

IMPACT OF CREDIT RISK ON THE PROFITABILITY OF SELECTED COMMERCIAL BANKS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT

This research is focusing on evaluation of the impact of credit risk on the profitability of selected commercial banks listed on National Stock Exchange. The financial ratios are taken as a proxy to evaluate credit risk and bank's profitability. Profitability was measured through Return on Equity and Return on Assets whereas credit risk was measured by Pre-Provision Profit to Total Loans and Advances, Loan to Asset Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Credit to Deposit Ratio and Advances over Loan Funds. Based on the financial information of 2009 to 2017, the study concludes that Credit risk, as calculated from Pre-Provision Profit to Total Loans and Advances, Loan to Asset Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Credit to Deposit Ratio and Advances over Loan Funds have a non-significant relationship with profitability measured by Return on Assets whereas there is significant relationship exist only between Advances over Loan Funds and profitability measured by Return on Equity. The regression model of ROE shows the model is significant as compared to ROA model. The present study employed Auto Correlation and Durbin-Watson statistics, Unit root test & Multi-Collinearity tests to measure the robustness of time series data. Also the results of the regression analysis show that there exist a negative correlation between credit upon deposit ratio and return on equity. As per the current study, the Indian banks has to keep check on advances upon total funds ratio, as it was found most significant factor impacting the profitability of Indian banks.

Keywords: Credit Risk, Profitability, Banks, Return on Equity, Return on Assets.

INTRODUCTION

The banking system of any country plays a vital role in its economic development. It acts like a backbone for all the economic activities related to individual, organization, government or foreign institutions.

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Any economy cannot afford failure of a banking system as its affect would be irreparable. The banking industry in the India supports the world most growing economy with the greatest diversity in banking institutions. The banking industry has awakened to risk management, especially after the global crisis of 2007-08 and failure of banks like Lehman brothers. So, today risk assessment plays an important role in the activity of financial institutions. For effective risk management, correct risk assessment is essential and effective risk management is necessary for the success and perpetuity of business activity. In banking system, the risk management is very important to avoid financial losses which will affect the returns and sentiments of depositors and investors. There are many types of risks attached with the banking system but the most prominent of them are credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, reputational risk, business risk, systematic risk and interest rate risk. Out of all these risks, the major cause of banks problems are related to credit risks so its management is essential for banks.

According to BIS, credit risk is defined as the potential that a bank borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. Credit risk is most likely caused by loans, acceptances, interbank transactions, trade financing, foreign exchange transactions, financial futures, swaps, bonds, equities, options etc. Credit risk arises when a debtor was unable to pay its obligations or its financial capacity aggravated resulted in an economic loss to the bank. Banks are facing credit risk also when they trade various other financial instruments including: interbank transactions, exchange rate transactions, future, swaps and options contracts.

In this paper, we are covering credit risk management to assess its impact on profitability of some selected commercial banks. Little research exists on the credit risk management in India apart from some research studies on theoretical framework of credit risk management. This paper seeks to contribute to the existing body of work in this area by examining the extent to which credit risk management impact to financial performance of some NSE listed banking companies. The rest of the paper is structured as follows: the next section reviews the existing work on credit risk management and its effect on financial performance of the banking companies across the countries. Section 3 provides a brief description of objectives and hypothesis. Section 4 presents research methodology and specifies the estimation models used in the study. Section 5 the data employed for the empirical analysis of data and interpretation of results. The final section 6 summarizes the findings and draws out some conclusions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poudel (2012) studied the impact of credit risk management on financial performance of commercial banks in Nepal and revealed that parameters like default rate, cost per loan assets and capital adequacy ratio have an inverse impact on banks' financial performance; however, the default rate is the most reliable predictor of bank financial performance and advised banks to design and formulate strategies that will not only minimize the exposure of the banks to credit risk but will enhance profitability.

Adekunle, Alalade, Agbatogun & Abimbola (2015) examined Credit Risk Management and Financial Performance of Selected Commercial Banks in Nigeria. The results revealed that credit risk management has significant effect on financial performance of commercial banks and further recommend that maintaining a

minimum level of non-performing loans vis-à-vis provision for loans and advances will enhance financial performance through its positive effect on return on equity.

Alshatti (2015) in his paper “The effect of credit risk management on financial performance of the Jordanian commercial banks” examined the effect of credit risk management on financial performance of the Jordanian commercial banks during the period (2005-2013) and concluded that the credit risk management indicators considered in his research have a significant effect on financial performance of the Jordanian commercial banks.

