IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF)
e-ISSN: 2321-5933, p-ISSN: 2321-5925.Volume 10, Issue 3 Ser. IV (May. – June 2019), PP 40-54
www.iosrjournals.org

Assessment of Risk Management and Credit Administration in Fidelity Bank Plc, Nigeria

Nnenna Nwonye[1], Mary I. Marire[2], Martin C. Ezeamama[3], Lilian N. Ebisi[4]
[1]*Department of Banking and Finance, University of Nigeria Enugu Campus.*
[2]*Department of Business Administration, Enugu State University of Science and Technology Enugu.*
[3]*Department of Banking and Finance, Spiritan University Isuochi.*
[4]*Department of Accountancy, Airforce Institute of Technology, Mando*
Corresponding Author: Nnenna Nwonye

Abstract: *The study was on assessment of risk management and credit administration in Fidelity bank plc, Nigeria. The specific objectives include to: Access the relationship between risk assessment and loan advances product in Fidelity bank plc; ascertain the relationship between controlling of risk and credit monitoring in Fidelity bank plc and evaluate the relationship between risk reporting and loan loss provision in Fidelity bank plc. The theoretical framework is based on two theories namely, Risk-adjusted return on capital and capital asset pricing theory. The study used the survey approach. The researcher obtained data through the use of questionnaire and personal interviews. The area of study includes the Fidelity bank within Enugu metropolis in Enugu State. The primary sources were personal interview and the administration of questionnaire to the management and staff of the Fidelity banks. A population of 295 staff was used. There was100 percent response rate. The questionnaire was shared in the bank hall during morning briefing and was collected immediately with the help of managers and supervisors. The closed-ended questionnaire was utilized. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis and the result was good. The data were analyzed using students F-test statistical tool. Findings show that there is significant positive relationship between risk assessment, loan and advances procedures F(95, n=295) = 87. 818 P<0.05, it was observed that controlling of risk has positive effect on monitoring in Fidelity bank plc F(95, n=295) = 38.018, P<0.05, also there is positive relationship between risk reporting and loan loss in fidelity F(95, n=295) = 28.765 P<0.05. The study concluded that loan advances product, controlling of risk and credit monitoring, risk reporting and loan loss provision have the highest impact on financial assessment of banks in Nigeria. The study recommended that commercial banks need adequate and accurate information from both internal and external sources in order to access the multiplicity of credit risks they face when presented with a loan proposal. Banks are also advised to patronize credit bureaus. Credit information bureaus would bridge the information gap that exists whenever there is loan request, in commercial and consumer finance, by tracking the financial behavior of individuals over a period of time.*

Keywords: *Credit Administration, Credit Monitoring, Consumer Finance, Financial Behaviour, Risk Management.*

Date of Submission: 08-06-2019 Date of acceptance: 25-06-2019

I. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Risk management is perceived in the present business world as an integral piece of good management practice (Haneef, Riaz, Ramazan, Rana, Ishaq & Karim, 2012). It involves the orderly application of management arrangements, systems, procedures and practices to the errands of identifying, analyzing, assessing, monitoring and managing risks. Financial institutions are presented to different risks in quest for their business goals; the nature and unpredictability of which has changed quickly after some time. The inability to satisfactorily oversee risks opens financial institutions to antagonistic consequences for their financial execution including diminished productivity and liquidity issues, eventually rendering them fruitless in achieving their key business destinations. In the most pessimistic scenario, inadequate risk management may result in conditions so cataclysmic in nature that financial institutions can't remain in business (Haneef,et al., 2012).

Risk management involves identification, evaluation, and prioritizing of risks pursued by synchronized and reasonable utilization of assets to decrease, administer, and direct the likelihood and the impact of inopportune events. The banking industry is an intensely controlled industry with exhaustive and mindful controllers (Emmanuel, 2016). The viable management of financial institutions and different business institutions and the infrequent catastrophes identified with life, in tandem with social and political unsettling influences, are instances of the risks, which any general public is available to. It isn't in every case liable to totally get rid of these risks, however the likelihood of loss can be minimalized by adjusting a portion of the situations related with loss (Thomas & Raphael, 2014).

Employing this in the financial institutions, it has happened to fundamental significance than any time in recent memory for the financial institutions to handle the assorted types of risk productively they experience, counting the liquidity, credit, information frameworks, and market risks. Credit administration is the management of the loan portfolio. This involves the evaluation of loan proposition just as appraising the limit of borrowers and the payment and monitoring of loan (Egbe, 2011). An effective loan examination framework is imperative in this regard, loan evaluation is the way toward determining ahead of time the different lending parameters and determining investment openings accessible to ranchers that remain unexploited for need of credit, loan evaluation likewise involves the determination of in general loan limit for every borrower dependent on his obligation limit; loan duration and phasing of the dispensing to coincide with different implementation phases of the business venture

The motivation behind risk management in a business bank is to diminish losses arising from default in the installment of a loan. In that capacity in request to endure, these institutions must adjust risks just as returns. For a bank to have a substantial consumer base, it must offer loan items that are sufficiently reasonable. In any case, risk management in the Nigerian banking industry has not created numerous results of course because of hindrances that include internal loans, ineffective approaches and so on. Usually in Nigeria for financial institutions to prolong credit advances to chiefs, buddies and other close relations without adhering to the set strategies (Thomas and Raphael, 2014). The result of this training is awful obligations achieved by insufficient recuperation forms which lead to the incapability of these financial institutions to recoup credit and advances given to these arrangements of partners in the long run causing banking sufferings. Another issue is the operational risks. These involve immediate and indirect loss ensuing from insufficient or messed up internal strategies, frameworks, workers or outer risks. The expression of common operational risks in the Nigerian banking industry is the recurrence of imitations and false acts (Abdullahi, 2013).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Risk management is at the center of lending in the banking industry. Numerous Nigerian banks had bombed in the past because of inadequate risk management introduction. This issue has continued to influence the industry with genuine unfavorable consequences. In any case, where credit isn't appropriately diverted, controlled and administered, the aforementioned objectives won't be accomplished. Or maybe it might prompt extreme consequences to the economy and of the considerable number of components responsible for banks pain and disappointment in Nigeria, the one having the most devastating effect is poor credit administration.

