

## STOCK MARKET CAPITALIZATION: HOW TO MANAGE ITS DETERMINANTS?

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**Abstract:** The paper investigates the determinants of stock market capitalization in emerging market and developing economies, including China, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam from 2008-2020. Although this is not a new research topic for developed economies, it is less popular for emerging markets and developing economies, which is this paper's novelty. Moreover, most current studies have focused solely on exploring the determinants of stock market capitalization, with only a few examining how the stock market capitalization responds to a country's corruption control efforts. This study aims to address this gap by thoroughly analyzing how efforts to control corruption by countries impact stock market capitalization and its determinants. By applying the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM), the author has defined inflation as a negative economic determinant of stock market capitalization. However, it positively correlates to the corruption control index and other economic factors, namely GDP per capita, domestic credit and trade. These confirm that the improvements in macro environments and corruption control play a vital role in the emerging market and developing economies in fostering their stock markets.

**Key words:** corruption control index, emerging market, stock market capitalization

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### Introduction

Stock market is essential in stimulating economic growth (AliAali-Bujari et al., 2017; Shahbaz et al., 2008). Indeed, the development of stock market is considered a medium to raise capital for potential projects and reduce risks in business activities (Mkandawire and Soludo, 2003). Besides, the stock market is an attractive investment channel with high liquidity, low transaction costs and information transparency (Lin and Fuerst, 2014; Lin and Lin, 2011). In addition, thanks to the stock market, investors can easily transfer their portfolios to diversify investments and minimize risks (Amihud and Mendelson, 1986; Levine, 1991; Ngare et al., 2014).

Stock market capitalization (SMC) is a key indicator of the total value of a publicly-traded company in the stock market and is essential to assess its size (Bayraktar, 2014; Poshakwale and Theobald, 2004; Widodoatmodjo and Setyawan, 2022). SMC is identified by the current stock's price and all a company's shared issues. Particularly, it is calculated by multiplying the total number of outstanding

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shares by the actual stock price (Kumar and Kumara, 2021). SMC allows investors to predict a company's potential (Ewing and Thompson, 2016) and make an informed investment decision.

With its role, SMC has paid more attention to empirical research, becoming an essential indicator for evaluating the stock market's development in terms of its size (Kuvshinov and Zimmermann, 2022). However, the majority of empirical studies have analyzed the dataset of developed economies, such as the United States (Boudoukh and Richardson, 1993; Eldomiaty et al., 2020) and England (Boudoukh and Richardson, 1993), while this of emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) received less attention by researchers. This is also understandable, as developed countries have well-established stock markets which provide a wealth of relevant data. Furthermore, while most of the studies have analyzed the impact of economic factors on SMC, few have considered the correlation between corruption control and SMC. Yartey (2010) addresses this issue as one of the few empirical researchers. This is a big gap in the current literature.

This study is expected to estimate the effect of economic factors and corruption control on SMC to fill this gap. In this paper, the author analyzes the dataset of EMDEs in Asia. The results are considered essential empirical evidence for these nations, especially in formulating appropriate solutions to boost their stock markets.

In summary, this paper has made two significant contributions to the existing literature. The first contribution is that it examines how economic factors and corruption control affect SMC rather than solely focusing on how SMC reacts to changes in economic factors, as most previous researchers have done. In other words, in addition to examining economic factors, this paper emphasises the impact of corruption control on SMC, and therefore the results are expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of SMC's determinants. In this manner, the results also demonstrate the effectiveness of corruption control efforts in the stock market, an aspect which received little attention from previous empirical researchers. The second contribution is it provides significant empirical evidence of the EMDEs in Asia, as the data analysis results of the EMDEs may differ from those of other regions that have been investigated earlier.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. The following section reviews the current literature and develops the hypothesis. Section 3 then presents the econometric methodology and data employed. Section 4 provides an analysis and discussion of the results. Section 5 closes with a conclusion and some implications.

