

**Investigating the effect of corporate governance on risk of private banks and insurance firms****Mehdi Taghavi<sup>a</sup> and Mohammad Masoudi Moghadam<sup>b\*</sup>**<sup>a</sup>Professor, Department of Management, School of Management and Human Sciences, Tehran North Branch, Islamic Azad University (IAU), Tehran, Iran<sup>b</sup>M.Sc. Student, Department of Accounting, School of Management and Human Sciences, Tehran North Branch, Islamic Azad University (IAU), Tehran, Iran**CHRONICLE***Article history:*

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**ABSTRACT**

This paper presents an empirical investigation to study the effects of corporate governance on risk taking of private insurance firms and banks in Iran. The proposed study of this paper considers the financial information of 13 banks and 19 private insurance firms over the period 2006-2011 in Iran. The study investigates the effects of five variables including size, CEO duality task, composition of the board of directors, ownership concentration and having an internal auditing system on risk taking of private banks and insurance firms in Iran. Using some panel data and regression analysis, the study confirms the positive effect of the ownership concentration as well as negative impact of non-bound board members on risk taking.

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**1. Introduction**

For years, there have been tremendous efforts to detect various factors influencing insurance firms (García-Marco & Robles-Fernández, 2008; Matthews, 2007). Rahman et al. (2012) provided some evidence on the relationship between ownership structure and bank risk taking, and the impacts of capital regulation on the association on Malaysian commercial banks over the periods 1995–2008. They reported that ownership structure of Malaysian banks exerts positive influences on the banking institutions; indicating that the existence of large shareholders in Malaysian banks reduces bank risk taking and increases bank stability. They also reported that capital regulation plays an essential role in impacting ownership on bank risk taking. However, higher capital regulation had unintended impacts whereby banks could response to the regulation by increasing their risk taking. The findings thus, implied that agency hypothesis associated with expropriation of banks creditors' interest by large shareholders and the role of high capital regulation in reducing bank risk taking could not be used for Malaysian banks.

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Adams and Ferreira (2007) analyzed the consequences of the board's dual role as advisor as well as monitoring management and reported that the CEO could face a trade-off in disclosing information to the board whenever he disclosed his information. Adams and Mehran (2003, 2005), in other work, investigated the corporate performance, board structure and its determinants in the banking industry. Andres and Vallelado (2008) applied a sample of large international commercial banks to examine hypotheses on the dual role of boards of directors. They used a two step system estimator to solve the well-known endogeneity problem in corporate governance literature, and showed the empirical and theoretical superiority of system estimator over OLS (Byrd & Hickman, 1992; Bhagat & Black, 2001) and within estimators. They detected an inverted U-shaped relation between bank performance and board size, and between the proportion of non-executive directors and performance. They explained that bank board composition and size were associated with directors' ability to monitor and to advise management. Coles et al. (2008) reexamined the relationship between firm value and board structure and reported that complex firms, which have bigger advising requirements than simple firms, keep larger boards with more outside directors. The relationship between Tobin's Q and board size was U-shaped, which, at face value, implied that either very small or very large boards could be optimal. Nevertheless, this arises from differences between complex and simple firms and Tobin's Q could increase (decrease) in board size for complex (simple) business units. Boards of directors and corporate governance continue to absorb the attention of practitioners and scholars alike (Megginson et al., 1994; Davis et al, 1997; Dalton & Dalton, 2005; Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

Calomiris and Mason (2003) presented a comprehensive review on fundamentals, panics, and bank distress during the depression. Eling and Marek (2011) presented a corporate governance and risk taking by looking into some evidence from European insurance markets. Franks and Mayer (2001) investigated on ownership and control of German corporations. Hermalin and Weisbach (1991, 2001) investigated the effects of board composition and direct incentives on firm performance. John and Senbet (1998) also performed an investigation on corporate governance and board effectiveness. Johnson et al. (2000) did a comprehensive survey on corporate governance in the Asian financial crisis. They reported that in countries with weak corporate governance, worse economic prospects result in more expropriation by managers and thus a larger fall in asset prices. Klein et al. (2005) studied corporate governance, family ownership and firm value in the context of Canadian corporations. Lipton and Lorsch (1992) presented a modest proposal for improved corporate governance. They presented a proposal for improved corporate governance, which could be applied voluntarily by business corporations and their boards, without relying on changes in laws, regulations, court decisions, or shareholder behavior.

