

Analysis of the Market Timing Investment and Risk Management in the Banking and Financial Sector: Recent Operational Implementation

Prepared By:

Aisha Y Nmazi

Rabya A Zawawi

Rawan B Aldalgan

Year 2024

Abstract

Background of the investigation: This study aims to discuss the impact of market timing investment and risk management on the latest operational implementation in Saudi Arabia's banking and financial sector, and whether or not it has contributed to the severity of the recession by creating capital shortages both within and between Saudi Arabia and globally.

Design/methodology/approach: In an example of Saudi Arabia sets, questionnaires were distributed to significant risk executives. The survey consists of two main sections and thirty questions in total. Ten questions make up the first section, which focuses on procurement ordinal judgments of the usefulness and graded position. The second section was a rummage sale with ten inquiries. There are ten questions in the third section.

Findings: It is determined that Saudi Arabia only opposes a relatively narrow range of market timing investment and risk management in Saudi Arabia based on the findings of the research in this course.

Comprehensive: This will aid in the creation of a better understanding of Saudi Arabia's market timing, investment, and risk management controls.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Abstract	2
Table of Contents	3
List of Figures and Tables	4
CHAPTER 1	5
Introduction.....	5
1.1. Introduction	5
1.2. Background to the Research	5
1.3 Research Aim and Research Questions	7
1.4 Scope of the Research	7
1.5 Outline of the dissertation	8
1.6. Conclusion	8
CHAPTER 2	9
Literature review	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 The Nature of Risk Management in Banks	9
2.3 Types of Risk Management in Banks.....	9
1. Credit risk:.....	9
2. Liquidity risk:.....	10
3. Akhtar interest rate:	10
4. Operational risk:	11
5. Capital risk or repayment obligations:	11
6. Other risks:	12
2.4 Measures of Risk Management	12
1. Credit risk:	12
2. Liquidity risk:.....	13
3. Interest rate risk:	14
4. Operational risk:	14
5. Capital risk:	14
2.5 Market Timing Investment in Banks	15
2.6 Regulation of Banking Risk.....	16
First, the concept of bank credit and risks	17
2.7 Conclusion	18
CHAPTER 3.....	19

Research Methodology.....	19
3.1 Introduction	19
3.2 Sampling method.	19
3.3 Method of Data Analysis	20
3.4 Conclusion	21
CHAPTER 4.....	21
Results and Analysis	21
4.1 Introduction	21
4.2 Data analysis	21
4.3 Research Paradigm	23
4.4 Conclusion	25
CHAPTER 5.....	26
Conclusion.....	26
5.1 Introduction	26
5.2 Conclusion	26
5.3 Recommendations for Future Action.....	26
BIBLIOGRAPHY	27

List of Figures and Tables

Table 1: data analysis of questionnaire	35
Chart (1) questions analysis from 1 to 10.....	31
Chart (2) questions analysis from 11 to 20.....	32
Chart (3) questions analysis from 21 to 30.....	33

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1. Introduction

The present study aims to explicate the key features of market timing investment and risk management in the context of their current operational deployment within the Saudi Arabian banking and financial sector. Additionally, the performance of the banking industry in Saudi Arabia over the previous few years is discussed, followed by a rambling review of the structural reforms and Western state policies that open up the banking industry to elements of foreign competition. Finally, some observations are made regarding the challenges the banking industry will face going forward.

1.2. Background to the Research

Significant developments have occurred in the banking sector in Western countries in recent years. The ongoing increase in oil prices worldwide and the resulting growth in oil income during the liquidity boom in the Western Petroleum Exporting Countries' major banks, particularly those with a focus on GCC banks overall, have both contributed. In addition to the prolonged boom, banks in a number of other Western nations have experienced improved liquidity due to rising inflows of foreign funds. The ability of the banking industry in Western nations to draw in a surge of capital and then allocate it effectively to finance economic growth and alleviate the fears of Western nation leaders and analysts has become increasingly important. By taking into account the reforms implemented in this industry and their willingness to allow foreign banks to operate in the money markets, this chapter seeks to shed light on the most recent advancements in the growth and performance of the banking industry in Western nations. Numerous Western nations have been working tirelessly to liberalize and reform the banking industry. These efforts, when combined with broader economic change, started in the late 1980s and need to pick up speed in the 1990s. In many ways, these reforms have helped the banking industry grow, but in other, more work needs to be done before the industry can be considered efficient. The experiences of a number of developed and developing nations have demonstrated that macroeconomic stability is expected to be maintained by an efficient banking sector, which

increases the amount of savings instruments available, lowers financing costs, fosters the development of risk management, and facilitates the flow of goods and services. Additionally, it increases the banking system's efficiency and activates its contributions to economic development by opening up to global competition, reforms, and the participation of banks Global in regional financial markets.

The team is working to identify, measure, monitor, control, and report the possibility of exposure within the limits of the allowed levels, as well as the lifting of reporting to senior management and the board of directors. This reduces costs or associated unexpected business losses. Leads by example, in providing an independent oversight management group and supporting the establishment of risk management in the organization as a whole.

Despite the economic challenges, the Commercial International Bank was able to achieve strong results in serving our customers and maintaining our reputation as a market leader thanks to a disciplined and strong framework for risk management. This framework was crucial in the face of Egypt's stable economic environment.

The goals of risk management are to closely collaborate with trade and support groups to monitor vessels and processes in order to give independent risk analysis, and to modify the work of the enterprise risk management framework to satisfy regulatory requirements in line with international best practices. While keeping sufficient coverage for the vulnerabilities, increase efficiency to lower the estimated loss. To keep capital sufficiency, leave room for unforeseen losses. Evaluate corporate choices, considering how they may be modified to reduce risk, enhance the use of capital, and boost shareholder value.

The chief risk officer's (CRO) risk team will oversee the public accountability of the day-to-day tasks related to the following primary functions of the risk system: credit and investment risk management, credit risk to individuals, credit, credit information, risk management, reforms, and refunds. The department head directly reports to the chairman of the board since the department is in charge of managing organizational risk and fostering an enterprise-wide risk-management culture.

