VOL. 12 NO. 2,
MAY, 2026
E-ISSN 3027-1533
P-ISSN 3026-8648

African Scholar Publications & Research International
www.africanscholarpub.com

Journal of African Innovation & Advanced Studies (JAIAS)

Challenges on Loan Recovery and Performance of Money Deposit Banks in Nigeria

*Abdullahi, A. Sadiq; **Mohammed Hamza; & *Usman, Mustapha Badeggi

*Department of Banking and Finance, the Federal Polytechnic, Bida, Niger State.
**Department of Business Administration and Management, the Federal Polytechnic, Bida, Niger State.
Corresponding Author: abubakarassisiq.as@gmail.com
DOI: https://doi.org/10.70382/ajaias.v12i2.099

Abstract

The quality of loan recovery in Nigerian deposit money banks is presently impaired with the incidence of a large portfolio of non-performing loans. The position of the banks to also act as prime movers of economic development and to effectively manage their credit risk, has not been effective; the study therefore examined the potency of credit risk management in addressing loan delinquency or high non-performing loan of deposit money banks in Nigeria. In view of this, investigation was conducted on the effect of credit risk architecture on loan recovery. Primary data was used for the study, 5 banks were selected at random with a sample size of 105 and the ordinary least square was used for data analysis and it was concluded that effective credit risk architecture could enhance loan recovery of deposit money banks in Nigeria. The research recommends that deposit money Banks should enhance their credit risk architecture to always include collateral review and management, facility performance monitoring, quality reviews, classification and risk portfolio reporting.

Keywords: Loan recovery, Deposit money bank, Credit risk, Loan delinquency

Introduction

Banks, particularly in the developing economies play a catalytic role in mobilizing investible funds which aids economic growth. The extent to which banks succeed in meeting these expectations in the economic space is to a large extent dependent on their

risk management structure. Lending is the principal business for most deposit money banks (Amene & Alemu, 2019). The loan portfolio is typically the largest asset and the predominant source of revenue. As such, it is one of the greatest sources of risk to a bank's safety and soundness. Banks operate in a rapidly innovative sector with a lot of pressure from competitors, economic factors (inflation rates, interest rates, exchange rates, etc.) and persistency for customers' satisfaction. This nature of banking business contains an environment of high risk with varying complexities. These risks are much more complex because a single activity can involve several risks (Hale, 2022).

Luy (2020) defines risk as "something happening that may have an impact on the achievement of objectives". Risks exist because of the inability of the decision maker to make perfect forecasts. It is also widely associated with the variability of future returns of a project or economic engagements. Banking risks are classified into credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. The focus of this study is on credit risk. This type of risk usually arises, whenever a lender is exposed to loss from a borrower, counterparty, or an obligatory who fails to honour his debt obligation as they have contracted.

The issue of credit risk is of greater concern because of the higher level of perceived risks resulting from some of the characteristics of clients and business conditions that they find themselves in. CBN (2019) further rightly noted that a recognized risk is less risky than the unidentified risk. Adequate management of credit risk is therefore critical for the survival and growth of all commercial banks.

Deposit money banks are expected to bridge the gap between the surplus and deficit units of the economy in order to encourage the flow of credits while limiting credit risk. This study was borne out of the fact that some banks are not adequately living up to the expectations of effective credit risks management. The quality of loans and recovery by deposit money banks are presently being impaired with the incidence of a large portfolio of non-performing loans, in spite of the provisions of the Basel II Accord. The position of the banks to also act as prime movers of economic development and to effectively manage their credit risk, have not been effective; if not, why then should banks be saturated with high nonperforming loans. It is in view of this the study investigates the challenges on loan recovery and performance of money deposit banks.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Banks in recent times has failed as a result of loan recovery problems. Loan is the major source of bank profitability. However, in going about their lending activities, banks have their own objectives among which are profitability, growth, safety, suitability and liquidity. Loan, when not recovered could adversely affect banks. It is easily granted than recovered. It usually needs proficiency i.e., competency and expertise in the recovery process. It sometimes become an uphill task to recover. When they are not recovered, the impact is often disastrous to the bank. It can lead to illiquidity, insolvency and even distress as the case may be. There is therefore a need for arriving at strategies for efficient loan recovery.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is to determine the challenges of loan recovery and performance of money deposit banks in Nigeria. The objective of this study is to examine the effect of credit risk architecture on loan recovery of deposit money banks.

