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Panel data

$$. Z_{it}\alpha + \beta X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

ABSTRACT

The Impact of Risk Management on The Degree of Security in The Palestinian banking sector

The study discusses, through analyzing the financial data of the study variables, analyzes the impact of risk management on the security level of the Palestinian Banking sector. These variables comprise liquidity, crediting, interest rates and capital aiming to achieve high rate of return on assets. To achieve the study purpose, a sample of (12) banks was selected. The study, which lasted from 1997 to 2008, used the method of statistical analysis of panel data and applied the following formula: $y_{it}=Z_{it}\alpha + \beta X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$ banking security.

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The study shows that there is a direct proportion between the banking security level, on the one hand, and all risks related to liquidity level, lack of capital, fluctuation of interest rates and return on assets (ROA), on the other. Conversely, the study demonstrates that there is an inverse proportion between the banking security level and risk of credit banking.

The study recommends paying attention to and monitoring the behavior of such variables and applying the formula of statistical analysis mentioned above because of its vital role in reflecting the effect of the financial status of banks on banking security levels. Furthermore, the study recommends taking all necessary procedures for implementing appropriate banking and controlling policies of risk management, developing methods of its measurement and mentoring them to secure banking security.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data sources to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern financial management. It discusses how digital tools and software can streamline processes and improve efficiency.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges and risks associated with financial data management. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure the security and integrity of the information.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to adapt to changing market conditions and regulatory requirements.

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(Jose M. Berroside & at ., 2010) ()

(Fixed Effect)

" : (Bevan,2000) -()

(Total Assets) : (Leverage)
(Short-term Dept) (Long-term Dept)
(Retained Earnings)

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" (Amiyatosh Purnanandam, 2005) ()

Panel Data

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: (Return on Equity (ROE))

$$\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Equity}}$$

Return on Assets (ROA)

$$\frac{(\text{Net Income})}{(\text{Total Assets})}$$

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(Ross, Westrerfield, Jaffe,):

2002, p157

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$$\% = \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{(_____)}} = \frac{\text{_____}}{\text{_____}}$$

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(Hample and Simonson, 1999)

$$\frac{\text{(Equity)}}{\text{(Total Assets)}} = \text{_____}$$

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(Basel, 2001, p27)

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Liquidity Risk :

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(Hample, 1999) .

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Eviews

(multicollinearity)

(autocorrelation)

.(heteroskedasticity)

(tests cointegration)

(unit roots)

(William ,2003) .(Panel data analysis)

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(Excel)

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: (Panel data analysis)

: Panel data analysis

(OLS) Pooled Ordinary Least Square .1

Fixed Effect .2

Random Effect .3

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(F-test)

(Fixed Effect)

(Pooled OLS)

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$$F(n-1, nT-N-K) = \frac{(e'e_{pooled} - e'e_{LSDV}) / (n-1)}{(e'e_{LSDV}) / (nT-n-k)}$$

H0: $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \dots = \alpha_\infty$:

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. Pooled

H1: $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2 \neq \alpha_3 \neq \dots \neq \alpha_\infty$

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: . Fixed Effect

(F-test)

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:n-1

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:nT

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:e'epooled

Least Square Divination .

:e'Elsdv

Variance

(P. value < 0.05)

(Fixed

.H1: $\alpha \neq 0$

H0: $\alpha=0$

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.Effect)

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-: " National Bank " -:

(1) Bank of Palestine LTD

$$\text{BH_BOP} = -1.85 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_BOP} + 0.05 * \text{IR_BOP} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_BOP} - 0.10 * \text{CR_BOP} + 0.05 * \text{LR_BOP}$$

(2) AL- Quds Bank for Development & Investment

$$\text{BH_QB} = 7.45 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_QB} + 0.05 * \text{IR_QB} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_QB} - 0.10 * \text{CR_QB} + 0.05 * \text{LR_QB}$$

(3) Palestine Investment Bank

$$\text{BH_PIB} = 7.91 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_PIB} + 0.05 * \text{IR_PIB} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_PIB} - 0.10 * \text{CR_PIB} + 0.05 * \text{LR_PIB}$$

