

IS BIGGER BETTER? THE IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF BANKS ON CREDIT RATINGS

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Abstract

The aim of the paper was to analyse the factors influencing European banks' credit ratings by taking into account the size of these institutions. A literature review on the indicators that can impact bank notes has been made. As a result, the following hypotheses have been drawn: banks' capital adequacy, profitability, liquidity and management quality have a significant influence on bank credit ratings. Bigger banks receive higher credit ratings than the smaller ones in similar financial conditions. To verify the presented hypotheses ordered logit panel data models have been used. The analysis has been prepared by using the quarterly data from the Thomson Reuters database for the period between 1998 to 2015. The European banks' long-term issuer credit ratings proposed by S&P, Fitch and Moody are used as dependent variables. The sample has been divided into subsamples according to the size of a bank and banking sector and capitalization.

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INTRODUCTION

Credit rating agencies are responsible for the reduction of asymmetry of information between an investor and an issuer. One of the main users of credit ratings are banks. They take them into consideration when analyzing credit risk, default risk, investment decisions and the corresponding banking. They are also obliged to have notes, especially if they cooperate with financial institutions from other countries.

At the moment 47 credit rating agencies are registered in the European Union, but only three of them have got 90% of the market share. These institutions comprise Fitch, Standard & Poor's and Moody's. They are called the "Big Three". When analyzing default risk, they take into consideration the macroeconomic risk, the stability and quality of the financial market and the condition of the issuer.

Because banks are the main users of credit ratings, the following research question has been studied: which factors determine banks' credit ratings? As a result, the aim of the paper has been to analyze the factors influencing the European banks' credit ratings by taking into account the size of these institutions. Two hypotheses have been drawn. The first one seems as follows: banks' capital adequacy, profitability, liquidity and management quality have a significant influence on the banks' credit ratings. The second one is: bigger banks receive higher credit ratings than the smaller ones in similar financial conditions. To verify these hypotheses ordered logit panel data models have been used. The analysis has been prepared by using the quarterly data for the period from 1998 to 2015 for European banks.

The paper has been organized as follows: Section 2 is a description of the previous research on the factors that can influence banks' credit ratings by taking into consideration the size of the entities. Next the data description and the methodology used to verify the presented hypotheses have been presented. Section 4 is a presentation of the findings with conclusions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To verify the default risk of an issuer, credit rating agencies take into consideration financial and nonfinancial indicators. The most popular is research based on corporate credit ratings. There are only a few papers that

notice banks' credit ratings indicators. This research usually takes the whole population of banks into consideration to estimate the default risk. In this section the previous research about this phenomenon will be explored.

The analysis about the determinants influencing banks' credit ratings has been prepared for different subsamples. In most cases banks from different countries have been studied (Shen et al., 2012; Bellotti et al., 2011a; Bellotti et al., 2011b; Chodnicka-Jaworska, 2017), but some study national banking sectors, i.e. Slovenia (Brezigar-Masten et al., 2015), Australia (McDonald & Eastwood, 2000), United States (Estrella et al., 2000; Bissoondoyal-Bheenick, Treepongkaruna, 2011), and United Kingdom (Bissoondoyal-Bheenick, Treepongkaruna, 2011) exists. Also, the period of time taken for the analysis (Shen et al. (2012) – 86 countries during 2002 – 2008; Bellotti et al. (2011a; 2011b) – countries in the period between 2000 and 2007) have been distinguished.

In most of the presented research the goal of the analysis was to verify the factors influencing banks' notes, but there are also other objectives. For example, King et al. (2016) tried to prepare standalone credit ratings to verify banks' creditworthiness from a stakeholders' point of view. They look into logarithmized assets and securitization, common equity to total assets, liquidity ratio, ROA, and short-term funding as dependent factors.

The analysis has been made for different subsamples. The size of banks has been analyzed by King et al. (2016), but they did not prepare the research according to the size of the institution, as it was only one of the determinants to verify. Hau, Langfield and Marques-Ibanez (2012) found that larger and more leveraged banks receive systematically more favorable credit ratings, which amounts to an economically significant competitive distortion. Credit ratings during the moment of the financial crisis were examined by Brezigar-Masten et al. (2015). They suggest that during the financial crisis the predictive accuracy was lowest for domestically owned banks and, within this group, for small banks. These institutions had also the largest incentives to undervalue risk because their portfolios were more exposed to non-performing loans and had limited possibilities to raise additional capital. They also found that given that credit ratings are closely related to the rates of loan-loss provisions, an underestimation of credit risk served to inflate banks' books. Hau, Langfield and Marques-Ibanez (2012) found that credit ratings become more informative during a financial crisis. The type of credit ratings has been verified by Pagratis and Stringa

(2007). They divided samples according to investment and subinvestment grades. Another division was proposed by Packer and Tarashev (2011). They verified the reaction of banks' credit ratings during a crisis according to the size of the institution and the level of the countries' economic development. Shen et al. (2012) examined banks' credit ratings according to the asymmetry of information in particular countries. The results show that there is an impact of the asymmetry of information on banks' notes. One of the basic goals of countries that want to improve banks' ratings is to reduce this phenomenon. They also verified the influence of a country's development level, geographical location, industrial environment quality, bureaucracy, and corruption level. One of the most popular divisions is verification of factors influencing banks' notes depending on the agency. Laere et al. (2012) prepared an analysis for Moody's and S&P's and found that the one by Moody's is more sensitive to the condition of an economy. An analysis based on the level of the banking sector consolidation has been made by Poon, Lee and Gup (2007). They found that credit ratings of unconsolidated banks are higher. The same situation has been observed for unsolicited notes.