1.3 Research Aim and Research Questions

This research paper's primary goals are to study and investigate market timing investment and risk management in relation to recent operational implementation in Saudi Arabia's banking and financial sector. It also aims to address the following research questions:

1. How much of the recently implemented operational implementation in Saudi Arabian banks is influenced by market timing investment and risk management?
2. How much do risk management and market timing play a role in Saudi Arabia's current financial sector?
3. Which are the most advanced methods and instruments available in Saudi Arabia for managing risk and timing investments in the market?

1.4 Scope of the Research

The fundamental institutions that make up the Saudi Arabian banking industry are conventional commercial banks, banks, and other specialized banks. Conventional commercial banks continue to hold a dominant position in the banking industry in Western nations, particularly Saudi Arabia, where they have retained the highest percentage of bank assets, with their share rising to 78.6% of all Western banking assets in 2006. The article highlights the increasing significance of commercial banks at the start of the new millennium, noting that in 2003, their assets accounted for approximately 83% of the sector's total assets. This growth coincided with the improvement of the economic conditions in Western countries, as well as the reform initiatives of several Western banks. and improve their capacity for capital financing, the creation of risk management systems for banks, and the implementation of anti-money laundering regulations. Laws state that banks, which are founded on banking, have grown significantly in relative importance in recent years due to the formation of more and more of these banks in different Western nations. From approximately 6% of total bank assets in Western countries in 2000 to approximately 12.3% in 2006, the share of banking assets has increased significantly.

1.5 Outline of the dissertation

This dissertation follows the following outline. First, a thorough and in-depth analysis of the literature on risk management and market timing investments in the context of recent operational implementation in Saudi Arabia's banking and financial sector. In addition, any overlap between these sections in the works will be examined. After this assessment, a detailed discussion of the primary investigation's methodology took place, covering the selection process, research hypothesis, research attitude, and data analysis techniques. The primary objective of this method was a survey intended for risk managers employed by Saudi Arabian institutions. Ultimately, the implications of the primary study were discussed within the context of the secondary research, and this dialogue served to outline the responses to the research questions and broad conclusions.

1.6. Conclusion

The study's main focus was on market timing investment and risk management in the context of recent operational implementation in Saudi Arabia's banking and financial sector, all the while avoiding any personal risks resulting from procrastination or failure to complete tasks on time. Understanding the importance of market timing in investment and risk management, as well as ensuring that banks act prudently in their risk management operations and maintain appropriate levels of investment, was a significant component of this. Investigating the relationship and applicability of risk management and market timing investments in the context of the present financial crisis was also crucial as part of this.

CHAPTER 2

Literature review

2.1 Introduction

It is crucial to cover up specific market timing investment and risk management in the literature review to control potential meanings for the impact of market timing investment and risk management, regardless of how influential the Organization of Saudi Arabia Tiers becomes in understanding the significance of these practices in Saudi Arabia. Together, many tools and techniques highlighted in the literature analysis are included and integrated into a comprehensive risk management strategy.

2.2 The Nature of Risk Management in Banks

Any bank's or any other company's management's primary goal is to maximize shareholder wealth, which means that the market value of common shares must be maximized, and landlords must maximize wealth through the process of the managers evaluating the cash flows and the risks taken by the bank. The bank's management is investing in assets to generate the highest possible yield while reducing costs, as evidenced by the increased profitability. However, there is a difference between maximizing profits and maximizing wealth; if an astronomical bank receives a high return, it means that it must either take on more risk or cut operating costs. To maximize wealth, the bank's management must constantly assess and balance the risks associated with the rules of engagement, such as the possibility of not achieving the targeted returns and the possibility of bank failures.

2.3 Types of Risk Management in Banks

1. Credit risk:

The bank assumes the risk that the borrower won't be able to pay the debt continuation and perks by the deadlines when it purchases a lucrative asset. The main factor influencing net income and the market value of property rights that result from nonpayment or late payments is credit risk. Various asset classes are associated with a higher risk of default, including larger loan types.

Variations in the overall economy and the business environment can impact the company's ability to service debt and predict cash flow conditions. Additionally, a borrower's ability to repay a loan may vary based on changes in employment and per capita net wealth. For these reasons, banks evaluated credit for each loan request on the unit to evaluate the borrower's ability to repay the loan. Regrettably, the ability to repay loans crumbles accounting issues take a long time to manifest, and as a result, bank investments in securities are often less hazardous since borrowers—who are typically powerful enterprises, governments, or local authorities—disclose financial information on a regular basis.

2. Liquidity risk:

The discrepancies between net income and the market value of property rights stem from the bank's struggle to obtain funds at a fair price, which affects both the sale of assets and credit (new deposits). Liquidity risk also increases when the bank cannot anticipate new demand for loans or withdrawals of deposits and cannot access new funding sources. An asset is considered liquid if its owner can transfer cash assets without experiencing a loss due to price fluctuations, and most banks have some assets that can be sold right away at a price that is closer to their underlying value and need to meet their liquidity needs, in addition to obligations that may have liquid. It could debt issuance easily to obtain funds at a fair price.

3. Akhtar interest rate:

In classic analysis, interest income is compared to changes in asset yields together with how sensitively interest expense increases in response to such changes.

Using moves on market interest rates, opponents' costs and benefits are weighed, and the purpose of the exercise is to ascertain the degree of heterogeneity in net property income.

The market value of property rights in relation to changes in market interest rates, the overall composition of the bank's portfolio, an emphasis on asset maturity and adversary dates, continuity, and the fundamental changes brought about by changes in interest rates are all indicators of the interest rate risk. Interest rate risk control is crucial to assessing how well the assets and liabilities items are managed.

4. Operational risk:

Several factors, including the bank's operational policies, have contributed to the change. For example, some banks are unable to control direct costs or staff processing errors, and they are forced to accept bank robberies committed by both customers and employees. Operational risk, then, is the possibility that operating expenses will differ significantly from expectations, which could lower net income and the value of the company. As a result, the risk of managing a bank is closely related to burdens, the number of sections or branches, and the number of employees. Additionally, because the bank's performance depends on its use, the effectiveness of risk management depends on how well the bank system performs in providing goods and services.

