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Non-performing Loans and Systemic Risk: Empirical Evidence to Tunisia and Morocco

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Abstract

This study investigates the determinant factors of systemic risk in Tunisia and Morocco. The comparative analysis showed that Inflation, domestic credit, gross capital formation, GDP, unemployment rate is significant with non-performing loans (source of systemic risk), in Tunisia. However, in Morocco, only the exchange rate and GDP are significant. This study used time series data of NPLs ratio and nine macroeconomic variables over the period of 1994-2014. Moreover, OLS was used to test the explanatory power of macroeconomic variables as determinants of NPLs.

Introduction

The Research on the topic of systemic risk began in the 1990s mainly because of financial instability periods in that decade. The systemic risk in the banking system has attracted the attention of financial researchers. Systemic financial risk is the risk when an event triggers a loss of economic value or confidence in, and attendant increases in uncertainty about, a substantial portion of the financial system that is potential and probably have significant adverse effects on the real economy. Indeed, the recent debate on systemic risk and financial stability in the banking system mainly, tries to know the factors responsible for non-performing loans.

Nonperforming loans are the main source of the spread of systemic risk in the banking and financial sector. An increase of non-performing loans can be determined by a number of factors, including an increase in short-term interest rates, real interest rates, unemployment rates, inflation and exports.

A major source of risk for the southern Mediterranean countries is the changes in the value of exports and the increase of the price level. Indeed, the macroeconomic instability on the Bank's balance sheet is also a major source of systemic risk to the banking sector. Common exposure to macroeconomic risk factors across banks is a source of systemic risk that influences the quality of a loan portfolio, which can be expressed as the ratio of non-performing loans to total gross loans. An increasing ratio may be a signal of deterioration in the banking sector results. In theory, we would expect the risk of credit expansion and the non-performing loans to a total loan (NPL) ratio to be procyclical within an economic cycle.

The deterioration of the quality of the loan portfolio is the main cause of problems in the banking systems, and asset qualities are often associated with the presence of bankruptcy risk and financial crisis in both developed and developing countries. Nonperforming loans are among the main causes of economic stagnation problems. The presence of these loans causes a problem in the financial sector and increases the possibility of difficulty and unpredictability in the company.

The negative effects of the global financial crisis on the southern Mediterranean countries helped to demonstrate that the external funding sources can induce macroeconomic instability contexts to the difficulty of combining the autonomy of the monetary policy and the stability of the exchange rate, hence the risk of financial system vulnerability of these economies. Tunisia and Morocco are two countries of the Southern Mediterranean and there are economic relations and cooperation between the two countries, we decided to compare these two economies in the context of the banking sector. Therefore, the main aim of the current study is to analyze the relationship between the ratio of non-performing loans (NPL) and the macroeconomic variables as a source of systemic risk to assess the vulnerability of the banking sector. The remaining part of this paper is organized as follows. Section two describes the non-performing loans and systemic risk in the banking sector of Tunisia and Morocco. Third section discusses the empirical literature overview. Section four presents the empirical analysis and includes the data and methodology, data, results and discussion, and the final section presents the conclusion.

Non-performing Loans and Systemic Risk in the Banking Sector of Tunisia and Morocco

The non-performing loans (NPLs) expressed as a percentage of GDP, are used for the assessment of systemic risk. This study analyzes the relationship between systemic risk and non-performing loans in order to assess the banking sector in Tunisia and Morocco.

Tunisia

The percentage of non-performing loans in Tunisia reflects the health of the banking system. A higher percentage of such loans show that banks have difficulty in setting the interest rates of their credits. This may lead to less profit for the banks in Tunisia and, possibly, the bank closures. The rising of non-performing loans and concentrated exposures need to be monitored by macroprudential surveillance. The authority efforts to strengthen the macroprudential framework by

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implementing the macroprudential tools and the enhancing systemic risk surveillance are welcomed (Graph 1).

The graph below shows the evolution of the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans in Tunisia. We notice that the curve has an upward trend for the period 2011 to 2013. An increasing ratio may be a signal of deterioration in the banking sector results. In theory, we would expect the non-performing loans to total loans ratio to be procyclical within the economic cycle [1].

