IMPACT OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION ON BANK'S PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

Financial inclusion is seen as a solution to solve the problem of poverty and income inequality. In many developing countries like Nigeria, mortgage banks are seen as the traditional channel for bringing the unbanked into the formal financial system. The increasing diversity of customer demands and technological changes are expected to have a significant impact on the management of the bank in order to retain and attract potential customers and investors in the banking sector. However, with the increase in income levels, location and number of banking branches, the management of banks has to identify banking services to improve their banking performance (return on assets). Therefore, this study examines the impact of financial inclusion on the performance of banks in Nigeria. Specifically, the study examines how banking performance is affected by ATMs, branch network, number of bank accounts and location of sales terminals. The study used all DBMs in Nigeria between 2013 and 2018 using data compiled on the basis of least squares. The results of the study show that the effect of ATMs, banking location, towers, performance of bank depository (ATM, BET and POS on ROA of DBMs) in Nigeria is positive and significant by 0.05. It is concluded that FI applications have proven to have a significant impact in improving customer satisfaction and bank profitability. It is recommended that to ensure that DMB services reach and serve the poor, financial institutions should not only upgrade their processes (using technological innovations), but also develop process and reasonable procedures to evaluate potential customers and ensure fairness in the selection process.

Key Words: Financial Inclusion, Bank’s Performance in Nigeria, Deposit Money Banks

1. INTRODUCTION

Deposit Banks Money (DMBs) plays an important role in the economy by performing the basic functions of accepting deposits, lending and providing money transfer services. This enables the supervisory banks to efficiently allocate economic resources or intermediate funds from the units to the less efficient units. The banking-deposit activities have great effects on the financial sector and on the economy in general; this is a matter of major concern for all players in the banking industry. Although financial innovations (FI) are becoming a topic on the global political agenda for sustainable development, financial inclusion is still in its infancy. Custodian banks must be able to integrate their services through financial inclusion, which means that financial services are available and accessible to everyone. Therefore, the bank attracts more savings and increases its profits to the point where profits can be used to cover unexpected future losses. Financial inclusion is considered a key factor in reducing poverty, improving living standards and creating jobs. The World Bank's goal of achieving financial inclusion by 2020 is the foundation for economic growth and poverty reduction. Access to financial services enables the poor to save and borrow, allows the acquisition of real estate and investments in education, and enables small and medium enterprises to promote opportunities for growth. However, the ability to access financial services, especially credit, is very important to promote economic growth and wellbeing. Financial inclusion is increasingly recognized around the world by policy makers, research and development agencies due to its importance as a tool for economic development, particularly in reducing extreme poverty, creating jobs, creating wealth and livelihoods. World progress in general. Financial inclusion is a process that ensures easy access, availability and use of financial services by the entire economy.

According to a study done in Nigeria (2008) by the development finance company, it shows that about 53.0% of adults withdraw from business. The global pursuit of investment as a driver of economic growth is having a positive impact on Nigeria as the rate of withdrawal from 53.0% in 2008 to 46.3% in 2010, as reported in CBN 2015. Being encouraged by this positive development, Central. The Bank of Nigeria, in collaboration with partners, launched the National Financial Inclusion Strategy on October 23, 2012 which aims to reduce the exclusion rate to 20% by 2020. In particular, older Nigerians who have access to financial services fees will increase from 21.6. % in 2010 to the age of 70. % in 2020, while those with access to security are expected to increase from 24.0% to 60%; and credit from 2% to 40%, Insurance from 1% to 40% and pensions from 5% to 40%, at the same time. Many banks continue to innovate and create in an effort to meet changing customer needs. Bank customers benefit from investment by reducing transaction costs, easy access to services and a high level of efficiency. Money affects banking services (Nthambi, 2015). A more complicated form of banking is to accept deposits and use them to make loans. From a global point of view, according to the Government Certified Auditing Professional CGAP (2018), statistics show that 2 billion working-age adults, more than half of the total elderly population, do not have regular accounts in the company's finances. Investment efforts aim to ensure that all businesses and households have access to and use financial services, regardless of income level. Digital payments are an important part of investment around the world. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)'s investment reform in 2012 in partnership with various others plans to reduce the withdrawal rate to 20% by 2020. Most Nigerian banks have adopted the Representative Banking, Tiered Know-Your - Customer Requirements. (KYC),

Customer Protection, Credit Enhancement Program (Nigerian Lending Risk Sharing System (NIRSAL).

