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### Factors Contributing to the Outstanding Claims of the Banking System (Case of Bank Sepah)

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#### ABSTRACT

Background: Outstanding bank debt is one that is typically reflected in the performance of banks. Objective: In this study, which examines the factors contributing to outstanding claims paid in the banking system. Results: The study was a descriptive and correlational. Research in the area of Bank Sepah is the city of Rasht. Studied the companies and individuals who have used the approvals granted Bank Sepah. Sampled in this study, 58 cases of individuals and companies that have the greatest debt are deferred to each branch of Bank Sepah. Field data collection is given in relation to What is a researcher and has easy access to the information you need. For data analysis and inferential statistics were performed using SPSS software. For data analysis, the chi 2 test, Spearman correlation analysis, variance analysis, measures of central tendency and test Statistical assumptions were used. Conclusion: The results showed that the type of economic activity, the use of credit and deferred receivables and The records received there.

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#### INTRODUCTION

The experience of other countries shows that the deterioration in the balance sheets of banks and the banking system was the beginning of the economic crisis on the national and international level [1].

In recent years one of the most important challenges facing the banking system, increasing travel demands have been deferred. This is due to the central bank of the country and the national market and monetary liquidity to banks about 90% of the country, Has become a national challenge. In many countries, increasing the share of bank loans to finance, in particular, the main reason for the deterioration in bank balance sheets [9]. Weak regulations and experience of leading banks in screening and monitoring borrowers, increased loan losses and increase the demands suspended Which leads to failure of the banks has been particularly valuable. Such a situation results in fewer resources For loans that inevitably lead to a contraction in the national economy. Moreover, the sharp deterioration in the balance sheet as in Mexico, 1995-1994, 1997-1998 and Argentina 2001-2002 was observed in East Asia, Fear of banking, banks collapse and the massive financial crisis [7].

Despite the fact that banks are trying to monitor the activities of credit are still outstanding debt of the banking system's main problem In fact, those banks' demands that they come to maturity, but the deadline has not been paid by customers in the past due receivables account If the deadline is not settled, the outstanding account receivables transferred [10]. In practice make such demands cause temporary or permanent withdrawal of a portion of the Bank's operating cycle and the banks are faced with many problems [8].

In this regard, Bank Sepah financial resources needed to achieve their targets primarily through the collection of receivables, deposits and borrowings from the banking system will provide public The current conditions governing competition between banks in the public, private and financial institutions and credit and

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loan funds can not attract deposits It is important to have a strong influence (On the other hand, the high cost of borrowing from the banking system is not cost-effective offices account So the best, cheapest and most reliable source of financing would be the collection of receivables from customers seeking bank [2].

The importance of the collection has been said that the collection of receivables in comparison with other sources like bank term deposits, savings accounts presentable even less costly loan loss And a very important role in the customer's payment cycle. In other words, the collection of money creation and effective liquidity cycle. One of the most important measures to improve the management of the bank's collection, So that one third of its own management performance receipt Demands [3]. Grading branches is also directly affected by the collection. Collection reflects the bank's position in society and the banking network is an important contribution to reducing agricultural bank borrowing from the banking network, For self-funded bank, the bank increased its resources [6]. On the other hand, another important consequence of this phenomenon is the increased profitability of banks. Claims on debtors' bank money bank with the furnishing of public money in the bank, so it should be more sensitive to the demands of the bank debtors Can be more expensive.

Facilities pending the outcome measures and unfounded loose credit, tried ineffective policies, risk taking without regard to capital constraints, and performance indicators is wrong.

High number of outstanding receivables reflects high credit risk in the banking system today and this market and liquidity risks faced by banks to make. Although banks try to control risk within the organization, but nothing that can not be ignored, the percentage of high risk and its consequences in the future.

Non-return investment bank facilities of bank performance is a sign of weakness. No evaluation of the customer's exact cause of facilities Personal loans granted to the type and amount, it does not merit. The weakness of the banking supervision over the activities of the facility, it may cause him to be removed from the specified path And investment in the other direction, resulting in a failure to achieve the goals set out by utilizing and developing the bank's claims [4].

