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Working Paper No. 18-08

Economics and Finance Working Paper Series

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October 30, 2018

<http://www.brunel.ac.uk/economics>

POLITICAL TENSION AND STOCK MARKETS IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA

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October 30, 2018

Abstract

This note investigates the effects of the recent political tensions in the Arabian peninsula on the linkages between the stock markets of the leading GCC countries by estimating a VAR-GARCH (1,1) model at a weekly frequency. The results indicate that the June 2017 crisis lowered stock market returns and generally led to greater volatility spillovers within the region. This evidence supports the need for further financial integration and suggests fewer portfolio diversification opportunities for investors in the GCC region.

Keywords: GCC, Multivariate GARCH, Political Tension.

JEL Classification: C32, F36, G15.

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1 Introduction

Various studies have shown that political instability can disrupt financial markets by increasing uncertainty. For instance, Boutchkova et al. (2012) examined the effects of local and global political risk on the volatility of industry returns using panel data for fifty countries from 1990 to 2006; they found that industries that are more dependent on trade, contract enforcement, and labour exhibit greater return volatility when political uncertainty increases either locally or in their trading partners; moreover, while systematic volatility is associated with domestic political uncertainty, global political risks translate into larger idiosyncratic volatility. Hartwell (2017) investigated the impact of formal (i.e. elections) and informal (i.e. internal/external conflicts, Fernandez, 2007) political volatility; he reported that the latter has a significant negative effect on the level of stock returns, whilst the former mainly affects stock returns volatility. Chau (2014) found that political uncertainty, following the 2011 “Arab Spring”, had a greater impact on the volatility of Islamic rather than conventional stock markets indices in the MENA region, which includes the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries (namely, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, UAE and Saudi Arabia). Sedik (2011) showed that GCC equity markets are exposed to global as well as regional shocks; the presence of sizeable cross-border spillovers within the region points to the need for coordination.

This note focuses on the effects of the recent political tensions in the Arabian peninsula on the stock markets of the GCC countries. The GCC was established in 1981 and has recently launched a series of economic projects aimed at promoting financial integration as well as improving compliance with international standards. Its members, currently engaged in the transformation of their economies through a process of opening up and industry diversification, have benefited from being oil and gas producers. This has had a positive effect on stock market capitalisation in the region.¹

On 5 March 2014, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the UAE pulled their diplomats out of Qatar claiming that this state was providing financial and logistical support to international terrorism and was therefore threatening the stability of the Gulf States. More recently, on 5 June 2017, their diplomatic relations with Qatar soured again, which led to the suspension of transport ties and the request that Qatari visitors and residents should leave within two weeks. Egypt then imposed a land, sea and air blockade on Qatar. The six GCC countries do little merchandise trade with each other, instead relying on imports from outside the region, and therefore Qatar’s liquefied natural gas shipments by sea were expected to continue normally. However, the Qatar Stock Exchange dropped by 6.38 per cent (Reuter).

This note investigates whether the 2017 political crisis affected the dynamic linkages between the GCC stock markets and their degree of financial integration. It makes a three-fold contribution. First, it focuses on a group of emerging markets (UAE, Qatar and Saudi Arabia), for which very little information is available. Second, in contrast to most existing papers in this area of the literature, it models the dynamic interactions between both the first and the second moments of the variables of interest. Third, it controls for the 2017 financial crisis and other important exogenous variables. The layout is as follows. Section 2 outlines the econometric modelling approach. Section 3 presents the empirical results. Section 4

¹In 2017 this was USD451bn in Saudi Arabia, USD132bn in Abu Dhabi, USD130bn in Qatar, USD104bn in Dubai (and slightly lower in Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman).

summarises the main findings and offers some concluding remarks.

