



Research Article

The Effect of Risk Management on Bank's Financial Performance in Nigeria

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Abstract

Financial management crisis around the world has proven that risk management practices are indispensable for organisations that aim at sustaining customer and shareholder patronage. The examples of Enron, WorldCom, Parmalat, Tyco, Barings Empire, Daiwa Bank debacle, and the recent N192 billion naira stimulation fund injected by the Governor Central Bank of Nigeria Sanusi Lamido into the banking sector to save ailing banks and the economy at large proved to us that effective risk management in banking operations cannot be compromised. This study investigated the impact of effective risk management on bank's financial performance. The Ordinary least square Regression was employed in testing the hypothesis formulated. Data was collected from the annual reports of banks listed on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The study observed that there exist a negative non-significant relationship between risk management proxies and bank's performance as captured with return on equity. Thus financial performance cannot be explained away by the compliance or non-compliance to Basel's regulation by financial institutions, but could be as a result of the accumulation of minor difficulties and inconsequential malfunction of the individual actors resulting in a massive breakdown.

Key words: Financial Crisis, Risk Management and Bank Performance

Introduction

Financial management crisis around the world has proven that risk management practices are indispensable for organisations that aim at sustaining customer and

shareholder patronage. Before now, risk management was not seen as a central component to the operations of most organisations in Nigeria; rather, it was relegated to an office space at the corporate headquarters. Sanusi (2011) expressed the

fusion of risk management and corporate governance flaws as a major factor responsible for the financial crisis in Nigeria. He further opined that:

“The surge in capital put pressure on... risk management frameworks. This led to the recent experience with margin loans and other high risk investments. Consequently, when the capital market’s bubble burst, the balance sheet of banks became eroded to the extent that some of them remained for some time on ‘life support’ from the CBN”.

In furtherance of the consequence of risk management, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve of US, Alan Greenspan, stated in a lecture delivered at Stern Business School that:

“Inevitably, risk management failures occur, and in two instances - the highly publicized cases of Barings and long term capital management - they proved destabilizing. ... deficiencies in risk management will result in wide spread failures or that the failure of a very large derivative participant will impose heavy credit losses on its counterparties and yield a chain of failures.”

Thus this study intends to investigate the effects of risk management on the performance of financial institutions in Nigeria.

Research Hypothesis

H₀: There is no relationship between risk management and financial performance of banks

Scope of Study

This study basically investigates the relationship between risk management and bank’s financial performance. In achieving this objective, the corporate annual reports for the period 2006 – 2012 were analyzed. Furthermore, the study considered a total of 14 listed banks in Nigeria. The choice of the banking sector is based on the pivotal role of

the banking industry in triggering a financial crisis.

Literature

The retention of public confidence, through the enthronement of good corporate governance and the establishment of a well-structured risk management system remains of utmost importance to the players and drivers in the financial industry, given the role of the industry in the mobilization of funds, the allocation of credit to the needy sectors of the economy, the payment and settlement system and the implementation of monetary policy (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2006). Financial institutions are business organizations that act as mobilisers and depositories of savings, and as purveyors of credit or finance (Bhole 2004). They render services such as resource mobilization and allocation, financial intermediation and facilitation of foreign exchange transactions to enhance international trade (Merna, and Al thani 2008). The financial institution can be broadly classified into banking and non-banking financial institution. However, this study aligned its investigation towards the banking sector.

Banks and banking activities hold a pivotal role in the economy of any nation, especially in a developing country like Nigeria; their importance serves the following purposes as opined by (Levine 2004, Khalid and Hanif 2005).

1. They aid industrial expansion, efficient mobilization and allocation of fund
2. They boost capital formation
3. They stimulate productivity and growth
4. They provide finance for commercial enterprises
5. They provide basic financial services and access to payment systems to a broad segment of the population
6. They provide several lines of credit for their various customers.

The Nigerian Banking Situation

The Nigerian banking system has undergone remarkable changes over the years, in terms of the number of institutions, ownership structure, as well as depth and breadth of operations. These changes have been influenced largely by challenges posed by deregulation of the financial sector, globalization of operations, technological innovations and adoption of supervisory and prudential requirements that conform to international standards (Ogunleye, 2005).

More specifically, the banking institution has been plagued by several challenges as highlighted by the Central Bank of Nigeria, such as, Disagreements between Board and Management giving rise to Board squabbles, Ineffective Board oversight functions. Fraudulent and self-serving practices among members of the board, management and staff, overbearing influence of chairman or MD/CEO, especially in family-controlled banks, Weak internal controls, Non-compliance with laid down internal controls and operation procedures, ignorance of and non-compliance with rules, laws and regulations guiding banking business, poor risk management practices resulting in large quantum of non-performing credits including insider-related credits, succumbing to pressure from other stakeholders e.g. shareholder's appetite for high dividend and depositors quest for high interest on deposits, gross undercapitalization in relation to the level and character of business, low earnings resulting in huge operational loss, weak management as reflected by poor asset quality, insider abuse, inadequate internal controls, unprofessional conduct. This has led to the declining state of the industry. (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2006, Ajie, Ezi, Akekere, and Ewubare, 2006, Adekanye, 2010)

Furthermore, the following issues arise from the special and peculiar nature of banks and banking operations, such as 1. The inability of depositors in protecting their interest

(deposits), due to information asymmetry, 2. The nature of bank assets is usually opaque and lacking in transparency, 3. Bank instability will lead to a contagion effect, which would affect a class of banks or even the entire financial system of the economy, 4. Banks play a dominant role in developing economic financial systems and are important engines of economic growth (Arun and Turner, 2003). This institution cannot be handled negligently because of its overbearing importance to the economy. Thus, critical issues such as risk which threaten the core of their existence should be investigated.