More popular are researchers taking into account the size of banks to verify their default and credit risk. For example, Jacobson et al. (2006) found that default risk is most likely not homogeneous within rating classes. Their findings suggest that there is a difference between the implied loss distributions of two banks with equal „regulatory” risk profiles. Such variation is likely to translate into different levels of the required economic capital. They also found that not only the design of a rating system itself, but also the portfolio's rating grade composition, the size of a bank, the preferred level of insolvency risk for a bank, and the forecast horizon influence significantly the probability of default.

The analysis has been prepared by using different indicators. Pagratis and Stringa (2007) take into consideration provisions, profitability, cost efficiency, liquidity, short-term interest rates and bank-size performance, as those which explain ratings well. The classification on investment and sub-investment credit ratings mentioned before resulted in differences in the obtained results. Tier 1 capital ratios appear to impact sub-investment ratings, but not of investment grade. They also identified an asymmetric effect of profitability on ratings, with negative shocks in bank profits having a larger impact on ratings than positive shocks of equal

magnitude. Liquidity and ratings are nonmonotonically related, possibly due to endogeneity effects. The impact of profitability, liquidity, capital adequacy, efficiency and quality factors has been measured by Shen et al. (2012)² and Bissoondoyal-Bheenick et al. (2011)³. Poon et al (1999)⁴ took into consideration 100 variables. These indicators have been classified according to profitability, efficiency, structure of assets, interests, leverage and risk. Chodnicka-Jaworska (2016)⁵ analyzed the impact of CAMEL indicators. To verify the probability of default Estrella et al. (2000) took the following into consideration: total assets, risk weighted assets and gross revenues. They found that these three ratios are significant predictors of failure. The number of failed banks with ratings is very small, and the evidence in favor of ratings is somewhat mixed. In their analysis of the impact of financial indicators⁶ on banks' notes Bellotti et al. (2011a) found that these react to the financial condition, the countries' risk and the timing of the rating assignment. The unimportance of countries' credit ratings has been emphasized by Poon et al. (1999).

² capital adequacy ratio, cost to income, loan loss provisions to net interest revenues, logarithm of total assets, net income to total assets, liquid assets to deposits, short-term funding.

³ net income to total assets, liquid assets to deposits and short-term funding, capital adequacy ratio, cost to income, loan loss provisions to net interest revenues.

⁴ net interest margin, net interest revenue to average total assets, pre-tax operating income to average total assets, return on average assets, return on average equity, dividend payout, cost to income ratio, loan loss reserves to gross loans, loan loss provisions to net interest revenue, loan loss reserves to non-performing loans, non-performing loans to gross loans, net charge off to average gross loans, net charge off to net income before loan loss provisions interbank ratio, loans to total assets, loans to customer and short-term funding, loans to total deposits and borrowings, liquid assets to customer and short-term funding, liquid assets to total deposits and borrowings, tier 1 capital ratio, capital adequacy ratio, equity to total assets, equity to loans, equity to customer and short-term funding, logarithm of book value of total assets, logarithm of book value of trading securities, year dummy, proportion of solicited ratings in the respective country of the year, no. of overseas exchanges on which the bank was listed, no. of overseas subsidiaries held by the issuer.

⁵ Tier 1, leverage ratio, z-score ratio, loan loss provisions to average total loans, non – performing loans to total loans, efficiency ratio, securities to earnings assets, net interest income ratio, return on equity, return on assets, operating leverage, loan growth, deposit growth, loans to deposit, short-term borrowing to total liabilities, liquid assets to total assets, GDP growth, inflation, country's credit rating.

In their opinion loan loss provisions and profitability explain 63.1% of credit ratings. Macroeconomic factors and their importance have been analysed by Bissoondoyal-Bheenick and Treepongkaruna (2011). Hassan and Barrell (2013) suggest that only the bank size, liquidity, efficiency and profitability significantly influence the banks' notes (from 74% to 78% of the sample banks) from all analysed determinants⁷. The importance of the efficiency, profitability, and the proportion of loans in the assets have been distinguished by Ögüt et al. (2012).

The methods of verifying the significance of credit rating factors implemented in the research are: ordered probit (Bellotti et al., 2011a, 2011b, Bissoondoyal-Bheenick & Treepongkaruna (2011), panel data models (Ötoker-Robe & Podpiera, 2010; Chodnicka – Jaworska, 2016), support vector machines (SVM) (Ogut et al. 2012, Bellotti et al., 2011a, 2011b), ordered logit models (Bellotti et al., 2011a, 2011b; Ogut et al. 2012; Hassan & Barrell, 2013), Artificial Neural Network, multiple discriminant analysis (Ogut et al. 2012). In this paper ordered probit panel data models, described in the next section, have been used.

The literature review indicates several research problems. The first one relies on the type of determinants that can be analysed to verify credit ratings. Particular studies treat different variables that can influence banks' credit ratings. In practice they are differentiated according to the sample that have been used in the analysis. Sometimes they are different for the same credit rating, published for the same agency. The next problem is strictly connected with the lack of the analysis of the impact of the size of bank on the credit ratings. It can be strictly connected with, for example, the possibility of financial support from government, when there may be problems with the solvency risk.

⁷ logarithm of total assets, total assets deflated by business volume, total long term funding minus total equity all deflated by total assets, interest-bearing liabilities to earning assets, net interest margin, net interest income less loan impairment charges all deflated by earning assets, cost to income, non-interest expenses to assets, net loans to total assets, loans to customer deposits, net charge off or the amount written-off from loan loss reserves less recoveries to gross loans, growth of gross loans of a bank deflated by total growth of gross loans of the sample banks, equity to total assets, subordinated borrowing to total assets.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA DESCRIPTION

The analysis has been prepared for European banks from 24 countries⁸. Long-term issuer credit ratings for the period between 1998 and 2015 have been used as a dependent variable. The quarterly data collected from the Thomson Reuters Database and banks' financial statements have been used for the research. Notes proposed by the three biggest credit rating agencies: S&P's, Fitch and Moody's have been used for the analysis. Ratings have been decomposed linearly according to the methodology proposed by Ferri, Liu, Stiglitz (1999). The effects of the decomposition have been presented in Table 1.