### **Literature Review and Hypothesis Development**

SMC confirms that stock market size is identified by the stock market capitalization of listed companies to GDP (Kuvshinov and Zimmermann, 2022, Vithessonthi, 2014; Zeqiraj et al., 2020). This determinant indicates the stock market's ability to provide capital to the economy and bring investors more

opportunities. Therefore, a rise in SMC contributes to stimulating economic activities (AliAali-Bujari et al., 2017; Narayan et al., 2011; Shahbaz et al., 2016), boosts capital mobilization as well as improves capital efficiency (Mkandawire and Soludo, 2003), more importantly, provides an attractive investment channel (Lin and Fuerst, 2014; Lin and Lin, 2011).

The analysis of SMC's drivers has been conducted in many empirical studies. Particularly, SMC is frequently affected by economic factors, including GDP per capita, inflation, domestic credit and trade. According to Yartey (2010), together with economic factors, SMC is considerably influenced by institutional factors, in which the corruption control index is a typical indicator. Nevertheless, the influence of corruption control index on SMC has not been satisfactorily analyzed in the current literature, which creates a big gap. Next, the author will review the current literature and suggest the hypotheses, mainly focusing on the corruption control index and the typical economic factors, which are GDP per capita, inflation, domestic credit and trade.

- *The impact of GDP per capita on stock market capitalization:* GDP per capita does not only show the average income per person but also reflects the new value of goods and services divided by the total population in a certain period. Therefore, GDP per capita is a vital macroeconomic indicator mainly used to confirm economic development (Bouchouicha and Ftiti, 2012; Lefter and Constantin, 2009). The rise in GDP per capita encourages investors to involve and raise their capital in the stock market, thereby boosting SMC. This has been declared by lots of empirical researchers, who are Shahbaz et al. (2008), Yartey (2010), Garcia and Liu (1999), Liang and Teng (2006), Enisan and Olufisayo (2009), Kemboi and Tarus (2012) and Marques et al. (2013) with their analyses in 15 developing countries, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, the emerging nations, Kenya and Portugal, respectively. Admittedly, the positive effect of GDP per capita on SMC has been confirmed in previous studies. Based on them, the author suggests the hypothesis as follows:

H<sub>1</sub>: GDP per capita has a positive impact on SMC.

- *The impact of inflation on stock market capitalization:* High inflation puts many companies under difficult circumstances, raising input costs and lowering their loan repayment ability (Fama, 1981). Furthermore, this can make the stock market less attractive than other investment channels (Bui and Nguyen, 2023). It can be proven that high inflation can hinder the development of the stock market. The negative impact of inflation on SMC has been revealed in a significant number of empirical studies by Akbar et al. (2011) with the dataset in Pakistan, Al-shami and Ibrahim (2013) with their analysis in Kuwait, Ho and Iyke (2017) with the compilation of the previous empirical research Lopez (2018) and Eldomiaty et al. (2020) with their study in the U.S. Meanwhile, others have stated that creeping inflation can stimulate business activities, investment and capital into the stock market, which in turn boosts SMC. Boudoukh and Richardson (1993) with their analysis in the U.S and U.K, Ratanapakorn and Sharma (2007) with that

in the U.S, Ouma and Muriu (2014) with that in Kenya and Ogbekor et al. (2021) with that in Nigeria should be counted for this agreement. Generally speaking, the correlation between inflation and SMC has been proved in the current literature, yet there is still a contradiction. Since 2008, Asian EMDEs have faced many obstacles caused by inflation, significantly preventing SMC from developing. Hence, the author has framed the second hypothesis as follows:

H<sub>2</sub>: Inflation has a negative impact on SMC.

- *The impact of domestic credit on stock market capitalization*: Domestic credit is frequently proxied by domestic credit to the private sector (% of GDP). This proxy reflects the amount of domestic credit that financial institutions provide for the private sector (households and non-financial institutions) to meet the investment and consumption demands. These financial institutions primarily work in the banking sector. Consequently, domestic credit can promote SMC by supplying capital for investment and consumption. The positive relationship between SMC and domestic credit has been reported by Yartey (2010), Garcia and Liu (1999), and Kemboi and Tarus (2012) by investigating 15 developing countries, the emerging economies, and Kenya, respectively. Based on these, the author develops the third hypothesis as follows:

H<sub>3</sub>: Domestic credit has a positive impact on SMC.