2 The model

We model the joint process governing stock market returns indices in the three GCC largest markets using a tri-variate VAR-GARCH(1,1) framework.² In its most general specification the model takes the following form:

$$x_t = \alpha + \beta x_{t-1} + \delta f_{t-1} + u_t \quad (1)$$

where $x_t = (UAE_t, Qatar_t, Saudi Arabia_t)$ and \mathbf{x}_{t-1} is the corresponding vector of lagged variables. We include in the mean equation a vector of control variables given by $\mathbf{f}_t = (Int. Rate_t, VIX_t, Oil_t)$, namely the domestic 3-month Treasury Bill rate and the VIX, as proxies for monetary policy and global financial shocks, as well as Brent crude oil prices. In order to account for the possible effects of the recent political tension, we also include one dummy variable with a switch in June 2017 (denoted by $*$), i.e. on the days of the political tension with a land, sea and air blockade imposed on Qatar by the UAE and Saudi Arabia. The residual vector $\mathbf{u}_t = (u_{1,t}, u_{2,t}, u_{3,t})$ is tri-variate and normally distributed $\mathbf{u}_t | I_{t-1} \sim (\mathbf{0}, H_t)$, its conditional variance covariance matrix being given by:

$$H_t = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11t} & h_{12t} & h_{13t} \\ h_{12t} & h_{22t} & h_{23t} \\ h_{13t} & h_{23t} & h_{33t} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

The parameter vector of the mean return equation (1) includes $\alpha = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_1^*, \alpha_2 + \alpha_2^*, \alpha_3 + \alpha_3^*)$, which are the constants, and the autoregressive term, which measures the mean spillover effects. The parameter β is defined as $\beta = (\beta_{11}, \beta_{12} + \beta_{12}^*, \beta_{13} + \beta_{13}^* | \beta_{21} + \beta_{21}^*, \beta_{22}, \beta_{23} + \beta_{23}^* | \beta_{31} + \beta_{31}^*, \beta_{23})$. Furthermore, $\delta = (Int.UAE, VIX, Oil | Int.Qatar, VIX, Oil | Int.Saudi, VIX, Oil)$ is the vector of control parameters for monetary policy, global exogenous shocks and crude oil respectively.³ The second moment takes the following form:

$$H_t = C' C + A' \begin{bmatrix} e_{1,t-1}^2 & e_{2,t-1} e_{1,t-1} & e_{3,t-1} e_{1,t-1} \\ e_{1,t-1} e_{2,t-1} & e_{2,t-1}^2 & e_{3,t-1} e_{2,t-1} \\ e_{1,t-1} e_{3,t-1} & e_{2,t-1} e_{3,t-1} & e_{3,t-1}^2 \end{bmatrix} A + G' H_{t-1} G \quad (3)$$

where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} + a_{12}^* & a_{13} + a_{13}^* \\ a_{21} + a_{21}^* & a_{22} & a_{23} + a_{23}^* \\ a_{31} + a_{31}^* & a_{32} + a_{32}^* & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}; G = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} + g_{12}^* & g_{13} + g_{13}^* \\ g_{21} + g_{21}^* & g_{22} & g_{23} + g_{23}^* \\ g_{31} + g_{31}^* & g_{32} + g_{32}^* & g_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

²The model is based on the BEKK representation proposed by Engle and Kroner (1995). This specification was preferred to a set of competing models, such as the DCC-GARCH family, given the relatively small number of markets considered and the rather high number of parameters to be estimated.

³These variables are treated as exogenous in order to obtain a system of equations of manageable dimensions; both are lagged in order to control for any potential endogeneity and to capture the often non-contemporaneous effects of monetary and global financial variables.

Equation (3) models the dynamic process of H_t as a linear function of its own past values H_{t-1} and past values of the squared innovations ($e_{1,t-1}^2, e_{2,t-1}^2, e_{3,t-1}^2$). The parameters of (3) are given by C (which is restricted to be upper triangular), and the two matrices A and G . This allows us to test, for instance, for volatility spillovers (causality-in-variance) from UAE stock return volatility to Qatar stock return volatility before (a_{21}) and after the political crisis ($a_{21} + a_{21}^*$). The BEKK representation guarantees by construction that the covariance matrix in the system is positive definite. Furthermore, the conditional correlations between the three markets are given by $\rho_{12,t} = h_{12,t} / \sqrt{h_{11,t}} \sqrt{h_{22,t}}$, $\rho_{13,t} = h_{13,t} / \sqrt{h_{11,t}} \sqrt{h_{33,t}}$ and $\rho_{23,t} = h_{23,t} / \sqrt{h_{22,t}} \sqrt{h_{33,t}}$. The standard errors, and associated p-values, are calculated using the quasi-maximum likelihood methods of Bollerslev and Wooldridge (1992), which is robust to the distribution of the underlying residuals.