The hypothesis below is formulated based on the research objective:

H_o: There is a significant effect of credit risk architecture on loan recovery of deposit money banks in Nigeria.

H_1: There is a significant effect of credit risk architecture on loan recovery of deposit money banks in Nigeria.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

The main source of credit risk includes limited institutional capacity, inappropriate credit policies, volatile interest rates, poor management, inappropriate laws, low capital and liquidity levels, direct lending, massive licensing of banks, poor loan underwriting, laxity in credit assessment, poor lending practices, government interference and inadequate supervision by the central bank (Kithinji, 2020). An increase in bank credit risk gradually leads to liquidity and solvency problems. Credit risk may increase, if the bank lends to borrowers, it does not have adequate knowledge about. Although, Kishori and Jeslin (2017) discovered that credit risk management have a significant negative effect on the financial performance of the bank. According to Chen and Pan (2022:16), credit risk is "the degree of value fluctuations in debt instruments and derivatives due to changes in the underlying credit quality of borrowers and counterparties". Credit risk management maximizes banks' risk adjusted rate of return by maintaining credit risk exposure within acceptable limits in order to provide framework for understanding the impact of credit risk management on banks' profitability (Kargi, 2019). Credit risk management is also "the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of risk arising from the possibility of default payment of a loan contract" (Twumasi, 2020).

TYPES OF LOANS GRANTED BY MONEY DEPOSIT BANKS

Money deposit banks (MDBs) in Nigeria grant various types of loans to individuals, businesses, and other entities to meet their financial needs and stimulate economic growth. The nature of these loans can vary based on the purpose, duration, and terms agreed upon between the borrower and the lender. Overview of the types of loans typically granted by MDBs in Nigeria.

- **Corporate Loans:** These loans are extended to corporate entities, including large corporations, SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises), and multinational companies, to finance their business operations, expansion plans, capital investments, and working capital needs. Corporate loans may include term loans, revolving credit facilities, overdrafts, project finance, trade finance, and structured financing arrangements tailored to the specific requirements of the borrower (Adelakun and Misra, 2018).

- **Consumer Loans:** These loans are offered to individuals for personal consumption or expenditure purposes, such as purchasing consumer durables (e.g., automobiles, electronics), funding education, medical expenses, home renovations, vacations, or other lifestyle needs. Consumer loans may include personal loans, auto loans, home loans (mortgages), education loans, and credit card facilities, among others (Mordi and Adegbite, 2020).
- **Mortgage Loans:** MDBs provide mortgage financing to individuals and households for the purchase, construction, or renovation of residential properties. Mortgage loans typically have longer tenures and are secured by the property being financed. Mortgage loans may be offered at fixed or variable interest rates and may include features such as balloon payments, adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs), and interest-only periods (Olaniyi and Oseni, 2019).
- **Agribusiness Loans:** With Nigeria's significant agricultural sector, MDBs provide financing to farmers, agribusinesses, and agricultural cooperatives for crop cultivation, livestock farming, agro-processing, and agricultural infrastructure development. Agribusiness loans may include agricultural production loans, farm equipment financing, agricultural value chain financing, and agricultural investment loans (Ayoola and Adegbite, 2021).
- **Microfinance Loans:** MDBs, including microfinance banks, offer microcredit and microfinance services to low-income individuals, microenterprises, and small businesses to support entrepreneurship, poverty alleviation, and financial inclusion. Microfinance loans may include group loans, individual loans, microenterprise loans, and rural finance products tailored to the needs of micro-entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers (Kola and Akinpelu, 2020).
- **Trade Finance:** MDBs facilitate trade transactions by providing trade finance products and services to importers, exporters, traders, and manufacturers. These include letters of credit, bank guarantees, trade finance loans, invoice financing, and export financing. Trade finance loans are typically short-term and facilitate international trade by mitigating risks and providing financing for the purchase, shipment, and sale of goods (Umeora and Ogbuabor, 2019).
- **Infrastructure Financing:** MDBs participate in financing infrastructure projects, including transportation (roads, railways, airports), energy (power plants, renewable energy projects), water supply, telecommunications, and social infrastructure (schools, hospitals). Infrastructure loans may involve project finance structures, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and government-backed financing arrangements to support the development of critical infrastructure assets (Oladeji and Fagbohun, 2020).