- *The impact of trade on stock market capitalization*: Open markets benefit the stock market's developments by bringing more demand for financial services and products (Newbery and Stiglitz, 1984; Svaleryd and Vlachos, 2002). At a country level, the comparative advantage of international trade enhances its business size, contributing to SMC's developments to satisfy economic needs (Do and Levchenko, 2007). The positive effect of trade on SMC has been emphasized by Svaleryd and Vlachos (2002) with their multinational dataset and Zafar et al. (2013) with their analysis in Pakistan. Based on these, the author proposes the hypothesis as follows:

H<sub>4</sub>: Trade has a positive impact on SMC.

- *The impact of corruption control index on stock market capitalization*: Corruption is defined as the abuse of assigned positions for personal gain or the abuse of entrusted power for personal purposes (Abu et al., 2022; D'Agostino et al., 2016; Nguyen and Bui, 2022; Silal et al., 2023; Subanti et al., 2021). Corruption leads to inefficient labour allocation (Cooray and Dzhumashev, 2018; Montinola and Jackman, 2002). On the other hand, good corruption control increases its performance and improves SMC. Corruption control index is an essential indicator to evaluate a government's institutional quality, publicized as one of the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) by World Bank. However, it has not been paid much attention in empirical research. Yartey (2010) declared that institutional quality significantly interacted with the stock market. Admittedly, effective corruption control leads to good labour allocation and gains more trust from investors in the stock market, which is a fundamental base for SMC development. Therefore, the author presents the last hypothesis as follows:

H<sub>5</sub>: Corruption control index has a positive impact on SMC.  
These hypotheses are presented in Table 1:

**Table 1. The hypotheses**

|                | <b>Hypotheses</b>                                     | <b>Empirical studies</b>  |
|----------------|---|---|
| H <sub>1</sub> | GDP per capita has a positive impact on SMC           | Garcia and Liu (1999), Liang and Teng (2006), Shahbaz et al. (2008), Enisan and Olufisayo (2009), Yartey (2010), Kemboi and Tarus (2012), Marques et al. (2013) |
| H <sub>2</sub> | Inflation has a negative impact on SMC                | Akbar et al. (2011), Al-shami and Ibrahim (2013), Ho and Iyke (2017), Lopez (2018), Eldomiaty et al. (2020)   |
| H <sub>3</sub> | Domestic credit has a positive impact on SMC          | Garcia and Liu (1999), Yartey (2010), Kemboi and Tarus (2012)   |
| H <sub>4</sub> | Trade has a positive impact on SMC                    | Svaleryd and Vlachos (2002), Zafar et al. (2013)  |
| H <sub>5</sub> | Corruption control index has a positive impact on SMC | Yartey (2010)   |

### **Econometric Methodology and Data**

Based on the current literature and hypotheses, the author develops the research model as follows:

$$SMC_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 GPC_{it} + \beta_2 INF_{it} + \beta_3 DCP_{it} + \beta_4 TRA_{it} + \beta_5 CCI_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

The dependent SMC is stock market capitalization measured by stock market capitalization to GDP. The independent variables include GPC, which is GDP per capita; INF, which is inflation proxied by growth of consumer price index; DCP, which is domestic credit, measured by domestic credit to the private sector (% of GDP); TRA, which is trade openness, identified by the sum of exports and imports (% of GDP); CCI is corruption control index, defined by how well the government controls corruption. The definitions of variables in model (1) can be seen in Table 2.

**Table 2. Variable definitions**

| Variable                    | Code | Definition   | Data Sources              |                   |
|-----------------------------|------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Dependent variable</b>   |      |  |                           |                   |
| Stock market capitalization | SMC  | Stock market capitalization to GDP                 | World Indicator (WDI)     | Development (WDI) |
| <b>Independent variable</b> |      |  |                           |                   |
| GDP per capita              | GPC  | Logarithm of GDP per capita                        | World Indicator (WDI)     | Development (WDI) |
| Inflation                   | INF  | Annual increase in consumer price index            | World Indicator (WDI)     | Development (WDI) |
| Domestic credit             | DCP  | Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)       | World Indicator (WDI)     | Development (WDI) |
| Trade                       | TRA  | The sum of exports and imports (% of GDP)          | World Indicator (WDI)     | Development (WDI) |
| Corruption control index    | CCI  | The government effectiveness in corruption control | Worldwide Indicator (WGI) | Governance (WGI)  |