Karugu and Ntoiti (2015) analyzed the effect of Credit Risk Management Practices on Profitability of Listed Commercial Banks at Nairobi Securities Exchange in Kenya. The results indicated that credit risk governance had a positive and significant effect on profitability and also concluded that credit appraisal, debt collection and credit risk governance have a significant positive effect on profitability.

Makori (2015) studied the effects Of Credit Risk Management Practices on Profitability of Deposit Taking SACCOs in Nairobi County. Through the findings he concluded that credit appraisal practices, credit monitoring, debt collection practices and credit risk governance practices have a positive effect on the financial profitability of the SACCOs. The study also concluded that effective credit risk management policy maximize a financial sector’s risk adjusted return by maintaining credit exposure within acceptable limits.

Muhamet & Arbana (2016) in his research paper studied the Effect of Credit Risk Management on Banks’ Profitability in Kosovo. The output showed a substantial relation between the variables and reflected that a higher risk asset ratio would result in a marginal decline in profitability while higher nonperforming loans had a positive and more substantial effect. Further analysis showed a predominantly negative effect, highlighting the possible inadequacy of the multivariate model.

Ndoka & Islami (2016) in his paper “The Impact of Credit Risk Management in the Profitability of Albanian Commercial Banks During the Period 2005-2015” has studied the Albanian banking problems related to credit risk. This study provides a contribution within the identification of credit risk factors that affect more the profitability of the Albanian banks and found a scientific solution in order to manage the credit risk in a more efficient way.

Annor and Obeng (2017) studied the Impact of Credit Risk Management on the Profitability of Selected Commercial Banks Listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange. The study employed the Random Effect Model within the panel estimation technique framework. Their findings showed that indeed credit risk management have a significant relationship with the profitability of banks. Their study recommends that banks should assess and manage credit risk indicators vigorously in order to reduce their exposure to these risks.

Kutum (2017) has analyzed the impact of credit risk on the profitability of five banks of Palestine Exchange. He found a weak but positive relationship between credit risk measured by non-performing loans to total loans and advances and profitability as measured by return on assets. In his study, also he founds that bank size was positively related to profitability.

Ishak, Ismail, Razali, Bakar & Ramlan, (2018) has done the research on credit risk management of bank listed on Bursa Malaysia and concluded that, most of the credit risk management indicators have a negative impact on profitability of banks.

The regression model of ROE shows the model is significance as compared to ROA model.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES & HYPOTHESES

Objectives

To identify the impact of credit risk management on profitability of Indian commercial banks.

Hypotheses

- **H0:** Credit risk has no significant relationship with profitability of banks listed on the national stock exchange.
- **H1:** Credit risk has significant relationship with profitability of banks listed on the national stock exchange.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study employed Auto Correlation and Durbin-Watson statistics, Unit root test & Multi-Collinearity tests to measure the robustness of time series data. A brief description of these tests is provided in this section.

Research design

The research is an exploratory study into the relationship between credit risk and the profitability of banks listed on the National Stock Exchange.

Sample: The study uses data from the financial statements of six commercial banks three from public sector bank and three from private sector bank from 2009-2017. All the banks are listed in National stock exchange. The banks are as follows: State Bank of India (SBI), Punjab National Bank (PNB), Bank of India (BOI), HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Axis Bank. The secondary data has been used in this research.

Data collection: The data was collected in order to establish the relationship (if any) between credit risk and profitability. The profitability of the banks is represented by Return on Equity (ROE) and Return of Assets. These two will serve as dependent variables. The independent variables that will measure credit risk are pre-provision profit over total loans and advances, loan to asset ratio, capital adequacy ratio, advances over loan funds and credit upon deposit ratio.

Test of multi-collinearity

Variance Inflation Factors (VIFs) are a method of measuring the level of collinearity between the regressors in an equation. VIFs show how much of the variance of a coefficient estimate of a regressor has been inflated due to collinearity with the other regressors. There are two forms of the Variance Inflation Factor: centered and uncentered. The centered VIF is the ratio of the variance of the coefficient estimate from the original equation divided by the variance from a coefficient estimate from an equation with only that regressor and a constant. The uncentered VIF is the ratio of the variance of the coefficient estimate from the original equation divided by the variance from a coefficient estimate from an equation with only one regressor (and no constant).

Auto correlation and Durbin-Watson statistics

The serial autocorrelation is used to test the relationship between the time series its own values at different lags. If the serial autocorrelation is negative it means it is mean reverting and accepts the null hypothesis and if the result is positive

coefficients then it rejects the null hypothesis. The technique that is used here is Durbin-Watson statistics. The Durbin Watson statistic is a number that tests for autocorrelation in the residuals from a statistical regression analysis. The Durbin-Watson statistic is always between 0 and 4. A value of 2 means that there is no autocorrelation in the sample.

