

A STUDY OF DIAGNOSIS ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY THROUGH THE INFLUENCE OF LOCAL FINANCIAL TURMOIL

龔千里、潘振雄、郝傑民

E-mail: 9021998@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

There are various reasons for corporations to arise financial crises, such as mal- Operation of the core business, overdoing of cross-investment, excavation of the company ' s assets, holding the stock price by subsidiaries, inappropriate transmission of interests, over-investment and drastic expansion, wrong doing of promoting stock price, short of cash, over debt, and check bounce, and the like. How to diagnose certain unusual warning signals from the figures of financial report prior to the crisis emerged, in order to let the corporate to plan and to improve in a proper manner, and to avoid losses for the entire social resources and the interest parties of the corporate generated by mal decision-making becomes a crucial issue. Influenced by the slow recession of the market for a long time, local real estate industry has caused the gradual increase of the delinquency rate of the banking industry, and has formed the tendency of financial crisis in an invisible fashion. Government has proposed plenty encouraging treatments in uplifting the housing industry; however, the managerial level of the corporate needs more urgently to measure its financial situation and nature from the practice of financial management. Conventionally, we adopt many indices to conduct financial analyses, and through computation and observation, we obtain the understanding to judge the profit-gaining ability, stability, potential of growth, and production efficiency of the corporate. These factors are all considered as parts of the corporate performance. Usually, these financial figures represent the economy of the corporate performance. In this study, we employ multiple quantitative indicators of financial analysis, and sort them out. From the figurative output performed the corporate management, we may therefore observe, analyze, and understand the managerial characteristics of the corporate. Such analysis of the managerial characteristics is named Japanese Five Forces Analysis. It can in-depth diagnose the internal, external, and all aspects of the corporate entity; and it can further shoot the real problematic. In so doing, we may enhance the nature of the corporate, and then firmly enhance the performance of the corporate. This study diagnoses the financial performance of a corporate by means of analyzing its managerial characteristics from five financial facets. The five forces are earning power, growth potential, productivity, activity, and stability. We conduct a comparative analysis via both the eighteen major rates/ ratios selected from the financial report and weighted average level of the like industry to diagnose the financial performance of the corporate. In addition, we establish a warning system for the financial crisis of the industry. In so doing, we need to evaluate whether we may detect the common unusual figures for the industry through the past and present financial reports. In order to test the practicality of the Five Forces Analysis method, we undertake case study and synthetic analysis onto four selected cases. After carefully comparison, we found that there are common warning signals for nine financial rates/ ratios. They are: net profit ratio, profit rate of operating income, return on capital, earning growth rate, ROE, return on total assets, turnover rate of working capital, debt ratio, and equity ratio. After the empirical analysis of the cases, we found out that three years prior to the financial crisis occurred to the corporations, most of the nine common warning signals of the multi-financial rates/ ratios had emerged. We, therefore, proved the corresponding conclusion of the study to the facts. The findings of the study contribute to the reference of related further studies as well as decision-making for the academy, financial industry, corporation, investors, creditors, and governmental authorities. However, in practice, the study has its limitations. And under the slow recession of the domestic economic situation, corporations still have the hidden worries of financial crisis, the conclusion of the study; namely the establishment of the warning system to the financial crisis, has its significance.

Keywords : financial crises ; delinquency rate of banking industry ; Japanese five forces analysis ; financial facet

Table of Contents

第一章 緒論	1
第一節 研究背景與動機	--P1
第二節 研究目的	--P7
第三節 研究範圍	--P9
第四節 論文結構與研究流程	--P11
第二章 相關文獻探討	--P13
第一節 財務危機之定義	--P14
第二節 本土型金融風暴引發財務危機事實狀況之認定	--P19
第三節 財務報表分析構面之文獻探討	--P24
第四節 財務分析構面比率之選取及其意義	--P28
第五節 國內當前不動產之市場與產業面分析	--P36
第三章 研究設計	--P48
第一節 研究對象之選取及定義	--P48
第二節 資料來源	--P51
第三節 研究方法	--P52
第四章 個案研究與財務分析構面比率分析	--P54
第一節 個案研究與個案分析	--P54
第二節 彙編個案與同業之 1997、1998、1999 年財務分析構面比率之綜合分析	--P103
第五章 結論與建議	--P109
第一節 結論	--P109
第二節 研究貢獻	--P112
第三節 研究限制	--P116
第四節 後續研究建議	--P117
參考文獻	--P118
中文部分	--P118
英文部分	--P120

