GARCH, GAS, SV, and MSGARCH models:

Do we really need all of them for forecasting daily volatility?

Carlos Trucíos and Felipe Marques

Department of Statistics, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP)

21ª Escola de Séries Temporais e Econometria, Campinas - Brazil, 2025





Table of contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Models
- 3. Monte Carlo Simulations
- 4. Empirical Application
- 5. Takeaways

• Forecasting volatility plays a crucial role in a wide range of applications across economics, finance, insurance, energy, and environmental managemen, to quote only a few.

- Forecasting volatility plays a crucial role in a wide range of applications across economics, finance, insurance, energy, and environmental managemen, to quote only a few.
- Given its importance, numerous approaches have been developed for forecasting daily volatility.

- Forecasting volatility plays a crucial role in a wide range of applications across economics, finance, insurance, energy, and environmental managemen, to quote only a few.
- Given its importance, numerous approaches have been developed for forecasting daily volatility.
- While several options benefit researchers and experienced practitioners, but they pose significant challenges for (untrained) practitioners, who must choose among these models for their daily tasks, often with limited or no information to guide their decisions.

- Forecasting volatility plays a crucial role in a wide range of applications across economics, finance, insurance, energy, and environmental managemen, to quote only a few.
- Given its importance, numerous approaches have been developed for forecasting daily volatility.
- While several options benefit researchers and experienced practitioners, but they pose significant challenges for (untrained) practitioners, who must choose among these models for their daily tasks, often with limited or no information to guide their decisions.

- Forecasting volatility plays a crucial role in a wide range of applications across economics, finance, insurance, energy, and environmental managemen, to quote only a few.
- Given its importance, numerous approaches have been developed for forecasting daily volatility.
- While several options benefit researchers and experienced practitioners, but they pose significant challenges for (untrained) practitioners, who must choose among these models for their daily tasks, often with limited or no information to guide their decisions.

Goal

Offer insights to assist researchers and practitioners in selecting the most appropriate model given the specific characteristics of their data.

We consider four widely used families of models for forecasting volatility:

• **GARCH**: Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity, introduced by Bollerslev (1986).

- GARCH: Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity, introduced by Bollerslev (1986).
- SV: (vanilla) Stochastic Volatility model, proposed by Taylor (1982).

- GARCH: Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity, introduced by Bollerslev (1986).
- SV: (vanilla) Stochastic Volatility model, proposed by Taylor (1982).
- MSGARCH: Markov-Switching GARCH proposed by Haas et al. (2004), which allows for multiple volatility regimes.

- GARCH: Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity, introduced by Bollerslev (1986).
- SV: (vanilla) Stochastic Volatility model, proposed by Taylor (1982).
- MSGARCH: Markov-Switching GARCH proposed by Haas et al. (2004), which allows for multiple volatility regimes.
- **GAS**: Generalized Autoregressive Score model, introduced independently by Creal et al. (2013) and Harvey (2013).

- GARCH: Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity, introduced by Bollerslev (1986).
- SV: (vanilla) Stochastic Volatility model, proposed by Taylor (1982).
- MSGARCH: Markov-Switching GARCH proposed by Haas et al. (2004), which allows for multiple volatility regimes.
- **GAS**: Generalized Autoregressive Score model, introduced independently by Creal et al. (2013) and Harvey (2013).

We consider four widely used families of models for forecasting volatility:

- GARCH: Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity, introduced by Bollerslev (1986).
- SV: (vanilla) Stochastic Volatility model, proposed by Taylor (1982).
- MSGARCH: Markov-Switching GARCH proposed by Haas et al. (2004), which allows for multiple volatility regimes.
- **GAS**: Generalized Autoregressive Score model, introduced independently by Creal et al. (2013) and Harvey (2013).

Hereafter, let $r_t = (P_t - P_{t-1})/P_{t-1}$ denote the return at time t, where P_t represents the closing price at time t.

GARCH model

Assumes that the conditional variance at time t is fully determined by past squared returns and its own past values. In its simplest form, the model is specified as:

$$r_t = \sigma_t \epsilon_t, \tag{1}$$

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha r_{t-1}^2 + \beta \sigma_{t-1}^2, \tag{2}$$

where $\omega > 0$ and $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$ are model parameters, σ_t^2 represents the conditional variance (or squared volatility) at time t, and the innovation term ϵ_t has zero-mean and unit-variance.

In this study we considered the standard Normal and Student-t innovation distributions.

SV model

Assumes that the log-conditional variance evolves stochastically following an AR(1) process. Its dynamics can be described as follows:

$$r_t = \exp(h_t/2)\epsilon_t,\tag{3}$$

$$h_{t+1} = \mu + \phi(h_t - \mu) + \sigma \eta_t, \tag{4}$$

where h_t is the log conditional variance at time t, μ , ϕ and σ are parameters to be estimated, $\eta_t \sim N(0,1)$. In this study, ϵ_t follows either a standardized Normal or Student-t distribution.

MSGARCH model

This specification allows for multiple volatility regimes. In its simplest form, the dynamics can be described as follows:

$$r_t = \sigma_t^{(k)} \epsilon_t, \tag{5}$$

$$\sigma_t^{2(k)} = \omega^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} r_{t-1}^2 + \beta^{(k)} \sigma_{t-1}^{2(k)}, \tag{6}$$

where $\omega^{(k)} > 0$ and $\alpha^{(k)}, \beta^{(k)} \ge 0$ are the model parameters in regime k, $\sigma_t^{2(k)}$ denotes the conditional variance in regime k at time t, and ϵ_t follows either a standardized Normal or a standardized Student-t distribution.

MSGARCH model

This specification allows for multiple volatility regimes. In its simplest form, the dynamics can be described as follows:

$$r_t = \sigma_t^{(k)} \epsilon_t, \tag{5}$$

$$\sigma_t^{2(k)} = \omega^{(k)} + \alpha^{(k)} r_{t-1}^2 + \beta^{(k)} \sigma_{t-1}^{2(k)}, \tag{6}$$

where $\omega^{(k)} > 0$ and $\alpha^{(k)}, \beta^{(k)} \ge 0$ are the model parameters in regime k, $\sigma_t^{2(k)}$ denotes the conditional variance in regime k at time t, and ϵ_t follows either a standardized Normal or a standardized Student-t distribution.

The regime-switching mechanism is governed by the latent process $\{S_t\}$, assumed to be a first-order Markov chain with transition probability matrix Π . Its elements are given by

$$\pi_{ij} = \mathbb{P}(S_t = j \mid S_{t-1} = i), \tag{7}$$

representing the probability of moving from state i at time t-1 to state j at time t.

GAS

Its central idea is that the dynamic behaviour of time-varying parameters depends on their own past values and the score of the conditional density function (hence the name *score model*).

Let $r_t|\mathcal{F}_{t-1}\sim p(r_t;\theta_t)$ with $\theta_t\in\mathbb{R}^p$ being a vector of time-varying parameters fully characterising $p(\cdot)$. Then, in the general, unrestricted, GAS specification, the dynamics of θ_t is given by

$$\theta_{t+1} = \kappa + As_t + B\theta_t, \tag{8}$$

where $s_t = S_t(\theta_t) \nabla_t(r_t, \theta_t)$, with $\nabla_t(r_t, \theta_t)$ being the score of the conditional density function and $S_t(\theta_t) = I_t(\theta_t)^{-\gamma}$ with typical values of $\gamma \in \{0, 1/2, 1\}$, and $\kappa_{p \times 1}$, $A_{p \times p}$ and $B_{p \times p}$.

- Parameters are estimated by Maximum Likelohood
- For SV, the procedure of Wahl (2018) is used.
- In all cases, we are interested in $\mathbb{V}(r_{T+1}|\mathcal{F}_t)$, where \mathcal{F}_t is the information available up to time t

Simulation setup

• The four models previously described are used both as true DGPs and for generating one-step-ahead volatility forecasts

- The four models previously described are used both as true DGPs and for generating one-step-ahead volatility forecasts
- Sample sizes: (n = 500, 1000, 2500)

- The four models previously described are used both as true DGPs and for generating one-step-ahead volatility forecasts
- Sample sizes: (n = 500, 1000, 2500)
- Innovation distributions: standardized Normal and Student-t7

- The four models previously described are used both as true DGPs and for generating one-step-ahead volatility forecasts
- Sample sizes: (n = 500, 1000, 2500)
- Innovation distributions: standardized Normal and Student-t7
- Parameter values were selected to reflect characteristics of both emerging and developed markets.