Unit root tests

Unit root tests are commonly used to test the stationary property of a time series data. In this study two different unit root tests are employed to test the null hypothesis of a unit root. These tests are the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test & the Phillips-Perron (PP) test. We subject each time series to a check for stationarity. The ADF test was employed to time series of pre- provision profit over total loans and advances, loan to asset ratio, capital adequacy ratio, advances over loan funds and credit upon deposit ratio, return of equity and return of asset series.

The regression model

The study uses a general linear model of regression to establish the relationship between the independent and the dependent variables. Here return of equity as a dependent variable and return of asset as a dependent variable will be separately regressed with the independent factors (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Definition of Variables.

Variable	Definition	Expected result
ROE	Profitability = Return on Equity = Net Income/ Total Equity	-
ROA	Profitability = Return on Assets = et Income/ Total Assets	-
PTLA	Credit Risk = Pre-Provision Profit / Total Loans and Advances	Increase/Decrease
LA	Credit Risk = Loan to Asset ratio	Increase/Decrease
CAR	Credit Risk = Capital Adequacy Ratio	Increase/Decrease
ALF	Credit Risk = Advances over Loan Funds	Increase/Decrease
CDR	Credit Risk = Credit upon Deposit ratio	Increase/Decrease

The dependent variables in the models are Return on Equity and Return of Assets. These variables are proxy of profitability whereas proxy of credit risk are pre-provision profit over total loans and advances, loan to asset ratio, capital adequacy ratio, advances over loan funds and credit upon deposit ratio.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

Descriptive statistics

Table 2 shows the descriptive statistics of the data gathered from the banks. It can be observed that the average return on equity is 5.752% while the average return of assets is 275.61%. The average rate on pre-provision profit over total loans and advances is 2.466 % whereas average rate of loan to asset ratio is 12.5% which indicates a low level of credit risk and mean of capital adequacy ratio is

14.05. Similarly, the average rate of advances over loan funds is 74.71% and the average rate of credit upon deposit ratio is 83.33%. The standard deviation is highest in return of assets. Data of all the variables except ROA are platykurtic. Some variables are right skewed whereas some are left skewed.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Variables.

Variable	Mean	S.D	Kurtosis	Skewness	Minimum	Maximum	Count
ROE	5.752	12.51	2.41	-1.62	-32.85	19.5	60
ROA	275.61	152.96	4.81	2.11	138.72	813.47	60
PTLA	2.466	0.796	-1.335	-0.249	0.98	3.56	60
LAR	0.125	0.013	-1.065	0.337	0.11	0.15	60
CAR	14.055	2.460	-0.970	-0.057	9.2	18.42	60
ALF	74.712	6.365	0.0749	-0.694	59.69	84.82	60
CDR	83.332	10.456	-0.329	0.483	66.72	105.08	60

Test for multi-collinearity

In order to check multi collinearity among the factors or independent variables, the study uses the test of coefficient diagnostics and calculated the values of Coefficient Variance and Uncentered Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) and Centered VIF. The results as shown in **Table 3** above show the value of the Centered VIF values for both independent variables ROA & ROE. The multi collinearity does not exist in the data as none of the VIF values for independent variables is higher than 10.

Table 3. Test for Multi- Collinearity.

Variables	Centered VIF
PTLA	6.146
LAR	2.688
CAR	4.785
ALF	2.352
CDR	3.518

Test for autocorrelation

This evaluation is needed to test for the presence or otherwise of first-order serial correlation (autocorrelation) in the independent variables. That is, it is used to determine whether or not the value of each variable (in this case factors of credit risk measure) in one period, t , depends on its value in another period $t-1$. The measurement of autocorrelation was done through Durbin- Watson statistic. From the regression results, computed value of Durbin-Watson statistic is around 2, which shows that there is no evidence of positive first-order serial correlation. Hence, there is no autocorrelation in credit risk variables. So, it is concluded that the values of the respective credit risk variables in one period did not depend on their values in another period.

Unit root tests

All estimations in this study are done using E-Views. The result of unit root test is shown in **(Table 4)**. All the series are stationary at logarithmic first difference & they are significant at 1% level as p value is less than 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis that the series has unit root was rejected. So, series are stationary at I (1).

Table 4. The results of unit root tests.

