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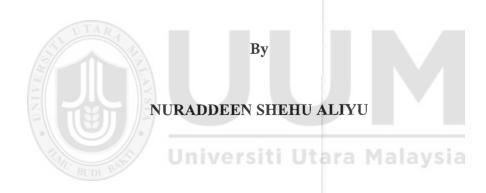


COPORATE GOVERNANCE AND NIGERIAN BAILED-OUT BANKS' PERFORMANCE: THE INDIRECT EFFECT OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM AND BOARD EQUITY OWNERSHIP



DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA April 2016

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SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS Universiti Utara Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Perennial corporate failures had necessitated a bail-out reform in Nigerian banking sector and also the quest for improving managerial effectiveness especially through performance measurement. Most researches concentrated on direct effect of corporate governance on firm performance despite the calls for indirect path. Recent researches suggested multi-dimensional performance measurement systems (PMS) in mediating corporate governance (CG) and firm performance. Drawing upon the agency theory and the resource dependency theory, this study examines the mediating effect of performance measurement systems and moderating effect of board equity ownership in the relationship between corporate governance and bailed-out banks performance. This study used survey to 467 branches managers of bailed-out banks in Nigeria and data was analyzed using a PLS-SEM. The results indicate that board appointment, board size and female membership on board were positively related to banks performance, with the exception of board independence and audit committee quality. This study also found that all the CG variables were related to PMS and PMS is also related to banks performance. As for mediation, all the CG variables were mediated by PMS except board independence. Furthermore, the results showed that board equity ownership is a full moderator between CG (particularly for board independence and audit committee quality) and banks performance. This study concludes that the good structure of CG play a key role in improving bailed-out banks performance. Besides that the evidence indicated that bailed-out banks should also emphasize on board equity ownership and PMS to improve the effectiveness of their CG which in-turn lead to better performance. This study serves as an input to policy makers and regulators in formulating policies and strategies concerning CG. This study also contributes to the CG and PMS literature as scarce attention given on this issue in prior research.

Keywords: corporate governance, performance measurement system, board equity ownership, bailed out banks performance.

ASSOC, PROF. DR. CHE ZURIANA MUHAMMAD JAMEL CMA

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ABSTRAK

Kegagalan korporat yang tidak berkesudahan telah memerlukan pembaharuan dalam langkah menyelamatkan sektor perbankan di Nigeria dan juga usaha untuk meningkatkan keberkesanan pengurusan terutama melalui pengukuran prestasi. Kebanyakan kajian tertumpu terhadap kesan langsung tadbir urus korporat kepada prestasi firma walaupun ada gesaan untuk melihat kesan tidak langsung. Kajian terkini pula mencadangkan sistem pengukuran prestasi pelbagai dimensi (PMS) sebagai pengantara kepada tadbir urus korporat (CG) dan prestasi firma. Berbekalkan teori agensi dan teori kebergantungan sumber, kajian ini mengkaji kesan pengantara sistem pengukuran prestasi dan kesan penyederhana pemilikan ekuiti lembaga dalam hubungan antara CG dan prestasi bank yang diselamatkan. Kajian ini menggunakan soal selidik yang diedarkan kepada 467 pengurus cawangan bank-bank yang diselamatkan di Nigeria dan data dianalisis menggunakan PLS-SEM. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa pelantikan ahli lembaga, saiz ahli lembaga dan keahlian wanita di dalam lembaga mempunyai kaitan yang positif terhadap prestasi bank, dengan pengecualian kepada kebebasan lembaga dan kualiti jawatankuasa audit. Kajian ini juga mendapati bahawa semua pemboleh ubah CG mempunyai hubungan dengan PMS dan PMS juga mempunyai hubungan dengan prestasi bank. Bagi pengantaraan pula, semua pemboleh ubah CG telah diantarai oleh PMS kecuali kebebasan lembaga. Tambahan pula, dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa pemilikan ekuiti lembaga merupakan pengantara penuh antara CG (terutamanya kebebasan lembaga dan kualiti jawatankuasa audit) dan prestasi bank. Oleh itu, kajian ini menyimpulkan bahawa struktur CG yang baik memainkan peranan penting dalam meningkatkan prestasi bank yang diselamatkan. Selain itu, terdapat bukti yang menunjukkan bahawa bank-bank yang diselamatkan perlu memberikan perhatian dalam soal pemilikan ekuiti lembaga dan PMS untuk meningkatkan keberkesanan CG yang akan menyumbang kepada prestasi firma yang lebih baik. Kajian ini menyumbang sebagai input kepada penggubal dasar dan penguat kuasa undang-undang dalam merangka dasar dan strategi mengenai CG. Kajian ini juga menyumbang kepada sumber rujukan CG dan PMS berikutan keterbatasan kajian yang melihat isu ini yang ditunjukkan dalam kajian-kajian yang terdahulu.

