

Evaluation the Impact of Capital Adequacy on the Return on Equity of Islamic Banks in Gulf Cooperation Council

Khaled Naser Al-khawaldah^{*}, Alaaeddin Awad Al-tarawneh, Ghazi-alassaf

School of Business, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan

Email address:

Knk_khaled@hotmail.com (K. N. Al-khawaldah)

^{*}Corresponding author

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Abstract: The purpose of this study examines the effect of the capital adequacy on the return on equity for the largest 16 Islamic banks in gulf cooperation council in terms of market value, using panel data analysis during the Period (2010-2014) and the effect the size, inflation, and GDP as a control variables, Also to explain how Islamic banks comply with international solvency standards (Basel), and the extent to which those standards with special nature of the Islamic banks and their impact on earnings of these banks. The study data collected from published annual reports for banks The capital adequacy is the main tool to measure the bank's ability to meet its obligation and liabilities It is a one of the risk exposure scales of banks, such as credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. Islamic banks have special standards issued by the accounting and auditing organization for Islamic financial institutions (AAOIFI) and the council of Islamic financial services board (IFSB). The study found that there is a significant relationship between capital adequacy and return on equity in the absence and in the presence of control variables and the relationship was negative, size has a statistically significant positive effect on the return on equity, inflation has a statistically significant negative effect on the return on equity, GDP has a statistically significant positive effect on the return on equity.

Keywords: Capital Adequacy, Return on Equity, Islamic Banks

1. Introduction

One of the biggest achievements in the financial sector in the economy of gulf countries has been the upward review of the capital base for banks. This resulted in stronger and more flexible financial institutions.

Capital adequacy for banks and financial institutions is a ratio for its capital to its assets; Capital adequacy is one of measurements of financial strength for the banks and security firms. The Islamic banks are spread in the world and they form a big part from the banking sector worldwide. Islamic banks work under the basics of Islamic rules, in principle they conduct business under the Islamic regulations that are derived from the "Holy Quran" and prophet "Muhammad" [1].

The standards for capital adequacy that were set by Basel committee of the Bank for International Settlements have been introduced since 1988, the minimum required capital of banks is equal to 8 percent of their assets, in 2004 Basel II was

established, and argued that the sensitivity of risk for capital requirements should be increased and that greater use should be made of the estimation risk produced by the internal systems of banks. The revisions which have sparked controversy are being considered by supervisors of national banks and implementation at the end of 2007. The original Basel III rule from 2010 required banks to hold 4.5% of common equity (up from 2% in Basel II) of risk-weighted assets [2].

In general banks predict that their normal earnings can restitution their losses, but there may be some unexpected losses that cannot be realized by their normal earnings.

Capital comes in handy on such abnormal loss cases to cushion the losses. In this approach capital can be considered as an insurance tool. Capital adequate in banking is a confidence corroborates, for the customers, the public, and for the regulatory authority, that way the bank will remain, in continuous existence.

However, the studies affirm the profitability determined by

capital adequacy of banks [3].

The profit is the tool that help the firm to survive, thus profitability have a main role to achieve to funds supply in terms of bank deposit on advantageous terms. The importance of bank Profitability has made academics, researchers, banks management, shareholders and banks regulatory authorities develop enormous interest based on the factors that determines the profitability of banks [4].

The standards for the Islamic banks were discussed in the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions and developed in the Council of Islamic Financial Services Board; these two committees set the special standards for all Islamic banking sectors [5]. The Capital Adequacy Framework for Islamic Banks was first issued on 4th August, 1989, along with amendments and additional requirements introduced subsequently. This document was last updated on 28th November, 2012. Islamic banking system of work is different from commercial banking system; because its assets are distinct from those of commercial counterparts [6].

2. Literature Review

This section reviews empirical studies that discussed the relationship between capital adequacy the earnings ratios and controls variables for financial institutions.