The Tunisian economy faced in 2011 some difficulties resulting from the political instability in the country, the direct and indirect effects of the conflict in Libya, the difficult social climate, the wait for local and foreign investors, the significant decline of the tourism sector. Indeed, the analysis of the period just before the revolution shows that non-performing loans are important and stables, then declined in 2011 by 13.3%. In the period 2011-2014, this indicator grew rapidly from 13,3% (2011), 14,9% (2012), 16,5% (2013), and 16,2% (2014) (World Bank). In the wake of a political and social environment, particularly restrictive, the economy marked a slowdown in economic growth since 2011, which causes the increase of the percentage of non-performing loans in the banking sector. Non-performing loans is the best indicator measuring systemic risk and economic performance.
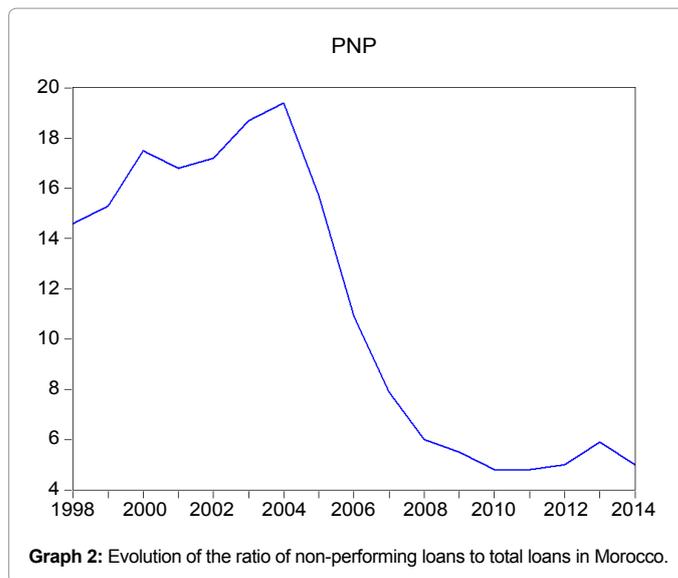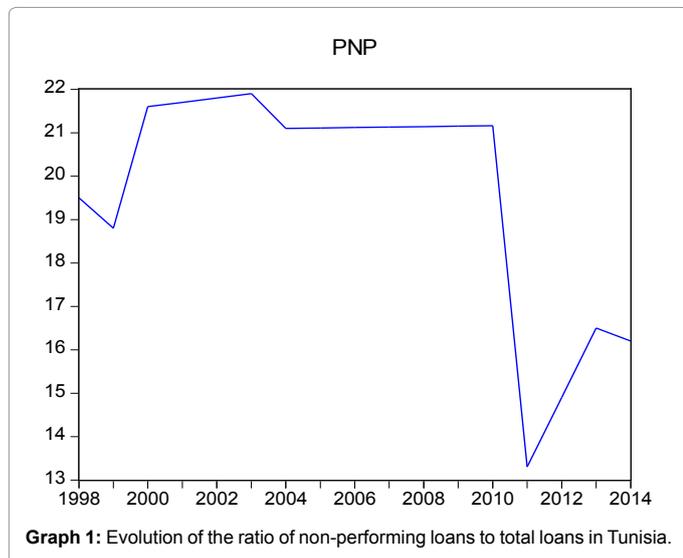
During the 2011/2014 period, the non-performing loans are the main source of systemic risk in the financial and real sector for Tunisia.

Morocco

Morocco has the most structured financial system of the southern Mediterranean countries, which displays very attractive rate of return. The sector has been reformed since the early 1990s. It is relatively well integrated in the financial and commercial markets (The Maghreb region, the European Union, Sub-Saharan Africa).

According to the graph, In Morocco, the non-performing loans ratio has been declining since 2005. This result shows that the banking sector for Morocco is in good financial health which reflects a favorable assessment of its economic growth. The Moroccan banking system is healthy, solid, and more profitable in the region.

Morocco has the lowest level of the non-performing loans of the Southern Mediterranean countries and in North Africa, because of the radiation of a large volume of bad loans and the creation of a central risk (Graph 2).