Kata Kunci: tadbir urus korporat, sistem pengukuran prestasi, pemilikan ekuiti lembaga, prestasi penyelamatan bank.

ASSOC, PROF. DR. CHE ZURIANA MUHAMMAD JAME, CMA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC: Audit committee

ACQ: Audit Committee Quality

BA: Board Appointment

BI: Board Independence

BEO: Board Equity Ownership

BODs: Board of Directors

BS: Board Size

CBN: Central Bank of Nigeria

CG: Corporate Governance

FMB: Female Membership on Board

MCS: Management Control System

NDIC: Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation

OID: Outside Independent Director

PLS: Partial Least Squares

PMS: Performance Measurement System

SEC: Securities and Exchange Commission

SEM: Structural Equations Modelling

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

The economic growth and development of an economy depends to a large extent on its financial system. The financial system consists mainly of bank and other non-banking financial institutions. Historically, the banking system in Nigeria after commencement in 1892, has experienced so many major challenges in the banking industry. It has been in records, the crisis is dated back to the late 1940s and early 1950s, 1962 and mostly due to lack of proper regulations, followed by Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1986, financial liberalisation in 1987-1988 and prudential guidelines in 1991 (Brownbridge, 1996; Oluranti, 1991). Furthermore, between 1990 and 2004, bank regulators, Central Bank of Nigeria (hereafter called CBN) raised the required minimum share capital for banks fully operational within Nigeria about five (5) times, in 1991, 1997, 2000, 2001 and 2005. Yet, all these measures had failed to curtail the spate of bank distress and failures in the 1990s and beyond (Aburime, 2008). Lastly came the consolidation reform in 2005 and then the recent bail-out reform in 2009 (Alford, 2010).

Yet, in the mid-2008, the global financial crisis has eliminated the aforementioned benefits that had been already realized after the period of post-consolidation, in the banking system and capital market in Nigeria. The higher increase in capital availability in 2005, happened when corporate governance (hereafter called CG) standards were ineffective (Sanusi, 2010). Factually, failure of CG was among the key

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Appendix A Sample of Questionnaire



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND NIGERIAN BANKS PERFORMANCE: THE INDIRECT EFFECT OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM AND BOARD EQUITY OWNERSHIP

QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY



Dear Sir/Ma

I am a PhD (Accounting) student of the University Utara Malaysia and currently conducting a survey on the relationship amongst Measurement System, Board Equity Ownership, Corporate Governance and the Performance of Nigerian banks.

Kindly, assist us by completing this questionnaire as accurately as possible. We sincerely assure you that all your responses will be confidentially used for only academic purpose. You are required to circle the options that best represent your opinion. In some instances, you are required to tick $\lceil \sqrt{\rceil}$. There are no rights or wrong answers, hence, we would appreciate your honest and complete response to help us understand your views.

Thank you in anticipation of kind cooperation and assistance.

Yours Sincerely,



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Pusat Pengajian Perakaunan school of Accountancy

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Part 1. Corporate Governance

Please indicate in your opinion the extent to which you agree with each of the
following governance attributes in your bank. Please circle the appropriate answere.

Strongly- Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

A	A. Board Independence					
S/N	Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA
	In my Bank,		_		•	
BI1	The number of outside non-executive directors is higher than executive directors in my board	1	2	3	4	5
BI2	Outside non-executive directors are absolutely independent of management in decision-making	1	2	3	4	5
BI3	Outside non-executive directors have no relationships that could influence their independent judgment on strategy implementation	1	2	3	4	5
BI4	Outside non-executive directors participates in reviewing and guiding corporate strategic planning and decisions.	1	2	3	4	5
BI5	Outside non-executive directors ensures an effective management system.	1	2	3	4	5
BI6	Outside non-executive directors follows up on the progress of board resolutions	1	2	3	4	5

B. Board Appointments

S/N	Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA
	In my bank,	ala	vsi	a		
BA1	Majority of the independent outside director were appointed before the current CEO assumes office.	1	2	3	4	5
BA2	The board members were not preferentially selected by the present CEO	1	2	3	4	5
BA3	The CEO has no personal relationships with the non-executive directors	1	2	3	4	5
BA4	Directors' open objection of the management proposals or agenda is viewed as an act contrary to behavioral norm	1	2	3	4	5
BA5	The CEO decides the extension or termination of the directorship	1	2	3	4	5
BA6	Board of directors guides in developing strategic options	1	2	3	4	5

