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## Empirical Assessment on Financial Regulations and Banking Sector Performance

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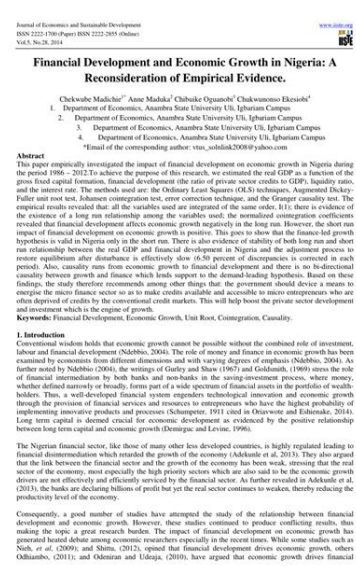
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**Abstract:** This study examines financial regulation and banking sector performance in Nigeria. Specifically, the study determines the impact of reforms on banking sector performance and also assesses the nexus between capital adequacy and banking sector performance. Time series data for the period 1993 to 2014 was used. As an analytical tool, the study uses unit root test to determine the stationary state of the variables. We also employed the Johansson co-integration and error correction model (ECM) statistical techniques to establish both short-run and long-run dynamic relationships between the endogenous and exogenous variables. The empirical findings indicate that financial regulation significantly impacts the banking sector performance while financial regulation has both short-run and long-run dynamic relationships with the banking sector performance in Nigeria. It was found that the four-period lag of capital adequacy negatively affects banking sector performance and is not statistically significant. The paper suggests that the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) should continually make public the impacts that the various financial regulations and reforms have on the performance of Nigerian banks. Majority of the policies on financial regulation by the apex bank (CBN) need to be long-run which can enable confidence of stakeholders, shareholders and the general public in the Nigerian banking industry when critically evaluated.

**Keywords:** Financial regulations, capital adequacy, bank size, monetary policy rate, reform, performance.

**JEL Classification:** G20

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## Journal of Cheminformatics



Research article

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### Application of the PM6 semi-empirical method to modeling proteins enhances docking accuracy of AutoDock

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#### Abstract

**Background:** Molecular docking methods are commonly used for predicting binding modes and energies of ligands to proteins. For accurate complex geometry and binding energy estimation, an appropriate method for calculating partial charges is essential. AutoDockTools software, the interface for preparing input files for one of the most widely used docking programs AutoDock 4, utilizes the Gasteiger partial charge calculation method for both protein and ligand charge calculation. However, it has already been shown that more accurate partial charge calculation - and as a consequence, more accurate docking - can be achieved by using quantum chemical methods. For docking calculations quantum chemical partial charge calculation as a routine was only used for ligands so far. The newly developed Mopac function of MOPAC2009 allows fast partial charge calculation of proteins by quantum mechanical semi-empirical methods. Thus, in the current study, the effect of semi-empirical quantum-mechanical partial charge calculation on docking accuracy could be investigated.

**Results:** The docking accuracy of AutoDock 4 using the original AutoDock scoring function was investigated on a set of 53 protein ligand complexes using Gasteiger and PM6 partial charge calculation methods. This has enabled us to compare the effect of the partial charge calculation method on docking accuracy utilizing AutoDock 4 software. Our results showed that the docking accuracy in regard to complex geometry (docking result defined as accurate when the RMSD of the first rank docking result complex is within 2 Å of the experimentally determined X-ray structure) significantly increased when partial charges of the ligands and proteins were calculated with the semi-empirical PM6 method.

Out of the 53 complexes analyzed in the course of our study, the geometry of 42 complexes were accurately calculated using PM6 partial charges, while the use of Gasteiger charges resulted in only 28 accurate geometries. The binding affinity estimation was not influenced by the partial charge calculation method - for more accurate binding affinity prediction development of a new scoring function for AutoDock is needed.

**Conclusion:** Our results demonstrate that the accuracy of determination of complex geometry using AutoDock 4 for docking calculation greatly increases with the use of quantum chemical partial charge calculation on both the ligands and proteins.