5. Capital risk or repayment obligations:

The bank, which bears a great deal of risk could be unable to meet its obligations and fails, from an operational perspective, the bank failed because the private banking inflows payments of debt service and new loans and asset sales are not sufficient to meet the foreign cash flows committed bank to meet operating expenses and to withdraw deposits and private debt obligations benefits, and deficit and cash flows cause the market valuation of the market value of the bank because it is a negative, as credit risk, show through large loans, as well as interest rates that show through large loans, as well as interest rate risk, which rate show through the disruption of appropriate maturities between assets and liabilities, and operating risk lies in the inability of the bank 's ability to control , and cost control and is expected to have the banks with the highest operational risk more capital than banks with less operational risk, and when creditors believed the campaign shares that the bank has a risk is high, they are demanding an increase on bank loans and offer prices for the shares, and cause knead in the liquidity problems as a result of the increased cost of borrowing, which pays for other rushed to withdraw deposits, and in the end the bank fails because it cannot generate cash to meet withdrawals of deposits and it works with a capital is sufficient to absorb losses and knead Ida forced to liquidate assets, and thus the market value of liabilities will exceed the market value of assets. The company's net equity, which is the difference between the market value of its assets and the market value of its competitors, determines the capital risk associated with the bank's inability to meet its obligations. As a result, the term "capital risk" refers to a significant decline in net asset value. It should be noted that a bank that owns equity equal to 10% of its assets, for example, is more resilient to a significant decline in asset value than a bank that only owns 6% of the title's assets.

6. Other risks:

Foreign exchange rate risk, country risk, and exchange rate risk are extra hazards that banks that engage with international activities frequently face. These risks include the risk of converting foreign currencies into local currency and the inability to predict conversion rates. It indicates the risk of default for the nation due to the country's failure to make payments by the dates of maturity specified in the loan agreement, which results in a core loss of interest or principal on a private international loan. Related activities that carry risks beyond the budget include Don't impose restrictions on the assets or liabilities, including derivatives, letters of credit, and guarantee and credit operations.

2.4 Measures of Risk Management

The profitability of the bank can be directly compared to the level of risk associated with investments and operations. While some risks can be avoided, others are unavoidable given the current state of the financial markets' economy.

1. Credit risk:

Many American banks that have acquired other banks may be surprised by the poor asset quality despite their thorough review of the purchase. This type of associated risk involves asset quality and the possibility of default; additionally, the process of evaluating the quality of assets is extremely difficult because there is a dearth of high-quality information available. Because credit risk loans have the greatest rates of disability payments, the measures concentrate on them because many ratios are based on the analysis of net non-performing loans and loan losses. furthermore, equal to the entire amount of loans that have already been written off in losses that are unable to be recovered within that time. Loans that have borrowers experiencing difficulties responding to the loan are classified as non-performing loans by the bank based on the risk ratio, which indicates that some loan types have a higher risk than others. In order to determine the bank's capacity to cover loan losses, analysts look at its reserves. If the bank's asset quality is low, it will need to interview a significant number of non-reforming loans and should be based on banks that conduct credit examinations. You must determine whether some of the loans are feasible.

2. Liquidity risk:

Draw attention to this risk when the bank is unable to fulfill its responsibilities in a timely, cost-effective, and liquid manner. Make recommendations for actions that will improve the bank's capacity to borrow funds and its liquid asset holdings' ability to pay benefits on time. The ability to borrow from the financial market, a significant base of property rights in the bank, and the use of property rights to asset and liability to asset ratios as indicators. For instance, a bank with more property rights than another bank will likely be able to obtain more loans because there is a lower probability that it won't be able to meet its repayment commitments. In addition, the bank can issue more new assets in each of the mentioned scenarios because it depends less on semi-guaranteed investments like bills, treasury bills, government bonds, etc. The bank will pay a higher borrowing cost than the other party, which is counterproductive.

Core deposits are stable deposits that are not affected by interest rates, such as demand deposits and time deposits with short terms; liquidity is correlated with the quality of the assets. It is observed that the larger the core deposit, the less financing requirements are needed.

The use of cash assets includes meeting client withdrawal requests, meeting legal reserve requirements, and obtaining services from other financial institutions. The goal is to minimize the amount of money in circulation as much as possible because there is no profit. The liquid assets include easily tradable securities, short-term funds, Treasury bills, government bonds, and securities that can be bought under resale agreements.

It offers loans for the bank's liquid assets in two different ways:

First: Interest and principal cash flows, which can be applied to international cash flows. Second: Marketing and selling certain loans to other organizations is simple. It is challenging for a financial analyst to evaluate the liquidity of the loans without obtaining more information, though, as the data in the import list and the bank's financial situation are insufficient. Lastly, long-term investments are viewed as less liquid since they often aim to generate capital gains for banks when the stock market price exceeds book value and thus pose a significant risk of declining in value.

3. Interest rate risk:

It is primarily concerned with the sensitivity of cash flows to changes in interest rates, which makes it the origin. It is meant to price changes in cash flow related to one of the assets and liabilities elements, such as re-pricing of assets if the standard entitlement or interest rate automatically changes every time. As an example, one bank that issues bonds with an interest rate equal to the rate on treasury bills plus 1% pointed out that because the interest on treasury bills changes continuously every given period and the interest outstanding changes in accordance with this, it can be used to determine the likelihood of a change in the bank's net interest income. When the difference is positive, it indicates that the largest sensitive liabilities have a direct impact on net interest income through changes in term interest rates. Conversely, when the difference is negative, net interest income is impacted by an inverse relationship with short-term interest rate changes, with net interest income declining in the case of a high short-term interest rate and rising in the case of a low short-term interest rate. This financial difference between sensitive assets and interest-sensitive liabilities can be measured for a period of 30 days, as well as for up to 90 days, and so on until the entire year.

4. Operational risk:

As previously said, it refers to the effectiveness of cost management when carrying out tasks within the bank. This involves maintaining control over production costs and concentrating on a few indicators that gauge the proportion of total assets to total expenses per worker. Nevertheless, the possibility of fraud and forgery among certain employees is not gauged by these signs.

5. Capital risk:

There is a chance that the bank won't be able to fulfill its responsibilities; this happens when the market value of the bank's assets falls below the amount of the bank's commitments. This implies that the bank would not be able to pay all its debts and would suffer losses for all of its creditors and depositors if it were required to register all of its assets. As a result, capital risk is linked to all the previously mentioned risks associated with the bank's existence, and the more risk the bank assumes, the more capital it needs to be able to conduct its business. Additionally, capital risk is influenced by the policy of the bank regarding the distribution of profits.