The real difficulties facing banks is credit risk management that banks guaranteed the individual assessment and rating of credit function through their credit administration, because of non-powerful risk assessment and control arrangements in awful and farfetched obligations undermine execution, productively and along these lines its survival. In the light of the investigation, the following difficulties have been recognized, poor credit administration has been a supplement of an unviable risk assessment and control technique, poor risk assessment and loan advances system, poor control of risk and credit monitoring, risk reporting and loan loss provision. Different difficulties include; non-successful risk assessment and control strategies in banks, leading to poor credit administration, the incidence of farfetched and terrible credits, disappointment of administrators of banks to agree to wellbeing tenets and regulations in credit administration.

In line with the above observations and the evident indispensability of banks in the economy, the examination is intended to survey on the risk management and credit administration in Fidelity bank Plc Nigeria.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was assessment of risk management and credit administration in Fidelity bank plc, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to:

i. Access the relationship between risk assessment and loan advances product in Fidelity bank plc.
ii. Ascertain the relationship between controlling of risk and credit monitoring in Fidelity bank plc.
iii. Evaluate the relationship between risk reporting and loan loss provision in Fidelity bank plc.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study.

i. What is the relationship between risk assessment and loan advances product in Fidelity bank plc?
ii. What is the relationship between controlling of risk and credit monitoring in Fidelity bank plc?
iii. What is the relationship between risk reporting and loan loss provision in Fidelity bank plc?

1.5 Statement of Hypotheses

The following alternate hypotheses were formulated.

i. There is significant relationship between risk assessment and loan advances product in Fidelity bank plc.
ii. There is significant the relationship between controlling of risk and credit monitoring in Fidelity bank plc.
iii. There is significant relationship between risk reporting and loan loss provision in Fidelity bank plc.

1.6 Significance of the Study

There is the paucity of research in risk management generally and as it relates to the banking sector in particular. The study will arouse the risk awareness and consciousness of the banks to enable deeper consideration of the various issues involved in the risk management process in the banking system. This study will be beneficial to financial institution especially Fidelity Bank Plc, as they utilize the finding of this study as a basis for policy formulation regarding risk management and credit administration in Banks. The shareholders, stakeholders and the entire society will benefit from this study.

II. Review of Related Literature

2.1 Risk Management

Risk management is the identification, evaluation, and prioritization of risks, as the impact of uncertainty on destinations pursued by coordinated and economical application of assets to minimize, monitor, and control the likelihood or effect of disastrous occasions or to boost the realization of chances. Risks can emerge out of different sources including uncertainty in financial markets, dangers from task disappointments (at any stage in plan, advancement, production, or sustainment life-cycles), legitimate liabilities, credit risk, mishaps, regular causes and fiascos, conscious assault from a foe, or occasions of uncertain or capricious underlying driver (Hubbard, 2017). There are two kinds of occasions for example negative occasions can be delegated risks while positive occasions are named openings. Risk management is, accordingly, the identification, assessment, and prioritization of these risks pursued by coordinated and compelling application of assets to lessen, monitor and control the likelihood and/or effect of awful occasions (Sanusi, 2018). It is additionally the procedure by which chiefs distinguish key risks, obtain consistent, understandable, mitigating measures, choosing which risks to stay away from or decrease and by what implies, and establishing methodology to monitor the resulting risk position. The pith of risk management is to recognize forthcoming issues before they turn into a real issue and the implementation of an undertaking's wide procedure to deal with those risks. The embodiment of risk management is to recognize imminent issues before they turn into a real issue and the implementation of an endeavor's wide technique to deal with those risks. Accordingly, a perfect risk management program helps an endeavor to avoid potential risks before they happen for the duration of the life of the item or venture (Olajide, 2013). A risk management configuration includes instruments or strategies for investigation that enables an organization to decrease, delay or stay away from likely risks. In its broadest sense, the risk management system of financial administration administrators is to guarantee that introduction to either financial loss or loss of reputation is contained.

Risk management alludes to the act of identifying potential risks ahead of time, analyzing them and taking precautionary strides to lessen/check the risk. At the point when a substance settles on an investment decision, it opens itself to various financial risks. The quantum of such risks relies upon the sort of financial instrument. These financial risks may be in the type of high inflation, instability in capital markets, recession, bankruptcy, and so on. In this way, in request to minimize and control the introduction of investment to such risks, finance administrators and investors practice risk management. Not giving due significance to risk management while making investment decisions may unleash destruction on investment during financial unrest in an economy (Adenkule and Ishola, 2011).

2.1.2 Credit Administration

Credit administration involves creating and maintaining credit records. In many banks, the person who issues the loan should monitor it. In certain organizations, the internal reviewer does the monitoring alongside with the inspector. The procedure of loan management is exceptionally critical and imperative ideal from when the client approaches the bank and he/she is conceded a credit office to maybe when the loan winds up hazardous (Adhirai, 2012). Credit administration is a basic component in maintaining the wellbeing and soundness of a bank. Once a credit is in all actuality, it is responsible for the business function, regularly in conjunction with a credit administration bolster group to guarantee that the credit is legitimately maintained. Given the wide scope of responsibilities of the credit administration function, its organizational structure fluctuates with the size and sophistication of the bank. The responsibilities for the components of credit administration are normally appointed to an alternate office. In developing credit administration zones banks ought to guarantee the proficiency and viability of credit administration operation, the precision, and timeliness of information gave to the management information framework, the sufficiency of controls over all back office strategies, consistence with endorsed management approaches and systems just as relevant laws and so forth. (Adhirai, 2012).

2.1.3 Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is the combined exertion of identifying and analyzing potential (future) occasions that may contrarily affect individuals, assets, and/or the environment (i.e., risk examination); and making decisions "on the averageness of the risk based on a risk investigation" while considering influencing factors (i.e., risk evaluation) (Rausand, 2013; Manuele, 2016). Put in less complex terms, a risk assessment breaks down what can turn out badly, that it is so liable to occur, what the potential consequences are, and how passable the distinguished risk is (Rausand, 2013). As a major aspect of this procedure, the resulting determination of risk might be communicated in a quantitative or subjective fashion. The risk assessment is an inherent piece of a general risk management methodology, which endeavors to, after a risk assessment, "introduce control measures to eliminate or lessen" any potential risk-related consequences. Risk assessment is fundamental in individual cases, including patient and doctor interactions (Levi, 2018). Risk assessment can likewise be made on an a lot bigger "frameworks" scale, for instance assessing the risks of an atomic power plant (an interactively unpredictable mechanical, electronic, atomic, and human framework) or a tropical storm (a complex meteorological and geological framework).