Many studies on the structure of the banking system has been deferred debt that continues to be referred to some of them.

Vigano to assess the validity of the linear discrimination analysis pending micro-lending financial institutions in Africa use.

Parsyrous and colleagues found that a strong monitoring customer credit ratings of 33 negative effect on the pending claims.

Demigrak Kant *et al* stated, private banking and increasing the transparency of the banking system will lead to reduced corruption in the banking system and reduce the risk of bank failures. In fact, the privatization of banks has a positive effect on the quality of banking services.

Lugimua and Darvech Characteristics of farmers and the causes of success or delay in repayment of loans are Using discriminate analysis identified. The results showed that people with higher credit record high solvency, high security and low income, high risk of non-repayment.

Chirva are important factors that determine the likelihood of repayment of the facility in Malawi has been analyzed using the probit model. The results suggest that income, the degree of product diversification and knowledge have a positive impact on repayment performance.

Bubekry and colleagues showed that foreign participation in the banking system will lead to a reduced risk of domestic banks and the consequently reduced deferred receivables.

Matyn the problems of small farmers in agricultural credit repayment using the logit model is investigated. The results show that the level of education, credit history, income level of farm acreage of the most important factors that influence the recovery facility is repaid.

Lakshmi *et al* using diagnostic analysis of the key factors distinguishing the states of Kerala in India and the failure of farmers to repay their review. As a result, the amount of surplus production, the credibility gap and the crops were identified as discriminating factors.

Gibio attempted to identify important factors in the facility's failure to analyze the situation in Ethiopia and the Ethiopian bank borrowers repay the Tobit model is used. The results show that the off-farm sources of income, education, economic activity complementing experience, gender, extended loan repayment period of heavy bail and are important factors in the collection.

Gad Queen to analyze the performance of small financial institutions on loans taken action. He uses a probit model showed that the recovery rate of reimbursement, Non-financial services, dynamic incentives, reducing the cost of lending, training for farmers, proper selection of borrowers who have defaulted on the repayment of debt collection have a positive effect on performance.

Given the above, it is preferred in this study Factors contributing to the outstanding debt in the banking system are examined.

#### *Methodology:*

The banking industry in recent years has made many changes. In addition to competitive pressures in services, in particular, the banking industry has strong competition from the emerging wave(Banks and financial

institutions and private credit) and regulations limiting the central bank (the change in the minimum amount of capital adequacy, the prohibition of direct investment and an increase in savings, etc.) influenced [5].

The main purpose of determining factors in the creation of outstanding claims is the structure of the banking system.

*The research hypothesis is as follows:*

1. Create the type of business and banking There is a pending demands.
  2. the type of credit granted and make use of outstanding receivables There is a bank.
  3. the type of collateral and created a banking There is a pending demands.
- The independent variable in this study economic activity, the use of the facilities granted and collateral type and variable Related claims are pending.

The study was a descriptive and correlational . Research in the area of Bank Sepah is the city of Rasht. Studied the companies and individuals who have used the approvals granted Bank Sepah.

Sampled in this study, 58 cases of individuals and companies The most outstanding debt to any branch of Bank Sepah Darnd.jm the field of information technology Due to the connection with what has been achieved and the ease of access to the information you need. For data analysis and inferential statistics were performed using SPSS software.

For data analysis, the chi 2 test, Spearman correlation analysis, variance analysis, measures of central tendency and test statistical assumptions were used.

*Results:*

*Descriptive Statistics:*

Descriptive statistics of variables shown in the table below.

Table of deferred debt statistics.

Index values	Index
6.64	Average
14.3	Standard deviation
20.55	Variance
4.62	Skewness
0.31	The standard error of skewness
25.57	Elongation
0.61	Standard error tone
14.71	Coefficient of skewness
41.37	Elongation factor
58	Count

- Inferential

- The type of economic activity and creation of outstanding receivables There is a bank.

Result of the chi-square test for the hypothesis.

