

**The Impact of Using Credit Cards in Reducing Some Banking Risks
in Algerian Banks "An exploratory study of the opinions of a sample
of employees of a group of banks in the state of M'sila"**

أثر استخدام بطاقات الائتمان في الحد من بعض الأخطار البنكية في البنوك الجزائرية "دراسة استطلاعية
لآراء عينة من العاملين في مجموعة من البنوك في ولاية المسيلة"

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Abstract

This study aims to demonstrate the extent of Algerian banks' credit card use and determine the impact of using a credit card in reducing some bank risks. As a result, it imposed itself as the most influential contemporary means of payment.

To achieve this objective, a questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 38 employees from 4 banks in the state of M'sila. The study results showed that: The use of credit cards in the banks in question was high, and the use of a credit card reduces certain bank risks in banks in question.

Keywords : Credit card - Banking risks - Algerian banks, information and communication technology.

ملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى توضيح مدى استخدام البنوك الجزائرية لبطاقات الائتمان وتحديد أثرها في الحد من بعض المخاطر البنكية. ونتيجة لذلك، فرضت نفسها باعتبارها أكثر وسائل الدفع المعاصرة تأثيرا. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف، تم توزيع استبيان على عينة عشوائية مكونة من 38 موظفا من 4 بنوك بولاية المسيلة. وأظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن استخدام بطاقات الائتمان في البنوك المعنية كان مرتفعا، واستخدام بطاقة الائتمان يقلل من بعض المخاطر المصرفية في البنوك المعنية

الكلمات المفتاحية: بطاقة الائتمان - المخاطر البنكية - البنوك الجزائرية، تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات

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1. INTRODUCTION

Using computers has spread widely in various areas of life, especially in banks and financial institutions, where computers have become an essential role for their multiple activities, and this has been accompanied by the issuance of credit cards, which is one of the crucial means of electronic payment, where it can contribute to reducing some of the risks facing commercial bank transactions, due to the challenges affecting the level of its activities or financial status or even its reputation... And so on.

During their activities, banks' most critical risks are credit, liquidity, market, interest, exchange rate, operational, and legal, resulting from today's extensive and varied banking.

The speed of modern technological developments for information and communication requires banks to measure these risks and follow correct mechanisms to face them when they arise, monitor the progress of their daily operations, and work to reduce the risks if they appear by the various means they have to reduce them to maintain their profitability and increase their stability by using credit cards.

The problem of research: The use of modern technical and technological means in our time is imperative to achieve the objectives of any institution, and therefore Algerian banks should use these means significantly to reduce some of the banking risks they face, most notably credit cards, from which the following problem can be raised: What is the impact of using credit cards in reducing some of banking risks in the Algerian banks in question?

Study hypotheses:

The first hypothesis: the credit card is used at an average degree from the point of view of the bank employees in question;

Second hypothesis: There is no statistically significant impact between using a credit card and reducing some banking risks in the banks in question.

Objectives of the study: the study aims to:

- demonstrate the response of Algerian banks to technological developments in the banking field;
- illustrate the importance of using a credit card in Algerian banks;
- Show the impact of using a credit card in reducing some banking risks in Algerian banks.

Research methodology:

- Theoretical study: We relied on the descriptive approach (quantitative and qualitative dimensions) by informing us of the most important studies that dealt with a credit card and banking risks.
- Field study: limited to a sample of the employees of a group of banks in The State of M'sila.

2. THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR CREDIT CARDS:

Credit card is one of the modern means of payment, which is the most suitable for e-commerce; we will address the origin of the credit card and its development, and then address its most basic definitions concerning the most important types as well as its advantages and disadvantages in the following:

2.1. The origins and development of a credit card:

The credit card appeared in 1914 when some American oil companies in the United States of America issued cards to their customers to use them to buy some petroleum derivatives from their stations, where these operations are settled at the end of each agreed period. Still, the real genesis was in 1950, as the pictures of credit cards began to appear in the form of shop cards and then in the travel cards, and then in the promotion cards Travel, and Entertainment Card called Charge Kards then a credit card (Ayed Al-shori, 2008, pp. 25-26).