2.1.4 Controlling Risk

Risk control is the technique by which firms assess potential losses and make a move to lessen or eliminate such dangers. It is a strategy that uses findings from risk assessments, which involve identifying potential risk factors in an organization's operations, for example, specialized and non-specialized parts of the business, financial arrangements and different issues that may influence the prosperity of the firm. Risk control likewise actualizes changes to decrease risk in these zones. Risk control enables organizations to restrain lost assets and income. Evasion is the best technique for loss control. For instance, subsequent to discovering that a synthetic utilized in manufacturing an organization's merchandise is hazardous for the specialists, a plant proprietor finds a sheltered substitute concoction to secure the laborers' wellbeing (Kenton, 2018). Loss prevention acknowledges a risk however endeavors to minimize the loss as opposed to eliminate it. For instance, inventory put away in a distribution center is vulnerable to burglary. Since there is no real way to stay away from it, a loss prevention program is set up.The program includes patrolling security protects, camcorders and verified storerooms. Insurance is another case of risk prevention that is redistributed to an outsider by contract. Loss reduction acknowledges the risk and tries to confine losses when a danger happens. For instance, an organization storing combustible material in a distribution center installs best in class water sprinklers for minimizing harm if there should be an occurrence of flame (Kenton, 2018).

2.1.5 Risk Reporting

Risk reporting is the way toward distributing information concerning risk to the internal and outer partners, focusing on the divulgence of risk information. Risk reporting assumes a critical job for the partners in assessing the risk profile of the organization. Helping them to all the more likely understand and adjust the risk profile with their holdings. Guidelines on risk exposure in the organization reports are structured in request to improve straightforwardness and decrease showcase disorientation, in this way improving the market proficiency of the capital markets. With the financial emergencies, the main focal point of attention is aimed at the significance and issue relating to risk reporting (Abraham, Marson and Darby, 2012)

2.1.6 Loan and Advances

Money is a fundamental component for any business since it satisfies the present moment and long term prerequisite of assets. It isn't feasible for the proprietor to bring all the money himself, so he/she take plan of action to loans and advances (Surbhi, 2015). Loans allude to an obligation given by a financial institution to a specific period while Advances are the assets given by the banks to the business to satisfy working capital necessity which is to be payable within one year. The sum loaned by the bank to the borrower for a particular reason like the construction of the building, capital prerequisites, buy of machinery and so on, for a specific timeframe is known as Loan. By and large, loans are allowed by banks and financial institutions. The loan conveys an interest rate on the obligation progressed. Prior to advancing loans, the lending institution checks the credit report of the client, to think about his believability, financial position and ability to pay. Advances are the wellspring of finance, which is given by the banks to the organizations to meet the momentary financial necessity. In this manner, Loans are the wellspring of long-term finance while the advances are conceded by the banks to meet momentary financial necessities for example they are repayable within one year. Interest is charged on both just as both are repayable either in a singular amount or installment or on demand (Surbhi, 2015).

Banks have numerous options for financing our business or task. Among them, Loans and Advances are the best options of business subsidize prerequisite which are extremely prevalent in the financing of the business. The loan is the best and exceptionally famous financial office given by a bank or other financial institutes to help businesses at the season of money necessity. Finance is the blood of any business. Along these lines, when it winds up hard to orchestrate finance by the proprietor himself, at that point the businesses can utilize this option to mastermind assets for their business. This financing option is accommodated the long term. Loans are a kind of obligation and have a reimbursement plan for a longer time duration. Advance is a kind of credit office given by banks or financial institutes for covering day by day support necessities or as working capital (CFA Institute, 2018).

2.1.7 Credit Monitoring

A credit monitoring administration tracks changes in borrower conduct in request to tell consumers of potential extortion, just as changes to their creditworthiness. A credit monitoring administration tracks a consumer's credit report and credit scores. Consumers principally use them to prepare for data fraud, where awful performers unlawfully utilize someone else's financial or personal information to submit extortion. Criminal movement identified with wholesale fraud can extend from illicit buys at retail or online outlets using a stolen credit card number to filing counterfeit Social Security or Medicare claims. Since hoodlums utilize this information without the injured individual's learning, such criminal movement can be hard to distinguish until well sometime later, by which time an individual's credit could be totally annihilated (James, 2018).

Credit monitoring administrations inform consumers of changes to their credit action, for example, the foundation of new records or the sort of hard credit inquiry important to make a vast buy, for example, a vehicle. Some credit monitoring administrations additionally offer increasingly far reaching tracking of credit scores, keeping consumers state-of-the-art on the nature of their credit, allowing them to prepare and fix any issues that may inhibit significant credit-based exercises, for example, applying for a car loan or a home loan. Some financial institutions offer free administrations that track credit scores on a constrained premise, while other paid administrations may offer progressively far reaching checks over the internet for a consumer's bank account, credit card or Social Security numbers. While researching credit monitoring administrations, consumers should set aside the effort to understand their limitations. Paid administrations may offer more far reaching inclusion than free administrations, yet cost does not naturally mean predominant administrations in all cases. While numerous administrations may offer access to a consumer's credit score, they may not follow that score over all suppliers, for instance. Some credit card guarantors give free access to a consumer's credit scores, making a second paid administration that does not offer additional highlights unnecessary (James, 2018).

2.1.8 Loan Loss Provision

In the banking business, loan loss provision has a noteworthy job to shield against the banks from disappointment. A loan loss provision is a charge to business banks' benefit and loss proclamations that make a save on their monetary records. It very well may be seen as a cushioning system which may guarantee that banks don't startlingly lose their whole outstanding loan adjusts. Without this modification, the quantity of loans and advances on the monetary records of banks would include conceivable future losses (Bishnu, 2018).A loan loss provision is a cost put aside as a recompense for uncollected loans and loan installments. This provision is utilized to cover various elements related with potential loan losses, including awful loans, client defaults, and renegotiated terms of a loan that incur lower than recently evaluated installments (Kagan, 2018). Loss hold is a gauge of an insurer's risk from future cases. Loss holds are normally included fluid assets, and they enable the insurer to cover claims made against approaches that it guarantees. Estimating liabilities can be an unpredictable undertaking. Insurers must consider the duration of the insurance contract, the kind of insurance offered and the chances of a case being settled rapidly. Insurers need to modify their loss hold calculations as conditions change (Kagan, 2018). Banking industry moneylenders create income from the interest and costs they get from lending items. Banks loan to a wide scope of clients, including consumers, private ventures, and expansive corporations. Lending standards and reporting necessities are constantly changing, and constraints have been thoroughly tightening since the stature of the 2008 financial emergency. Notwithstanding these enhancements, banks still need to represent loan defaults and costs that happen because of lending. Loan loss provisions are a standard accounting modification made to a bank's loan loss saves included in the financial articulations of banks. Loan loss provisions are consistently made to incorporate changing projections for losses from the bank's lending items. While standards for lending have enormously improved, banks still experience late loan installments and loan defaults (Kagan, 2018).

