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23 September 2015

Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/93627/>

MPRA Paper No. 93627, posted 03 May 2019 06:51 UTC

The Endogeneity of Oil Price Shocks and Their Effects on Indonesia: A Structural Vector Autoregression Model

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Abstract

The Endogeneity of Oil Price Shocks and Their Effects on Indonesia: A Structural Vector Autoregression Model. In this paper the endogeneity of oil price shocks as well as the effects of different type of the shocks on the Indonesian economy represented by its gross domestic product (GDP), consumer price index (CPI) and real effective exchange rate (REER) were investigated. A structural Vector Autoregression (SVAR) model was constructed extending Kilian (2009) model by employing several lags constraints in the model as Indonesia is a small open economy. There was evidence that oil price shocks were endogenously formed by oil-specific-demand itself, aggregate global demand and a fraction of oil stock. The exports effect convincingly existed in the oil price shocks influencing the economy of Indonesia. In addition, there was no evidence that Indonesia enjoyed benefits from being an OPEC member.

Keywords: Vector autoregression, Oil price, Shocks

1. Introduction

The price of oil is one of the core elements in driving the fluctuation of the world economy. Small open economies which have high dependence on oil may experience significantly negative impact resulting from the oil price volatility. Indonesia is one example of them. Its dependence on oil keeps rising for decades due to declining production overtime while domestic consumption goes up. That is why it is no longer a member of Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) since September 2009. The world oil price upturn may contract the Indonesian economy since most oil is imported to meet the domestic demand. Under the old fuel subsidy scheme,

surging the world oil price may also raise the burden to the Indonesian budget which was accounted for 7 per cent of the annual government budget.

Many findings show that oil price shock is in connection with political conflicts in the world particularly through the shocks in oil stocks. Arab Israeli war in 1973–1974, Iran revolution in 1978, Iraq–Iran war in 1980, Persian Gulf War, Kuwait invasion in 1990, Iraq war in 2003 are several instances that are considered as shocks to the oil supply (Alquist and Kilian, 2010; Hamilton, 2003). Unlike Hamilton (2003) who considers those events as exogenous shocks to the oil supply, Barsky and Kilian (2001) claims that there are substantial endogenous components of such events in driving oil price, i.e. precautionary demand or preventive actions. Other events which are associated with oil price volatility are Asian financial crises in the late 1990s, 9/11 event (Alquist and Kilian, 2010), production decline by Saudi Arabia during 2005–2007, and strong growing demand by China (Hamilton, 2009).

Many studies also have been conducted to investigate the role of oil price related to macroeconomic indicators. Abeyasinghe (2001) finds that oil price surges initiate US economy contractions. He identifies that high oil price has positive effect on GDP growth of oil exporter countries, but it negatively affects oil importer countries. Hamilton (2003), Hamilton (2011), and Cunado and Gracia (2005) find a nonlinear correlation between oil price and GDP at which oil price increase has greater effects rather than price decrease.

Most of the studies consider oil price as an exogenous shock. Kilian (2009) reveals that treating oil price as an exogenous shock is no longer appropriate as the oil price shocks correlate to its level of production and the world global demand. He separates the oil price shocks into three parts: (1) supply shocks to reflect oil production capacity, (2) aggregate demand shocks or oil demand caused by global economic conditions, and (3) oil specific demand shocks to reflect oil shocks caused by fear of future oil shortages. He then analyses impact of these distinct shocks to the US GDP and its CPI. Yoshizaki and Hamori (2013) extend Kilian's work by applying the same method on several industrialized economies and adding response of the REER to the shocks as the indirect transmission of oil price shock through trade channel.

All those works deal with developed economies. Emerging economies such as Indonesia, may response to the shocks differently. This paper extends those works in two ways. Firstly, data used is updated investigating the oil price shock affiliated with its production and the world economic activity which is indicated by index of industrial production (IIP) instead of dry cargo

freight rates used in Kilian (2009). Secondly, different method in analyzing the responses of a countrys macroeconomic variables is used since Indonesia is a small open economy. Kilian (2009) and Yoshizaki and Hamori (2013) perform regression of the shocks on the macroeconomic variables using single equation for each variable. In fact, the macroeconomic variables, GDP and CPI in Kilian (2009) and IIP, CPI and REER in Yoshizaki and Hamori (2013), are correlated each other. As a consequence, the causal relationship, for example between GDP and CPI, is not captured. This paper therefore applies another VAR model in the next step by imposing lags constraints at which its GDP, CPI and REER will not affect the world oil price. However, its CPI and REER are still affected by its GDP.

