

Analysis of Herding Behavior in Moroccan Stock Market

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Abstract: Frontier markets, particularly the Moroccan financial market, are characterized by a narrowness of market, inability to absorb erratic price fluctuations and the low liquidity of securities that encourage investors to herd and imitate those who have all the information about the market. A quantitative research approach was used to analyze the existence of herding in Moroccan stock market. The daily data used in this study concerns the period from 04/01/2010 to 29/12/2017 and contains the daily returns of the MASI and a total of 43 traded stocks. Statistical and econometric methods such as multidimensional scaling and Cross-sectional absolute deviation were used. Subsequently, after the regression models were examined, findings indicated that the first stocks with the highest similarity to the index return are BMCE, BCP, IAM, ATW and CMSR, and the first stocks with the highest dissimilarity are PAP, IBC and SNP, This will have to allow investors to choose profitable alternatives and avoid those that present a possible risk. The results did also show the existence of herding in the Moroccan stock market both upward and downward. This finding was supported by the clear existence of a non-linearity between market performance and CSAD measurement, which confirms the prediction of a non-linear inversion relationship between CSAD and R_m . This could be due to the low level of transparency that prevails in frontier stock exchanges and reduces the quality of their information environment, which leads investors not to react rationally and to draw information from the transactions of their peers.

Keywords: *Frontier markets, Herd behavior, Behavioral finance, Information, Moroccan index.*

1. Introduction

In a few years, the efficient market hypothesis (EMH) has become the keystone of the entire financial theory. This hypothesis manifests in two points. The first point states that the market price is the price that reflects the intrinsic value of the assets, in other words, the "fundamentals". The second point indicates that prices include all available market information and that there is no arbitrage opportunity. The Darwinian idea states that in financial markets, only rational investors should remain (Broihanne & Capelle-Blancard, 2018). However, a large number of researchers have rejected this hypothesis in the markets. Grossman & Stiglitz (1980) have vehemently criticized this assumption of market efficiency since the early 1980s, stressing that, if markets were efficient, no economic agent would have an interest in acquiring (bearing the costs of acquiring) information. The two economists George A Akerlof (Nobel Prize winner) and Robert J. Shiller are well aware that the idea that economic crises, like the financial and real estate crisis, are mainly caused by a change in our perception of the world, goes against traditional economic thinking (Évariste LEFEUVRE, 2011). Thus, an understanding of the investor's behavior seems necessary to explain some of the different factors behind these anomalies. Given the importance of this behavior and its implications for financial markets, the literature has developed rapidly in recent years, partly because of the prolonged crisis in US financial markets, which subsequently spread to global markets.

In this context, behavioral finance argues that investors' herd behavior may explain some of the anomalies found in financial markets by assuming that investors tend to abandon their own beliefs and imitate others even when their private information suggests that they should make a different decision (Bikhchandani et al., 1992); (Devenow & Welch, 1996), leading to a deviation of prices from their fundamental values and excessive market volatility. In this study, our interest is first to focus on a small illiquid capital market, which could influence herd behavior. Then, we use a multidimensional scaling approach to transform the data into similarity measures that can be represented by Euclidean distances in the space of unknown dimensions to display the proximities between the stocks and the stock index. Before considering a different approach to herd measurement based on the Cross-Sectional Absolute Deviation. This study covers a sufficiently long period to dilute the biases resulting from point fluctuations in the market. There are many reasons to study the effect of herd behavior on frontier markets, particularly the Moroccan financial market. First, the narrowness of markets and the low liquidity of securities in the frontier markets encourage investors to imitate those who

have all the information about the market. Second, investors must understand that this type of market has high growth potential, and low and attractive valuations compared to emerging markets.

In doing so, they will benefit by ensuring a better allocation of assets, combined with risk management and strategic decision-making. The remainder of this document is organized as follows. Section 2 briefly summarizes previous studies on herding in general. Section 3 presents the methodology used in the herd behavior test. Section 4 presents an analysis of the data. Finally, section 5 proposes to give our conclusions.

