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Any port in a storm: Cryptocurrency safe-havens during the COVID-19 pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Controlling for the polarity and subjectivity of social media data based on the development of the COVID-19 outbreak, we analyse the relationships between the largest cryptocurrencies and such time-varying realisation as to the scale of the economic shock centralised within the rapidly-escalating pandemic. We find evidence of significant growth in both returns and volumes traded, indicating that large cryptocurrencies acted as a store of value during this period of exceptional financial market stress. Further, cryptocurrency returns are found to be significantly influenced by negative sentiment relating to COVID-19. While not only providing diversification benefits for investors, results suggest that these digital assets acted as a safe-haven similar to that of precious metals during historic crises.

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1. Introduction

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in many variants of international response across social, epidemiological and economic frontiers. The same variation was similarly observed in the response of both financial markets and investors when attempting to evaluate the scale of the issue to which they were confronted. Chinese financial markets acted as the initial epicentre of the shock (Corbet et al., 2020a), however, international contagion effects quickly escalated. In the midst of this confusion, traditional flight-to-safety channels within energy markets dissipated with the escalation of geopolitical tensions largely instigated by the US, Russia and Saudi Arabia, with investors struggling to identify credible safe-havens (Goodell, 2020; Corbet et al., 2020b). Within this environment, we test the hypotheses as to whether cryptocurrencies acted in this capacity.

One mechanism through which we can proceed is through the use of sentiment data obtained through social media, based on a lexicon of terms developed to quantify the polarity and subjectivity of time-stamped data. Such techniques allow for analysis not only of sentiment based on the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, but also as to interlinkages between such sentiment and cryptocurrencies as a safe-haven asset in such time

of extreme financial market panic. Such research builds on the growing literature that has identified a sharp elevation of cross-asset correlations during the early stages of the pandemic, prior to WHO identification (Corbet et al., 2020c). Cryptocurrencies as a hedging mechanism during periods of financial market chaos, while further validating the product's place as a credible financial market asset, would cause particular concern for regulators and policy-makers due to the wide-ranging issues present with regards to illicit usage (Foley et al., 2019), manipulation and instability (Gandal et al., 2018). Despite these concerns, China has continued to educate and support the use of cryptocurrencies through official channels, providing government-produced literature on cryptocurrencies, which has been used to educate the population of China about the nature and future of digital currencies (Corbet et al., 2020d). Such government reassurance could act as both a catalyst and supporting structure to perceived investment safety during market panic.

2. Data

We collect data for cryptocurrencies from the Binance exchange, which is the most liquid international exchange throughout 2019 and 2020. Data on the other included assets are collected from Bloomberg. We focus on larger cryptocurrency assets,

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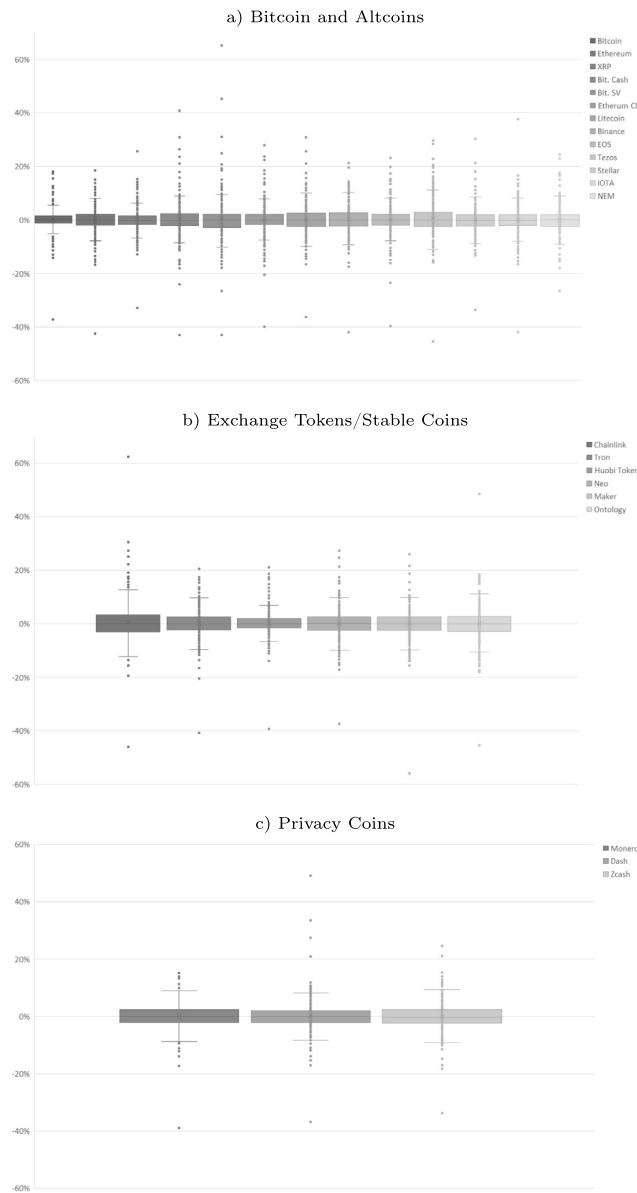


