Bursa malaysia essay

Business

Financial management is a process of implementing and managing financial control systems, collecting financial data, analyzing financial reports, and making sound financial decisions based on the analysis.

In this assignment, students are required to make a research on several companies that are listed in Bursa Malaysia. The main objective of this project is to develop student understanding on Malaysia Capital Market and share market trading. Besides that, the project also fulfill the requirement of learning Financial Management which are collecting and analyzing financial data, and making sound financial decisions based on analysis.

Bursa Malaysia is a significant entity in Malaysia Capital Market. Bursa Malaysia is a very influential financial institution in Malaysia which acted as a main reference in the country's capital and share market. Bursa Malaysia can be defined as an exchange holding company approved under Section 15 of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007. It operates a fully-integrated exchange, offering the complete range of exchange-related services including trading, clearing, settlement and depository services. Before we continue with the assignment, it is very crucial for us to know the history and background of Bursa Malaysia. History and Background of Bursa Malaysia Bursa Malaysia was previously known as Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange (KLSE, Bursa Saham Kuala Lumpur in Malay) dates back to 1930 when the Singapore Stockbrokers' Association was set up as a formal organization dealing in securities in Malaya. The first formal securities business organization in Malaysia was the Singapore Stockbrokers' Association, established in 1930. It was re-registered as the Malayan Stockbrokers' Association in 1937.

The Malayan Stock Exchange was established in 1960 and the public trading of shares commenced. The board system had trading rooms in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, linked by direct telephone lines. In 1964, the Stock Exchange of Malaysia was established.

With the secession of Singapore from Malaysia in 1965, the Stock Exchange of Malaysia became known as the Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore. In 1973, currency interchangeability between Malaysia and Singapore ceased, and the Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore was divided into the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Berhad and the Stock Exchange of Singapore. The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange which was incorporated on December 14, 1976 as a company limited by guarantee took over the operations of the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Berhad in the same year. On April 14, 2004, Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange was renamed Bursa Malaysia Berhad, following the demutualization exercise, the purpose of which was to enhance competitive position and to respond to global trends in the exchange sector by making themselves more customer-driven and market-oriented. It consisted of a Main Board, a Second Board and MESDAQ with total market capitalisation of MYR700 billion (US$189 billion). Bursa Malaysia has since then focused on various initiatives aimed at improving its product and service offerings, increasing the liquidity and velocity of its markets, improving the efficiency of its businesses and achieving economies of scale in its operations.

On 18 March 2005, Bursa Malaysia was listed on the Main Board of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad with a 17% or RM0. 0 premium over its retail price of RM3. 00. On the inside Basically, most of the content in the project is

about collecting and analyzing financial data, and making sound financial decisions based on analysis. Analysis were made based on the Risk Measurement techniques and formulas.

It is a statistical measures that are historical predictors of investment and volatility and major component in modern portfolio theory. It is a standard financial and academic methodology for assessing the performance of a stock or a stock fund compared to its benchmark index. Generally, it is used to determine the amount of an assets or set of assets (traditionally currency) to be kept in reserve. The purpose of this reserve is to make the risks taken by financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies, acceptable to the regulator. In recent years the attention has turned towards coherent risk measurement.