

**ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
EXCHANGE RATE, INFLATION RATE AND GOLD
PRICE OF SRI LANKA: CO-INTEGRATION APPROACH**

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Degree of Master of Science

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University of Moratuwa

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MAY 2018

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Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of
Science in Operational Research

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DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the work reported in this thesis was exclusively carried out by me under the supervision of Mr. T.M.J.A. Cooray. It describes the results of my own independent research except where due reference has been made in the text. No part of this thesis has been submitted earlier or concurrently for the same or nay other degree.

Date:.....

.....

Signature of the Candidate

Certified by:

1. Supervisor(Name):.....

Date:.....

Signature:.....

To my beloved parents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Completing this master work has been a wonderful chance I got in my life. Due to the limited time frame it became a challenging and a real learning experience. First I would like to thank my mother because of her affection. I greatly thank to my supervisor Mr T.M.J.A.Coaray to his patience and willingness to instruct in this research work. Also I would like to thank Head of the Department of Mathematics, University of Moratuwa for giving me a chance to carry out my work at the department. Unless support of my friends my research and thesis would have not be materialized. Their words and suggestions often boosted my courage and determination to write this thesis. Finally, I would like to thank everyone who encouraged me to finish this exciting endeavor.

Thank you.

K.M.E.M. Karunawardana.

ABSTRACT

Recent records show that the price of gold has been rising at a higher rate than in the past. This has been shown to be true for Sri Lankan gold prices as well. In this study an attempt has been made to develop a forecasting model for gold price and to examine the relationship between selected factors, that is the inflation rate, exchange rate and gold price. The data was mined from the World Gold Council and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. The sample data of gold price were gathered from 2007 January to 2016 March in the currency of US dollars per troy ounce. It was converted into Sri Lankan rupees per 22 carat. Data until December 2015 were used to build the ARIMA model and the VEC model remainder was used to forecast the gold price and to check the accuracy of the model. Box-Jenkins, Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average methodology (ARIMA) has been used to developed the model $D[Ln[GOLD PRICE]]$; with terms AR (3) and MA(3) and to forecast the future gold price. The MAPE value of fitted data in the appropriate model is 9.4%. To identify the relationship with gold price, inflation rate and exchange rate, quarter value data of all three factors were used. Two models were developed by based on the minimum AIC and the minimum SIC values. Firstly, the stationarity of the data is checked through the Augmented Dickey Fuller test and then the Johansen co-integration test and the Vector error correction model (VECM) are employed for analysis. The results of the Johansen co-integration test revealed that exchange and inflation rates are co-integrated with the gold price that led to run VECM. The VEC model developed for minimum AIC value provides evidence for the existence of long run and short run relationships between the gold prices, the exchange rate and the inflation rate and the model developed for minimum SIC value as well. The model developed based on minimum SIC value is rejected since the existence of serial correlation. The speed of adjustment to equilibrium is 12.1%, the model explains the gold price of the current quarter as 69.3% of the gold price of the previous quarter, and the exchange and inflation rates in the VEC model developed based on minimum AIC value. The MAPE value of fitted data from appropriate VEC model is 6.36%. When forecasting time period is increasing the percentage error in ARIMA model is higher than the percentage error increasing in appropriate VEC model. According to the mean absolute percentage error as forecasting accuracy measure the study concluded that the VEC model is more appropriate fitted model to forecast the gold price in Sri Lanka than the fitted ARIMA model.

Key Words: Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), Regression Analysis, Co-integration, Vector Error Correction Model, Granger Causality

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Auto Correlation Function
AD	Anderson Darling
ADF	Augmented Dickey Fuller
AIC	Akaike Information Criteria
AR	Autoregressive
ARMA	Autoregressive and Moving Average
ARIMA	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average
ECM	Error Correction Model
LM	Lagrange's Multiplier
Ln	Logarithm
MAPE	Mean Absolute Percentage Error
PACF	Partial Auto Correction Function
PP	Phillips-Perron
SIC	Swartz Information Criteria
VACM	Vector Error Correction Model
VAR	Vector Auto Regressive