The factors classified according to the CAMEL structure, i.e. capital adequacy, assets quality, management quality, earnings, liquidity, as well as market factors are used as independent variables. The list of independent factors has been presented in Table 2.

The analysis has been prepared for subsamples according to the size of institutions, the size of the banking sector, and the value of capitalization. This classification will help to provide information on whether any differences between the notes received by bigger and smaller banks have been observed. The size of the institution has been measured by the logarithm of assets. The division according to the size of the institution measured by the size of assets and the value of capitalization has been created by using the three-sigma rule of thumb which expresses a conventional heuristic that nearly all values are taken to lie within three standard deviations of the mean, and thus it is empirically useful to treat 99.7% probability as near certainty.

The analysis has been prepared by using the ordered probit panel data models. Probit is the probability unit which is then transformed into its cumulative probability value from a normal distribution. An ordered panel probit model is:

$$y_{it}^* = \beta F_{it}' + \gamma Z_{it} + \delta (F * Z)_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

⁸ Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosna and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Table 1: Decomposition of Moody's, S&P's and Fitch long-term issuer credit ratings

Moody's Long-term Issuer Rating		S&P's Long-term Issuer Rating		Fitch Long-term Issuer Rating	
Rating	Code	Rating	Code	Rating	Code
Aaa	100	AAA	100	AAA	100
Aa1	95	AA+	95	AA+	94,74
Aa2	90	AA	90	AA	89,47
Aa3	85	AA-	85	AA-	84,21
A1	80	A+	80	A+	78,95
A2	75	A	75	A	73,68
A3	70	A-	70	A-	68,42
Baa1	65	BBB+	65	BBB+	63,16
Baa2	60	BBB	60	BBB	57,89
Baa3	55	BBB-	55	BBB-	52,63
Ba1	50	BB+	50	BB+	47,37
Ba2	45	BB	45	BB	42,11
Ba3	40	BB-	40	BB-	36,84
B1	35	B+	35	B+	31,58
B2	30	B	30	B	26,32
B3	25	B-	25	B-	21,05
Caa1	20	CCC+	20	CCC	15,79
Caa2	15	CCC	15	CC	10,53
Caa3	10	CCC-	10	C	5,26
Caa	5	CC	5	RD	-5
C	0	NR	0	D	-5
WR	-5	SD, D	-5	WD	-5
NULL	0	NULL	0		

Source: Own elaboration

Table 2: The list of independent variables

Name of variable	Direction	Abbreviations
Capital adequacy		
tier 1	+	$tier_{it}$
leverage ratio	+	lev_{it}
z-score	+	$score_{it}$
Assets quality		
loan loss provisions as a percentage of the average total loans	-	llp_{it}
non-performing loans to total loans	-	npl_{it}
Management quality		
efficiency ratio	-	ef_{it}
securities as a percentage of earnings on assets	-	sec_{it}
Earnings		
net interest income ratio	-/+	nii_{it}
return on equity	+	roe_{it}
return on assets	+	roa_{it}
operating leverage	+	opl_{it}

loan growth	-/+	lg_{it}
deposit growth	+	dg_{it}
Liquidity		
loan to deposit ratio	-	dep_{it}
short-term borrowing to total liabilities	-	sht_{it}
liquid assets to total assets	-	liq_{it}
Market		
effective GDP growth	+	gdp_{it}
inflation	-	inf_{it}
country's risk	+	cr_{it}

Source: Own elaboration

where y_{it}^* is an unobservable latent variable that measures long term issuer credit rating of bank i in period t (Fitch Long-term Issuer Rating, S&P Long – Term Issuer Rating, Moody's Long -Term Issuer Rating);

F_{it} is a vector of explanatory variables, i.e.:

$$F_{it} = [tier_{it}, lev_{it}, score_{it}, llp_{it}, npl_{it}, ef_{it}, sec_{it}, nii_{it}, roe_{it}, roa_{it}, opl_{it}, lg_{it}, dg_{it}, dep_{it}, sht_{it}, liq_{it}, gdp_{it}, inf_{it}, cr_{it}, ass_{it}, assgdp_{it}, capgdp_{it}] \quad (2)$$

where: $tier_{it}$ is the Tier 1 ratio;

lev_{it} is the leverage ratio;

$score_{it}$ is the z-score ratio;

llp_{it} is the loan loss provisions as a percentage of average total loans;

npl_{it} is the non – performing loans to total loans;

ef_{it} is the efficiency ratio;

sec_{it} is the value of securities as a percentage of earnings assets;

nii_{it} is the net interest income ratio;

roe_{it} is the return on equity;

roa_{it} is the return on assets;

opl_{it} is the operating leverage;

lg_{it} is the loan growth;

dg_{it} is the deposit growth;

dep_{it} is the ratio of loans to deposit;

sht_{it} is the value of short-term borrowing to total liabilities,

liq_{it} is the value of liquid assets to total assets;

gdp_{it} is the GDP growth,

inf_{it} is the inflation;

cr_{it} is the country's credit rating given by a particular

credit rating agency (Fitch Long-term Issuer Rating, S&P Long – Term Issuer Rating, Moody's Long -Term Issuer Rating);

cap_{it} is the logarithm of banks' capitalization;

$capgdp_{it}$ is the bank capitalization as a percentage of GDP,

ass_{it} is the logarithm of banks' assets;

$assgdp_{it}$ is the banks' assets as a percentage of GDP,

Z_{it} contains time invariant regressors that are generally dummy variables

ε_{it} is a random disturbance term.