In 1967 customers in France asked their significant banks to deal with this card and the issuance of the blue card "Carte Bleu" and during the years of the 1970s, these cards were used to withdraw money from the ATM and find out the status of the balance. (Sliman, 2015, p. 42)

In the United Kingdom, cards were issued only to secure networks in addition to cards that allow the holder to withdraw payments from the branches of the bank issued by him, where Barclays Bank agreed with Nick America to give his card "BAR CLAY CART," which remained until the issuance of the card (access) of the Group of English Banks and then spread the work and issue this card in the rest of the world. It has become a modern means of protection because of its ease in purchasing and paying for its needs without carrying money and the resulting risks. As the holder considered it, because the bank does not issue it to any individual, some of its trusted clients, it guarantees traders the risks of non-payment. (Tawfiq Saudi, 2001, p. 19)

2.2. Credit card definition:

The OIC Jurisprudence Complex, in its seventh session in Jeddah in 1414

Ah, 1993, defined the credit card as: "It is a document that gives its source to a particular person based on a contract between them that enables the purchase of goods and services who adopt the document without paying the price immediately to include the obligation of the source to pay, from which money can be withdrawn from the banks." (Ayed Al-shori, 2008, p. 21)

According to economists, a credit card is a special card issued by the bank for a process that enables it to obtain goods and services from individual shops and places when it is submitted to this card, and the seller of goods or services, therefore, submits the invoice signed from the customer to the bank to the card issuer and pays the customer a monthly statement of the total value to be paid or settled (to be deducted) from his current account. (Mustafa Al-Zahili, 2019).

The customer may use this card arbitrarily, such as withdrawing from automated cash dispensers in amounts that exceed what is available in his balance or buying in doses higher than the ceiling set by the source. (Abdul Rahim. W, 2008, p. 19).

-The credit card is defined as: "Cards whose role is limited to being a tool to meet the price of goods and services that the cardholder receives from some merchants accepted by the card issuer." (Muflih Al-Qudat, 2000, p. 4).

As for Arab legislation, there is no definition of credit cards, which may be due to the novelty of dealing with them and the fact that they lack the legal system that governs them .

From the above, we conclude that a credit card is a plastic card issued by a banking institution that allows the holder to withdraw or transfer money or money from his account .

The credit card also has several terms in one sense: a plastic payment card or credit card, which is the most commonly used name, giving the debtor a specific time to meet the debt, so that credit cards issued by banks and financial institutions can be a loyalty tool.

Thus, we cannot describe the credit card as cash because the money is not rejectable. Still, credit cards may be accepted by one side and rejected by another, and in the same territory where the acceptance order is optional, it has a time and time during which it will be valid. Of course, its effectiveness expires with the expiry of its validity, but it can be stopped from work and has a limited ceiling that cannot be exceeded.

2.3 - Credit card types:

There are several types of credit cards, the most important of which are:

2.3.1. Debit Card (Debit Card for Balance):

This type of credit card is a loyalty tool that cannot be considered in any way a credit tool, because it does not give the customer a term for a period of time, it is the duty of the customer who holds this card to have already opened an account in this bank, the source of the card and the performance is in progress, and the issuer of the card bank has to have his balance in this bank equal to the minimum that the cardholder wants to buy, so it is called the debit card, Because the Bank can deduct directly from the customer's current account open to him, so it is in the form of book restrictions, the bank deducts the value of the purchases made by the card and the merchant has to hand over the card holder at the moment of purchase documents to sign the papers that were delivered to him and filled out in order to be disbursed by the merchant from the bank the source of this card, so it is the responsibility of the holder of this card to keep his current account open with the bank and permanently maintain the minimum required. (Ayed Al-shori, 2008, pp. 29-30).