CHALLENGES ON LOAN RECOVERY OF MONEY DEPOSIT BANKS IN NIGERIA

The challenges of loan recovery and the performance of money deposit banks in Nigeria are complex and multifaceted. Some challenges of loan recovery are highlighted as follows (Olayinka and Abdulrasheed, 2020)

i. **High Non-Performing Loans (NPLs):** Non-performing loans are a significant challenge for Nigerian banks. These loans not only affect the profitability of banks but also tie up capital that could be used for new lending. Factors contributing to high NPLs include economic downturns, inadequate credit risk assessment, and weak legal frameworks for loan recovery.

ii. **Ineffective Legal Framework:** The legal process for loan recovery in Nigeria is often cumbersome and time-consuming. This inefficiency makes it challenging for banks to recover loans from defaulting borrowers, leading to a reluctance to extend credit.

iii. **Weak Risk Management Practices:** Some banks in Nigeria have been criticized for weak risk management practices, including inadequate credit risk assessment, poor monitoring of borrowers, and lack of diversification in loan portfolios.

iv. **Economic Instability:** Nigeria's economy is susceptible to volatility due to factors such as fluctuations in oil prices, political uncertainties, and infrastructure challenges. These economic instabilities can impact borrowers' ability to repay loans, thereby affecting the performance of banks.

v. **Lack of Credit Information:** Limited access to reliable credit information poses a challenge for banks in assessing the creditworthiness of borrowers, leading to higher default rates and difficulties in loan recovery.

CAUSES OF LOAN DEFAULTS

Loan defaults can occur due to various factors, ranging from economic downturns to individual borrower circumstances. Understanding the causes of loan defaults is crucial for lenders, policymakers, and borrowers alike. Some common causes of loan defaults are as follows (Lin, 2020):

i. **Economic Recession or Downturn:** Economic downturns, characterized by factors such as rising unemployment, declining incomes, and reduced consumer spending, can increase the likelihood of loan defaults. During recessions, borrowers may struggle to meet their financial obligations, leading to higher default rates across various loan categories.

ii. **High Debt Burden:** Borrowers with high levels of debt relative to their income may face difficulties in managing their financial obligations, increasing the risk of default. High debt-to-income ratios can strain borrowers' budgets, leaving them vulnerable to unexpected expenses or income disruptions.

iii. **Unemployment or Income Loss:** Job loss or a significant reduction in income can make it challenging for borrowers to repay their loans. Unemployment or underemployment can lead to a decrease in borrowers' ability to make timely loan payments, increasing the likelihood of default.

iv. **Credit Risk Factors:** Factors such as low credit scores, limited credit history, and previous delinquencies or defaults can increase borrowers' credit risk and the likelihood of loan defaults. Lenders may extend credit to subprime borrowers who have higher default probabilities, resulting in elevated default rates.

v. **Interest Rate Increases:** Rising interest rates can increase borrowers' debt service costs, making loan repayment more challenging, particularly for variable-rate loans. Higher interest rates may lead to increased default rates, especially among borrowers with adjustable-rate mortgages or variable-rate loans.