Regarding the analysis, the author deploys the traditional panel data regression, namely the pooled regression model (Pooled OLS), the fixed effects model (FEM) and the random effects model (REM), which are appropriate for non-violating regression assumptions. Then, the F and Hausman tests are used to select the best regression. Next, the regression issues, including multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and endogeneity, are also tested. If the assumptions are violated, following what Doytch and Uctum (2011) used, the author will estimate by applying the GMM suggested by Arellano and Bond (1991), which better controls for endogeneity.

The dataset consists of 8 EMDEs, including China, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam from 2008 to 2020. EMDEs are introduced by International Monetary Fund (IMF) to generally name the economies in their developments and transition from developing to developed countries (Mody, 2004). EMDEs include countries with similar characteristics, such as low or average income and high growth rates (Hoskisson et al., 2000). CCI is obtained from the Worldwide Governance Indicator (WGI) source, while the remainders are collected from the World Development Indicator (WDI).

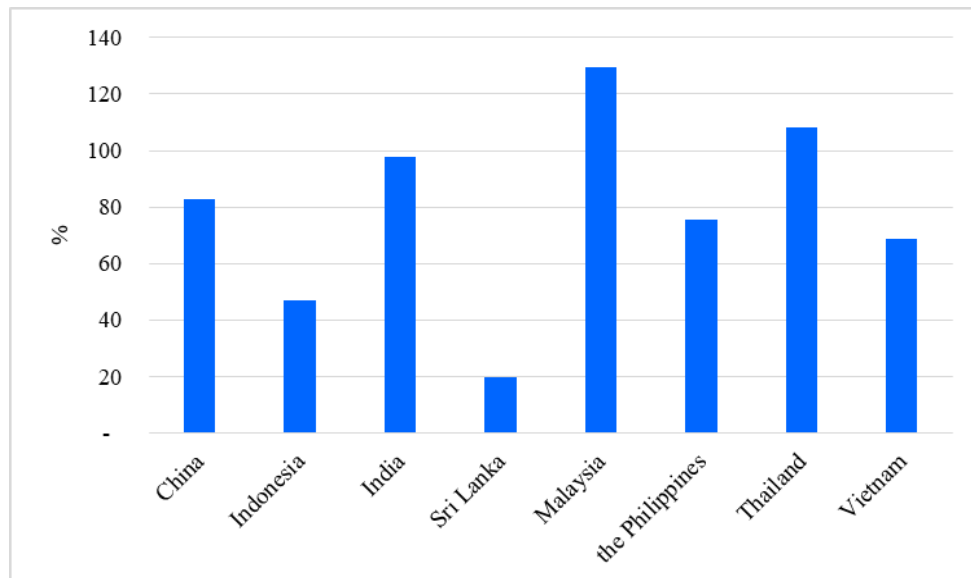
### Empirical Analysis

The descriptive statistics are detailed in Table 3 as follows:

**Table 3. Descriptive statistics**

| Variable | Mean  | Std. Dev. | Min   | Max    |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|
| SMC      | 67.18 | 35.84     | 10.53 | 160.26 |
| GPC      | 8.22  | 0.65      | 6.91  | 9.34   |
| INF      | 4.43  | 4.04      | -1.14 | 23.12  |
| DCP      | 83.99 | 46.35     | 25.52 | 182.43 |
| TRA      | 86.34 | 51.14     | 33.19 | 211.50 |
| CCI      | 42.51 | 9.85      | 21.05 | 67.30  |

Table 3 shows that SMC reached its average of 67.18%, its minimum (10.53%) for Sri Lanka in 2008, and its maximum for Malaysia in 2010. Obviously, there is a considerable difference among the countries. In specific, in 2020, SMC of Malaysia, Thailand and India is much higher than that of Sri Lanka and Indonesia (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: Stock market capitalization in the Asian EMDEs in 2020**

