# What Central Bankers Need to Know about Forecasting Oil Prices

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The views expressed in this presentation, or in my remarks, are my own, and do not necessarily represent those of the Bank of Canada.

## Background

- The <u>real price of oil</u> is one of the key variables in the modelbased macroeconomic projections generated by central banks, private sector forecasters, and international organizations.
- Increased interest in real-time forecasts of the real price of oil:
  ➢ Alquist, Kilian, and Vigfusson (Hdbk chapter 2013)
  ➢ Baumeister and Kilian (*JBES* 2012, mimeo 2013a,b)
- New monthly real-time data set for oil markets: Vintages for 1991.1-present, each extending back to 1973.1

## Baumeister and Kilian (JBES 2012)

- Focuses on VAR model motivated by global oil market model of Kilian and Murphy (*JAE* 2013):
  - 1. Percent change in global crude oil production
  - 2. Index of global real activity
  - 3. Real price of oil
  - 4. Change in above-ground global crude oil inventories
- A recursively estimated unrestricted VAR(12) model yields the most accurate forecasts among a wide range of competitors at horizons up to one year:
  - MSPE relative to no-change forecast
  - Directional accuracy
- <u>Caveat:</u>

These forecasts are not directly suitable for central banks.

## What Oil Price Forecasts Do Central Banks Need?

### 1. Quarterly Horizons

Is it better to average monthly forecasts of the real price of oil or to forecast from a model estimated at quarterly frequency?

Is the appropriate random walk benchmark the most recent quarterly real price of oil or the most recent monthly real price of oil?

How does time aggregation to quarterly frequency affect the specification of forecasting models?

How does time aggregation affect the properties of conventional central bank oil price forecasts based on oil futures prices?

- 2. Other Oil Price Measures: WTI, Brent
- Recent instability in the spread of the Brent price over the WTI price
- Increasing importance of the Brent price as a benchmark for global oil markets

Modeling choices:

- Substitute the oil price measure in the model
- Model the spread as a random walk to be added to the baseline forecasting VAR model

3. Foreign central banks forecast the real price of oil in domestic consumption units

### Examples: Bank of Canada, Norges Bank, ECB

This requires the inclusion of the real exchange rate in the realtime forecasting model for all countries but the United States.

### Modeling choices:

- Augment the quarterly forecasting model by one variable
- Treat the quarterly real exchange rate as a random walk

4. Other issues

Model Specification: Alternative measures of global real activity

Structural Change: TVP-VAR Models Rolling windows

Model Misspecification: Forecast Combinations Key Parameters for Forecasting Horserace

• Variable to be forecast:

Quarterly average of the real price of oil

- Evaluation window: 1992.I-2011.II.
- Data for 1992.I-2011.II in the 2011.12 vintage are treated as ex-post revised data when evaluating the forecast accuracy
- Quarterly forecasts horizons  $h \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

#### Real-Time Accuracy of Recursive Forecasts of the Quarterly Real U.S. Refiners' Acquisition Cost for Oil Imports

Quarterly	Quarterly	Monthly	thly Oil Quarterly VAR(p)			Quarterly $BVAR(p)$			
Horizon	NC-	VAR(12)	Futures	<i>p</i> = 4	<i>p</i> = 6	p = 8	<i>p</i> = 4	<i>p</i> = 6	p = 8
	Forecast								
				(a) ]	MSPE R	atio			
1	1.68	0.80	0.99	1.59	1.86	2.18	1.65	1.58	1.62
2	1.11	0.93	1.06	1.17	1.32	1.40	1.13	1.10	1.13
3	0.98	1.02	0.99	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.02	0.98	1.03
4	0.99	1.01	0.93	1.02	1.06	1.18	1.01	0.99	1.05
			(	(b) S	uccess F	Ratio			
1	-	<b>0.69</b> *	<b>0.59</b> *	0.55	$0.62^{*}$	0.56	0.56	<b>0.63</b> *	$0.67^{*}$
2	-	$0.58^{*}$	0.52	0.53	0.58	0.53	0.55	<b>0.64</b> *	<b>0.64</b> *
3	-	0.57	$0.57^{*}$	0.45	0.50	0.51	0.53	0.58	0.54
4	-	$0.60^{*}$	<b>0.61</b> *	0.48	0.61	0.55	0.52	0.60	0.57

NOTES: All MSPE ratios have been normalized relative to the monthly no-change forecast. Boldface indicates an improvement on the monthly no-change forecast.

