# CORRECTION Open Access

# Correction to: Applying multivariate-fractionally integrated volatility analysis on emerging market bond portfolios

Check for

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The original article can be found online at https://doi org/10.1186/s40854-020-00203-3.

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article

## Correction to: Demirel and Unal Financial Innovation (2020) 6:50

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After publication of this article (Demirel and Unal 2020), it is noticed that Table 7 contained an error. The heading 'Long Term Bond Portfolio' should be replaced by two subheadings "MV-Optimal Portfolios Average (Short-Term)" and "MV-Optimal Portfolios Average (Long-Term)".

The correct Table 7 is listed below.

The original article has been updated.

**Table 7 Sample portfolios** 

Asset weights			
Bonds	Homogen (short-term, long-term) (%)	GDP weighted (short-term, long-term) (%)	MCAP weighted (short-term, long-term) (%)
Indonesia	17	13	5
Brazil	17	26	52
India	17	33	21
South Africa	17	4	6
Mexico	17	14	12
Turkey	17	11	4

	MV-optimal portfolios average (short-term)	MV-optimal portfolios average (short-term)
Indonesia	29	22
Brazil	19	17
India	41	34
South Africa	5	10
Mexico	3	15
Turkey	3	2

For the GDP weighted portoflios, IMF 2017 year end nominal GDP levels are considered. On the MCAP Weights, total outstanding amount of bonds for each country is taken into account. For the MV-Optimal portfolios, the weights are averages of the optimal portfolios that are calculated for each week. Risk-free rate is assumed as zero and the optimizations are done by Markowitz approach with the bi-weekly mean and volatility forecasts of the model estimations



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