**Table 4. Correlation matrix**

| Variable | SMC                | GPC                | INF                | DCP               | TRA              | CCI  |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------|
| SMC      | 1.00               |                    |                    |                   |                  |      |
| GPC      | 0.50***<br>(0.00)  | 1.00               |                    |                   |                  |      |
| INF      | -0.44***<br>(0.00) | -0.60***<br>(0.00) | 1.00               |                   |                  |      |
| DCP      | 0.38***<br>(0.00)  | 0.60***<br>(0.00)  | -0.38***<br>(0.00) | 1.00              |                  |      |
| TRA      | 0.26***<br>(0.01)  | 0.14<br>(0.17)     | -0.06<br>(0.54)    | 0.53***<br>(0.00) | 1.00             |      |
| CCI      | 0.55***<br>(0.00)  | 0.62***<br>(0.00)  | -0.28***<br>(0.00) | 0.35***<br>(0.00) | 0.19**<br>(0.05) | 1.00 |

**Note:** \*\* significant at 5%, \*\*\* significant at 1%.

Next, the author considers the correlation among the variables with the results presented in Table 4. Accordingly, INF is negatively correlated to SMC, while the others are positively associated with it.

**Table 5. Results on the model estimation by the basic estimators**

| SMC                | Pooled OLS         | FEM                | REM                |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| _cons              | -16.94<br>(0.76)   | 45.83<br>(0.52)    | -8.66<br>(0.90)    |
| GPC                | 2.64<br>(0.73)     | -3.81<br>(0.71)    | 4.77<br>(0.60)     |
| INF                | -2.48***<br>(0.01) | -0.92**<br>(0.05)  | -0.98**<br>(0.04)  |
| DCP                | 0.02<br>(0.83)     | 0.59***<br>(0.00)  | 0.35***<br>(0.01)  |
| TRA                | 0.10<br>(0.13)     | 0.03<br>(0.78)     | 0.02<br>(0.86)     |
| CCI                | 1.48***<br>(0.00)  | 0.12<br>(0.70)     | 0.23<br>(0.45)     |
| R <sup>2</sup>     | 41.95%             | 32.81%             | 31.08%             |
| Significance level | 14.17***<br>(0.00) | 8.89***<br>(0.00)  | 41.30***<br>(0.00) |
| F test             |                    | 48.53***<br>(0.00) |                    |
| Hausman test       |                    | 9.20<br>(0.10)     |                    |

**Note:** \*\* significant at 5%, \*\*\* significant at 1%.



The author estimates the model using the basic panel data regression methods, including the Pooled OLS, FEM and REM. Table 5 shows that REM is more appropriate, so it is chosen for testing the hypotheses.

**Table 6. Results on hypothesis testing**

| Test   | Result              |
|--|---------------------|
| Breusch and Pagan Lagrangian multiplier test | 258.84***<br>(0.00) |
| Wooldridge test                              | 12.38***<br>(0.01)  |
| Test of endogeneity                          | 2.81*<br>(0.09)     |
| Mean VIF                                     | 2.09                |

**Note:** \*significant at 10%, \*\*\*significant at 1%.

It can be revealed from Table 6 that there exist issues of heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation and endogeneity. However, the relatively low VIF value confirms no serious multicollinearity. To solve the issues, the author uses the GMM to estimate and find out the results presented in Table 7.

**Table 7. Estimation results using the GMM**

| SMC                   | Coef.               | P> z               |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| _cons                 | -66.22***           | 0.01               |
| GPC                   | 8.46**              | 0.02               |
| INF                   | -1.47**             | 0.03               |
| DCP                   | 0.07*               | 0.09               |
| TRA                   | 0.11***             | 0.00               |
| CCI                   | 1.26***             | 0.00               |
| Number of instruments | 7                   |                    |
| Number of groups      | 8                   |                    |
| Significance level    | 344.67***<br>(0.00) |                    |
| Arellano-Bond test    | AR (1)              | -3.19***<br>(0.00) |
|                       | AR (2)              | -0.52<br>(0.60)    |
| Sargan test           | 1.64<br>(0.20)      |                    |

**Note:** \*significant at 10%, \*\*significant at 5%, \*\*\*significant at 1%.

Table 7 proves that the results estimated by the GMM are significant and valid to all the hypotheses. It is concluded that SMC is positively correlated to GPC, DCP, TRA and CCI, while it is negatively affected by INF.

