

Performance Analysis of GCC Banks: A Survey

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Abstract

The banking sector plays an essential economic role in providing financial intermediation and economic acceleration by converting deposits into productive investments. A strong banking sector can deal with any crisis and contribute abundantly to the stabilization of the economy. GCC is home to one of the fastest increasing banking sectors in the world. The objective of this study is to identify the country that has the best-performing banking sector in the GCC and to rank the best-performing banks in the GCC based on different parameters like the total asset, net profit, return on asset (ROA), return on equity (ROE), capital adequacy ratio and cost-to-income ratio. The study includes all the 55 listed banks from the GCC countries. The study revealed that Emirates NBD from the UAE is at the top rank under Net Profit and ROE, the second rank in ROA, and the third rank in Total Assets. Qatar National Bank from Qatar has been ranked the best under the category Total Assets, rank two under net profit, rank four in ROE, and cost-to-income ratio. The National Commercial Bank from Saudi Arabia was ranked third in ROE and ROA and rank four under Total Asset and Net Profit.

Keywords: performance, total asset, net profit, return on asset, return on equity, capital adequacy ratio, cost-to-income ratio

1. Introduction

The banking industry is one of the main pillars of the economic system and plays an indispensable role in the nations' economic growth. Banks boost economic growth by mobilizing savings and channelizing it to productive industries. A strong banking sector can deal with any crisis and contribute abundantly to the stabilization of the economy.

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is an oil-based region with the largest proven crude oil reserves in the world (486.8 billion barrels), representing 35.7% of the world's total. The six countries of the GCC region, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, have enjoyed a spectacular economic boom until late 2008. The GCC economy tripled in size to \$ 1.1 trillion from 2002 to 2008. For the GCC region, the oil and gas sector represents approximately 73% of total export earnings and roughly 63% of the government's revenues. The region is continuing its economic reform programs, focusing on attracting domestic, regional, and foreign private sector investments into various sectors like oil and gas, power generation, telecommunications, and real-estates (Joseph & Fernandez, 2016). Nevertheless, the recent downward slide in the oil price has slowed the pace of investment and development projects in the region's economic activities. The predictions are that the oil price will continue to be low, which compels them to look for other revenue sources for growth and development. In this situation, the banking sector's role becomes more relevant as they can mobilize the required resources for development. Table 1 presents the economic data on debt and gross domestic product (GDP) for each of the GCC nations for 2019.

Table 1. Economic data on debt and GDP for GCC countries for the year 2019

Country	Bahrain	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	UAE	Saudi Arabia
Debt						
Public debt (% of GDP)*	101.7	15.2	59.9	53.2	20.1	23.2
External debt (% of GDP)*	192.9	46.5	105.6	107.6	72.6	30.4
GDP						
GDP (US\$ billion)**	38.2	137.6	76.6	191.8	405.8	779.3
GDP growth (%)**	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.3

Source: Compiled from *Bloomberg; **IMF: World Economic Outlook

GCC is home to one of the fastest increasing banking sectors in the world. Over the past decade, the GCC banking industry has experienced steady growth and stability and is quite sound and well-equipped to withstand any shocks. The GCC banking sector plays a significant role in promoting the gross domestic product and operates as an engine to enhance the GCC's economic growth.

The financial technology disruption has impacted the banking sector heavily, compelling them to adjust their outlook, the way they go about with the daily operations, and how they compact the ever-increasing competition from the domestic operators and international players from the banking and non-banking sectors. The regulators are also facilitating the required changes through reformative policies and regulations. The banking sector's effective functioning is one of the most important goals of economic reforms in GCC countries.

The exponential technological advancements, digitalization, and economic uncertainties have severely impacted the banking sector's profitability, efficiency, and growth. Moreover, there is a new wave of competition from the new entrants from the non-banking sector, providing various financial services at very competitive rates. This study's main objective is to identify the country with the best performing banking sector in the GCC and identify the best performing banks in the GCC.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 presented a brief review of the literature on banking. Section 3 described the methodology. Section 4 focused on analysis and discussions. Finally, our conclusions are presented in Section 5.

2. Literature Review

A considerable number of empirical studies have been conducted in the banking sectors of developed countries. However, the studies relating to the Middle East region are not many, and a majority of these studies concentrate on evaluating the performance of commercial banks in comparison to Islamic banks.