C. Audit Committee Quality

S/N	Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA
	In my bank,					
AC1	The audit committee in my bank has directors with accounting, auditing or financial expertise.	1	2	3	4	5
AC2	Accounting/financial experts in Audit committee ensures the integrity of the bank's financial reporting	1	2	3	4	5

et of d the 1 incial	2	3	4.	5
d the 1	2	3	4	5
	2	3	4.	5
ncial				
nk is 1	2	3	4	5
rities				
ss of 1	2	3	4	5
•	rities	rities	rities	ities

D. Board Size

S/N	Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA
	In my bank,					
BS1	The size of its board should be large (between $11 - 20$) members.	1	2	3	4	5
BS2	The size of its board should be small (between 10&below) members.	1	2	3	4	5
BS3	The size of its board enables understanding of the operating environments, offers better guidance	1	2	3	4	5
BS4	The size of its board enables understanding of the business process	1	2	3	4	5
BS5	its board has directors with experiences in the relevant industries	l llav	2	3	4	5
BS6	its board has directors with experiences in finance or economic areas	1	2	3	4	5

E. Female Membership in Board

	Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA
S/N						
	In my bank's board,					
FM1	Female directors has different professional experiences	1	2	3	4	5
	than men					
FM2	Female directors has different values than men	1	2	3	4	5
FM3	Female directors has influenced the way the board	1	2	3	4	5
	reviews and guide corporate business strategy					
FM4	Female directors are equally active in discussions	1	2	3	4	5
	compared to men					
FM5	Female directors has influenced governance issues which	1	2	3	4	5
	are considered by the board					
						_
FM6	Female directors are involved in evaluating product	1	2	3	4	5
	quality and customer satisfaction					

Part 2. Board Equity Ownership

Please indicate in your opinion to what extent do you agree with the following statements about "Equity shareholding of board of directors" motivates them in fulfilling their fiduciary monitoring/advisory duties of ensuring good corporate governance in your bank. Please circle the appropriate answer.

Strongly-	Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Stı	Strongly A				
	1	2	3	4			5			
S/N		9	Statement		SD	D	N	A	SA	
	In my ban	k,								
BEO1	All exec	cutive director	s own shares o	of this bank after	1	2	3	4	5	
	excluding s	stock-options he	eld							
BEO2	All non	-executive dire	ctors own shares	of this bank after	1	2	3	4	5	
	excluding s	stock-options he	eld							
BEO3	Their e	quity sharehole	ding motivates the	hem to effectively	1	2	3	4	5	
	monitor and	d guide CEO.								
BEO4	Number	of shares held	by board of dir	ectors of this bank	: 1	2	3	4	5	
	has not dec	reased								
BEO5	Number	of shares held	by board of dire	ectors of this bank	1	2	3	4	5	
	has increas	ed								
BEO6	Non-exe	ecutive director	s are paid entirel	y in some form of	1	2	2	3	4	5
	equity shar	es compensatio	n							
BEO7		ecutive directo es compensatio	•	and some form of	1	2	3	4	5	

Part 3. Performance Measurement System (PMS)

PMS4

mission

The following Statements assess the extent to which Performance Measurement System is been conducted, used by the top management and reviewed by the board, in order to track the progress in banking strategies implementation. Also, to help board of directors and their CEO/top management to determine what performance issues are important in their bank, and what information directors require about these issues to fulfill their monitoring, advisory responsibilities. Please indicate in your opinion the extent you agree with the following statements by circling the appropriate answer.

Strongly	-Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree		Sti	rong	ly A	gree	
	1	2	3	4				5		
S/N										In my bar
PMS1		rs and managemen on to guide strategi		oank's vision	1	2	3	4	5	
PMS2	1	rs and management s to match its mission		views bank's	1	2	3	4	5	
PMS3	1	and goals are coughout the bank.	clear, and are und	derstood and	1	2	3	4	5	