- The four models previously described are used both as true DGPs and for generating one-step-ahead volatility forecasts
- Sample sizes: (n = 500, 1000, 2500)
- Innovation distributions: standardized Normal and Student-t₇
- Parameter values were selected to reflect characteristics of both emerging and developed markets.
- Series are contaminated with a single additive outlier in the final month

- The four models previously described are used both as true DGPs and for generating one-step-ahead volatility forecasts
- Sample sizes: (n = 500, 1000, 2500)
- Innovation distributions: standardized Normal and Student-t7
- Parameter values were selected to reflect characteristics of both emerging and developed markets.
- Series are contaminated with a single additive outlier in the final month
- 1,000 Monte Carlo replications

- The four models previously described are used both as true DGPs and for generating one-step-ahead volatility forecasts
- Sample sizes: (n = 500, 1000, 2500)
- Innovation distributions: standardized Normal and Student-t7
- Parameter values were selected to reflect characteristics of both emerging and developed markets.
- Series are contaminated with a single additive outlier in the final month
- 1,000 Monte Carlo replications

Simulation setup

- The four models previously described are used both as true DGPs and for generating one-step-ahead volatility forecasts
- Sample sizes: (n = 500, 1000, 2500)
- Innovation distributions: standardized Normal and Student-t7
- Parameter values were selected to reflect characteristics of both emerging and developed markets.
- Series are contaminated with a single additive outlier in the final month
- 1,000 Monte Carlo replications

Parameters

More than 20 parameter vector configurations were designed to closely replicate patterns observed in real data.

Model	Parameter values 1	Parameter values 2
GARCH	$\omega = 0.18, \alpha = 0.09, \beta = 0.89$	$\omega = 0.37, \alpha = 0.14, \beta = 0.77$
GAS	$\kappa = 0.03, A = 0.22, B = 0.98$	$\kappa = 0.06, A = 0.34, B = 0.92$
SV	$\mu = 1.74, \phi = 0.97, \sigma_{\eta} = 0.17$	$\mu = 1.15, \phi = 0.90, \sigma_{\eta} = 0.36$
	$\omega_1 = 0.005, \alpha_1 = 0.025, \beta_1 = 0.95$	$\omega_1 = 0.01, \alpha_1 = 0.16, \beta_1 = 0.30$
MSGARCH	$\omega_2 = 0.1, \alpha_2 = 0.25, \beta_2 = 0.70$	$\omega_2 = 0.18, \alpha_2 = 0.46, \beta_2 = 0.20$
MSGARCH	$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.75 & 0.30 \\ 0.25 & 0.70 \end{bmatrix}$	$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.98 & 0.05 \\ 0.02 & 0.95 \end{bmatrix}$
	$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0.70 \end{bmatrix}$	$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0.02 & 0.95 \end{bmatrix}$

Table 1: Two parameter configurations (over 20) used in the Monte Carlo experiment

Loss Function	Formula	Loss Function	Formula
MSE	$R^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{R} (\hat{\sigma}_{i}^{2} - \sigma_{i}^{2})^{2}$	MAE	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R}\left \hat{\sigma}_{i}^{2}-\sigma_{i}^{2}\right $
QLIKE	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R}\left(rac{\sigma_i^2}{\hat{\sigma}_i^2}-\lograc{\sigma_i^2}{\hat{\sigma}_i^2}-1 ight)$	$\mathrm{MAE_{L}}$	$R^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{R} \left \log \hat{\sigma}_i^2 - \log \sigma_i^2 \right $
$\mathrm{MSE}_{\mathrm{L}}$	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R} \left(\log \hat{\sigma}_i^2 - \log \sigma_i^2\right)^2$	MAE_{Sd}	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R} \left \hat{\sigma}_i - \sigma_i \right $ $R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R} \left \frac{\hat{\sigma}_i}{\sigma_i} - 1 \right $
$\mathrm{MSE}_{\mathrm{Sd}}$	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R}(\hat{\sigma}_i-\sigma_i)^2$	MAE_{P}	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R}\left \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_i}-1\right $
MSE_{P}	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R}\left(rac{\hat{\sigma}_{i}}{\sigma_{i}}-1 ight)^{2}$		101

Table 2: Loss functions employed in the evaluation of volatility forecasts.

Loss Function	Formula	Loss Function	Formula
MSE	$R^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{R} (\hat{\sigma}_{i}^{2} - \sigma_{i}^{2})^{2}$	MAE	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R}\left \hat{\sigma}_{i}^{2}-\sigma_{i}^{2}\right $
QLIKE	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R}\left(rac{\sigma_i^2}{\hat{\sigma}_i^2}-\lograc{\sigma_i^2}{\hat{\sigma}_i^2}-1 ight)$	$\mathrm{MAE_{L}}$	$R^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{R} \left \log \hat{\sigma}_i^2 - \log \sigma_i^2 \right $
$\mathrm{MSE}_{\mathrm{L}}$	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R} \left(\log \hat{\sigma}_i^2 - \log \sigma_i^2\right)^2$	MAE_{Sd}	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R} \hat{\sigma}_i - \sigma_i $
$\mathrm{MSE}_{\mathrm{Sd}}$	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R}(\hat{\sigma}_i-\sigma_i)^2$	MAE_{P}	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R} \left \hat{\sigma}_i - \sigma_i \right $ $R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R} \left \frac{\hat{\sigma}_i}{\sigma_i} - 1 \right $
MSE_{P}	$R^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{R}\left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{i}}{\sigma_{i}}-1\right)^{2}$		107

Table 2: Loss functions employed in the evaluation of volatility forecasts.

To select the best model (or set of best models) the model confidence set of Hansen et al. (2011) was used

	Me	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	0.0608	0.0034	0.0068	0.0048	0.0070	0.1670	0.0608	0.0497	0.0607
		GARCH-T	0.0538	0.0027	0.0055	0.0039	0.0054	0.1569	0.0565	0.0463	0.0563
	200	GAS-N	2.4896	0.0064	0.0107	0.0247	0.0236	0.2422	0.0691	0.0606	0.0716
		GAS-T	0.0730	0.0035	0.0073	0.0053	0.0068	0.1851	0.0651	0.0541	0.0644
	∥ Z	MS-N	0.1189	0.0062	0.0124	0.0089	0.0128	0.2402	0.0863	0.0709	0.0859
	~	MS-T	0.0992	0.0049	0.0100	0.0073	0.0096	0.2187	0.0773	0.0640	0.0764
		SV-N	0.1443	0.0086	0.0186	0.0122	0.0149	0.2838	0.1100	0.0871	0.1015
		SV-T	0.1114	0.0062	0.0133	0.0090	0.0109	0.2398	0.0904	0.0726	0.0845
		GARCH-N	0.0282	0.0014	0.0028	0.0020	0.0028	0.1136	0.0406	0.0335	0.0405
_		GARCH-T	0.0245	0.0012	0.0023	0.0017	0.0023	0.1048	0.0374	0.0308	0.0374
GARCH	8	GAS-N	1.9691	0.0045	0.0071	0.0197	0.0171	0.1910	0.0513	0.0461	0.0536
	1000	GAS-T	0.0617	0.0023	0.0046	0.0038	0.0044	0.1498	0.0507	0.0429	0.0502
	II	MS-N	0.0817	0.0039	0.0077	0.0058	0.0081	0.1896	0.0666	0.0554	0.0669
DGP:	Z	MS-T	0.0566	0.0028	0.0056	0.0041	0.0055	0.1611	0.0568	0.0471	0.0564
		SV-N	0.1209	0.0072	0.0153	0.0099	0.0128	0.2703	0.1046	0.0828	0.0974
		SV-T	0.0999	0.0050	0.0106	0.0074	0.0091	0.2254	0.0839	0.0676	0.0789
		GARCH-N	0.0100	0.0006	0.0012	0.0008	0.0012	0.0720	0.0262	0.0214	0.0262
		GARCH-T	0.0080	0.0005	0.0010	0.0007	0.0010	0.0660	0.0243	0.0197	0.0243
	00	GAS-N	0.0841	0.0018	0.0035	0.0036	0.0040	0.1243	0.0397	0.0343	0.0402
	2500	GAS-T	0.0590	0.0016	0.0033	0.0030	0.0031	0.1246	0.0418	0.0354	0.0414
	II	MS-N	0.0355	0.0019	0.0038	0.0027	0.0039	0.1339	0.0479	0.0395	0.0482
	Z	MS-T	0.0303	0.0011	0.0023	0.0019	0.0023	0.1034	0.0352	0.0297	0.0352
		SV-N	0.1098	0.0065	0.0137	0.0088	0.0116	0.2644	0.1025	0.0810	0.0960
		SV-T	0.1034	0.0044	0.0093	0.0068	0.0080	0.2176	0.0803	0.0649	0.0759

Table 3: Forecast evaluation under **uncontaminated series**. DGP: GARCH with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in emerging markets