2. Literature Review

A body of work carried out over time contributes to enriching the literature on herd behavior. Regarding this, we give a brief overview of mimicry in the financial markets. According to Hott (2009) if one player's decisions are positively influenced by the decisions of other players, this is called herd behavior. Christie & Huang (1995) defines herding as a tendency of people to follow the performance of the global market, imitate the actions of others and ignore their own point of view. It could also be defined as a correlation in investor behavior. According to Avery & Zemsky (1996), mimicry is defined as that of an agent negotiating against its initial assessment and instead of following the trend of previous exchanges. There are two types of herd behavior, "spurious" herding and intentional herding. When investors react with the same well-known public information and make the same investment decisions, it can be considered spurious herding (Park & Kim, 2017). While, if investors intend to follow the behavior of others, this can be considered intentional herd behavior and the latter will be the subject of our study. In addition, there are several reasons behind intentional herd behavior.

First, according to Bikhchandani et al. (1992) there is the information cascade, which means that a slight preponderance of public information is sufficient to get people to follow the market leader and neglect their own knowledge. A second reason is the lack of information or the inferior quality of information, which can lead to mimicry based on compensation and reputation (Ren & Wu, 2018). According to Li, Wang, and Rhee (2015), there are differences between institutional and retail investors in herd behavior. Li et al. (2015), according to a measure based on trading volume, found that well-informed institutional investors trade selectively while individual investors are less informed and distribute their investment evenly across assets, as well as individual investors rely more on public information and are influenced by market sentiment and attention-grabbing events. Institutional investors react asymmetrically to market movements up and down, while individual investors do not. Bailey and Ng (2010), using thousands of brokerage accounts of US retail investors, show that behavioral factors influence individual investors' decisions to hold individual stocks rather than mutual funds, including passive index funds.

Nevertheless, Deng et al. (2018) note that the herding of mutual funds deteriorates the quality of the company's information communication. Companies with a high mutual fund herding effect have less private information, less profit transparency, a higher probability of accounting errors and less accounting conservatism. The authors also find that there is a strong predictive relationship between mutual fund herd behavior and stock market crashes. In this regard, there is a wide range of studies analyzing the presence of herding in different markets and its potential impact on asset prices, which do not always come to the same conclusions. Yousaf, Ali and Shah (2018), using the Christie and Huang regression model (1995) and the Chang et al. (2000) model, examine herd behavior on the Pakistani stock exchange under different market conditions, focusing on the Ramadan effect and periods of crisis. They argue that there is no herd effect on the Karachi stock exchange. In addition, they argue that mimicry does not exist during the bull and bear market as well as during high or low volatility in the market. It is detected only during the low trading volume in Pakistan and is not influenced by the month of Ramadan.

Ahsan and Sarkar (2013), using Cross-Sectional Standard Deviation (CSSD) and Cross-Sectional Absolute Deviation (CSAD) techniques, did not detect the existence of a herd effect on the Dhaka stock exchange in Bangladesh for the period January 2005 to December 2011, including the December 2010 crash. However, Ren and Wu (2018), using an innovative and forward-looking method to examine investors' herd behavior and identify false herding driven by fundamentals in the Chinese stock market, indicate that there is real and significant behavior among blue chips. Vo and Phan (2017) examine the presence of herd behavior on the

Vietnamese stock market from a sample of 299 companies listed on the Ho Chi Minh City Stock Exchange covering the period 2005- 2015. The study uses the herding measures proposed by Christie and Huang (1995) and Chang, Cheng and Khorona (2000) on a daily, weekly and monthly frequency, therefore, indicates the existence of herding over the entire period studied. Gong and Dai (2017) indicate that rising interest rates and the depreciation of the Chinese currency (CNY) will lead to the formation of mimicry and this phenomenon occurs mainly in bear markets.

The authors Theriou, Mlekanis and Maditinos (2011) used the methodology based on the Lakonishok, Shleifer and Vishny (1992) model to investigate the behavior of managers of mutual funds investing on the Athens stock exchange during the period 2001 - 2006. The study indicated the existence of herd behavior when mutual fund managers trade large-cap stocks or stocks in the most "famous" indexes. Data on herd behavior in frontier markets have generated considerable research interest. Economou (2016) examines herding in two African border markets - Nigeria and Morocco - that have not been analyzed previously, using daily data for the period 2004-2014. The empirical results obtained using the reference model of Chang et al. (2000), do not indicate the presence of herding. However, when he tested asymmetries in mimicry estimates, he identified herd behaviors during days of bear market volatility for Nigeria.

