

Efficiency of Operational Activity of Commercial Banks in Romania

Nicolae BALTEȘ and Maria-Daciana RODEAN COZMA*

Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

In recent years, the financial performance of Romanian commercial banks has been considerably reduced, due to the decline in lending activity and the increase in operating expenses. The paper aims to estimate the impact of credit, liquidity and solvency risk on the efficiency of the operational activity of commercial banks listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange. The results obtained by the application of the multiple linear regression showed that the level of the „cost to income” indicator, during 2010-2015, was significantly influenced by the capitalization level, the lending rate and the saving rate.

Keywords: financial performance, cost to income, efficiency ratio, financial intermediation, liquidity risk, multiple linear regression, risk profile

JEL Classification: G32

1. Introduction

In the post-crisis period, the performance of commercial banks declined significantly against the background of the risks assumed during the economic boom. To mitigate the adverse effects of banks, bank merger phenomena have intensified and significant amounts of money have been injected in the form of capital inputs. In the context of these events, in conjunction with the high degree of concentration of the Romanian banking system, the systemic risk increased significantly.

Maximizing profit, while reducing the assumed risk is the main objective of banking activity. The study aimed at identifying the performance-risk relationship at the level of the commercial banks listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange. At the end of 2015, the four banks had a market share of 47.18%, which is why we appreciate the results obtained as relevant.

2. Literature Review

Increasing the efficiency of a commercial bank's activity is one of the objectives of banking management. Cost-effective management contributes directly to improving the performance of a commercial

* Corresponding Author:

Maria-Daciana Rodean Cozma, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

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bank. Therefore, in many studies it has been shown that a commercial bank is profitable when the value of the „cost to income” ratio is low. Given that revenue is generated without auxiliary costs, banks are making considerable efforts to adjust their spending to business volume. (Bourke, 1989; Molyneaux and Thornton, 1992; Vennet, 2002; Athanassoglou et al, 2006; Bodla and Verma, 2006).

Essentially, the efficiency of a commercial bank’s activity is also influenced by numerous factors. In the opinion of some researchers, the ratio between a bank’s capital and total assets influences its effectiveness (Nițoi, 2016).

The efficiency of banking activity is influenced by many factors, including financial structure, bank size, credit growth and deposit growth (Andrieș, 2011). There is a proportionate relationship between the rate of credit growth and the risk assumed by a bank (Kwan and Eisenbeis, 1997). Starting from this premise, in 2012, Fahlenbrach, Prilmeier and Stulz demonstrated that banks with a high credit growth rate faced a low efficiency of their activity in times of crisis (Fahlenbrach et al., 2012).

The increase in the saving phenomenon tends to diminish the efficiency of banking activity by increasing the cost of passive interest. However, in the literature it has been shown that by diversifying deposits (depending on the geographical area, categories of creditors, etc.) and reducing their absorption ratio, banks can reduce their exposure to liquidity risk, and, on the other hand, they can improve their efficiency by reducing the weighted average cost of capital (Reza et al., 2016).

3. Data and Methodology

Through the study, we estimate the impact of credit, liquidity and solvency risk on the operational efficiency of commercial banks listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange during 2010-2015. Credit risk was surveyed through the credit growth rate / depreciation adjustment ratio in total loans; liquidity risk from the perspective of the loan / deposit ratio and the solvency in terms of equity / total assets ratio.

The necessary data for the research taken from the financial statements of commercial banks listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange, which had a 47.18% market share at the end of 2015, were econometrically modeled using the E-Views9 software, using the multiple linear regression. The “Efficiency ratio” indicator was considered a dependent variable, and the equity / total assets ratio, credit growth rate and loan / deposit ratio are the independent variables. The general formula of the multiple linear regression equation is $F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m (a_i * x_i) + \varepsilon_i$, where $m < 5$, adapted to the specificity of the study in question. The general form of the equation is also used in the study carried out by Popovici (2013). Therefore, the estimated regression equation is the following:

$$\hat{E}_a = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 * Cap\ pr/TA_i + \alpha_2 * RCC_i + \alpha_3 * Cr/Dep_i + \varepsilon_i$$

where:

E_a – efficiency ratio (cost to income);

α – proportion of the variance contribution of Cap pr/TA, RCC , Cr/Dep_r to the variation of efficiency ratio indicator;

Cap pr/TA_i – equity / total assets ratio;

RCC_i – growth rate of credits;

Cr/Dep_i – loans / deposits ratio.