	Me	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	0.0758	0.0045	0.0089	0.0059	0.0094	0.1868	0.0714	0.0567	0.0719
		GARCH-T	0.0744	0.0042	0.0082	0.0056	0.0089	0.1803	0.0684	0.0546	0.0692
	200	GAS-N	0.1552	0.0075	0.0144	0.0106	0.0168	0.2396	0.0889	0.0716	0.0907
		GAS-T	0.0419	0.0029	0.0058	0.0036	0.0059	0.1488	0.0581	0.0457	0.0580
	∥ Z	MS-N	0.1412	0.0088	0.0173	0.0114	0.0184	0.2678	0.1033	0.0819	0.1039
	~	MS-T	0.0959	0.0062	0.0125	0.0080	0.0122	0.2214	0.0861	0.0679	0.0852
		SV-N	0.1325	0.0098	0.0210	0.0125	0.0172	0.2933	0.1212	0.0929	0.1121
		SV-T	0.0797	0.0058	0.0121	0.0073	0.0105	0.2215	0.0896	0.0694	0.0845
		GARCH-N	0.0589	0.0030	0.0059	0.0042	0.0063	0.1590	0.0593	0.0476	0.0597
GAS		GARCH-T	0.0530	0.0028	0.0054	0.0038	0.0058	0.1514	0.0565	0.0454	0.0570
	9	GAS-N	0.1198	0.0057	0.0107	0.0082	0.0130	0.2040	0.0743	0.0605	0.0761
	1000	GAS-T	0.0221	0.0015	0.0030	0.0019	0.0029	0.1052	0.0408	0.0322	0.0405
DGP:	II	MS-N	0.1003	0.0069	0.0134	0.0086	0.0152	0.2258	0.0870	0.0691	0.0887
ă	Z	MS-T	0.0696	0.0044	0.0087	0.0056	0.0089	0.1827	0.0703	0.0557	0.0701
		SV-N	0.1119	0.0082	0.0173	0.0103	0.0146	0.2808	0.1155	0.0887	0.1075
		SV-T	0.0651	0.0046	0.0096	0.0059	0.0084	0.2099	0.0844	0.0656	0.0799
		GARCH-N	0.0465	0.0022	0.0043	0.0032	0.0047	0.1337	0.0487	0.0396	0.0495
		GARCH-T	0.0425	0.0020	0.0039	0.0030	0.0044	0.1277	0.0465	0.0379	0.0472
	0	GAS-N	0.1219	0.0049	0.0089	0.0076	0.0120	0.1851	0.0650	0.0539	0.0674
	2500	GAS-T	0.0079	0.0005	0.0010	0.0007	0.0010	0.0639	0.0245	0.0195	0.0244
	II	MS-N	0.0745	0.0049	0.0092	0.0060	0.0116	0.1828	0.0706	0.0559	0.0727
	Z	MS-T	0.0377	0.0023	0.0045	0.0030	0.0046	0.1354	0.0509	0.0408	0.0510
		SV-N	0.0982	0.0072	0.0152	0.0090	0.0131	0.2743	0.1127	0.0866	0.1057
		SV-T	0.0533	0.0036	0.0076	0.0047	0.0068	0.2000	0.0796	0.0621	0.0760

Table 4: Forecast evaluation under **uncontaminated series**. DGP: GAS with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in emerging markets

Model			MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	0.5510	0.0434	0.0784	0.0487	0.1153	0.5507	0.2178	0.1708	0.2396
		GARCH-T	0.5214	0.0420	0.0759	0.0468	0.1098	0.5436	0.2150	0.1687	0.2381
	0	GAS-N	0.7431	0.0475	0.0842	0.0561	0.1320	0.5795	0.2235	0.1770	0.2495
	200	GAS-T	0.4303	0.0362	0.0671	0.0403	0.0887	0.5136	0.2061	0.1606	0.2242
	 Z	MS-N	0.5349	0.0444	0.0813	0.0494	0.1153	0.5611	0.2242	0.1751	0.2443
	~	MS-T	0.5231	0.0413	0.0765	0.0472	0.1026	0.5594	0.2219	0.1739	0.2406
		SV-N	0.5815	0.0391	0.0843	0.0527	0.0726	0.5548	0.2278	0.1755	0.2128
		SV-T	0.4341	0.0322	0.0646	0.0397	0.0685	0.4977	0.2016	0.1564	0.2028
		GARCH-N	0.4757	0.0380	0.0693	0.0427	0.0975	0.5223	0.2067	0.1621	0.2269
		GARCH-T	0.4715	0.0383	0.0694	0.0426	0.0985	0.5239	0.2076	0.1627	0.2295
>	8	GAS-N	0.6814	0.0444	0.0769	0.0511	0.1383	0.5464	0.2129	0.1679	0.2389
· SV	1000	GAS-T	0.4005	0.0339	0.0628	0.0376	0.0824	0.4996	0.2004	0.1562	0.2181
DGP:	II	MS-N	0.4892	0.0413	0.0763	0.0456	0.1038	0.5415	0.2181	0.1697	0.2375
	Z	MS-T	0.4728	0.0387	0.0713	0.0433	0.0971	0.5340	0.2128	0.1664	0.2314
		SV-N	0.5298	0.0353	0.0761	0.0479	0.0650	0.5376	0.2190	0.1695	0.2048
		SV-T	0.3978	0.0291	0.0581	0.0360	0.0617	0.4767	0.1920	0.1494	0.1937
		GARCH-N	0.4618	0.0369	0.0671	0.0414	0.0942	0.5115	0.2025	0.1587	0.2227
		GARCH-T	0.4654	0.0377	0.0682	0.0419	0.0976	0.5170	0.2048	0.1605	0.227
	00	GAS-N	0.7886	0.0451	0.0772	0.0534	0.1437	0.5494	0.2118	0.1675	0.239
	2500	GAS-T	0.3921	0.0334	0.0617	0.0369	0.0815	0.4920	0.1975	0.1539	0.215
	II	MS-N	0.4681	0.0410	0.0742	0.0438	0.1069	0.5297	0.2144	0.1664	0.2370
	Z	MS-T	0.4307	0.0361	0.0662	0.0398	0.0909	0.5072	0.2028	0.1583	0.222
		SV-N	0.5254	0.0347	0.0743	0.0471	0.0646	0.5330	0.2160	0.1675	0.203
		SV-T	0.3888	0.0284	0.0565	0.0351	0.0608	0.4688	0.1886	0.1468	0.1910

Table 5: Forecast evaluation under **uncontaminated series**. DGP: SV with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in emerging markets

	Мо	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_{L}	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	0.0095	0.0056	0.0116	0.0025	0.0105	0.0610	0.0786	0.0343	0.0775
		GARCH-T	0.0076	0.0050	0.0101	0.0021	0.0099	0.0584	0.0754	0.0329	0.0755
	9	GAS-N	0.0115	0.0060	0.0121	0.0027	0.0121	0.0642	0.0809	0.0356	0.0807
	200	GAS-T	0.0090	0.0055	0.0112	0.0024	0.0104	0.0620	0.0794	0.0347	0.0785
	 Z	MS-N	0.0076	0.0052	0.0106	0.0021	0.0100	0.0591	0.0773	0.0335	0.0762
	2	MS-T	0.0095	0.0054	0.0112	0.0024	0.0102	0.0611	0.0780	0.0341	0.0764
		SV-N	0.0201	0.0150	0.0332	0.0061	0.0250	0.1051	0.1490	0.0620	0.1341
		SV-T	0.0161	0.0112	0.0245	0.0047	0.0189	0.0880	0.1220	0.0513	0.1111
		GARCH-N	0.0049	0.0031	0.0063	0.0013	0.0060	0.0444	0.0580	0.0251	0.0577
프		GARCH-T	0.0044	0.0030	0.0060	0.0012	0.0058	0.0437	0.0569	0.0247	0.0569
4R	8	GAS-N	0.0066	0.0038	0.0075	0.0016	0.0078	0.0505	0.0638	0.0281	0.0644
MSGARCH	1000	GAS-T	0.0067	0.0039	0.0080	0.0017	0.0075	0.0522	0.0665	0.0292	0.0660
	II	MS-N	0.0053	0.0033	0.0068	0.0014	0.0066	0.0479	0.0613	0.0268	0.0610
DGP:	Z	MS-T	0.0057	0.0030	0.0060	0.0013	0.0060	0.0454	0.0570	0.0251	0.0568
ă		SV-N	0.0166	0.0133	0.0288	0.0052	0.0226	0.1022	0.1450	0.0603	0.1317
		SV-T	0.0133	0.0092	0.0199	0.0038	0.0159	0.0813	0.1118	0.0472	0.1027
		GARCH-N	0.0027	0.0018	0.0037	0.0007	0.0035	0.0348	0.0457	0.0198	0.0455
		GARCH-T	0.0026	0.0018	0.0037	0.0007	0.0036	0.0360	0.0467	0.0203	0.0468
	0	GAS-N	0.0294	0.0039	0.0071	0.0026	0.0105	0.0505	0.0580	0.0264	0.0593
	2500	GAS-T	0.0058	0.0031	0.0063	0.0014	0.0058	0.0471	0.0592	0.0262	0.0587
	II	MS-N	0.0021	0.0015	0.0030	0.0006	0.0030	0.0321	0.0415	0.0181	0.0415
	Z	MS-T	0.0021	0.0014	0.0028	0.0006	0.0028	0.0306	0.0390	0.0171	0.0390
		SV-N	0.0161	0.0127	0.0273	0.0050	0.0218	0.1026	0.1455	0.0605	0.1329
		SV-T	0.0124	0.0084	0.0180	0.0035	0.0146	0.0792	0.1084	0.0459	0.1000

