RISK GOVERNANCE & CONTROL: Financial markets and institutions

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Editorial 4

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF PRICE RISK METHODOLOGIES FOR THE CORN MARKET BASED ON TRADING SIGNALS

7

W. Rossouw, J. Young

The research focused on the efficient market hypothesis and the possibility of contesting this phenomenon through an application of a derivative price risk management methodology. The methodology is based on a combination of an analysis of market trends and technical oscillators with the objective of generating returns superior to that of a market benchmark.

GOOD BYE LIGHT TOUCH? MACROECONOMIC RESILIENCE, BANKING REGULATION AND INSTITUTIONS

18

Lucia Dalla Pellegrina, Donato Masciandaro

With the Great Crisis of 2008-2009 we have witnessed a relevant episode of macroeconomic vulnerability affecting many countries. To what extent such vulnerability has depended upon the design of light-touch (LT) banking regulation? We observe an Unpleasant Nexus (UN), i.e. that macroeconomic volatility is associated in a robust and systematic way with LT banking regulation. But the UN does not operate in a vacuum. The link between vulnerability and LT banking regulation seems representative of a more general relationship between institutional design and macroeconomic performance. Our analysis shows how various types of institutions – public, political, legal, monetary – also seem to exert an unexpected effect on resilience.

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MANAGEMENT POWER AND RISK IN THE ITALIAN COMPANIES

31

Raffaella Scarabino

The shareholders can not directly manage the business but they have powers of pulse and control by voting right that is essential for the correct functioning of the company. In 1942 the Italian legislature, although with some exceptions, adopted One share – One vote rule. The legal framework changed significantly after the enactment of corporate law reform in 2003. The objective of this research is to examine the status of the principle of correlation between management power and risk in the context of the regulatory framework of Italian public companies, as it emerged after the enactment of above mentioned corporate law reform in 2003.



POLITICAL RISK FACTORS IN SOUTH AFRICA: SOURCES, ANALYSIS AND INSURANCE FLEXIBILITY

34

R Essel, F J Mostert

The objective of this research focuses on the improvement of financial decision-making concerning the sources, analysis and insurance flexibility of political risk factors. To achieve the objective of the paper, a literature study and an empirical survey, involving the agents of political risk insurance in South Africa, were undertaken. Due attention is paid to identifying the most important sources of political risk factors, as well as the analysis of the political risk factors by the underwriters concerned. The importance of flexibility concerning the various aspects of political risk insurance is also addressed. The perceptions of the agents of political risk insurance in South Africa provide a valuable contribution to the empirical results and conclusions of this paper.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIQUIDITY RISK AND PROBABILITY OF DEFAULT: EVIDENCE FROM THE EURO AREA

42

Doriana Cucinelli

The main objective of this study is to analyze the type of relationship that exists between liquidity risk-measured with the liquidity coverage ratio and the net stable funding ratio - and the probability of default. The sample is composed of 575 listed and non-listed Eurozone banks and the methodology applied in the analysis is OLS regression based on panel data. The results show a relationship only between the liquidity coverage ratio and credit rating, while there is no relationship between the long-term liquidity measure and probability of default. In relation to the crisis, the results highlight divergent bank liquidity management only in the short time horizon.

DOES MANAGER IN BETTER ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED'S COMPANIES FEELING MORE SATISFIED? AN INVESTIGATION OF EVA'S ROLE IN MITIGATING AGENCY PROBLEM PROXIES: EMPIRICAL RESEARCH FROM EMERGING MARKET SAMPLE, NAMELY INDONESIA

51

Dimas M. Widiantoro

This research is formulating the cause of agency conflict into three factors. The first one is agent unsatisfactory on the existing compensation system. The second is the high ratio of free cash flow in the company. The last is the absence of good monitoring on the company operation.

Based on those three factors, this research aims to find a full perspective of these occurrences. One of the tools to investigate it is using EVA® as investigator tools, which is relatively new as a performance measurement in Emerging Market. The proxy variables on agency conflict are new investment ratio and total asset turn over. The control variables are dividend payout ratio and leverage.

SUBSCRIPTION DETAILS

68