4. Results of the Research

Under the guidelines developed by the European Banking Authority at the end of 2015, it is considered that a commercial bank’s activity is effective when the amount of operational expenditure does not exceed 50% of the operating revenue. Exceeding this limit indicates an increase in bank risk.

The evolution of the “Cost to income” ratio at the level of commercial banks listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange, 2010-2015 is presented in figure no. 1.

In the period 2010-2013, listed commercial banks (excluding Carpatica Commercial Bank SA) recorded an appropriate level of the indicator. Over the 2014-2015 period, the recommended level of the indicator was exceeded in three of the listed commercial banks, as a result of the increase in operational expenditure, with a significant decrease in operational revenues.

The high value of the indicator in 2014 for Banca Comercială Română SA is mainly due to the increase of the expenses with the adjustments regarding the depreciation of the financial assets and the decrease of the interest income. The increase in operating expenses at a higher rate compared to the increase in operating

revenues was the main cause of the evolution of the “cost to income” ratio registered by Banca Transilvania in 2014 and 2015.

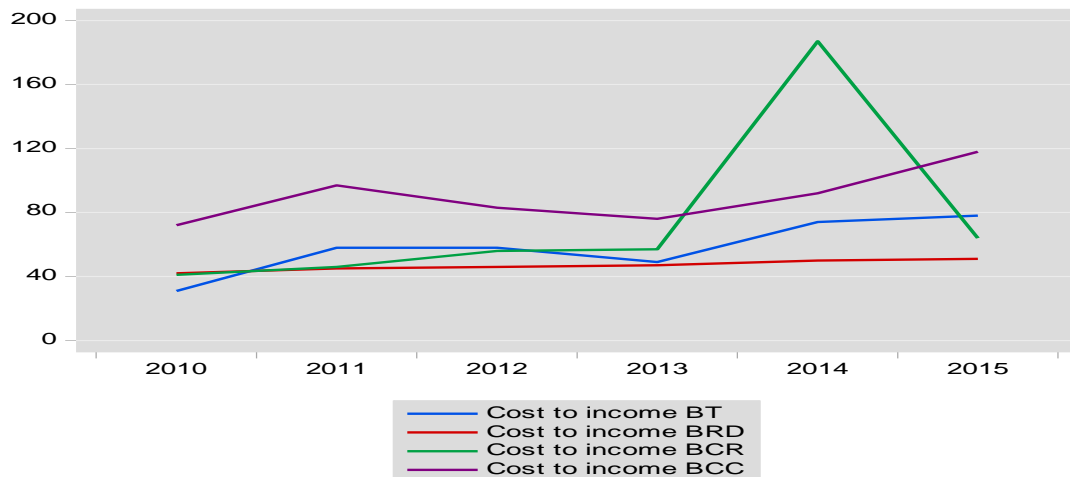


Figure 1. Comparative evolution of the „efficiency ratio” indicator in the listed commercial banks, between 2010-2015 (%)
 Source: authors’ processing

Following in the study, we present the impact that the risk profile of each of the listed banks is likely to impress on profitability.

4.1. Romanian Commercial Bank – Member of Erste Group

The synthesis of the results obtained by applying the regression model, meant to indicate the performance-risk interdependence, 2010-2015, is presented in table no. 1 and Diagram no. 1.

Table 1. The performance-risk regression statistics at the level of Romanian Commercial Bank SA

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	7.37	1.73	4.26	0.05
CAPITAL_PR_TA	-0.33	0.11	-2.95	0.10
CREDITE_DEPOZITE	-0.04	0.02	-2.60	0.12
RITM_DE_CRESTERE_A_CREDI	-0.05	0.02	-2.83	0.11
R-squared	0.9259	Mean dependent var		0.76
Adjusted R-squared	0.8149	S.D. dependent var		0.55
S.E. of regression	0.2383	Akaike info criterion		0.20
Sum squared resid	0.1136	Schwarz criterion		0.07
Log likelihood	3.39	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-0.35
F-statistic	8.34	Durbin-Watson stat		3.01
Prob(F-statistic)	0.11			

