Data Article

Daily dataset of oil prices and stock prices for the top oil exporting and importing countries from the region of Asia

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A R T I C L E   I N F O

Article history:
Received 2 October 2019
Accepted 15 November 2019
Available online 23 November 2019

Keywords:
Oil prices
Stock market
Oil-export
Oil-import

A B S T R A C T

This data presented in this article is specifically employed from the Asian region based on the top position in the list of oil exporting and oil-importing countries around the world. Asia as the biggest continent on the earth had high consumption of energy [1]. Here we employed the daily prices of crude oil and seven oil trading countries, out of which three are oil exporting (Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq) and four are oil-importing countries (China, Japan, South Korea, India), from the time period of 1-09-2009 to 31-08-2018. The data is collected from an authentic database Bloomberg. This data is related to the research paper “Volatility spillover impact of world oil prices on leading Asian energy exporting and importing economies’ stock returns. Energy, 188 (2019), 116002, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2019.116002 [2]”. This data is useful to compare the oil prices impact on the leading oil trading countries and also compare a set of countries affected most by oil prices’ fluctuations, oil-exporting countries or oil-importing countries. Since this data covers the period of latest oil-crisis, so the impact of oil-crisis could also be analysed.

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.104871
2352-3409 © 2019 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
Energy is the key trade commodity in today’s world, in which the Asian region is predominated with its huge energy consumption level [1,2]. Energy is the backbone for any economy [3–5], and oil is considered to be a major source of energy [2], used in daily life of mankind as a key part of its environmental components such as; industry, transportation and infrastructure etc [6]. This data is comprised of oil price and Asian leading oil trading countries. Here the data of daily stock prices is employed for the period from 01 to 09-2009 to 31-08-2018. WTI crude oil prices were taken for the oil prices, and overall data was collected from the official website of Energy Information Administration (EIA). Seven Asian countries were chosen from the list of top Asian oil trading countries, out of which three were oil-exporting countries (Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq) and four were oil-importing (China, Japan, South Korea, India) countries’ stocks. Data was collected from an authentic database Bloomberg. The selection of this data is based on these countries’ top positioning in the list of world ranking for oil-exporting and oil-importing countries. This ranking is based on the information provided by the “BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 67th Edition” and “The World Facebook” a source of “Central Intelligence Agency”. According to which the selected Asian countries lies in the list of top five oil-exporting and oil-importing countries. Moreover, this data is really attractive for the hedging, speculation and portfolio management purpose, as well as for those policy makers who are interested in the Asian region. The time duration selected for this dataset covers the impacts of latest big oil crises periods such as; post-crisis impact of oil crisis (2003–2009) and the affects of recent oil crisis (2014–2016). Furthermore, this data also elaborate the pre and post impacts of oil crises on the most important markets of oil trading countries of Asia.

### Value of the Data
- Following points highlight the importance of the data. Please see these points;
- This data is useful for analysing the oil price impact on Asian top oil trading as well as hedging and portfolio management.
- This data can be beneficial for hedger and policy maker who are interested in Asian region.
- The data can be further used for more comparison with further Asian countries as well as with other regions of the world.
- The data also covers the impact of most recent oil-crisis on the leading oil-trading countries’ stock markets.

### 1. Data

Energy is the key trade commodity in today’s world, in which the Asian region is predominated with its huge energy consumption level [1,2]. Energy is the backbone for any economy [3–5], and oil is considered to be a major source of energy [2], used in daily life of mankind as a key part of its environmental components such as; industry, transportation and infrastructure etc [6]. This data is comprised of oil price and Asian leading oil trading countries. Here the data of daily stock prices is employed for the period from 01 to 09-2009 to 31-08-2018. WTI crude oil prices were taken for the oil prices, and overall data was collected from the official website of Energy Information Administration (EIA). Seven Asian countries were chosen from the list of top Asian oil trading countries, out of which three were oil-exporting countries (Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq) and four were oil-importing (China, Japan, South Korea, India) countries’ stocks. Data was collected from an authentic database Bloomberg. The selection of this data is based on these countries’ top positioning in the list of world ranking for oil-exporting and oil-importing countries. This ranking is based on the information provided by the “BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 67th Edition” and “The World Facebook” a source of “Central Intelligence Agency”. According to which the selected Asian countries lies in the list of top five oil-exporting and oil-importing countries. Moreover, this data is really attractive for the hedging, speculation and portfolio management purpose, as well as for those policy makers who are interested in the Asian region. The time duration selected for this dataset covers the impacts of latest big oil crises periods such as; post-crisis impact of oil crisis (2003–2009) and the affects of recent oil crisis (2014–2016). Furthermore, this data also elaborate the pre and post impacts of oil crises on the most important markets of oil trading countries of Asia.
2. Experimental design, materials, and methods