FINDINGS

The analysis of the factors influencing the European banks' credit ratings by taking into account the size of these institutions has been started for the summary statistic calculations. The results of the estimation have been presented in Table 3.

At first an analysis of the determinants of credit ratings proposed by Fitch was prepared. The results of the estimation have been presented in Table 4. Out of the capital adequacy indicators it is the tier 1 ratio which has got a significant impact. The leverage ratio has an insignificant influence on banks' notes in the sample of all banks. Taking into account the size of issuers analyzed as a logarithmized value of total assets, both of the variables are significant for bigger banks (bigger banks mean institutions that have got assets higher than 100 bln euros). The same situation has been observed for the division according to the value of capitalization (bigger banks mean institutions that have got capitalization higher than 6blneuros). For smaller issuers these

Table 3: Summary statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
ass	7,101	1.22e+11	2.96e+11	1465207	2.51e+12
lab	7,046	1.17e+11	2.85e+11	121690.9	2.45e+12
nii	288	3.342993	2.062914	.496	14.697
ef	528	49.07732	80.3074	-1358.44	327.994
opl	6,18	2.084361	374.1404	-21059.2	10346.1
lev	6,769	15.84086	41.02734	-916.6667	1944.444
llp	5,408	.9790568	37.92086	-939.181	2524.49
npl	1,323	16.67219	62.07641	.000012	1431.78
tier1	3,133	11.85202	4.404751	1	52.3202
dep	6,108	33.89172	945.023	-.037852	59681.4
sec	6,07	20.37762	16.94761	0	129.026
roa	6,478	.1957794	3.072931	-94.7601	49.4816
roe	445	-.1839513	25.80748	-436.544	57.7226
liq	6,77	.2650961	.1632072	0	1.329167
lg	5,692	.0158678	.2428442	-6.955236	3.999034
dg	5,636	.021588	.3287204	-8.351819	8.321701
sht	6,216	1.261429	15.31838	-3.307692	382.3529
gdpg	18,438	2.292871	3.534638	-16.43029	13.8265
cpi	18,294	205.1854	630.3739	36.8	6739.645
cap	13,361	6.16e+09	1.54e+10	40032.35	1.66e+11
sp	5,138	67.35014	24.02872	-5	100
fitch	4,548	22.45441	37.65751	-5	94.7368
moody	1,405	78.58363	19.49562	-5	100
cr sp	17,316	74.7638	26.43566	-5	100
cr fitch	16,161	25.26581	42.54134	-5	100
cr moody	13,897	66.9542	28.35881	0	100

Source: Own calculations

variables are insignificant. If tier 1 ratio is higher by one percentage point, the credit ratings are lower by nearly 0.5 in the sample of bigger banks measured by the total assets and by 0.3 according to the value of capitalization. For the leverage ratio this relationship looks as follows: an increase by one percentage point of the leverage ratio causes a reduction of credit ratings by 0.05 and 0.03 respectively. The same relationship has been observed for Moody's and S&P's notes (Tables 5 and 6). For Moody's notes a stronger impact of the leverage ratio has been observed, but the relation is positive. An increase of this index by one percentage point causes a rise of the credit ratings given for big banks by 0.2. In the case of S&P the presented variable is significant for both bigger and smaller issuers, but the reaction is stronger for the first of this group (0.14 versus 0.05). Tier 1 ratio is significant

for both subsamples, both for S&P's and Moody's credit ratings, but the impact is stronger for smaller issuers. This relationship can be connected with two situations. First of all, bigger banks that have got higher adequacy ratios may be treated as those with higher risk by taking into account the size of the probability of losses for the financial system in the case of a default. On the other hand, bigger banks are usually more stable than smaller financial institutions, so as a result, smaller issuers should have higher ratios.

From assets quality indicators the impact of loan loss provisions as a percentage of the average total loans on banks' credit ratings has been verified. The significance of this variable has been emphasized especially in the case of bigger banks, both measured by the value of total assets and market capitalization. If this indicator increases by one percentage point, the ratings are decreased by

2.6 for Fitch, 0.53 for Moody's and 0.22 for S&P's. This relationship can be connected with the quality of the banks' loans.

The next group of determinants taken into analysis are management quality indicators. The value of securities as percentage of earnings on assets has been used for the analysis. This indicator has been significant for Fitch ratings, for bigger banks (0.08 for the sample of bigger banks measured by the value of total assets and 0.05 according to the value of market capitalization). In the case of Moody's, the impact is also positively correlated with credit ratings. The reaction is stronger for smaller issuers. It can be connected with the type of investment.

The earnings factors analyzed include the return on assets, operating leverage, loan growth and deposit growth. The first is the return on assets. The relationship between this indicator and credit ratings is differentiated. The results for Fitch ratings suggest that if the rates of return rise by one percentage point, notes are lower by 5.7 and 3.23 in the case of big banks. It can be connected with the opinion that higher profits generated by banks can be an effect of risky investments. A different relationship has been noticed for Moody's and S&P's credit ratings. In the case of S&P's, an increase by one percentage point of this variable causes a rise of credit ratings by 3.01 when taking into account the size of assets, and 2.7 for the value of the capitalization market. The strongest reaction has been noticed for Moody's ratings (8.21 and 8.27). The relationship is positive for bigger banks, but for smaller institutions the impact is negative. The presented results suggest that smaller banks invest in a riskier way. The deposit growth is insignificant for the notes presented by Fitch and S&P's, both for smaller and bigger institutions. The Moody's notes react negatively to these changes (-4.1 and -3.8) for the sample of large entities. Increasing the deposit base can create additional interest costs, especially in the case of bigger banks. The described variable should be compared with loan growth. Extending loans is a source of additional interest income. The described relationship is especially significant for the notes presented for smaller banks by Fitch and S&P's, but the direction of the relationship is differentiated. In the case of Fitch ratings react positively to a loan growth (0.75 and 0.95). The relationship confirms the previous opinion. S&P's ratings are negatively correlated with this indicator (-0.94). Smaller banks can have a higher value of the performing loans in the credit portfolio, which can generate credit risk. The last variable that has been

analyzed in the presented group of determinants is the operating leverage. It influences insignificantly the notes presented by Fitch and the coefficient equals nearly zero in the case of large banks that have been assessed by S&P's. The operating leverage influences negatively the notes received by large institutions (-0.1 and -0.1) and positively the smaller ones (0.02). The impact of the described variable is also minimal.