5

...branch goals are clearly consistent with the bank's

PMS5	Key success factors that are believed to be crucial to my	1	2	3	4	5
	bank overall future success are determined by management.					
PMS6	key success factors are clearly communicated to managers and employees.	1	2	3	4	5
PMS7	directors and management reviews and evaluates present and future opportunities, threats and risks	1	2	3	4	5
PMS8	organisational structure and capabilities are appropriate and clear to facilitates sound performance	1	2	3	4	5
PMS9	managers and staffs has the authority and tools needed to make decisions and take action, consistent with the responsibilities assigned to them.	1	2	3	4	5
PMS10	units/branches employees relies on standard procedures and rules in performing their tasks.	1	2	3	4	5
PMS11	strategies and plans has been designed, adopted and communicated to managers and employees in order to achieve our objectives.	1	2	3	4	5
PMS12	determines the branch strategies and plans designed to achieve banks objectives	1	2	3	4	5
PMS13	branch can sense the need for strategic change and able to seek new capabilities in light of the need	1	2	3	4	5
PMS14	bra nch performance measures are clearly related to the key success factors, mission and goals of the bank.	1	2	3	4	5
PMS15	performance measures provides a complete picture of the results to be achieved based on strategies and plans	lay	2	3	4	5
PMS16	performance measures are communicated to all managers /employees and used for evaluating their performance	1	2	3	4	5
PMS17	performance targets are set in order to achieve a performance level on the key success factors.	1	2	3	4	5
PMS18	managers, employees and branches are levied with a target to achieve	1	2	3	4	5
PMS19	performance targets are always challenging and difficult to meet	1	2	3	4	5
PMS20	adopts performance evaluation to monitor individual contribution in the implementation of strategy	1	2	3	4	5
PMS21	performance evaluations are fair and objective	1	2	3	4	5
PMS22	managers and other employees are rewarded (financially and/or non-financially) by achieving their performance targets	1	2	3	4	5
PMS23	managers and employees suffers penalties by failing to achieve performance targets	1	2	3	4	5

How are the following been used by your bank to support the operation of its Performance Measurement System (PMS)?

Not at	all	Slightly	Moderately	Significantly		Extremely 5			
1		2	3	4			5		
S/N			Statement		N	S	M	Sf	E
	In my	y bank,							
	Feed-	forward inform	ation flows & 1	etworks has been	1				
PMS24	-	place to:			1	2	3	4	5
	_		•	r branch employee					
		ide strategy imple							
		evelop action plan							
				branch's strategy					
	Feed-	back informatio	n flows and netv	vorks has been pu	t				
PMS25	in pla				1	2	3	4	5
		mote organization	_						
	1	alyze the impact o	-						
			tion of strategies a	T					
	iv. Ide	entify the need for	corrective actions	S.					
	Perfo	rmance Measur	ement System ir	oformation is used		Z			
PMS26	diagn	ostically to:			1	2	3	4	5
	i. Tra	ick progress towa	rds goals achievei	nent					
	ii. Mo	nitor the process	and result of stra	tegy implementation	!				
	777.0	an and allocate B	UTILIVEISIL	i Utara Ma	ala	/S	а		
		view key performa	ance measures						
		rise business proc		_					
	l		ement System in	formation is used	1				
PMS27		ctively to:			1	2	3	4	5
	i. Ena		meetings of superi	ors, subordinates					
		and peers		3					
		-	ocus on critical su						
			ls and priorities to	• •					
	iv. Eve		opriateness of goa	ls and/or policy					
	_	assumptions.							
			nanagement and b						
PMS28			ght of the change	dynamics of the	1	2	3	4	5
		and its environmen							
PMS29			omponents of PM	S are strong and	1	2	3	4	5
	cohere	ent							

Part 4. Bank's performance

Decrease

Significantly-

The statements below assess the Financial and Non-Financial Performance of banks. Please indicate in your opinion to what extent do you think your bank has performed in the last four years based on the rating scale provided. Please circle the appropriate answer.

Neutral

Increase

Significantly-

Decrease		Decrease	reutrai	inci casc		Ģ	ncr	ease	•
1 2		3	4			5			
Н.	Financia	l Performance							
S/N			tement		SD	D	N	I	SI
	In my Bar								
FP1	The nur	nber of performing		1	2	3	4	5	
FP2	The nur	nber of non-perfor		1	2	3	4	5	
FP	The nur	The number of recovered bad loan							5
FP4	The yea	rly profit and sales	growth		1	2	3	4	5
FP5	The Ret	turn on Assets (RO	A) yearly growth		1	2	3	4	5
FP6	The Ret	turn on Equity (RO	E) yearly growth		1	2	3	4	5
FP7	The gro	wth of interest inco	ome on loans & adv	vances	1	2	3	4	5
FP8		owth of non-inte	rest income, fee/	commission	1	2	3	4	5
FP9	The vol	umes of a tenured	fund/fixed deposit.		1	2	3	4	5
FP10	The fi	nancial performa	nce targets achi	evement by	1	2	3	4	5
I.	Non-finan	icial Performance	iversiti o	tara ma	lay	31	CI		
NP11	The leve	el of our customer	satisfaction with ou	ır services	1	2	3	4	5
NP12	The cus	tomer service deliv	ery in our branches	s	1	2	3	4	5
NP13	The cus	tomer relationship	management in our	r branches	1	2	3	4	5
NP14	The rep	utation of our bank	in the banking ind	ustry	1	2	3	4	5
NP15	The tran	nsaction on-time de	livery in our branc	hes	1	2	3	4	5
NP16	The ope	rating cost of doing	g business in branc	hes.	1	2	3	4	5
NP17	The acc		al work produced in		1	2	3	4	5
NP18	services or	products launched	process improvemented	by your unit.	1	2	3	4	5
NP19	The man	rket share in retail,	consumer banking	services	1	2	3	4	5
NP20	The mar	rket share in public	sector business		1	2	3	4	5

Part 5: Demographic Information (Please tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) in the appropriate box).