This paper aims to investigate two questions. First, it explores the endogeneity of oil price shocks and second, it investigates the responses of Indonesian GDP, CPI and REER to the different type of oil price shocks. It is argued that oil price shocks are endogenously formed by oil-specific-demand itself, aggregate global demand and a fraction of oil stock. It is also contended that exports force still dominates the effects of oil price shocks to the Indonesian economy instead of oil imports dependence in recent times.

The rest of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2 provides the description of the data. Section 3 describes the VAR model used in this paper including the identification of the structural shocks. Section 4 presents the empirical results and the conclusion of the study is in section 5.

2. Data Description

Table 1 exhibits the overall data sets and their sources. The data sets consist of data for the world and the data for Indonesia. The data for the world includes index of industrial production (IIP) as a reflection of real global economic activity, world production of oil as a reflection of oil supply and data of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) spot crude oil prices. The IIP data is the weighted sum of the IIPs of all OECD countries added with six economies including Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa as used in Yoshizaki and Hamori (2013). The data for Indonesia includes its GDP, CPI and REER. All data is quarterly data at which the sample period is from 1994 quarter 1 to 2013 quarter 2. To capture the effects of the Asian financial crisis in the late 1990s, a dummy variable is added. The dummy variable is constructed by defining 1 for 1997q4 to 1999q2 and 0 for the other periods.

No	Variable	Description	Source
1	World production of oil	s.a. X12 and de-trended	EIA
2	IIP	s.a. X12 and de-trended	FRED
3	WTI crude oil price	Deflated by US CPI, s.a. X12 and de-trended	FRED
4	GDP Index of Indonesia	de-trended	FRED
5	CPI of Indonesia	s.a. X12 and de-trended	FRED
6	REER of Indonesia	s.a. X12	FRED

Table 1: Data sources

All data run in the model are in levels as recommended by Sims and Enders. To tackle the non-stationarity problem, Hodrick-Prescott Filter is applied to take out the trend except for REER which is already stationary. After being de-trended, unit roots tests of the data are then being performed using Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Phillips Perron tests. The results show that all data are already stationary (see Appendix).

3. The Model

In this paper, a structural VAR model is preferred to the other time series models like a simple VAR or a vector error correction model (VECM) due to the needs for restrictions in the short run. Based on the characteristics in the oil markets, oil demand shocks do not have an immediate impact on the oil production or the supply of oil (Kilian, 2009; Hamilton, 2003). Such restrictions for the short run dynamics can be performed in a structural VAR model. The first step is built following Kilian (2009) and Yoshizaki and Hamori (2013) as follows:

$$A_0 z_t = \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^2 A_i + Z_{t-i} + \epsilon_t \quad (1)$$

Where ϵ_t is a vector of mutually and serially uncorrelated structural innovations and z_t includes the world oil production, IIP as index of the world

economic activity and real oil price expressed in logs. Meanwhile, the reduced form errors are decomposed following:

$$e_t = A_0^{-1}\epsilon_t \quad (2)$$

recursively using Cholesky decomposition:

$$e_t \equiv \begin{pmatrix} e_t^{prod} \\ e_t^{iip} \\ e_t^{price} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_t^{oil-supply-shock} \\ \epsilon_t^{aggregate-demand-shock} \\ \epsilon_t^{oil-specific-demand-shock} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Kilian (2009) identifies such restrictions motivated as follows. Oil production response to the global demand is sluggish instead of immediately within the same period due to high cost of adjustment of its production. It is supported with the evidence that oil producers tend to forecast oil demand only yearly. How the global demand responds to oil price changes has similar story to the previous one. The global demand does not react instantly when there are changes in the oil price, instead there is a delay at about one period which is consistent within the sample. Finally, oil price fluctuation is driven by uncertainty of oil production shortfalls in the future. Changes in demand for industrial products for instance automobiles, may push the oil price upsurge instantaneously because of rising consumption of petrol.