Fig. 1. Box and Whiskers plots, cryptocurrency returns by type. Note: Data is presented for the period 1 January 2019 through 31 March 2020.

Table 1
Summary statistics based on selected cryptocurrencies.

Cryptocurrency	Pre-COVID-19					COVID-19					Difference Volume
	Mean	St Dev	Skew	Kurtosis	Ave Vol.	Mean	St Dev	Skew	Kurtosis	Ave Vol.	
Bitcoin	0.0024	0.0357	0.5634	4.6856	23.4283	0.0006	0.0561	-2.7666	21.9903	24.2806	0.8523
<i>Altcoin</i>											
Ethereum	0.0007	0.0411	-0.1216	3.2761	22.5844	0.0031	0.0698	-2.2150	15.6551	23.3969	0.8125
XRP	-0.0011	0.0371	0.9599	7.8010	20.8423	0.0008	0.0585	-1.6758	10.9633	21.5388	0.6965
Bitcoin Cash	0.0020	0.0535	1.5498	13.3539	20.8157	0.0044	0.0827	-0.7032	9.7906	22.1026	1.2869
Bitcoin SV	0.0023	0.0710	4.3336	38.6394	19.2832	0.0170	0.1803	5.3568	42.1161	21.5139	2.2307
Litecoin	0.0019	0.0487	1.1656	6.7894	21.6082	0.0020	0.0684	-1.2232	9.1761	22.1765	0.5684
Binance Coin	0.0032	0.0434	0.3963	2.2173	19.0602	0.0018	0.0688	-2.2937	15.4726	19.5627	0.5025

(continued on next page)

those with a market value over \$500 million¹ as of end January 2020. In Figs. 1 and 2, we observe the volatility these assets' prices

¹ A variety of dates and a number of different market capitalisation values were considered, however, results remained broadly similar. For brevity of presentation, results of these additional analyses are available from the authors upon request.

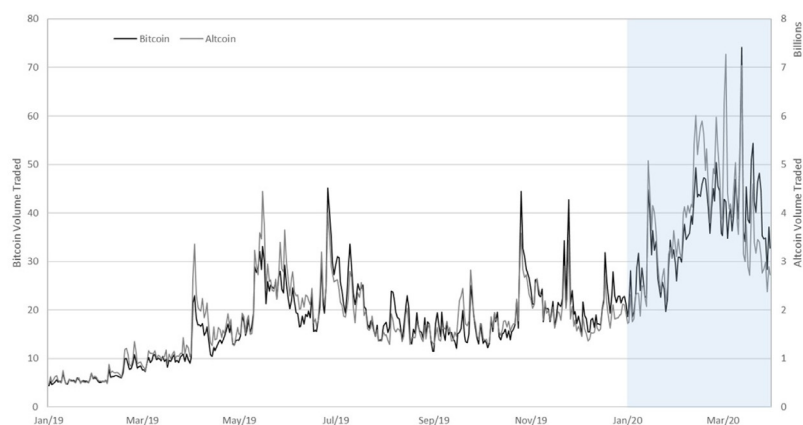
and volumes traded for the period 1 January 2019 through 31 March 2020 respectively, as separated by the average return and volumes of Bitcoin, altcoins, exchange tokens and privacy coins, with extensive summary statistics between the periods analysed provided in Table 1. As per Corbet et al. (2018), we define returns as the daily log changes and volatility as the five-day standard deviation. In particular, during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic

Table 1 (continued).

