ) such that $0 \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_\delta$.

(c) Suppose $0 < \delta < 1$, $\lambda > 0$. Then for no Lévy process $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$ (with nonzero Lévy measure) do the moments of all orders of σ_∞^2 exist. In particular, the Laplace transform of σ_∞^2 does not exist for any negative argument.

Proof. (a) Let $\delta_0 := \exp(-\int_{\mathbb{R}} \log(1+y^2)\Pi_L(dy))$ and $\delta_1 := \exp(-\int_{\mathbb{R}} y^2 \Pi_L(dy))$. Then $0 \leq \delta_1 < \delta_0 < 1$, and for any $\lambda = \delta \in (\delta_1, \delta_0)$, (3.11) holds, but (4.11) does not.

(b) Let $0 < \delta < 1$ be fixed. Since $EL_1^{2k} < \infty$, the lefthand side of (4.11) is finite for any $\lambda > 0$, and goes to zero as $\lambda \to 0$. Choosing λ sufficiently small then implies (4.11).

(c) Let $\eta > 0$ be such that $q := \Pi_L(\{y : |y| \geq \eta\}) > 0$. Then for $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left((1+(\lambda/\delta)y^2)^k - 1\right) \Pi_L(dy) \geq q\left(\left(1+(\lambda/\delta)\eta^2\right)^k - 1\right).$$

If all moments of σ_∞^2 existed, this would imply that

$$\left(1+\left(\frac{\lambda}{\delta}\right)\eta^2\right)^k - 1 < k\left(\frac{-\log\delta}{q}\right) \quad \forall\, k \in \mathbb{N},$$

a contradiction. □

Example 4.7. (Compound Poisson GARCH(1,1) model)
Let $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$ be a compound Poisson process with Poisson rate $c > 0$ and jump distribution ϑ. Then $\Pi_L = c\vartheta$. Let Y be a random variable with distribution ϑ and set $Z := \lambda Y^2/\delta$. Then for $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} ((1 + (\lambda/\delta)y^2)^k - 1)\, \Pi_L(dy) = c\, E((1+Z)^k - 1),$$

and $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ is a stationary Markov process whose stationary distribution has finite k-th moment if and only if

$$E(1+Z)^k - 1 + \left(\frac{k}{c}\right) \log \delta < 0, \tag{4.12}$$

which is equivalent to (4.11) in this case. □

5 Second order properties of the GARCH process

In (3.5), the integrated GARCH process was defined to satisfy $dG_t = \sigma_t dL_t$, $t > 0$, i.e. G jumps at the same time as L does and has jumps of size $\Delta G_t = \sigma_t \Delta L_t$. This definition implies that for any fixed timepoint t all moments of ΔG_t are zero. It makes sense, however, to calculate moments for the increments of G in arbitrary time intervals. Consequently, for $r > 0$ set

$$G_t^{(r)} := G_{t+r} - G_t = \int_{t+}^{t+r} \sigma_s\, dL_s\,, \quad t \geq 0\,.$$

We shall restrict ourselves to the case of stationary $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$. Recall from Corollary 3.5, that this implies strict stationarity of $(G_t^{(r)})_{t\geq 0}$.

Proposition 5.1. *Suppose $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is a quadratic pure jump process (i.e. $\tau_L^2 = 0$ in (3.2)) with $EL_1^2 < \infty$, $EL_1 = 0$, and that $\Psi(1) < 0$. Let $(\sigma_t^2)_{t\geq 0}$ be the stationary volatility process with $\sigma_0^2 \stackrel{D}{=} \sigma_\infty^2$. Then for any $t \geq 0$ and $h \geq r > 0$,*

$$EG_t^{(r)} = 0, \tag{5.1}$$

$$E(G_t^{(r)})^2 = \frac{\beta r}{-\Psi(1)} EL_1^2, \tag{5.2}$$

$$\mathrm{Cov}\,(G_t^{(r)}, G_{t+h}^{(r)}) = 0. \tag{5.3}$$

Assume further that $EL_1^4 < \infty$ and $\Psi(2) < 0$. Then

$$\mathrm{Cov}((G_t^{(r)})^2, (G_{t+h}^{(r)})^2) = \left(\frac{e^{-r\Psi(1)} - 1}{-\Psi(1)}\right) EL_1^2\, \mathrm{Cov}(G_r^2, \sigma_r^2)\, e^{h\Psi(1)}. \tag{5.4}$$

Assume further that $EL_1^8 < \infty$, $\psi(4) < 0$, and that $\int_{\mathbb{R}} x^3 \Pi_L(dx) = 0$. Then the righthand side of (5.4) is strictly positive.