Moreover, there is evidence of mimicry during the global financial crisis only in Morocco. Structural failure tests reveal significant evidence of herding in Morocco for the sub-period from December 2005 to December 2014, with herding being more pronounced on days of high market and volume volatility. According to Guney, Kallinterakis and Komba (2017), Elhami and Hefnaoui (2018) herding is present on African frontier markets, this is attributed to the low levels of transparency that prevail in border exchanges and that reduce the quality of their information environment, as well as it leads investors to consider herding as a feasible option, allowing them to deduce information from their peers' transactions. Similarly, the increased informational uncertainty surrounding small stocks is pushing investors to trade them more under the influence of herding. Balcilar, Demirer and Hammoudeh (2012), when studying the Gulf countries find evidence of herd behavior under the crash regime for all markets except Qatar, where herd effects are subject to low and high volatility regimes.

3. Methodology

This study first focuses on multidimensional scaling analysis developed by F.Cox and A.A.Cox (2000) as a technique developed to measure and predict human judgment. Multidimensional scaling (MDS) is a mathematical technique that allows us to map the distances between points in a high dimensional space in lower dimensional space. This is more useful when we can draw a map in a two-dimensional space because it will help us to visually confirm the different groups of classes (clusters). The result of an MDS analysis is the transformation of data into similarity measures that can be represented by Euclidean distances in the space of unknown dimensions (Borg and Groenen, 2005). In the MDS method, a small distance between two points corresponds to a high correlation between two actions and a large distance corresponds to a low or even negative correlation (Nirenberg and Latham, 2003). MDS can be considered as an exploratory technique without any assumption of data distribution. The distances between points on MDS maps are generally not difficult to interpret and can, therefore, be used to formulate more specific models or assumptions.

In addition, the distance between two points must be interpreted as the conditional distance at all other distances. Secondly, on the analysis of the relationship between the variables Cross-Sectional Absolute deviation CSAD of equity return rates from the market return rate in period t , the equity return rate i in period t $R_{i,t}$ and the market portfolio return in period t $R_{m,t}$. The daily data used in this study, which contains the daily returns of the MASI (Moroccan all shares index) and a total of 43 traded shares shown in Table 1, cover the period from 04/01/2010 to 29/12/2017. The data set was obtained from the global financial portal and Internet brand¹. In our study, daily return data calculated on the basis of the closing prices of each share and

¹ <https://fr.investing.com/>.

the index were analyzed using the regression method. Some shares were not included in the analysis because data on them were not available for the period studied. We applied the logarithmic yield determined as follows

$$R_t = \ln \left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \right) \text{ Where } P_t, P_{t-1} \text{ is the stock price.}$$

This study used a CSAD model of stock returns developed by Chang, Cheng and Khorana (2000), which is a non-linear and growing function of market returns. In formula (1), the $CSAD_t$ variable represents the cross-sectional absolute deviation of stock return rates from the market return rate in period t, the $R_{i,t}$ variable represents the stock return rate i in period t, the $R_{m,t}$ variable represents the market portfolio return in period t and the N variable represents the number of stocks.

$$CSAD_t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N |R_{i,t} - R_{m,t}|}{N} \quad (1)$$

To take into account the possibility that the degree of herding may be asymmetric at the top compared to the bottom of the range, we use the following empirical specification. Two models will be used to measure herd behavior in bullish (upwards) and bearish (downwards) markets, respectively, and will be presented as follows.

$$CSAD_t^{UP} = \alpha + \gamma_1^{UP} |R_{m,t}^{UP}| + \gamma_2^{UP} (R_{m,t}^{UP})^2 + \varepsilon_t$$

If $R_{m,t} \geq 0$

$$CSAD_t^{DOWN} = \alpha + \gamma_1^{DOWN} |R_{m,t}^{DOWN}| + \gamma_2^{DOWN} (R_{m,t}^{DOWN})^2 + \varepsilon_t$$

If $R_{m,t} \leq 0$

If, during periods of relatively large price fluctuations, market participants gather around indicators such as the average consensus of all market components, this would result in a non-linear relationship between the $CSAD_t$ and the average market return. Non-linearity would be captured by a negative and statistically significant γ_2 coefficient.