## On some empirical problems in financial databases

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### Abstract

The aim of this paper is to present various empirical problems concerning financial databases. Database accuracy is crucial for research concerning such topics as: market contagion and globalization effects, market comovement, market relationships and linkages, as well as benefits from international portfolio diversification. A necessary condition for conducting such research is the availability of a high-quality multivariate time series database. It has been reported in the literature that even widely used commercial databases may have omission, delisting, or survivorship bias. Moreover, the use of a wide range of time-series models could be questionable if non-synchronicities are not accounted for. To avoid the nonsynchronous trading problem, some papers present various data-matching processes, but these procedures may lead to a substantial reduction in the number of observations in synchronized multivariate time series. We present two empirical examples which reveal the problem of a reduced number of data points as a consequence of the common trading window procedure.

**Keywords:** multivariate time series, data-matching, synchronized database, nonsynchronous trading effects

### 1. Introduction

Database accuracy is important as academic researchers, investment professionals, and government analysts all use financial databases. Studies of topics including market integration, globalization, contagion, market comovement, market relationships and linkages, as well as the benefits from international portfolio diversification, add to the understanding of finance in a substantial way. However, a necessary condition for conducting such research is the availability of high-quality data (Ince & Porter 2006). According to the literature, different sources of data can be utilized.

Basic raw data are usually available free of charge in many open sources, e.g. in the NYSE (New York Stock Exchange), AMEX (American Stock Exchange), NASDAQ (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations), Yahoo Finance, Bloomberg, FESE (the Federation of European Securities Exchanges), and national stock exchange websites.

There are some databases which are free of charge but restricted with respect to data access, e.g. ISSM (the Institute for the Study of Security Markets) or WRDS (Wharton Research and Data Services).

However, most researchers and practitioners use various commercial databases, e.g. CRSP (the Center for Research in Security Prices), TDS (Thompson Reuters Datastream), LSPD (London Share Price Database), Equinet™, EMD (Emerging Markets Database), Morningstar, Compustat, Moody, Rule 605, TAQ (Trade and Quotes), and others.

Some researchers process a commercial database (e.g. the Datastream) to create their own database, e.g. (Martens & Poon 2001; Forbes & Rigobon 2002).

Many researchers process widely available raw data and they use their own database, not a commercial one.

### Modeling Social Interactions: Identification, Empirical Methods and Policy Implications

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September 2007  
This version: February 2008

### Abstract

Social interactions occur when agents in a network affect other agents' choices directly, as opposed to via the intermediation of markets. The study of such interactions and the resultant outcomes has long been an area of interest across a wide variety of social sciences. With the advent of electronic media that facilitate and record such interactions, this interest has grown sharply in the business world as well. In this paper, we provide a brief summary of what is known so far, discuss the main challenges for researchers interested in this area and provide a common vocabulary that will hopefully engender finer (cross-disciplinary) research. The paper considers the challenges of distinguishing actual causal social interactions from other phenomena that may lead to a false inference of causality. Further, we distinguish between two broadly defined types of social interactions that relate to how strongly interactions spread through a network. We also provide a very selective review of how insights from other disciplines can improve and inform modeling choices. Finally, we discuss how models of social interaction can be used to provide guidelines for marketing policy and conclude with thoughts on future research directions.

(\*) This paper is based on a session titled "Interdependent Choices and Social Multipliers: Identification, Empirical Methods and Policy Implications" (with the same participants) that was part of the Seventh Triennial International Choice Symposium hosted by the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School in Philadelphia during June 11-17, 2007. The authors would like to thank the organizers, Eric Bradlow and Robert Meyer of the Wharton School, for giving them an opportunity to be a part of the symposium. All correspondence may be addressed to the authors at: [Hartmann\\_Wesley@stanford.edu](mailto:Hartmann_Wesley@stanford.edu), [pmanchanda@umich.edu](mailto:pmanchanda@umich.edu) and [harikesh.nair@stanford.edu](mailto:harikesh.nair@stanford.edu)

Empirical methods in accounting and finance. Empirical methods in finance tilburg. Empirical methods of event studies in corporate finance. Empirical methods in sustainable finance. Handbook of research methods and applications in empirical finance. Empirical methods in finance uva. What is empirical methods. Empirical methods in corporate finance.