The general objective of this study is to determine the impact of financial inclusion on banks' performance in Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

i Assess the effect of bank embranchment on financial performance of banks. ii Investigate the effect of bank accounts on financial performance of banks. iii. Evaluate the effect of number of ATMs on financial performance. iv. Determine the number of active POS terminals on financial performance of banks.

Households' access to financial services has long been a topic of policy debate in emerging and developing economies such as Nigeria (World Bank, 2018). A developing economy like Nigeria is basically aided by investments and the like to raise the standard of living of its people.

In addition, financial services provided by banks can help promote the growth of any economy. These projects help people escape poverty by supporting investments in their health, education and business. Most of the poor in the world, including Nigeria, do not have financial services that can access these services, such as bank accounts, branch numbers, ATMs and electronic cards, but the value of the bank depends on the entry of banks (FI), ATM and POS terminals, etc., which will attract people to invest. Since the banking sector of any country is one of the main determinants of economic development, neglecting such a study as banking would be as bad as neglecting the economy itself. Gross domestic product as an indicator of standard of living in any developing economy.

2. Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion is multidimensional, encompassing access to use of and capability in relation to a range of financial services. The Centre for financial inclusion provides a somewhat all-encompassing definition. The center defines financial inclusion as a state in which anyone can use them to get a complete financial service, which is provided in an affordable place, in a good way and in a way that respects the customers. It is a state where financial services are provided by various agencies, most of which are private companies, reaching all those who can use them, including the poor, the disabled, the rural and the marginalized. Isolated (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2013). The importance of financial inclusion as a factor in economic growth and development cannot be overstated. Financial inclusion is recognized as the right of all citizens to participate in society; better life and amenities and empowerment of the poor in the community.

The World Bank (2014) defines financial inclusion as the means by which the financially deprived people have access to a wide range of financial services without any discrimination. It is a system that ensures that people's internal savings increase, control the budget, and they can make informed choices by accessing basic financial services (Financial Inclusion Strategy, 2009). Hariharan and Marktanner (2012) define financial inclusion as a process that seeks to increase the number of people in society who have access to regular financial services. Chibba (2009) conceptualized financial inclusion as a financial inclusion strategy that aims to overcome the market challenges that hinder the poor and the disadvantaged from accessing financial services. In the work of Aduda and kingoo (2012), financial inclusion is defined as the provision of various financial services such as savings, insurance services, credit, mortgage and payment services.

Aduda and Kalunda (2012) see financial inclusion as a process of providing many financial services, at the right price and in the right place, without any kind of discrimination against all members from the service provider. Although Chakravatry (2013) views "financial inclusion as a process that ensures access to appropriate financial products and services by all sections of the society, including the vulnerable as the weaker sections and one money. Low wages and cheap prices in a fair and transparent manner by mainstream institutional players" In summary, IF is a financial service where all members can get good financial products and services for the effective management and control of their assets; get the resources they need to support their business; and the financial ability to take opportunities that lead to increased income. Also, focus in Nigeria, CBN (2012) emphasized that investment is successful when Nigerians grow up having easy access to various financial services that meet their needs at affordable cost. CBN (2013) also asserted that financial inclusion is a state where financial services are provided by various agencies, especially private companies, to reach all those who can use them.

2.1.2. Bank's Performance

The Nigerian banking industry has grown tremendously over the years. This information is based on the number of banks and bank branches, their total income and the value of the company. Ayadi and Ellouze (2015) said that working in banking is above all about improving value for money. It is therefore defined as the ability to achieve a goal while minimizing costs (performance and efficiency). Performance and effectiveness are key words in monitoring and measuring business performance, but the challenge is to correct past performance and effectiveness. The first is linked to the methods used and the results obtained, as the second, it is linked to the objectives and results. Cicea and Hineu (2009) stated that DMB represents the principal or credit for the economy of any country. On the other hand, credit is a mechanism involved in the transfer of money that determines the economic growth and development of a country. For this reason, each work of the DMB project must submit an evaluation plan of the investment work that corresponds to its situation and its needs and this evaluation must be carried out at the same time to ensure the achievement of the objectives of the investment -money. Banking and knowledge of the general structure of banking. The practice of investing in the past and therefore predicting the future (Ngumi, 2013). Profit is one of the most common performance measures (Ahmed, 2009). It provides insight into the bank's ability to take risks and grow its operations. There has been much discussion about the optimal profit margin for financial performance. Hahel et al. (2010) argue that return on equity (ROE) can be used to discourage business, leading to negative surprises. Banks can start financial planning to improve ROE performance temporarily and mask the deteriorating performance of business fundamentals. Therefore, they conclude that ROA is a good measure of financial performance as it takes into account all assets used to support business activities. Using ROA as a key performance metric quickly focuses management on the assets needed to run the business. ROA is a statistical measure that measures a company's ability to manage its assets to generate profits (Van Horne, 2005). It helps both management and investors see how the company can convert its investment in assets into profit.