The last of the fundamental group of indicators are liquidity factors. This group comprises the loan to deposit ratio, the short-term borrowing to total liabilities ratio and the value of the liquid assets to total assets. The first indicator that has been taken into analysis is the loan to deposit ratio. The research confirms the previous assumption about the negative impact of this variable on credit ratings. The strongest reaction has been noticed for Fitch ratings. No differences between smaller and bigger banks have been observed taking into consideration the size of assets. In the case of the classification according to the value of the capitalization market, a higher negative impact has been noticed for larger institutions (-3.78 versus -2.60). A significant reaction in the case of smaller banks has also been noticed for S&P's ratings. A stronger reaction for larger issuers has been noticed for the Moody's sample. The relationship is strictly connected with the type of loans having particular banks in their credit portfolio. Bigger banks that have got a larger value of the described indicator can create additional systemic risk because their default can have an effect on the condition of the economy and other institutions. On the other hand, a "too big to fail" phenomenon can occur.

The value of liquid assets to total assets is the next indicator that has been analyzed. The direction of the impact confirms previous assumptions. The impact of this variable has been observed for Fitch notes, both for smaller and bigger banks. A stronger influence has been noticed for smaller institutions. The same situation has been noted for S&P's, but in this case a statistically significant impact has not been observed for larger banks. Moody's ratings are sensitive to the value of liquid assets to total assets only for the sample of bigger banks. This situation can be connected with the cost of maintaining a high liquidity. Smaller banks can have a higher value of this ratio. On the other hand, they may invest less money in securities. The last of this group of indicators is the short-term borrowing to total liabilities ratio. Fitch notes are positively correlated. A stronger relation has been observed for larger institutions than the smaller banks, in

Table 4: Estimation of determinants influencing Fitch banks' credit ratings by taking into consideration the size of banks and their capitalization

Variable	Fitch												big		small		big cap		small cap	
	Coef.	P>z																		
opl	.0063	0.128	.0064	0.123	.0077	0.091	.0063	0.181	.0064	0.112	.0097	0.092	.0104	0.205	.0051	0.365	.0079	0.261	.0057	0.381
lev	-.0150	0.528	-.0022	0.933	-.0255	0.317	-.0167	0.445	-.0152	0.551	.0248	0.485	-.0553	0.048	.0439	0.222	-.0398	0.190	.0546	0.193
llp	-2.5674	0.000	-2.6424	0.000	-2.8386	0.000	-2.4329	0.001	-2.6155	0.000	-2.0728	0.017	-2.612	0.000	-1.0808	0.205	-1.6014	0.000	-1.0867	0.300
tier1	-.3185	0.000	-.3199	0.000	-.4407	0.000	-.4148	0.000	-.3099	0.000	-.5099	0.000	-.4935	0.000	-.0656	0.485	-.3042	0.002	-.1445	0.302
dep	-1.5929	0.002	-1.2624	0.009	-1.9300	0.009	-2.2609	0.008	-1.8145	0.002	-3.6920	0.001	-2.7357	0.000	-2.7373	0.003	-3.7786	0.000	-2.5999	0.057
sec	.0475	0.005	.0581	0.003	.0563	0.001	.0463	0.014	.0495	0.005	.0903	0.014	.0816	0.000	.0694	0.198	.0514	0.002	-.0607	0.514
roa	-1.4837	0.226	-1.7345	0.170	-2.7469	0.040	-1.2969	0.336	-1.7988	0.176	-3.7786	0.015	-5.7653	0.001	-.6416	0.657	-3.2314	0.035	-.2082	0.936
liq	-6.2043	0.030	-5.8911	0.063	-8.3589	0.011	-7.4373	0.031	-7.5224	0.011	-15.855	0.001	-7.5116	0.001	-11.809	0.051	-8.9883	0.001	7.3487	0.408
lg	.6789	0.067	.6959	0.065	.6375	0.119	.6838	0.094	.6706	0.068	.5406	0.206	-.1771	0.937	.7497	0.073	.8561	0.421	.9496	0.041
dg	-.3917	0.702	-.1810	0.857	-.5739	0.591	-.6257	0.557	-.5706	0.586	-.6312	0.583	-1.1429	0.605	-1.3674	0.481	-1.2143	0.417	-1.2942	0.579
sht	4.6997	0.000	4.8405	0.000	5.2800	0.000	4.4972	0.000	4.8557	0.000	4.3255	0.006	3.2510	0.001	2.5028	0.085	3.9879	0.001	1.0623	0.551
gdpg	.4322	0.000	.4389	0.000	.31079	0.000	.5104	0.000	.4200	0.000	.2896	0.003	.3663	0.000	.3846	0.000	.3470	0.000	.5884	0.001
cr_fitch	.0497	0.000	.0483	0.000	.0480	0.000	.0484	0.000	.0503	0.000	.0401	0.000	.0487	0.000	.0382	0.000	.0449	0.000	.0455	0.000
ass			-.7491	0.016																
assgdp					.0735	0.000							.0828	0.000						
capgdp							.0298	0.009					.0720	0.000						
cap									.3067	0.307	4.7363	0.000								
/cut1	-1.3824	0.330	-19.460	0.012	-11.315	0.000	-5.121	0.014	5.184	0.432	-52.764	0.009	-7.507	0.001	.643	0.775	-7.379	0.001	4.593	0.166
/cut2	-1.1443	0.420	-19.210	0.013	-11.039	0.000	-4.869	0.019	5.426	0.411	-52.417	0.009	-7.171	0.002	1.198	0.595	-6.811	0.002	5.740	0.087
/cut3	-5.389	0.704	-18.606	0.016	-10.332	0.000	-4.229	0.041	6.020	0.362	-51.579	0.011	-6.368	0.005	2.359	0.299	-6.241	0.005	6.814	0.044
/cut4	-.1054	0.941	-18.166	0.018	-9.811	0.000	-3.773	0.068	6.456	0.328	-50.949	0.011	-5.109	0.023	2.479	0.275	-5.125	0.020	7.082	0.037
/cut5	1.659	0.241	-16.386	0.033	-7.831	0.001	-2.190	0.285	8.233	0.213	-48.807	0.015	-.328	0.885	6.538	0.004	-1.525	0.487	15.721	0.000
/cut6	5.0462	0.000	-12.998	0.090	-4.286	0.072	1.260	0.538	11.636	0.079	-44.809	0.025	.366	0.874	6.754	0.003	-.0129	0.995		
/cut7	6.5556	0.000	-11.488	0.135	-2.773	0.260	2.774	0.195	13.146	0.048	-43.199	0.031								
LR	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	
Wald	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	
no obs	1276		1253		1144		1075		1254		1023		765		511		864		412	
no group	55		54		52		50		54		49		28		34		36		38	