Graph 1: Evolution of the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans in Tunisia.

Graph 2: Evolution of the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans in Morocco.

Non-Performing Loans: Comparative Analysis between Tunisia with Another of the Southern Mediterranean Countries

Comparing the NPL ratio of Tunisia with another of the southern Mediterranean countries could be evaluated as a real threat of systemic risk in the financial system. Some countries of the Southern Mediterranean are listed below (Table 1).

According to the data in Table 2, we note that the high level of non-performing loans in 2003 is due to the tourism sector shocks of 2001 impact of which the banking sector continued for a few years later. Therefore, the non-performing loans in Tunisia, were affected by the tourism sector.

At first glance, it is clear that Turkey has the weakest ratio compared to the chosen countries since 2010, whereas Tunisia has the highest non-performing loans among the Southern Mediterranean Countries. Consequently, the situation of Tunisia is better than that of Egypt.

From this table, the Tunisian banking sector is the most exposed to systemic risk caused by the non-performing loans. The expansion of the level of NPLs and losses incurred by banks on their loan portfolios have shown the interest to understand the determinants of credit risk in order to ensure proper management of this risk and maintain macroeconomic stability and that of financial system [2].

The Tunisian financial systems dominated by the banking sector and plays a major role in financing the economy, besides it has been resilient to the effects of the financial crisis and the revolution of 2011. However, recent analyses confirm that the 2011 revolution had an impact on the financial sector [3].

According to these data, in Jordanie and Turkey, the banks recorded a decline in their non-performing loan ratios. The outlook for the banking sector results possibly reflects a favorable assessment of their economic growth.

The Empirical Literature Overview

In recent years, the literature examining the non-performing loans (NPL) has attracted the attention of several researchers because of

Country/Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Tunisia	13	13,3	14,9	16,5	16,2
Morocco	4,8	4,8	5	5,9	6,5
Egypt	13,6	10,9	9,8	9,3	8,9
Lebanon	4,3	3,8	3,8	4	4
Jordan	8,2	8,5	7,7	7	5,6
Turkey	3,5	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,8

Table 1: Non-performing loans in total bank loans (%).

Variables	Definition	Relation with NPL	Literature in references
INF	Measured by the consumer price index reflects an increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time.	(-)	[1]
IRMM	Interest rate market money is an instrument in money market can affect the amount of nonperforming loans.	(+)	[1,8]
DCPS	Domestic credit private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations.	(+)	[1]
PD	Public debt is the sum of all domestic and external obligations of public debtors which include the central government and its agencies.	(+)	[11,12]
UR	The unemployment rate is the ratio between the number of unemployed and the labor force.	(+)	[10]
EXP	Exports of goods and services can affect the amount of nonperforming loans.	(-)	[1,4]
GDP	Annual percentage growth rate of GDP is an instrument of economic activity.	(-)	[4,8]
NEE R	Nominal effective exchange rate: This rate expresses the units currency local against the US dollar (USD).	(+)	[5]
GCF	Gross capital formation can cause an expansion of bad loans.	(-)	[5]

Table 2: Definition of variables.

the interest in understanding the factors responsible for the Systemic Risk. A number of studies also consider the relationship between Non-Performing Loans and Systemic Risk.

Faward and Taqodus [4] presented the regression of OLS for nine macroeconomic variables: annual growth in GDP, unemployment rates, real interest rates, inflation, the CPI, the real effective exchange rates, exports, industrial production and FDI. They found that GDP growth, interest rates, inflation rates, the CPI, exports and industrial production are significant with non-performing loans.

Mejra et al., [5] applied the Panel regression method using the export of goods and services, real GDP, fixed capital formation, FDI, disposable income and compensation of employees, net foreign assets, the ratio of deposit loans, the ratio of asset loans and the basic principles of Bale. The authors studied the macroeconomic sources of systemic risk in the banking sectors of the five new members of the EU. The results indicate that FDI in financial intermediation contributes to the worsening of the non-performing loans. on the other hand, the gross capital formation contributed to the GDP growth and a reduction in bad debts, export growth and industrial production have a direct effect on the sustainability of the results of the banking sector in these countries.