2.5 Market Timing Investment in Banks

Market timing is the strategy of attempting to forecast future price movements in the marketplace in order to generate buy or sell decisions for financial assets on a regular basis. The projection may be based on an assessment of the financial or market environment following significant or useful research. This asset strategy is not based on a single financial asset, but rather on the expectation for a summative market.

It is debatable if using market judgment as a speculative technique is ever practical. Some people who do not think highly of or underestimate markets may view market efficiency as a type of bookmaking based only on happenstance. According to the efficient market hypothesis, financial prices can never be relied upon since they consistently display chance walk behavior. Some are reflective of what the market deems to be reasonable in specific situations, such an apparent bubble. It is difficult, if not impossible, to predict the local maximum or minimum of future prices with any degree of accuracy because the cheap is a complex system that takes into account a variety of factors, even during significant market optimism or pessimism. A so-called bubble can exist for many centuries before prices collapse. Similar to how a crash can last for long periods of time, frameworks that first appear "inexpensive" can frequently get considerably more expensive later on, before either recovering at a specific point un the future or receiving a notice of bankruptcy. Market judgment proponents respond that interchange is simply known by a different name: marketplace timing. They contend that "all dealers, whether they trade individual frameworks or groups of frameworks, aka joint coffers, attempt to predict future marketplace price actions." Thus, the proponents argue that if market judgment isn't a viable speculative strategy, then none of the exchanges on the various stock linkages are either. Those who subscribe to this viewpoint usually support buy-and-hold strategies in the face of flawed "rebalancing." Some find it difficult to predict when the market will turn down, and stock prices are notoriously difficult to predict. Consider, for instance, the numerous unanticipated, erratic, and unclear processes related to Gauging Financial Strategy Indecision that occurred between 1985 and 2013. Few individuals in the biosphere correctly predicted the verdict and the causes of the Abnormal Decline from 2007 to 2009.

2.6 Regulation of Banking Risk

Plays the banking sector an important role in the financing of contemporary economies where under the breadth of the development of countries and the large projects the size locally and globally becomes impossible convergence of surplus funds investors owners with the fiscal deficit is to do economic their activities owners was having financial and economic institutions, led by the insurance banking sector and investment and financing and all necessary activities and, most importantly, which is mediating between savers and investors funds from savers and lend to investors and is at the same time whenever the financial intermediary banking sector more efficient, the financial flow by credit more efficient and effective banking very important as generated by the return axis represents the main revenue for any financial institution, no matter how many other revenue sources and varied and without losing the bank and its main function as financial brokers in the economy but at the same time invest surrounded by risks varied reasons, species and the pictures because of finances faltering and arrears and facilities so facing banks today the challenges of competition, which has become a take a global character resulted from a set of variables in the international arena about international trade, services and technology edit the information and the market economy with political openness and the removal of trade and services movement restrictions and financial and economic liberalization governments of the countries local banks need to keep abreast of developments itself and prepare always work on the training of human resources and modern management systems and the development of accounting and financial systems and departments regulating risk, quality and governance, liquidity and efficiency, including, in particular, the technological infrastructure and the search for possible means to reduce banking costs and achieve higher returns for banks (physically socially) and this leads to the need for attention to the credit function of banks on the grounds that the financial position of any bank is influenced by variables finance portfolio and investing special, which occupies an important position within the financial position items the safety portfolio and growth lead to higher returns for banks at the lowest possible levels of credit risk associated with the decisions of the granting of credit, which are mainly dependent on the credit analysis methods as an important tool to reach the accuracy in making credit decisions and therefore face problems faces in reducing losses, God forbid, and rationalizing the levels of risk that may be faced by banks in granting credit and requests for credit facilities to banks to identify the positive aspects and shortcomings, reduction and make suggestions and recommendations to

avoid them and thus contributing to the rationalization of operations sales futures, finance and investment and bank credit operations and the subsequent management and organization and reduce the risks associated with the lowest level of the border, which covered the report axes:

First, the concept of bank credit and risks

Dealing with banks in accordance with Sharia law and avoiding interest-rate-focused transactions means that credit is provided as banking facilities and the contributions made by customers and investors in the form of formulas through leasing, participation, and all the different formulas; this is the fundamental use of the money according to these multiple versions and indirectly be in the form of photo credit letters and letters of guarantee to that which banking experts define as the ability to borrow money and purchase goods in exchange for a promise to pay later on and in return offered for several credit risk in its relationship with the wealthy possibilities surrounding such as loss of income due to late or nonpayment, or the ability of the Second, there are different types of credit risk in the banking industry. To address the risk of the bank meeting the needs of different customers, it focuses on different funding formulas. The number of formulas used and the formulas' relative weights in relation to the total amount of financing are examples of proposed standards that can be used to measure risk; however, the cost of funding is not applied to all the formulas in a unified bank. Certain calculations require you to share in the gains and losses. Because profit accounting is not a cost, the client does not bear the cost of borrowing in this instance. The cost of funding the system and the system for granting funding and follow-up can be used to measure the importance of work procedures for funding, which ensure that there are valid reasons for granting funding, that there is a regular review of the ceilings granted to customers, and that there is patrol to assess the effectiveness of the credit portfolio and work to prevent risks before they arise.

The presence of budget planning for funding, the relative weight of internal investments of gross domestic investment and external size, and the presence of distribution system risks all contribute to the importance of tracking the diversification of financing portfolios and the existence of a system for the distribution of risk between the various sectors of the economy both internally and externally. This allows for the balance between funding sources and uses. Third: the organization of credit risk and quality management concepts in the banking industry, A banking institution should determine the type of credit risk present in all of the products and financing activities it offers, as well as how to manage that risk. It should also refrain from

launching any new products until after determining the risk's nature and developing systems and procedures for handling it. These should include systems, relevant programs, and regulations that set up a system for learning about the risks present in all of the products and financing activities offered, analyze those risks, and manage them effectively. The management of banks is aware of the precise types of risks connected with intricate financial products, including those related to funding certain industries, inheritance, and products using option rights and other credit derivatives. Before making a decision, the bank gives careful consideration to the identification of new projects and financing risks in order to gain an understanding of them and the capacity to manage, assess, and create policies and procedures that are suitable for them.