vi. **Poor Underwriting Practices:** Weak underwriting standards, such as lax credit assessments, inadequate income verification, and insufficient borrower documentation, can result in loans being extended to borrowers who are at higher risk of default. Poor underwriting practices can contribute to higher default rates within loan portfolios.

vii. **Life Events or Personal Circumstances:** Life events such as divorce, illness, disability, or unexpected expenses can impact borrowers' financial stability and ability to repay their loans. Personal circumstances that affect income or expenses can increase the likelihood of loan defaults.

viii. **Asset Depreciation:** For loans secured by assets such as real estate or vehicles, a decline in the value of the underlying collateral can increase the risk of loan defaults. Asset depreciation reduces borrowers' equity and may lead to situations where borrowers owe more than the value of the collateral.

NON-PERFORMING LOANS AND THE BANKING SYSTEM IN NIGERIA

Goldstein and Turner (2019) stated that "the accumulation of Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) is generally attributable to a number of factors, including economic downturn, macroeconomic volatility, high interest rates, and excessive reliance on overly high-priced inter-bank borrowings, insider borrowing and moral hazard". Many contractors borrow from banks to execute their projects, some of these projects are often abandoned due to none or poor mobilization from the government, or individual who own the projects; the loans borrowed have also been classified as non-performing loans adding to the existing bad loans. Government who also borrow from banks for some projects but due to the poor priority of projects, most of these projects are often abandoned and repayment of such borrowed amount often became difficult.

Somoye (2020) said that "NPLs also bring down investors' confidence in the banking system, thereby discouraging them from making reasonable investments". As far as the Nigerian banking sector is concerned, something has to be done seriously and urgently to bring back the confidence of bank customers in the sector. Confidence is one of the things banks must offer in order to get the patronage of customers. It is also relevant to state that the macroeconomic environment has an impact on the assessment borrowers and their ability to have a loan. An economy in growth is favorable to an increase in revenues and a decrease in financial distress. As a result, real GDP growth and employment are negatively associated with the NPL. Conversely, unemployment is positively related to the NPL.

EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Altman (2020) posited that there exists a correlation between recovery and default rates. The

Merton's models were used and its posited that, the simple link between liability responsibility and value of asset will determine when default time and probability will occur, also that, if the level of liability of an asset is closer to default, then recovery rates should be extremely high. Again, if the values of these assets are independent of the level of aggregate default, recovery rates and probabilities of default should be relatively independent.

Kargi (2019) in his study, examined the effect of credit risk on Nigerian banks' profitability and using financial ratios collected from the financial books of the selected banks and analyzed using regression, correlation and descriptive statistical techniques. His findings showed that there was a significant effect between credit risk management and bank profitability in Nigeria. The study concluded that the degree of loans and advances, deposits and NPLs was inversely related to bank profitability, thus, exposing the banks to the possibility of distress and illiquidity.

A similar study by Epure and Lafuente (2020) revealed that regulatory changes improves bank performance and that risk revealed NPLs and differences in banks to have affected the return on asset negatively while the ratio of capital adequacy has a positive effect on net interest margin. Kithinji (2020) examined the impact of credit risk management on commercial banks profitability in Kenya showed that, NPLs and amount of credit does not influence the level of commercial bank profitability, therefore the recommended that variables other than NPLs and credit do affect profits.

Al-Eitan and Tareq (2019) conducted a study on credit risk and financial performance of the Jordanian Commercial Banks in Amman Stock Exchange within the period of 2008 to 2017. This was premised on the ground that many banks with in this sub region are still considering the Credit Risk management as a minor activity. This is evident in the weak regulation of Credit Risk and worsening credit standards in the Jordanian banking sector. A panel data analysis was employed to determine the impact of Credit Risk on performance using 16 listed banks. The results showed that Credit Risk (measured by the ratio of doubtful debts to total loans, non-performing loans and loan losses to total loans) has a negative and significant impact on ROA, and ROE. While, the total deposits and bank size have positive and significant impact on financial performance of these Jordanian commercial banks.