Campbell, J. Particularly emphasis is on intuitive discussions of the methods, and practical examples and applications are also included. First, theoretical lectures present the main topics and estimation techniques. We call this grade FEG. The course has three goals. C. It will be the simple average of the grades obtained for the assignments. Occasionally the problem sets will ask to cover assigned readings or methods that were not sufficiently covered in class. Degree: PhD Concentrations: Accounting, Finance Academic Year: 2021-2022 Semester(s): Mini 3 Required/Elective: Elective Units: 6 Format Lecture: 100min/wk and Recitation: 50min/wk Tepper School of Business Carnegie Mellon University 5000 Forbes Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213 © 2022 Carnegie Mellon University Covers topics in the first part of the course. The course is intended to enable students i) To develop knowledge and understanding of the theoretical practical approaches to quantitative methods in finance. This is an applied econometrics course that covers the estimation techniques and econometric theory used in contemporary empirical work. Second, empirical sessions aim at implementing the techniques on actual data for addressing financial issues. Y., A. For instance, for the session on volatility modeling, the objective will be to estimate a model with time-varying volatility, allowing allocating a portfolio using a mean-variance criterion. The topics include the standard empirical identification problem, sample selection and instrumental variables, difference-in-difference methods, natural experiments, event study and panel data methods. Students will (i) learn the why and how of major econometric techniques, (ii) work with data to replicate major empirical results, and (iii) strengthen their ability to dissect, digest and critique academic research through referee reports. There are two major components in this course. W. Let HG be the grade for the assignments. Lo, and A. ↳ page précédente) ↳ liste des cours) Module 2x: Lecture 13 - IPOs Note Regarding Papers: You should be able to download all the papers published (through 2002) in the Journal of Finance, Review of Financial Studies, Journal of Business, Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis and Journal of Money, Credit and Banking from JSTOR. However, given the available time, not all topics may be covered: [1] Characteristics of financial time series [2] Univariate Time Series Analysis [3] Multivariate Time Series Analysis [4] Non-Stationarity and Cointegration [5] Capital Asset Pricing Model [6] Multi-factor Models [7] Efficient markets hypothesis [8] Modeling volatility: ARCH models [9] Modeling non-normality [11] Extreme value theory [12] Modeling correlation [13] Copula models Références Jondeau, E., S.-H. Pré-requis Data Science for Finance Evaluation 1ère tentative Examen: Ecrit 3h00 heures Documentation: Autorisée Calculatrice: Autorisée Evaluation: SUMMER 2020, due to coronavirus Homework: Homework will typically consist in the implementation of the techniques studied during the lectures. Rattrapage Examen: Ecrit 3h00 heures Documentation: Autorisée Calculatrice: Autorisée Evaluation: If you need to retake the exam, the grade will be simply based on the make-up exam, i.e. the homework no longer counts. Assignments: (I'll add more as the semester goes) This course aims to provide students with the quantitative skills to undertake extended investigation of financial data and assist in financial decision making. ii) To develop the practical quantitative skills to equip students for dissertations in finance and for on-going work in the finance area. Final Examination: The final exam will be an online comprehensive 3-hour exam. The overall grade will be given by the formula 40%\*HG + 60%\*FEG. With the goal of making causal inference, we will focus on the application of the tools in corporate finance and accounting. All the assignments will be taken into account in the average. The methods covered are applicable to all fields that use non-experimental data, while the emphasis will be on the application of tools rather than the statistical theory. séances site web du cours Formations concernées: Permalink: The aim of the course is to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the econometric tools that are essential to estimate financial models, for asset pricing, asset management, or risk management. iv) To develop the ability to write extended research reports on original topics in finance test123 test456 \* Enseignant(s): Titre en français: Méthodes empiriques en Finance Cours donné en: anglais Crédits ECTS: Horaire: Semestre de printemps 2019-2020, 4.0h. iii) To develop intellectual skills by understanding of the appropriate use of statistical techniques for various financial problems. de cours + 2.0h. d'exercices (moyenne hebdomadaire) WARNING: this is an old version of the syllabus, old versions contain OBSOLETE data. It introduces various standard time series techniques such as univariate and multivariate time series modelling, unit root tests, and volatility modelling. Poon, and M. Rockinger (2006). Financial Modeling Under Non-Normality. Springer Finance. We focus on the empirical techniques used most often in the analysis of financial markets and how they are applied to actual market data. This course aims to provide an overview of quantitative methods needed to conduct empirical research in finance and financial economics. MacKinlay (1997), The Econometrics of Financial Markets, Princeton University Press. Contenus We aim at treating the following topics. The library should have a hard copy of all the newer papers. It is an advanced text book for both parts of course.