Bank performance gives a clear picture of banks' economic success in a certain period of bank activities to generate profits effectively and efficiently (Ayanda, Christopher & Mudhasiru, 2013). It is crucial to assess the performance of a bank from period to period and compare it with peers in the industry and even with peers in the neighboring nations to ascertain whether the performance is good or bad and take measures accordingly to improve by adopting the best practices in the industry. According to Zainuddin, Wancik, Rahman, Hartati, and Rahman (2017), profitability is an indicator of bank performance. Profitability is the ability to run the bank's performance to earn profits from year to year (Menicucci & Paolucci, 2016).

One of the bank profitability measurements is the return on assets (ROA), taking into account banks' ability to earn over all assets (Lipunga, 2014). ROA is the most straightforward measure of bank profitability. ROA is a bank's ability to generate income by the optimal utilization of all assets. ROA shows the effective and efficient use of company assets to create profits (Kingu, Macha, & Gwahula, 2018). It reflects the capability of a bank to generate profits from its asset management functions. Hence it is frequently used as a critical ratio for evaluation of bank profitability in the studies according to Molyneux and Thornton (1992), Claessens and Laeven (2004), and Mamatzakis and Bermpei (2016). Haidary and Abbey (2018) opined that ROA evaluates returns based on the entire base of bank assets, including capital invested by the owner and customer deposits.

Many studies suggest a positive relationship between bank size and profitability (Flamini et al., 2009; Athanasoglou, Brissimis & Delis, 2008; Molyneux & Thornton, 1992; Bourke, 1989; Short, 1979). Their studies show that size is

associated with economies of scale, and banks become more profitable as they become larger. Moreover, banks with greater size can raise capital at a lower cost, and thus they appear to be more profitable (Bikker & Hu, 2002; Goddard et al., 2004; Short, 1979).

Operational expense is also important as it is often considered an indicator of administrative efficiency. Studies have repeatedly reported a significant negative relationship between bank profitability and operating costs (Athanasoglou et al., 2008; Molyneux & Thornton, 1992; Bourke, 1989) based on the argument that cost eats away profit and is negatively related to performance. Banks with a high cost to income ratio are likely to report low profits and signal management inefficiency with adverse consequences for profitability (Pasiouras & Kosmidou, 2007). Zopounidis and Kosmidou (2008) examined the determinants of performance of Greek commercial banks during the period 1990–2002 and found that profitability is positively associated with well-capitalized banks and lower cost to income ratios.

The capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is a crucial measure of the sustainability of a bank. CAR provides guarantees and convenience to bank depositors, serves as security for customer deposits, and helps smooth operations. The ratio works by comparing total capital with total assets. Total capital only includes ordinary shares, money invested by owners, and bank-related reserves (Usman & Lestari, 2019). CAR shows the proportional balance of assets in the bank between owners and depositors (Haidary & Abbey, 2018). Capital adequacy is an indicator to determine the financial health of banks. The bank's capital adequacy can determine whether the bank has sufficient resources to bear unexpected losses in the future (Aspal & Dhawan, 2014). Several studies discussed the relationship between CAR and profitability. Haidary and Abbey (2018) and Eljelly (2013) found a positive influence between capital adequacy and ROA - the higher the capital, the higher will be the level of public trust in their savings. Ani, W.U. et al. (2012) studied the determinants of commercial bank's profitability in Nigeria for ten years from 2001 to 2010. The study concluded that bank size does not boost the profits of any commercial banks in Nigeria, whereas the better capital-asset ratio improves bank profitability.

A peep is made into a few of the studies carried out in the GCC. Daly and Frikha (2017) used Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) to examine the determinants of banking performance in Bahrain between 2005 and 2009. The performance was analyzed through a comparative study of 12 banks - six conventional and six Islamic banks focusing on return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), and efficiency, and concluded that the increase in the size of Islamic banks and the rapid growth in the customers' deposits are the important factors of performance. Hassan al-Tamimi (2010) analyzed UAE banks' performance from 1996 to 2008 and observed that conventional banks' performance is affected by liquidity and concentration, while for Islamic, the number of branches and costs are the most significant factors.

The studies in the GCC are very few and are limited in scope as they are either country-specific or confined to comparing the conventional banks with the Islamic banks. This study proposes overcoming at least a few of these limitations as the study encompasses all the listed banks in the GCC and is from a holistic perspective.