Bateni L. & others argued that the Capital adequacy and sufficient capital are the most primary requirements for banks and financial institutions; they became the most significant criteria for depository institutions that every bank must be sure that it has a balance between the capital and the risk of its assets to insure the continuation of its work they Found a negative relationship between capital adequacy ratio and size, and a positive relationship between capital adequacy ratio and Loan Asset Ratio, (ROE), (ROA), (EQR), Risk Asset Ratio (RAR) have no effect on capital adequacy ratio [7]. Rufo's M. & John P. investigate in thiar study the impact of credit risk on capital adequacy. The sample consisted banks in Philippines. the study indicated that capital adequacy has no significant impact on the banks' profitability in Philippines [8]. Shaikh S. & Jalbani A. they argued that there is a strong positive relation between Return of Equity (ROE) and both Islamic Banks and commercial banks, proving that both are profitable and have an adequate risk management system to run the day-to-day operations smoothly [9].

The researcher calculated the capital adequacy ratio for Islamic banking in Pakistan under the Basel-II and Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB) standards. Jabeen Z. & Khan M. explored the result is that the Islamic banks are more flexible and loss absorbing due to loss and profit sharing method. Basel-II gives the banks strong basis of prudent capital regulation, and develops risk management as well as financial stability [10].

In the study for Boshkosa, M. he studied the profitability of Macedonian banking sector. The study has found that the higher capital adequacy ratio is the more stable the sector will be, and that there is positive impact between capital

adequacy ratio and the profitability [11].

M. Jaradat & M. ALkhazaleh found that there is no significant effect of the capital adequacy on the profitability of Jordanian commercial banks listed on the Amman Stock Exchange [12].

Goddard J. & others finding that the bank's size has had a positive impact on the banking sector performance of five European countries over the period of 1990s [13].

Samina R. & Ayub M. they found that there is a significant effect of assets size, leverage ratio, credit risk and interest rate on the profitability measures ROE and ROA [14]. Hassan M. & Bashir A. explored that generating high profitability, higher growth rate of GDP seems to have a positive impact on the performance measures, on the other hand the Size of the banking system has negative impact on the bank profitability except net non-interest margin [15].

Ostadi H. & Monsef N. They found that positive relationship between the bank size and bank concentration on the profitability measured by ROE and ROA, and bank deposits, bank size, bank capital [16]. Al Tamimi, H. found that bank portfolio, Islamic Banking and Finance bank size have a highly significant relation with ROA and ROE for the National bank's performance [17]. AISabbagh N. & Magableh A. was found a negative significant relationship between capital adequacy ratio and size in the Islamic banks [18]. Abusharba T. & others found that there is a positive relationship between capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and profitability and liquidity in Indonesian Islamic and Commercial Banks. [18].

Reynolds S. & others The researchers conducted a study for banks in Asian countries during (1987-1997); they found that there is a positive relationship between loan preference and banks size, but the capital adequacy has a negative relationship with bank's size, so large banks have a small capital adequacy ratio [20]. Perry, P. found that the inflation and interest rates are affected by the profitability, if the inflation is anticipated and the interest rates are adjusted, a positive effect will result [21].

3. Data and Methodology

This study examined the relationship between Capital Adequacy and Return on Equity as empirical evidence from some of the Islamic Banks in the GCC period (2010-2014). Consequently, the source of the data is annual reports for banks. The regression models that used to test the study hypothesis are [22]:

$$ROE = \alpha + \beta_1 CA + \beta_2 size + \beta_3 inflation + \beta_4 GDP + \epsilon_i$$

The main hypothesis for this model to achieve the objective of study: Ho: There is no statistically significant effect between Capital Adequacy and Return on Equity for Islamic banks.

The study data collected from annual reports for banks and entered as well as analyzed through using the E-views program. The following tests are used to achieve the study goals.

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics of the dependent and control variables used in this study. ROE is the dependent variable measured by net income divided by total equity, where size (Ln total assets), inflation is the rate of inflation, GDP is the real GDP growth rate, and CA is independent variable and its measured by divided equity by total assets.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics.

	CA	ROE	SIZE	INF	GGDP
Mean	0.207	0.109	16.6	2.58	5.17
Median	0.18	0.099	16.7	2.73	4.57
Maximum	0.75	0.677	18.6	5.82	19.6
Minimum	0.12	-0.213	13.9	-2.43	-2.37
Std. Dev.	0.086	0.105	1.18	1.77	4.31
Observations	77	80	80	80	80

4. Empirical Results

4.1. Correlation Matrix

The table below shows the correlation matrix for the study variables. It is evident that the highest correlation is between ROE and GDPG ($r = 0.220$). Whereas the lowest correlation is between ROE and CAR ($r = -0.132$). Additionally, it can be seen from the table that there is a negative correlation between INF and ROE ($r = -0.060$). However, there is a positive relationship between SIZE and ROE ($r = 0.161$) and

also a positive relationship between LDR and ROE ($r = 0.157$). That means no multicollinearity problem.