Cryptocurrency	Pre-COVID-19					COVID-19					Difference Volume
	Mean	St Dev	Skew	Kurtosis	Ave Vol.	Mean	St Dev	Skew	Kurtosis	Ave Vol.	
EOS	0.0012	0.0500	0.1791	3.8709	21.2792	0.0011	0.0708	-1.6174	11.3908	21.9407	0.6615
Tezos	0.0045	0.0580	1.0550	3.3110	15.9336	0.0061	0.0857	-1.1852	9.3294	18.4625	2.5289
Stellar	-0.0017	0.0430	1.4005	8.8276	19.1294	0.0008	0.0603	-1.5513	10.8128	19.7564	0.6270
Ethereum Classic	0.0006	0.0437	0.4645	7.3354	19.8981	0.0046	0.0818	-0.9927	6.6762	21.3133	1.4152
IOTA	-0.0015	0.0401	0.2202	2.1658	16.2168	0.0034	0.0839	-0.5120	10.2276	16.3407	0.1240
NEM	-0.0009	0.0480	1.0983	6.4801	16.8625	0.0036	0.0656	-0.1553	4.3203	16.8700	0.0074
<i>Exchange Token</i>											
Chainlink	0.0072	0.0696	2.6560	18.2166	17.3942	0.0064	0.0794	-2.0076	12.8112	19.2956	1.9014
Tron	0.0002	0.0494	0.1904	2.1723	20.0673	0.0012	0.0690	-2.0862	13.2539	21.0209	0.9536
Huobi Token	0.0034	0.0413	0.7286	4.1239	17.9011	0.0043	0.0636	-2.0269	17.4935	19.2869	1.3858
Neo	0.0017	0.0513	0.8448	4.7746	19.5449	-0.0004	0.0646	-1.9709	11.7415	20.2097	0.6648
Maker	0.0009	0.0457	0.1786	1.4995	14.9239	-0.0001	0.0856	-2.3847	21.3302	15.4631	0.5393
Ontology	0.0012	0.0578	1.7372	13.8319	18.1536	-0.0007	0.0699	-3.0518	19.2449	18.5340	0.3804
<i>Privacy Coin</i>											
Monero	0.0008	0.0420	0.1433	2.3420	18.2883	0.0033	0.0670	-2.0714	12.3918	18.4762	0.1879
Dash	-0.0010	0.0391	0.0748	4.4173	19.3382	0.0096	0.0977	1.2501	9.0970	20.4414	1.1032
Zcash	-0.0012	0.0410	0.0928	2.4810	19.1355	0.0042	0.0749	-0.5223	5.4600	19.6819	0.5464

Note: For brevity, some additional results have been omitted from the above table and are available from the authors on request.

a) Bitcoin and Altcoins



b) Exchange Tokens and Privacy Coins

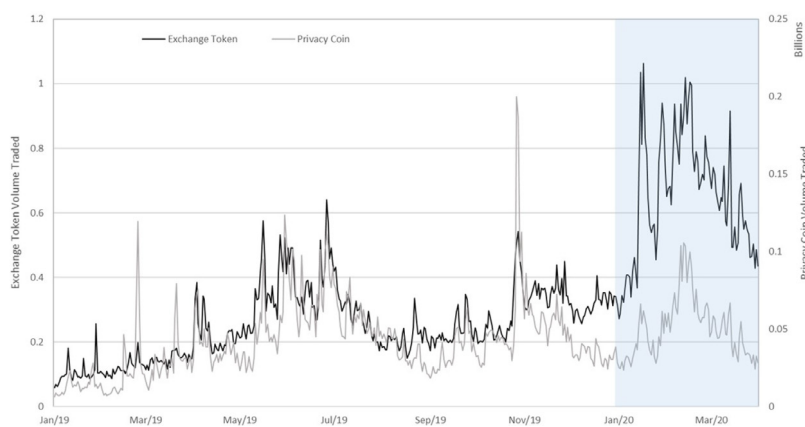


Fig. 2. Cryptocurrency volumes traded by type. Note: Data is presented for the period 1 January 2019 through 31 March 2020. The shaded region represents the WHO-announced onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

in the aftermath of the official WHO pandemic declaration on 5 January 2020 and the first case of international transmission on 13 January 2020, there is a pronounced and sustained increase in cryptocurrency volumes traded across each category.