Proof. Since $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$ is quadratic pure jump, its quadratic variation process is given by

$$[L]_t = \sum_{0<s\leq t} (\Delta L_s)^2, \quad t \geq 0$$

(e.g. Protter [22], p. 63). Then, by the properties of the stochastic integral,

$$E(G_t^{(r)})^2 = EG_r^2 = E\int_0^r \sigma_s^2\, d[L]_s = E\sum_{0<s\leq r} \sigma_s^2 (\Delta L_s)^2.$$

The last can be calculated from the compensation formula (e.g. Bertoin [4], p. 7) and (4.8) as the righthand side of (5.2). This shows square integrability of G_r and (5.2) then follows from stationarity of the increments of $(G_t)_{t\geq 0}$.

From the Itô isometry for square integrable martingales as integrators (e.g. Rogers and Williams [23], IV 27) follows

$$E(G_t^{(r)} G_{t+h}^{(r)}) = E\int_0^{t+h+r} \sigma_s^2\, 1_{(t,t+r]}(s)\, 1_{(t+h,t+h+r]}(s)\, d[L]_s = 0$$

for $h \geq r$. By the martingale property of $(L_t)_{t\geq 0}$ we have (5.1), and hence also (5.3) follows.

For the proof of (5.4), assume further that $EL_1^4 < \infty$ and $\Psi(2) < 0$, and let E_r denote expectation with respect to $\mathcal{F}_r$, the σ–algebra generated by $(\sigma_s^2)_{0\leq s\leq r}$. Integration by parts, the compensation formula and the use of (3.12) and (4.5) give

$$\begin{aligned}
E_r\big(G_h^{(r)}\big)^2 &= E_r\left(2\int_{h+}^{h+r} G_{s-} dG_s + [G]_h^{h+r}\right) \\
&= E_r\left(2\int_{h+}^{h+r} G_{s-}\sigma_s dL_s\right) + E_r\int_{h+}^{h+r} \sigma_s^2 d[L]_s \\
&= 0 + E_r \sum_{h<s\leq h+r} \left(\sigma_r^2 A_{r,s} + B_{r,s}\right)(\Delta L_s)^2 \\
&= EL_1^2 \int_h^{h+r} \left(\sigma_r^2 EA_{r,s} + EB_{r,s}\right) ds \\
&= EL_1^2 \int_h^{h+r} E_r(\sigma_s^2)\, ds \\
&= EL_1^2 \int_h^{h+r} [(\sigma_r^2 - E\sigma_0^2) e^{(s-r)\Psi(1)} + E\sigma_{s-r}^2]\, ds \\
&= (\sigma_r^2 - E\sigma_0^2) EL_1^2 \int_0^r e^{-s\Psi(1)}\, ds\, e^{h\Psi(1)} + E\sigma_0^2 EL_1^2\, r.
\end{aligned}$$

Conditioning on $\mathcal{F}_r$ gives

$$\begin{aligned}
E\big((G_0^{(r)})^2 (G_h^{(r)})^2\big) &= E\left(G_r^2 E_r (G_h^{(r)})^2\right) \\
&= EL_1^2 \left(\frac{e^{-r\Psi(1)} - 1}{-\Psi(1)}\right) E\left(G_r^2\sigma_r^2 - G_r^2 E\sigma_0^2\right) e^{h\Psi_1} + E\sigma_0^2 EL_1^2\, r\, EG_r^2.
\end{aligned}$$

This shows

$$\mathrm{Cov}(G_r^2,(G_h^{(r)})^2) \;=\; \left(\frac{e^{-r\Psi(1)}-1}{-\Psi(1)}\right) EL_1^2\,\mathrm{Cov}(G_r^2,\sigma_r^2)\,e^{h\Psi(1)} + EG_r^2\left(\frac{\beta r}{-\Psi(1)}EL_1^2 - EG_r^2\right).$$

Equation (5.4) then follows from (5.2).

Finally, assume that $EL_1^8 < \infty$, $\Psi(4) < 0$ and that $\int_{\mathbb{R}} x^3\Pi_L(dx) = 0$, and we prove that $\mathrm{Cov}(G_t^2, \sigma_t^2) > 0$. First, we calculate $E(G_t^2\sigma_t^2)$. Using integration by parts,

$$G_t^2 = [G]_t + 2\int_0^t G_{s-}dG_s = \sum_{0<s\le t}\sigma_s^2(\Delta L_s)^2 + 2\int_0^t G_{s-}\sigma_s dL_s.$$

Substituting from (3.8) gives

$$(\lambda/\delta)G_t^2 = \sigma_{t+}^2 - \beta t - \log\delta\int_0^t \sigma_s^2 ds - \sigma_0^2 + 2(\lambda/\delta)\int_0^t G_{s-}\sigma_s dL_s, \tag{5.5}$$

which we will multiply through by σ_t^2 and take expectations. The last term in (5.5) gives rise via (3.12) to

$$\sigma_t^2\int_0^t G_{s-}\sigma_s dL_s = \int_{0+}^t G_{s-}\sigma_s\left(\sigma_s^2 A_{s,t} + B_{s,t}\right)dL_s, \tag{5.6}$$

wherein we substitute

$$A_{s,t} = e^{X_{s-}-X_{t-}} \quad \text{and} \quad B_{s,t} = \beta\int_s^t e^{X_u - X_{t-}}du.$$