3. Research Methodology

This study's main objective is to identify which country has the best performing banking sector from among the GCC countries and bring to light the best performing banks in the GCC based on different performance parameters. The different parameters used to rank the bank performances are total asset, net profit, return on asset (ROA), return on equity (ROE), capital adequacy ratio, and cost-to-income ratio. This study is based solely on secondary data collected from the official websites and reports of the Central banks of each GCC country, official websites and annual reports of the listed banks, and various publications of the statistical departments, governments, and the press. The study covers a period of three years, from 2017 to 2019. The study includes all the 55 listed banks from the GCC countries. The sample data have been collected for three years, from 2017 to 2019. Banks-specific variables are hand-collected from the bank's official websites and annual reports. The collected data are tabulated and analyzed using appropriate analytical tools.

4. Analysis and Discussions

It is felt appropriate to conduct a country-wise analysis first and then go deeper into each country and analyze the performance of each bank operating in the GCC. The country-wise data are given in Tables 2 to 4 for the period 2017 to 2019.

Table 2. Total assets and net profits of GCC banks – country-wise

GCC Countries	Total assets (US\$ billion)			Net profit (US\$ million)		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Bahrain	95.1	96.1	104.6	1,060.7	1,248.5	1,267.6
Kuwait	251.9	264.5	286.3	2,722.1	3,247.7	3,218.8
Oman	71.0	76.2	79.4	884.1	986.9	940.7
Qatar	395.8	408.4	446.4	5,851.1	6,410.5	6,760.5
Saudi Arabia	592.5	582.6	652.0	11,982.0	8,542.5	12,033.0
UAE	578.4	606.2	724.6	9,836.2	10,771.1	12,273.0
Total	1,984.7	2,034.0	2,293.3	32,336.2	31,207.2	36,493.6

Source: Compiled from websites of various Central banks in the GCC

The total assets across all GCC countries are showing a robust growth throughout the period of study and have increased from US\$2,034 billion in 2018 to US\$2,293 billion in 2019, a growth of 12.8% year-on-year. Similarly, the GCC banks' overall net profit has shown a remarkable growth of 16.9% year-on-year over 2018.

Table 3. Capital adequacy ratio and cost-to-income ratio of GCC banks – country-wise

GCC Countries	Capital adequacy ratio			Cost-to-income ratio		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Bahrain	20.3%	19.4%	19.7%	50.7%	50.5%	53.4%
Kuwait	18.4%	18.3%	18.0%	39.7%	37.9%	39.5%
Oman	16.9%	17.0%	17.1%	59.0%	53.2%	54.1%
Qatar	17.1%	17.6%	18.5%	29.5%	28.1%	26.6%
Saudi Arabia	20.2%	20.5%	19.6%	38.6%	38.5%	38.5%
UAE	18.7%	17.0%	17.6%	36.2%	37.2%	36.5%
Average	18.7%	18.4%	18.5%	41.7%	40.5%	41.0%

Source: Compiled from data from websites of various Central banks in the GCC

During 2019, the capital adequacy ratio has shown a very nominal increase of 0.1% over 2018 but is well above the minimum regulatory requirements. The overall cost-to-income ratio increased marginally by 0.5% in 2019.

Table 4. ROE and ROA of GCC banks – country-wise

GCC Countries	Return on equity (ROE)			Return on assets (ROA)		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Bahrain	5.8%	7.6%	6.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%
Kuwait	9.2%	10.4%	9.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Oman	6.6%	8.4%	6.6%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%
Qatar	12.0%	13.0%	13.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Saudi Arabia	12.2%	8.9%	11.5%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%
UAE	13.5%	14.3%	13.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%
Total	10.2%	10.5%	10.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%

Source: Compiled from data from websites of various Central banks in the GCC

The overall ROE decreased marginally by 0.2% in 2019, whereas the ROA has remained the same at 1.3% throughout the period of study. Further analysis was carried out to find the top-performing banks based on different parameters, starting with total assets. Table 5 ranks the best five banks in the GCC based on the total assets.

