FINANCE INDIA
© Indian Institute of Finance
Vol. XXXII No. 2, June 2018
Pages – 519 – 536

Oil price shocks and Stock Market Performance : A Case of Indian Stock Market

ASHOK PATIL* GITA MADHURI **

Abstract

The paper studies the empirical relationship between Oil Price Shocks and Stock Market Index movement and their asymmetric responses to oil price shocks. The Indian stock market index was represented by Sensex, and daily closing prices of Sensex and crude oil prices for a ten-year period between 2006 and 2015 wereanalyzed using dynamic linear regression or ARIMAX. The study indicated that there is no significant evidence of correlation between oil price shocks and stock market index movement; however, stock market index movement is auto-correlated with its two lags. The findings of this paper also show statistically significant asymmetric responses of stock market index movement to oil price shocks. Stock market index movement was negatively correlated with positive oil price shocks, and positively correlated with negative oil price shocks. Subsequently, the equations of the models are used to forecast the stock market index movement. This study uniquely enhances the understanding of bivariate relationships.

I. Introduction

MODERN ECONOMIES ARE heavily dependent on oil and oil product elements. The data published by British Petroleum in 2005 points out that 36.4% of the total world energy mix is crude oil, which is a depleteable asset and a non-renewable source of energy. It is generally true that higher oil prices result in transfer of wealth from oil consumers to oil producers, and in an increase in cost of production of goods and services. It has been conventionally assumed that increase of oil price has a negative effect on stock prices, whereas some authors have indicated positive relationship on account of stronger business performance, captured by stock market performance, and increased demand for fuel. (Prescatori, 2008; Lin, Fang and Cheng, 2014).Hence, oil plays a vital role in global economic

^{*} Associate Professor, Kirloskar Institute of Advanced Management Studies, Gut No. 356 & 357, Near Tata Foundry, Maval, Pune, Maharashtra 410506, INDIA

^{**} Assistant Professor, Kirloskar Institute of Advanced Management Studies, Gut No. 356 & 357, Near Tata Foundry, Maval, Pune, Maharashtra 410506, INDIA

In future, it will be interesting to study the volatility of the stock market index movement with respect to oil price shock using GARCH/ARCH models. Models also can be built to assess the existence of asymmetric volatility in this relationship. Further, other economic indicators such as FDI, GDP, cash flows, exchange rate, interest rates, FII etc. can be included in the dynamic linear regression to analyze the effect of these variables on the stock market index movement.

References

Akram, Q. F., (2004), "Oil Prices and Exchange Rate", *Econometrics Journal*, Vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 476–504

Alsalman, Z. and A.M. Herrera, (2015), "Oil price shocks and the US stock market: Do sign and size matter?", *The Energy Journal*, Vol 36, No 3, pp 171-188.

Apergis N. and S.M. Miller, (2009), "Do Structural Oil-Market Shocks Affect Stock Prices?", *Energy Economics*, Vol. 31, No. 4, pp. 569-575.

Berk, I. and B. Adyogan, (2012), "A Crude oil price shocks and stock returns: evidence from turkish stock market under global liquidity conditions (No. 12/15)", EWI Working Paper, B P Statististical Review of World Energy, June 2012

Chen, S.S. and H.C. Chen, (2007), "Oil Prices and real exchange rates", *Energy Economics*, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp. 390-404.

Christensen, J. I., (2011), "Oil price shocks and stock returns: Empirical evidence for the G-7 and Norway", Ph.D. Dissertation, Aarhus University

Dhaoui, A. and N. Khraief, (2014), "Empirical linkage between oil price and stock market returns and volatility: Evidence from international developed coountries (No. 2014-12)", Economics Discussion Papers

Effiong, E.L., (2014), "Oil price shocks and Nigeria's Stock Market: what have we learnt from crude oil market shocks?", *OPEC Energy Review*, Vol. 38, No. 1. pp. 36-58

Hamilton, J.D., (1996), "This is What Happened to the Oil Price-Macroeconomic Relationship", *Journal of Monetary Economics*, Vol. 38, No. 2, pp. 215-220.

Hamilton, J.D., (2003), "What Is an Oil Shock?", *Journal of Econometrics*, Vol. 113, No. 2, pp. 363-398.