2.2 Theoretical Review

Diffusion of new theory was developed by Roger (1962), is a process of how, why, and how quickly new ideas and technologies spread across cultures, making them with everyone level and stable / wealth. According to Rogers (2003), this is based on four factors; innovation, time, communication channels and the role of social systems as a result of specific innovations. Rogers (1995) further explained that the critical factors that determine the acceptance of innovation at a general level are value, compatibility, complexity, experimentation and awareness. Marginal value indicates the extent to which an innovation (the introduction of an ATM) is perceived to provide value over its predecessor. This results in increased productivity, economic benefits and improved quality (Monyoncho, 2015).

Previous studies have concluded that the value of an innovation is closely related to the rate of adoption. When the user perceives the benefits or value of the new technology they adopt (Roberts and Amit, 2003) Consistency refers to the extent to which the activity is considered to be consistent with the values, current and past beliefs, can convert its investment in assets into profit. (Chen et al, 2004). Relevance is an important aspect of innovation because compatibility with customers' lives leads to faster adoption rates (Roger, 2003). The complexity (how easy it is to use) of the technology will also affect its adoption. If the use of technology requires a lot of training, it must be that the user lends himself (Monyoncho, 2015). The objective of the innovation describes the extent to which the innovation is visible to the members of the society (including the bank) and the value (the bank's profit) can be easily seen and communicated (Roger, 2003). Moore and Izak (1991) simplified the first construct by focusing on two constructs: visibility (the number of bank accounts or the number of bank account holders) and visibility (the value and banking wealth). According to Ram, Kagan and Lingam (2008), testability is defined as the extent to which new things can be tried and tested (investment income) before adoption. Beneficiaries who are allowed to try the innovation will be more comfortable with it and more likely to adopt it.

In the context of this study, this hypothesis shows that the extent to which bank employees accept new technologies/innovations (ATMs, electronic cards, bank accounts and banks) depends on the desires of individuals, groups and other technologies based on the interest of the bank, borrowers quickly turn the response to profit. Abdullai and Nyaoga (2017) show that the concept views innovation as passing through certain channels over time and in social contexts. Individuals are viewed as having differences in preferences, so the number of people who receive the rehabilitation is assumed to be approximately equal to the distribution of usually over time. This process is important for this study because it helps to explain how innovation spreads from one part of the economy to another or from one sector to another in to make an organization / bank.

2.3 Empirical Review

Study of Cicchiello, Kazemikhasragh, Monferrá and Giron (2021). Investment and development in Asia and Africa. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between investment and growth change in developed countries in Asia and Africa using annual data from 42 countries for the period 2000-2019. A pooled regression model and a panel data analysis technique were used to examine this relationship. The results of this study can lead to the development and empowerment of vulnerable groups in the countries studied. To improve conditions for development, policymakers should consider policies that increase literacy, eliminate gender inequality, and strengthen gender equality. On the other hand Ahmad, Green and Jiang (2020). Mobile money, investment and development: a focus on sub-Saharan Africa. We use taxonomic, descriptive and research methods to assess the state of knowledge in the field. We examine how mobile technology in general can contribute to economic development and financial inclusion in theory and in practice. The study also discusses the marketing, pricing and regulatory framework of mobile money. The study concludes by identifying issues that require further research: mobile phone costs; mobile money and investment; transition from mobile money to real money; and regulation for mobile money service providers. Similarly, another study by Anyaogu (2020) was conducted. Investment and Productivity: Empirical Evidence from Nigeria. Using time series data collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Journal for the period 1992 to 2018. Correlation, Causality, Unit Root and Least Squares Test were conducted. The results of the unit root test show that all variables are initially different. On the other hand, productivity records a significant positive relationship with bank deposits but an insignificant relationship with loans and advances. The study suggests that the Central Bank of Nigeria and the Commercial Bank should encourage investment as it has been shown to have a significant impact on productivity. Also, banking services, if extended to remote areas, will not reduce the deficit but will increase economic activity.