Why Risk Management

The importance of risk management has become heightened in today's competitive economic world. These cannot be underemphasized as the practice of risk management minimizes financial losses to the firm. In a study carried out by Ashby and Diacon (1994), as cited in Gerald Mars (2000), it was discovered that the practice of risk management in commerce stems largely from the need to avoid contractual, tortuous or statutory liability which has the capacity to dent the image of the organization. The danger of capital misallocation and imprudent risk taking has become the leading source of problem in the banking industry,; this has crippled many banks, thus, there is need to identify, measure, monitor and control all inherent risk in their day to day business transactions.

Risk Management and Performance

A major objective of bank management is to increase shareholders' return signifying performance. The objective often comes at the cost of increasing risk. The banks motivation for risk management comes from those risks which can lead to banks underperformance

In Nigeria, a pioneer study carried out in this area of research i.e. risk management and performance was done by Akindele (2012),

the study examined the effect of risk management and corporate governance on bank performance. The study revealed that there is a positive relationship between risk management and bank performance; furthermore, the study affirms that effective risk management enhance bank profitability and bank performances depends largely on risk management and corporate governance being enshrined into the organization. In carrying out the study, the researcher administered four hundred and eighty (480) questionnaires to employees of Wema Bank Plc and extracted data from the annual reports of the bank for the year 2008 and 2009 using financial ratios. The data gathered were analysed using a non-parametric statistics test named Chi-square. Similarly, a study carried out in Indonesia by Eduardus et al (2007) which served as a spring board for the study carried out by Akindele (2012), also affirms that risk management has a significant effect on bank performance. However, the research utilizes both primary data and secondary data analyses. The study analysed using Generalized Methods of Moments (GMM), for secondary data and bootstrap method, factor analysis, and 3-state least squares (3SLS) for primary data. This study also finds that the relationships between corporate governance and risk management and between corporate governance and bank performance are sensitive to the type of bank ownership.

Research Methodology

To accomplish the objective of this research, the study obtained data from the corporate annual reports of banks listed on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The use of banks as a representative of the financial institution is based on the pivotal role that this industry occupies in the financial sector in Nigeria. Statistically in Nigeria the banking industry accounts for 65% of the total population that makes up the financial sector. This is consistent with minimum sample size as suggested by Krejcie & Morgan (1970). In assessing the effect of risk management on bank's financial

performance this study made use of the regression analysis.

Model Specification

$$ROE_{it} = f(NPLR_{it}, CR_{it}, LTD_{it}, RDISC_{it})$$

In a broader sense, this can be rewritten as:

$$ROE_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 NPLR_{it} + \beta_2 CR_{it} + \beta_3 LTD_{it} + RDISC_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

Where:

ROE:	Return on Equity
NPLR:	Non performing loan ratio
CR:	Capital Ratio
LTD:	Loan to Total Deposit
RDISC:	Risk Disclosure
u:	represents the 14 banks in the sample
t:	time period involved
β:	Parameter of explanatory variable
α:	Intercept
ε:	Error term

Analysis of Results

The coefficient of non-performing loan, loan to deposit, risk disclosure, and total asset show that there is an inverse non-significant relationship with return on equity. This implies that as return on asset decreases by one naira the non-performing loan increases by .11 naira, similarly, the loan to deposit increases by .41naira, disclosure of risk in the financial statement likewise, increases and the total asset is depleted by 1.75%. However, the capital risk shows a positive insignificant relationship with the return on equity, therefore, implying that as return on equity increases by one naira the capital risk measure will likewise increase by .115 naira non-significantly.

Thus, we accept the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between risk management and financial performance of banks in Nigeria.

The F-statistics further asserts the insignificance of this relationship between the proxies of risk management and financial performance of banks in Nigeria as used in

this study, this is so because the F- statistics calculated figure is 0.504 which is far above the confidence interval.

Table 1: Regression table for hypothesis 1 (ROE)

Variable	Estimated Coefficient	Standard error	t- statistics	p-value
Nplr	-1112874	.358274	-0.31	0.757
Cr	.1150355	.7404258	0.16	0.877
Ltd	-.416319	.6404673	-0.65	0.517
Rdisc	-3.523653	7.053446	-0.50	0.619
Logtotasset	-1.747855	.8861323	-1.97	0.052
R² = 0.0466		F - Stat[5, 89 = 0.5048]		

Conclusion

This paper examined the relationship between risk management and financial performance of banks of 14 listed banks in the financial sector of the Nigerian economy over a period of 6 years (2006-2012). The findings revealed that management of risk does not often translate to positive financial

performance of banks. Although effective risk management in financial institutions reduces the occurrence of systemic and economic breakdown, but this does not guarantee increase in the returns on equity. This paper concludes by stating that the increased drive for the management of risk poses a limit on the earning capacity of Nigerian banks.

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