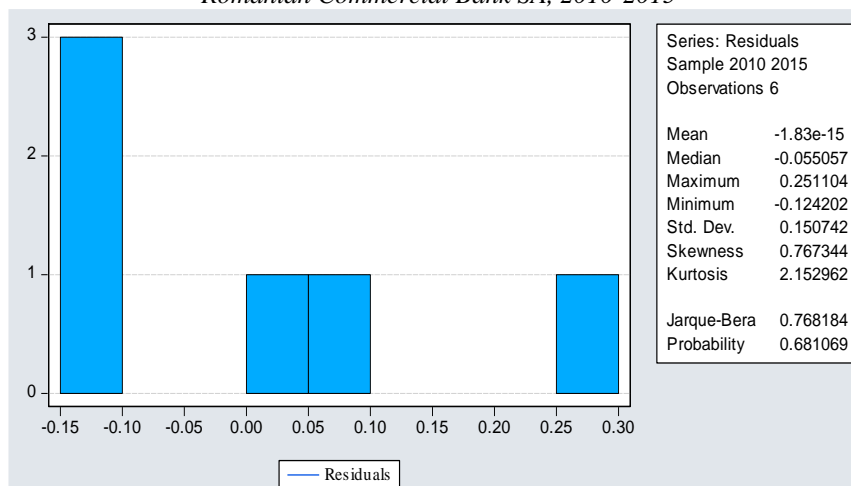
Source: authors’ processing

Since the determination coefficient does not differ significantly from the adjusted determination coefficient (Rsquare=0.9259; Adjusted R Square = 0.814), the normality hypothesis is validated, the resulting conclusion and the relation between the determination coefficient ($R^2=0.92$), the standard error ($S\hat{\epsilon}=0.23$) and the calculated value of the F test (Snedcor = 8.34). The value of the Durbin-Watson statistical test (3.01 as compared to value 2 – the optimum recommended), indicates a strong negative correlation of residuals.

Diagram no. 1 shows the results of the tests performed on the residuals’ normality hypothesis.

In the analysis of the performance-risk interdependence at the level of the Romanian Commercial Bank there was a Platykurtic distribution (Kurtosis <3) and a positive asymmetry (Skewness > 0) of the residuals. The Jarque Bera test confirms the abnormal distribution of the dataset resulting in a probability of 0.68% to accept the residuals’ normal distribution hypothesis.

Diagram 1. Analysis of the results from the regression of the performance-risk interdependence at the level of the Romanian Commercial Bank SA, 2010-2015



Source: authors' processing

The resulting regression equation is:

$$E_a = 7.37 - 0.33 * Cap\ pr/TA - 0.05 * RCC - 0.04 * Cr/Depr + \varepsilon_i$$

As such, the regression model built indicates that the variation of the efficiency ratio coefficient is explained by the 92.59% variation of the endogenous factors variation (according to the results presented in Table 1). The estimated growth rate of the loan portfolio (-0.05) shows that a 1% increase in the loan portfolio has the effect of reducing the efficiency of the bank's activity by 5%. The most important influence on the cost to income ratio at the bank level is held by the equity / total assets ratio, an increase of 1% on average resulting in a 33% decrease in profitability, while the addition of the same percentage of loans / deposits ratio is likely to generate a decrease of an average of 4% in the profitability coefficient.

4.2. Romanian Development Bank – Groupe Societe Generale

The synthesis of the results obtained by applying the regression model in the estimation of the performance-risk interdependence is presented in table no. 2.

Table 2. Performance-risk regression statistics at the level of Romanian Development Bank – Groupe Societe Generale

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.54	0.06	8.62	0.01
CAPITAL_PR_TA	0.009	0.004	2.12	0.17
CREDITE_DEPOZITE	-0.002	0.0002	-9.73	0.01
RITM_CRESTERE_CREDITE	0.0005	0.0005	0.97	0.43
R-squared	0.9875	Mean dependent var		0.47
Adjusted R-squared	0.9688	S.D. dependent var		0.03
S.E. of regression	0.005	Akaike info criterion		-7.21
Sum squared resid	6.8217	Schwarz criterion		-7.35
Log likelihood	25.64	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-7.76
F-statistic	52.92	Durbin-Watson stat		2.14
Prob(F-statistic)	0.01860			

