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FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMON STOCK PRICING: EVIDENCE FROM COMMERCIAL BANKS OF NEPAL

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ABSTRACT

This study relates cross-sectional differences in stock prices of Nepalese commercial banks to the underlying behavior of six fundamental variables: earnings per share, book value per share, cash dividend per share, stock dividend per share, price earnings ratio, and firm size. This study uses secondary sources of data. The balanced panel data from commercial banks including 150 observations are used for the period of 2000-2014. The earnings per share and stock dividend per share are the more significant determinants of stock prices of commercial banks in Nepal. The performance of the stock dividend is especially noteworthy; this variable is statistically and economically the most important of the six fundamental variables investigated. The findings have important implications to formulate the policy in managing stock market of Nepal and in other managerial decisions like making investment strategies, restructuring and development. Though the study is based on commercial banks but many of the analytical methods and approaches used can undoubtedly be of great use to other sectors of listed companies in Nepalese stock market. Thus, among all the variables, earnings per share and stock dividend per share are found to be the best predictors because coefficients are statistically and economically significant across all the specifications.

KEYWORDS: Stock Price, Earnings per Share, Dividend, Fixed Effect Model
REFERENCES


ABSTRACT

Banking sector is the stamina of any economy. Scheduled commercial banks play a key role in the development of the country. As banks have increased their involvement in the development of Indian economy through various schemes like ‘Jan Dhan’, Pension Schemes, etc. The vision being the expansion of financial services to every nook and corner of India for the rapid expansion of various sectors of the economy, with a special focus on industrial sector, too, under ‘Make in India’, which is the vision of current Prime Minister of India. Banks are playing a key role in Demonetization of currency notes Rs. 500 & 1000. The banks have too liberalized their lending policies after demonetization by lowering the interest rates on loans. The primary function of lending of banks results in ‘credit risk’ i.e. non-recovery of loans and advances. The failure of banks to manage this credit risk forms the genesis of non-performing assets (NPAs). The public sector banks perceptibly responsible this deterioration in asset quality. Reserve Bank of India’s stringent guidelines and greater push to declare stressed assets as NPAs. This article focused on identify the reasons for NPAs in Indian banks and to study the existing NPAs in SBI, a Public Sector Bank. Demonetization of currency notes made over flow of funds in the bank and the interest rates on loans and advances have also brought down with liberalization of lending policies. This is challenge for thank to identify a good customers so that to avoid NPAs in future.

KEYWORDS: Banking sector, Credit risk, Non-performing assets, SBI
REFERENCES:


Rajve
OWNERHIPS STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TWOMAJOR BANKS IN TANZANIA

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ABSTRACT

The study is a comparison based on performance of Two Major Banks of Tanzania- NMB bank with major ownership of Europeans and CRDB Bank with major ownership of Tanzanians applying t-test to investigate any significant difference between select CAMEL ratios. The study reveals that there is a significance difference between the performances of both the banks in all the CAMEL ratios applied except Return On Assets (ROA). The NMB bank’s performance in Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performance Assets ratio (NPA) and Net Interest Margin ratio (NIM) comparatively appears to be better whereas the CRDB Bank performance was comparatively higher in Operating Expenses Ratio (OER), Loan Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Return On Assets with lower variability. It signals that CRDB management is concentrating on efficient functioning of the bank as its OER is comparative lower and its LDR is higher indicating effective use of deposits to increase its ROA instead of concentrating on comparative lower performance in Capital adequacy, Asset quality (NPA) and volume of business (NIM). As against this, NMB Bank is concentrating maintaining higher capital adequacy, asset quality and higher NIM instead of efficiency in use of its resources both human and financial. This may be due to differences in ownership structures and also managerial variability. Both need to improve their performance learning each other’s experience.

KEYWORDS: CAMEL, Financial Performance, Ownership Structure, Commercial Banks.
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INSURANCE MARKET ANALYSIS METHODS: CASE-STUDY FROM UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the relevance of the insurance market analysis for effective management. Provides a list of existing methods for analyzing the insurance market. On the example of the insurance market of Uzbekistan, it checks the effect of insurance payments and insurance obligations on the investments of insurance companies. Results show that, the more a company pays on insurance policies, the more it has money to invest. The larger the commitment, the less it invests because of the reservation savings. For example, a common approach to the assessment of insurance markets has not been developed yet in the regulatory system. In addition, there is no clear classification of indicators to assess the current state of the market, to conduct comparative analysis with other foreign markets. However, first we have decided to study how big is the impact of the efficient active factor not related to the economic aspects on the volume of the investments attracted by insurance companies in the economy. The latest one—economic-mathematical method of the analysis – is performed with the application of methods of multivariate classification, regression and correlation, simulation methods, methods of statistical theory of decision-making and determination of methods of operations’ research. Thus, insurance makes a positive impact on strengthening of the financial system of a country. In developed countries the share of insurance companies in savings accounts for up to 70% (Kolomin, 1998), invested in production development.

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SUPER EFFICIENCY OF NATIONALISED BANKS IN INDIA: DEA APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is a linear programming based technique of for evaluating the performance of administrative units. The method can successfully be applied to profit and non-profit making organizations, as well. DEA can handle multiple inputs and multiple outputs as opposed to other techniques such as ratio analysis or regression. The performance of a unit is evaluated by comparing its performance with the best performing units of the sample. The main aim of the present research is to measure the super efficiency of Nationalized Banks in India during the year 2017 through Data Envelopment Analysis models. These banks are Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, Punjab & Sind Bank, Punjab National Bank, Syndicate Bank, Uco Bank and United Bank of India during the year 2017.

KEYWORDS: Super Efficiency, Efficiency, Banks, Dea(Data Envelopment Analysis).
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