Bank Lending and stock market performance:
Evidence from ASEAN Banks
Bank Lending and stock market performance: Evidence from ASEAN Banks

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of bank lending on bank stock performance through a panel data evidence on banks in ASEAN. The data for this study is retrieved from the DataStream. The sample consists of 68 listed banks from six countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam) in ASEAN for the period 2000-2014. The results of the Panel Ordinary Least Square estimation showed that bank loans has a negative significant association with the stock performance of banks in ASEAN, implying that the fluctuations in bank lending negatively influence stock price movements, which then reduces stock returns. Bank size shows a positive and significant relationship with bank stock performance, indicating that the size of banks positively influences their stock performance since all the banks selected for this study are large banks listed on the stock exchange of their various countries in ASEAN. Bank capitalization and bank stock performance are positively related, implying that the capital of banks in ASEAN influences their stock performance because these banks have higher capital to asset ratio which make them to have a better margin of cushion and continuous profitability even during difficult periods. Net interest margin has a positive significant relationship with bank stock performance, indicating that interest margin has a positive influence on bank stock performance since ASEAN banks are well capitalized and more effective and which lead to increase in their stock performance. It is recommended that ASEAN banks need to improve in their bank lending policies by increasing their bank loan supply so as to influence stock price movements, and then improve stock returns.

Keywords: Bank lending, loan, capitalization, size, net interest margin, stock performance.
ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji kesan pemberian pinjaman bank kepada prestasi saham bank melalui bukti berdasarkan data panel di bank-bank di ASEAN. Data untuk kajian ini diambil daripada sumber Datastream. Sampel kajian terdiri daripada 68 bank yang disenaraikan dari enam buah negara ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapura, Filipina, Thailand, dan Vietnam) bagi tempoh 2000-2014. Keputusan Panel Biasa anggaran Square menunjukkan bahawa pinjaman bank mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan tetapi negatif dengan prestasi saham bank-bank di ASEAN. Ini membayangkan bahawa turun naik dalam pinjaman bank adalah negatif dan mempengaruhi pergerakan harga saham, yang kemudiannya mengurangkan pulangan pada saham. Saiz Bank pula menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dan positif dengan prestasi saham bank, menunjukkan bahawa saiz bank secara positif mempengaruhi prestasi saham mereka kerana semua bank-bank terpilih untuk kajian ini adalah bank-bank besar yang disenaraikan di bursa saham pelbagai negara mereka dalam ASEAN. Permodalan Bank dan prestasi saham bank secara positif, membayangkan bahawa modal bank-bank di ASEAN mempengaruhi prestasi saham mereka kerana bank-bank ini mempunyai modal yang lebih tinggi kepada nisbah aset yang membuat mereka mempunyai margin yang lebih baik daripada margin keuntungan yang berterusan walaupun semasa tempoh sukar. Margin faedah bersih pula mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dan positif dengan prestasi saham bank, menunjukkan bahawa margin faedah mempunyai pengaruh yang positif ke atas prestasi saham bank kerana bank-bank ASEAN yang mempunyai modal yang mencukupi dan lebih berkesan serta membawa kepada peningkatan dalam prestasi saham mereka. Disyorkan bahawa bank-bank ASEAN perlu meningkatkan dalam dasar pinjaman bank mereka dengan meningkatkan bekalan
pinjaman bank mereka untuk mempengaruhi pergerakan harga saham, dan kemudian meningkatkan pulangan saham.

Keywords: pinjaman Bank, pinjaman, modal, saiz, margin faedah bersih, prestasi saham.
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN – Association of South East Asian Nations

AEC – ASEAN Economic Community

BI – Bank of Indonesia

BNM – Bank Negara Malaysia

BoT – Bank of Thailand

BSP – Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas

IMF – International Monetary Fund

MAS – Monetary Authority of Singapore

CAPM – Capital Asset Pricing Model

APT – Arbitrage Pricing Theory

ICAPM – Intertemporal Capital asset Pricing Model
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The relationship between stock market performance and financial institutions are gradually significant in determining economic development. For instance, stock market performance influence economic activity by for ways, which include investment spending, household wealth effects, household liquidity effects, as well as company balance-sheet effects (Karim, Lih & Karim, 2012). Therefore, a strong economic development usually go along with a strong financial market since it transfers its impacts to the real sectors. In modern days, the progressively developing of financial institutions plays a significant part in giving financial aid to the organizational growth. However, the rising significance of stock market and financial institution’s development has made many to ask critical questions whether or how stock prices predict future bank lending activities, and whether or how bank loans play a significant part in transferring its financial shock to the real sectors (Karim et al., 2012). According to Almutair (2015) most economists believe that stock prices predict future economic performance. Therefore, stock market performance plays a significant part in predicting economic performance (Levine & Zervos, 1998). Moreover, study had shown that most stock markets indicators are hugely related with banking institution performance while majority of the advanced stock markets have established banking sectors (Demirguc-Kunt & Levine, 1996). In addition, companies located in countries with well-developed banks and stock markets develop quicker than predicted by individual company characteristics (Demirguc-Kunt & Maksimovic, 1996). Consequently, the stock prices have to reflect numerous macroeconomic variables in order to show current economic
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