2.7 Conclusion

Without a doubt, the risk of a bank having a negative impact on the scale of the commercial bank's banking activities forces him to utilize the reserves required for that cash, including making an effort to preserve the security of depositors' money and the bank's financial standing. The process of approving loans and fairly assessing assets should also be thoroughly examined, as should the court's ability to regulate interest rates and fiscal policy within the parameters set by the central bank. Performance operations should also be closely watched, as this lowers the possibility of fraud and forgery on the part of certain employees. All these things are supposedly ways to combat hazards, but they don't limit the risks associated with banking; rather, they lessen them in a way that allows the bank to accomplish its goals and carry out regular business operations.

CHAPTER 3

Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

The findings of this study illustrate the salient characteristics of risk management and market timing investments in the context of recent operational execution in Saudi Arabia's banking and financial sector. utilizing a questionnaire approach for bank employees in Saudi Arabia It is a tool that consists of a series of textual statements and/or questions together with any potential consensus or space for an answer. When should I use the survey? Not just those interested in the subject matter of the questionnaire have access to information, data, and facts, and we are unable to obtain this information using any other means. Create a goal questionnaire based on the learning program's objectives. food—several people with an interest in the topic of the questionnaire are required to respond to many questions. There are a few different approaches to asking a question. You can ask direct questions to obtain the information you need directly, like: Do It demonstrates how much the respondent loves tea. The other indirect strategy is to subtly deduce the desired medical data. Do you think tea, like some other plants, helps Lilac sleep well? You will get to know them through what he characterizes as the respondent—a person's fondness for tea. Questions can combine to produce a statement and a question, like in this case where you're agreeing to apply diet It is an open-ended inquiry. A patient with application diet epilepsy has a higher chance of survival. I recall that you believed in an interrogation style. What the respondents think about the category in the absence of the other example is the inquiry. Is it essential to drink tea? Don't know; I'm not sure. What is the universal question that everyone is expected to respond to? Do you believe that sipping tea daily helps to relieve sores? With the option to use many routes, each favorable road condition is positioned correctly in relation to the question's purpose.

3.2 Sampling method.

The practice of using all available avenues—sports or logical—to obtain relevant data so that judgments can be made based on it is known as data analysis. As a result, the process of analyzing evidence is crucial in all fields. It can be applied to reports on human performance and

writing, to experiences that must be had, to decisions that must be made, or to any other area where data analysis is required. The fields in which this crucial process is used are numerous and include the statistics division of state agencies, the fields of medicine, physics, chemistry, engineering, and biology, as well as the fields of industry, agriculture, trade, and the economy as a whole, politics, humanitarian service areas, and possibly even technical fields and other diverse fields. All of these fields involve the use of information on a broader analysis of the extent and level of empowerment. The first step in the evidence analysis process is defining the quality of the evidence that needs to be gathered, which is dependent on the characteristics of the area and the type of person who would benefit from the evidence. The process of gathering data is not simple; it calls for patience and work. Data must be sourced in order to compile it from many sources. Once the data has been collected, it must be organized so that it is simple to read and do the required analyses. Following the arrangement, we carry out the required procedures and this data will be given to the information so that we may use it to influence our judgments. This is referred to as data processing. Next, we work to enhance and change the data in order to lower the error rate, if any. Finally, we examine the data that has been processed and cleaned of errors, using statistical and mathematical techniques among other tools. We at last present this information, which has been interpreted differently. Technology has made things easier, particularly computer data processing. A computer reduces a significant amount of errors in the data analysis process. There is a lot of software used in this area, some of which may be specialized depending on the area in which it will be used. Addressing data very quickly using a computer is in addition to that smooth and a few mistakes.

3.3 Method of Data Analysis

One of the most popular electronic spreadsheet tools is Microsoft Excel. It is mostly used to work with digital data and the necessary computations and statistics. As a result, the program addresses a lot of accounting-related issues, including creating and organizing budgets, creating accounting systems, calculating taxes, creating, and designing user costs, and creating income statements for both commercial and industrial businesses.

3.4 Conclusion

To meet the research inquiries, this study has employed a single primary data collection approach. In order to understand what motivates the various market timing and risk management strategies, it has employed both qualitative and quantitative data analysis to determine the best actual risk organization methods. This has strengthened the hypothesis by adding additional nuance to the information and investigation and endorsing some triangulation with the findings of the secondary text review, so boosting the strength of any finishes used.

CHAPTER 4

Results and Analysis

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will include an overview of the findings for the various sections of the survey. Findings Based on the findings of the analysis of the research paper's questions, it is determined that Saudi Arabia only opposes a very narrow range of market timing investing and risk management.

4.2 Data analysis

Table 1: data analysis of the questionnaire

Question	I don't agree	Somewhat	Yes, I agree
There is lack of integration among systems during market timing investment	0.8	4.7	94.5
Lack of flexibility to extend the current systems on my bank on investment market time	38.3	31.3	30.5
Inability to integrate risk analytics from multiple risk systems during time investment	2.3	3.9	93.8
Lack of product coverage during time investment	40.6	38.3	21.1
In my bank there is a lack of presentation for more recurrent and timely reporting	17.2	39.1	43.8