Variables	ADF Statistics	P-Value	Order of Integration
PTLA	-5.987	0.0000	I (1)
LAR	-5.629	0.0001	I (1)
CAR	-7.461	0.0000	I (1)
ALF	-6.225	0.0000	I (1)
CDR	-4.603	0.0010	I (1)

Regression analysis

The results of the regression are shown below in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Model summary of regression.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
(ROA)	0.2088 ^a	0.0436	-0.15564	164.438
(ROE)	0.8672 ^a	0.7520	0.700423	6.8483

a: Predictors: (constant) and dependent variables are pre-provision profit over total loans and advances, loan to asset ratio, capital adequacy ratio, advances over loan funds and credit upon deposit ratio

Model 1 represents variable return on asset and Model 2 represents variable return on equity

The R square value of 0.0436 shown in Model 1 (**Table 5**) shows that only 4.36% of the variation in the dependent variable, Return on Assets, can be explained by variations in the dependent variable. The R Square of 0.7520 for model 2 shows that 75.20% of the variations of the dependent variable, Return of Equity, can be explained by variations in the dependent variable. So, the return of asset is poorly explained by dependent variables whereas return of equity is good enough explained by selected dependent variables (**Table 6**).

Table 6. Analysis of variance^{a,b}.

Dependent Variables	Model	Sum Squares	Mean Square	F	Significance F
Return on Assets	Regression	29588.74	5917.749	0.218851	0.9509 ^a
	Residual	648961.6	27040.07		
	Total	678550.3			
Return on Equity	Regression	3414.435	682.887	14.560	0.00000 ^b
	Residual	1125.591	46.899		
	Total	4540.026			

^aDependent Variable: Return on Assets

^bDependent Variable: Return on Equity

For Model 1, the p-value (significance F) of 0.9509 is far greater than 0.05 which shows that overall the model does not predict the dependent variable of return

on asset well. However, the p-value of Model 2 shows that the model predicts the dependent variable of return on equity well. Thus, Model 2 fits well in this research.

From **Table 7** the beta coefficients of both models can be observed. From the model, it can be seen that Return on Assets as a measure of profitability cannot be explained by credit risk because none of the p-values shows a statistically significant relationship. However, in case of return on equity as the profitable measure, the p-values of Advances over Loan Funds show that there is a statistically significant relationship between this variable and return on Equity whereas rest of the variables like Pre-Provision Profit to Total Loans and Advances, Loan to Asset Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio and Credit to Deposit Ratio shows very weak relationship with Return of Equity as well as with Return on Assets. The null hypothesis “H0: Credit risk has no significant relationship with profitability of banks listed on the national stock exchange” shall be rejected in ROE model and accepted in the case of ROA model.

Table 7. Coefficients.

Variables	ROA			ROE		
	Coeff.	t-value	Sig.	Coeff.	t-value	Sig.
Constant	264.68	0.455603	0.65277	-102.984	-4.25645	0.00027**
Pre-Provision Profit / Total Loans and Advances	-20.364	-0.21432	0.83210	3.878074	0.980017	0.33685
Loan to Asset Ratio	2052.7	0.556149	0.58325	114.277	0.743449	0.46442
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.281	0.452407	0.65503	0.347091	0.307015	0.76148
Advances/loan funds	-1.8559	-0.25224	0.80300	1.072541	3.500211	0.00184**
Credit/ Deposit Ratio	-2.7691	-0.50548	0.61783	-0.0024	-0.01051	0.99170

****Significant at 1% level**

CONCLUSION

The objective of this study is to assess the impact of credit risk on the profitability of banks listed in the national stock exchange of India. To analyze the relationship between credit risk and profitability of banks secondary data was collected for six banks three from public sector and three from private sector. ROE and ROA are used as indicators to measure the profitability of banks Based on the financial information of 2009 to 2017. The time series data passes through the multi collinearity test and proved that it does not exist in the data as none of the VIF values for independent variables is higher than 10. The result of unit root test was also checked to identify the stationarity of series. All the series are stationary at logarithmic first difference. Also, from the regression results, the value of Durbin-Watson statistic was checked which is around 2, which shows that there is no evidence of positive first-order serial correlation. Hence, there is no autocorrelation in credit risk variables. So, it is concluded that the values of the respective credit risk variables in one period did not depend on their values in another period. This study concludes that credit risk, as calculated from Pre-Provision Profit to Total Loans and Advances, Loan to Asset Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Credit to Deposit Ratio and Advances over Loan Funds have a non-significant relationship with profitability measured by Return on Assets whereas there is significant relationship exist between Advances over Loan Funds and profitability measured by Return on Equity. The study found model of ROE is better explained through the selected variables than the

model of ROA. Also the results of the regression analysis show that there exist a negative correlation between credit upon deposit ratio and return on equity. As per the current study, the Indian banks has to keep check on advances upon total funds ratio, as it was found most significant factor impacting the profitability of Indian banks.

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