2.3.2. Monthly debit card (non-renewable or deferred payment):

This type of payment card is used as a loyalty and credit tool for a specified period agreed between the bank and the customer and rarely exceeds the month, i.e., the cardholder uses the card as a payment method by which he gets goods, services, and cash transactions from banks and issued on a specific date the card statement, which shows the total uses of the previous period and the holder is obliged to pay that balance without carrying civil returns, as soon as the card statement is extracted. (Ali Al-Qayani , 2005, p. 95).

In this type, the issuing bank grants the cardholder for a loan within a specific limit, depending on the degree of the card, silver or gold, and for a particular time, must be paid in full at a specified time agreed upon at the time of issuance, which will result in a financial increase, which is the original image of the credit card. (Mustafa Al-Zahili, 2019)

Examples of these cards include Visa, MasterCard, American Express Card, which are used to pay for goods and services or cash withdrawals. The customer is required to have a credit balance, except for two cards: American

Express and Diners Club, they do not need this, and the original in terms of this card is that the customer has a credit balance, but if there is not enough balance the amount of invoices is deducted from the customer's account for his debit account and the account is deducted at a specific date of each month. (Sliman, 2015, pp. 49-50).

2.3.3. Renewable credit card:

This type of payment card is used as a loyalty and credit instrument simultaneously. It allows the holder to obtain goods and services as soon as they are provided and to pay the future payment for the value of those goods and services for the bank issuing that card. The cardholder may pay the full balance shown by the monthly card statement or part of it, depending on the agreement between the bank and the cardholder, where the bank gives the issuer credit that allows him to pay the balance of his uses under the card issued to him on long-term to deliver the returns of the city for the apparent balance of use by disclosing the card account at the end of each month, which is not paid during the following month. (Ali Al-Qayani , 2005, p. 98) .

The renewable credit card is granted by the banks issued to them to their customers, provided that they may buy and withdraw cash within a certain amount, and have facilities in the payment of a deferred loan in installments and the form of an extended loan at intervals, with a specific interest is the increase (riba) which is the most widespread card in the world. (Mustafa Al-Zahili. , 2019)

This card publishes a renewed debt always in the hands of the cardholder so that the card issuer is busy with the value of what has been withdrawn, purchased, or obtained from the service in addition to the agreed interest less what is paid at the end of the month, so The cardholder reimburses the amounts accumulated each month and the monthly payment to cover part of the loan and the cumulative interest due to him, knowing that he could not withdraw or buy more than the amount allowed in his card according to the agreement between the card issuer and the holder of the card and has three types: (Ayed Al-shori, 2008, pp. 29- 30)

- A silver or ordinary card: the loan granted to the holder does not exceed a maximum limit, such as \$10,000;
- Gold or premium card: in which the loan exceeds the previous limit, a certain amount may not be specified, such as the American Express

card, which is granted to the wealthy with an overpayment;

- Platinum Card: It has additional specifications and advantages depending on the client's financial competence and the bank's confidence in him.

3. THEORETICAL INTRODUCTION TO BANKING RISKS:

Recently, interest in banking risk has increased, measured, and managed by the Basel Committee and regulatory authorities to mitigate them and ensure the banking system's stability.

3.1-Definition of banking risk:

Many specialized thinkers have been interested in studying banking risks. They have tried to find a standard definition of them. However, their reports differed according to the percentage to which each researcher belongs and the goal they seek to achieve, and the angle from which they are viewed to the phenomenon in question, from which we will address the essential definitions in the following:

Webster and others define risk as "an opportunity that benefits harm, damage or loss " (Al-Hussein, 2005, p. 12).

According to this definition, the risk phenomenon is the opportunity to avoid the loss resulting from the uncertainty surrounding future outcomes.

Risk is defined as "the possibility of an unexpected and unplanned loss or fluctuating expected return on a particular investment." (Al-Hussein, 2005, p. 14):

This definition refers to the point of view of managers complaining about the banking implications of potential future events that have the potential to influence the achievement of the bank's approved objectives and the implementation of its strategies.