Table 2. Correlation matrix.

	ROE	CAR	GDPG	INF	SIZE	LDR
ROE	1					
CAR	-0.132	1				
GDPG	0.220	0.038	1			
INF	-0.060	0.123	-0.033	1		
SIZE	0.161	-0.301	-0.082	0.139	1	
LDR	0.157	-0.146	0.221	-0.230	-0.0199	1

4.2. Fixed or Random Test

Shows cross section fixed effects. It is evident that the F-statistics of cross section is (28.05) and it is significant at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

4.3. Hausman Test

The Correlated Random Effects (which is examining the cross section of random effects). It can be seen that the Chi-Squared statistics value is (2.79) and it is not significant at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) with 4 degree of freedom.

4.4. Estimation Results

The following is the estimation results of the study model:

Table 3. Estimation Results.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	T-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.065	0.077	-0.852	0.398
CAR	-0.119	0.054	-2.18	0.033
GDPG	0.003	0.001	3.98	0.0002
INF	-0.005	0.002	-2.58	0.012
SIZE	0.012	0.004	2.76	0.008
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
Weighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.933	Mean dependent var		0.391
Adjusted R-squared	0.912	S.D. dependent var		0.335
S.E. of regression	0.076	Sum squared resid		0.327
F-statistic	42.2	Durbin-Watson stat		1.96
Prob (F-statistic)	0			
Unweighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.597	Mean dependent var		0.109
Residual sum of squares	0.351	Durbin-Watson stat		2.87

It is evident from the table above that the value of $R^2 = 0.933$. This means that the independent variables can account (93.3%) of the Return on Equity variation. It is noticed that the value of adjusted R^2 is very close to the value of R^2 . If the adjusted R^2 is excluded from R^2 ($0.933 - 0.912 = 0.022$). This little shrinking (0.022) means that if the model has been fitted when the whole population participates in the study, there will be 0.022 less variance in the outcome.

Also, it can be seen that F-value is 42.2 and it is significant, at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$). This indicates that the independent variables have a significant effect on ROE ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Moreover, the results show that CAR has a significant effect on ROE, where the P-value is significant at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and the t-statistics is lower than the t-tabulated. Also, the above results

reveal GDPG has a significant effect on ROE P-value is (0.0002) and the t-calculated is higher than the t-tabulated. Additionally, the results show that the Sig-value of INF is (0.0123) and it is 0 significant at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and the t-calculated is lower than the t-tabulated. This implies that INF has a significant effect on ROE. Furthermore, the result shows that the Sig-value of size is (0.008) and it is significant at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) and the t-calculated is higher than the t-tabulated. Overall, both CAR and INF have a negative effect on ROE, while both SIZE and GDPG have a positive effect on ROE.

5. Conclusion

The main purpose of this study is to examine the

relationship between capital adequacy and return on equity for a sample of the Islamic Banks in Gulf countries. Based on the study analysis, the following conclusions and recommendations are proposed:

The study found that there is a statistically significant negative effect for capital adequacy on return on equity. This indicates that the capital adequacy requirement limits the risk of investment for a bank and therefore affects its capacity to achieve a target level of profitability. This result is consistent with the study [23] "Capital Adequacy, Cost Income Ratio and the Performance of Saudi Banks (2007-2011)".

The study found that SIZE has a statistically significant positive effect on the return on equity, which indicates that larger banks achieve a higher ROE. Also, the positive and significant coefficients of the variable asset size provide evidence for the scale theory of economies. This result is consistent with the study [24].

The study found that INF has a statistically significant negative effect on ROE; this indicated that the increase of the costs in the country will decrease the earning rate.

Moreover, the study found that the GDP has a statistically significant positive effect on the return on equity. This indicated that when GDPG rate increase the profitability for banks will increase and so the ROE will increase.

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