Table 6: Forecast evaluation under **uncontaminated series**. DGP: MSGARCH with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in emerging markets

	M	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	3.0883	0.1346	0.2001	0.1837	0.5500	1.2254	0.3537	0.3240	0.4873
		GARCH-T	3.1632	0.1421	0.2104	0.1914	0.5799	1.2572	0.3629	0.3326	0.5047
	9	GAS-N	> 10	0.7279	0.5480	1.1870	> 10	2.9836	0.5240	0.5635	1.2506
	200	GAS-T	0.3745	0.0195	0.0355	0.0274	0.0477	0.4594	0.1529	0.1310	0.1710
	∥ Z	MS-N	> 10	0.4670	0.1858	0.8437	> 10	1.7158	0.2822	0.2763	0.7470
	~	MS-T	2.0181	0.0850	0.1237	0.1144	0.3986	0.8429	0.2521	0.2266	0.3355
		SV-N	1.2415	0.0617	0.0946	0.0808	0.2407	0.6494	0.2054	0.1800	0.2581
		SV-T	0.2877	0.0164	0.0300	0.0223	0.0398	0.3886	0.1333	0.1126	0.1464
		GARCH-N	2.8981	0.1419	0.2165	0.1879	0.5286	1.2992	0.3838	0.3484	0.5255
_		GARCH-T	2.9288	0.1456	0.2216	0.1914	0.5453	1.3150	0.3895	0.3532	0.5351
Š	9	GAS-N	10 خ	2.4645	0.7976	4.3400	ر 10	6.7300	0.6696	0.7664	3.1338
GARCH	1000	GAS-T	0.3323	0.0182	0.0333	0.0250	0.0441	0.4436	0.1500	0.1276	0.1675
	II	MS-N	2.2681	0.1139	0.1699	0.1471	0.4476	1.0159	0.3090	0.2764	0.4223
DGP:	Z	MS-T	1.9027	0.0972	0.1494	0.1272	0.3523	0.9658	0.2956	0.2639	0.3918
_		SV-N	1.1118	0.0622	0.0982	0.0793	0.2137	0.6791	0.2167	0.1896	0.2749
		SV-T	0.3140	0.0184	0.0330	0.0245	0.0465	0.4010	0.1365	0.1157	0.1529
		GARCH-N	2.6449	0.1410	0.2203	0.1836	0.4778	1.3199	0.3980	0.3583	0.5390
		GARCH-T	2.6555	0.1429	0.2228	0.1853	0.4874	1.3283	0.4009	0.3608	0.5438
	9	GAS-N	10 خ	1.2223	0.9560	1.9592	10 خ	4.6304	0.7861	0.8607	2.0082
	2500	GAS-T	0.3220	0.0181	0.0330	0.0244	0.0434	0.4429	0.1515	0.1282	0.1690
	II	MS-N	2.0581	0.1143	0.1783	0.1453	0.3938	1.0940	0.3419	0.3024	0.4560
	Z	MS-T	2.0453	0.1096	0.1714	0.1419	0.3795	1.0995	0.3378	0.3013	0.4470
		SV-N	1.0545	0.0628	0.1016	0.0793	0.1981	0.7094	0.2280	0.1991	0.2887
		SV-T	0.3410	0.0204	0.0366	0.0267	0.0515	0.4218	0.1442	0.1220	0.1632

Table 7: Forecast evaluation under **contaminated series**. DGP: GARCH with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in emerging markets

	Mo	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	2.3374	0.1265	0.1979	0.1592	0.4280	1.1736	0.3661	0.3223	0.4919
		GARCH-T	2.2496	0.1293	0.2022	0.1591	0.4346	1.1698	0.3681	0.3230	0.4971
	0	GAS-N	> 10	0.5658	0.4565	0.8755	> 10	2.4650	0.5154	0.5090	1.0801
	200	GAS-T	0.3279	0.0183	0.0331	0.0242	0.0449	0.4211	0.1467	0.1224	0.1646
	 Z	MS-N	1.4286	0.0842	0.1324	0.1015	0.2885	0.8304	0.2749	0.2350	0.3573
	~	MS-T	1.3299	0.0694	0.1088	0.0871	0.2532	0.7555	0.2462	0.2120	0.3146
		SV-N	0.7552	0.0474	0.0793	0.0581	0.1415	0.5895	0.2047	0.1711	0.2423
		SV-T	0.2182	0.0142	0.0259	0.0177	0.0342	0.3384	0.1237	0.1009	0.1360
		GARCH-N	2.4847	0.1440	0.2245	0.1760	0.4877	1.2687	0.3990	0.3503	0.5430
		GARCH-T	2.4037	0.1442	0.2251	0.1740	0.4859	1.2633	0.4004	0.3504	0.5446
GAS	8	GAS-N	> 10	0.6541	0.6814	0.9031	> 10	2.9270	0.6593	0.6602	1.3132
	1000	GAS-T	0.2777	0.0167	0.0305	0.0216	0.0404	0.4003	0.1423	0.1176	0.1588
DGP:	II	MS-N	1.4652	0.0981	0.1544	0.1127	0.3298	0.9060	0.3073	0.2602	0.4046
ă	Z	MS-T	1.1638	0.0768	0.1237	0.0904	0.2454	0.8100	0.2739	0.2324	0.3499
		SV-N	0.8344	0.0564	0.0924	0.0663	0.1723	0.6341	0.2187	0.1838	0.2705
		SV-T	0.2195	0.0150	0.0271	0.0184	0.0371	0.3332	0.1222	0.0996	0.1360
		GARCH-N	2.4426	0.1515	0.2367	0.1810	0.5081	1.3132	0.4175	0.3652	0.5690
		GARCH-T	2.4032	0.1516	0.2369	0.1798	0.5081	1.3093	0.4180	0.3649	0.5695
	0	GAS-N	> 10	0.8662	0.9124	1.1191	8.7939	3.5148	0.7818	0.7963	1.6479
	2500	GAS-T	0.2436	0.0160	0.0292	0.0200	0.0383	0.3867	0.1401	0.1148	0.1561
	II	MS-N	1.5815	0.1109	0.1753	0.1257	0.3644	0.9950	0.3378	0.2863	0.4486
	Z	MS-T	1.4069	0.0912	0.1471	0.1086	0.2873	0.9248	0.3086	0.2637	0.3996
		SV-N	0.8587	0.0620	0.1008	0.0708	0.1911	0.6581	0.2282	0.1915	0.2883
		SV-T	0.2146	0.0162	0.0291	0.0190	0.0403	0.3349	0.1247	0.1010	0.1404

Table 8: Forecast evaluation under **contaminated series**. DGP: GAS with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in emerging markets