3.2-Types of banking risks:

Risks are commonly defined as the negative impact on the profitability of several distinct sources of uncertainty, and risk-related measurement requires that uncertainty and its potential adverse impacts on profitability be expressed, as the banking sector faces many risks, which can be classified into traditional and modern risks or (financial and non-financial risks): (Abdel Al Hammad., 2003, pp. 145- 146).

3.2.1. Conventional Banking Risks: (Financial Risks):

Developments at the economic and political levels, both domestically and

internationally, have brought about changes in the banking risk ladder, particularly causing a reconsideration of the importance of risks. On this basis, we have tried to identify the most critical threats to banks in doing business, including:

- Liquidity risk: arises from the bank's inability to meet its short-term obligations without achieving tangible losses and failing to invest funds appropriately. Liquidity risks are the risks to which the bank can be exposed due to an unexpected flow of its clients' deposits abroad due to a sudden change in depositors' behavior, and such a situation can impose an unusual short-term financing activity to refinance the gap caused by the lack of liquidity in the cash market at high rates.
- Credit risk: Credit risk is always related to advances (loans), account disclosure, or any credit facilities provided to clients, usually when the bank grants customers loans payable at a specified time in the future, and the customer cannot meet his obligations to pay at the time of the return of the loans, or when the bank opens a documentary letter of credit for the return of goods on behalf of the client in providing sufficient money to cover the goods upon arrival.
- Market risk: Market risk arises as a result of sudden changes in market conditions, where it is affected by this change and is divided into three types:
 - Interest rate risk: risks result from the bank's losses due to adverse movements in market interest rates, which may impact its returns and the economic value of its assets.
 - Exchange rate risk: risks result from foreign exchange transactions and fluctuations in currency prices, which require full knowledge and studies of the causes of price fluctuations.
 - Liquidity risk: Banks are occasionally subjected to sudden withdrawals by depositors for their reasons, and banks must take care of such withdrawals, either to reserve in the form of cash in their treasury or deposits with other banks and institutions or to keep high liquid assets that can be quickly converted into cash.

3.2.2. Non-financial risks:

The essential non-financial risks facing banks are: (Ghania., 2015, p. 13)

- Operating risks: These risks arise when the bank engages in various activities that result in different types of errors, including annual mistakes that

cause incompetence and training in working methods, including those caused by human mistakes, due to incompetence and activity.

- Legal risks: Risks to the Bank as a result of a lack or deficiency in its documents, which makes it legally unacceptable, and may occur through acceptance of guarantee documents from clients, they are subsequently unacceptable to the courts.

- Strategic Risks: These are current and future risks that can impact the bank's revenues and capital due to making wrong decisions or mishandling decisions and not responding appropriately to changes in the banking sector.

- Reputational Risk: Reputational risks are caused by negative and influential public opinions that result in significant losses to customers or funds, including actions by the bank's management or employees that reflect a negative image of the bank and its performance and its relationships with its customers and others as well as the promotion of negative rumors about the bank and its activity.

4. CREDIT CARD EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING CERTAIN

BANK RISKS: A credit card can play a significant role in reducing the size of existing or potentially existing bank risks, as some note that the error rate of the magnetic bar of stored value cards passed on to the card reader is up to 250 lines per million transactions (the error rate is the number of errors that occur during the passing of each Transaction). In contrast, the error rate that occurs as a result of using a smart card is up to 100 errors per million transactions (Khateeb, 2005, p. 250); it is expected that continuous developments in processor technology shortly will reduce the error rate continuously because the processors in the smart cards can make sure that each Transaction is safe from deception.

When the cardholder presents his card to the seller, the exact processor in the seller's electronic cash register confirms the quality of the smart card by reading the digital signature stored in the card processor. This digital signature is configured through a program called "code algorithm," which is a specific program stored in the card processor; this program confirms to the electronic cash register that the smart card is original and has not been tampered with or altered, so the cardholder in the smart card system open to transfer funds Electronically does not need to prove its identity to buy and sell.