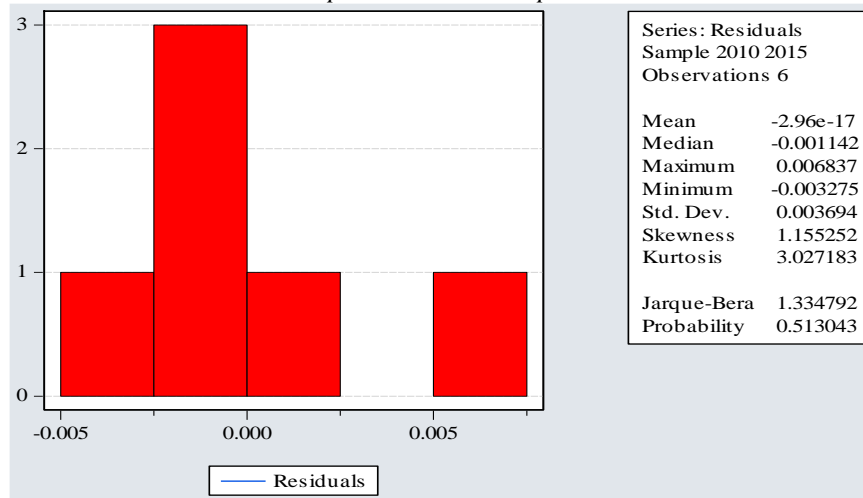
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Validation of the normality hypothesis results from the relationship between the determination coefficient and the adjusted determination coefficient (Rsquare = 0.9875, Adjusted R Square = 0.9688), as well as the relationship between the determination coefficient ($R^2 = 0.995$), the standard error $S\varepsilon = 0.005$ and the value of F test (Snedcor = 52.962).

The results obtained from the statistical tests allow the elimination of the null hypothesis at the level of the equation as a whole (Prob (F-Statistic) 0.01% > 0.05% - the significance threshold chosen). In contrast, at the level of the equation terms, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected in the case of the growth rate of loans ($0.43 \div 0.05$) and of the ratio of own capital / total assets ($0.17 > 0.05$).

The obtained Durbin-Watson statistical test (2.14 versus 2 - the recommended optimum) indicates a strong negative correlation of the residuals. Diagram no. 2 shows the results of the tests performed on the residuals' normality hypothesis.

Diagram 2. Analysis of residuals resulting from the regression of the performance-risk interdependence in the case of the Romanian Development Bank – Groupe Societe Generale SA



Source: authors' processing

The result of the regression equation records a slightly Leptokurtic distribution (Kurtosis > 3) and a positive asymmetry (Skewness > 0) of residuals. The Jarque Bera test confirms the abnormal distribution of the data series, indicating a probability of 0.513% to accept the residuals' normality distribution hypothesis.

The regression equation obtained is:

$$E_a = 0.54 + 0.009 * Cap\ pr/TA + 0.0005 * RCC - 0.002 * Cr/Depr + \varepsilon_i$$

Therefore, the regression model indicates that the variation E_a is explained in a proportion of 98.75% by the endogenous factors' modification (according to the results presented in table 2). The estimated credit portfolio growth rate of 0.0005 shows that a 1% increase in the loan portfolio may lead to an increase in the bank's cost to income ratio of 0.05%. The most significant influence on the indicator is held by the equity / total assets ratio, which, by a 1% increase, results in an increase in profitability by 0.9%, while the increase by the same percentage of the loans / deposits ratio is likely to diminish the profitability coefficient by 0.02%.

4.3. Transylvania Bank SA

Between 2010 and 2015 Transylvania Bank recorded significant increases in the volume of credits granted, and implicitly increasing its operating income from interest. On the basis of the applied econometric models, it was found that at this bank, the growth rate indicator of credits is not an explanatory variable of the evolution of the "cost to income" coefficient. Thus, unlike the other two commercial banks presented, in the case of Transylvania Bank, the evolution of the "cost to income" coefficient is much better explained by the ratio between the credit depreciation adjustments and the total credits, as evidenced by the results of Table 3.