3 Empirical Analysis

We use weekly data (from Bloomberg) on stock returns of a selected group of GCC markets (UAE, Qatar and Saudi Arabia) over the period October 2010 - May 2018, for a total of 400 observations, weekly returns being defined as the logarithmic differences of stock market indexes.⁴ The data for the Brent crude oil prices, domestic interest rates and VIX are also collected from Bloomberg. The weekly frequency is chosen to overcome the problem of asynchronous trading (with the US) which is present in the case of daily data and would bias some of the results. In order to test the adequacy of the models, Ljung–Box portmanteau tests were performed on the standardised and squared standardised residuals. Overall, the results indicate that the specification adopted is data congruent and captures satisfactorily the persistence of stock returns and their volatility.

The presence of mean and volatility spillovers is then tested by means of Wald tests for the relevant parameter restrictions. For instance, when considering the UAE and Qatar pair, the following null hypotheses are tested: (i) mean spillover effects before the 2017 surge in political tension ($\beta_{12} = 0; \beta_{21} = 0$); (ii) mean spillover effects after the 2017 surge in political tension ($\beta_{12}^* = 0; \beta_{21}^* = 0$); (iii) volatility spillovers before the 2017 events ($a_{21} = g_{21} = 0; a_{12} = g_{12} = 0$); (iv) volatility spillovers after the 2017 events ($a_{21}^* = g_{21}^* = 0; a_{12}^* = g_{12}^* = 0$) and finally (v) a shift in the conditional means of stock returns after the 2017 events ($\alpha_{11}^* = 0; \alpha_{22}^* = 0$).⁵

Summary statistics are displayed in Panel A of Tables 1. The mean weekly change for stock returns is positive for all countries, with the UAE stock market showing the highest returns (0.026), followed by the Saudi Arabia (0.005) and Qatar (0.001) ones. The standard deviations show a similar pattern, with the highest volatility occurring in the case of the UAE (1.902), followed by Saudi Arabia (1.049) and Qatar (0.978).

Please Insert Table 1 about here

Cross-market dependence in the conditional mean and variance vary in magnitude and sign across countries.⁶ The estimated VAR-GARCH(1,1) model with associated robust p-

⁴We use the Dubai stock market returns as a proxy for the UAE ones. The results obtained using the Abu Dhabi stock market data were qualitatively similar and are not reported for space constrain, but are available upon request.

⁵Appropriate empirical critical values are computed by means of bootstrapping.

⁶Note that the sign in cross-market volatilities are not relevant.

values and likelihoods are reported in Panel B of Table 1. We select the optimal lag length of the mean equation using the Schwarz information criterion. It is noteworthy that the conditional means were strongly and negatively influenced by the political crisis in the cases of Qatar ($\alpha_2^* = -0.035$) and the UAE ($\alpha_1^* = -0.101$), with average losses of 30 and 50 per cent respectively, whilst there was no effect in Saudi Arabia. The parameter estimates for the conditional means suggest positive and statistically significant spillovers-in-mean at the standard 5% significance level across all markets with the exception of those running from Saudi Arabia to the UAE. Spillovers originating from Qatar influence negatively the UAE and Saudi Arabia stock market returns. The size of the spillover effects running from the UAE to Saudi Arabia and Qatar increased and decreased respectively after the 2017 political crisis. The largest increase is observed in the case of spillovers running from Saudi Arabia to Qatar ($\beta_{23}^* = 0.452$). All other cross market spillovers do not appear to have been influenced by the 2017 political crisis.