The fact that the smart card is a plastic card, its use as a person's Id card is the first thing that can apply to it by printing personal data on the card and at the same time printed inside the chip, and can protect the data on the slide through a secret number of the cardholder or through the use of vital patterns such as fingerprint so that the information written on it can only be accessed by matching the fingerprint stored in the chip, the property of preserving the data is visible and hidden in this way to limit the counterfeiting, if a person was able to modify a statement of the data shown on the card cannot change the same information stored in the chip as the presence of a select number for each card distinguishes it from others protects it from tampering and manipulation ,this in addition to the distinctive intelligence of the integrated circuit control in the company allows to protect the information stored from damage and theft, for this reason the newer intelligent cards are safer than the magnetic strip cards that carry the information on the surface and therefore it is easy to copy this Information or Erased.

This card also entitles customers to make payments without requiring communication between merchants and the major credit card information network, which means saving high costs and effort, in addition to the ability to process the data entered quickly, making it the fastest in the execution of electronic payments that are now widespread. (Nasser Ismail. & al, 2010, p. 87)

The smart card also represents the best protection against misuse that some thieves and fraudsters may exercise because of the primary role of the technical factor, which plays a role in reducing the abuse of that card through the existence of a program called Ariston, which has basic rules and standards of knowledge in software because when we create information in the device conforms to those standards, it is acceptable because it examines it well or vice versa.

5-METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH AND FIELD STUDY PROCEDURES:

The field study focuses on a survey on " the impact of the use of credit card in reducing some banking risks in Algerian banks - from the point of view of a sample of the employees of a group of banks in The State of M'sila," where

the researcher used a questionnaire which was divided into two parts, the first axis was addressed to the extent of the use of credit card in the banks in question. The second axis was devoted to using a credit card in reducing some banking risks in the banks in question, knowing that we followed the following Staff answers by explaining and clarifying to demystify the employee during the response.

5.1 A measure of study variables:

The five-pointle ladder was used to measure the agree of a sample of the employees of a group of banks in the state of M’sila on the content of the questionnaire paragraphs, where each term has five options so that the fifth option represents (5) grades, which is the highest score of agree with the content of the phrase and followed by option 4 (4) grades, then option 3 (3) degrees, option 2 (2) two degrees, and option 1 (1) one degree and represents total disagree with the content of the phrase.

5.2-The measurement ruler:

To explain the estimates of the employees of a group of banks in The State of M’sila to the extent of the use of the credit card in the banks in question, the measurement ruler was used by calculating the mean for each phrase and each axis and then for each questionnaire;

Table 1. Credit card usage by mean-field

mean-field	1 – 1.80	1.80 2.60-	2.60 - 3.40	3.40 - 4.20	4.20 - 5
degree of use	very weak	Weak	average	High	very high

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS outputs for questionnaire data

A significant level of less than or equal to 5% was also used to judge the study hypotheses.

5.3- The validity of the study tool: to ensure the validity of the study tool on which it was conducted, the questionnaire was presented to 3 arbitrators, taking into account the relevant observations and amendments on the language formulation and replacing some phrases with other items, until the final paragraphs became 23 paragraphs.

5.4- Reliability of the study tool:

Table 2. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient in measuring the reliability of the study

Axis	Number of	Cronbach's Alpha
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	phrases	
The questionnaire as a whole	23	0.808

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS outputs for questionnaire data

Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was used to measure the reliability of the study scale. It is clear from table 2 that the degree of reliability of credit cards used in the banks in question is (0.808) for the study tool, which is a high percentage where the results indicate that the study tool has an appropriate degree of consistency commensurate with this type of study.