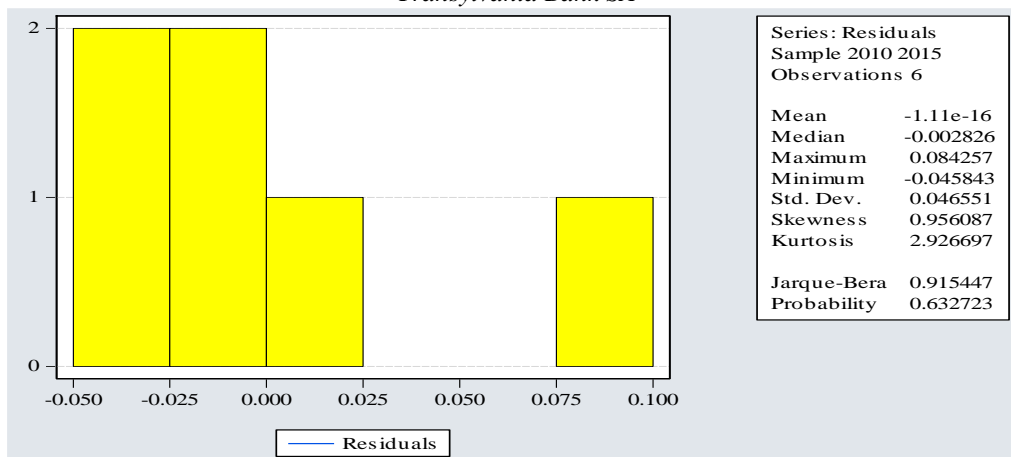
Table 3. Performance-risk regression statistics at Transylvania Bank SA

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.42	0.64	2.22	0.17
CAPITAL_PR_TA	0.09	0.03	3.44	0.08
AJUSTARI_DEPRECIERE_TOTA	0.03	0.01	2.16	0.16
CREDITE_DEPOZITE	-0.03	0.01	-2.78	0.11
R-squared	0.9261	Mean dependent var		0.58
Adjusted R-squared	0.8152	S.D. dependent var		0.17
S.E. of regression	0.0736	Akaike info criterion		-2.15
Sum squared resid	0.0108	Schwarz criterion		-2.28
Log likelihood	10.4366	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-2.7
F-statistic	8.3536	Durbin-Watson stat		3.19
Prob(F-statistic)	0.1088			

Since the determination coefficient (Rsquare = 0.926) does not differ significantly from the adjusted coefficient (Adjusted R Square = 0.8152), the normality hypothesis is validated. At the level of the equation as a whole, the results of the statistical tests do not allow the elimination of the null hypothesis (Prob F-Statistic 10.88% > 5% significance threshold chosen). The null hypothesis can not be rejected for any regression term, since the values calculated for the T test are higher than the significance threshold chosen.

The value of the Durbin-Watson statistical test (3.19 vs. 2 - the optimal recommended) indicates a strong negative correlation of residuals. The results of the tests applied for the purpose of verifying the residuals' normality hypothesis are shown in Diagram no. 3.

Diagram 3. Analysis of residuals resulting from the regression of the performance-risk interdependence at Transylvania Bank SA



Source: authors' processing

At Banca Transilvania SA, a Platykurtic distribution can be noticed (Kurtosis < 3) and a positive asymmetry (Skewness > 0) of residuals. The Jarque Bera Test confirms the abnormal distribution of the data series, resulting in a probability of 0.632% to accept the residuals' normality distribution hypothesis.

The resulting regression equation is:

$$E_a = 1.42 + 0.09 * Cap\ pr/TA + 0.03 * Ajust_deprec - 0.03 * Cr/Depr + \epsilon_i$$

The change of the dependent variable "Cost to income" (E_a) is explained in a proportion of 92.61% by the change of the variables - the ratio of the equity / total assets, the loan portfolio performance ratio and the loans / deposits ratio (according to the results presented in Table 3) . The most significant influence on the "Cost to income" coefficient at this bank's level is held by the equity / total assets ratio, which, by 1% increase, leads to an increase in profitability by 9%, while the same percentage increase in the loans / deposits ratio is likely to generate a 3% profitability decline.