Concerning the conditional variance equations, the estimated “own-market” coefficients are statistically significant and the estimates of g_{11} , g_{22} and g_{33} suggest a high degree of persistence. The results reported in Panel B of Table 1 can be summarised as follows. First, there are significant volatility spillovers originating from the UAE, the corresponding coefficient (in absolute value) being largest in the case of volatility spillovers from UAE to Qatar ($a_{21} = -0.427$); further, its size increased after the 2017 crisis ($a_{21} + a_{21}^* = -0.752$). The largest increase in volatility spillovers after the crisis occurred in the case of those from Qatar to the UAE ($a_{12} + a_{12}^* = 1.831$) compared to the pre-June 2017 period ($a_{12} = 0.255$). Spillovers running from Saudi Arabia to the UAE are only significant before the crisis ($a_{13} = 0.201$), whilst those towards Qatar are large after the crisis ($a_{23}^* = -0.558$).

Further, the exogenous control variables are statistically significant for all three countries. The estimated coefficients indicate a negative effect of global risk (measured by the VIX) and monetary policy (measured by the domestic interest rate) and a positive one of oil prices.⁷

Finally, the conditional correlations obtained from the VAR-GARCH(1,1) model (see Table 1, Panel A) also provide evidence of co-movement across stock market returns; in particular, they are all positive before and after June 2017. However, there is a noticeable downward shift in the case of the mean correlation between the UAE and Qatar in the second period (from 0.121 to 0.045), and an upward shift in the case of the UAE-Saudi Arabia one (from 0.418 to 0.555). As for those between Qatar and Saudi Arabia, whilst the mean correlation is essentially the same, the variance one increases in the second sub-sample. In brief, the June 2017 political crisis seems to have affected correlations involving the UAE, but not those between Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

4 Conclusions

This note uses a VAR-GARCH(1,1) model to analyse the possible effects of the June 2017 financial crisis in the Arabian peninsula on the linkages between the stock markets of the leading GCC countries. Our results suggest that volatility spillovers within the region have

⁷Trade could also be a significant factor driving the stock returns of these emerging markets since all three countries are net exporters of natural resources and net importers of consumable goods. However, this hypothesis cannot be tested directly using our framework, given the low frequency of the data on trade.

generally become stronger as a result of the recent political tensions, and have therefore made individual markets more vulnerable to turbulence originating from other markets in the region. In terms of policy implications, this evidence strengthens the argument for further financial integration (possibly including the introduction of a single currency) in order to deal with a possible decline in risk appetite following the crisis, regardless of the degree of integration of this region with the developed economies (Wang, 2017), and to attenuate the impact of external common shocks, as the Asian experience has previously shown (Asian Development Bank, 2013). Further, it implies that fewer portfolio diversification opportunities are available in the region for hedge funds and institutional investors.

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Table 1: Descriptive Statistics and Estimated Model Results

Panel A: Descriptive statistics and conditional correlations							
	Descriptive Statistics			Conditional Correlations			
	UAE	Qatar	Saudi A.	Pre 2017	UAE	Qatar.	Saudi A
Mean	0.026	0.001	0.005	UAE	1	0.121 0.006	0.418 0.053
St. Dev.	1.902	0.978	1.049	Qatar		1	0.377 0.043
Min	-2.993	-1.261	-1.431	Saudi A.			1
Max	0.433	0.268	0.304	Post 2017	UAE	Qatar.	Saudi A
Skewnes	-0.701	-0.462	-1.057	UAE	1	0.045 0.004	0.555 0.216
Kurtosis	9.891	5.887	7.601	Qatar		1	0.379 0.201
				Saudi A.			1