5.5- Statistical treatment:

For statistical processing of the data obtained from the questionnaire, the SPSS (version 19) program was relied upon, and the following methods were used to process the data:

-Reliability Test: Used to ascertain the measurement tool's internal consistency by calculating the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for the device.

Descriptive statistical methods: Descriptive statistical methods including: the mean, standard deviations, and grade testing to determine the extent of the credit card used in the banks in question from the point of view of the study sample.

- ANOVA single contrast analysis test: to confirm the significance of the model, we use ANOVA test between credit card use and reduction of certain banking risks.

5.6- Community and sample research:

- **Research community:** The study community is represented by all employees of four banks in The State of M'sila and cooperating with us (Appendix 1)

- **Research Sample:** The research sample was random, and in this context, 65 questionnaires were distributed, and 41 of them were retrieved 3 non-processable and analyzed for incomplete filling. Thus, the number was settled on 38 questionnaires.

6- VIEW AND ANALYZE THE RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND TEST HYPOTHESES:

After discussing the study's methodology on the field side, we analyzed

the axes of the questionnaire to ascertain the validity of the hypotheses that answer the main problem of research.

6.1- Description of the analysis of the study hypotheses:

After analyzing the questionnaire axes, we will try to analyze the study's hypotheses and then answer them as follows:

6.1.1. Analysis of the first hypothesis:

The first hypothesis states: "The credit card is used at an average degree from the point of view of the bank employees in question," to analyze and discuss this hypothesis, we calculated the mean and the standard deviation to determine the degree of use of the credit card in the banks in question as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. The means and standard deviations of the respondents' answers to all the questionnaire questions

N	Items	T	Sig	The standard deviation	Mean	the degree of use of the credit card
1	Credit card usage is compulsory in your Bank	27.071	.000	0.899	3.947	High
2	The customer knows how to use the credit card	18.904	.000	1.133	3.474	High
3	Credit card acquisition costs a large amount of money	24.705	.000	0.985	3.947	High
4	The individual needs a credit card in his dealings with the Bank	27.576	.000	0.912	4.079	High
5	Used The customer credit card in the expenses of the various banks	14.978	.000	1.354	3.290	Medium
6	A credit card is used as a key to accessing Internet services	25.059	.000	0.945	3.842	High
7	Credit card meets customer personality benefits	27.681	.000	0.885	3.974	High

8	The customer appreciates the credit card and the service it provides	23.248	.000	0.984	3.711	High
9	Credit card reduces cash market	19.180	.000	1.201	3.737	High
10	Credit card data varies from Bank to Bank	19.042	.000	1.133	3.500	High
11	Monthly discount procedures differ from one bank to another	28.345	.000	0.870	4.000	High
12	A person can own more than one credit card	23.053	.000	1.027	3.842	High
13	The credit card has a role in reducing risk	19.291	.000	1.169	3.658	High
14	The credit card reveals the illegal presence of individuals	20.555	.000	1.113	3.711	High
15	Credit card reduces forgery	25.988	.000	0.924	3.895	High
16	Credit card reduces theft	28.875	.000	0.831	3.895	High
17	Bank has special care to protect the rights of customers with credit card	17.898	.000	1.224	3.553	High
18	credit card reduces the congestion factor	13.806	.000	1.469	3.290	Medium
19	the credit card reduces the time factor.	14.378	.000	1.331	3.105	Medium
20	Credit cards reduce the effort	19.191	.000	1.133	3.526	High
21	The credit card reveals the identity of the natural person	34.581	.000	0.760	4.263	Very high
22	A credit card can be damaged	33.566	.000	0.749	4.079	High
23	the client realizes that the credit card is safe and the information in it is	33.068	.000	0.795	4.263	Very high

	appropriately documented					
First axis (Items 1-12)	40.090	.000	0.581	3.7785	High	
second axis (Items 13 -23)	52.823	.000	0.437	3.748	High	
Questionnaire as a whole	50.374	.000	0.461	3.764	High	

The t-table value was estimated at 1.687 at a significant level of 5%; and degree of freedom 37.

