Analyzing the Impact of Macroeconomic Factors on Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy Markets in COVID-19 and Ukraine-Russia Shocks

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(July 26, 2023)

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- <u>AIM</u>: Analyzing **Impact of Gold and Oil Markets** on **Macro National Energy (RE and NRE)** Markets.
- <u>MOTIVATION</u>: Extracting key economic policies for **RE Market Stabilization after dual-shocks**.
- FIELD: Financial Economics
- <u>METHOD</u>: **Time-Frequency domain analysis with Wavelet Transforms**
- FOCUS REGIONS: USA, EU, Japan, China, India
- TEMPORAL BOUNDARY: Jan 1, 2020 to March 31, 2023

STUDY AREAS



BACKGROUND – Why RE-NRE separated?

- RE: mainly solar, wind and bio; NRE: mainly fossil fuels
- Completely differing stochastic patterns for RE and NRE.
- Economic policies are driven towards RE or NRE differently in nations.



BACKGROUND – Why only Oil and Gold?

- Study by author on India RE-NRE markets using Short-time Fourier.
- Higher frequency interaction -> unstable
- Lower frequency interaction -> stable
- Oil highest frequency interaction with RE.
- Gold only factor with lower frequency of interaction with RE than NRE.
- Key outcome: RE investments should be diversified with Gold for post-COVID stabilization in India.

S. Basu et al (2023): Multivariate Time-Frequency Interactions of Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy Markets with Macroeconomic Factors in India (*Minor Revision stage with Energy Systems Journal*)

Frequency Peaks After COVID



BACKGROUND – Literature Review

- Very few studies conducted in the Time-Frequency domain for post-COVID energy market recovery.
- **GAP 1** Effect of Oil and Gold differentially on RE and NRE.
- **GAP 2** Comparing COVID and Ukraine-Russia shocks on RE and NRE.
- GAP 3 RE market development policy comparison among top emitters during dual shocks.

NAME	REGION	FACTORS	MAIN CONCLUSION	
Mahi et al. (2021)	Global Indices	NRE and RE (NASDAQ), Economic Activity	Econ. act. strongly co-move with NRE, but not strong with RE. Returns are stable for NRE.	
Hung (2021)	USA	WTI Oil Index, Agriculture Commodity	Agro and Oil spillover is more during COVID than before. Agro comm comove with WTI.	
Chien et al (2021)	USA	Gold, NYSE index, Elec Index WTI Index, COVID infection rate	Oil, GDP, stock, elec decrease with increase in COVID index, Oil market low co-movement with stock, Elec, gold	
Mensi et al. (2023)	Japan, Canada, USA, BRICS	Country Stocks, Oil Index, Gold Index, VIX Index	Co-movement intense during COVID and 2008. All markets comove at med-low frequency.	
Hanif et al. (2023)	Global Indices	Six RE indices, Rare Earth Index	Six RE markets connected, up during COVID. Rare earth/RE hedging lose efficiency at COVID.	

DATA – How were RE-NRE indices represented?

INDICES	INDIA	CHINA	JAPAN	EU	USA
RENEWABLE ENERGY INDEX (RE)	Jindal Clean Ene.	KGRN CE Capital	Japan Clean	European Renewable Energy Index (ERIX)	NASDAQ Clean Energy Index
	Suzlon Solar	Xinyi Energies			
	Tata Power CE	Shenhua Corp	Energy Index		
	WEBSOL Solar	FTSE ER			
	Borosil Renew	FTSE EP	Tokyo Stock		
	Solar India				
	Inox Wind		Returns (TOPIX)		
	Adani Green				
NON- RENEWABLE ENERGY INDEX (RE)	Bombay Stock Exchange Oil & 600 C Gas Index	FTSE China A 600 Oil & Gas	Osaka Gas	STOXX EU 600 Oil and Gas	Dow and Jones Oil and Gas Index
			Tokyo Gas		
			JPEC		
			ΤΟΡΙΧ		



METHODOLOGY – Why Wavelet Analysis?

- Economic Shock analysis requires high frequency data (daily).
- Stationary data needed for modelling. Daily data noisy.
- Frequency domain meaningful low frequency (longer delay) interactions.
 Higher frequency noise ignored.
- Wavelet **resolution** in **both time** and **frequency** directions.