1.	Gender		
	Male		
	Female		
2.	Years of banking-work experience		
	1. Between $1-5$ years \Box	3. Between 10 – 20 years	
	2. Between $6 - 10$ years	4. 21 years and above	
3.	Your Educational Qualification		
	Diploma or HND		
	Bachelor's degree		
	Master's degree or other Postgraduate degree	e 🗆	
	Others		
4.	Your position in the bank	tara Malaysia	•
	Branch level Manager		
	Middle-level Manager		
	Top-level Manager		
5.	Your bank's ranking in the industry		
6.	Your age		

Appendix B Sample Size Calculations

The formula for computing sample size by Dillman (2000) and Weaver (2006) is used as shown below:

$$n = \frac{(N)(p)(1-p)}{(N-1) (B/C)^2 + (p) (1-p)}$$
Given that N=2,811, P=0.5, B=0.05, C=1.96.
$$n = \frac{(2,811) (0.5) (1-0.5)}{(2,811-1) (0.05/1.96)^2 + (0.5) (1-0.5)} = \frac{2,811 * 0.25}{(2810 * 0.0006508) + 0.25}$$

$$(2,811-1) (0.05/1.96)^2 + (0.5) (1-0.5)$$

$$n = \frac{702.75}{2.078748} = 338.06 \text{ approximately } n = 338 \text{ samples}$$

Therefore, the sample size for this study is 338 bank branches.

Appendix C

Descriptive Statistics of Latent Constructs

Items Label	Items Statement	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Board I	ndependence			
BII	In my Bank, The number of outside non-executive directors is higher than executive directors in my board	321	4.37	.805
BI2	Outside non-executive directors are absolutely independent of management in decision-making	321	4.26	.837
BI3	Outside non-executive directors have no relationships that could influence their independent judgment on strategy implementation	321	4.34	.822
BI4	Outside non-executive directors participates in reviewing and guiding corporate strategic planning and decisions	320	4.24	.773
BI5	Outside non-executive directors ensures an effective management system	321	4.36	.884
BI6	Outside non-executive directors follows up on the progress of board resolutions	321	4.33	.773
Board A	ppointments			
BAI	Majority of the independent outside director were appointed before the current CEO assumes office	321	4.48	.694
BA2	The board members were not preferentially selected by the present CEO	321	4.27	.839
BA3	The CEO has no personal relationships with the non-executive directors	321	4.20	.847
BA4	Directors' open objection of the management proposals or agenda is viewed as an act contrary to behavioural norm	321	3.71	1.225
BA5	The CEO decides the extension or termination of the directorship	321	3.77	1.235
BA6	Board of directors guides in developing strategic options	321	4.36	.741
Audit C	ommittee Quality			
AC1	The audit committee in my bank has directors with accounting, auditing or financial expertise.	321	4.46	.693
AC2	Accounting/financial experts in audit committee ensures the integrity of the bank's financial reporting.	321	4.54	.656
AC3	Accounting/financial experts in audit committee ensures that financial statements comply with a recognized set of accounting standards and codes of corporate governance.	321	4.53	.652
AC4	Audit committee autonomously select or recommend the external auditor and conduct a proper review of financial reports	321	4.49	.623
AC5	Audit committee financial experts ensures that the bank is not currently under investigation for accounting irregularities	321	4.46	.680
AC6	Audit committee ensures reviewing of the effectiveness of bank's internal control	321	4.45	.631
Board S	ize			<u> </u>
BS1	the size of its board should be large (between $11-20$) members	321	4.45	.749
BS2	the size of its board should be small (between 10 and below) members	321	3.86	1.234
BS3	the size of its board enables understanding of the operating environments, offers better guidance	321	4.39	.792

321	4.40	.645
321	4.33	.747
321	4.46	.637
321	4.16	.991
321	3.87	1.221
321	4.33	.788
321	4.31	.831
321	4.34	.810
321	4.47	.754
		_
321	4.33	.697
321	4.34	.779
321	4.33	.730
321	4.14	.885
321	4.31	.803
321	4.15	.883
321	4.37	.871
321	4.21	.810
321	4.30	.744
321	4.33	.736
321	4.26	.819
321	4.18	.759
321	4.25	.788
321	4.49	.652
321	4.06	1.317
321	4.49	.716
321	4.58	.577
221	4.59	.546
321		
321	4.53	.607
1	321 321 321 321 321 321 321 321 321 321	321 4.46 321 4.16 321 3.87 321 4.31 321 4.34 321 4.34 321 4.33 321 4.33 321 4.34 321 4.31 321 4.31 321 4.31 321 4.31 321 4.31 321 4.37 321 4.30 321 4.33 321 4.33 321 4.26 321 4.25 321 4.49 321 4.49

