

BEKK-GARCH is not statistically significant for either data set at conventional confidence levels.

Notes

¹Alizadeh and Nomikos ([2004](#)) also propose a Markov regime switching approach (Hamilton, [1989](#)) for hedging stock indices. Instead of estimating the hedge ratio by estimating the conditional second moments as all GARCH methods do (including RS-BEKK-GARCH), they treat the hedge ratio as a time-varying regression coefficient, which conditions on the state of market volatility with transition probabilities a function of lagged time-varying basis and estimate the coefficient directly. The rationale behind their model is that the dynamic relationship between spot and futures returns, and hence the hedge ratio, can be characterized by regime shifts (Sarno and Valente, [2000](#)). Other articles that apply regime-switching models to financial data include Schaller and Van Norden ([1997](#)), Katsimi ([2000](#)), Caporale and Spagnolo ([2004](#)), Kuo and Lu ([2005](#)) and Kasuya ([2005](#)), among others.

² For ease of comparison and reference, we follow the notation of White (2000) as closely as possible in this section. The values referred to be the symbols f and R in this section are unrelated to those in previous sections of this article.



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