Table 1: The Stocks Analyzed

Action	Code	Action	Code
Afriquia gaz	AGAZ	Label vie	LBV
Auminiummaroc	ALU	Lesieur	LESU
Atlanta	ATL	LafargeHolcim Ltd	LHM
Auto hall	AUTO	Lydec	LYD
Attijariwafabank	ATW	M2M group	M2M
Bcp	BCP	MicroData SA	MIC
Bmce	BMCE	Nexans SA	NEX
Bmci	BMCI	Maghreb oxygene	OXYG
Creditmaroc	CDM	Med Paper	PAP
Cih	CIH	Promopharms.a	PRO
Minieretouissit	CMT	Risma	RIS
Colorado	COL	Saham Assurance	SAH
Cartier saada	CRS	Brasseries maroc	SBM
Cosumar	CMSR	Ciments du maroc	SCM
Ctm-ln	CTM	Salafin	SLF
Delta holding	DHO	Smi	SMI
Dellatre lev	DLM	Stokvis nord	SNA
Disway SA	DWY	Snep	SNP
CreditEqdm	EQDM	Sonacid	SOND

Maroc telecom	IAM	Timar	TIM
IB Maroc Com SA	IBC	Wafa assurance	WASS
Jet Contractors	JET	Moroccan All Shares	MASI

4. Empirical Results

Descriptive Statistics

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics Results

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Std. DEV
MASI	0,000083	-0,030338	0,032955	0,006196
AGAZ	0,000906	-0,097638	0,060586	0,018205
ALU	0,000139	-0,124669	0,084866	0,020696
ATL	-0,000099	-0,073773	0,095145	0,018579
ATW	0,000304	-0,061824	0,058269	0,011902
AUTO	0,000150	-0,090972	0,088795	0,018612
BCP	0,000422	-0,097061	0,066273	0,011346
BMCE	-0,000116	-0,061875	0,081119	0,014368
BMCI	-0,000018	-0,087706	0,094716	0,020550
CDM	-0,000240	-0,184677	0,175288	0,021527
CIH	-0,000062	-0,078411	0,116460	0,019353
CMT	0,000290	-0,331157	0,128891	0,021944
COL	0,000160	-0,229432	0,182420	0,022721
CRS	0,000340	-0,102573	0,095310	0,021075
CMSR	0,000773	-0,104360	0,095310	0,016935
CTM	0,000947	-0,165060	0,227390	0,019713
DHO	0,000017	-0,109972	0,095016	0,020345
DLM	-0,000586	-0,246988	0,116085	0,026367
DWY	0,000084	-0,123629	0,135197	0,021569
EQDM	-0,000387	-0,114959	0,112478	0,018435
IAM	-0,000008	-0,105292	0,058269	0,010656
IBC	-0,000943	-0,246652	0,174713	0,029316
JET	-0,000299	-0,146603	0,174576	0,023997
LBV	0,000391	-0,093496	0,094444	0,019070
LESU	0,000254	-0,079354	0,094665	0,016437
LHM	0,000296	-0,104988	0,095065	0,020166
LYD	0,000586	-0,105176	0,090972	0,020487
M2M	-0,000015	-0,105361	0,095283	0,025949
MIC	0,000540	-0,150648	0,115155	0,023576
NEX	-0,000754	-0,308122	0,177169	0,024264
OXYG	-0,000268	-0,210162	0,285842	0,023655
PAP	-0,000852	-0,430490	0,189882	0,032591
PRO	0,000939	-0,174617	0,189791	0,022234
RIS	-0,000364	-0,105171	0,095310	0,025590
SAH	-0,000015	-0,103990	0,094700	0,018733
SBM	-0,000521	-0,165880	0,115513	0,017638
SCM	0,000423	-0,104573	0,094771	0,020145
SLF	0,000392	-0,135126	0,060535	0,015988
SMI	0,000644	-0,143183	0,058269	0,021844
SNA	-0,000638	-0,093578	0,095182	0,021470
SNP	0,000133	-0,210495	0,189937	0,029938
SOND	-0,000599	-0,106336	0,095310	0,025538
TIM	-0,000422	-0,123623	0,095289	0,019773
WASS	0,000725	-0,080864	0,094288	0,019602