	Me	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	2.3405	0.1669	0.2518	0.1810	0.6163	1.1962	0.4074	0.3438	0.5685
		GARCH-T	2.4600	0.1786	0.2682	0.1924	0.6637	1.2478	0.4235	0.3583	0.5971
	9	GAS-N	9.1394	0.3148	0.3923	0.3864	2.1378	1.6785	0.4840	0.4360	0.7924
	200	GAS-T	0.6880	0.0609	0.1036	0.0635	0.1748	0.6623	0.2568	0.2037	0.3083
	∥ Z	MS-N	1.3548	0.1124	0.1775	0.1166	0.3800	0.9082	0.3345	0.2721	0.4364
	~	MS-T	1.3345	0.1042	0.1659	0.1111	0.3481	0.8894	0.3246	0.2650	0.4190
		SV-N	0.9202	0.0695	0.1257	0.0812	0.1940	0.7007	0.2725	0.2157	0.2999
		SV-T	0.5707	0.0504	0.0886	0.0535	0.1379	0.5877	0.2329	0.1828	0.2683
		GARCH-N	2.3598	0.1754	0.2641	0.1874	0.6468	1.2409	0.4237	0.3575	0.5955
		GARCH-T	2.4155	0.1828	0.2745	0.1940	0.6760	1.2714	0.4337	0.3663	0.6133
SV	9	GAS-N	10 خ	0.4004	0.4537	0.5307	6.7466	1.9746	0.5362	0.4885	0.9334
S	1000	GAS-T	0.6289	0.0565	0.0965	0.0587	0.1597	0.6332	0.2473	0.1955	0.2956
DGP:	II	MS-N	1.3620	0.1172	0.1839	0.1195	0.3989	0.9275	0.3420	0.2782	0.4506
	Z	MS-T	1.2798	0.1058	0.1677	0.1103	0.3529	0.8911	0.3264	0.2663	0.4247
		SV-N	1.0067	0.0784	0.1337	0.0878	0.2468	0.7289	0.2771	0.2219	0.3210
		SV-T	0.5215	0.0463	0.0816	0.0491	0.1245	0.5656	0.2244	0.1760	0.2573
		GARCH-N	2.3625	0.1828	0.2751	0.1924	0.6745	1.2698	0.4357	0.3671	0.6160
		GARCH-T	2.4527	0.1899	0.2848	0.1998	0.7046	1.3023	0.4450	0.3758	0.6327
	00	GAS-N	8.1638	0.4008	0.5167	0.4575	2.2197	2.0234	0.5905	0.5340	0.9894
	2500	GAS-T	0.5982	0.0553	0.0944	0.0567	0.1563	0.6225	0.2445	0.1928	0.2920
	II	MS-N	1.5132	0.1330	0.2056	0.1336	0.4676	0.9959	0.3649	0.2980	0.4922
	Z	MS-T	1.3460	0.1144	0.1796	0.1174	0.3907	0.9322	0.3416	0.2788	0.4504
		SV-N	1.0485	0.0838	0.1396	0.0917	0.2693	0.7564	0.2848	0.2292	0.3400
		SV-T	0.5036	0.0456	0.0801	0.0478	0.1235	0.5575	0.2216	0.1736	0.2547

Table 9: Forecast evaluation under **contaminated series**. DGP: SV with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in emerging markets

	М	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	0.1912	0.0959	0.1429	0.0386	0.3809	0.2621	0.2713	0.1313	0.3647
		GARCH-T	0.1789	0.0997	0.1517	0.0390	0.3680	0.2726	0.2862	0.1379	0.3840
	200	GAS-N	10 ز	1.7069	0.4714	0.9703	ر10	1.4028	0.4055	0.2584	2.1100
		GAS-T	0.0316	0.0212	0.0378	0.0083	0.0551	0.1224	0.1472	0.0665	0.1652
	 Z	MS-N	0.1143	0.0625	0.0947	0.0243	0.2428	0.1921	0.2115	0.0994	0.2718
	~	MS-T	0.1218	0.0612	0.0921	0.0244	0.2422	0.1918	0.2081	0.0984	0.2670
		SV-N	0.0457	0.0316	0.0572	0.0123	0.0851	0.1357	0.1725	0.0757	0.1814
		SV-T	0.0296	0.0204	0.0369	0.0079	0.0531	0.1092	0.1368	0.0606	0.1463
-		GARCH-N	0.1700	0.0980	0.1489	0.0381	0.3568	0.2653	0.2774	0.1340	0.3742
MSGARCH		GARCH-T	0.1550	0.0962	0.1500	0.0368	0.3275	0.2704	0.2890	0.1383	0.3841
2	9	GAS-N	3.7793	0.5344	0.5033	0.2460	8.2986	0.6975	0.4706	0.2680	1.0039
Ď	1000	GAS-T	0.0246	0.0182	0.0326	0.0069	0.0459	0.1121	0.1371	0.0615	0.1531
	II	MS-N	0.1083	0.0640	0.0972	0.0243	0.2418	0.1932	0.2148	0.1006	0.2780
	Z	MS-T	0.1204	0.0686	0.1032	0.0264	0.2631	0.2046	0.2232	0.1055	0.2908
3		SV-N	0.0420	0.0312	0.0550	0.0116	0.0863	0.1345	0.1699	0.0749	0.1842
		SV-T	0.0241	0.0179	0.0325	0.0068	0.0451	0.1022	0.1286	0.0569	0.1380
-		GARCH-N	0.1627	0.0995	0.1525	0.0381	0.3495	0.2630	0.2763	0.1333	0.3753
		GARCH-T	0.1506	0.0972	0.1526	0.0368	0.3238	0.2721	0.2926	0.1398	0.3896
	9	GAS-N	2.6077	0.5596	0.5983	0.2486	4.9391	0.7648	0.5448	0.3080	1.1039
	25(GAS-T	0.0223	0.0168	0.0302	0.0063	0.0418	0.1056	0.1300	0.0582	0.1451
	I = 2500	MS-N	0.0979	0.0639	0.0997	0.0237	0.2231	0.2011	0.2296	0.1064	0.2932
	Z	MS-T	0.1238	0.0745	0.1140	0.0284	0.2703	0.2221	0.2438	0.1150	0.3178
		SV-N	0.0420	0.0314	0.0549	0.0117	0.0864	0.1372	0.1714	0.0760	0.1887
		SV-T	0.0237	0.0178	0.0322	0.0067	0.0450	0.1028	0.1284	0.0570	0.1394

Table 10: Forecast evaluation under **contaminated series**. DGP: MSGARCH with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in emerging markets

	Me	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	1.0683	0.0919	0.1420	0.0934	0.3209	0.6657	0.2707	0.2097	0.3605
		GARCH-T	1.0718	0.0948	0.1445	0.0947	0.3387	0.6541	0.2645	0.2056	0.3581
	200	GAS-N	> 10	0.5513	0.4396	0.7427	> 10	1.7941	0.4144	0.3859	0.9636
		GAS-T	0.1926	0.0197	0.0350	0.0198	0.0512	0.2964	0.1377	0.1002	0.1553
	 Z	MS-N	0.7403	0.0672	0.1042	0.0667	0.2345	0.5161	0.2166	0.1653	0.2816
	2	MS-T	0.7028	0.0612	0.0958	0.0620	0.2098	0.5031	0.2103	0.1608	0.2693
		SV-N	0.2893	0.0311	0.0538	0.0302	0.0873	0.3450	0.1627	0.1174	0.1815
		SV-T	0.1848	0.0198	0.0356	0.0196	0.0506	0.2849	0.1357	0.0975	0.1476
		GARCH-N	0.9879	0.0905	0.1403	0.0900	0.3093	0.6383	0.2608	0.2019	0.3508
_		GARCH-T	0.9925	0.0920	0.1416	0.0908	0.3190	0.6327	0.2575	0.1998	0.3492
Š	0	GAS-N	> 10	0.5204	0.5124	0.6299	7.1201	1.8003	0.4716	0.4321	0.9912
GARCH	1000	GAS-T	0.1772	0.0189	0.0335	0.0186	0.0488	0.2809	0.1306	0.0950	0.1479
	II	MS-N	0.6571	0.0638	0.1002	0.0621	0.2140	0.4990	0.2128	0.1614	0.2757
DGP:	Z	MS-T	0.7404	0.0685	0.1069	0.0677	0.2348	0.5282	0.2217	0.1693	0.2887
		SV-N	0.2807	0.0306	0.0527	0.0295	0.0854	0.3433	0.1615	0.1167	0.1826
		SV-T	0.2111	0.0228	0.0402	0.0223	0.0603	0.2974	0.1405	0.1013	0.1561
		GARCH-N	0.9891	0.0925	0.1431	0.0913	0.3159	0.6334	0.2579	0.2001	0.3503
		GARCH-T	0.9898	0.0936	0.1444	0.0919	0.3220	0.6328	0.2578	0.2000	0.3513
	0	GAS-N	> 10	0.5666	0.5944	0.6420	5.2625	1.9374	0.5267	0.4822	1.0928
	2500	GAS-T	0.1752	0.0189	0.0334	0.0185	0.0488	0.2723	0.1268	0.0922	0.1445
	Ш	MS-N	0.7056	0.0693	0.1091	0.0673	0.2294	0.5264	0.2235	0.1699	0.2924
	Z	MS-T	0.8006	0.0765	0.1196	0.0749	0.2577	0.5605	0.2336	0.1792	0.3093
		SV-N	0.2854	0.0314	0.0538	0.0301	0.0884	0.3482	0.1629	0.1180	0.1868
		SV-T	0.2437	0.0268	0.0466	0.0258	0.0729	0.3215	0.1508	0.1092	0.1712

Table 11: Forecast evaluation under **contaminated series**. DGP: GARCH with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in developed markets