## 2. The proposed study

In this paper, we present a regression model to consider the relationship between risk and some variables including size of firm, size of board of directors as follows,

$$RT = \alpha + \beta_1 BRDSZE + \beta_2 OUTDIR + \beta_3 OWNCON + \beta_4 DUAL + \beta_5 INTAUD + \beta_6 SIZE + \beta_7 LEV + \varepsilon, \quad (1)$$

where *BRDSZE* represents the size of board of directors, *OUTDIR* states the ratio of non-bound board members to total board of directors and *OWNCON* represents ownership concentration, which represents the portion of the shareholders who own at least 5% of shares. In addition, *DUAL* is a dummy variable, which is one if the CEO is the chairman or vice chairman of the board and zero, otherwise, *INTAUD* is equal to one if the unit has independent auditor, and zero, otherwise. *SIZE* represents the size of the firm, which is calculated by taking a natural logarithm of the total assets and *LEV* represents the leverage and it is the last independent variable, which is calculated as Leverage= debt/asset. The dependent variable, risk taking (*RT*), is calculated by Z-SCORE as follows,

$$Z = (ROA + CAP) / \sigma_{ROA},$$

where *ROA* states return on assets, which is calculated as the ratio of net profit divided by total assets, *CAP* is the ratio of total equities to total assets and finally,  $\sigma_{ROA}$  is the standard deviation of *ROA*. The proposed study of this paper considers the following main hypothesis,

Main hypothesis: Corporate governance influences on risk taking of private insurance firms and banks.

The proposed study considers the following sub-hypotheses,

1. Size of firms influences on risk taking of private insurance firms and banks.
2. CEO duality task influences on risk taking of private insurance firms and banks.
3. Composition of the board of directors influences on risk taking of private insurance firms and banks.
4. Ownership concentration influences on risk taking of private insurance firms and banks.
5. Having internal auditing system influences on risk taking of private insurance firms and banks.

The proposed study of this paper considers the financial information of 13 banks and 19 private insurance firms over the period 2006-2011 in Iran. In summary, there were 152 data with 40 missing data. Table 1 demonstrates the summary of some basic statistics associated with the proposed study of this paper.

**Table 1**

The summary of some basic statistics

Variable	Num.	Mean	Standard deviation	Variance	Skewness	Kurtosis	Deviation	
							Skewness	Kurtosis
Risk taking	152	12.48	9.249	85.538	2.393	8.442	12.162	21.587
<i>BRDSZE</i>	152	5.434	1.403	1.969	1.594	4.632	8.1	11.844
<i>OUTDIR</i>	152	0.675	0.211	0.045	-0.87	0.006	-4.421	0.014
<i>OWNCON</i>	152	60.765	27.086	733.655	-0.3	-1.064	-1.525	-2.722
Lev	152	0.738	0.204	0.042	-1.064	0.342	-5.409	0.876
Size	152	15.733	3.299	10.882	1.819	6.658	9.246	17.026

In our survey, 28.3% of the CEO had more than one responsibility and the rest of 71.7% hold more than one position. In addition, 59.2% of the firms had independent auditors while 40.8% of them did not have independent internal auditor. Next, we need to make sure about the normality of data, choosing between panel data as well as fixed or random effect. Table 2 shows details of our survey on some related statistics. The results of Table 2 indicate that data are not normally distributed. Table 3 also shows details of our survey to detect whether we should choose random effect or fixed effect.

**Table 2**

The summary of Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Shapiro-Wilk, Jarque- bera

Variable	Number	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk		Jarque- bera	
		Statistics	Sig.	Statistics	Sig.	Statistics	Sig.
Risk taking	152	0.352	0	0.748	0	188.0194	0
<i>BRDSZE</i>	152	0.19	0	0.906	0	18.80204	0.000083
<i>OUTDIR</i>	152	0.128	0	0.94	0	9.471653	0.008775
<i>OWNCON</i>	152	0.125	0	0.883	0	28.66623	0.000001
Lev	152	0.101	0.001	0.865	0	341.7748	0
Size	152	0.177	0	0.789	0	531.8408	0

Based on the results of Table 3, we need to choose random effect along with panel data. Next, we need to make sure there is a linear relationship among independent variables and there is no autocorrelation between residuals. Table 4 shows details of our Durbin-Watson and F-value tests.