The next stage of data collection surrounded the identification of investor sentiment. To complete this task, Twitter data was collected for a period between 1 January 2019 and 31 March 2020 for each of the identified companies. All tweets mentioning the terms

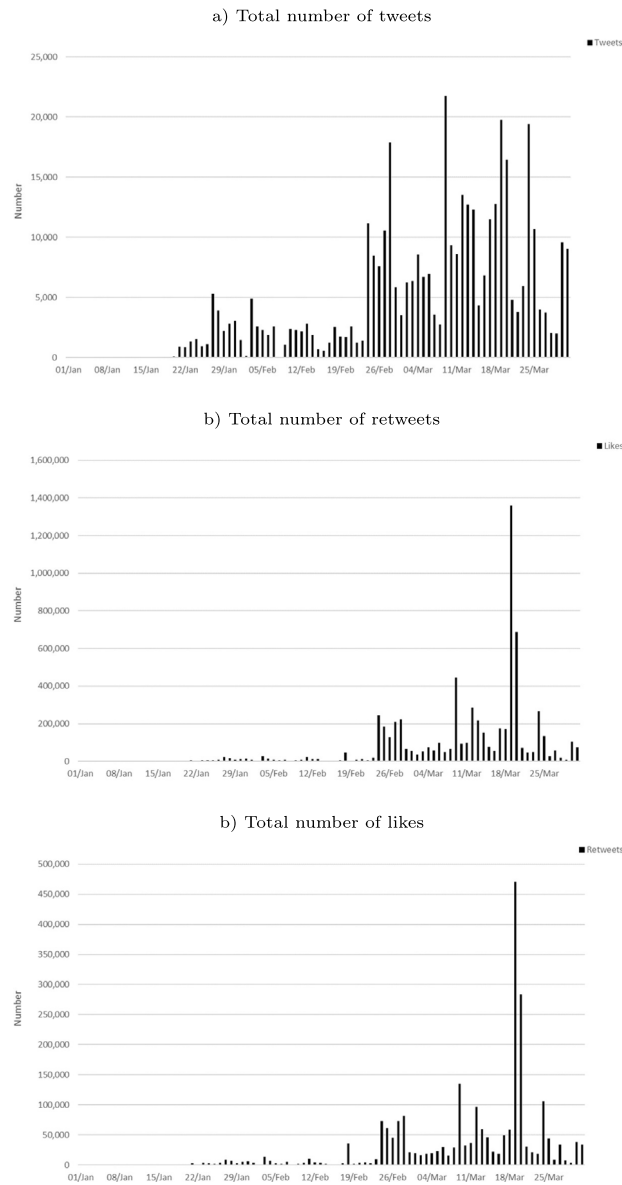


Fig. 3. Social media data relating to cryptocurrency and COVID-19. Note: Data is presented for the period 1 January 2020 through 31 March 2020.

'Covid-19' or 'Covid 19' or 'Coronavirus' or 'Corona Virus', and at the same time the terms 'Cryptocurrency' or 'Crypto' or 'Bitcoin' or 'Blockchain' with inclusive searches using the terms 'Financial' or 'Markets' which were computationally collected through the search Twitter function on <https://twitter.com/explore> observing platform rate limiting policies. A total number of 397,558 unique tweets were collected.² The data was then aggregated by company and by day as presented in Fig. 3, taking sums of the quantitative variables and aggregating the text.

We next divide tweets relating to COVID-19 and cryptocurrency based on sentiment. The sentiment variables are based on the Harvard General Inquirer IV-4 dictionary and the Loughran and McDonald Financial Sentiment dictionary. This research focuses specifically on the subjectivity and polarity of the social media analysis, indicative of the scale of real-time understanding of the market as to the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic. Subjectivity analysis of the text is a part of sentiment analysis,

² For brevity, additional summary statistics based on these tweets are available from the authors upon request.

where using Natural Language Processing (NLP) researchers classify a text as opinionated or not opinionated. The presence of certain terms such as adjectives, adverbs and some group of verbs and nouns are taken as indicators of a subjective opinion. Thus subjectivity analysis is the classification of sentences as subjective opinions or objective facts. Once through subjectivity analysis we determine whether a sentence is opinionated or not, we perform polarity analysis of the text to ascertain whether it expresses a positive or negative opinion. The purpose of polarity analysis, is to determine the emotional attitude of text writer with respect to the topic under discussion. Each type of sentiment analysed is presented in Fig. 4. Each includes the following measures to determine sentiment: (1) counts of positive terms; (2) counts of negative terms; (3) a measure of polarity calculated as the number of positive terms minus the number of negative terms divided by the sum of positive and negative terms; and (4) a measure of subjectivity (affect) calculated as the proportion of negative and positive terms relative to the total number of terms in the tweet.