	М	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	1.0568	0.0988	0.1511	0.0936	0.3623	0.6491	0.2827	0.2107	0.3801
		GARCH-T	1.0268	0.1024	0.1564	0.0951	0.3655	0.6464	0.2808	0.2099	0.3824
	200	GAS-N	> 10	0.9756	0.4697	1.1284	> 10	2.1705	0.4428	0.4002	1.4168
		GAS-T	0.1729	0.0210	0.0365	0.0189	0.0564	0.2679	0.1355	0.0943	0.1557
	 Z	MS-N	0.5787	0.0613	0.0956	0.0553	0.2185	0.4579	0.2144	0.1545	0.2746
	~	MS-T	0.6544	0.0586	0.0912	0.0558	0.2070	0.4538	0.2080	0.1511	0.2655
		SV-N	0.2208	0.0295	0.0516	0.0258	0.0812	0.3183	0.1684	0.1146	0.1855
		SV-T	0.1554	0.0210	0.0370	0.0183	0.0563	0.2607	0.1378	0.0939	0.1521
		GARCH-N	1.0954	0.1080	0.1641	0.1004	0.3882	0.6671	0.2876	0.2157	0.3951
		GARCH-T	1.0536	0.1073	0.1632	0.0986	0.3819	0.6564	0.2838	0.2127	0.3908
GAS	8	GAS-N	> 10	0.8242	0.6147	0.9185	> 10	2.1632	0.5295	0.4797	1.3530
	1000	GAS-T	0.1561	0.0197	0.0343	0.0176	0.0525	0.2472	0.1259	0.0874	0.1453
DGP:	II	MS-N	0.5677	0.0640	0.1011	0.0568	0.2165	0.4699	0.2210	0.1590	0.2844
ă	Z	MS-T	0.5654	0.0604	0.0963	0.0551	0.1962	0.4637	0.2159	0.1561	0.2754
		SV-N	0.2338	0.0321	0.0548	0.0274	0.0912	0.3244	0.1693	0.1160	0.1922
		SV-T	0.1723	0.0240	0.0416	0.0205	0.0658	0.2731	0.1431	0.0980	0.1615
		GARCH-N	1.0651	0.1107	0.1680	0.1011	0.3961	0.6648	0.2868	0.2153	0.3974
		GARCH-T	1.0506	0.1108	0.1680	0.1007	0.3963	0.6616	0.2859	0.2145	0.3966
	0	GAS-N	> 10	0.8064	0.7435	0.8791	> 10	2.2819	0.5954	0.5434	1.4013
	2500	GAS-T	0.1492	0.0198	0.0344	0.0173	0.0526	0.2378	0.1215	0.0842	0.1412
	II	MS-N	0.6244	0.0732	0.1151	0.0641	0.2443	0.5057	0.2365	0.1708	0.3094
	Z	MS-T	0.6361	0.0697	0.1101	0.0629	0.2299	0.4970	0.2285	0.1664	0.2979
		SV-N	0.2392	0.0340	0.0574	0.0285	0.0980	0.3277	0.1703	0.1170	0.1970
		SV-T	0.1910	0.0275	0.0470	0.0231	0.0767	0.2904	0.1519	0.1041	0.1740

Table 12: Forecast evaluation under **contaminated series**. DGP: GAS with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in developed markets

	Me	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	1.7035	0.2143	0.3061	0.1660	0.9247	0.9706	0.4411	0.3206	0.6421
		GARCH-T	2.1332	0.2660	0.3613	0.2026	1.2964	1.0746	0.4723	0.3489	0.7283
	9	GAS-N	> 10	0.9192	0.5236	1.5360	> 10	2.6725	0.5231	0.4422	1.4309
	200	GAS-T	0.5958	0.1019	0.1640	0.0736	0.3384	0.6164	0.3212	0.2192	0.4058
	∥ Z	MS-N	1.0378	0.1570	0.2325	0.1140	0.6370	0.7631	0.3749	0.2629	0.5169
	~	MS-T	1.0500	0.1541	0.2307	0.1142	0.6040	0.7766	0.3782	0.2663	0.5175
		SV-N	0.6464	0.0878	0.1598	0.0758	0.2644	0.5870	0.3105	0.2102	0.3329
		SV-T	0.5342	0.0863	0.1468	0.0658	0.2703	0.5650	0.3007	0.2031	0.3531
		GARCH-N	1.8119	0.2300	0.3218	0.1767	1.0447	0.9958	0.4460	0.3266	0.6635
		GARCH-T	2.1239	0.2630	0.3589	0.2023	1.2628	1.0774	0.4701	0.3485	0.7227
>	0	GAS-N	> 10	0.6912	0.5914	0.7223	> 10	1.8911	0.5569	0.4632	1.2376
S	1000	GAS-T	0.5854	0.0999	0.1613	0.0723	0.3299	0.6105	0.3185	0.2172	0.4013
DGP: SV	II	MS-N	1.0032	0.1575	0.2342	0.1135	0.6250	0.7655	0.3774	0.2644	0.5198
	Z	MS-T	1.0130	0.1561	0.2305	0.1130	0.6436	0.7684	0.3756	0.2642	0.5178
		SV-N	0.6907	0.0945	0.1666	0.0801	0.3113	0.6013	0.3139	0.2139	0.3440
		SV-T	0.5127	0.0815	0.1398	0.0629	0.2508	0.5473	0.2912	0.1966	0.3394
		GARCH-N	1.8262	0.2388	0.3302	0.1807	1.1230	0.9991	0.4466	0.3275	0.6738
		GARCH-T	2.0609	0.2644	0.3597	0.2005	1.2920	1.0676	0.4688	0.3467	0.7230
	0	GAS-N	> 10	0.6324	0.6026	0.5729	> 10	1.7504	0.5737	0.4688	1.1966
	2500	GAS-T	0.5652	0.0992	0.1602	0.0710	0.3280	0.6071	0.3180	0.2166	0.4011
	II	MS-N	1.1017	0.1746	0.2535	0.1242	0.7540	0.8041	0.3921	0.2763	0.5524
	Z	MS-T	0.9973	0.1607	0.2354	0.1140	0.6929	0.7713	0.3791	0.2661	0.5258
		SV-N	0.6786	0.0961	0.1667	0.0795	0.3315	0.5991	0.3129	0.2132	0.3473
		SV-T	0.4942	0.0801	0.1368	0.0611	0.2481	0.5396	0.2873	0.1940	0.3357

Table 13: Forecast evaluation under **contaminated series**. DGP: SV with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in developed markets

	Me	odel	MSE	QLIKE	MSE_L	MSE_{Sd}	MSE_P	MAE	MAE_L	MAE_{Sd}	MAE_P
		GARCH-N	0.1129	0.3905	0.4421	0.0478	2.8826	0.1783	0.4410	0.1333	0.8227
		GARCH-T	0.1088	0.3466	0.3775	0.0437	2.6597	0.1566	0.3599	0.1126	0.6975
	200	GAS-N	5.1360	> 10	> 10	5.0656	> 10	> 10	> 10	1.2573	1.9577
		GAS-T	0.0263	0.0768	0.1173	0.0114	0.2938	0.0809	0.2330	0.0650	0.2941
	 Z	MS-N	0.0731	0.2190	0.2491	0.0282	1.6653	0.1164	0.2916	0.0871	0.5026
	~	MS-T	0.0723	0.2254	0.2508	0.0285	1.7606	0.1145	0.2816	0.0850	0.5005
		SV-N	0.0322	0.1360	0.2243	0.0178	0.5179	0.1155	0.3813	0.0994	0.4257
		SV-T	0.0316	0.1216	0.2010	0.0167	0.4601	0.1094	0.3506	0.0928	0.3903
		GARCH-N	0.1053	0.3888	0.4332	0.0466	2.8596	0.1712	0.4169	0.1272	0.7988
IJ		GARCH-T	0.1041	0.3541	0.3845	0.0436	2.7213	0.1551	0.3570	0.1119	0.7026
A R	8	GAS-N	0.8070	> 10	> 10	7.8892	> 10	> 10	> 10	1.6321	3.1176
MSGARCH	1000	GAS-T	0.0198	0.0708	0.1098	0.0097	0.2566	0.0748	0.2274	0.0620	0.2844
		MS-N	0.0626	0.2200	0.2433	0.0266	1.7278	0.1058	0.2662	0.0797	0.4815
DGP:	Z	MS-T	0.0667	0.2379	0.2616	0.0285	1.8585	0.1078	0.2673	0.0806	0.5032
ă		SV-N	0.0301	0.1376	0.2258	0.0174	0.5189	0.1146	0.3823	0.0993	0.4315
		SV-T	0.0296	0.1333	0.2177	0.0169	0.5047	0.1123	0.3710	0.0969	0.4210
		GARCH-N	0.1063	0.3931	0.4326	0.0471	2.9347	0.1697	0.4039	0.1247	0.7905
		GARCH-T	0.1058	0.3649	0.3934	0.0446	2.8559	0.1571	0.3591	0.1130	0.7154
	00	GAS-N	1.5851	> 10	> 10	> 10	> 10	> 10	> 10	2.0218	4.272
	2500	GAS-T	0.0186	0.0683	0.1061	0.0093	0.2455	0.0732	0.2254	0.0612	0.2811
	II	MS-N	0.0656	0.2273	0.2473	0.0274	1.8238	0.1012	0.2531	0.0760	0.4766
	Z	MS-T	0.0681	0.2443	0.2663	0.0290	1.9376	0.1032	0.2566	0.0774	0.5000
		SV-N	0.0300	0.1400	0.2283	0.0175	0.5321	0.1148	0.3840	0.0997	0.4371
		SV-T	0.0296	0.1384	0.2258	0.0173	0.5237	0.1140	0.3812	0.0990	0.4340

Table 14: Forecast evaluation under **contaminated series**. DGP: MSGARCH with standardized Student-t innovation distribution. Parameters values close to the ones obtained in developed markets

• The previously mentioned volatility models were applied to the daily return time series of the constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index.