Vlastimir and Ivana [6] compared the domestic banking system of Serbia with some of other countries in transition. They showed that the NPL are the main generator of systemic risk in the financial and real sectors of Serbia. Besides, the Comparative analysis showed similar results not only in the countries in transition, but also in the developed ones. With credit growth, wages, inflation, unemployment and GDP, Carlos and Olaya [7] studied the determinants of non-performing loans in Spain and Italy for the period from January 2004 to March 2012. This research found that the five independent variables used, only unemployment, wages and GDP are statistically significant.

Beck et al., [8] studied the macroeconomic determinants of non-performing loans of 75 countries over ten years on a panel data. In the econometric models used for this analysis, the real GDP (measure of macroeconomic performance), the nominal effective exchange rate, the interest rate loans, the stock prices and credit of all the stocks are considered determinants of non-performing loans. Their econometric analysis suggests that real GDP growth was the main determinant of non-performing loans. The majority of the studies showed that GDP has a significant impact on NPLs. Therefore, the movement of the real GDP is still the most important factor. Based on methods of dynamic panel data, Dimitrios et al., [9] concluded that the unemployment rates, the lending rates, the public debt and the GDP have a significant impact on the NPLs.

Alenka and Mejra [1] used monthly data for nine macroeconomic variables; such as the nominal exchange rate of inflation, the money market interest rate, the gross domestic product, unemployment, the stock exchange index, net export, in term-money, and loans to private sector as a percentage of GDP, over the period from January 1997 to September 2008 in the case of Romania and Bulgaria. The empirical analysis demonstrated that net exports, the interest rate, and money stock dynamics contributed to an increase in the dynamics of the NPL ratio.

According to Beck et al., [8], real GDP growth, prices of stocks, exchange rates and interest rates on loans, are macroeconomic determinants of non-performing loans which indicate on the relationship between the NPLs and systemic risk. Other empirical studies have confirmed the linkage between NPLs and macroeconomic environment. For instance, Saoussen and Sami [10] used the data of the Southern Mediterranean Countries over the period of 2000-2012 and employed Panel data to investigate the determinants of non-performing loans which present the source of systemic risk.

Empirical Analysis

Data and methodology

The existing literature on macroeconomic variables suggests

that many macroeconomic variables have strong influence on NPLs. These macroeconomic variables are inflation, interest rate market money, domestic credit to private sector, Public Debt, unemployment rate, exports, annual growth in GDP, exchange rate, Gross Capital Formation. The nine macroeconomic variables are collected from the World Bank data base, over the period 1994-2014.

To compare the macroeconomic sources of systemic risk for Tunisia and Morocco, the model is given as:

$$NPL_{it} = \alpha_o + \alpha 1 INF_{it} + \alpha 2 IRMM_{it} + \alpha 3 \quad DCPS_{it} + \alpha 4 PD_{it} + \alpha 5 EXP_{it} + \alpha 6 GDP_{it} + \alpha 7 NEER_{it} + \alpha 8 UR_{it} + \alpha 9 GCF_{it} + €_{it}.$$

Where;

NPL_{it}: The rate of non–performing loans calculated as percent of the total volume, of loans granted in the respective country i at the moment t.

INF_{it}: The inflation rate in the respective country i at the moment t.

$IRMM_{it}$: The interest rate market money in the country i at the moment t.

DCP_{it}: The domestic credit private sector in the country i at the moment t.

PD_{it}: The public Debt in the country i at the moment t.

EXP_{it}: are the exports in the country i at time t.

GDP_{it}: The annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Production the country I at the moment t.

$NEER_{it}$: The Nominal Exchange Rate in the country i at time t.

UR_{it}: The annual average unemployment rate calculated as a percentage of the total labor force in the respective country i at time t.

GCF_{it}: The Gross Capital Formation (% of GDP) in the respective country i at time t.

$€_{it}$: stands for the estimation error.

α_o, $\alpha 1$, $\alpha 2$, $\alpha 3$, $\alpha 4$, $\alpha 5$, $\alpha 6$, $\alpha 7$, $\alpha 8$, $\alpha 9$ are the respective coefficient terms.