2.2 Theoretical Review

The following hypotheses guided the examination

2.2.1 Risk-Adjusted Return on Capital Theory

Risk-adjusted return on capital is a risk-based gainfulness estimation system for analyzing risk-adjusted financial execution and providing a consistent perspective on productivity crosswise over businesses. The concept was created by Bankers Trust and principal architect Dan Borge in the late 1970s. An increasingly well known model used to assess the return on a loan to a substantial client is the Risk-Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC) Model. This model, originally pioneered by Bankers Trust (procured by Deutsche Bank in 1998) is presently embraced by for all intents and purposes all the expansive banks in Europe and the US, in spite of the fact that with certain distinctions among them (Saunders and Cornett, 2007). The fundamental thought behind RAROC is that as opposed to evaluating the real guaranteed yearly income on a loan as a level of the sum loaned or (ROA), the moneylenders balance the loan's normal income against the loan's normal risk. According to Christopher (1996), the prompt motivation behind the RAROC risk estimation frameworks is to furnish bank management with an increasingly dependable approach to determine the measure of capital important to help every one of their significant exercises and, therefore, to determine the general influence for the bank all in all. RARORAC (Risk-adjusted Return on Risk-adjusted Capital) is an indicator measuring effectiveness in esteem creation as a function of risk. It belongs to the classification of Risk-adjusted Performance Measures (RAPMs) together with the Return on Risk Adjusted Capital (RORAC) and the Risk-Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC), among different indicators. Risk adjusted return on capital theory is a financial estimation that enables examiners to consider the impact of risk when comparing benefit and execution crosswise over different businesses. It is determined by dividing the risk adjusted return (overall gain - expected loss from risk + income from capital) by the economic capital. Higher risk ventures will in general bring higher prizes (Christopher, 1996).

2.2.2 Capital Asset Pricing Theory

Sharpe William F. (1964) propounded the capital asset pricing theory (CAPM). CAPM breaks down a portfolio's risk into efficient and explicit risk. Methodical risk is the risk of holding the market portfolio. As the market moves, every individual asset is pretty much influenced. To the degree that any asset partakes in such broad market moves, that asset involves efficient risk. Explicit risk is one of a kind to individual assets. It speaks to the component of an asset's return which is uncorrelated with general market moves (Lintner, 1965). The treatment of risk in the CAPM refines the notions of efficient and unsystematic risk created by Markowitz in (the 1950s). Unsystematic risk is the risk to an asset's esteem brought about by variables that are explicit to an organization, for example, changes in senior management or product offerings. For instance, explicit senior workers may settle on positive or negative decisions or a similar sort of manufacturing hardware used may have distinctive reliabilities at two unique locales. When all is said in done, unsystematic risk is available because of the way that each organization is supplied with a novel collection of assets, thoughts, and personnel whose total profitability may fluctuate.

2.3 Empirical Review

2.3.1 The Relationship Between Risk Assessment and Loan Advances Procedure

Musyokil and Kadubo (2011) conducted an examination on the effect of credit risk management on the financial execution of Banks in Kenya for the period 2000 – 2006. The goal of the investigation was to survey different parameters pertinent to credit risk management as it influences banks' financial execution. The examination receives correlation investigation. The investigation uncovered that every one of these parameters inversy affect banks' financial execution, nonetheless, the default rate is the most indicator of bank financial execution opposite alternate indicators of credit risk management. The recommendation is to encourage banks to plan and define techniques that won't only minimize the introduction of the banks to credit risk yet will upgrade the gainfulness and aggressiveness of the banks.

Ravi (2012) conducted an investigation on the effect of credit risk management on the financial execution of business banks in New England Australia, Nepal. The main target of the investigation was to build up the effect of credit risk management on the financial execution of the bank. The investigation embraced a spellbinding examination plan. The investigation uncovered that every one of these parameters inversely affect banks' financial execution; be that as it may, the default rate is the most indicator of bank financial execution. The consequence of the demonstrated that credit risk management is an essential indicator of bank financial execution along these lines the achievement of bank execution relies upon risk management. The examination concludes that since risk management, all in all, has a critical contribution to bank execution, the banks are encouraged to put more accentuation on risk management. The recommendation is to encourage banks to structure and figure techniques that won't only minimize the introduction of the banks to credit risk yet will improve benefit

Negera (2012) surveyed the determinants of non-performing loans. The blended research approach was embraced for the examination. The review was conducted with professionals occupied with both private and state-possessed Banks in Ethiopia holding diverse positions using a self-administered questionnaire. In addition, the investigation utilized an organized audit of reports and records of banks and a top to bottom interview of senior bank authorities in the Ethiopian banking industry. The findings of the examination demonstrates that poor credit assessment, fizzled loan monitoring, immature credit culture, indulgent credit terms and conditions, forceful lending, traded off integrity, frail institutional limit, unjustifiable competition among banks, unyielding default by borrowers and their insight limitation, finance diversion for unintended reason, over/under financing by banks attribute to the reasons for loan default. Be that as it may, the investigation result neglected to help the presence of the relationship between banks measure, the interest rate they charge and possession sort of banks and events of nonperforming loans

Nyawuana (2014) completed an examination on the relationship between credit risk management and non-performing loans in business banks in Nairobi, Kenya. The examination investigated the relationship between credit risk management and the dimension of non-performing loans in business banks in Kenya. The examination received an engaging overview structure. Using expressive and inferential measurements, this plan was regarded the best structure to satisfy the goal of the investigation. The examination demonstrates that the general responsibility of risk management vests in the bank's board. The investigation concluded that most banks have a sound credit risk management framework and the senior management banks create approaches and methodology for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling credit risk. The investigation prescribed that banks must respond to this by combining this information with various credit risk management systems used to assess the customers by reviewing the lending terms and conditions of the customers.

2.2.2 The Relationship Between Controlling of Risk and Credit Monitoring

Ellis and Jordi (2017) conducted an investigation on the internal controls and credit risk relationship among banks in Europe. The examination indicates to investigate the viability of internal control instruments, investigate whether proof of office issue is found among banks in Europe and determine how internal controls influence credit risk. The investigation received Panel information. The examination finds powerful internal control frameworks in light of the fact that the targets of internal controls are accomplished and essentially determine credit risk. The investigation gives the utilization of a quantitative way to deal with measuring certain marvels within the discipline of internal controls. The investigation concludes that banks having risky obligation might be less inclined to embrace risky techniques in any case, provided that they go out on a limb, obligation costs may mirror the risk taken by the firm and make borrowing costlier for the firm.