- The previously mentioned volatility models were applied to the daily return time series of the constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index.
- The dataset, obtained from Economatica, spans the period from January 4, 2010, to December 31, 2024, comprising a total of 3,774 observations.

- The previously mentioned volatility models were applied to the daily return time series of the constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index.
- The dataset, obtained from Economatica, spans the period from January 4, 2010, to December 31, 2024, comprising a total of 3,774 observations.
- Only time series without missing values over the considered period were analyzed, resulting in a final sample of 29 stocks.

- The previously mentioned volatility models were applied to the daily return time series of the constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index.
- The dataset, obtained from Economatica, spans the period from January 4, 2010, to December 31, 2024, comprising a total of 3,774 observations.
- Only time series without missing values over the considered period were analyzed, resulting in a final sample of 29 stocks.
- Volatility forecasting performance for each series was assessed using a rolling window scheme with a window size of 2,500 observations.

- The previously mentioned volatility models were applied to the daily return time series of the constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index.
- The dataset, obtained from Economatica, spans the period from January 4, 2010, to December 31, 2024, comprising a total of 3,774 observations.
- Only time series without missing values over the considered period were analyzed, resulting in a final sample of 29 stocks.
- Volatility forecasting performance for each series was assessed using a rolling window scheme with a window size of 2,500 observations.
- For these series, realized volatility measures were freely obtained from capire.stat.unipd.it and uses as a benchmark.

- The previously mentioned volatility models were applied to the daily return time series of the constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index.
- The dataset, obtained from Economatica, spans the period from January 4, 2010, to December 31, 2024, comprising a total of 3,774 observations.
- Only time series without missing values over the considered period were analyzed, resulting in a final sample of 29 stocks.
- Volatility forecasting performance for each series was assessed using a rolling window scheme with a window size of 2,500 observations.
- For these series, realized volatility measures were freely obtained from capire.stat.unipd.it and uses as a benchmark.
- Only the MSE and QLIKE are implemented, as they are the only loss functions considered robust in the sense of Patton (2011).

- The previously mentioned volatility models were applied to the daily return time series of the constituents of the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index.
- The dataset, obtained from Economatica, spans the period from January 4, 2010, to December 31, 2024, comprising a total of 3,774 observations.
- Only time series without missing values over the considered period were analyzed, resulting in a final sample of 29 stocks.
- Volatility forecasting performance for each series was assessed using a rolling window scheme with a window size of 2,500 observations.
- For these series, realized volatility measures were freely obtained from capire.stat.unipd.it and uses as a benchmark.
- Only the MSE and QLIKE are implemented, as they are the only loss functions considered robust in the sense of Patton (2011).
- The Model Confidence Set of Hansen et al. (2011) was used to select the best set of models

	Min	Q_1	Med	Mean	Q_3	Max	Skew	Kurt	Sd	ACF_1
MMM	-12.9450	-0.5931	0.0540	0.0394	0.7338	22.9906	0.6217	26.4331	1.4631	-0.0438
AMZN	-14.0494	-0.9025	0.0938	0.1136	1.1906	15.7457	0.2606	9.2383	2.0610	-0.0190
AXP	-14.8187	-0.7041	0.0777	0.0751	0.9279	21.8823	0.8175	22.6249	1.8245	-0.0533
AMGN	-9.5846	-0.7233	0.0317	0.0614	0.8461	11.8180	0.3778	8.8610	1.5232	-0.0755
AAPL	-12.8647	-0.7397	0.1004	0.1129	1.0357	11.9808	-0.0434	8.1919	1.7551	-0.0400
BA	-23.8484	-0.9198	0.0679	0.0635	1.0459	24.3186	0.1755	21.1000	2.2543	0.0540
CAT	-14.2822	-0.8497	0.0590	0.0760	1.0278	10.3321	-0.1333	6.7862	1.8298	0.0033
CVX	-22.1248	-0.7318	0.0703	0.0468	0.8295	22.7407	-0.2220	26.8621	1.6872	-0.0671
CSCO	-16.2107	-0.6509	0.0520	0.0481	0.7960	15.9505	-0.4466	18.6962	1.6295	-0.0638
KO	-9.6725	-0.4607	0.0566	0.0388	0.5729	6.4796	-0.6067	11.8785	1.0721	-0.0340
HD	-19.7938	-0.5921	0.0940	0.0891	0.8301	13.7508	-0.6515	18.0384	1.4627	-0.0424
HON	-12.0868	-0.6024	0.0713	0.0655	0.7542	15.0684	0.0125	12.3544	1.4405	-0.0309
INTC	-26.0585	-0.9213	0.0566	0.0320	1.0257	19.5213	-0.7099	18.7537	2.0229	-0.0703
IBM	-12.8507	-0.6128	0.0556	0.0376	0.7120	11.3010	-0.4608	12.7177	1.4006	-0.0331
LNL	-10.0379	-0.4471	0.0312	0.0386	0.5695	7.9977	-0.1134	12.0442	1.0521	-0.0681
JPM	-14.9649	-0.7608	0.0586	0.0719	0.9074	18.0125	0.2216	12.8850	1.7483	-0.0978
MCD	-15.8753	-0.4841	0.0750	0.0585	0.6014	18.1255	0.3910	33.9165	1.1706	-0.1008
MRK	-9.8630	-0.6197	0.0310	0.0484	0.7436	10.4080	-0.0100	9.6857	1.3077	-0.0638
MSFT	-14.7390	-0.7078	0.0698	0.0900	0.9262	14.2169	0.0265	10.6409	1.6110	-0.1046
NKE	-19.9809	-0.7633	0.0508	0.0607	0.9280	15.5314	0.0250	17.1611	1.7571	-0.0378
PG	-8.7373	-0.4713	0.0568	0.0444	0.5846	12.0090	0.1688	14.9902	1.0764	-0.0766
GS	-12.7910	-0.8520	0.0549	0.0555	0.9845	17.5803	0.0073	11.5460	1.8007	-0.0649
TRV	-20.8004	-0.5772	0.1044	0.0612	0.7408	13.2902	-1.1312	25.3817	1.4064	-0.1548
UNH	-17.2769	-0.6889	0.0957	0.0932	0.8602	12.7989	-0.0642	12.5191	1.6006	-0.0654
VZ	-7.4978	-0.5835	0.0495	0.0317	0.6449	9.2705	0.0711	8.3111	1.1627	-0.0359
V	-13.5472	-0.6974	0.1312	0.0861	0.8665	14.9973	0.1765	13.3194	1.5741	-0.0965
WMT	-11.3758	-0.5144	0.0682	0.0589	0.6375	11.7085	0.1154	18.9946	1.2087	-0.0578
DIS	-13.1632	-0.6788	0.0445	0.0503	0.8230	14.4123	0.2035	13.5132	1.6423	-0.0512
CRM	-19.7371	-0.9626	0.0860	0.1029	1.1906	26.0449	0.4990	14.0377	2.2822	-0.0275