After obtaining a series of identified shocks from the first step, the second step of this model is then developed as follows:

$$A_0 X_t = \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^2 A_i + X_{t-i} + \mu_t \quad (4)$$

where μ_t is a vector of mutually and serially uncorrelated structural innovations and X_t contains a series of identified shocks of the world oil production, world economic activity, real oil price and Indonesian macroeconomic variables which are GDP, CPI and REER as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_t^{oil-supply-shock} \\ \epsilon_t^{aggregate-demand-shock} \\ \epsilon_t^{oil-specific-demand-shock} \\ \epsilon_t^{gdp} \\ \epsilon_t^{cpi} \\ \epsilon_t^{reer} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

The recursive reduced form errors are formed by:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & a_{53} & a_{54} & a_{55} & 0 \\ a_{61} & a_{62} & a_{63} & a_{64} & a_{65} & a_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_t^{oil-supply-shock} \\ \mu_t^{aggregate-demand-shock} \\ \mu_t^{oil-specific-demand-shock} \\ \mu_t^{gdp} \\ \mu_t^{cpi} \\ \mu_t^{reer} \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

The Cholesky order of this second VAR assumes that shocks in the world oil production, global demand for industrial commodities and oil price affect Indonesian economy contemporaneously. They also affect both directly and indirectly through the trade channel because most oil to meet the domestic demand is imported. The order also assumes that a shock in the GDP components has an immediate effect on the CPI. For example when there are capital inflows, GDP rises quickly and relative price of consumption drops in consequence of interest rate increase as a monetary policy adjustment. On the other hand, as capital inflows, real exchange rate appreciates before it finally affects trade balance and GDP after some time. REER therefore does not have immediate effect to GDP and CPI.

Since Indonesia is a small open economy, it implies that Indonesias GDP, CPI and REER should not affect the world oil production, global demand for industrial products and also the world oil price. Therefore, constraints which will allow such postulation to happen are constructed. However, the Indonesias GDP will still have impact on its CPI and REER. The employed constraints are shown in Figure 1.

In both VAR models, two lags are used to preserve the degrees of freedom as the models use quarterly data. The final prediction error (FPE), Akaike information criterion (AIC), Schwarz information criterion (SIC) and Hannan-Quinn information criterion (HQ) also indicate two lags to be used and these two VAR models have satisfied stability condition.

4. Empirical Results

4.1. Endogeneity of oil price

Whilst most oil shocks before 2000s were dominantly caused by physical disruptions due to exogenous factors for example wars, OPEC quota increases

Shocks to:	Response of:					
	$prod_t$	iip_t	$price_t$	GDP_t	CPI_t	$REER_t$
Oil supply $_{t-i}$	b_{11}	b_{12}	b_{13}	b_{14}	b_{15}	b_{16}
Aggregate demand $_{t-i}$	b_{21}	b_{22}	b_{23}	b_{24}	b_{25}	b_{26}
Oil specific demand $_{t-i}$	b_{31}	b_{32}	b_{33}	b_{34}	b_{35}	b_{36}
GDP $_{t-i}$	0	0	0	b_{44}	b_{45}	b_{46}
CPI $_{t-i}$	0	0	0	b_{54}	b_{55}	b_{56}
REER $_{t-i}$	0	0	0	b_{64}	b_{65}	b_{66}

Figure 1: VAR lags constraints - 2 lags

and cuts, the shocks during period of 2000s were mainly driven by strong upturn in demand such as from China. There is also evidence that ballooning price of oil in the early 1990s lasted temporarily for only about two quarters (IMF 2000). It indicates that there was a surge of anxiety of oil supply disruption during those periods, rather than actual diminishing oil resources as the fact that oil shortfalls in one region are likely to initiate production escalation in different regions. Not surprisingly, the accelerated world economic expansion taking place afterwards generates positive oil shocks.

Figure 2 shows the inter-relation between the oil production, aggregate global demand and the oil-specific-demand shocks. It exhibits the impulse responses to a positive shock in each of oil supply shock, aggregate demand shock and oil-specific-demand shock. The solid lines illustrate the impulse responses based on the point estimates and the dashed lines demonstrate the confidence intervals. The size of the positive shocks are calculated as per Cholesky one-standard-deviation innovations, which are 525 thousand barrels per day for oil supply shock, 0.7 1 per cent for aggregate demand shock and 1.2 per cent for oil-specific-demand shock.