2014-10-3 · Empirical Methods: Quantitative Methods in Finance (FINA 8373) This course is designed to help students bridge the gap between theoretical financial models and the (real) world of applied finance. It is primarily intended for second-year PhD students in Finance. Empirical Methods in Finance. These re Indicated with the label 'HCI'. In addition, you can also find lectures with a label 'LA'. This is merely a reservation of a computer room that you can use to work on assignments. This implies that no lecture will take place (on lecture times with the label 'LA'), and that no lecturer will be ... Empirical Finance for Finance and Banking provides the student with a relatively non-technical guide to some of the key topics in finance where empirical methods play an important role Written for students taking Master's degrees in finance and banking, it is also suitable for students and researchers in other areas, including economics. 15 行 Teaching Assistant: Vivian Wang E-mail: [sw63@som.yale.edu](mailto:sw63@som.yale.edu) Course Description: This doctoral-level course introduces students to topics and methods of empirical research in Accounting and Finance. It addresses a set of current research topics in the field through reading and analysis of academic papers and active empirical analysis. These topics include the risk ... Empirical Finance for Finance and Banking provides the student with a relatively non-technical guide to some of the key topics in finance where empirical methods play an important role Written for students taking Master's degrees in finance and banking, it is also suitable for students and researchers in other areas, including economics. Teaching Assistant: Vivian Wang E-mail: [sw63@som.yale.edu](mailto:sw63@som.yale.edu) Course Description: This doctoral-level course introduces students to topics and methods of empirical research in Accounting and Finance. It addresses a set of current research topics in the field through reading and analysis of academic papers and active empirical analysis. These topics include the risk and return of ... 2022-1-18 · 方向国际贸易学, 广义上也包括区域经济学, 已经有回答提到了一些很好的资料, 比如Arkoulakis的, Donaldson的, Costinot的, Dingel的, 这里做一点补充. 1. Pol Antras 2004年的讲义, 有些旧了, 不过对heterogeneous firm trade theory讲的很清楚, 此外网上还有流传13年他 ... 2022-4-2 · 这是Strathclyde大学的研究教程, 《金融计量经济学》(Title Empirical Methods in Finance)(全英文). This class aims to build on the knowledge, understanding, and skills acquired in the Quantitative Methods in Finance class and extend it further, especially in the context of time series and panel data analysis. 2013-9-21 · Syllabus 323063 Empirical Methods in Finance, September - December 2013 Teachers (\* course coordinator) prof. dr. F.C.J.M. de Jong Room K941 email: ... 2020-8-18 · Empirical-Methods-in-Finance. Empirical Methods in Finance (Time Series) Winter 2020. Course description: Econometric and statistical techniques commonly used in quantitative finance. Use of estimation application software in exercises to estimate volatility, correlations, stability, regressions, and statistical inference using financial time ... 2022-4-6 · Empirical Methodology in Finance -- This seminar course will expose graduate students to the more commonly used empirical methods in financial literature. As this is an application-oriented course, it is assumed that students have had exposure to both finance and econometrics at the graduate level. This course will study the important applications of ... 2013-9-21 · Syllabus 323063 Empirical Methods in Finance, September - December 2013 Teachers (\* course coordinator) prof. dr. F.C.J.M. de Jong Room K941 email: ... Position and function within the study program: This is an elective course in the 8. semester of the MTIOT program, and is part of the qualification for the specialization in Financial Engineering. It builds on TI04145 Corporate Finance. We make use of the knowledge gained in the compulsory courses in mathematics, statistics and information ...