The descriptive statistics table shows, for the period from 04.01.2010 to 29.12.2017, the average of the daily returns of the shares and the MASI main index, their minimum and maximum values and the corresponding standard deviations. The average return of the MASI index is 0.0083%. During the period studied, the highest daily return of the MASI index was 3.3% on 23.12.2016 and its lowest daily return was -3% on 21.03.2011. Several factors have come together to drive the market towards this considerable decline, including the effect of the "Arab Spring", the departure of non-strategic foreign investors, the disaffection of local investors, investor arbitrage in favor of other safe investment instruments (bond UCITS, term deposits etc.). Among all stocks, the top three securities generating the highest average daily returns were CTM (0.0947%), PRO (0.0939%) and AGAZ (0.0906%) respectively, while the lowest average daily returns were recorded for IBC (-0.00943%), PAP (-0.0852%), and NEX (-0.0754%).

Multidimensional Scaling Analysis: The multidimensional scaling technique has been implemented in the STATISTICA software. In our study, we used the MDS to allow us to analyze the correlation matrix between each of the two stocks forming a pair (i,j). Stress values are used to indicate model quality and adjustment data. According to Kruskal's model recommendation, stress of 20% or more is considered a bad model, 10% is considered reasonable, 5% is a good model and 2.5% is excellent (Hair et al., 2009). As the value of stress approaches zero, a better quality of adjustment would be achieved. The results of the MDS analysis in Table 3 reveal the following: For k-dimension = 2, the iteration was repeated until the value was 0.2558005 in the 28th iteration. The solution obtained was considered appropriate since the stress value is close to 0, which means that the relationship between the experience data and the distances in the configuration is a monotonous relationship.

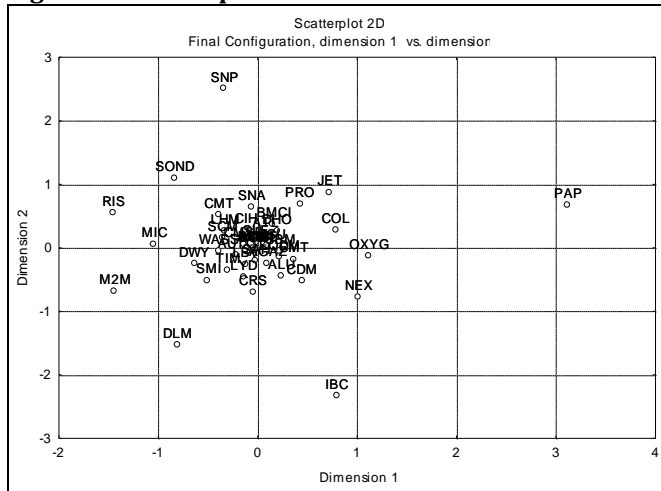
Table 3: Stress Value

44 Vars. from file	
Number of dimensions: 2	
Start config.: (Guttman-Lingoes)	
Last iteration computed: 59;	Best iteration: 28
D-star: Raw stress = 154,5415;	Alienation = 0,2797001
D-hat: Raw stress = 126,6800;	Stress = 0,2558005

The empirical study reveals the first stocks closest and most distant to the index (MASI) return in accordance with variables' values (Euclidean distances) in figure 1. The first stocks with the highest similarity (proximity) to the index return are BMCE, BCP, IAM, ATW and CMSR, while the first stocks with the highest dissimilarity (distance) are PAP, IBC and SNP. Based on the positioning of the stocks in the MDS map, it appears that the returns or losses generated by the stocks that are similar to the performance of the Index will be approximately the same as those of the Index, while dissimilar stocks may produce returns or losses that are different from the Index. In addition, it could be argued that similar stocks could be included as alternatives to each of them in the portfolio construction process, while those that are dissimilar cannot be used as alternatives to each other. A review of the Shepard diagram in Figure 2 suggests that the distances between stocks and the index are linearly related, it identifies a strong correlation between observed distances and disparities (i.e. between initial distances and calculated distances), and thus a good quality of fit.