Ndifon, Inah, and Ebong (2014) conducted an examination on the relationship and impact of credit and liquidity risk on bank default risk among store money Banks in Nigeria. The examination embraced a test investigate plan where questionnaires were administered to an example size of eighty (80) respondents. The information obtained were introduced in tables and examined using straightforward rates. The consequences of the examination uncovered that there is a positive relationship between liquidity risk and credit risk. The investigation concludes that liquidity risk and credit risk jointly contribute to bank default risk. The investigation suggested that internal loan and credit monitoring procedures ought to be actualized in full to guarantee that loans and credit conceded to clients are gathered in full in addition to interest thereon and store money banks ought not maintain abundance liquidity basically on the grounds that they need to adequately deal with their liquidity position.

2.3.3 The Relationship Between Risk Reporting and Loan Loss Provision

In the investigation of Mohd, Yap, David and Zabid (2018) examined the determinants of loan loss provisions of business banks in Malaysia. A single-arrange board information investigation various regression models that contain a blend of quantitative and subjective components is utilized. The examination demonstrates that interest income, loans, and advances, net benefit, and GDP, just as the moderating impact of CRM and the intervening impact of significance and dedicated representation, are determinants of the LLPs. The outcomes demonstrated that there is surreptitiously heterogeneity that is one of a kind in principal unmeasured ways among the 12 banks. The examination concludes that the issue in existing loan loss provisioning practice is a direct result of the incurred loss display. The examination prescribes that banks should catch their loss expectations and continuous reassess their loss expectations when the conditions affecting their borrowers have changed, from now on, in their financial reporting, banks don't reliably introduce their applicable and genuine underlying credit risk conditions.

Bishnu (2018) conducted an investigation on the determinants of loan loss provisions of business banks in Nepal. The investigation intends to infer determinants of loan loss provisions (LLPs) of business banks in Nepal using pooled information frequently business banks with the 50 observations over the time of 2012/13 to 2016/17. The enlightening and causal-relative research structures have been received for the investigation. The examination demonstrates that loan loss provision on all out assets as needy factors and the normal logarithm of absolute assets, all out loan to add up to assets proportion, nonperforming loan to add up to assets proportion, earnings before assessments and provisions to add up to assets, capital ampleness proportion, loan to store proportion taken as independent factors. The evaluated regression display uncovers that the nonperforming loan proportion (NPL) and the loan to store proportion are the critical positive effect of loan loss provisions.This investigation concluded that the nonperforming loan proportion (NPL) and loan to store proportion are the main determinants of loan loss provisions of business banks in Nepal. The investigation prescribes that loan store mainly determinants of loss provision.

2.4 Summary of the Literature Review

In synopsis of the findings of the investigation, the assessment of risk management and credit administration in Fidelity bank plc Nigeria. Credit risks remain an issue of incredible concern in Nigerian banking area. The greater part of the business banks in Nigeria still don't have a structure for successfully managing risks. In spite of nearly couple of eminent upgrades, following CBN interventions and consequent change measures; risk management rehearses still remain at a simple stage. The speculations utilized in the examination include: capital asset pricing theory, risk-adjusted return on capital theory. The theory of the examination assess the degree to which banking firms face outside financing costs when funding new loans has critical implications for the job of banks in the organization assets accomplishment process, for the proficiency of monetary approach and for the effect of capital necessities.

Exact investigations have demonstrated that bank hopelessness could influence the economic expansion of a nation through the reserve asset channel. For instance, it has been demonstrated that the misconduct of conditional risks could prompt dismay withdrawal in the bank, which could add to decline in smooth running of the banking industry. Interestingly, every one of the creators refer to over the span of the audit like Mohd, Yap, David and Zabid (2018) in their investigation of examined the determinants of loan loss provisions of business banks in Malaysia, Bishnu (2018) conducted an examination on the determinants of loan loss provisions of business banks in Nepal and the examination made utilization of illustrative and causal-similar research structures, Ellis and Jordi (2017) conducted an examination on the internal controls and credit risk relationship among banks in Europe and the examination was broke down with the guide of quantitative way to deal with measuring certain wonders within the discipline of internal controls. The examination embraced a trial look into structure among others whose work were checked on have all composed on various zones concerning the subject on the assessment of risk management and credit administration in Fidelity bank plc, Nigeria, yet more has contemplated on the relationship between risk assessment, loan and advances, controlling of risk monitoring, risk reporting and loan loss provision and that is the thing that the investigation is set to accomplish.

III. Methodology

The study used the survey approach. The study based on the assessment of risk management and credit administration in Fidelity bank plc, Nigeria. The researcher obtained data through the use of questionnaire and personal interviews. The area of study includes the Fidelity bank within Enugu metropolis in Enugu State. The primary sources were personal interview and the administration of questionnaire to the management and staff of the Fidelity banks. A population of 295 staff was used. There was100 percent response rate. The questionnaire was shared in the bank hall during morning briefing and was collected immediately with the help of managers and supervisors. The closed-ended questionnaire was utilized. The validity of the instrument was tested using content analysis and the result was good. The reliability was tested using the Pearson correlation coefficient (r). It gave a reliability co-efficient of 0.87 which was also good. The data were analyzed using students F-test statistical tool.

IV. Test of Hypotheses

Test of Hypothesis One: There is significant positive relationship between risk assessment and loan and advances procedures in Fidelity bank plc.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.875[a]	.850	.850	.14345

a. Predictors: (Constant), CUS,INM,MYB,THE

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	111.571	4	27.893	87. 818	.000[b]
1	Residual	9.243	291	.032		
	Total	120.813	295			

a. Dependent Variable: TRRA
b. Predictors: (Constant), CUS,INM,MYB,THE

Coefficients[a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.200	.072		2.767	.006
CUS	.347	.024	.386	14.434	.000
INM	.276	.023	.366	12.242	.000
MYB	.268	.018	.348	14.722	.000
THE	.030	.019	.037	1.528	.128

a. Dependent Variable: TRRA.

Where:
TRRA =The relationship between risk assessment and loan and advances procedure in Fidelity Bank Plc.
CUS = Customers are allowed to draw money in excess of the balance on his account within certain limit and repayable with the period of one year in my bank
INM = In my bank, there is proper documentation and granting of loan for specific projects
MYB =My bank grants a bridging loan to customers as a result of the main facilities to inadequately complete the project
THE =There is collateral and fully inspected before lending.