The criteria of selecting these variables that empirically exist in the review found positive or negative influence of these variables on NPL and availability of data.

Results and Discussion

To explain the macroeconomic sources of systemic risk, we used the OLS regression in a general panel regression model. Thus, most of the existing studies have shown that OLS is an appropriate model to describe the determinants of non-performing loans [4,7].

There are direct links between the non-performing loans and the macroeconomic variables. The coefficient of determination (R-squared=0, 9744) shows that 97, 44% of the variation in the dependent variable (non-performing loans) can be explained by the model regression.

The table below shows that five macroeconomic variables (Inflation, the domestic credit, gross capital formation, GDP, unemployment rate) are significant with non-performing loans, while the other variables in our model (Public Debt, exports, interest rate market money, nominal effective exchange rate) are insignificant.

In this table, inflation measured by the consumer price index is

positive and significant at ten percent level. An increase of ten percent inflation leads to an increase of the NPL ratio by 0.24%. The increase of the general price level negatively affects the real income enabling households to meet their commitments following the increase of the level of inflation.

Our results show that credit has a positive and significant impact on the level of non-performing loans. If the domestic credit grows by one percent, the non-performing loans increase by 0, 26 %. The results of OLS for the domestic credit of the private sector are consistent with the findings of the existing studies of Alenka and Mejra [1] who stated that excess of credit growth to households, which has financed the increasing consumption and led to the deterioration of bad loans, could threaten the stability of the banking sector due to the fact that credit boom-driven deficits are often financed through short-term external debt creation.

According to previous studies, there is a significant negative relationship between non-performing loans and gross capital formation [5]. Similar to these studies, our results mean that the increase in gross capital formation is likely to cause a reduction of non-performing loan portfolios.

The results in Table 2 show statistically significant relationship between the unemployment rate and the non-performing loans. An increase by one percent of the unemployment rate leads to an increase of the NPL ratio by 1, 23%. The results of OLS for growth of the unemployment rate are consistent with the findings existing studies which show positive relationship between the non-performing loans and the unemployment rate [10].

The increase of unemployment rate is the main cause of the problems in the banking system and in financial stability in Tunisia. Tunisia has a very high unemployment rate, due to fiscal cuts that are a part of the IMF sponsored stabilization and structural adjustment program, Moreover, there is not enough economic growth to create for jobs for all due to these fiscal cuts.

The GDP growth in this country has a negative and significant effect on the non-performing loans. Table 2 shows that if the GDP increases by one percent, the non-performing loans decrease by 0, 52%. It should be noted that this indicator is influenced by the pace of economic activity, while the decline of the economic activity is likely to be caused by the non-payment of loans. Otherwise, the increase in these loans is largely driven by macroeconomic volatility and reflects the vulnerability of the Arab economies. Economic activity slows down when the non-performing loans increase (Table 3).

Variables	Coefficient	Standard error	t-Statistic	Probability
INF	0.2449831*	0.49786	0.49	0.0648
IRMM	-0.317275	0.9746895	-0.33	0.761
DCPS	0.2669293**	0 .0901229	-2.96	0.041
PD	0.0488872	0.1241477	0.39	0.714
UR	1.237585**	0.4463217	-2.77	0.050
EXP	-0.1809855	0.1133384	-1.60	0.532
GDP	-0.5284411*	0.2866302	-1.84	0.100
NEER	-0.317275	0.9746895	-0.33	0.761
GCF	-0.6072707**	0.204086	2.98	0.041
Constant	49.93397	9.272156	5.39	0.006
R-Squared=0.9744 F Statistic=16.93 Prob (F-Statistic)=0.0076				

**Significance of 5% ; *Significance of 10%.

Table 3: Panel regression results for Tunisia.

The panel regression results for Morocco suggested that only two macroeconomic variables (GDP growth, the nominal effective exchange rate) have a significant correlation with the non-performing loans. However, for Tunisia, inflation, unemployment rate, domestic credit, and gross capital formation do not appear to be particularly significant in explaining the dynamics on the non-performing loans for Morocco.