On market time investments there is a high cost of upkeep and vendor fees	92.2	5.5	2.3
On market time investment we face lack of integrated risk and finance journalism for financial capital optimization	72.7	14.8	12.5
In my financial sector during time market investment, we face out of date procedures	18	28.9	53.1
Incapability to source obligatory functionality from a solitary vendor	40.6	38.3	21.1
In my bank during investment there is incapability to capture increasing volumes	38.3	31.3	30.5
We face lack of aggregation of interchange and banking records during investment time	21.9	3.9	74.2
Earliest time is the best and using most of the money invested	64.1	15.6	20.3
Less prior speculation experience in one of risk management	72.7	14.8	12.5
Start of the year the best time investment in my bank	72.7	14.8	12.5
We try to eliminate risks as much as possible during market time investment	17.2	39.1	43.8
In my bank we try minimizing the potential negative impact of any risks during market time investment	19.5	22.7	57.8
In my bank we try expanding processes to reduce the influence of any single risk during market time speculation	11.7	16.4	71.9
In my bank we try and using prevarication to control risk during market time investment	18	28.9	53.1
There is a common sympathetic of risk management crossways the bank	0.8	4.7	94.5
Accountability of risk organization is clearly set out and well unspoken across the bank	38.3	31.3	30.5
Answerability of risk organization is clearly set out and well unspoken across the bank	21.9	3.9	74.2
The organization of risk brands an imperative involvement to the achievement of the bank	64.1	15.6	20.3
The organization of risk brands a significant influence to the monetary stability of the set in the present financial weather.	72.7	14.8	12.5
Risk management helps to reduce costs and expected losses at the bank	72.7	14.8	12.5
It is principal to ceaseless periodical and reform risk party run	17.2	39.1	43.8

throughs			
Your bank takes significant steps to conserve up to date with undercurrent prospect supervision trends	19.5	22.7	57.8
Your bank realises the risk managing with market timing investments used by other banks and their fees and repayments	11.7	16.4	71.9
Your bank discovers it demanding to detect and select its main risks	18	28.9	53.1
Your bank discovers it arduous to manage its head risks during market timing investments	0.8	4.7	94.5
Your depository uses geometric schemes to assess risks during time investments	38.3	31.3	30.5