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS outputs of the questionnaire data

It is clear from table 3 that most first axis terms, i.e. terms 1 to 12, have a mean of between 3.40 and 4.20, i.e. the degree of credit card usage in the banks in question is **high**, except for the term 5 which states that: "Used The customer credit card in the expenses of the various banks " the degree of use of the credit card in the banks in the study was medium, where it turns out that the customer does not use the credit card in all the expenses of the different banks but in the most important, as occupied phrase 4 which states: "The individual needs a credit card in his dealings with the bank" First place with a mean of 4.079 and a standard deviation of 0.912 and the calculated T value was 27.576, which is greater than the t- table value, which was 1.687, so the term 4 is statistically significant and positive, i.e. That the individual really needs a credit card in his dealings with the bank, the mean for the first axis was 3.778 with a standard deviation of 0.581, and the calculated T value was 40.090, which is greater than the t-table value, This means that the first axis terms are statistically significant and positive, i.e. the credit card usage in the banks in question is high.

As can be shown from table 3, most second axis terms, i.e., terms 13 to 23, have a mean of 3.40 to 4.20, i.e., the credit card usage in the banks in question is high, except for the phrase 18, which states that "credit card reduces the congestion factor" and "the credit card reduces the time factor." The factor of congestion and time to a medium degree, the phrase 21 which states: "The credit card reveals the identity of the natural person," and the phrase 23 states that: "the client realizes that the credit card is safe and the information in it is properly documented" the degree of use of the credit card in the banks in question was very high that the credit card reveals the identity

of the natural person and that the customer realizes that the credit card is secure and the information in it is properly documented, as the two terms occupy these terms, i.e., 21 and 23 first place in this axis with equal mean of 4.263 and a standard deviation of 0.760 and 0.795 respectively, while the calculated T value was 34.581 for the term 21 and 33.068 for the term 23, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.687, so the two times are significant. The mean of the second axis was 3.748 with a standard deviation of 0.437, and the calculated T value was 52.823, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.687, so the second axis terms are statistically significant and positive, i.e., the degree of use of credit card in the banks studied is **high**.

The mean of the questionnaire was 3,764 with a standard deviation of 0.461, i.e., the respondents confirm that the degree of the credit card used in the banks studied is high, i.e., the individuals in the sample demonstrate that the degree of the credit card used in the banks in question is increased.

Accordingly, the first hypothesis that "Algerian banks use a credit card averagely" is rejected, as the degree of the credit card used in the banks in question is high.

6.1.2. Analysis of the second hypothesis:

The second hypothesis states: "There is no statistically significant impact between the use of a credit card and the reduction of some banking risks in the banks in question," to test the relationship between the use of the credit card in the banks studied and to reduce some banking risks, considering that the use of the credit card affects the reduction of some banking risks, it is necessary to find the strength of the correlation between these two variables and then find a model for the equation of the simple regression that reflects this relationship, and before that the variables and symbols must be identified as follows. :

Dependent Variable: Reducing Some (RB) Banking Risk

Independent Variable: Use credit card X,

Regression coefficient: β , hard: α

The general form of the simple linear regression equation model is as follows:

$$x_i \beta + \alpha = RB_i$$

With the SPSS, values can be extracted: α and β according to SPSS outputs of the questionnaire data;

To find a simple regression equation model, determine the correlation coefficient between the use of the credit card x and the reduction of some (RB) banking risk, as shown in table 4:

Table 4. The value of the correlation coefficient between credit card use and the reduction of certain banking risks

The model	the correlation coefficient r	Square coefficient R^2	Standard Estimate Error e_i
1	0.603	0.364	0.3537

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS outputs for questionnaire data

We note from Table 4 that the degree of the correlation between credit card use and the reduction of some bank risk in the banks in question is strong as the correlation coefficient's value is estimated at 0.603, so this relationship is an exorcist and strong. While the value of the Square coefficient was 0.364, which indicates 36.4% of bank risk, the bank risk is reduced when using a credit card in the banks in question, i.e., the use of a credit card reduces some of the banking risks in the banks in question, and the model of this relationship is predictable.