Overall, positive oil supply shocks have positively immediate effects on the global economic activity and the oil price. Positive aggregate demand shocks have positively immediate effect too on the oil price. On the contrary, positive shocks on the oil price do not have instantaneous impact on both the global economic activity and oil stock. These findings are consistent with

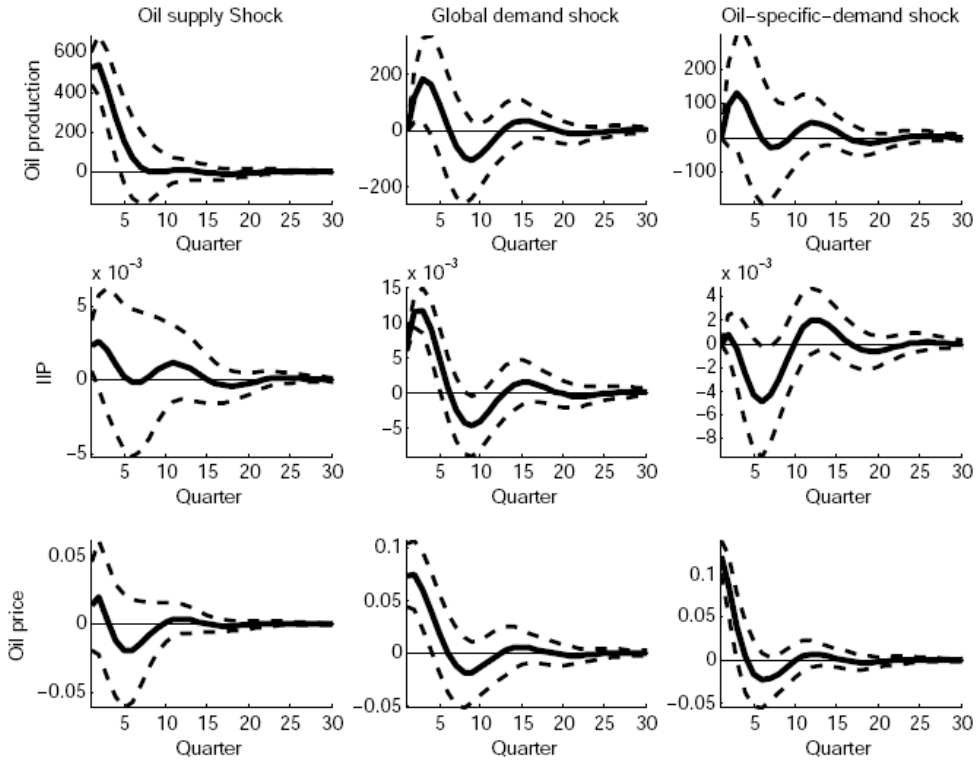


Figure 2: Responses to Cholesky one-standard-deviation structural shocks 2 S.E.

the postulation in Section 3.

When there is a positive shock on the oil production, the global economic activities tend to go up quickly reaching the peak response of 0.26 per cent before going back to its steady level. The oil price peak response is higher accounted for 1.9 per cent but it dies out more quickly compared to the global economy reaction.

A positive shock in the global economic activities yields much greater effect on the oil price increase at which its peak response is more than threefold compared to the shock in oil supply. When the global demand for industrial products goes up, oil price spike follows immediately. Oil producer countries are likely to multiply their productions after at least one period. To keep the price high and stable, they reduce their production through oil cartel organizations such as OPEC. It then results in slowing down the global economic activities temporarily. Conversely, the unanticipated global demand shocks

do not have statistically instant effect on the oil production. This finding indicates the exogeneity of oil supply shocks.

When oil price shoots up, the global economy does not instantaneously slow down, but there is a delay of one or two periods. This is consistent with the findings in Kilian (2009). Again, oil producer countries try to escalate their production in the next periods due to higher prices instead of promptly significant changes.

In other words, the oil price volatility is largely determined by its demand both global demand and oil-specific demand. Unanticipated global demand shocks and oil-specific-demand shocks have a greater effect to the oil price volatility compared to unanticipated oil supply shocks. It can also be seen from Figure 3 that oil price is endogenous relative to the oil supply and the worlds industrial output at all horizons. Meanwhile, the degree of exogeneity of oil supply is higher than the aggregate demands in determining the oil price. Global demand shock has an influence on the oil supply in the long run only accounted for about 12 per cent, but it has significant impact for the worlds industrial output and oil price for both in the short run and long run.