Statistical criteria {first order test}
Coefficient of multiple determinants {r^2}

The R^2 {R-Squared} which measures the overall goodness of fit of the entire regression, shows the value as .850 and adjusted to .850.This means that R^2 accounts for 85.0 percent approximately 100 percent. This indicates that the independent variables accounts for about 85.0 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. Which shows goodness of fit?

The student's t-test:
The test is carried out, to check for the individual significance of the variables. Statistically, the t-statistics of the variables under consideration is interpreted based on the following statement of hypothesis.
H_0: The individual parameters are not significant.
H_1: The individual parameters are significant.

Decision Rule:
If t-calculated > t-tabulated, we reject the null hypothesis {H_0} and accept the alternative hypothesis {H_1}, and if otherwise, we select the null hypothesis {H_0} and reject the alternative hypothesis {H_1}.
Level of significance = α at 5percent = $\frac{0.05}{2}$ = 0.025
Degree of freedom: n-k
Where n: sample size.
K: Number of parameter.
295-4 = 291 = 2.326

The calculated value for t-test:

Table 4.3 The t-test is summarized in the table below:

Variables	t-cal	t-tab	Remark
(Constant)	2.767	± 2.326	Significant
CUS	14.434	± 2.326	Significant
INM	12.242	± 2.326	Significant
MYB	14.722	± 2.326	Significant
THE	1.528	± 2.326	Significant

The t-statistics is used to test for individual significance of the estimated parameters. From the table above, we can infer that the following parameters were statistically significant, we now agree that customers are allowed to withdraw money in excess of the balance on his account within certain limit and repayable with the period of one year in my bank ; in my bank, there is proper documentation and granting of loan for specific projects; my bank grants a bridging loan to customers as a result of the main facilities to inadequately complete the project and there is collateral and fully inspected before lending.

F-statistics (ANOVA)

The F-statistics is used to test for simultaneous significance of all the estimated parameters.

The hypothesis is stated;

H_0: $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4$

H_1: $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq \beta3 \neq \beta_4$

Level of significance: α at 5 percent

Degree of freedom: $\frac{N-1}{N-K} = \frac{4-1}{295-4} =$ (291, 3) = 2.7858

Decision Rule:

If the f-calculated is greater than the f-tabulated {f-cal > f-tab} reject the null hypothesis {H_0} that the overall estimate is not significant and if otherwise conclude that the overall estimate is statistically significant.

Decision

From the result, f-calculated {87. 818} is greater that the f-tabulated {2.7858}, that is, f-cal > f-tab. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis {H_0} and accept alternate hypothesis which means that the overall estimate has a good fit which also implies that our independent variables are simultaneously significant. We now conclude from the analysis that there is significant positive relationship between risk assessment and loan and advances procedures in Fidelity bank plc.

Test of Hypothesis Two

There is significant positive relationship between controlling of risk and monitoring in Fidelity bank plc.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.916[a]	.839	.837	.25586

a. Predictors: (Constant), CRE,EST,ASS,COL

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	99.554	4	24.888	38.018	.000[b]
1	Residual	19.050	291	.065		
	Total	118.604	295			

a. Dependent Variable: CONTR

b. Predictors: (Constant), CRE,EST,ASS,COL

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	.661	.098		6.739	.000
	CRE	.096	.020	.127	4.894	.000
1	EST	.438	.024	.536	18.094	.000
	ASS	.310	.026	.400	12.129	.000
	COL	.048	.023	.067	2.123	.035

a. Dependent Variable: CONTR

Where:

CONTR = The relationship between controlling of risk and credit monitoring in Fidelity bank plc

CRE = The credit manager in my bank is given clear guidance of organization policy towards granting credits.

EST = There is establishing of terms having regards for risk involved in my bank.

ASS = There is assessment of credit both new and existing customer on monthly, and quarterly in my bank.

COL = There is collection of credit accounts that produces cash flow and ensuring continuity of business in my bank.

Statistical criteria {first order test}
Coefficient of multiple determinants {r^2}

The R^2 {R-Squared} which measures the overall goodness of fit of the entire regression, shows the value as .839 and adjusted to .837. This means that R^2 accounts for 83.9 percent approximately 84percent. This indicates that the independent variables accounts for about 83.9 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. Which shows goodness of fit?

The student's t-test:
The test is carried out, to check for the individual significance of the variables. Statistically, the t-statistics of the variables under consideration is interpreted based on the following statement of hypothesis.
H_0: The individual parameters are not significant.
H_1: The individual parameters are significant.

Decision Rule:
If t-calculated > t-tabulated, we reject the null hypothesis {H_0} and accept the alternative hypothesis {H_1}, and if otherwise, we select the null hypothesis {H_0} and reject the alternative hypothesis {H_1}.
Level of significance = α at 5percent = $\frac{0.05}{2}$ = 0.025
Degree of freedom: n-k
Where n: sample size.
K: Number of parameter.
295-4 = 291 = 2.326

The calculated value for t-test:

Table 4.3 The t-test is summarized in the table below:

Variables	t-cal	t-tab	Remark
(Constant)	6.739	± 2.326	Significant
CRE	4.894	± 2.326	Significant
EST	18.094	± 2.326	Significant
ASS	12.129	± 2.326	Significant
COL	2.123	± 2.326	Significant

The t-statistics is used to test for individual significance of the estimated parameters. From the table above, we can infer that the following parameters were statistically significant, we now agree that the credit manager in my bank is given clear guidance of organization policy towards granting credits; there is establishing of terms having regards for risk involved in my bank ;there is assessment of credit both new and existing customer on monthly, or quarterly in my bank and insignificant positive relationship that there is collection of credit accounts that procedures cash flow and ensuring continuity of business in my bank.

F-statistics (ANOVA)
The F-statistics is used to test for simultaneous significance of all the estimated parameters.
The hypothesis is stated;
H_0: $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4$
H_1: $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq \beta 3 \neq \beta_4$
Level of significance: α at 5 percent
Degree of freedom: $\frac{K-1}{N-K} = \frac{4-1}{295-4} =$ (291, 3) = 2.7858

Decision Rule:

If the f-calculated is greater than the f-tabulated {f-cal > f-tab} reject the null hypothesis {H0} that the overall estimate is not significant and if otherwise conclude that the overall estimate is statistically significant.

Decision

From the result, f-calculated {38.018} is greater that the f-tabulated {2.7858}, that is, f-cal > f-tab. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis {H_0} and accept alternate hypothesis which means that the overall estimate has a good fit which also implies that our independent variables are simultaneously significant. We now conclude from the analysis that there is significant positive relationship between controlling of risk and monitoring in Fidelity bank plc.

