

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search http://ageconsearch.umn.edu aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Co-movements of Energy-Bioenergy-Agricultural Commodity Prices: New Empirical Evidence from the USA

Md Zabid Iqbal Iowa State University zabid@iastate.edu

Selected Poster prepared for presentation at the 2016 Agricultural & Applied Economics Association Annual Meeting, Boston, MA, July 31-Aug. 2

Copyright 2016 by Md Zabid Iqbal. All rights reserved. Readers may make verbatim copies of this document for non-commercial purposes by any means, provided that this copyright notice appears on all such copies.

Co-movements of Energy-Bioenergy-Agricultural Commodity Prices: New Empirical Evidence from the USA Md Zabid Iqbal, Predoctoral Research Associate, Center for Agricultural and

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY **Department of Economics**

Background

- In the existing literature, there exist two opposing hypotheses on co-movements of energy, bioenergy, and crop prices
- Biofuel caused agricultural feed and agricultural crop prices to more connected to energy prices (e.g., Kristoufek et al., 2015).
- The opposite group found that energy and agricultural feedstock biofuel expansion are not closely connected (e.g., Myers et al., 2014

Objectives/Research Questions

- Revisit the issue utilizing a newly developed time-series economet
- Are the co-movements depend on the time period covered? movements are asymmetric?

Methods and Data

- $p_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_i p_{it} + u_{it}$ • Long run equation: (1)
- NARDI FCM·

(2)
$$\Delta p_{it} = \mu_i + \rho_i \xi_{it-1} + \sum_{s=1}^{p-1} \phi_{is} \Delta p_{it-s} + \sum_{s=0}^{q-1} (\pi_{js}^{+'} \Delta p_{jt-s}^{+} + \pi_{s-1}) + \mu_i \xi_{it-1} +$$

where i, j denote prices of energy, or bioenergy or crops and $i\neq j$, P is the log prices, (+) and (-) sign denotes partial sum of increases and decreases in prices, respectively.

• Data are from the USDA NASS, U.S. EIA, and Quandl. The data are monthly and the sample period cover from June 1986 to July 2015 (N=351)

Figure 1. Normalized Monthly Crude Oil, Gasoline, Ethanol, Corn, Soybeans, and Wheat Prices (1986m6=1)



Rural Development (CARD). Contact: zabid@iastate.edu

Results & Discussion

 Table 1. Unit Root Test Results

			Level Form		First difference	
become much	Log Prices	Test	Statistics	p-value	Statistics	p-value
	Crude Oil	Dickey-Fuller	-1.75	0.41	-9.67	0.00
prices due to		Zivot-Andrews	-3.91		-9.99	
4).	Gasoline	Dickey-Fuller	-1.58	0.495	-10.11	0.00
		Zivot-Andrews	-4.21		-10.45	
	Ethanol	Dickey-Fuller	-2.72	0.070	10.54	0.00
		Zivot-Andrews	-6.04		-10.74	
cric method	Corn	Dickey-Fuller	-2.22	0.198	-8.55	0.00
Whether co-		Zivot-Andrews	-4.13		-8.91	
	Soybeans	Dickey-Fuller	-1.88	0.342	-8.38	0.00
		Zivot-Andrews	-4.27		-12.20	
	Wheat	Dickey-Fuller	-1.97	0.300	-8.60	0.00
		Zivot-Andrews	-4.24		-12.60	

 $\tau_{js}^{-}\Delta p_{jt-s}^{-}) + \mathcal{E}_{it}$

ADF: Critical values: 1 % : -3.452, 5 % : -2.876 10 % : -2.570. lags 3 for all variable. Zivot-Andrews: Critical values: 1%: -5.57 5%: -5.08 10%: -4.82. Maxlags=T^0.25

Table 2: VEC maximum likelihood estimates of Co-integrating vectors on the relationship among energy, bioenergy, and agricultural crop prices in the USA

Co-integrating	Crude	Gasoline	Ethanol	Corn	Soybean	Wheat
elationship	oil					
1	-0.982	1				
	(0.00)					
2		-0.457	1	-0.75	-0.806	-0.846
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
3	-0.525			1	-0.92	
	(0.00)				(0.00)	
4	-0.488				-1.03	1
	(0.00)				(0.00)	
5	-0.525			1		
	(0.00)					
6	-0.45		1			
	(0.00)					

Notes: All variables are in logarithms. Number in parentheses are p-values. All bivariate relationships are estimated using Johansen's maximum likelihood procedure with two/three lagged differences.

From the Tables 1 and 2, this poster finds

- All prices series are nonstationary at the level form except the ethanol price (Table 1)
- Linear cointegrating relationships exist among energy (crude oil, ethanol) and agricultural crop (corn and soybeans) prices [Table 2]
- The pairs corn-soybeans, crude oil-gasoline, and soybeans-wheat are proportional (almost perfect) to each others in the long-run
- The pairs gasoline-ethanol, corn-ethanol, crude oil-ethanol, crude oil-corn, and crude oil-soybeans are partially proportional to each other in the long run.

agricultural crop prices in the USA

		Ethanol- Corn	Ethanol- Soybean	Ethanol- Gasoline	Corn-Crude Oil
Asymmetric	Long-Run (+)	0.267**	0.297**	0.624***	0.429***
Coefficients	Long-Run (-)	-0.164	-0.185	-0.657***	-0.429***
	Short-Run (+)	0.363***	0.301***	0.292***	-0.147***
	Short-Run (-)	0.363***	0.301***	0.292***	0.087*
Asymmetric test	F-Stat: Long-Run	10.75	10.66	11.35	Symmetry
		Asymmetry	Asymmetry	Asymmetry	
	F-Stat: Short-Run	Symmetry	Symmetry	Symmetry	15.8
					Asymmetry
Nonlinear	t_BDM	-4.19	-4.17	-7.42	-3.28
Cointegration tests	F_PSS	5.88	5.81	20.03	5.39
Ν		337	337	338	3.37

Notes: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10. the 5 % critical values of t_BDM and F_PSS are -3.22 and 5.73 respectively with k=1

From the Table 3, this poster finds

Conclusions and Policy Implications

- feedstock prices are closely connected
- analysis.

References

- Agricultural Economics, 96, 991–1008.





Table 3. NARDL Estimation Results for Co-movements of energy, bioenergy, and

• Non-linear cointegrating relationships exist among energy (crude oil, ethanol) and agricultural crops (corn, soybeans) prices

• The co-movement of corn and ethanol prices is not symmetric-ethanol price reacts more to corn price increases than to corn price decreases in the long-run.

• Ethanol price also responds asymmetrically to gasoline price movements but it responds less to an increase of gasoline price than to a decrease in the long run.

• Corn price responds asymmetrically to crude oil price movements in the short-run. It responds less to an increase of gasoline price than to a decrease in the long run.

• Results of this poster support the hypothesis that the energy and agricultural

• Existing debates on whether energy, bioenergy, and crop prices co-move together depend on the methodology we use and/or on the sample period we cover in the

• This poster's findings will complement and provide further insights on the discussion of "co-movements of energy, bioenergy, and agricultural commodity prices" in the energy-bioenergy-agricultural commodity-nexus literature.

• Kristoufek L., K. Janda., and D. Zilberman. 2015. Co-movements of ethanol-related prices: evidence from Brazil and the USA. GCB Bioenergy. doi: 10.1111/gcbb.12260 • Myers RJ, Johnson SR, Helmar M, Baumes H (2014) Long-run and short-run comovements in energy prices and the prices of agricultural feedstock for biofuel. American Journal of