4.2. The responses of Indonesian economy

Indonesia had greatly depended on oil sector since the 1970s oil boom to early 2000s and it was a net oil exporter in the world during these periods since its oil supply exceeded its consumption. Figure 4 illustrates how Indonesias economy as an oil exporter country reacts to global oil markets. The figure generally shows the responses of the level of Indonesias real GDP, CPI and REER to each of three oil shock types which are the oil price shocks caused by the world oil production, by global demand for industrial products and also by the oil-specific-demand shocks. Instantaneously significant effects on the Indonesias GDP shown in the figure demonstrate that these results are consistent with the presumptions in the model.

An oil supply shock initiates a statistically significant reduction in the GDP lasting for about eight quarters and then dies out afterwards. At the same time, the effects on the REER decline last longer for about 12 quarters before going back to its steady level and CPI falls in the first period then moves up with diminishing trend from second quarter ahead. Oil supply shocks affect GDP negatively because of the constraints in supply-side compliance to OPEC quotas. Hill (1996) and Hill (2000) find that there has been only tiny variation in the volume of oil production of Indonesia since the

beginning of 1970s. With the same level of production over time, Indonesia cannot achieve optimal gains from exports which eventually adversely affect its GDP. Having joined OPEC in 1962, Indonesia does not have significant influence within this organization (Barnes, 1995). Moreover, he reveals that Indonesia has adhered to a range of production ceilings and quotas granted by OPEC for years as Indonesia is not a big-scale oil producing country.

Unlike the oil supply shock, unanticipated oil price shocks caused by global demand raise GDP in about four quarters then it declines below its level thereafter before coming back to its steady level after 12 quarters. Conversely, CPI goes down slightly in the first period, while REER goes up then depreciates from the second quarter.

Shocks in oil price caused by specific-demand produce statistically positive effects in which GDP significantly escalates in four horizons before slowing down towards its initial level. Surprisingly, this kind of shocks nearly does not have statistically significant impact on REER. There are only slightly positive changes on REER in three quarters and CPI also gain only a minor shift.

Why effect on GDP of an oil price shock initiated by specific-demand is greater than oil shock caused by an aggregate demand indicates that exports effect still dominates Indonesian economy. Such effect also depends on the macroeconomic policies performed. For the Indonesian case here, its policies regarding the oil price can be summarized as follows.

As an oil exporting country, Indonesia gain income shifts from the oil importing countries. During the oil boom in 1970s, Indonesia earned remarkable revenues and even in 1980s when the oil prices sharply declined, Indonesia still collected considerable revenues. The key policy implemented during those periods was that the government recycled the oil revenues into state enterprises sector. Another important policy carried out was the introduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers relate to trade policies. These policies were then resulted in successful adjustments in driving manufacturing sectors which had made essential contribution to the economy through exports from 1990s.

4.3. Contribution to the Indonesias GDP

This subsection is to study the impact of the shocks before and after Indonesia was withdrawn from OPEC in September 2009. Figure 5 depicts the contribution of each shock to the Indonesias GDP in each period before

2009Q4 and Figure 6 illustrates the contribution of each shock after Indonesia was no longer an OPEC member.

The GDP was still mainly determined by domestic supply shocks along the period when Indonesia was still an OPEC member (see Figure 4). However, there was evidence that oil supply shocks and oil-specific-demand shocks played some role to the Indonesian GDP, for example between 2002Q1 and 2007Q1. There were positive oil supply shocks between 2002Q1 and 2004Q1, but they became negative thereafter. Negative oil-specific-demand shocks appeared getting larger from 2003Q3 to 2004Q3. This were because of spiking crude oil price during the period.

During the global financial crisis in 2008-2009, the pressures on the Indonesian economy originated mainly from negative domestic supply shocks and negative exchange rate shocks. There was only a small proportion of the pressures coming from negative oil supply shocks.

After Indonesia was removed from the OPEC membership in 2009Q3, the contribution of oil supply shock and oil-specific-demand shock to the Indonesian GDP remained unchanged. There were positive oil supply shocks between 2010Q4 and 2012Q2 then they became negative afterwards. In other words, there was no difference for Indonesia before and after becoming a member of OPEC or there was no evidence that Indonesia enjoyed benefits from being an OPEC member. So, the rejoining Indonesia into OPEC recently is questioned. In addition, after the Asian financial crisis in the late 1990s, the effect of exchange rate shock and global demand shock on the Indonesian GDP got stronger. This is due to the free floating regime in exchange rate applied by Indonesia.