- *The impact of GDP per capita on SMC:* The results reveal that GPC positively affects SMC, so H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. Therefore, GPC is considered an important determinant in enhancing SMC in Asian EMDEs. This is consistent with what Garcia and Liu (1999), Liang and Teng (2006), Shahbaz et al. (2008), Yartey (2010), Kemboi and Tarus (2012) and Marques et al. (2013) have reported. Specifically, a rise in GDP per capita will bring more investors and investment into the stock market, being a primary motivation for boosting SMC in these economies.

- *The impact of inflation on SMC:* That INF is negatively related to SMC agrees with H<sub>2</sub>. It proves that inflation puts companies under circumstances of high input cost and weak debt repayment ability. Moreover, high inflation reduces the stock market's attractiveness. These become barriers to SMC development in the Asian EMDEs. This finding has confirmed those of Akbar et al. (2011), Al-shami and Ibrahim (2013), Ho and Iyke (2017), Lopez (2018) and Eldomiaty et al. (2020).

- *The impact of domestic credit on SMC:* Table 7 reveals that DCP positively impacts SMC, which accepts H<sub>3</sub>. This is in line with the previous statements made

by Garcia and Liu (1999), Yartey (2010), and Kemboi and Tarus (2012). Admittedly, domestic credit can promote SMC by supplying investment and consumption capital in these nations.

- *The impact of trade on SMC*:  $H_4$  is accepted by the result confirming that TRA is positively associated with SMC. This was also previously emphasized by Svaleryd and Vlachos (2002) and Zafar et al. (2013). Accordingly, open trade benefits the stock market by boosting demand for financial services and products.

- *The impact of corruption control index on SMC*: Corruption control index is a positive driver of SMC, showing the acceptance of  $H_5$ . In specific, good corruption control greatly contributes to SMC improvement. By declaring the positive relationship between corruption control index and SMC, the author provides empirical evidence which confirms Yartey's (2010) previous report and the importance of these governments' efforts in corruption control in recent periods.

The findings are essential to the EMDEs' authorities in Asia. Specifically, the results reveal that efforts to control corruption and establish a favorable economic environment also positively affect SMC in these economies. Moreover, the findings affirm that the EMDEs have made wise decisions in enhancing their control over corruption. To effectively stimulate the stock market, the authorities should prioritize establishing a conducive economic environment while concurrently implementing measures to enhance corruption control efforts. Obviously, these are indispensable foundations in promoting sustainable stock market's developments.

## Conclusion

This paper aims to consider the determinants of SMC in Asian EMDEs. To reach it, the author deploys the GMM for the estimation. The results reveal that SMC is positively affected by GDP per capita, domestic credit, trade and corruption control index, while it is negatively correlated with inflation.

Following this, the author proposes some recommendations to promote the SMC in Asian EMDEs as follows:

- *About GDP per capita*: It is necessary for these economies to improve GDP per capita and enhance economic growth sustainably, thereby increasing foreign investors' income and attracting more financial resources into the stock market. In addition, greater emphasis should be placed on forecasting not only economic growth rates but also other macroeconomic factors. These are vital signals and basic foundations for creating a favorable investment environment, contributing significantly to attracting investment into the stock market, thereby promoting its development.

- *About inflation*: Excessive increase in inflation brings more challenges to investors and businesses. Hence, it is crucial for these economies to implement appropriate policies to control corruption and establish a favorable macroeconomic environment that would attract more investment into the stock market, thereby promoting its development.

- *About domestic credit*: It is necessary for financial institutions to establish a stable credit supply to the economies, which is a crucial source for investors, and especially businesses in the EMDEs. Furthermore, they need to develop an early warning system for credit risks and focus more on credit risk prevention. Therefore, the credit supply will be allocated effectively in the stock market, greatly contributing to its stable development.