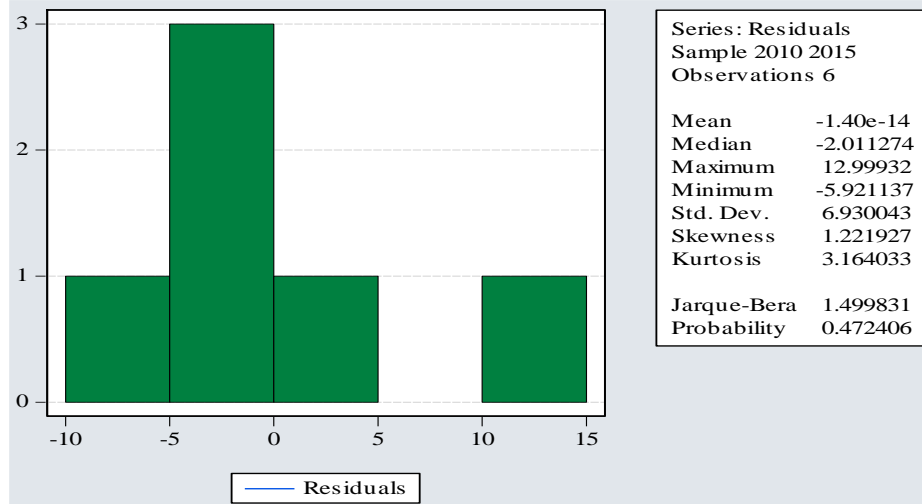
4.4. Carpatica Commercial Bank

Unlike the other listed commercial banks, in the case of Carpatica Bank SA, the variation of the "Cost to income" ratio is not determined by the evolution of the three endogenous variables (table 4 and diagram 4).

Table 4. The performance-risk regression statistics recorded at Carpatica Commercial Bank SA

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	152.52	32.71	4.66	0.04
CAPITAL_PR_TA	-4.86	4.03	-1.21	0.35
CREDITE_DEPOZITE	-0.54	0.90	-0.60	0.61
RITM_DE_CRESTERE_CREDITE	0.51	0.60	0.83	0.49
R-squared	0.8291	Mean dependent var		89.67
Adjusted R-squared	0.57	S.D. dependent var		16.77
S.E. of regression	10.96	Akaike info criterion		7.86
Sum squared resid	240.13	Schwarz criterion		7.72
Log likelihood	-19.58	Hannan-Quinn criter.		7.30
F-statistic	3.23	Durbin-Watson stat		2.88
Prob(F-statistic)	0.25			

Diagram 4. Analysis of the residuals resulting from the regression of the performance-risk interdependence at Carpatica Commercial Bank SA



Source: authors' processing

We appreciate that the regression equation obtained is not significant in its entirety:

$$E_a = 152.52 - 4.86 * Cap\ pr/TA + 0.51 * RCC - 0.54 * Cr/Depr + \varepsilon_i$$

The arguments based on which we consider that the model has a low capacity to explain the evolution of the efficiency coefficient of the operational activity of Carpatica Commercial Bank SA are as follows:

- The null hypothesis on the coefficients of the terms of the equation cannot be countered in the case of any of them;
- The value of the determination coefficient (0.829) differs significantly from the value of the adjusted determination coefficient (0.57), which denotes a difficult model to be validated;
- Error spreading is not constant, as it results from the residuals' analysis.

Profitability of Carpatica Commercial Bank SA has been significantly depreciated in recent years, against the backdrop of the alarming increase in operating expenditure compared to operating income. However, the impact of the risk factors on the variation of the “cost to income” ratio is minimal, suggesting that for this bank, the depreciation of financial performance can be explained by other indicators.

5. Conclusions

Due to the increase of operational expenses in the context of limiting the activity, the efficiency of banks' operational activity declined considerably over the period studied, which is why we consider their profitability to be a vulnerable point at the end of 2015 in maintaining financial stability.

The research has confirmed the existence of a dependency relationship between the “Cost to income” ratio of commercial banks and the credit, liquidity and capital risk. The only bank whose “Cost to income” ratio is not explained by the three risk factors considered is Carpatica Commercial Bank - where we consider that low profitability can be explained by other factors (such as managerial decisions, strategies, etc.) difficult to quantify.

The research conducted showed that during 2010-2015, the change in the “Cost to income” ratio was largely influenced by the equity / total assets ratio, and the supervisory authority's decision to tighten the capital requirement looks more than beneficial, which may provide the premises for streamlining the operational activity of a commercial bank. The same conclusions were drawn from Virginia Terraza's (2015) study in 2015, namely that the level of capitalization of a commercial bank influences its profitability.

A moderate influence on the change in the indicator was manifested by the evolution of the loans / deposits ratio.

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