MODELLING AND FORECASTING THE CRUDE OIL DEMAND IN SRI LANKA: AN ECONOMETRIC APPROACH

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September 2018

DECLARATION

"I declare that this is my own work and this dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text. Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my dissertation, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is my pleasure to thank all those who made this study possible. I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Mr. T. M. J. A. Cooray, Senior lecturer, Department of Mathematics, University of Moratuwa, for his tremendous support and for his advice and guidance. Without his encouragement and assistance this research would not have materialized. I appreciate his great dedication and his sacrifice of his valuable time. His constant support and help gave me much inspiration in writing my thesis.

I would like to thank brig. Sanath Wickramasinghe of NSBM Green University for providing data and information to make this thesis a success.

I also wish to express my appreciation to my husband Dr. Shamika Abeysekara for providing immense support and advice which enable to complete this successfully.

I would also like to thank my parents and members of my family for their patience and support.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of economic variables, Gross Domestic Product (GDP),

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Population and Oil Price on oil consumption in Sri

Lanka using an Error Correction Model. Yearly data of oil consumption, Gross

Domestic Product (GDP), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Sri Lankan population and

crude oil price during the period 1988 – 2013 were used in the analysis. All the data

have been obtained by the online data sources of World Bank and United States energy

information administration. This research involves estimating the elasticity of Gross

Domestic Product (GDP), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Sri Lankan population and

crude oil price on crude oil consumption in Sri Lanka.

Unit root test confirmed that series are not stationary in its levels but they are stationary

in first difference. Therefore the study uses the Engle-Ganger cointegation method to

create a dynamic short run model. Also Chow - break point test was used to test the

significance of a structural break down in the data set and the dummy variable was

significant in allowing for the structural change.

The Vector Error Correction (VEC) model finds that Gross Domestic Product (GDP),

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), population and oil price are determinants of the oil

demand. It shows that in the long run only FDI increases the overall oil demand while

GDP and population increase the oil demand in the short run.

By using the selected model, oil demand was forecasted and the Mean Absolute

Percentage Error (MAPE) of the fitted model was found less than 5 percent. Therefore

the fitted model is recommended as the suitable model to forecast oil demand. As the

crude oil storage is a common problem in Sri Lanka, forecasting oil demand can be used

to find the solutions for the challenges in the petroleum sector.

Key words: Petroleum Sector, Demand, Sri Lanka, Crude oil

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation Description

ADF Augmented Dicky Fuller

AR Auto Regressive

ARIMA Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average

ARMA Auto Regressive Moving Average

CEB Ceylon Electricity Board

CON Consumption

CPC Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

df degrees of freedom

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GDP(E) Gross Domestic Product by expenditure approach

GDP(I) Gross Domestic Product by the total Income generated

GDP(P) Gross Domestic Product by production approach

iid independent and identically distributed

LIOC Lanka Indian Oil Corporation

LNCON Logged values of oil consumption

LNFDI Logged values of Foreign Direct Investment

LNGDP Logged values of Gross Domestic Product

LNOILPRICE Logged values of oil price

LNPOP Logged values of population

MA Moving Average

MAPE Mean Absolute Percentage Error

Mbd Million barrels per day

Mn Millions

MSE Mean Squared Error

OECD Organization for Economic Corporation and Development

OLS Ordinary Least Squares

POP Population

RSS Residual Sum of Squares

USD Unites States Dollar

VAR Vector Auto Regressive

VEC Vector Error Correction

VECM Vector Error Correction Model