Agyei and Dasah (2022) carried out a study on the relationship between credit risk and profitability of some selected banks in Ghana. A panel data from six purposively selected commercial banks covering a five-year period (2015-2019) was analyzed within the fixed effects framework. From the results, credit risk (measured by nonperforming loan rate, net charge-off rate, and the preprovision profit as a percentage of net total loans and advances) had a positive and significant relationship with bank profitability. The findings indicated that banks in Ghana enjoyed high profitability in spite of high credit risk; contrary to the normal view held in previous studies that credit risk indicators are negatively related to profitability.

Credit value-at-risk models

Consultants and banks during late 90s began the development of credit risk models particularly for the measurement of potential loss with confidence level that is predetermined.

That is, making provision for the possibility of accommodating the loss of credit portfolio within a specified time frame, say twelve months. According to Williams (2004), the value-at-risk (VaR) models include KMV's Portfolio Credit Manager, Credit Suisse Financial Products' Credit Risk, JP Morgan's Credit Metrics and McKinsey's View of Credit Portfolio. Two main categories are identified with credit VaR, they include default mode (DM) models and mark-to-market (MTM) models. The DM models viewed credit risk as default risk and also adopted a binomial approach to it. It considers only two events to be possible, that includes survival and default. Survival includes every possible change of the creditworthiness of a borrower, and termed it as "credit migration". Under the DM models, the occurrence of default is the root cause of credit losses. The MTM on the other hand is multinomial, in that credit migrations bring about losses (Mora, 2019).

Merton's one-factor structural model

This is one of the latent factor variants models that Merton structural model has specified. According to Hamerle, Liebig and Scheule (2004) and Rosch (2003), German aggregate economy was known for the application of this model. In the economy, the homogenous portfolio of firms is assumed. A standard normal distribution with a random process is presumed for the firm's standardized logarithmic return on assets. In the different sector of the economy, certain equations satisfy the discrete normal logarithmic returns.

The one-factor model generalized version is a multi-factor model that proposes that in the economy, the M factor correlates. This can be interpreted as an economy where all firms have common factor or M economies. As such, there is a correlation between these factors since the M economies are related. Cespedes (2024) and Hui, Lo and Huang (2003) discussed a two-factor model and a three-factor model respectively. This study would consider only the one-factor model due largely on the paucity of data. The sole reason for this adoption is to make room for a model

allowing for bad loan expected proportion in banks total loan portfolio to be estimated in line with key macroeconomic variables evolution. This new approach facilitates the capturing of the effects different macroeconomic shocks on the quality of loan portfolio and ultimately the panel data analysis combination on selected deposit money banks performance in Nigeria. These shocks may be constructed or historic in line with basic macroeconomic forecasting model.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design was used to examine the effect of credit risk architecture on loan recovery of deposit money Banks. The population of the study was 5 deposit money Banks in Nigeria that were operational between 2018 and 2022. The population for the survey research also consists of the credit risk management committee members of the 5 deposit money banks which are approximately 105. They have the ability to formulate strategy and policy based on credit risk appetite, credit risk attitudes and risk exposures. They also review credit risk management activities, track credit risk activity in the business units and keep the credit risk management context under review.

The judgmental sampling technique was used to select the 105 members of the credit risk management committee of the 5 deposit money banks. In this case, the population size doubles as the sample size.

MODEL SPECIFICATION

This model utilizes primary data on (credit risk Architecture) and loan recovery. The full specification of the regression equations is assumed to be as follows:

$$LR = \beta\ 0 + \beta\ 1CRA + \varepsilon 1$$

LR=loan recovery; CRA=Credit Risk Architecture

DATA PRESENTATION AND RESULTS

Table 1 presented the distribution of responses on credit risk architecture. Responses reveal that 105 copies of questionnaires were administered to the credit committee members of the 5 deposit money banks used. Out of that number, only 100 copies of questionnaire were valid and used accordingly. This means that the analysis of primary data is based on 96.4 (194) percent rate of response.