Let $I_t := \int_{0+}^t e^{X_{s-}}G_{s-}\sigma_s^3 dL_s$. Since X_t has no fixed points of discontinuity, a.s., to show that the A-component in (5.6) has expectation 0 it will suffice to show that $E(e^{-X_t}I_t) = 0$. Integration by parts gives

$$e^{-X_t}I_t = \int_{0+}^t e^{-X_{s-}}dI_s + \int_{0+}^t I_{s-}d(e^{-X_s}) + C_t, \tag{5.7}$$

where C_t is the quadratic covariation. Since $EL_1 = 0$ and $\psi(4) < 0$, I_t is a locally square integrable zero-mean martingale and hence the first term on the righthand side of (5.7) has expectation 0. Substituting

$$d(e^{-X_t}) = e^{t\Psi(1)}d(e^{-X_t - t\Psi(1)} - 1) + e^{-X_t}\Psi(1)dt,$$

we can write the second term on the righthand side of (5.7) as an integral with respect to a locally square integrable zero-mean martingal, hence having expectation 0, plus $\Psi(1)\int_0^t e^{-X_s}I_s ds$. Since L_t is pure jump,

$$\Delta C_t = (\Delta e^{-X_t})(\Delta I_t) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\delta}\right)G_{t-}\sigma_t^3(\Delta L_t)^3$$

(using (3.9)). Letting $M_t = \sum_{0<s\le t}(\Delta L_s)^3$, the quadratic covariation is

$$C_t = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\delta}\right) \int_{0+}^{t} G_{s-}\sigma_s^3 dM_s,$$

and since M_t is a locally square integrable martingale, with mean zero as a result of our assumption that $\int_{\mathbb{R}} x^3 \Pi_L(dx) = 0$, we see that C_t has expectation 0. Taking expectations in (5.7) thus gives $E(e^{-X_t} I_t) = \Psi(1) \int_0^t E(e^{-X_s} I_s) ds$, implying $E(e^{-X_t} I_t) = 0$.

Write the B-component in (5.6) as

$$\beta \left(\int_0^t e^{X_u - X_{t-}} du\right) \left(\int_{0+}^t G_{s-}\sigma_s dL_s\right) - \beta \int_{0+}^t G_{s-}\sigma_s \left(\int_{0+}^s e^{X_u - X_{t-}} du\right) dL_s.$$

After integration by parts this equals

$$\beta \int_0^t \left(\int_{0+}^s G_{u-}\sigma_u dL_u\right) e^{-(X_{t-} - X_s)} ds + \beta \tilde{C}_t, \tag{5.8}$$

where

$$\Delta \tilde{C}_t = \left(\Delta(e^{-X_{t-}} \int_0^t e^{X_u} du)\right) (G_{t-}\sigma_t \Delta L_t) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\delta}\right) e^{-X_{t-}} \left(\int_0^t e^{X_u} du\right) G_{t-}\sigma_t (\Delta L_t)^3.$$

Here $\tilde{C}_t$ has expectation 0 again as a result of $\int_{\mathbb{R}} x^3 \Pi_L(dx) = 0$, so (5.8) has expectation 0. Thus the last term in (5.5) contributes 0 to the expectation.

To deal with the other integral in (5.5), use (4.6) to write

$$E(\sigma_t^2 \sigma_s^2) \;=\; \mathrm{Var}(\sigma_0^2) e^{(t-s)\Psi(1)} + (E(\sigma_0^2))^2,$$

since we are using the stationary version. Thus, from (5.5),

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{\lambda}{\delta}\right) E(G_t^2 \sigma_t^2) &= E\sigma_0^4 - \beta t E\sigma_0^2 - \log\delta \int_0^t \left(\mathrm{Var}(\sigma_0^2) e^{(t-s)\Psi(1)} + (E(\sigma_0^2))^2\right) ds - (E\sigma_0^2)^2 + 0 \\
&= \mathrm{Var}(\sigma_0^2) - \beta t E\sigma_0^2 - \log\delta\, \mathrm{Var}(\sigma_0^2) \left(\frac{1 - e^{t\Psi(1)}}{-\Psi(1)}\right) - t \log\delta\, (E\sigma_0^2)^2. \qquad (5.9)
\end{aligned}$$

Note that $(\lambda/\delta) E L_1^2 = \Psi(1) - \log\delta$ (see (4.1)). Thus from (5.2)