5. Conclusions

The main results can be summed up as follows. First, oil price shocks are endogenously formed by oil-specific-demand itself, aggregate global demand and a little of oil stock. A shock in the global demand has greater effects in determining the oil price compared to a shock in the oil production. Second, exports effect still dominates the oil price shocks impact on the Indonesian economy instead of oil imports dependence lately. The Indonesian economic variables respond in different ways depending on the type of the oil price shocks. To some extent, its GDP is influenced by all the three different types of unanticipated oil price shocks. It responds negatively due to the oil supply shocks but positively due to global demand and oil-specific-demand shocks.

CPI and REER are only statistically significantly influenced by unanticipated oil supply shocks and aggregate demand shocks. Additionally, there is no evidence that Indonesia enjoys benefits from being an OPEC member.

As a consideration for the policy makers, Indonesia needs new investments in oil refineries to boost up the oil production. Not only will a positive oil supply shock stimulate a GDP growth, but it will also raise the government revenue from oil sector. Moreover, it can contribute to price stability especially in the energy sector. One limitation of this paper is that the strong assumptions imposed using the Cholesky identification strategy. Applying different strategies such as sign restrictions to check the robustness of the results is a worth topic to investigate in the future.

6. Acknowledgement

The author thank to Professor Ippei Fujiwara and Dr Tuan Phan (Crawford School of Public Policy, College of Asia and the Pacific, the Australian National University) for their insights and helpful comments.

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Quarter	World Oil production		
	Oil supply shock	Global demand shock	Oil-specific demand shock
1	100.00	0.00	0.00
4	87.82	8.26	3.92
8	86.00	9.97	4.03
40	83.12	12.26	4.61
Quarter	World industrial output		
	Oil supply shock	Global demand shock	Oil-specific demand shock
1	9.51	90.49	0.00
4	4.02	94.32	1.66
8	3.18	82.96	13.86
40	3.61	81.51	14.88
Quarter	Oil price		
	Oil supply shock	Global demand shock	Oil-specific demand shock
1	0.92	27.45	71.63
4	1.79	39.99	58.22
8	4.02	38.84	57.14
40	4.05	39.53	56.42