Test of Hypothesis Three

There is significant positive relationship between risk reporting and loan loss in Fidelity bank plc.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.988[a]	.775	.775	.15491

a. Predictors: (Constant), HEC,COM,BAN,EXP

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	276.122	4	69.031	28.765	.000[b]
	Residual	6.959	290	.024		
	Total	283.081	294			

a. Dependent Variable: REPO

b. Predictors: (Constant), HEC,COM,BAN,EXP.

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.243	.049		4.977	.000
	HEC	.247	.007	.388	33.388	.000
	COM	.297	.007	.437	39.628	.000
	MYB	.269	.010	.359	27.070	.000
	EXP	.137	.012	.114	11.481	.000

a. Dependent Variable: REPO:

Where:

REPO = The relationship between risk reporting and loan loss in Fidelity bank plc

HEC = The credit manger in my bank assess balance sheet and profit and loss accounts before lending

COM = Companies registry has to be confirmed and assessed prior to lending.

MYB = My bank goes for credit visits to avoid loan loss.

EXP = There is an experienced employee working continuously (or virtually so) at the customers doors.

Statistical criteria {first order test}

Coefficient of multiple determinants {r^2}

The R^2 {R-Squared} which measures the overall goodness of fit of the entire regression, shows the value as .775 and adjusted to .775. This means that R^2 accounts for 77.5 percent approximately 78percent. This indicates that the independent variables accounts for about 77.5 percent of the variation in the dependent variable. Which shows goodness of fit?

The student's t-test:

The test is carried out, to check for the individual significance of the variables. Statistically, the t-statistics of the variables under consideration is interpreted based on the following statement of hypothesis.

H_0: The individual parameters are not significant.

H_1: The individual parameters are significant.

Decision Rule:

If t-calculated > t-tabulated, we reject the null hypothesis {H_0} and accept the alternative hypothesis {H_1}, and if otherwise, we select the null hypothesis {H_0} and reject the alternative hypothesis {H_1}.

Level of significance = α at 5percent = $\frac{0.05}{2}$ = 0.025

Degree of freedom: n-k

Where n: sample size.

K: Number of parameter.

295-4 = 291 = 2.326

The calculated value for t-test:

Table 4.3 The t-test is summarized in the table below:

Variables	t-cal	t-tab	Remark
(Constant)	4.977	± 2.326	Significant
HEC	33.388	± 2.326	Significant
COM	39.628	± 2.326	Significant
MYB	27.070	± 2.326	Significant
EXP	11.481	± 2.326	Significant

The t-statistics is used to test for individual significance of the estimated parameters. From the table above, we can infer that the following parameters were statistically significant, we now agree that the credit manger in my bank assess balance sheet and profit and loss accounts before lending; Companies registry has to be confirmed and assessed prior to lending; My bank goes for credit visits to avoid loan loss and there is an experienced employee working continuously (or virtually so) at the customers doors.

F-statistics (ANOVA)

The F-statistics is used to test for simultaneous significance of all the estimated parameters.

The hypothesis is stated;

H_0: $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4$

H_1: $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq \beta 3 \neq \beta_4$

Level of significance: α at 5 percent

Degree of freedom: $\frac{\mathrm{K}-1}{\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K}} = \frac{4-1}{295-4} =$ (291, 3) = 2.7858

Decision Rule:

If the f-calculated is greater than the f-tabulated {f-cal > f-tab} reject the null hypothesis {H0} that the overall estimate is not significant and if otherwise conclude that the overall estimate is statistically significant.

Decision

From the result, f-calculated {28.765} is greater that the f-tabulated {2.7858}, that is, f-cal > f-tab. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis {H_0} and accept alternate hypothesis which means that the overall estimate has a good fit which also implies that our independent variables are simultaneously significant. We now conclude from the analysis that there is significant positive relationship between risk reporting and loan loss in Fidelity bank plc.

V. Discussion of Findings

This section discusses in details the findings of the three hypotheses.

The result of the study of the analysis one shows that there is significant positive relationship between risk assessment, loan and advances procedures {87. 818}. This validates the earlier findings of Musyokil and Kadubo (2011) banks to design and formulate strategies that will not only minimize the exposure of the banks to credit risk but will enhance the profitability and competitiveness of the banks. In support of the previous study, Ravi (2012), since risk management, in general, has a very significant involvement to bank performance; the banks are advised to put more emphasis on risk management.

From the result hypothesis two, controlling of risk has positive effect on monitoring in Fidelity bank plc{38.018}. In line with the empirical studies of Ellis and Jordi (2017),banks having risky debt may be less likely to adopt risky strategies in the first place, because if they take excessive risks, debt prices may reflect the risk taken by the firm and make borrowing costlier for the firm, Ndifon, Inah, and Ebong (2014), internal loan and credit monitoring strategies should be implemented in full to ensure that loans and credit granted to customers are collected in full plus interest thereon and deposit money banks should not maintain excess liquidity simply because they want to effectively manage their liquidity position. In support of the study, that there is significant positive relationship between controlling of risk and monitoring in Fidelity bank plc.

From the result hypothesis three, there is positive relationship between risk reporting and loan loss in fidelity{28.765}. In support of Mohd, Yap, David and Zabid (2018) banks capture their loss expectations and continuous reassess their loss expectations when the conditions affecting their borrowers have changed, henceforth, in their financial reporting, banks do not faithfully present their relevant and true underlying credit risk conditions Bishnu (2018), that loan loss provision on total assets as dependent variables and the natural logarithm of total assets, total loan to total assets ratio, nonperforming loan to total assets ratio, earnings before taxes and provisions to total assets, capital adequacy ratio, loan to deposit ratio taken as independent variables. Therefore, in support of the study there is significant positive relationship between risk reporting and loan loss in Fidelity bank plc.

VI. Conclusion

The result of the study in consistent with the findings, adequate risk management practices in Fidelity banks lead to positive performance financially. This has been concluded from the correlation analysis of the variables in the study. The failure to adequately manage these risks exposes financial institutions not only hampering the profitability as their earnings are converting into bad debts but also increasing interest rate. Banks need to manage the credit risk inherent in the entire portfolio as well as the risk in individual credits or transactions.

The study also concluded that loan advances product, controlling of risk and credit monitoring, risk reporting and loan loss provision have the highest impact on financial assessment of banks in Nigeria. This invested in risk assessment and credit administration and internal control increases revenues generation and the financial performance of commercial banks increase. Therefore commercial banks need to put more efforts in risk management practices in order to improve financial performance of the banks in Nigeria.