(4) Commercial Bank of Palestine

$$\text{BH_CBOP} = 1.19 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_CBOP} + 0.05 * \text{IR_CBOP} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_CBOP} - 0.10 * \text{CR_CBOP} + 0.05 * \text{LR_CBOP}$$

" Arab Banks " -:

(1) Cairo Amman Bank

$$\text{BH_CAB} = -4.46 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_CAB} + 0.05 * \text{IR_CAB} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_CAB} - 0.10 * \text{CR_CAB} + 0.05 * \text{LR_CAB}$$

(2) Arab Bank

$$\text{BH_AB} = -4.91 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_AB} + 0.05 * \text{IR_AB} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_AB} - 0.10 * \text{CR_AB} + 0.05 * \text{LR_AB}$$

(3) Bank of Jordan

$$\text{BH_JOB} = -2.76 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_JOB} + 0.05 * \text{IR_JOB} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_JOB} - 0.10 * \text{CR_JOB} + 0.05 * \text{LR_JOB}$$

(4) Egyptian Arab Land Bank

$$\text{BH_EALB} = 1.59 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_EALB} + 0.05 * \text{IR_EALB} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_EALB} - 0.10 * \text{CR_EALB} + 0.05 * \text{LR_EALB}$$

(5) Jordan Ahli Bank

$$\text{BH_JAB} = -4.46 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_JAB} + 0.05 * \text{IR_JAB} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_JAB} - 0.10 * \text{CR_JAB} + 0.05 * \text{LR_JAB}$$

(6) Jordan Commercial Bank

$$\text{BH_JCB} = -1.59 - 1.57 + 1.13 * \text{ROA_JCB} + 0.05 * \text{IR_JCB} + 0.17 * \text{CPR_JCB} - 0.10 * \text{CR_JCB} + 0.05 * \text{LR_JCB}$$

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(7) Union Bank for Saving & Investment

$$BH_UBFSI = 4.68 - 1.57 + 1.13 * ROA_UBFSI + 0.05 * IR_UBFSI + 0.17 * CPR_UBFSI - 0.10 * CR_UBFSI + 0.05 * LR_UBFSI$$

(8) The Housing Bank for Trade & Finance

$$BH_HBFTF = -2.58 - 1.57 + 1.13 * ROA_HBFTF + 0.05 * IR_HBFTF + 0.17 * CPR_HBFTF - 0.10 * CR_HBFTF + 0.05 * LR_HBFTF$$

(Random Effect)

(Hausman Test)

(Fixed Effect)

$$\chi^2 = [b-B]' \psi^{-1} [b-B]$$

$$\psi^{-1} [b-B] \quad [b-B]' \quad [K-1] \quad \chi^2 \quad \eta$$

(Random Effect) (Fixed Effect)

(P. value < 0.05)

.H1: correlation

H0 : no correlation

.Fixed effect

(Fixed effect)

(Panel Data)

(Cross-

Fixed effect

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$$y_{it} = Z_i \alpha + \beta X_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

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Housman) (F-test)

-: (P. value < 0.05) (Test

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F-Test Housman- Test

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F-Test Housman- Test

(P. value

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(P. value .059 < 0.10)

Housman F-test

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(P. value

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(P. value .0148

Housman - test -F-test

< 0.10)

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(Fixed effect)

	Model (1)	Model (2)	Model (3)	Model (4)	()	
	1.855746*** (0.0088)	1.198242** (0.004)	1.03** (0.015)	1.1257*** (0.0075)		
	-0.025593 (0.1075)	0.058*** (0.00)	0.051904*** (0.00)	0.05093*** (0.00)		
		-0.183*** (0.00)	0.18843*** (0.00)	0.1688*** (0.00)		
			-0.07* (0.059)	-0.1064** (0.0148)		
				0.0489* (0.09)		
No Observations	132	132	132	132		
R2	0.736552	0.915	0.912	0.916		
(P-value) Hausman test	0.0538	0.17	0.001	0.0012		
Constant	11.77***	-0.1908***	1.1509	-1.5666		
F test(model 2v model 1)		28.3***				
F test(model 3 v model 2)			26.03***			
F test(model 4 v model 3)				20.23***		

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(Amiyatosh Purnanandam, 2005)

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F. test Fixed Effect (.

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 $y_{it} = Z_i\alpha + \beta X_{it} + \varepsilon$

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