Source: Own calculations

Table 5: Determinants influencing Moody's banks' credit ratings by taking into consideration the size of banks and their capitalization

Moody	Moody												big		small		big cap		small cap	
	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z								
opl	-.0077	0.027	-.0087	0.014	-.0109	0.002	-.0088	0.017	-.0076	0.031	-.0144	0.000	-.0109	0.006	.0203	0.076	-.0118	0.004	.0132	0.200
lev	.1552	0.000	.1558	0.000	.1468	0.000	.0849	0.000	.1557	0.000	.0781	0.002	.2072	0.000	.0008	0.989	.2028	0.000	.0463	0.314
llp	.4246	0.014	.4443	0.012	.5598	0.002	.4746	0.010	.4207	0.015	.6540	0.002	-.5371	0.006	-3.8534	0.587	-.5599	0.005	-6.1236	0.164
tier1	-.2072	0.000	-.2501	0.000	-.3017	0.000	-.5116	0.000	-.2089	0.000	-.6169	0.000	-.1659	0.000	-.5331	0.002	-.1661	0.000	-.5209	0.001
dep	-.0215	0.597	.0076	0.864	.0209	0.687	.0174	0.746	-.0207	0.614	.0721	0.229	-1.5029	0.004	.2114	0.063	-1.3148	0.015	.1849	0.030
sec	.0183	0.083	.0239	0.027	.0219	0.051	.0236	0.046	.0185	0.081	.0274	0.029	.0221	0.047	.2167	0.010	.0170	0.171	-.0363	0.210
roa	5.8345	0.000	6.9455	0.000	9.5726	0.000	5.9689	0.000	5.7723	0.000	10.4846	0.000	8.2147	0.000	-10.4479	0.027	8.5719	0.000	-6.1363	0.148
liq	-.4685	0.789	-2.1635	0.248	-2.2001	0.291	.2097	0.919	-.5568	0.757	-3.1498	0.212	-4.2871	0.036	-1.2253	0.870	-3.4023	0.106	7.1101	0.232
lg	-1.3526	0.430	-2.1287	0.228	-2.2076	0.290	-2.1841	0.274	-1.3911	0.420	-2.3417	0.279	1.2585	0.569	-2.8887	0.631	1.1058	0.634	-5.8982	0.151
dg	-.8482	0.330	-.4157	0.654	.4305	0.735	.2724	0.838	-.8361	0.339	1.1073	0.443	-4.1033	0.008	3.2973	0.274	-3.4877	0.032	2.3988	0.263
sht	1.4201	0.065	2.4522	0.006	.6622	0.465	.3029	0.744	1.4254	0.065	2.3198	0.040	1.7652	0.059	12.5519	0.001	1.5954	0.094	12.5484	0.001
gdp	-.0493	0.150	-.0536	0.122	-.0970	0.012	-.2027	0.000	-.0525	0.162	-.1811	0.000	.0714	0.048	-.1674	0.319	-.0396	0.304	-.0898	0.530
cr_moody	.2566	0.000	.2641	0.000	.2689	0.000	.2611	0.000	.2561	0.000	.2710	0.000	.2183	0.000	.5581	0.001	.2179	0.000	.4608	0.000
ass			1.5861	0.005							2.7308	0.000								
assgdp					.0104	0.224					.0087	0.373								
capgdp							.0374	0.001			.0429	0.001								
cap								.0540	0.839	1.4218	0.000									
/cut1	15.56	0.000	56.44	0.000	16.29	0.000	11.87	0.000	16.69	0.005	48.75	0.000	14.54	0.000	25.87	0.017	14.92	0.000	20.73	0.005
/cut2	16.02	0.000	56.92	0.000	16.85	0.000	12.45	0.000	17.16	0.004	49.32	0.000	17.68	0.000	26.76	0.015	18.05	0.000	21.49	0.004
/cut3	18.40	0.000	59.57	0.000	19.58	0.000	15.58	0.000	19.55	0.001	52.83	0.000	18.60	0.000	33.49	0.007	19.01	0.000	27.63	0.002
/cut4	19.82	0.000	61.12	0.000	20.67	0.000	16.98	0.000	20.98	0.000	54.25	0.000	20.50	0.000	36.34	0.007	20.91	0.000	29.62	0.002
/cut5	22.41	0.000	63.76	0.000	24.02	0.000	20.01	0.000	23.57	0.000	57.31	0.000	22.02	0.000	46.81	0.005	22.44	0.000	31.09	0.001
/cut6	23.24	0.000	64.61	0.000	24.60	0.000	20.70	0.000	24.39	0.000	58.05	0.000	24.42	0.000	50.57	0.002	24.89	0.000	37.87	0.001
/cut7	25.38	0.000	66.78	0.000	26.97	0.000	23.79	0.000	26.53	0.000	61.31	0.000	26.14	0.000	53.29	0.001	26.55	0.000	41.29	0.000
/cut8	27.12	0.000	68.56	0.000	28.84	0.000	25.59	0.000	28.28	0.000	63.09	0.000	32.26	0.000			32.67	0.000	43.60	0.000
/cut9	29.39	0.000	70.88	0.000	31.19	0.000	28.13	0.000	30.54	0.000	65.93	0.000							46.85	0.000
/cut10	31.10	0.000	72.64	0.000	32.89	0.000	29.95	0.000	32.25	0.000	67.87	0.000								
/cut11	36.90	0.000	78.58	0.000	38.99	0.000	36.01	0.000	38.05	0.000	74.74	0.000								
LR	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	
Wald	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	
no obs	493		493		424		416		493		384		413		80		399		94	
no group	14		14		14		14		14		14		11		3		11		9	