VII. Recommendations

From the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Commercial Banks need adequate and accurate information from both internal and external sources in order to access the multiplicity of credit risks they face when presented with a loan proposal. Banks are also advised to patronize credit bureaus.
2. Credit information bureaus would bridge the information gap that exists whenever there is loan request, in commercial and consumer finance, by tracking the financial behavior of individuals over a period of time.
3. Commercial banks should also check their risk management policy, procedures and assessment, and streamline them with global standards. This standards are adopted by all financial institutions hence it will be very practical to compare risk mitigation procedures and practices of different financial institutions globally.

References

[1]. Abdullahi, S.R. (2013). Efficacy of Credit Risk Management on the Performance ofbanks in Nigeria A Study of Union Bank PLC (2006-2010).Global Journal ofManagement and Business Research Administration and Managemen.13: 45-56.
[2]. Abraham, S., Marston, C., & Darby, P. (2012).Risk reporting: Clarity, relevance, and location. ICAS: Edinburgh.
[3]. Adhirai, A. (2012).Credit administration, measurement and monitoring process-credit and risk management-lecture notes (2), study notes for credit and risk management.https://www.docsity.com/en/credit-administration-measurement-and-monitoring-process-credit-and-risk-managment-lecture-notes-2/167453/.
[4]. Bishnu, P. B. (2018).Determinants of loan loss provisions of commercial banks in Nepal, European Journal of Accounting, Auditing, and Finance Research, 6(9); 23-37.
[5]. Business Enterprises
[6]. CFA Institute (2018). Loan Vs Advance. Retrieved from https://Www.Wallstreetmojo.Com/Loans-Vs-Advances/
[7]. Christopher, J. (1996). A scholarly article on "an analysis of commercial bank exposure to credit risk".Wharton school center for financial institutions.
[8]. Egbe, J. (2011). Assessment of risk management and credit administration. https://www.projecttopics.org/assessment risk managem ent credit-administration-pdf.html.
[9]. Ellis, K. A. and Jordi, M. G. (2017).Internal controls and credit risk relationship among banks in Europe, Intangible Capital IC,13(1): 25-50.
[10]. Emmanuel Z. (2016) Risk Management in Nigerian Financial Institutions. A Literature Review Paper on
[11]. Gathigia, J. M; Kennedy, M. W. and Willy, M. M. (2016). Effect of credit risk on financial performance of commercial banks Kenya, Journal of Economics and Finance, 7(4); 72-83
[12]. Haneef, S. Riaz, T. Ramazan, M; Rana, M; Ishaq, H.M; and Karim, Y. (2012).Impact of risk management on non-performing loans and profitability of banking sector of Pakistan. International Journal of Business and Social Science Vol. 3(7); 1-5.
[13]. Hubbard, D. (2009). The failure of risk management: Why it's broken and how to fix it. John Wiley & Sons.p. 46.
[14]. Isa, A. (2014).Risk management in the financial service industry.Understanding monetary policy series No 40, 1-34.
[15]. James, C. (2018). Credit monitoring service.https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/credit-monitoring-service.asp.
[16]. Kagan, J. (2018). Loan loss provision definition.Retrieved 8/03/2019 https://www.investopedia.com/terms/l/loanlossprovision.asp.
[17]. Kenton, W. (2018).Risk control. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/r/risk-control.asp.
[18]. Levi, R. (2018). Getting real about both benefits and risks.Swedish agency of health technology assessment and assessment of social services. pp. 8–9.
[19]. Lintner, J. (1965). The valuation of risk assets and the selection of risky investments in stock portfolios and capital budgets, Review of Economics and Statistics, 47, 13- 37.
[20]. Markowitz, H. (1952). Portfolio selection. Journal of Finance, 12:71-91.
[21]. Mohd, Y. M. I; Yap, V. C; David, Y. G. F. and Zabid, A. R. (2018).Determinants of loan loss provisions of commercial banks in Malaysia.Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting, 16(1); 24-48.
[22]. Musyokil, D.&Kadubo, A.S (2012). The impact of credit risk management on the financial performance of Banks in Kenya for the period 2000-2006.International Journal of Business and Public Management, 2(2):72-80.
[23]. Ndifon, E; Inah, O. and Ebong, I. (2014). The relationship and effect of credit and liquidity risk on bank default risk among deposit money banks in Nigeria, Research Journal of Finance and Accounting, 5(16); 1-10.
[24]. Negera, W. (2012).Determinants of non-performing loans the case of Ethiopian banks; A Research Report.1-169.
[25]. Nyawuana, J.N. (2014). The relationship between credit risk management and non-performing loans in commercial banks in Nairobi, Kenya; A research project, degree of master of business administration, school of business, University of Nairobi, 1-71.
[26]. Olajide, S. F. (2013). Risk Management and Risk Management Failure: Lesson for

[27]. Rausand, M. (2013).Chapter 1: introduction. Risk assessment: theory, methods, and applications. John Wiley & Sons. pp. 1–28.

[28]. Ravi, P.S.P. (2012). The impact of credit risk management on financial performance of Commercial Banks in Nepal.International Journal of Arts and Commerce, 1(5);1-12.

[29]. Sanusi, L. S. (2018). Risk management as the panacea for preventing systemic image crisis in the Nigerian banking system.Paper Presented at the Annual Conference/Retreat of the Association of Corporate AffairsManagers of Banks at IBARA, Abeokuta, Ogun State.

[30]. Saunders, A., & Cornett, M. (2007).Financial Markets and Institutions; an Introduction to the Risk Management Approach.McGraw Hill Pub.

[31]. Sharpe, William F. (1964). Capital asset prices: A theory of market equilibrium under conditions of risk, Journal of Finance, 19 (3), 425-442.

[32]. Surbhi, S. (2015).Difference between loans and advances.https://keydifferences.com/difference-between-loans-and-advances.html.

[33]. Thomas, D.A., & Raphael, O. A.(2014). Risk management in Nigeria banking industry. Research Journal of Finance and Accounting, 2, 123-130.

[34]. Tobin, J. (1958). Liquidity preference as behavior towards risk, The Review of Economic Studies, 25: 65-86.

[35]. Turgut, T. (2018).Risk management in the process in the banking industry. https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/86427/1/MPRA_paper_86427.pdf

Nnenna Nwonye " Assessment of Risk Management and Credit Administration in Fidelity Bank Plc, Nigeria" IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF) , vol. 10, no. 3, 2019, pp. 40-54.