**Table 3**

The results of Chow and Huasman tests

Model	Aim	Chow test			Hausman test		
		F Statistics	Sig.	Result	Chi-Square	Sig.	Result
1	Pooled	1.437002	0.2146	Equal intercept	-	-	-
	Panel	14.57773	0	Not equal slope	0	1	Random effect
2	Pooled	1.45163	0.2097	Equal intercept	-	-	-
	Panel	24.726634	0	Not equal slope	0	1	Random effect

**Table 4**

The summary of Durbin-Watson and F-value

Model	Linear relationship		Durbin-Watson		Residuals	
	F-value	Sig.	D-W	Range	J_B	Sig.
First	5.848351	0.000059	1.512872	2.5-1.5	212.8978	0.000
Second	16.37016	0	1.759467	2.5-1.5	207.7939	0.000

The results of Table 4 show that Durbin-Watson values are within acceptable limits and F-value as well as J\_B values are statistically significant. Finally, the implementation of Pearson correlation did not indicate a strong correlation among independent variables. Therefore, we can examine the hypotheses based on the results of the regression models.

### 3. The results

In this section, we present details of our findings on testing various hypotheses of the survey.

#### 3.1. The first model

The first model of this survey considers the effects of independent variables on risk taking and the results are as follows,

$$RT = 11.500 - 1.025BRDSZE + 1.790DUAL + 19.215OUTDIR - 0.086OWNCON - 1.862INTAUD$$

t-value	1.6459	-0.777	1.158	2.076	-2.869	-1.92
Sig.	0.1019	0.4386	0.2487	0.0396	0.0047	0.0568

F-value = 5.848351 (Sig. = 0.000059) Durbin-Watson = 1.51 Adjusted R-Square = 0.138

Based on the results of regression analysis, we can state that F-value is statistically significance and Durbin-Watson is equal to 1.51, which are within desirable values. The results of regression analysis indicate that the coefficients of three variables of BRDSZE, DUAL and INTAUD are not meaningful when the level of significance is five percent. However, the coefficients of OUTDIR and OWNCON are statistically meaningful when the level of significance is five percent. In other words, only two variables have important effects on risk taking, namely, the ownership concentration as well as non-bound board members. In other words, when the number of non-bound board members increases, we may expect more risk and as the major shareholder increases the risk decreases. Therefore, the third and fourth sub-hypotheses of the survey have been confirmed but the other sub-hypotheses are not confirmed.

#### 3.2. The second model

The second model of this survey considers the effects of independent variables in the presence of control variables on risk taking and the results are as follows,

$$RT = 20.16 - 0.063BRDSZE + 0.0324DUAL + 11.82OUTDIR - 0.073OWNCON - 0.1938INTAUD - 25.62LEV + 0.544SIZE$$

t-value	4.15	-0.0968	0.0444	2.343	-4.213	-0.307	-19.175	3.084
Sig.	0.0001	0.9230	0.9646	0.0205	0.000	0.7589	0.0000	0.0024

F-value = 16.37 (Sig. = 0.000000) Durbin-Watson = 1.759467 Adjusted R-Square = 0.416

Based on the results of regression analysis, we can observe that F-value is statistically significance and Durbin-Watson is equal to 1.51, which are within desirable values. The results of regression analysis indicate that the coefficients of three variables of BRDSZE, DUAL and INTAUD are not meaningful when the level of significance is five percent. However, the coefficients of OUTDIR and OWNCON and two control variables of LEV and SIZE are statistically meaningful when the level of significance is five percent. In other words, only two independent variables have important effects on risk taking, namely, the ownership concentration as well as non-bound board members. In other words, when the number of non-bound board members increases, we may expect more risk and as the major shareholder increases the risk decreases. Therefore, the third and fourth sub-hypotheses of the survey have been confirmed but the other sub-hypotheses are not confirmed in the presence of two control variables.

#### 4. Conclusion

In this paper, we have presented an empirical investigation to study the effects of corporate governance on risk taking of some private banks and insurance firms. The proposed study of this paper has gathered the necessary information from 13 banks and 19 private insurance firms over the period 2006-2011 in Iran. Using some statistical tests, the study has determined that the ownership concentration as well as non-bound board members could influence risk taking in banking and insurance industry. Table 5 shows the summary of testing various hypotheses,

**Table 5**

The summary of testing the effects of various factors on risk taking

Hypothesis	Independent variable	Dependent variable	Result
First	Size of firms	Risk taking	Not confirmed
Second	CEO duality task	Risk taking	Not confirmed
Third	Composition of the board of directors	Risk taking	Confirmed
Forth	Ownership concentration	Risk taking	Confirmed
Fifth	Having internal auditing system	Risk taking	Not confirmed

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