- *About trade*: Efforts should be made to promote trade significantly while enhancing management's effectiveness and, in particular, promoting trade needs to ensure its suitability to each country's characteristics, thereby leveraging their advantages and enhancing the effectiveness of domestic resource utilization. Moreover, it is crucial to avoid excessively opening trade without considering their strengths, as this could result in the wastage of domestic resources and significantly affect the operations of businesses and the development of the stock market.

- *About corruption control*: Asian EMDEs should pay more attention to corruption control. This is because enhancing corruption control leads to the effectiveness in allocating financial resources. It can be seen that along with improving the economic environment, control over corruption is an essential factor for EMDEs in promoting their stock markets. This is also a positive signal that improves the ability to attract investment into the stock market, especially for foreign investors.

Generally, it is necessary for the EMDEs to promote a good macroeconomic environment as well as improve corruption control for the stock market development. These economies need a comprehensive combination of both for sustainable development of their size, not any separate aspect.

Despite gaining its objective, the paper has limitations, especially its limited dataset. Based on the findings, more innovative research trends can be started by expanding dataset collection in other regions or extending the research period. Besides, investigating the nexus between economic factors and corruption control in analysing their impact on SMC is an interesting future analysis trend.

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### KAPITALIZACJA GIEŁDY: JAK ZARZĄDZAĆ JEJ DETERMINANTAMI?

**Streszczenie:** W artykule zbadano determinanty kapitalizacji rynków akcji w gospodarkach wschodzących i rozwijających się, w tym w Chinach, Indonezji, Indiach, Sri Lance, Malezji, Filipinach, Tajlandii i Wietnamie w latach 2008-2020. Choć nie jest to nowy temat badawczy dla gospodarek rozwiniętych, jest on mniej popularny w przypadku rynków wschodzących i gospodarek rozwijających się, co stanowi nowość tego artykułu. Co więcej, większość obecnych badań koncentrowała się wyłącznie na badaniu czynników determinujących kapitalizację giełdową, a tylko nieliczne badania, w jaki sposób kapitalizacja giełdowa reaguje na wysiłki danego kraju w zakresie kontroli korupcji. Niniejsze badanie ma na celu wypełnienie tej luki poprzez dogłębną analizę tego, w jaki sposób wysiłki na rzecz kontroli korupcji w poszczególnych krajach wpływają na kapitalizację giełdową i jej determinanty. Stosując uogólnioną metodę momentów (GMM), autor zdefiniował inflację jako negatywną determinantę ekonomiczną kapitalizacji giełdowej. Jest ona jednak pozytywnie skorelowana ze wskaźnikiem kontroli korupcji i innymi czynnikami ekonomicznymi, a mianowicie PKB per capita, kredytem krajowym i handlem. Potwierdza to, że poprawa otoczenia makroekonomicznego i kontrola korupcji odgrywają istotną rolę na rynkach wschodzących i w gospodarkach rozwijających się we wspieraniu ich rynków akcji.

**Słowa kluczowe:** wskaźnik kontroli korupcji, rynek wschodzący, kapitalizacja giełdowa

## 股票市场资本化：如何管理其决定因素？

**摘要：**本文研究了2008-2020年新兴市场和发展中经济体，包括中国、印度尼西亚、印度、斯里兰卡、马来西亚、菲律宾、泰国和越南的股市资本化的决定因素。虽然这对发达经济体来说不是一个新的研究课题，但对新兴市场和发展中经济体来说却不太受欢迎，这也是本文的新颖之处。此外，目前的研究大多只集中在探讨股票市场资本化的决定因素，只有少数研究了股票市场资本化如何对一个国家的腐败控制努力做出反应。本研究旨在通过彻底分析各国控制腐败的努力如何影响股票市场资本化及其决定因素来弥补这一缺陷。通过应用广义矩量法（GMM），作者将通货膨胀定义为股票市场资本化的一个负面经济决定因素。然而，它与腐败控制指数和其他经济因素，即人均GDP、国内信贷和贸易呈正相关。这些都证实了宏观环境的改善和腐败控制在新兴市场和发展中经济体中对促进其股票市场的发展起着重要作用。

**关键词：**腐败控制指数，新兴市场，股票市场资本化