	Square test indicators Chi	The difference	The number of	The number of observations	Type of activities
۱۱۸/۰۳	Statistics X <sup>2</sup>	-10.6	11.6	1	Agriculture
۴	Degrees of freedom	-1.6	11.6	8	Industry and mining
۰/۰۰۰	The error	32.4	11.6	46	Services and Trading
	Both the critical statistics	-9.6	11.6	2	Housing and construction
۹/۴۸	X <sup>2</sup> 95%,4	-10.6	11.6	1	Export
۱۳/۲۷	X <sup>2</sup> 99%,4			58	Sum

According to surveys conducted, as can be seen in the table above, it was found that most cases of claims pending in the trade and services That the results of the survey indicate a greater impact on the sector's demands was deferred. The investigation also revealed that more and more accurate tests of Commerce with a higher outstanding receivables, Bank Sepah has a greater effect on deferred receivables. That's why the new procedures and standards in lending to the commercial sector and Services used, so that it can be done more in control of the facilities and the creation of outstanding claims in this sector must be avoided.

As a result, according to the table above, we can conclude that the null hypothesis is rejected at both the level of confidence. The research hypothesis is accepted.

The type of the credit granted and the creation of outstanding receivables There is a bank.

According to surveys conducted as specified in the table above can be seen that the pending issues related to working capital Very much in line with the asset purchase facility has been fixed. In this regard, the Bank's most important procedures that companies and individuals for their money in the capital planning To identify

and characterize these factors and provide advice and practical at the same time lending in these sectors, More control into consideration.

Result of the chi-square test for the hypothesis.

	Square test indicators Chi	The difference	The number of	The number of observations	Type of Use
43.10	Statistics X <sup>2</sup>	25	29	54	Working Capital
1	Degrees of freedom	-25	29	4	Fixed capital
·/···	The error			58	Sum
	Both the critical statistics				
3.84	X <sup>2</sup> 95%,1				
6.63	X <sup>2</sup> 99%,1				

As a result, according to the table above, we can conclude that the null hypothesis is rejected at both the level of confidence. The research hypothesis is accepted.

The type of collateral and created a banking There is a pending demands.

Result of the chi-square test for the hypothesis.

	Chi square test indicators	The difference	The number of	The number of observations	Collateral
112.48	Statistics X <sup>2</sup>	0.8	7.3	8	
7	Degrees of freedom	25.8	7.3	33	Promissory note
·/···	The error	-7.3	7.3	·	Binding contract
Critical statistics at two levels		-7.3	7.3	·	Deposit
14.06	X <sup>2</sup> 95%,7	-3.3	7.3	4	Estate +Promissory note
18.47	X <sup>2</sup> 99%,7	-4.3	7.3	3	King + deposit
		-0.3	7.3	7	Speculative + deposit
		-4.3	7.3	3	Property, promissory notes, deposit
				58	Sum

According to surveys conducted, as can be seen in the table above is the most common type of collateral for the notes. However, most of the property as collateral has been received. Bank managers must attempt to reduce the demands of other documents which have a capacity greater liquidity, so that through the creation of collateral and the demands to cash will meet these demands.

As a result, according to the table above, we can conclude that the null hypothesis is rejected at both the level of confidence. The research hypothesis is accepted.

#### *Discussion and Conclusion:*

One of the main functions of banks is to preserve people's savings. This task requires decisions to minimize operational risks banks and prevent their loss. Profit or loss for the banks, they emanated primarily from the quality of the facilities.

If the facilities and the timely receipt of interest on, the nature of people's savings bank operations, and consequently the risk of loss and is not. Protection of people's savings, for various reasons, such as optimal monetary policy, one of the objectives of the Central Bank and the banking supervisors. The monitors, monitor your actions in a way that will facilitate achieving this goal. In other words, when can this be effective supervision of banking supervisors are regularly informed of the quality of bank assets are And guidelines necessary to take timely measures to prevent them from losing their banks.

This paper examines the factors contributing to the structure of the banking system was delayed demands On the basis of hypotheses regarding the factors affecting bank deferred identified.

The results showed that the type of economic activity, the use of credit and deferred receivables and The records received there.

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