Table 5. Top five banks in terms of total assets

Rank	Total Assets (US\$ Billion)	Country	Dec. 2019	YoY
1	Qatar National Bank	Qatar	259.5	9.57%
2	First Abu Dhabi Bank	UAE	223.8	10.50%
3	Emirates NBD	UAE	186.0	36.57%
4	The National Commercial Bank	Saudi Arabia	135.3	12.12%
5	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	UAE	110.3	44.78%

Source: Compiled and ranked by the authors

In terms of total assets, Qatar National Bank tops the rank with US\$259.5 billion. The second, third, and fifth are from the UAE, namely First Abu Dhabi Bank, Emirates NBD, and Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank. In fourth place is the National Commercial Bank from Saudi Arabia. In 2019, total assets' growth was highest for the Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank at 44.78%, followed by Emirates NBD at 36.57%. Table 6 ranks the best five banks in the GCC based on the net profits.

Table 6. Top five banks in terms of net profit

Rank	Net Profit (US\$ Million)	Country	Dec. 2019	YoY
1	Emirates NBD	UAE	3,947.90	44.44%
2	Qatar National Bank	Qatar	3,942.50	4.08%
3	First Abu Dhabi Bank	UAE	3,408.20	4.24%
4	The National Commercial Bank	Saudi Arabia	3,040.40	18.77%
5	Al Rajhi Bank	Saudi Arabia	2,708.90	169.46%

Source: Compiled and ranked by the authors

The top slot for the highest net profit in the GCC is for Emirates NBD from the UAE with a profit of US\$3,948 million, followed very closely by Qatar National Bank. The third rank is for First Abu Dhabi Bank from the UAE, and the fourth and fifth position is for the National Commercial Bank and Al Rajhi Bank, respectively, both from Saudi Arabia. Among the top five banks, the highest growth in net profit for the year 2019 is for the Saudi bank Al Rajhi Bank with an eye-popping 169.46%. The second-highest growth in net profit is for Emirates NBD with 44.44%. The third is for the National Commercial Bank from Saudi Arabia, with an appreciable increase of 18.77%. Table 7 ranks the best five banks in the GCC based on ROE.

Table 7. Top five banks in terms of return on equity

Rank	Return on Equity (%)	Country	Dec. 2019	YoY
1	Emirates NBD	UAE	21.80%	20.44%
2	Al Rajhi Bank	Saudi Arabia	20.40%	183.33%
3	The National Commercial Bank	Saudi Arabia	19.10%	13.02%
4	Qatar National Bank	Qatar	19.00%	- 3.06%
5	Dubai Islamic Bank	UAE	18.40%	- 11.54%

Source: Compiled and ranked by the authors

The topmost rank for the highest ROE in the GCC is for Emirates NBD from the UAE with 21.80%, followed very closely by Al Rajhi Bank with 20.40%, the National Commercial Bank with 19.10%, Qatar National Bank with 19%, and Dubai Islamic Bank with 18.40%. The Al Rajhi Bank from Saudi Arabia exhibited a remarkable increase of 183.33% over 2018. Table 8 ranks the best five banks in the GCC based on ROA.

Table 8. Top five banks in terms of return on asset

Rank	Return on Asset (%)	Country	Dec. 2019	YoY
1	Al Rajhi Bank	Saudi Arabia	2.70%	145.45%
2	Emirates NBD	UAE	2.50%	19.05%
3	The National Commercial Bank	Saudi Arabia	2.40%	14.29%
4	National Bank of Bahrain	Bahrain	2.30%	4.55%
5	Riyad Bank	Saudi Arabia	2.30%	64.29%

Source: Compiled and ranked by the authors

The ROA is only marginally different among the top five. Al Rajhi Bank tops the list with 2.70%, followed by Emirates NBD with 2.50%, the National Commercial Bank with 2.40%. National Bank of Bahrain and Riyad Bank with 2.30% each. The Al Rajhi Bank from Saudi Arabia exhibited an increase of 145.45% over 2018, the increase exhibited by Riyad Bank from Saudi Arabia is also very appreciable at 64.29%. Table 9 ranks the best five banks in the GCC based on Capital Adequacy Ratio.