FREQUENCY AND PHASE INTERPRETATIONS

- Frequency Bands:
- High: 1 to 8 days
- Mid: 8 to 64 days
- Low: 64 to 256 days



X: RE/NRE; Y: Macroeconomic factor (Stock, Oil, Gold)



RESULTS (RE and Stock Market)



RESULTS (NRE and Stock Market)



DISCUSSIONS (RE and NRE as part of Stock Market)

- <u>USA and China</u> net exporters (China imports crude, exports refined). Investors keep energy markets decoupled from Stock market.
- <u>EU and Japan during COVID-19</u> NRE market treated equal to Stocks. Indian investors continued NRE investments in shocks.
- <u>EU and India post Ukraine-Russia oil crisis</u> RE and Stocks aligned. India RE investment not synchronous; should mimic EU.
- Japan decoupled NRE from stock markets at onset of Ukraine-Russia and coupled RE market.

RESULTS (RE and BRENT)



RESULTS (NRE and BRENT)



RESULTS (RE and GOLD)



RESULTS (NRE and GOLD)



DISCUSSION – Comparison of Shocks

- COVID-19 economic shock; Ukraine-Russia Oil Shock
- Oil Shock decouples long-term RE investment cycling with Oil markets, creating RE market instability. Demand shock – no effect.
- <u>Oil producing USA remains in-phase</u> with short- and long-term **RE-Oil** cycling. Leading with Oil, tends to stabilize domestic NRE markets.
- <u>Non-oil producing nations</u> (Japan and EU) stabilize with in-phase midterm cycling of domestic NRE and International Oil market.
- Demand shock discourages long-term RE and Gold markets cycling. Oil shock encourages in developed PV producing nations.
- Demand shock decouples domestic NRE and Intl. Gold markets. Oil shock brings in mid-long term NRE-Gold cycling in <u>developed nations</u> with EV.

DISCUSSION – Comparison of Nation Economies for Oil and Energy Markets

- <u>EU and USA</u>: EU maintains long-term NRE-Oil cycling, USA maintains RE-Oil cycling.
- Japan and USA: Developed economies opposing Russia, stabilizes domestic NRE market during Oil shock briefly. USA leads with Oil market.
- <u>EU and India</u>: Developing economies decouple RE-Oil during Oil shock.
- **Developed nations** maintain long-term in-phase **RE-Oil through shocks**.
- India: Only country with out-of-phase NRE-Oil cycling in normal time.
- <u>EU and Japan</u>: Demand shock no effect on NRE-Oil cycling. Oil shock forces short-term cycling in NRE-Oil.

DISCUSSION – Comparison of Nation Economies for Gold and Energy Markets

- <u>Developed nations</u>: RE-Gold mid-term cycling in normal time. NRE markets stabilized after Oil shock with limited time long-term cycling NRE-Gold (outof-phase)
- <u>Developed nations with EV</u>: During Oil shock, immediate RE-Gold longterm cycling. Gold is invested first. (Oil producing USA did not do this)
- <u>Developing nations</u>: RE-Gold not cycled. Investment policy required. Follows developed nations to stabilize NRE markets with Gold after Oil shock.
- Pre-COVID NRE-Gold investments decoupled with dual shocks for <u>all</u> <u>nations</u>.

CONCLUSIONS – Policy Implications

- Oil shock to be followed with EV production. Investors diversify RE and Gold, rendering RE market stability.
- EU should adopt Oil purchasing diversity. RE-Oil markets can be linked.
- **Developing economy** investors should **align NRE and Oil markets** to inphase, for RE-Gold promotion.
- Short-term RE-Gold cycling with Gold leading to be practiced in developing economies, after Oil shock
- Post Oil-shock, developing nations should subsidize PV production, to stabilize RE markets with Gold market diversification.

FUTURE RESEARCH

- Gross Generalization: Look into states of USA and individual nations of EU (collaboration)
- Real Impact of EV: Looking into battery markets (REE, Copper markets)
- Segregating RE: Differing RE technologies having varying properties