Figure 3: Variance decomposition

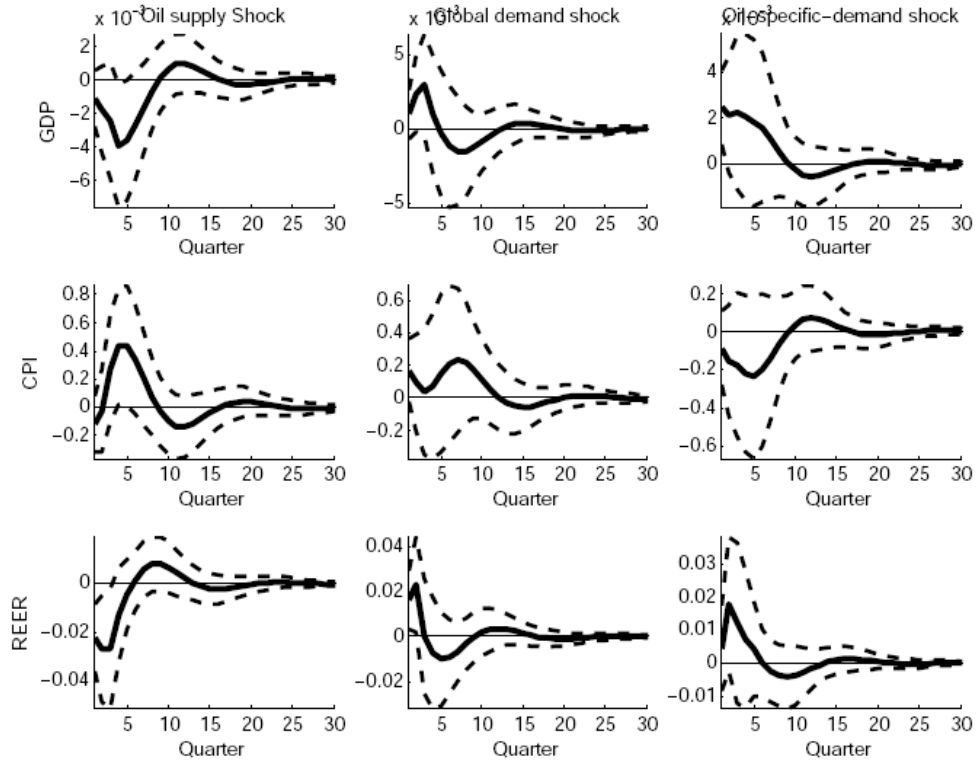


Figure 4: Responses of Indonesia economy indicators

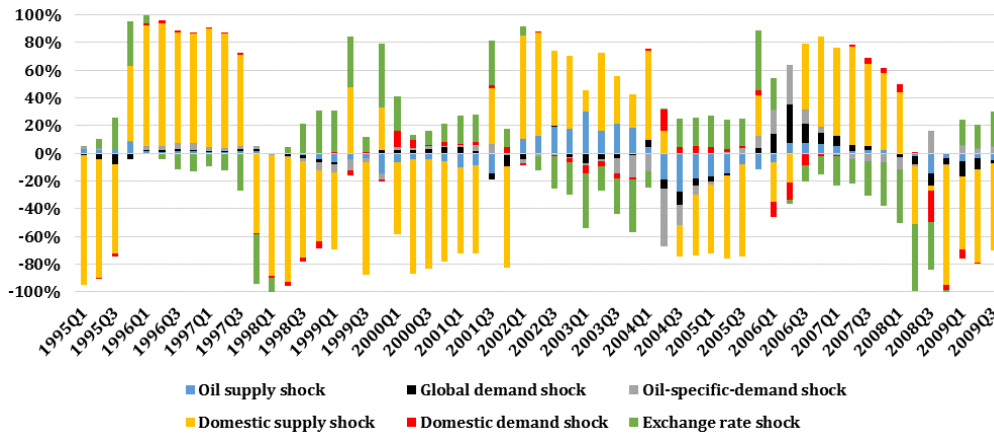


Figure 5: Historical decomposition of Indonesia's GDP 1995Q1-2009Q3

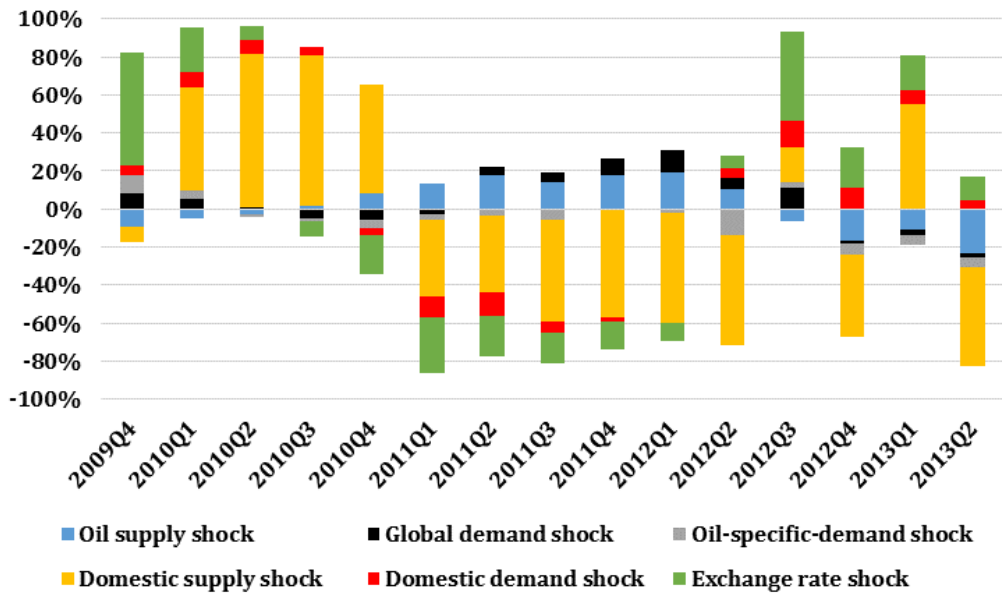


Figure 6: Historical decomposition of Indonesia's GDP 2009Q4-2013Q2