Hamilton, J.D., (1983), "Oil and the macroeconomy since World War II", *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 91, No. 2, pp. 228–248.

Huang, R., R. Masulis, and H. Stoll (1996), "Energy shocks and financial markets", *Journal of Futures Markets*, Vol. 16, pp. 1-27.

Hyndman, R. J. and G. Athanasopoulos, (2013), "Forecasting: principles and practice", O Texts, Melbourne, Australia

Jones, C M and G. Kaul, (1996), "Oil and Stock Markets", Journal of Finance, Vol. 51 no. 2, pp. 463-491.

Jones D.W., P.N. Leiby and I.K. Paik, (2004), "Oil Price Shocks and the Macroeconomic: What Has Been Learned Since 1996", *The Energy Journal*, Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 1–32.

Kaul G and N. Seyhun, (1990), "Relative Price Variability, Real Shocks, and the Stock Market", *Journal of Finance*, Vol. 45, No. 2, pp. 479–496.

Killian L and C. Park, (2007), "The impact of oil price shocks on the US stock market", *International Economic Review*, Vol. 50, pp. 1267-1287.

© Indian Institute of Finance

536 Finance India

Killian L , (2009), "Not all oil price shocks are alike: Disentangling demand and supply shocks in the crude oil market", *American Economic Review*, Vol. 99, No. 3, pp.1053-1069.

Kleiber, C, and A. Zeileis, (2008), "Applied Econometrics", with Readings Book, Springer

Lin, Chu-Chia, Chung-Rou Fang and Hui-Pei Cheng, (2014), "The Impact of Oil Price Shocks on the Returns in China's Stock Market", *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade*, Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 193-205

Maghyereh, A., (2005), "Oil price shocks and emerging stock markets: A generalized VAR approach", *International Journal of Applied Econometrics and Quantitative Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 27–40.

Mukhopadhyay,D. and N. Sarkar, "Stock return and macroeconomic fundamentals in model specification framework—Evidence from Indian stock market", *Journal Indian Statistical Institute*, January 2003.

NYT, (2008), "US Stock Plunge after Oil Climbs U $S\$ 6", New York Times, June 11, 2008.

Ono, Shigeki, (2011), "Oil price shocks and stock markets in BRICs", *The European Journal of Comparative Economics*, Vol 8, No, 1, pp. 29-45.

Pankratz, A., (1991), "Forecasting with dynamic regression models", John Wiley and Sons, USA.

Papapetrou, E., (2001), "Oil Price Shocks, Stock Market, Economic Activity, and Employment in Greece", *Energy Economics*, Vol. 23, No. 5, pp. 511–532.

Park, J, and R.A. Ratti, (2008), "Oil Price Shocks and Stock Markets in the U.S. and 13 European Countries", *Energy Economics*, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 2587-2608.

Petris G, P. Campagnoli and S. Petrone, (2009), "Dynamic Linear Models with R", Springer, pp. 258.

Petris, G., (2010) "An R package for dynamic linear models", *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol. 36, pp. 1–16.

Prescatori, Andreas and B. Mowry, (2008), "Do Oil Prices Directly affect the stock market?", *Economic Trends*, September 12,13, 2008

PTI, (2008), "Sensex Tank 250 points on Global Cues", Press Trust of India, February 3rd, 2008

Sadorsky, P (1999), "Oil Price Shocks and Stock Market Activity", *Energy Economics*, Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 149-169

Sadorsky, P (2001), "Risk Factors in stock returns of canadian oil and gas companies", *Energy Economics*, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 17-28

Sehgal, S and P. Kapur, (2012) "Relationship between oil price shocks and stock market performance: Evidence for select global equity markets", *Vision*, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 81-92

Wang, Y. C. Wu and L. Yang, (2013), "Oil price shocks and stock market activities: Evidence from oil-importing and oil-exporting countries", *Journal of Comparative Economics*, Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 1220-1239

Wei, C., (2003), "Energy, the stock market and the putty-clay investment model", *American Economic Review*, Vol. 93, No. 1. pp. 311-323

Zaouali, S., (2007), "Impact of higher oil prices on Chinese economy", *OPEC review*, Vol. 31, No.3, pp.191-214.