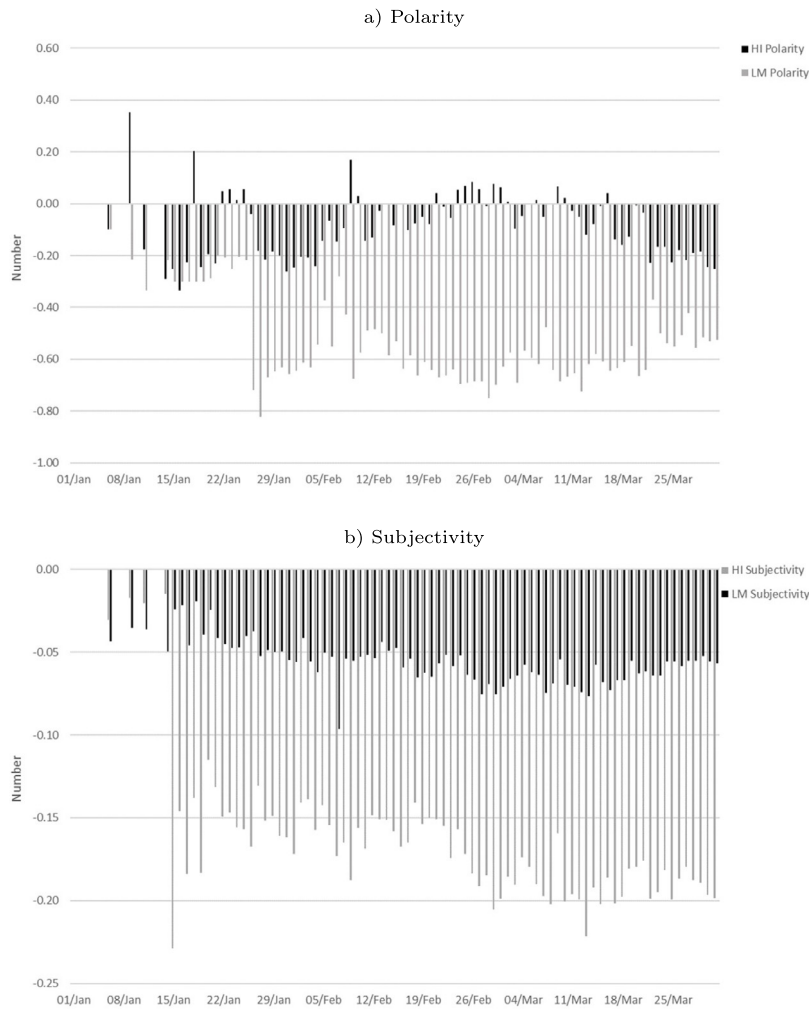


Fig. 4. Sentiment relating to cryptocurrency and COVID-19. Note: Data is presented for the period 1 January 2020 through 31 March 2020.

3. Empirical approach and results

To specifically analyse the effects of COVID-19 sentiment on cryptocurrency returns, we employ a standard GARCH (1,1) methodology of Bollerslev (1986) of the following form:

$$R_t = a_0 + \sum_{j=1}^2 b_j R_{t-j} + b_2 V_t + b_3 USD_t + b_4 \lambda_t + \varepsilon_t \quad (1)$$

$$\varepsilon_t | \Omega_t \sim i.i.d. \quad N(0, h_t) \quad (2)$$

$$h_t = \omega + \alpha_1 h_{t-1} + \beta_1 u_{t-1}^2 \quad (3)$$

R_{t-j} represents the lagged value of the selected cryptocurrency returns, j number of periods before R_t is observed. $b_2 V_t$ represents the natural logarithm of cryptocurrency volumes traded, while $b_3 USD_t$ represents the value of the GBP/USD on the same day on which the cryptocurrency returns were generated. Finally $b_4 \lambda_t$ measures the influence of both the polarity and subjectivity of COVID-19 sentiment respectively. We repeat the analysis for both the Harvard General Inquirer IV-4 and Loughran and McDonald Financial Sentiment dictionaries. Bollerslev (1986) argued for restrictions on the parameters for positivity, $\omega > 0$, $\alpha \geq 0$ and $\beta \geq 0$, and the wide-sense stationarity condition, $\alpha + \beta < 1$. While the GARCH (1,1) process is uniquely stationary if $E[\log(\beta + \alpha \varepsilon_t^2)] < 0$, Bollerslev (1986) also proved that if the fourth order moment