The work of Shidadeh, Hannon, Guan, Haq and Wang (2018) found the relationship between the activities of FIs and banks in the Jordanian economy using annual data from 13 depository banks from 2009 to 2014. To see and the power of reason , The research has used the number of ATMs, the number of ATM services and credit cards that represent the FI while the performance is measured by the amount of money and the return on assets growing the bank. The study reveals the significant impact of FI on the performance of trust funds in Jordan. Kondo (2017) investigates whether the branch/expansion of the banking network of Japanese regional banks affects their management performance at a time when the management environment of regional financial institutions becomes more challenging due to population decline. and the decline of the local economy. Therefore, through the analysis of the panel data, it is found that the creation of more branches is effective in increasing the total amount of loans and the cost of each bank is reduced because the local bank has more branches can get in contact with more customers, which leads may they be more profitable. Obiekwe and Anyanwaokoro (2017) specifically studied the impact of automated teller machines (ATM, point of sale (POS) and mobile payment (MPAY)) on the profitability of deposit banks in Nigeria. A total sample of five (5) banks was Consider it. period from 2009 to 2015 and the entire research adopted the Panel Least Square (PLS) analysis method as its research tool. The banks used in the study, the results showed that the automatic teller machine (ATM) and mobile phones had a significant effect. and profitability of deposit banks in Nigeria. However, Point of Sale (POS) has an insignificant effect on the profitability of deposit banks in Nigeria. profitability of depository banks in Nigeria) Nigeria. Aliabadi, Gheysari and Ahmadian (2016) analyzed the effect of different e-banking systems such as ATMs, POS and return on assets (ROA) using a panel model (data of we mix and time). The results of the study show that the effect of the cost of ATMs, POS and ROA of the selected banks is positive and significant. India in the period 2006-2014. The results of the study show a positive effect of the increase in the number of ATMs and profitability with no significant relationship between the number of branches and profitability of the bank.

Amu and Nwezeaku (2016) study the relationship between the electronics industry and the Nigerian DMB project. Electronic banking services are financed by retail transaction costs while deposit services are financed by customer deposits. The Engle-Granger correlation method is used to analyze the data for the simple period from 2009 to 2013. The results show that the POS limit is not related to both deposits and deposits, but that is related to the deposit requirement. Ali and Emenike (2016) analyzed the impact of ATM on banking service delivery in Nigeria using descriptive and regression analysis on ATM transaction costs and customer deposit patterns for the research period from 2009 to 2013. The results of the descriptive analysis are show and secret The money. The deposit section is distributed in the system of personal deposit, but the deposit amount is not transferred to the cash of the ATM. The regression results show that ATM transactions positively and significantly affect corporate deposits in Nigeria, but not personal deposits and personal deposits. Adelowotan (2016) investigated the impact of branch involvement on bank performance. The study used all the banks in Nigeria between 1981 and 2013 using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) data. Variables include the number of bank branches in rural and urban areas and the number of foreign branches, while growth in total assets is measured as the dependent variable. The results of the study show that there is a positive relationship but not a correlation between the number of financial institutions of assets, perhaps because a bank considers the extent of network activity of their sector as part of general plan that includes both core and foundation.

non-branch services. -based work.

Mostak and Sushanta (2015) analyzed the effect of mergers with liquidity on the quality of each bank. Using a unique Business Intelligence database that compiles a collection of investments for 87 countries over the period 2004-2012, the study found that a higher level of investment leads to increased banking stability. Financial bank branch network, although the number of ATMs is increasing significantly. The study further revealed that many banks offer credit cards to their customers, set minimum or zero balance requirements for certain types of accounts, have customer protection measures in place, and participate in many plans to increase financial inclusion. Jegede (2014) studied the impact of ATMs on the performance of Nigerian banks using interview responses from a qualitative sample of 125 employees from five selected banks in Lagos state with social networks. The results show that the introduction of ATMs has improved banking services in Nigeria due to the alarming number of ATM frauds. A study by Oyewole, Abba and El-maude et al (2013) investigated the impact of e-banking on banking performance in Nigeria. A panel date with annual financial information of eight banks that adopted online banking services and set their bank scores between 2002 and 2010 and changes in financial management to study the impact of online banking services and ROA, ROE and net. the internet. limit. (NIM). The results of the combined OLS statistics show a positive contribution of electronic banking to bank performance over a two-year ROA and NIM period, while a negative effect is observed in the first year of adoption.