#### Alternative Oil Prices and Their Relationship Since 1992:



Quarterly	Quarterly	Monthly	Monthly	Oil	Quarterly	Quarterly
Horizon	No-Change	VAR(12)	VAR(12) -	+ Futures	BVAR(6)	BVAR(6) +
	Forecast		NC-Foreca	ast		NC-Forecast
			for Spread			for Spread
			(a)	MSPE Ratio		
1	1.67	0.93	0.85	1.06	1.57	1.55
2	1.11	0.97	0.94	1.13	1.07	1.10
3	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.07	0.96	0.98
4	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.98
			(b)	Success Ratio		
1	-	$0.65^{*}$	0.69*	$0.54^{*}$	0.55	0.60*
2	-	$0.61^{*}$	$0.61^{*}$	0.52	0.57	0.58
3	-	0.51	0.58	$0.57^{*}$	0.59	0.59
4	-	0.56	<b>0.60</b> *	<b>0.59</b> <sup>*</sup>	0.65*	0.63

Real-Time Accuracy of Recursive Forecasts of the **Quarterly Real WTI Price** 

Quarterly	Quarterly	Monthly	Monthly	Oil	Quarterly	Quarterly
Horizon	NC	VAR(12)	VAR(12) -	+ Futures	BVAR(6)	BVAR(6) +
	Forecast		NC-Foreca	ast		NC-Forecast
			for Spread			for Spread
			(a)	MSPE Ratio		
1	1.68	0.92	0.89	1.69	1.73	1.61
2	1.11	0.98	0.98	1.44	1.15	1.12
3	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.22	1.00	1.00
4	0.98	1.01	1.03	-	1.00	1.01
			(b)	Success Ratio		
1	-	$0.72^{*}$	0.68*	0.51	0.59	0.59
2	-	<b>0.61</b> *	$0.62^{*}$	0.53	0.60	0.62**
3	-	0.51	$0.57^{**}$	0.53	0.54	0.57
4	-	<b>0.60</b> <sup>*</sup>	0.57**	-	0.52	0.56

Real-Time Accuracy of Recursive Forecasts of the Quarterly Real Brent Price

#### Real-Time Accuracy of Recursive Forecasts of the Quarterly Real Price of Oil: Alternative Monthly Measures of Global Real Activity

				MSPE Ratio		Success Ratio					
				Qu	arterly	v Horiz	zon	Ç	Juarterl	y Horiz	on
Source		Measure	Coverage	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
				U	J.S. Re	efiners	s' Acc	uisitio	n Cost f	for Impo	orts
Kilian	-	Index	World	0.80	0.93	1.02	1.01	0.69*	$0.58^{*}$	0.57	$0.60^{*}$
OECD	Growth	IP	OECD+6	0.83	0.96	1.06	1.06	$0.72^{*}$	0.56*	<b>0.59</b> *	<b>0.61</b> *
OECD	HP	IP	OECD+6	0.88	1.01	1.15	1.19	$0.68^{*}$	$0.55^{*}$	0.49	0.47
OECD	LT	IP	OECD+6	0.83	1.00	1.10	1.10	$0.71^{*}$	$0.60^{*}$	0.59	0.56
							W	TI Pric	e		
Kilian	-	Index	World	0.93	0.97	1.02	1.01	$0.65^{*}$	$0.61^{*}$	0.51	0.56
OECD	Growth	IP	OECD+6	0.93	1.00	1.05	1.03	<b>0.67</b> *	0.58*	$0.58^{*}$	<b>0.63</b> *
OECD	HP	IP	OECD+6	0.94	1.01	1.10	1.11	$0.71^{*}$	$0.55^{**}$	0.53	0.51
OECD	LT	IP	OECD+6	0.96	1.03	1.09	1.05	$0.64^{*}$	$0.58^{*}$	0.57	0.57
							Br	ent Prio	ce		
Kilian	-	Index	World	0.92	0.98	1.01	1.01	$0.72^{*}$	$0.61^{*}$	0.51	$0.60^{*}$
OECD	Growth	IP	OECD+6	1.01	1.07	1.11	1.09	<b>0.64</b> *	<b>0.62</b> *	<b>0.59</b> *	<b>0.63</b> <sup>*</sup>
OECD	HP	IP	OECD+6	1.03	1.10	1.17	1.21	$0.65^{*}$	$0.56^{*}$	0.50	0.52**
OECD	LT	IP	OECD+6	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.14	$0.67^{*}$	$0.60^{**}$	0.61**	0.57

in the VAR(12) Model

Quarterly	Posterior	Posterior	Posterior
Horizon	Mean	Trimmed	Median
		Mean	
1	1.45	1.48	1.48
2	1.20	1.23	1.26
3	1.18	1.19	1.20
4	1.55	1.21	1.23
4		A <b>F</b> A	• <b>←</b> *
1	0.58	0.58	0.62
2	<b>0.65</b> **	0.61	0.60*
3	0.62	0.62	0.55
4	0.64**	0.63	0.56

Real-Time Accuracy of Recursive Forecasts of the Quarterly Real U.S. Refiners' Acquisition Cost from a **Quarterly TVP-VAR(4) Model** 

NOTES: All results are obtained by Monte Carlo integration from the pointwise posterior distribution of the TVP-VAR model forecasts. The trimmed mean eliminates the top and bottom 0.5 percent of the posterior forecasts.