exists, then the model can handle leptokurtosis. Bonferroni adjusted results are presented in this analysis. To cater the multiple hypothesis problem, we adjust the significance level using the Bonferroni correction, which leads to a significance level of 0.1%. The generalised Bonferroni method adjusts the significance level such that hypothesis $H_{0,(i)}$, $i = 1, \dots, s$, is deemed rejected if and only if:

$$\hat{p}_{(i)} \leq \alpha_{(i)} \equiv k \cdot \alpha / s.$$

This procedure has the advantage of being robust to the dependence structure of the hypothesis tests. The selection of this methodological structure enables robust analysis with regards the influence of negative sentiment relating to the outbreak of COVID-19 on cryptocurrency prices, where significant positive interactions would reflect direct pricing effects as controlled for volumes traded as reflected, and international effects as controlled for through the addition of the GBP/USD exchange rate. The results of the GARCH(1,1) analysis are presented in Tables 2 and 3 for both polarity and subjectivity respectively. Such structural controls are important due to the wide variety of substantial cryptocurrency events that occurred throughout 2019, such as the Bitcoin flash-crash in late-October. However, during the COVID-19 period analysed, no similar cryptocurrency-related event occurred.

While the influence of polarity within this methodological structure is significant and positive throughout the majority of

Table 2
GARCH-calculated polarity influence based on COVID-19 pandemic.

Cryptocurrency	HI Polarity				LM Polarity			
	Volume	Polarity	ARCH	GARCH	Volume	Polarity	ARCH	GARCH
Bitcoin	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0303 (0.0402)	0.1670*** (0.0460)	0.7291*** (0.0615)	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0166** (0.0069)	0.2393*** (0.0547)	0.6891*** (0.0569)
<i>Altcoin</i>								
Ethereum	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0656 (0.0479)	0.1198*** (0.0435)	0.7475*** (0.0853)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0194** (0.0084)	0.1314*** (0.0432)	0.7422*** (0.0813)
XRP	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0972*** (0.0291)	0.1654*** (0.0410)	0.4291*** (0.1034)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0112* (0.0071)	0.1725*** (0.0470)	0.4110*** (0.1030)
Bitcoin Cash	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0770* (0.0572)	0.1070*** (0.0422)	0.5231*** (0.1687)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0121 (0.0105)	0.1143*** (0.0444)	0.5090*** (0.1639)
Bitcoin SV	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.2504*** (0.0195)	0.5898*** (0.0698)	0.6395*** (0.0223)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0554*** (0.0069)	0.5723*** (0.0694)	0.6633*** (0.0226)
Litecoin	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0512*** (0.0194)	0.0528*** (0.0284)	0.6495*** (0.1439)	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0015 (0.0103)	0.0543*** (0.0281)	0.6520*** (0.1386)
EOS	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0488 (0.0589)	0.0551*** (0.0104)	0.9406*** (0.0180)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0042 (0.0088)	0.0544*** (0.0103)	0.9418*** (0.0178)
Tezos	0.0002* (0.0002)	0.0620* (0.0421)	0.1143*** (0.0222)	0.8493*** (0.0283)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0289** (0.0105)	0.1290*** (0.0217)	0.8391*** (0.0277)
Stellar	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0938** (0.0427)	0.2853*** (0.0375)	0.5886*** (0.0393)	-0.0002** (0.0001)	0.0270*** (0.0079)	0.3246*** (0.0415)	0.5614*** (0.0408)
Cardano	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0512* (0.0336)	0.2613*** (0.0627)	0.4191*** (0.0930)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0271*** (0.0078)	0.3778*** (0.0682)	0.3618*** (0.0844)
Ethereum Classic	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0333 (0.0443)	0.1631*** (0.0631)	0.5805*** (0.1232)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0117* (0.0097)	0.1714*** (0.0675)	0.5743*** (0.1200)
Iota	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0487 (0.0712)	0.1715*** (0.0436)	0.7640** (0.0609)	-0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0390*** (0.0086)	0.1283*** (0.0285)	0.8463*** (0.0367)
NEM	-0.0002** (0.0001)	0.0435* (0.0355)	0.3434*** (0.0672)	0.4072*** (0.0826)	-0.0002** (0.0001)	0.0132* (0.0075)	0.3261*** (0.0637)	0.4047*** (0.0835)
<i>Exchange Token</i>								
Chainlink	0.0002 (0.0002)	0.0821* (0.0536)	0.1006*** (0.0287)	0.9037** (0.0253)	0.0002 (0.0002)	0.0236*** (0.0087)	0.2093*** (0.0352)	0.8139*** (0.0323)
Tron	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0611 (0.0561)	0.1714*** (0.0425)	0.7460*** (0.0588)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0293*** (0.0085)	0.1942*** (0.0418)	0.7478*** (0.0505)
Huobitoken	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0187 (0.0518)	0.0782*** (0.0156)	0.8994*** (0.0172)	0.0002** (0.0001)	0.0200*** (0.0035)	0.6078** (0.1812)	0.0934*** (0.0282)
Neo	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0572 (0.0456)	0.2584*** (0.0585)	0.5755*** (0.0727)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0234*** (0.0085)	0.3162*** (0.0636)	0.5290*** (0.0775)
Maker	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0415 (0.0664)	0.1573*** (0.0453)	0.7957*** (0.0643)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0106* (0.0096)	0.1544*** (0.0426)	0.7992*** (0.0627)
Ontology	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0292 (0.0530)	0.3099*** (0.0434)	0.5784*** (0.0595)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0227* (0.0118)	0.3435*** (0.0457)	0.5752*** (0.0506)
<i>Privacy Coin</i>								
Monero	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0505* (0.0302)	0.1826*** (0.0508)	0.7273*** (0.0663)	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0209*** (0.0089)	0.2078*** (0.0520)	0.7142*** (0.0642)
Dash	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0716* (0.0472)	0.4432*** (0.0710)	0.5604** (0.0455)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0223*** (0.0069)	0.6084*** (0.0972)	0.4376*** (0.0585)
Zcash	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0676* (0.0490)	0.2362*** (0.0470)	0.6694*** (0.0554)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0243* (0.0105)	0.2815*** (0.0597)	0.6171*** (0.0692)