Source: Own calculations

Table 6: Determinants influencing S&P's banks' credit ratings by taking into consideration the size of banks and their capitalization

S&P	S&P										Big		Small		Big cap		Small cap	
	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z
opl	-.0011	0.341	-.0012	0.304	-.0022983	0.086	-.0020167	0.164	-.0015629	0.250	-.0075228	0.006	-.0004711	0.797	-.0016682	0.430	-.0010483	0.602
lev	.0109	0.394	.0096	0.466	.0028474	0.833	-.002884	0.836	.0314963	0.044	.1437775	0.000	.0546198	0.006	.1194745	0.001	.0016187	0.918
llp	.2892	0.262	.3617	0.184	.5581274	0.071	.4110579	0.145	.4770655	0.069	-.2275096	0.802	.3957475	0.235	.1051124	0.895	.4211573	0.208
tier1	-.0029	0.895	-.0406	0.087	-.1097006	0.000	-.1739125	0.000	-.0627632	0.008	.0753221	0.019	-.2028102	0.000	.0642223	0.042	-.0908647	0.092
dep	-.2114	0.332	-.3547	0.115	-.6341966	0.214	1.205355	0.041	-.2808203	0.207	.4758758	0.346	-2.114972	0.010	.4388729	0.279	-1.647618	0.037
sec	.0034	0.684	.0033	0.686	.0005209	0.952	-.0059744	0.583	.0125072	0.142	.0027721	0.734	.0327805	0.367	.0021036	0.804	-.0277336	0.555
roa	.4169	0.196	.5934	0.088	1.016213	0.012	.6387635	0.067	.6552858	0.043	3.066742	0.002	-.1032372	0.792	2.701823	0.001	.038414	0.930
liq	-4.0189	0.004	-5.1172	0.000	-3.267952	0.052	-1.608852	0.402	-4.779798	0.001	-.0152748	0.993	-16.18952	0.000	-.9078932	0.600	-12.02762	0.005
lg	-.4161	0.070	-.3814	0.103	-.2360462	0.345	-1.071326	0.006	-.4436565	0.057	-.2373638	0.448	-.9358057	0.048	-.2127222	0.490	-.6672605	0.159
dg	.1482	0.797	.1492	0.798	-.3889058	0.568	.6904464	0.352	.0317135	0.956	.2162608	0.735	-.086887	0.959	.1876093	0.771	.1618562	0.929
sht	-.4325	0.370	-.4048	0.423	-.979002	0.086	-.7929196	0.137	-.7066758	0.149	-5.09349	0.104	-.0189888	0.977	-6.844685	0.003	-.2231756	0.738
gdp	-.0227	0.310	.0009	0.966	.0688144	0.010	-.0166369	0.550	-.1142067	0.000	.0635774	0.054	-.0070447	0.867	.0622923	0.064	-.0250843	0.637
cr_sp	.4118	0.000	.4313	0.000	.4635708	0.000	.4591953	0.000	.4093846	0.000	.3284448	0.000	.5865789	0.000	.3752728	0.000	.4797129	0.000
ass			1.8309	0.000														
assgdp					.0438374	0.000												
capgdp							.0036753	0.609										
cap								1.47771	0.000									
/cut1	.02	0.986	45.13	0.000	16.33892	0.000	11.30103	0.000	30.31387	0.000	12.19142	0.000	-7.395893	0.003	12.16734	0.000	-3.793716	0.113
/cut2	.76	0.600	46.00	0.000	19.6391	0.000	14.85258	0.000	31.10137	0.000	15.93872	0.000	-6.639205	0.006	14.77298	0.000	-3.028689	0.190
/cut3	10.13	0.000	56.58	0.000	21.42435	0.000	16.90649	0.000	42.24099	0.000	17.1811	0.000	4.626542	0.042	15.28343	0.000	8.511317	0.000
/cut4	13.75	0.000	59.92	0.000	23.38698	0.000	19.11938	0.000	45.73506	0.000	18.16179	0.000	11.02529	0.000	16.25723	0.000	11.88081	0.000
/cut5	15.47	0.000	61.45	0.000	25.13854	0.000	20.98564	0.000	47.30091	0.000	22.95532	0.000	14.74076	0.000	19.02193	0.000	13.95483	0.000
/cut6	17.68	0.000	63.64	0.000	28.0696	0.000	23.93663	0.000	49.4931	0.000	25.42173	0.000	17.7281	0.000	22.37439	0.000	16.57182	0.000
/cut7	19.30	0.000	65.39	0.000	30.81243	0.000	26.77165	0.000	51.23907	0.000	27.65901	0.000	20.01661	0.000	25.5039	0.000	18.59462	0.000
/cut8	21.87	0.000	68.27	0.000	32.66941	0.000	28.82178	0.000	53.97501	0.000	30.11502	0.000	23.7758	0.000	28.09317	0.000	21.5798	0.000
/cut9	24.33	0.000	70.85	0.000	34.96563	0.000	31.44388	0.000	56.71268	0.000	31.77804	0.000	26.91632	0.000	32.63477	0.000	24.57727	0.000
/cut10	26.02	0.000	72.64	0.000	38.53721	0.000	35.31569	0.000	58.30647	0.000	34.93524	0.000	28.69834	0.000	34.75948	0.000	26.19962	0.000
/cut11	28.20	0.000	74.84	0.000	41.36256	0.000	37.63528	0.000	60.63161	0.000	37.20101	0.000	31.48634	0.000	38.25925	0.000	29.04224	0.000
/cut12	31.22	0.000	78.01	0.000	45.94832	0.000	42.53345	0.000	63.90079	0.000	42.26511	0.000	35.4728	0.000	40.60765	0.000	30.97585	0.000
/cut13	33.65	0.000	80.59	0.000	48.13131	0.000	44.61428	0.000	66.47061	0.000			40.95106	0.000	45.67255	0.000	34.95222	0.000
/cut14	37.71	0.000	84.84	0.000	52.62951	0.000	48.84156	0.000	70.65074	0.000			48.14793	0.000			40.88047	0.000
LR	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	
Wald	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	
no obs	1072		1066		977		864		1061		647		425		748		324	
no group	49		49		47		46		48		27		29		35		33	