4.3 Research Paradigm

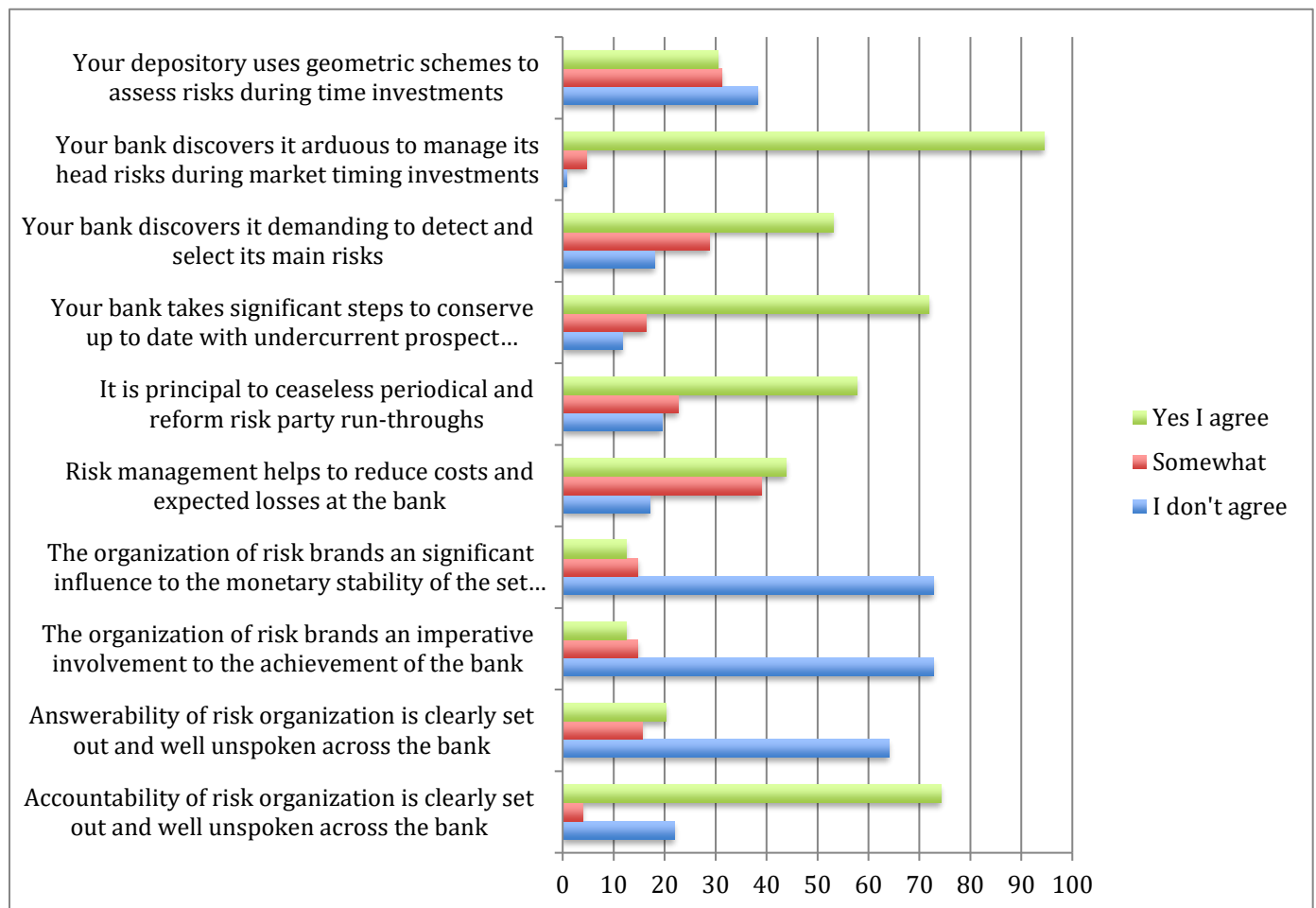


Chart (1) questions analysis from 1 to 10

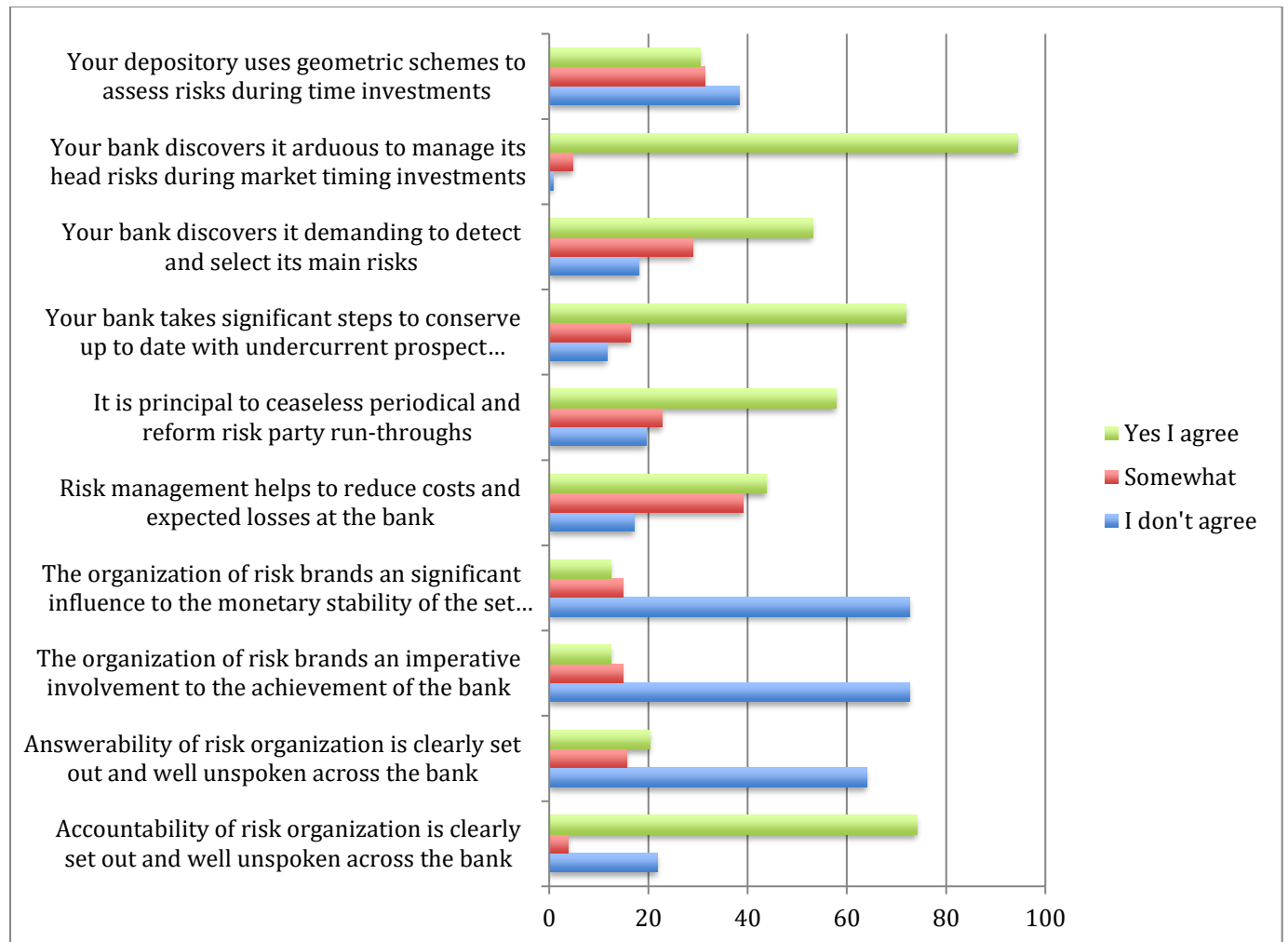


Chart (2) questions analysis from 11 to 20

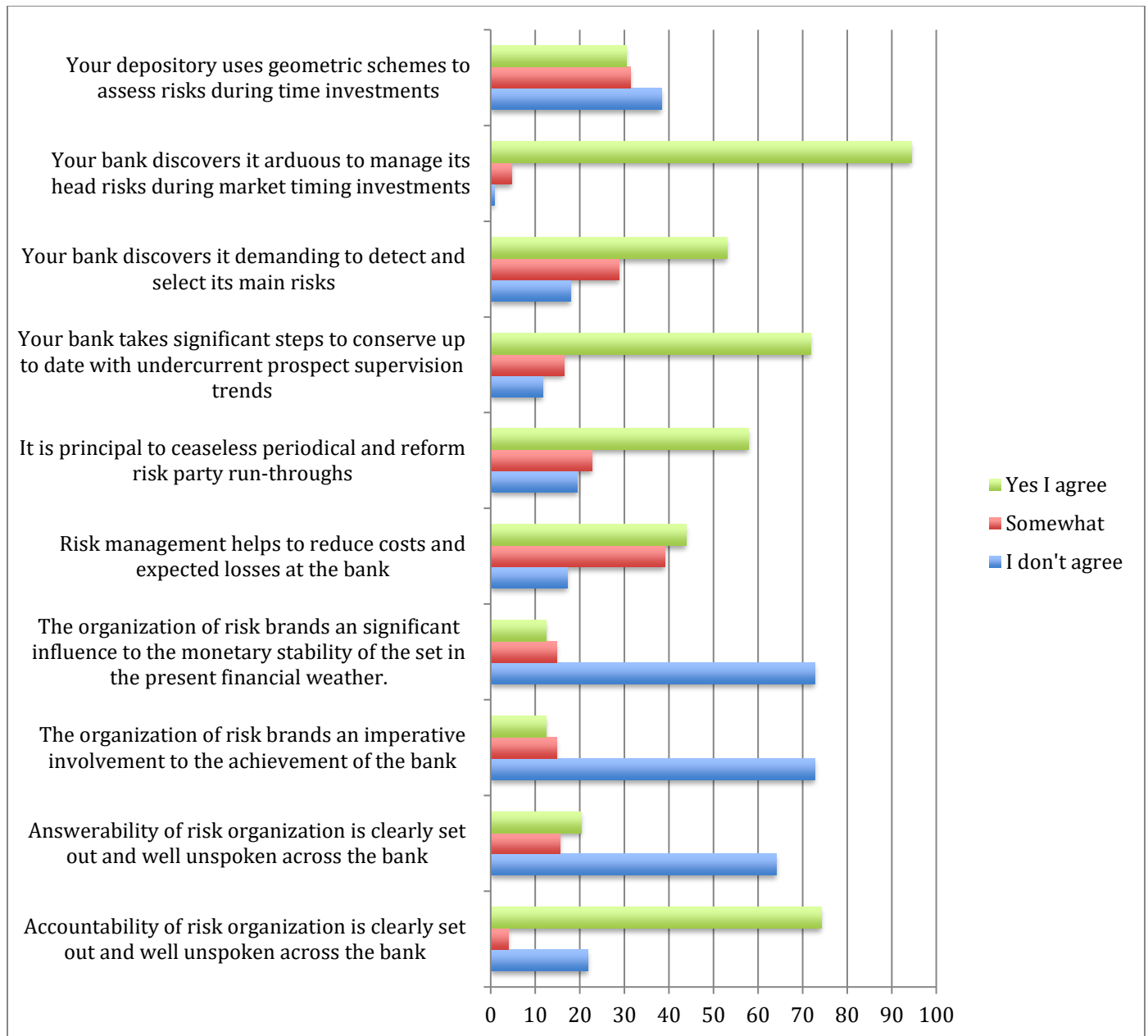


Chart (3) questions analysis from 21 to 30

4.4 Conclusion

According to a summary of the survey's results for several sections, Saudi Arabian sets are solely and face only a small number of risks. They also don't use a wide range of market timing investment and risk management strategies. The Saudi Arabian banking sector has not developed to the point where more diverse risk categories have significantly increased in size, and most risks are associated with specific individuals in conventional nonfiction.

CHAPTER 5

Conclusion

5.1 Introduction

This study examined market timing investments and risk management, as well as how essential they are to banks and the Saudi Arabian financial industry. It also examined the various risk functions and approaches that are used by these institutions. This chapter supports my goals and research queries by providing an overview of the findings pertaining to each of the earlier research topics.

5.2 Conclusion

In summary, with respect to the primary goal of this study, the data indicates that, even in the current market, risk management and timing, given their significance to the vital functions of Saudi Arabia's banks and financial industry, only address a relatively small number of risks and, as a result, do not consume an especially wide range of risk organization techniques. Without a doubt, a bank's risk generally has a negative effect on the amount of money it can use for its banking operations. This means that the commercial bank must use the reserves required for that specific amount of money in addition to trying to protect depositor funds and the bank's overall financial position.

5.3 Recommendations for Future Action

Saudi Arabia is currently a bit outdated, thus this research report should be summarized after the application is finished. In addition to putting the court in charge of controlling interest rates and fiscal policy within the parameters set by the central bank, this will help create a better understanding of the impact that market timing investments and risk management have on banks and the financial sector. The court will also be required to monitor performance, which lowers the possibility of fraud and forgery from certain staff members. All these things are supposedly ways to combat hazards, but they don't limit the dangers associated with banking; instead, they lessen them in a way that allows the bank to accomplish its goals and carry out regular operations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Campello, M., J. R. Graham, and C. R. Harvey, 2010, “The real effects of financial constraints: Evidence from a financial crisis,” *Journal of Financial Economics*, 97, 470–487.

Chen, H., 2010, “Macroeconomic Conditions and the Puzzles of Credit Spreads and Capital Structure,” *Journal of Finance*, 65, 2171–2212.

Dumas, B., 1991, “Super contact and related optimality conditions,” *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, 4, 675–685.

Eberly, J., S. Rebelo, and N. Vincent, 2009, “Investment and Value: A Neoclassical Benchmark,” Working Paper, Northwestern University.

Hayashi, F., 1982, “Tobin’s marginal Q and average Q: A neoclassical interpretation,” *Econometrica*, 50, 215–224.

Hennessy, C. A., and T. M. Whited, 2005, “Debt Dynamics,” *Journal of Finance*, 60, 1129–1165.