REFERENCES

- 中文部分 1.陳肇榮，「台灣中大型企業財務危機之預測」，政治大學企業管理研究所博士論文，1984年。 2.賴世權，「企業正常或具失敗危機之關鍵性財務指標比較分析研究」，中興大學企業管理研究所未出版論文，1989年。 3.潘玉葉，「台灣股票上市公司財務危機預警分析」，淡江大學管理科學研究所博士論文，1990年。 4.劉平文，「經濟分析與企業診斷」，華泰書局，1993年。 5.鄭丁旺，「中級會計學」，第五版，1993年。 6.楊文榮，「台灣股票上市公司財務危機預警模式」，淡江大學管理科學研究所碩士論文，1997年6月。 7.莊鯉銓，「亞洲金融風暴後銀行經營策略與政府政策之分析」，中正大學企業管理研究所碩士文，1998年6月。 8.財團法人金融聯合徵信中心，「中華民國台灣地區主要行業財務比率 - 1998年版(1997年)」，1998年9月。 9.簡宏益，「我國上市公司財務危機預測模式之建構」，中山大學財務管理研究所碩士論文，1999年1月。 10.項政，「會計師查核意見、財務危機與股價反應之研究」，中央大學企業管理研究所碩士論文，1999年6月。 11.鍾佳純，「企業舉債方式對亞洲金融風暴之衝擊」，中央大學企業管理研究所碩士論文，1999年6月。 12.何怡慧，「上市公司財務績效指標灰色預測模式之研究」，長榮管理學院經營管理研究所碩士論文，1999年6月。 13.徐淑芳，「台灣上市公司財務危機預警模式之建立 - 應用多變量CUSUM時間序列分析」，東華大學企業管理研究所碩士論文，1999年6月。 14.廖基全，「建設公司經營與管理實務」，1999年6月。 15.洪啟智，「集團企業財務危機之預警研究」，中央大學企業管理研究所碩士論文，1999年6月。 16.卓輝華、曾東茂譯，「不動產估價」，1999年9月。 17.財團法人金融聯合徵信中心，「中華民國台灣地區主要行業財務比率 - 1999年版(1998年)」，1999年9月。 18.潘振雄、劉文祺、龐淑芬、龐俊良，「管理學 - 理論與實務」，高立圖書，1999年10月。 19.李智雯，「運用現金流量資訊預測企業財務危機之實證研究」，政治大學財務管理研究所碩士論文，2000年2月。 20.林財源，「財務報表分析」，華泰書局，修訂四版，2000年。 21.張清模、邱哲修、許維貞，「上市公司財務危機之探討」，會計研究月刊，第176期，2000年7月。 22.沈中華、鄧志豪，「銀行及投資人如何由財務報表偵測地雷公司」，存款保險資訊季刊第十四第一期，2000年9月。 23.財團法人金融聯合徵信中心，「中華民國台灣地區主要行業財務比率 - 2000年版(1999年)」，2000年10月。 英文部分 1.ALTMAN, E.I. (1968), "FINANCIAL RATIOS, DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS AND THE PREDICTION OF CORPORATE BANKRUPTCY", JOURNAL OF FINANCE, SEPTEMBER, PP589-609. 2.ARTHUR A. THOMPSON AND JR. A.J. STRICKLAND, (1999), "STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT" 3.BEAVER, W.H. (1966), "FINANCIAL RATIOS AS PREDICTORS OF FAILURE", JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH, PP71-111. 4.BLUM, M. (1974), "FAILURE COMPANY DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS", JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH, SPRING, PP1-25. 5.DONALD R. COOPER. AND PAMELA S. SCHINDLER, (1998) "BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS". 6.DEAKIN, E.B. (1972), "A DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS OF PREDICTORS OF BUSINESS FAILURE", JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH, SPRING, PP167- 179. 7.EUGENE F. BRIGHAM. AND JOEL F. HOUSTON, (1998), "FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT". 8.LAU, AMY HING-LING (1987), "A FIRE-STATE FINANCIAL DISTRESS PREDICTION MODEL", JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH, VOL. 25 NO.1 SPRING, PP127- 138. 9.TAFFLER, R.J. (1984), "EMPIRICAL MODELS FOR THE MONITORING OF U.K. CORPORATIONS", JOURNAL OF BANKING AND FINANCE, JUNE, 1984, P.199. 10.WARD T.J. AND FORSTER B.P. (1997), "A NOTE ON SELECTING A RESPONSE MEASURE FOR FINANCIAL DISTRESS", JOURNAL OF BUSINESS FINANCE & ACCOUNTING, JULY 1997, PP.869-879. 11.ZMIJEWSKI, M.E. (1984), "METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES RELATED TO THE ESTIMATION OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS PREDICTION MODELS", SUPPLEMENT TO JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH, PP.59-82.