				MSE							Q	LIKE				
	GARCH-N	GARCH-T	GAS-N	GAS-T	MS-N	$_{ m MS-T}$	SV-N	SV-T	GARCH-N	GARCH-T	GAS-N	GAS-T	MS-N	MS-T	SV-N	SV-T
MMM	3.811	4.367	4.460	2.095	2.036	2.916	0.705	0.656	0.340	0.347	0.374	0.285	0.278	0.298	0.377	0.304
AMZN	6.598	6.922	4.303	7.349	5.648	7.229	2.896	2.386	0.274	0.272	0.284	0.272	0.252	0.268	0.385	0.300
AXP	7.114	6.763	4.254	5.992	4.613	7.500	1.747	1.446	0.319	0.308	0.336	0.308	0.280	0.307	0.369	0.310
AMGN	1.466	1.710	1.533	1.240	1.392	1.433	0.893	0.796	0.251	0.266	0.277	0.248	0.243	0.261	0.440	0.379
AAPL	3.255	3.915	2.605	4.532	2.773	3.606	1.437	1.258	0.285	0.296	0.290	0.308	0.274	0.292	0.354	0.309
BA	12.445	17.245	7.899	15.445	10.850	19.435	9.753	8.852	0.235	0.257	0.221	0.257	0.220	0.261	0.676	0.59
CAT	3.485	4.365	3.281	4.187	2.955	3.982	1.539	1.349	0.233	0.254	0.240	0.252	0.221	0.250	0.325	0.283
CVX	3.395	3.965	2.909	3.306	2.950	3.594	1.439	1.345	0.237	0.246	0.237	0.239	0.225	0.223	0.348	0.34
CSCO	2.043	2.289	1.848	1.807	1.973	2.108	0.578	0.488	0.339	0.315	0.385	0.289	0.316	0.315	0.361	0.28
KO	0.297	0.350	0.315	0.333	0.325	0.399	0.217	0.210	0.189	0.183	0.214	0.195	0.194	0.184	0.313	0.27
HD	1.209	1.343	1.290	1.246	1.080	1.266	0.889	0.828	0.194	0.200	0.203	0.203	0.189	0.197	0.335	0.30
ION	1.316	1.597	1.069	1.473	1.128	1.509	0.619	0.554	0.222	0.233	0.227	0.229	0.212	0.223	0.297	0.27
NTC	12.367	15.986	13.572	12.255	9.763	10.668	4.192	3.204	0.339	0.353	0.359	0.308	0.294	0.306	0.600	0.41
IBM	1.421	1.958	1.241	1.424	1.349	1.621	0.430	0.409	0.282	0.297	0.309	0.269	0.281	0.288	0.328	0.26
JNJ	0.288	0.313	0.248	0.286	0.276	0.289	0.211	0.206	0.193	0.194	0.202	0.194	0.191	0.191	0.270	0.24
JPM	2.824	3.619	3.770	3.072	2.607	4.017	0.925	0.809	0.255	0.272	0.303	0.260	0.246	0.258	0.296	0.27
MCD	0.419	0.443	0.353	0.486	0.458	0.607	0.301	0.281	0.247	0.250	0.271	0.258	0.259	0.258	0.441	0.36
MRK	0.745	0.918	0.685	0.739	0.819	0.763	0.476	0.425	0.222	0.226	0.260	0.219	0.225	0.220	0.352	0.28
MSFT	2.444	3.168	1.941	3.368	2.308	2.724	0.934	0.836	0.264	0.277	0.279	0.285	0.266	0.263	0.324	0.27
NKE	3.548	4.266	2.955	3.881	4.349	4.682	1.299	0.997	0.326	0.332	0.382	0.305	0.328	0.335	0.475	0.33
PG	0.332	0.337	0.298	0.324	0.270	0.314	0.226	0.215	0.181	0.180	0.195	0.188	0.176	0.180	0.316	0.27
GS	3.024	3.197	3.362	2.719	2.400	3.504	1.350	1.256	0.227	0.230	0.251	0.219	0.208	0.228	0.294	0.28
ΓRV	1.376	1.961	1.193	1.488	1.243	2.065	0.823	0.703	0.209	0.230	0.230	0.211	0.204	0.221	0.342	0.27
UNH	1.807	2.239	1.939	1.613	1.651	1.892	1.153	0.996	0.234	0.251	0.243	0.230	0.228	0.238	0.408	0.31
VZ	0.574	0.672	0.617	0.480	0.518	0.638	0.282	0.273	0.320	0.315	0.354	0.302	0.319	0.320	0.475	0.42
V	1.980	2.007	1.432	1.852	1.541	1.848	0.731	0.649	0.304	0.308	0.307	0.305	0.303	0.296	0.392	0.35
WMT	0.726	0.628	0.721	0.580	0.608	0.628	0.338	0.311	0.312	0.307	0.356	0.262	0.292	0.277	0.403	0.32
DIS	4.821	5.702	3.879	3.880	3.505	4.395	1.772	1.534	0.307	0.312	0.318	0.275	0.275	0.289	0.421	0.34
CRM	12.925	15.807	17.502	10.292	8.529	9.766			0.311	0.329	0.401	0.288		0.289		

Figure 1: Out-of-sample average MSE (left panel) and QLIKE (right panel) forecasting performance of assets in the Dow Jones Average Index

• For series contaminated by outliers, the SV-t and GAS-t models outperform their competitors.

- For series contaminated by outliers, the SV-t and GAS-t models outperform their competitors.
- Even when the true DGP has two regimes, a very large sample size is required for the MSGARCH model to emerge as a competitive alternative.

- For series contaminated by outliers, the SV-t and GAS-t models outperform their competitors.
- Even when the true DGP has two regimes, a very large sample size is required for the MSGARCH model to emerge as a competitive alternative.
- Since volatility is relevant beyond finance, researchers and practitioners in other fields (such as those working on wind speed, electricity demand, temperature variability, and others) can also benefit from these findings.

- For series contaminated by outliers, the SV-t and GAS-t models outperform their competitors.
- Even when the true DGP has two regimes, a very large sample size is required for the MSGARCH model to emerge as a competitive alternative.
- Since volatility is relevant beyond finance, researchers and practitioners in other fields (such as those working on wind speed, electricity demand, temperature variability, and others) can also benefit from these findings.
- GAS-t and SV-t should serve as new benchmarks for developing robust-to-outliers procedures.

- For series contaminated by outliers, the SV-t and GAS-t models outperform their competitors.
- Even when the true DGP has two regimes, a very large sample size is required for the MSGARCH model to emerge as a competitive alternative.
- Since volatility is relevant beyond finance, researchers and practitioners in other fields (such as those working on wind speed, electricity demand, temperature variability, and others) can also benefit from these findings.
- GAS-t and SV-t should serve as new benchmarks for developing robust-to-outliers procedures.
- Further details are available in Trucíos and Marques (2025).

- For series contaminated by outliers, the SV-t and GAS-t models outperform their competitors.
- Even when the true DGP has two regimes, a very large sample size is required for the MSGARCH model to emerge as a competitive alternative.
- Since volatility is relevant beyond finance, researchers and practitioners in other fields (such as those working on wind speed, electricity demand, temperature variability, and others) can also benefit from these findings.
- GAS-t and SV-t should serve as new benchmarks for developing robust-to-outliers procedures.
- Further details are available in Trucíos and Marques (2025).

- For series contaminated by outliers, the SV-t and GAS-t models outperform their competitors.
- Even when the true DGP has two regimes, a very large sample size is required for the MSGARCH model to emerge as a competitive alternative.
- Since volatility is relevant beyond finance, researchers and practitioners in other fields (such as those working on wind speed, electricity demand, temperature variability, and others) can also benefit from these findings.
- GAS-t and SV-t should serve as new benchmarks for developing robust-to-outliers procedures.
- Further details are available in Trucíos and Marques (2025).

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) under Grant numbers 2022/09122-0, 2023/02538-0 and 2023/01728-0; Programa de Incentivo a Novos Docentes da UNICAMP (PIND) under Grant number 2525/23; and PIBIC/CNPq. The authors also thank the Centre for Applied Research on Econometrics, Finance, and Statistics (CAREFS), Brazil, for their computational support. The realized volatility data used throughout this paper was provided by the CaPiRe database (capire.stat.unipd.it), which support is also gratefully acknowledged.

References

- Bollerslev, T. (1986). Generalized autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity. *Journal of Econometrics*, 31(3):307–327.
- Creal, D., Koopman, S. J., and Lucas, A. (2013). Generalized autoregressive score models with applications. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 28(5):777–795.
- Haas, M., Mittnik, S., and Paolella, M. S. (2004). A new approach to markov-switching GARCH models. *Journal of Financial Econometrics*, 2(4):493–530.
- Hansen, P. R., Lunde, A., and Nason, J. M. (2011). The model confidence set. *Econometrica*, 79(2):453–497.
- Harvey, A. C. (2013). *Dynamic Models for Volatility and Heavy Tails: with Applications to Financial and Economic Time Series*, volume 52. Cambridge University Press.

References ii

- Patton, A. J. (2011). Volatility forecast comparison using imperfect volatility proxies. *Journal of Econometrics*, 160(1):246–256.
- Taylor, S. J. (1982). Financial returns modelled by the product of two stochastic processes-a study of the daily sugar prices 1961-75. *Time Series Analysis: Theory and Practice*, 1:203–226.
- Trucíos, C. and Marques, F. (2025). GARCH, GAS, SV, and MSGARCH models: Do we really need all of them for forecasting daily volatility? *Available at SSRN 5241995*.
- Wahl, J. C. (2018). Parameter estimation of multivariate factor stochastic volatility models. Master's thesis, The University of Bergen.