*denote significance at the 10% levels.

**denote significance at the 5% levels.

***denote significance at the 1% levels.

Note: For brevity, some additional results have been omitted from the above table and are available from the authors on request.

cryptocurrencies analysed, there are particularly pronounced results for altcoins such as Bitcoin SV (+0.25), XRP (+0.10), Stellar (+0.09) and Ethereum (+0.06). Further, exchange tokens and privacy coins both exhibit both pronounced and significant pricing effects in line with the elevating severity of COVID-19. A new influx of liquidity along with increased investor attention could provide one potential explanation for this effect. Testing the effects of the negativity of the response presents far more pronounced influence when focusing on subjectivity. Bitcoin is found to be significantly effected (+0.30) when considering LM subjectivity, while both altcoins and exchange tokens are found to present substantially and significantly elevated estimates when compared to privacy coins. The stability of outcomes across both HI and LM structures presents evidence of methodological robustness.

4. Conclusions

When considering the role of negative sentiment relating to the outbreak and development of the COVID-19 pandemic, our results suggest that there developed significant and pronounced time-varying price-volatility effects as investors identified both the severity and nature of the pandemic's growth trajectory and potential economic repercussions. Such results are supported by the continued Chinese-guidance and support of cryptocurrencies as a viable and stable asset class. Such government reassurance could act as both a catalyst and supporting structure to perceived investment safety during a market panic. The use of cryptocurrencies as a safe-haven during episodes of severe market volatility will cause alarm within regulatory and policy-making authorities. The widespread lack of continuity, regulation and international

Table 3
GARCH-calculated subjectivity influence based on COVID-19 pandemic.