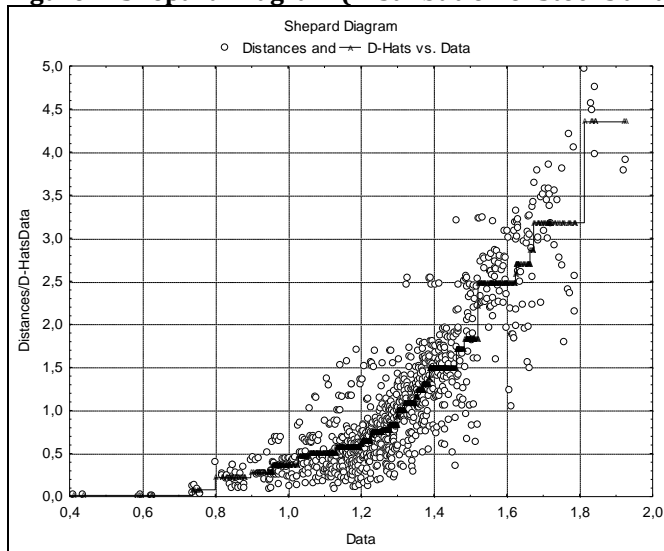
Regression Analysis: Tables present the regression results for Model 1 (upmarket) and Model 2 (down market), between the CSAD cross-sectional absolute deviation and the index returns. Model 1 shows that the parameter γ_1 (up) equal to 0.791 is statistically significant and positive at the 5% level, this result is explained by the fact that an increase in index returns significantly increases cross-sectional variability. The objective of the study was to determine the existence of investors' herd behavior on the Moroccan financial market. The analysis first focused on the multidimensional scaling MDS stipulating the construction of a perceptual space to reveal similarities and dissimilarities between stocks returns and the main stock market index.

Figure 1: MDS Map



In addition, model 1 show that the second parameter γ_2 (up) equal to -6.29664 is statistically significant and negative at the 5% level this result could confirm the presence of herd behavior in the rising market. The result obtained indicates a non-linear and negative relationship between the cross sectional absolute deviation and the index returns. Since the non-linear term is significantly negative, the $CSAD_t$ increased at a decreasing rate or decreased as the average price movement increases. Therefore, in the case of extreme values in index returns, the cross sectional absolute deviation decreases and the herd behavior is observed during these stressful days. These results confirm the presence of a non-linear relationship and therefore support the argument that herd behavior is a valid phenomenon in the Moroccan financial market.

Figure 2: Shepard Diagram (Distribution of Stocks and Index)



Model 2 (down market) shows results indicating the presence of herd behavior in the market when it is declining. The results obtained by the regression analyses indicate that the parameter γ_2 (down) is negative and statistically significant. It could, therefore, be argued that herd behavior towards the market is valid in the MASI in both bull and bear markets, but not linear. The results obtained are in line with those of other literature studies, in particular the Economou study (2016), which found a clear existence of herd behavior in Nigeria and Morocco in 2005. Given the results we have observed, herding behavior is present on the Moroccan stock market and we attribute it to the low level of transparency that prevails in frontier stock exchanges and reduces the quality of their information environment, which leads investors not to react rationally and to draw information from the transactions of their peers.

Table 4: Market Up Model

Model 1				
$CSAD_t^{UP} = \alpha + \gamma_1^{UP} R_{m,t}^{UP} + \gamma_2^{UP} (R_{m,t}^{UP})^2 + \varepsilon_t$				
	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-statistic	Prob
α	0,00978	0,000184	53,13630	0,000000
γ_1	0,79085	0,070013	11,29572	0,000000
γ_2	-6,29664	5,002516	-1,25869	0,208411
F-statistic	281.6887			
R-adjust	0.339739			

Table 5: Market Down Model

Model 2				
$CSAD_t^{DOWN} = \alpha + \gamma_1^{DOWN} R_{m,t}^{DOWN} + \gamma_2^{DOWN} (R_{m,t}^{DOWN})^2 + \varepsilon_t$				
	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-statistic	Prob
α	0,00974	0,000202	48,22467	0,000000
γ_1	0,82055	0,072683	11,28953	0,000000
γ_2	-6,77106	4,674062	-1,44865	0,147786
F-statistic	280.1419			
R-adjust	0.383099			

To further illustrate the extent of non-linearity in the CSAD-Market relationship, in Figure 3 below, we plot the CSAD measure for each day and the corresponding equally weighted market performance for Model 1 and Model 2. The layout of the Moroccan financial market gives an insight into the presence of herd behavior in the market, where the non-linearity between market performance and the CSAD measure is evident. It confirms the prediction of a non-linear inversion relationship between CSAD and $R_{m,t}$, in alignment with Chang et al. (2000).