To confirm the significance of this model, we use the ANOVA single contrast analysis test through Table 5.

Table 5. ANOVA test between credit card use and reduction of certain banking risks

Variation source	Sum squares	of degree-of-freedom df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	2.577	1	2.577	20.616	0.000
Residual	4.504	36	0.125		
The total	7.081	37			

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS outputs of the questionnaire data

We note from table 5 above that the value of the indicative level is equal to 0.000, which is less than 0.05, which indicates the existence of significant and function values, so a model can be found to offset the slight regression between the use of a credit card and the reduction of some bank risks. From Table 6, this equation can be drawn.

Table 6: The value of the regression coefficients

Model		the coefficient of regression	T	Sig (t)
1	α the constant	2.032	5.313	0.000
	β	0.454	4.539	0.000

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on SPSS outputs of the questionnaire data

A simple linear regression equation model can be drawn as follows:

$$x_i = 2.032 + 0.454 RB_i$$

So it is clear from table 6 that the coefficients of the estimated model α , β significant, and the value of the regression coefficient is equal to 0.454, which is a positive and significant value, Where T value is estimated at 5.313 and is higher than 2, which indicates that the coefficient of significant regression, which was demonstrated by the significant value in the table which amounted to 0.0. Therefore, this model of a simple linear decline shows that using a credit card contributes 45.4% to the reduction of some bank risk in the banks in question and that the rest is due to other factors.

From the above, we conclude that using a credit card reduces some banking risks in the banks in question.

The second hypothesis is therefore rejected: "There is no statistically significant impact between the use of a credit card and the reduction of certain bank risks in the banks in question," as a strong correlation has been found between the use of the credit card and the reduction of some bank risk in the banks in question.

7. CONCLUSION:

In our time, banks have increased the reliance of banks in their financial transactions on credit cards because of their fundamental importance, as they have become a tool for their holders to protect money; it also imposed itself in commercial and consumer dealings as one of the effective contemporary means of payment, as well as their contribution to reducing some banking risks, from this point of view, came to highlight this article where it resulted in the following results and recommendations :

Findings include:

1. The first hypothesis was rejected: "Credit card is used at an average degree

from the point of view of the bank employees in question," as the respondents to the credit card usage of the banks in question showed that the predominant degree of use was high and therefore this hypothesis was proved to be rejected;

2. The second hypothesis was rejected: "There is no statistically significant impact between the use of a credit card and the reduction of some banking risks in the banks in question," regarding the relationship between the use of the credit card and the reduction of some banking risks in the banks in question, we have proved this relationship through several tests, We were able to confirm this relationship, which was strong and exorcist, where we found that the use of credit card contributes 45.4% to reducing some banking risks in the banks in question and that the remaining percentage is due to other factors, and then the second hypothesis was rejected;

-A credit card is a means of dealing with and limiting bank risks;

-Technological developments in information and communication have proven that credit card is one of the most important means of achieving speed in banking transactions;

-Technological developments in information and communication have emphasized the importance of using a credit card in banking transactions;

-The absence of regulatory legislation that addresses credit card laws and credit card offenses ensures and protects the rights of its users.

Based on the results of the analysis, there is a range of recommendations that you can take:

-The need to generalize the use of credit cards to all customers of banks;

-The need to encourage and promote credit card use by individuals and institutions;

-The need to apply information and communication technologies in banks to facilitate the use of credit cards and to bring in the most significant number of customers;

-The need to diversify the services and benefits that credit cards provide to their users.

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9. Appendices

Appendix 1: List of banks in question

N	The Bank	The legal character of the Bank
01	Algerian Foreign Bank	Public
02	Popular Algerian Loan	Public
03	National Fund for Savings and Reserves	Public
04	National Bank of Algeria	Public