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{\lambda}{\delta}\right) E G_t^2 E\sigma_t^2 &= \frac{\lambda \beta t E L_1^2 E\sigma_0^2}{-\delta \Psi(1)} = -\beta t E\sigma_0^2 - \frac{\beta t \log\delta\, E\sigma_0^2}{-\Psi(1)} \\
&= -\beta t E\sigma_0^2 - t \log\delta\, (E\sigma_0^2)^2
\end{aligned}$$

(using (4.8)). Subtracting this from (5.9) gives

$$\left(\frac{\lambda}{\delta}\right) \mathrm{Cov}(G_t^2, \sigma_t^2) = \mathrm{Var}(\sigma_0^2) \left(1 - \log\delta \left(\frac{1 - e^{t\Psi(1)}}{-\Psi(1)}\right)\right),$$

which is positive. $\square$

In Figure 2 we show the simulated autocorrelation functions of σ_t and of the increment $G_t^{(1)}$, and of their squares, for the same process simulated in Figure 1. A feature of the σ and σ^2 autocorrelations is their very slow decrease with increasing lag. As expected, the sample autocorrelation functions of the increment $G_t^{(1)}$, and its square, are zero, and positive, respectively, within sampling errors.

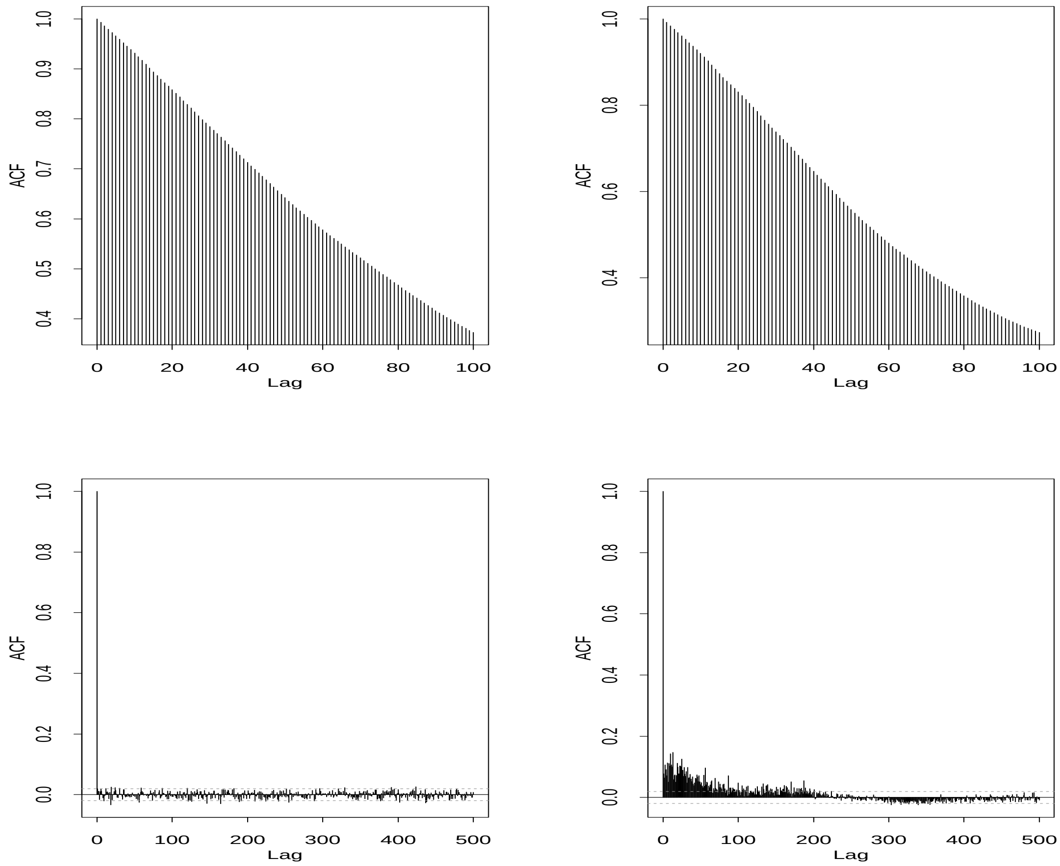

Figure 2: Sample autocorrelation functions of σ_t (*top left*), σ_t^2 (*top right*), $G_t^{(1)}$ (*bottom left*) and $(G_t^{(1)})^2$ (*bottom right*), for the process simulated in Figure 1. The dashed lines in the bottom graphs show the confidence bounds $\pm 1.96/\sqrt{9999}$.

Acknowledgements

We thank Charles Goldie, Alex Szimayer and Mark Van De Vyver for interesting and useful discussions concerning GARCH models, perpetuities, and many other things. CK and AL take pleasure in thanking the Department of Accounting and Finance of the Western University of Australia for its pleasant hospitality.

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