In this country, the unemployment rate has a positive but insignificant effect on the non-performing loans, suggesting that growth in unemployment rate causes the growth of non-performing loans. The results of this study are similar to the results of the previous studies, including that of Faward and Taqadus [4,11-13]. The unemployment rate reflects the rapid accumulation of impaired loans, and is largely driven by macroeconomic volatility (Table 4).

Regarding the nominal effective exchange rate, we found a significant positive relationship with non-performing loans, which suggests that if the exchange rate grows by 5 percent, the non-performing loans increase by 0,50%. An increase of exchange rate represents an appreciation of the domestic currency. The Currency appreciation can weaken the debt-servicing capabilities of export-oriented firms and thus increase the NPL ratio. Besides, the level of non-performing loan's increases whenever there is a deteriorating international competitiveness of the national economy. The exchange rate could also positively affect private debtors whose loans are denominated in foreign currency, which can reduce the NPL ratio. The sign of the relationship between NEER and the NPL ratio is thus indeterminate. The results confirmed the influence of the GDP growth, on the dynamics of the non-performing loans in Tunisia and Morocco, which suggests that Economic Growth is associated with a declining level of the non-performing loans. The accumulation of non-performing loans is generally attributable to a number of factors, including economic downturns and macroeconomic volatility.

Conclusion and Implications

This research deals with the factors that have an effect on the non-performing loans (systemic risk) in Tunisia and Morocco. The systematic risk factors have a strong impact on all the financial institutions in the market, and the sources of systematic risk are related to the variables that are beyond the bank's control.

The situation in Tunisia was particularly more complicated and worse than that of the Morocco, because the proportion of the non-performing loans increased by 16, 2% in 2014. This growth, which was the highest in the southern Mediterranean countries, was caused by the Tunisia revolution of 2011. Moreover, the banks are not cautious about providing loans resulted in an increase in non-performing loans (NPLs). These are the most important source of systemic risk in the financial system and the spread of macroeconomic contagion.

In this situation, the empirical results show that the Inflation, domestic credit, gross capital formation, GDP and unemployment rate are significant with the non-performing loans in Tunisia. However, in Morocco, only the exchange rate and GDP are significant.

The analysis of the Tunisian macroeconomic indicators has proven the tight dependency of the non-performing loans on the changes of the economic environment in the country.

The increase of the unemployment rate, the domestic credit, inflation and the gross capital formation highly increased the percentage of NPLs. However, the increase of GDP and the gross capital formation can decrease the percentage of the non-performing loans. The analysis of the Moroccan macroeconomic indicators related to the exchange rate and GDP growth may be considered as very important determinants of systemic risk.

The main policy implications arising from our study can be presented as follows: first, evidence showed that the banking system of the southern Mediterranean countries reveals a correlation between economic trends and the non-performing loans. Therefore, it is necessary to look for other macroeconomic determinants to assess systemic risk in the financial system. The resolution of the source of the systemic risk in the southern Mediterranean countries represents a challenge since the financial system for these countries is complex and poorly developed. Secondly, based on the increased risk of the high proportion of the non-performing loans in the banking sector, it is necessary to introduce reforms in the banking liberalization, such as the macroprudential tools. Besides, it is important for policy makers to implement sound economic policies which can lead to the reduction of systemic risk and achieve financial stability. These reforms improve the efficiency of the economy and strengthen the aspects of supply in the economy.

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Variables	Coefficient	Standard error	t-Statistic	Probability
INF	-0.2517873	0.4353752	-0.58	0.594
IRMM	-2.763415	1.855839	-1.49	0.211
DCPS	-0.1740396	0.2396217	-0.73	0.508
PD	0.1425272	0.2103404	0.68	0.535
UR	3.150425	1.971045	1.60	0.185
EXP	-0.1535011	0.1829009	-0.84	0.449
GDP	-0.7254202*	0.2635708	0.29	0.0789
NEER	0.5035602**	0.7834877	-0.64	0.055
GCF	0.1542579	0.5616825	0.27	0.797
Constant	-6.389799	17.6277	-0.36	0.735

R-Squared=0.9885
F Statistic=38.31
Prob (F-Statistic)=0.0016

**Significance of 5% ; *Significance of 10%.

Table 4: Panel regression results for Morocco.

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