Ahiwe (2011) analyzed the impact of ATM on banking services in Nigeria. The field survey method was used and the data was analyzed using chi-square (X2). Based on the hypothesis tested, deployment of ATM in banks has improved bank services in the area of time- savings, risk minimization, increased market shares. Ebiringa (2010) study is based on primary data collection from users of ATMs and total of 1,141 user of ATM were sampled. The study used weighted score of the responses to success factors identified in the literature that were analyzed using the factor analysis simulation model. The study concluded that the provision of adequate infrastructure such as power is critical for effective integration of the Nigerian banking system to the global network of electronic payment via ATMs. Agboola (2001), in his study on information and communication technology (ICT) in banking operation in Nigeria using the nature and degree of adoption of innovative technologies; degree of utilization of the identified technologies; and the impact of the adoption of ICT device on banks, found out that technology was the main driving force of competition in the banking industry. During his study he witnessed increase in the adoption of ATMs, EFT, smart cards, electronic home and office banking and telephone banking. He indicates that adoption of ICT improves the banks' image and lead to a wider, faster and more efficient market. He asserts that it is imperative for bank management to intensify investment in ICT products to facilitate speed, convenience, and accurate services, or otherwise lose out to their competitors. ved bank services in the area of time- savings, risk minimization, increased market shares. Studies by Shawkey (1995) investigate on the contribution of automated teller machines (ATMs) on banks' profitability. I was revealed that investment in ATMs increases both the volume and value of deposit accounts, reduces banking transaction costs, reduces the number of staff and the number of branches and consequently improves banks' profitability.

3. Methodology

3.1 Model specification

In order to construct the model, this study will apply the method that was proposed in Hsiao (2014) as regard the panel data methodology, since it establishes the way to analyze information from a sample and in turn provides multiple time horizons (2012-2019).

The functional relationship between ATMs, bank embranchment, POS, number of bank account and banks' performance is mathematically expressed as: Bank performance=*f* (Financial Inclusion)……………………………………………………3.1

ROA=f(Number of ATMs deployed, Bank embranchment, Number of Bank account, Point of Sales terminal).…………………………………………………..……….…….3.2

This is expressed econometrically as follows;

$$ROA_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ATM_{it1} + \beta_2 BET_{it2} + \beta_3 LnNBA_{it3} + \beta_4 LnPOS_{it4} + \mu i \quad \ldots 3.3$$

Where:

ROA = Country's banking system return on assets.

ATM=Automated Teller Machines

BET= Bank Embranchment

NBA=Number of Bank Account

POS=Point of Sales μ= Error term

β_0=Intercept coefficient/ Constant

A priori expectation = $\beta_0 > 0$, $\beta_1 > 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$, $\beta_3 > 0$, $\beta_4 > 0$

3.1.1. Source of Data

To achieve the objective of the study, the secondary data used in the study have been extensively sourced from World Bank database, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Nigerian interbank settlement system (NIBSS) and Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and annual financial report of deposit money banks at the same time, a hybrid of data was used where necessary as required during the research.

3.1.2. Population of the Study and sampling Technique

The population of this study comprises all the deposit money banks in Nigeria. The study adopted a census approach hence is no need for sampling.

3.1.3. Research Design.

The study employed Ex-post facto Research design. The Ex-post facto research design was chosen because groups with qualities that already exist are compared on some dependent variable. The Ex-post facto research design examines past occurrences in order to understand a current state.

3.1.4. Method of Data Analysis

A balance panel data set is constructed because the data set contains all elements observed in all time-frame and static panel data regression analysis is used as the estimation technique because data set for the study is a collection of multi-dimensional data set observed over multiple time periods.

4. Interpretation and discussion of result

Table 4.4: Random-effects GLS regression

ROA	Coefficients	Standard Error	T	P>t
ATM	0.11	0.22	0.51	0.01*
BET	0.56	0.79	0.71	0.03**
NBA	0.11	0.44	0.25	0.02*
POS	0.18	0.28	0.65	0.01*
Constant	22.41	28.34	0.79	0.04*

SOURCE: Researcher's analysis results 2021
*indicates significance at 1%, **indicates significance at 5%

Table 4.4 shows the random-effect linear relationship between banks return on asset ratio and its determinants. The results obtained from the model indicate that all independent variables such as automated teller machine, Bank Embranchment, Number of Bank Account and point of sale are found to have significant influence return on asset ratio of the firms as indicated by their respective p-values.