Figure 3a: Relationship between Cross-Sectional Absolute Deviation (csad) and Market Return $R_{m,t}$ in Model 1

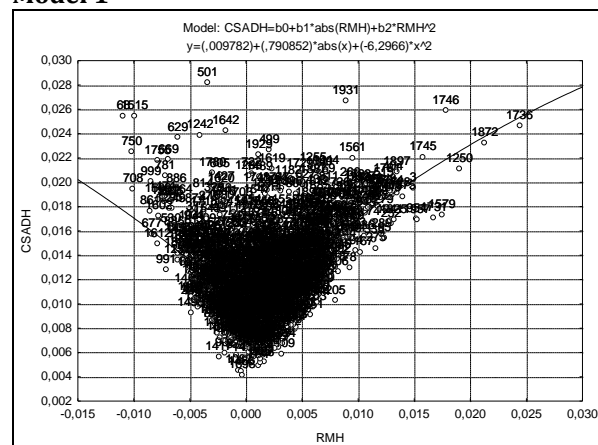
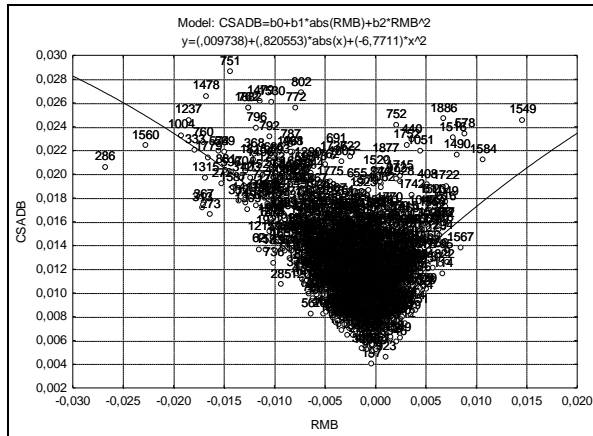


Figure 3-b: Relationship between Cross-Sectional Absolute Deviation (CSAD) and Market Return $R_{m,t}$ in Model 2



5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The objective of the study was to determine the existence of herding behavior in the Moroccan financial market. The analysis first focused on the multidimensional scaling MDS stipulating the construction of a perceptual space to display similarities and dissimilarities between stocks returns and the main stock market index. This study brought to light that the first stocks with the highest similarity to the index return are BMCE, BCP, IAM, ATW and CMSR, whereas the first stocks with the highest dissimilarity are PAP, IBC and SNP. This will have to allow investors to choose profitable alternatives and avoid those that present a possible risk. This preliminary analysis was supported by the analysis of investors' herd behavior using the CSAD methodology developed by Chang et al. (2000). The results obtained by the regression analysis showed the existence of herd behavior in Moroccan stock market both upward and downward. This finding was supported by the clear existence of a non-linearity between market performance and CSAD measurement, which confirms the prediction of a non-linear inversion relationship between CSAD and $R_{m,t}$, in the spirit of Chang et al. (2000). The results obtained are in line with those of other literature studies, in particular the Economou's study (2016), which found a clear existence of herd behavior in Nigeria and Morocco in 2005.

Given the results we have observed, herding behavior is present on the Moroccan stock market and we assign it to the low level of transparency that prevails in frontier stock exchanges and reduces the quality of their information environment, which induces investors not to react rationally and to draw information from the transactions of their peers. In terms of suggestion, future studies should use a fuzzy logical approach to take into account herding and other behavioral biases to study investors' decision-making process and offer them the opportunity to make an optimal choice of trading strategies in the market. The high presence of herd behavior in African frontier markets suggests that regulatory measures to stem it (e.g. by increasing transparency and investor confidence and allaying investor concerns) are necessary to prevent the emergence of destabilizing outcomes. With the objective to improve the quality of the information environment, such measures will make these markets more attractive to foreign investors and increase their volume, which is essential to the sustainability of these markets and their development towards emerging markets.

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