Panel B: Estimated VAR-GARCH(1,1) Model:								
	Coef.		p-value		Coef.		p-value	
Conditional Mean Equation								
α_1	0.216	(0.000)	β_{12}	-0.179	(0.004)	β_{12}^*	0.104	(0.099)
α_2	0.099	(0.019)	β_{13}	0.044	(0.381)	β_{13}^*	-0.058	(0.343)
α_3	0.096	(0.000)	β_{21}	0.057	(0.009)	β_{21}^*	-0.101	(0.000)
α_1^*	-0.101	(0.000)	β_{23}	0.065	(0.081)	β_{23}^*	0.452	(0.000)
α_2^*	-0.035	(0.037)	β_{31}	0.069	(0.012)	β_{31}^*	0.121	(0.000)
α_3^*	-0.022	(0.146)	β_{32}	-0.106	(0.041)	β_{32}^*	0.027	(0.618)
β_{11}	0.315	(0.000)	β_{22}	0.116	(0.000)	β_{33}	0.261	(0.000)
Oil U_{t-1}	0.025	(0.000)	Oil Q_{t-1}	0.021	(0.000)	Oil S_{t-1}	0.023	(0.000)
VIX U_{t-1}	-0.052	(0.001)	VIX Q_{t-1}	-0.034	(0.045)	VIX S_{t-1}	-0.051	(0.000)
Int. U_{t-1}	-0.062	(0.000)	Int. Q_{t-1}	-0.017	(0.008)	Int. S_{t-1}	-0.001	(0.582)
Conditional Variance Equation								
c_{11}	0.154	(0.000)	a_{12}	0.255	(0.000)	g_{12}	-0.019	(0.601)
c_{22}	0.127	(0.000)	a_{21}	-0.427	(0.000)	g_{21}	0.786	(0.000)
c_{33}	0.009	(0.051)	a_{13}	0.201	(0.000)	g_{13}	0.137	(0.000)
c_{11}^*	-0.027	(0.000)	a_{31}	-0.235	(0.029)	g_{31}	0.315	(0.000)
c_{22}^*	0.196	(0.000)	a_{23}	-0.063	(0.411)	g_{23}	-0.417	(0.000)
c_{33}^*	0.006	(0.049)	a_{32}	-0.128	(0.014)	g_{32}	0.267	(0.000)
a_{11}	0.219	(0.000)	a_{12}^*	1.576	(0.000)	g_{12}^*	-0.724	(0.000)
a_{22}	0.114	(0.000)	a_{21}^*	-0.325	(0.000)	g_{21}^*	-0.901	(0.000)
a_{33}	0.317	(0.000)	a_{13}^*	0.017	(0.522)	g_{13}^*	-0.797	(0.000)
g_{11}	0.719	(0.000)	a_{31}^*	0.285	(0.002)	g_{31}^*	0.192	(0.000)
g_{22}	0.797	(0.000)	a_{23}^*	-0.558	(0.000)	g_{23}^*	0.406	(0.000)
g_{33}	0.895	(0.000)	a_{32}^*	-0.543	(0.000)	g_{32}^*	1.021	(0.000)
$LB_{(4)} Q$	3.429	(0.488)	$LB_{(4)} S$	5.066	(0.281)	$LB_{(4)} U$	3.374	(0.497)
$LB_{(4)}^2 Q$	5.189	(0.266)	$LB_{(4)}^2 S$	3.211	(0.201)	$LB_{(4)}^2 U$	2.166	(0.705)
Log-lik	229.67							

Note: Stock market returns are the percentage changes in stock indexes. The sample size covers the period June 2010 to May 2018, for a total of 399 observations. p-values are calculated using the quasi-maximum likelihood method of Bollerslev and Wooldridge (1992), which is robust to the distribution of the underlying residuals, and reported in brackets. $LB_{(4)}$ and $LB_{(4)}^2$ are the Ljung-Box test (1978) of significance of autocorrelations of four lags in the standardized and standardized squared residuals respectively. The parameters β_{12} and β_{13} measure the Granger causality effect of Qatar and Saudi Arabia on UAE stock market returns, respectively. a_{12} and a_{13} measure the Granger causality effect of Qatari and Saudi Arabia market returns volatility on the UAE stock market returns volatility, respectively. The effect of political tensions (June 2017) is measured by $(\beta_{12} + \beta_{12}^*)$ and $(\beta_{13} + \beta_{13}^*)$, in mean, and by $(a_{12} + a_{12}^*)$ and $(a_{13} + a_{13}^*)$, in variance. The covariance stationarity condition is satisfied by all the estimated models, all the eigenvalues of $A \otimes A + G \otimes G$ being less than one in modulus. Conditional correlations between stock market returns are given by: $\rho_{12,t} = h_{12,t} / \sqrt{h_{11,t}} \sqrt{h_{22,t}}$, $\rho_{13,t} = h_{13,t} / \sqrt{h_{11,t}} \sqrt{h_{33,t}}$ and $\rho_{23,t} = h_{23,t} / \sqrt{h_{22,t}} \sqrt{h_{33,t}}$. Averages of pre and post 2017 conditional correlations are reported in Panel A.