Cryptocurrency	HI Subjectivity				LM Subjectivity			
	Volume	Subjectivity	ARCH	GARCH	Volume	Subjectivity	ARCH	GARCH
Bitcoin	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0870*** (0.0241)	0.2878*** (0.0601)	0.6562*** (0.0573)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.2987*** (0.0700)	0.3066*** (0.0619)	0.6416*** (0.0573)
<i>Altcoin</i>								
Ethereum	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.3214*** (0.1021)	0.1489*** (0.0459)	0.7266*** (0.0818)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.3214*** (0.1021)	0.1489*** (0.0459)	0.7266*** (0.0818)
XRP	0.0002** (0.0001)	0.1718*** (0.0180)	0.5783*** (0.0868)	0.3111*** (0.0736)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0733 (0.0939)	0.1642*** (0.0450)	0.4151** (0.1039)
Bitcoin Cash	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0691*** (0.0052)	0.0935*** (0.02011)	0.3471*** (0.0938)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0753*** (0.0139)	0.1117*** (0.0432)	0.5113** (0.1639)
Bitcoin SV	0.0001** (0.0001)	0.4171*** (0.0590)	0.4156*** (0.0782)	0.5927*** (0.0578)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.6576*** (0.0975)	0.5798*** (0.0698)	0.6638*** (0.0231)
Litecoin	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0008 (0.0400)	0.0538* (0.0278)	0.6515*** (0.1391)	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0277 (0.1198)	0.0528* (0.0271)	0.6493*** (0.1391)
EOS	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0118 (0.0364)	0.0541*** (0.0102)	0.9426*** (0.0178)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0093 (0.1096)	0.0533*** (0.0102)	0.9445*** (0.0177)
Tezos	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.1283** (0.0419)	0.1326** (0.0221)	0.8350*** (0.0283)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.4328*** (0.1319)	0.1349*** (0.0226)	0.8316*** (0.0289)
Stellar	-0.0002** (0.0001)	0.1053*** (0.0294)	0.3280*** (0.0418)	0.5568*** (0.0431)	0.0002*** (0.0001)	0.2954*** (0.0961)	0.3272*** (0.0418)	0.5565*** (0.0447)
Cardano	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0984*** (0.0305)	0.3893*** (0.0699)	0.3533*** (0.0843)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.2885*** (0.0922)	0.3874*** (0.0703)	0.3502*** (0.0837)
Ethereum Classic	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0674** (0.0389)	0.1756*** (0.0689)	0.5808*** (0.1200)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.2575* (0.1120)	0.1675*** (0.0655)	0.5919*** (0.1172)
Iota	-0.0001* (0.0001)	0.1621*** (0.0361)	0.1430*** (0.0320)	0.8271*** (0.0411)	-0.0001* (0.0001)	0.4512*** (0.1122)	0.1405*** (0.0318)	0.8308*** (0.0410)
NEM	-0.0002* (0.0001)	0.0447* (0.0273)	0.3202*** (0.0625)	0.4084*** (0.0840)	-0.0002*** (0.0001)	0.0917 (0.0795)	0.3214*** (0.0635)	0.4073*** (0.0838)
<i>Exchange Token</i>								
Chainlink	0.0002* (0.0002)	0.0942* (0.0520)	0.1936*** (0.0357)	0.8201*** (0.0315)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.4549*** (0.0973)	0.2368*** (0.0413)	0.7972*** (0.0341)
Tron	-0.0001* (0.0001)	0.1279*** (0.0312)	0.2055*** (0.0420)	0.7408*** (0.0491)	-0.0001* (0.0001)	0.3920*** (0.0964)	0.2026*** (0.0415)	0.7426*** (0.0497)
Huobitoken	0.0002** (0.0001)	0.0760*** (0.0114)	0.2815*** (0.1807)	0.0716** (0.0249)	0.0002** (0.0001)	0.2462*** (0.0323)	0.7338*** (0.1754)	0.0456* (0.0209)
Neo	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.1032*** (0.0303)	0.3478*** (0.0685)	0.4998*** (0.0805)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.2876*** (0.0914)	0.3325*** (0.0665)	0.5132*** (0.0796)
Maker	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0511 (0.0370)	0.1558** (0.0427)	0.7979*** (0.0630)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.1759 (0.1138)	0.1565*** (0.0427)	0.7978*** (0.0627)
Ontology	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.1018*** (0.0422)	0.3618*** (0.0473)	0.5671*** (0.0515)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.3591*** (0.1188)	0.3823*** (0.0496)	0.5548*** (0.0533)
<i>Privacy Coin</i>								
Monero	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.0972*** (0.0328)	0.2170*** (0.0527)	0.7060*** (0.0642)	0.0001* (0.0001)	0.2699** (0.1011)	0.2178*** (0.0531)	0.7052*** (0.0644)
Dash	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0791*** (0.0228)	0.5972*** (0.0953)	0.4436*** (0.0576)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.2233*** (0.0662)	0.6198*** (0.0991)	0.4281*** (0.0587)
Zcash	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0831* (0.0352)	0.2855*** (0.0590)	0.6134*** (0.0671)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.1801* (0.1029)	0.2764*** (0.0549)	0.6262*** (0.0650)

*denote significance at the 10% levels.

**denote significance at the 5% levels.

***denote significance at the 1% levels.

Note: For brevity, some additional results have been omitted from the above table and are available from the authors on request.

legislation, along with the substantially pronounced risks associated with relatively unsophisticated fraud pose serious challenges for policymakers to resolve.

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