Table 1 Percentage Distribution of Responses on Credit Risk Architecture

	SA	A	D	SD	Don't know	Total
1. Banks carry out evaluation of exposure to credit risk before collateral.	40.7%	36.9%	14.6%	7.53%	0.31%	100.0%
2. Collateral security evaluation are usually done before disbursement	40.2%	42.2%	11.5%	5.38%	0.31%	99.7%
3. Quarterly reporting of credit risk are done to ensure Senior Management awareness	43.1%	39.4%	9.36%	6.91%	0.61%	99.5%
4. Clear tolerance limits and risk appetite set at the Board level, are well communicated to the business units and periodically reviewed and monitored to adjust as appropriate.	44.1%	37.8%	9.52%	7.53%	1.08%	100.0%
5. Credit is only extended to suitable and well identified customers and never where there any doubt as to the ethical standards and record of the intending borrower.	40.6%	42.1%	8.6%	7.22%	0.31%	99.7%

Source: Field survey, 2025

Table 2 Distribution of Responses on Loan recovery

	SA	A	D	SD	Don't know	Total
1. The likelihood of the recovery ratio on defaulted obligation is quite encouraging.	41.8%	33.9%	15.5%	8.1%	0.61%	100.0%
2. The level of loan recovery from collateral is high.	38.8%	35.3%	14.9%	9.38%	1.84%	100.0%
3. The recovered loan by bank is in line with projections.	41.2%	35.5%	15.5%	6.60%	1.2%	100.0%
4. The internal rating score reflects the capacity of the credit risk architecture of the bank.	40.7%	32.9%	13.8%	10.3%	2.3%	100.0%
5. Collateral value are adjusted to reflect current par conditions	40.4%	33.7%	12.6%	10.8%	2.5%	100.0%

Source: Field survey, 2025

TEST OF HYPOTHESIS

Model Summary on Hypotheses One

Table 3 Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	R^2	F	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta					
1	(Constant)	7.545	4.121		1.830	.083	.770	55.8	.000[a]
	LgCredit_risk_ Arc	3.964	.121	.608	32.760	.000			
a. Dependent Variable: lgloan recovery (credit risk)									

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Table 3 indicates the effect of Credit risk architecture on the loan recovery of selected banks in Nigeria. The coefficient of determination R^2 showed favorable fit of 0.770 with an adjusted R^2 of 0.725. This adjusted R^2 shows that only about 73 percent of the observed changes in the loan recovery was explained by changes in credit risk architecture. The result of the adjusted R-squared was not coincident, this is because the collective statistical significance that was valued with the F-statistics also revealed favorable levels of [$F_{cal} = 55.865 > F_{cri0.05} = 3.84$]. This however shows that our model has a high predictive power.

However, in order to evaluate the statistical significance of credit risk architecture on loan recovery of deposit money banks in Nigeria, the t-statistics value was used and it was discovered that the expected apriori expectation for the independent variables, confirmed the theoretical stance that credit risk architecture significantly affect the loan recovery of selected banks in Nigeria. In response to this hypothesis, the results revealed a t-statistic of [$t_{cal} = 32.760 > t_{0.05} = 1.697$] for credit risk architecture on loan recovery. This confirms that there is a significant effect of credit risk

architecture on loan recovery of deposit money banks in Nigeria. This is also supported by the high result in our f- statistics that is more than our cut off point. To this end, Credit risk architecture significantly affects the loan recovery of selected banks in Nigeria. H_1 is therefore accepted and H_0 is rejected.

CONCLUSION

This study focused on credit risk management of deposit money banks in Nigerian. The result shows that credit risk architecture significantly affect the loan recovery of selected banks in Nigeria. This result culminates into the fact that adequate credit risk architecture enhances recovery of loan and adequate reduction of non-performing loans. Management of credit risks has been identified to be critical for the survival and growth of banks. Credit risk infrastructure usually depends to a very large extent on the risk appetite and culture of the company. This architectural consideration revolves on maintaining tight credit risk metrics which largely need to be delivered in real time, depending on the product set and markets covered. In no particular order, tight credit risk management means that there is need to restrict the size of the individual manager (or group, smaller or larger) directional bias; it has to maintain well defined, monitored and acted upon drawdown limits.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that deposit money Banks should enhance their credit risk architecture to always include collateral review and management, facility performance monitoring, quality reviews, classification and risk portfolio reporting. Banks' credit granting decisions should be based on the results of the risk assessment, client's solvency, available collateral, and transaction compliance with policies.