Hennessy, C. A., and T. M. Whited, 2007, “How Costly Is External Financing? Evidence from a Structural Estimation,” *Journal of Finance*, 62, 1705–1745.

Kaplan, S. N., and L. Zingales, 1997, “Do Investment Cash Flow Sensitivities Provide Useful Measures of Financing Constraints?,” *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112, 169–215.

Kiyotaki, N., and J. Moore, 1997, “Credit Cycles,” *Journal of Political Economy*, 105, 211–48.

Leland, H., 1998, “Agency Costs, Risk Management, and Capital Structure,” *Journal of Finance*, 53, 1213–1243.

Whited, T. M., 1992, “Debt, Liquidity Constraints, and Corporate Investment: Evidence from Panel Data,” *Journal of Finance*, 47, 1425–60.

APPENDIX A

Questionnaire

	Question	Yes I agree	Somewhat	I don't agree
1.	There is lack of integration among systems during market timing investment			
2.	Lack of flexibility to extend the current systems on my bank on investment market time			
3.	Inability to integrate risk analytics from multiple risk systems during time investment.			
4.	Lack of product coverage during time investment			
5.	In my bank there is a Lack of presentation for more recurrent and timely reporting			
6.	On market time investments there is a high cost of upkeep and vendor fees			
7.	On market time investment we face lack of integrated risk and finance journalism for financial capital optimization			
8.	In my financial sector during time market investment, we face out of date procedures			
9.	Incapability to source obligatory functionality from a solitary vendor			
10.	In my bank during investment there is incapability to capture increasing volumes			
11.	We face Lack of aggregation of interchange and banking records during investment time			
12.	Earliest time is the best and using most of the money invested			
13.	Less prior speculation experience in one of risk management			
14.	Start of the year the best time investment in my bank			
15.	We try to eliminate risks as much as possible during market time investment			

16.	In my bank we try minimizing the potential negative impact of any risks during market time investment			
17.	In my bank we try expanding processes to reduce the influence of any single risk during market time speculation			
18.	In my bank we try and using prevarication to control risk during market time investment			
19.	There is a common sympathetic of risk management crossways the bank.			
20.	Accountability of risk organization is clearly set out and well unspoken across the bank.			
21.	Answerability of risk organization is clearly set out and well unspoken across the bank.			
22.	The organization of risk brands an imperative involvement to the achievement of the bank.			
23.	The organization of risk brands a significant influence on the monetary stability of the set in the present financial weather.			
24.	Risk management helps to reduce costs and expected losses at the bank.			
25.	It is principal to ceaseless periodical and reform risk party run throughs			
26.	Your bank takes significant steps to conserve up to date with undercurrent prospect supervision trends.			
27.	Your bank realises the risk managing with market timing investments used by other banks and their fees and repayments.			

28.	Your bank discovers it demanding to detect and select its main risks.			
29.	Your bank discovers it arduous to manage its head risks during market timing investments.			
30.	Your depository uses geometric schemes to assess risks during time investments.			