PMS14	branch performance measures are clearly related to the key success factors, mission and goals of the bank.	321	4.51	.618
PMS15	performance measures provides a complete picture of the results to be achieved based on strategies and plans	321	4.49	.571
PMS16	performance measures are clearly communicated to all managers and employees and often used for evaluating their performance	321	4.48	.633
PMS17	performance targets are set in order to achieve a performance level on the key success factors	321	4.42	.608
PMS18	managers, employees and branches are levied with a target to achieve	321	4.45	.636
PMS19	performance targets are always challenging and difficult to meet	321	4.17	.816
PMS20	adopts performance evaluation to monitor individual contribution in the implementation of strategy	_	4.52	.592
PMS21	performance evaluations are fair and objective	321	4.20	.830
PMS22	managers and other employees are rewarded (financially and/or non-financially) by achieving their performance targets		4.54	.536
PMS23	managers and employees suffers penalties by failing to achieve performance targets	321	3.74	.984
PMS24	Feed-forward information flows & networks has been put in place to: i. Set performance goals for the branch or branch employee ii. Guide strategy implementation iii. Develop action plans iv. Communicate important aspects of the branch's strategy	321	3.32	1.563
PMS25	Feed-back information flows and networks has been put in place to: i. Promote organizational learning ii. Analyze the impact of past decisions iii. Prompt re-examination of strategies and targets iv. Identify the need for corrective actions	321	3.06	1.291
PMS26	Performance Measurement System information is used diagnostically to: i. Track progress towards goals achievement ii. Monitor the process and result of strategy implementation iii. Plan and allocate Budget iv. Review key performance measures v. Revise business processes	321	3.15	1.361
PMS27	Performance Measurement System information is used interactively to: i. Enable discussion in meetings of superiors, subordinates and peers ii. Enable the bank to focus on critical success factors iii. Communicating goals and priorities to employees iv. Evaluating the appropriateness of goals and/or policy assumptions v. Reporting to senior management and board	321	3.95	.933
PMS28	PMS is altered in the light of the change dynamics of the bank and its environment	321	3.66	1.253
PMS29	The links between the components of PMS are strong and coherent	321	3.18	1.484
Perform	ance (Financial & Non-financial)			
FP1	The number of performing loan	321	4.45	.665
FP2	The number of non-performing loans	321	2.76	1.378
FP3	The number of recovered bad loan	321	4.25	.628
FP3 FP4	The number of recovered bad loanThe yearly profit and sales growth	321 321	4.25 3.64	_
				.628 1.481 .777

FP7	The growth of interest income on loans & advances	321	4.31	.884
FP8	The growth of non-interest income, fee/commission income on transaction services	321	4.26	.791
FP9	The volumes of a tenured fund/fixed deposit	321	4.23	1.001
FP10	The financial performance targets achievement by branches.	321	4.27	.897
NP11	The level of our customer satisfaction with our services	321	4.43	.634
NP12	The customer service delivery in our branches	321	4.28	.815
NP13	The customer relationship management in our branches	321	4.36	.790
NP14	The reputation of our bank in the banking industry	321	4.32	.806
NP15	The transaction on-time delivery in our branches	321	4.36	.720
NP16	The operating cost of doing business in branches	321	4.02	1.041
NP17	The accuracy of operational work produced in your branch and/or the quality of the service delivered	321	4.26	.819
NP18	Number of innovations, process improvements, or new services or products launched and implemented by your unit	321	4.28	.838
NP19	The market share in retail, consumer corporate banking services	321	3.23	1.206
NP20	The market share in public sector business	321	3.42	.870
Valid N	UTAR	320		
(listwise)				

C2.	Mil	ltical	linearity	Test
1.4.	VELL		IIII CALIL	651

	///-/	Collinearity St	atistics
Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Tolerance	VIF
	BA	.697	1.434
	BEO	.806	1.240
AC	BI	.871	1.148
	BS	.634	1.576
	FM	.589	1.698
	BEO	.830	1.205
	BI	.937	1.067
BA	BS	.559	1.788
	FM	.538	1.859
	AC	.582	1.719
	BI	.868	1.152
	BS	.570	1.753
BEO	FM	.514	1.944
	AC	.582	1.718
	BA	.718	1.393
	BS	.553	1.809
	FM	.508	1.968
BI	AC	.584	1.712
	BA	.753	1.328
	BEO	.806	1.241
BS	FM	.544	1.839