Table 4.5: Fixed-effects (within) regression

Fixed-effects (within) regression

Group variable: Banks Number of groups = alldmb

R-sq: within= 0.6727

ROA	Coefficients	Standard Error	T	P>t
ATM	0.56	0.79	0.71	0.03**
BET	0.18	0.28	0.65	0.01*
NBA	0.32	0.14	2.29	0.00*
POS	0.21	0.23	0.91	0.04**
Constant	33.12	18.45	1.80	0.02*

SOURCE: Researcher's analysis results 2021

*indicates significance at 1%, **indicates significance at 5%

Table 5 shows the fixed effect (within) linear relationship between return on asset ratio and its determinants. The results obtained from the model indicates that the overall coefficient of determination R-squared (R^2) shows that the equation has a good fit with 67% of systematic variations in ROA ratio as explained by the variables for the signs and magnitudes of the determinants, all independent variables such automated teller machine, Bank Embranchment, Number of Bank Account and point of sale are found to have significant influence on ROA as indicated by their respective p-values.

4.1 Discussion of Findings

Additionally, in the overall model statistics, as shown in the F statistics, it was found that the overall model is significant since the calculated F value of 28.14 is greater than the critical F value of 5.0 at the level of 5%, which means. This shows that there is a significant linear relationship between the independent and dependent variables in the study and that all the variables support each other and the bank will benefit more and the branchless bank deposits if they use a multi-channel system instead of it sustain a channel plan.

Based on individual statistics, Table 4.5 further explains the impact of the variables (GAB, BET, NBA, and POS) on the dependent variable (ROA). The research shows a positive relationship between ROA and the explanatory variables (GAB, BET and POS) with 0.1847, 5.4912 and 3.4567 as number and prob. Values of 0.0087, 0.0008 and 0.0000 are significant at 1% and 5%. The explanatory variable (NBA) with a coefficient of 0.0128 and a p-value of 0.0856 is not significant at 1% and 5%, but at 10%. Findings on the impact of ATMs on bank performance are consistent with previous studies by Shidadeh (2018); Okon (2018); Nader (2014) who suggested that ATM has a direct effect on ROA. The study also found that BET has a significant impact on ROA and the results are also in Hirtle (2017); Kondo (2017); Nader (2014) stated that BET is strongly linked to ROA. However, the research results show that the NBA has a positive but non-significant effect on ROA at the 5% significance level, which is not consistent with Nkuna's (2018) findings in the same variable. Also, in POS, the results of this study are consistent with the study by Akhisar (2015).

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

From the summary of the work, it is clear that the banking sector occupies an important place in the economy and therefore its work will be under constant scrutiny and investigation. The small success of the banking sector which is shown in the project can be achieved through cooperation and goal setting among the leaders.

Findings on the impact of ATMs on banking performance are consistent with previous studies by Shidadeh (2018); Ocean (2018); Nader (2014) who suggested that ATM has a direct effect on ROA. The study also found that BET has a significant impact on ROA and the results are also found in Hirtle (2017); Condo (2017); Nader (2014) said that BET is strongly linked to ROA. However, the research results show that NBA has a positive but nonsignificant effect on ROA at the 5% level, which is inconsistent with the findings of Nkuna (2018) in the same variable. Also, in POS, the results of this study are consistent with the study by Akhisar (2015).

Based on the results, the study can conclude that the increase in financial services infrastructure encourages individuals and businesses to use financial services, thus improving the profitability of the bank. In conclusion, the study suggested that the management of the guardian bank should put more ATMs in accessible areas so that customers can be served faster and better.

In line with the objective of the study to examine the impact of investment on banking performance in Nigeria, the following recommendations are made.

i. Additional facilities such as point of sale services should be properly provided to increase investment and improve the profitability of the bank.
ii. ii. More bank branches can be opened even if there are enough incentive programs to finance with more poor people.
iii. iii. Similarly, while it is clear that there is a strong link between financial depth and economic growth, from there, learning how to interpret the ratio and how increasing liquid debts will benefit the premium is still a matter of territory.

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