Quarterly	Monthly	VA	$\mathbf{R}(p)$	BVA	$\mathbf{R}(p)$
Horizon	VAR(12)	<i>p</i> =4	<i>p</i> =6	<i>p</i> =4	<i>р</i> =б
	MSPE Rat	io: <b>15-</b> Y	l' <b>ear</b> Rol	ling Wi	ndow
1	0.98	2.05	2.96	1.87	1.82
2	1.16	1.63	1.82	1.45	1.36
3	1.28	1.50	1.59	1.44	1.36
4	1.35	1.24	1.46	1.49	1.44
	MSPE Rat	io: <b>10-Y</b>	l' <b>ear</b> Rol	ling Wi	ndow
1	1.22	2.30	5.17	1.93	1.89
2	1.33	1.67	3.96	1.41	1.38
3	1.45	1.51	2.16	1.36	1.40
4	1.52	1.29	2.25	1.40	1.52

Real-Time Accuracy of **Rolling Forecasts** of the Quarterly Real U.S. Refiners' Acquisition Cost for Oil Imports: Selected VAR Models

#### International Comparison: Real-Time Accuracy of Quarterly Forecasts of the Real Price of Oil in Domestic Consumption Units

	Real Excha	nge Rate	Baseline Monthly		
	included in	Baseline	VAR(12) Model for		
	Monthly VAR	(12) Model	RAC with No-Change		
	for RAC and I	No-Change	Forecasts	of the Real	
	Forecast of the	e Spread of	Exchange	Rate and of	
	the Benchmark	x Price over	the Spre	ad of the	
	the RA	AC	Benchmark	A Price over	
			the I	RAC	
Quarterly	<b>MSPE</b> Ratio	Success	MSPE	Success	
Horizon		Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	
	(a)	Canada:	WTI benchm	nark	
1	0.84	<b>0.62</b> *	0.93	<b>0.73</b> <sup>*</sup>	
2	0.96	0.48	0.97	0.60*	
3	1.04	0.50	1.02	0.54	
4	1.03	0.47	1.00	0.55	
	(b)	Norway:	Brent bench	mark	
1	0.92	0.60*	0.90	0.65*	
2	1.07	<b>0.58</b> <sup>*</sup>	0.98	<b>0.61</b> <sup>*</sup>	
3	1.15	0.53	1.07	0.55	
4	1.15	0.53	1.05	0.60*	
	(c) <b>F</b>	uro Aros· R	rent benchm	ark	
1	0 96	$\frac{100 \text{ Arca. D}}{1069^*}$		0 68 <sup>*</sup>	
1 2	1 08	0.02	1 01	0.00	
2	1.00	0.00	1.01	0.01	
5 Д	1.17	0.61*	1.00	0.59*	
4	1.17	0.61	1.06	0.59	

**Forecast Combinations**: Real-Time Accuracy of Weighted Average of Monthly VAR(12) Model Forecast and the Forecast Based on Oil Futures

Quarterly	U.S. Refiners'		WTI Price		Brent Price	
Horizon	Acquisition Cost					
	for Cru	ıde Oil				
	Imp	orts				
	Equal	Inverse	Equal	Inverse	Equal	Inverse
	weights	MSPE	weights	MSE	weights	MSPE
		weights		weights		weights
			(a) N	<b>ISPE</b> Rati	0	
1	0.85	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.92	0.93
2	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.98
3	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.98
4	0.98	0.92	0.92	0.92	-	-
			(b) Su	iccess Rat	io	
1	$0.67^{*}$	$0.71^{*}$	0.68*	$0.68^{*}$	$0.67^{*}$	$0.67^{*}$
2	$0.60^{*}$	0.55	$0.56^{*}$	$0.57^{**}$	$0.58^{*}$	<b>0.55</b> *
3	<b>0.59</b> <sup>*</sup>	0.51	$0.58^{*}$	0.53	0.53	0.50
4	<b>0.59</b> <sup>**</sup>	0.53**	<b>0.53</b> <sup>*</sup>	$0.56^{*}$	-	-

NOTES: The VAR forecasts for the real WTI price and real Brent price are obtained from the baseline model for the U.S. refiners' acquisition cost by applying the most recent price spread.

Real-Time Accuracy of Selected Forecasts at Longer Horizon	S
U.S. Refiners' Acquisition Cost for Imports	

Quarterly	Monthly	Hybrid	Quarterly
Horizon	VAR(12)	Method	No-Change
			Forecast
		(a) MSPE Ra	atio
5	1.06	1.07	0.97
6	1.12	1.13	0.95
7	1.15	1.13	0.95
8	1.14	1.07	0.97
		(b) Success D	Patio
5	∩ <b>≂</b> 0*	(0) Success N	allo
5	0.58	0.54	-
6	0.52	0.47	-
7	0.50	0.49	-
8	0.52	0.52	-

NOTES: The hybrid method treats the 4-quarter forecast from the monthly VAR(12) model as the forecast for horizons 5 through 8.

## Loose Ends ...

1. Factor-augmented VAR forecasting models or alternatively large-scale Bayesian VAR forecasting models (see, e.g. Banbura, Giannone and Reichlin, *JAE* 2010).

<u>Problem</u>: Difficulty of obtaining suitable real-time data sets.

2. Forecasting methods in the tradition of the Mixed Data Sampling (MIDAS) model or mixed-frequency VAR models (see, e.g., Andreou, Ghysels, and Kourtellos 2011; Schorfheide and Song 2011).

Ongoing work: Baumeister, Guérin, and Kilian (2013)