The data covers the daily stock prices of three oil-exporting and four oil-importing countries, and then return of these prices are employed. The returns are calculated by taking the natural logarithm of closing prices divided by lagged closing prices.

\[ R_{i,t} = \ln \left( \frac{P_{i,t}}{P_{i,t-1}} \right) \times 100, \; i = \text{stock, oil} \]

At first the graphical pictures of prices and returns are presented (Fig. 1) to analyze the trend of the prices and return movements in the selected time zone. In these graphs (Fig. 1) we can also easily

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**Fig. 1.** Graphs of prices and returns.
analyze the sudden upward or downward movement of the prices and returns line, which show the effects of recent big oil-crisis as well as pre and post crisis effects on the stock markets of top oil-trading countries of Asia. Further, we also run a basic descriptive analysis (Table 1), as the variables are originated from the different state of the economy and converted into USD, it exhibits the mixed statistic results as from positive to negative.

Descriptive analysis was performed to present a real picture about the important trends of the oil trading countries (both type of countries, including the top oil-exporting and oil-importing countries). The details of the descriptive analysis for the data are presented in Table 1.

**Ethics approval**

Ethics approval is not applicable.
## Table 1

Descriptive Analyses Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>R_OIL</th>
<th>R_SASEIDX</th>
<th>R_ADSMI</th>
<th>R_ISXGI</th>
<th>R_SHCOMP</th>
<th>R_NKY</th>
<th>R_KOSPI</th>
<th>R_NIFTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>-0.007009</td>
<td>0.016229</td>
<td>0.027174</td>
<td>-0.003550</td>
<td>0.028307</td>
<td>0.019930</td>
<td>0.019351</td>
<td>0.0119351</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>0.062105</td>
<td>0.077716</td>
<td>0.034274</td>
<td>-0.054152</td>
<td>0.053709</td>
<td>0.033921</td>
<td>0.077510</td>
<td>0.068818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
<td>2.102116</td>
<td>1.078309</td>
<td>0.868071</td>
<td>1.198000</td>
<td>1.420537</td>
<td>1.259193</td>
<td>1.294144</td>
<td>1.274191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skewness</td>
<td>0.113221</td>
<td>-0.618433</td>
<td>-0.162456</td>
<td>0.174760</td>
<td>-0.967097</td>
<td>-0.416673</td>
<td>-0.217798</td>
<td>-0.349534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarque-Bera</td>
<td>914.9556</td>
<td>11365.14</td>
<td>5891.557</td>
<td>35482.64</td>
<td>3381.480</td>
<td>1750.984</td>
<td>1899.215</td>
<td>1112.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
<td>0.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum Sq. Dev.</td>
<td>9535.967</td>
<td>2509.215</td>
<td>1626.155</td>
<td>3097.171</td>
<td>4354.686</td>
<td>3421.653</td>
<td>3614.239</td>
<td>3503.648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>2159</td>
<td>2159</td>
<td>2159</td>
<td>2159</td>
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<td>2159</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Consent for publication

The authors of the study have given their consent for the data to be used and published in this scientific article.

## Availability of data and materials

Data generated or analysed during the study are available in the published paper which is highlighted in the aforementioned text. Moreover, raw data is linked with this data article in the supplementary file.
Funding

There are two kind of funding supports with this data article.

(1)- Financial support from Fujian Major Social Science Planning Fund Program under grant no. FJ2017Z006.
(2)- Fujian Natural Science Foundation Project under grant no. 2017J01518.

Authors’ contributions

All of the authors have contributed equally to the design of theoretical model, to analyzing and discussing the data and to writing the data article. All of the authors read and approved this data article.

Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the constructive comments on the paper offered by the editor and the anonymous referees. We take this opportunity to thank each of the individuals involved in the process. We express our sincere gratitude for their in-depth reviews which have helped improve the quality of the paper significantly.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.104871.

References