Source: Own calculations

contrast to the ratings assigned by Moody's. For Fitch, this variable is insignificant.

The analysis of the macroeconomic condition has been prepared by using the GDP growth and the countries' credit ratings. The strongest reaction to GDP growth has been observed in the case of the notes given by Fitch. The

analysis suggests that for both bigger and smaller banks this determinant has been significant. A stronger reaction has been noticed in the case of all types of ratings, in the case of bigger banks. These institutions are one of the most significant investors in government securities. Their activity is also strictly connected with the stage of the

business cycle. In the current methodologies an opinion has been presented according to which a relationship between the countries' and the banks' ratings has been observed. On the other hand, during the analysis of the factors that influence countries' notes we can find a similar estimation method to those presented for banks. As a result, the "golden rule" can still exist. The research confirms it. Countries' notes influence statistically significantly banks' credit ratings, especially in relation to the smaller institutions. Bigger international financial institutions are usually independent from countries' credit ratings because their business is connected with the economic condition of various countries.

The next part of the analysis relies on the verification of the impact of the size of the banking sector, the size of banks, the capitalization of the financial market and banks' capitalization. If banks are bigger, credit ratings are higher, but it depends on the customer of credit rating agencies. Fitch in their portfolio estimates notes of smaller banks, and as a result this relationship has not been observed. A different situation was seen for Moody's and S&P's. Their main clients are large financial institutions, and as a result the impact is confirmed. The size of the banking sector has a positive impact on banks' notes for all analyzed credit rating agencies. The same situation has been noticed for market capitalization. Bank capitalization is also a significant determinant of banks' notes. The Fitch ratings are the notes most sensitive to these changes.

CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the paper was to analyze the factors influencing European banks' credit ratings by taking into account the size of the institutions. The following hypotheses have been drawn: banks' capital adequacy, profitability, liquidity and management quality have a significant influence on their credit ratings. Bigger banks receive higher credit ratings than the smaller ones in similar financial conditions.

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The presented hypotheses have been confirmed. The analysis also helps to find differences between the impact of the group of factors on the banks' notes by considering the size of the estimated institutions. For Fitch, capital adequacy, asset quality and management indicators are significant for bigger banks. Earnings determinants are especially important for smaller institutions if we take into consideration the loan growth, and for the bigger ones – if we analyze the rates of return. Liquidity indicators are important for both groups, but the strength of impact is higher for smaller institutions. The macroeconomic indicators have a similar impact on the Fitch notes.

Moody's credit ratings put into consideration the capital adequacy indicators both for smaller and bigger banks (tier 1 is significant for both groups, the leverage ratio for large banks). The same situation has been observed for the management quality, earnings and liquidity indicators. The notes given to bigger banks are sensitive to the assets quality factors. The impact of the GDP growth is stronger for larger institutions, and countries' credit ratings – for the smaller ones.

Notes that are presented by S&P's for European banks are insensitive to assets quality and management quality indicators in both groups by taking into account the size of assets and the value of the capitalization market. The notes that are given to large banks are dependent on the earnings and capital adequacy factors, but those prepared for smaller institutions are correlated with the liquidity and capital adequacy indicators.

The presented results suggest that smaller banks are more sensitive to credit ratings than the bigger ones. As a result, in the next study the impact of the business cycle on banks' credit ratings, and the changes to these notes in the sample of bigger and smaller banks during the crisis will be analyzed. The analysis will be extended by the notes that are prepared not only by bigger but also by smaller credit rating agencies.

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