	AC	.667	1.500
	BA	.704	1.420
	BEO	.830	1.204
	BI	.866	1.154
_	AC	.678	1.476
	BA	.742	1.348
FM	BEO	.820	1.220
	BI	.872	1.147
	BS	.595	1.680



Appendix D

PLS- Measurement Model outputs (Quality Criteria)

D1: Overview

	AVE	Composite Reliability	R Square	Cronbachs Alpha	Communality	Redundancy
AC	0.519707	0.764172		0.537823	0.519707	
BA	0.506498	0.801271		0.677545	0.506498	
BEO	0.511992	0.752869		0.528745	0.511992	
BI	0.518910	0.842636		0.771919	0.518910	
BS	0.550904	0.785665		0.602428	0.550904	
FM	0.531368	0.772806		0.560136	0.531368	
PERFM	0.506891	0.891385	0.440355	0.861162	0.506891	0.029212
PMS	0.539280	0.776103	0.245210	0.572723	0.539280	-0.056507

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D2: Latent Variable Correlations

A. I	AC	ВА	BEO	ВІ	BS	FM	PERFM	PMS
AC	1.000000							
BA	0.241053	1.000000	Unive	rciti	Itara	Malay	sia	
BEO	0.207462	0.335085	1.000000		Julia	Praray	310	
BI	0.067226	0.348187	0.172264	1.000000				
BS	0.566720	0.359676	0.355633	0.144969	1.000000			
FM	0.564850	0.439589	0.352674	0.206281	0.579491	1.000000		
PERFM	0.402153	0.414651	0.306095	0.180218	0.514183	0.587059	1.000000	
PMS	0.043370	0.381057	0.211407	0.239986	0.269863	0.353342	0.399984	1.000000

D3: Cross Loadings

	AC	BA	BEO	BI	BS	FM	PERFM	PMS
AC1	0.701501	0.179168	0.182068	0.020035	0.421166	0.465011	0.253310	0.164910
AC2	0.763267	0.090812	0.176393	-0.065333	0.398291	0.434722	0.318242	-0.020935
AC4	0.696017	0.259712	0.090687	0.198951	0.409683	0.325079	0.294497	-0.036526
BA1	0.217461	0.610625	0.246976	0.179344	0.199505	0.310445	0.149992	0.231428
BA2	0.200397	0.614994	0.224378	0.331398	0.242021	0.212745	0.216526	0.232118

		_						
BA4	0.129245	0.829171	0.277900	0.322775	0.274031	0.398465	0.420501	0.337064
BA5	0.191318	0.766411	0.215219	0.153875	0.304291	0.309584	0.314167	0.267031
веоз	0.171959	0.209730	0.808109	0.156445	0.315000	0.275114	0.263448	0.108054
BEO4	0.064870	0.095789	0.523398	0.007800	0.118759	0.106074	0.130145	0.037933
BEO5	0.181076	0.372835	0.780378	0.160445	0.283824	0.329208	0.237497	0.274471
B12	0.089184	0.255379	0.126124	0.791386	0.154457	0.254069	0.200143	0.208616
віз	0.055049	0.329088	0.132030	0.758306	0.104781	0.143153	0.107275	0.185698
BI4	0.024880	0.222964	0.164245	0.739217	0.139739	0.160660	0.119199	0.199587
B15	-0.034324	0.273495	0.120027	0.620282	0.013585	0.053675	0.115529	0.090427
B16	0.078718	0.185384	0.068824	0.679736	0.054910	0.049454	0.075637	0.144449
BS2	0.375726	0.461200	0.264670	0.083238	0.787686	0.509524	0.475209	0.217359
BS3	0.433241	0.154774	0.301426	0.120471	0.757353	0.366322	0.327697	0.248344
BS4	0.489223	0.108652	0.226056	0.133537	0.677259	0.397663	0.313557	0.121956
FM1	0.488096	0.427671	0.308843	0.255974	0.416580	0.723900	0.451514	0.279046
FM2	0.287603	0.349184	0.238622	0.119282	0.363546	0.731238	0.395791	0.250797
FM4	0.447081	0.178019	0.218864	0.066440	0.484104	0.731685	0.432775	0.240765
FP10	0.239426	0.257173	0.168683	0.175298	0.352038	0.424162	0.714309	0.405315
FP5	0.204334	0.222187	0.152470	0.131552	0.369994	0.346580	0.684612	0.264716
FP7	0.163892	0.242208	0.201315	0.101729	0.290545	0.395589	0.679625	0.262946
FP9	0.371053	0.338641	0.291246	0.164886	0.487093	0.499977	0.707346	0.347249
NP15	0.304871	0.317736	0.222841	0.079775	0.358250	0.412977	0.746062	0.193591
NP16	0.310494	0.423793	0.278816	0.171640	0.378232	0.432619	0.773165	0.289796
NP17	0.362160	0.231646	0.174099	0.101627	0.341465	0.434560	0.672397	0.276880
NP.18	0.291409	0.294407	0.224748	0.073061	0.305696	0.358091	0.712363	0.197043
PMS12	0.100766	0.182045	0.136963	0.280131	0.218189	0.210373	0.207456	0.701768
PMS13	0.074895	0.339238	0.229248	0.183288	0.274428	0.389353	0.327223	0.842699
PMS21	-0.076492	0.288846	0.079180	0.091822	0.090708	0.138838	0.327663	0.644376

