

PRE-CRISIS, DURING CRISIS AND POST-CRISIS PERIODS (FINANCIAL CRISIS): THE COMPARISON OF SIX ASIAN STOCK MARKETS PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the performance of the six stock markets in the three periods that is pre-crisis, during crisis and post-crisis. The objectives of this study is to know either each market has positive or negative return in that three periods that has stated before this. It also wants to analyze and make a comparison between six stock markets in term of their risk for that's three periods. From the return and risk of that market this study wants to see the performance of six stock markets in that three periods. It also wants to see is it these six stock markets are very affected by financial crisis and what decision that investor will take when they are see the result of the analysis. In make the analysis of the six stock markets in that's three periods, this study used the monthly stock price index from January 1987 to February 2007. Six markets that are used for this study is Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) for Thailand, Bursa Malaysia Stock Indices (KLCI) for Malaysia, Jakarta Stock Exchange (JSE) for Indonesia, Philippines Stock Exchange (PSE) for Philippines, Singapore Times Index (STI) and also Korean Stock Price Indices (KOSPI) for South Korea. This study is using Average Return or Means to determine the return of these six markets for the three periods. This study also used Standard Deviation to measure risk of the markets (unsystematic risk). From previous researcher, they have concluded that there are has positive and negative return for those six stock markets during those three periods. This study also can be use by the investors as their guideline to know the effect of stock price indices before, during and after the financial crisis.

CHAPTER 1

RESEARCH OVERVIEW

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Financial crisis, actually what is the meaning of financial crisis? Financial crisis is an episode of turmoil in domestic and global financial markets. Such turmoil is generally characterized by sudden, severe or drying liquidity, rapid reversals of capital flows, and contagious propagation of shocks across stock, currency and sovereign debt markets.

As consequences, during the twentieth century, there have been two major financial crises that have struck on an international scale. The first of these occurred during the period 1929 to 1930, mainly affecting the developed nations on both sides of the North Atlantic, while the second crisis, which struck in 1997, was experienced mainly by the newly emerging economies in East Asia. The important lesson learned from the first financial crisis was the need to construct much more sound financial systems within these developed countries and recognition of the requirement for separation of the business of banks, from dealings in stock and insurance.

The two major financial crises have some similarities. Prior to the 1930s, most western nations lacked any form of sound financial system. In the aftermath of the crisis, these countries embarked upon various programs aimed at setting up much more financial system, which would have the capability of meeting various challenges. Therefore, these countries were in a position to withstand the contagion from the second, recent financial crisis in East Asia. Similarly this second crisis also