REFERENCES

Al-Eitan G. N. &Tareq O. B. (2019). Credit Risk and Financial Performance of the Jordanian Commercial Banks: A Panel Data Analysis. Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal 23(5), 1-13

Altman, E. I. (2020). Altman high yield bond and default study. U.S.: Fixed Income High Yield Report.

Al-Eitan G. N. &Tareq O. B. (2019). Credit Risk and Financial Performance of the Jordanian Commercial Banks: A Panel Data Analysis. Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal 23(5), 1-13

Amene, T. B., &Alemu, G. A. (2019). Determinants of financial performance in private banks: A case in Ethiopia. African Journal of Business Management, 13(9), 291-308.

Adelakun, O. J., & Misra, S. (2018). Corporate Governance and Credit Risk in the Nigerian Banking Industry. Banks and Bank Systems, 13(4), 64-74.

Anaemeje, A. C (2007). Banking and FinanceFederal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. (2020). The relationship between unemployment and default on credit cards and other credit products.

Ayoola, A. A., & Adegbite, E. (2021). Impact of Agribusiness Financing on Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria. Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development, 12(2), 33-42.

CBN (2019). CBN Monetary, Credit, Foreign Trade and Exchange Policy Guideline for 2011 Fiscal Year. Monetary Policy Circular 31.

Chen, K. & Pan, C. (2022). An Empirical Study of Credit Risk Efficiency of Banking Industry in Taiwan. Web Journal of Chinese Management Review, 15(1), 1-16.

Epure, M. & Lafuente, I. (2012).Monitoring bank performance in the presence of risk.Barcelona GSE Working Paper Series, 61.

Goldstein, M. & Turner, P. (2019). Banking Crises in Emerging Economics: Origins and Policy Options. BIS Economic Paper, 46.

Hale, R. H. (2022). Credit Analysis – A Complete Guide. New York: Wiley Inter science Publication.

Kithinji, A. M. (2020). Credit Risk Management and Profitability of Commercial Banks in Kenya, Nairobi. Unpublished Thesis School of Business, University of Nairobi.

Kargi, H. S. (2019). Credit risk and the performance of Nigerian banks. Zaria: Ahmadu Bello University Press

Kola, F. K., & Akinpelu, A. O. (2020). Microfinance Institutions' Loan Portfolio and Sustainable Development in Nigeria. International Journal of Microfinance, 3(1), 68-77.

Lin, M. (2020). Bank risk management: Theory. John Wiley & Sons

Luy, D. D. (2020). Evaluation of Credit Risk Management Policies and Practices in a Vietnamese Joint-Stock. Journal of financier, 21(2), 23-34.

Mordi, C. N. O., & Adegbite, E. (2020). Consumer Credit and its Impact on Financial Well-being in Nigeria. International Journal of Consumer Studies, 44(4), 379-389.

Olaniyi, E. O., & Oseni, I. O. (2019). Mortgage Loan as a Tool for Achieving Affordable Housing in Nigeria. Journal of Sustainable Development Studies, 12(1), 1-14.

Oladeji, S. I., & Fagbohun, G. A. (2020). Infrastructure Financing in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects. International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management, 8(4), 10-23.

Olayinka, M. A., & Abdulrasheed, A. A. (2020). Credit Risk Management and Bank Performance in Nigeria. International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, 10(11), 508-515.

Umeora, C. O., & Ogbuabor, J. E. (2019). Trade Finance and Export Diversification in Nigeria: An Empirical Analysis. International Journal of Finance & Banking Studies, 8(4), 89-102.