Q² Predictive Relevance

Total	SSO	SSE	1-SSE/SSO
PERFM	2568	2022.592	212
PMS	963	846.866	.121

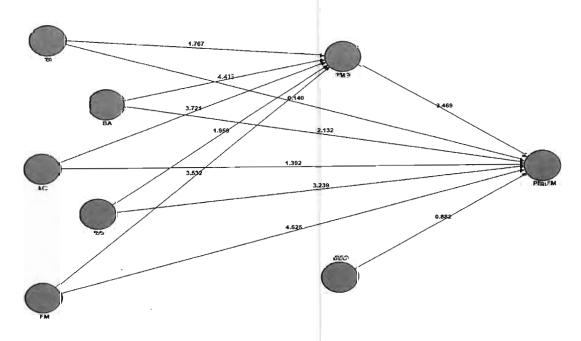
Appendix E

Structural Model Outputs

E1: Direct Effects: Path Coefficients (Mean, STDEV, T-Values)

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	Standard Error (STERR)	T Statistics (O/STERR)
AC -> PERFM	0.081216	0.083625	0.058341	0.058341	1.392104
AC -> PMS	0.275637	-0.270520	0.074086	0.074086	3.720526
BA -> PERFM	0.110579	0.108948	0.051868	0.051868	2.131952
BA -> PMS	0.226372	0.226353	0.051298	0.051298	4.412864
BEO -> PERFM	0.039057	0.046225	0.044304	0.044304	0.881564
BI -> PERFM	-0.005897	-0.002587	0.042056	0.042056	0.140225
BI -> PMS	0.095256	0.099598	0.053916	0.053916	1.766744
BS -> PERFM	0.187991	0.191670	0.058043	0.058043	3.238816
B:S -> PMS	0.157956	0.156319	0.080633	0.080633	1.958941
FM -> PERFM	0.304203	0.300563	0.067228	0.067228	4.524932
FM -> PMS	0.298342	0.300544	0.084458	0.084458	3.532421
PMS -> PERFM	0.189264	0.190682	0.054566	0.054566	3.468513

Direct Effects: PLS Structural Model Utara Malaysia output



E2: Moderation Effects: Path Coefficients (Mean, STDEV, T-Values)

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	Standard Error (STERR)	T Statistics (O/STERR)
AC -> PERFM	1.090854	0.904598	0.460636	0.460636	2.368147
AC -> PMS	0.274292	-0.268731	0.076101	0.076101	3.604329
AC * BEO -> PERFM	1.776406	-1.443348	0.774964	0.774964	2.292243
BA -> PERFM	-0.340460	-0.340294	0.354017	0.354017	0.961704
BA -> PMS	0.225978	0.227713	0.050649	0.050649	4.461623
BA * BEO -> PERFM	0.589652	0.593824	0.487184	0.487184	1.210328
BEO -> PERFM	0.029076	-0.035592	0.374868	0.374868	0.077562
BI -> PERFM	-0.554151	-0.465546	0.273242	0.273242	2.028061
BI -> PMS	0.095042	0.100192	0.055253	0.055253	1.720130
BI * BEO -> PERFM	0.850533	0.718839	0.377935	0.377935	2.250473
BS -> PERFM	-0.271609	-0.184013	0.322757	0.322757	0.841528
BS -> PMS	0.157251	0.156380	0.081288	0.081288	1.934488
BS * BEO -> PERFM	0.730002	0.594223	0.516216	0.516216	1.414142
FM -> PERFM	0.237118	0.255713	0.324139	0.324139	0.731533
FM -> PMS	0.298215	0.298237	0.085549	0.085549	3.485886
FM * BEO -> PERFM	0.085711	0.062078	0.465944	0.465944	0.183951
PMS -> PERFM	0.210211	0.216636	0.055203	0.055203	3.807991

PLS Moderation Model Output