Table 9. Top five banks in terms of capital adequacy ratio

Rank	Capital Adequacy Ratio	Country	Dec. 2019	YoY
1	National Bank of Bahrain	Bahrain	37.30%	10.36%
2	Bank Al Jazira	Saudi Arabia	24.60%	- 10.55%
3	Sharjah Islamic Bank	UAE	22.80%	28.81%
4	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	Bahrain	21.70%	10.71%
5	SAMBA	Saudi Arabia	21.10%	- 7.05%

Source: Compiled and ranked by the authors

The National Bank of Bahrain tops the list with 37.30%, which far ahead of all others. Bank Al Jazira from Saudi Arabia ranks second with 24.60%, followed by Sharjah Islamic Bank from the UAE with 22.80%. Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait from Bahrain is at the fourth rank with 21.70%, and the fifth position is for SAMBA from Saudi Arabia with 21.10%. Further analysis on the improvement made during 2019 portrays that Sharjah Islamic Bank from the UAE exhibited the most significant improvement in the CAR with 28.81% year-on-year, the next highest increase is shown by Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait from Bahrain with an improvement of 10.71%, followed by National Bank of Bahrain with 10.36%. Table 10 ranks the best five banks in the GCC based on the cost-to-income ratio.

Table 10. Top five banks in terms of cost-to-income ratio

Rank	Cost-to-income Ratio	Country	Dec. 2019	YoY
1	Masraf Al Rayan	Qatar	22.80%	- 5.00%
2	Qatar Islamic Bank	Qatar	22.80%	- 10.24%
3	Qatar International Islamic Bank	Qatar	24.10%	- 3.21%
4	Qatar National Bank	Qatar	26.10%	- 1.88%
5	Dubai Islamic Bank	UAE	26.70%	- 11.30%

Source: Compiled and ranked by the authors

The banks from Qatar seemed to be the most efficient under this category, the top four ranks are Qatari banks, with Masraf Al Rayan and Qatar Islamic Bank at the top of the list with 22.80%, followed by Qatar International Islamic Bank, and then the Qatar National Bank. The fifth position is for Dubai Islamic Bank from the UAE with 26.7%, but it was observed to be the most successful in reducing their cost by 11.30% year-on-year. Table 11 gives a summary of ranking based on all the parameters.

Table 11. Ranking summary

Rank	Total Assets	Net Profit	ROE	ROA	CAR	Cost-to-income Ratio
1	Qatar National Bank	Emirates NBD	Emirates NBD	Al Rajhi Bank	National Bank of Bahrain	Masraf Al Rayan
2	First Abu Dhabi Bank	Qatar National Bank	Al Rajhi Bank	Emirates NBD	Bank Al Jazira	Qatar Islamic Bank
3	Emirates NBD	First Abu Dhabi Bank	The National Commercial Bank	The National Commercial Bank	Sharjah Islamic Bank	Qatar International Islamic Bank
4	The National Commercial Bank	The National Commercial Bank	Qatar National Bank	National Bank of Bahrain	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	Qatar National Bank
5	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	Al Rajhi Bank	Dubai Islamic Bank	Riyad Bank	SAMBA	Dubai Islamic Bank

Source: Compiled and ranked by the authors

5. Conclusion

A considerable number of studies have been conducted in the banking sectors of developed countries. In contrast, studies relating to the GCC are very few, and most of them are confined to evaluating the performance of commercial banks in comparison to Islamic banks. Hence it was felt significant to conduct a study to evaluate the performance of the banks operating in the GCC from a holistic perspective. Thus this study was carried out including all the listed banks in the GCC with the objective to identify the country that has the best-performing banking sector and to bring to light the best performing banks in the GCC based on different performance parameters like the total asset, net profit, ROA, ROE, capital adequacy ratio, and cost-to-income ratio. The study provides better insights for decision-makers, policymakers, and regulators. The findings of the study will help the banking customers and investors to decide which bank is the most suitable for them judiciously. It will also serve as an eye-opener for the management of these banks to take necessary measures to enhance their performance and thus improve their competitive position in the GCC banking landscape. Similarly, the policymakers and regulators may formulate policies and regulations appropriate for the betterment of the banking sector in their country and pave the way for boosting banks' performance.

In the overall analysis, it was observed that different banks are good under different parameters. The performance of three of the banks is highlighted as they come in the first four ranks in four of the parameters. The best one is Emirates NBD from the UAE, with the top rank under Net Profit and ROE, the second rank in ROA, and the third rank in Total Assets. The next best is the Qatar National Bank from Qatar, which has been ranked the best under the category Total Assets, the second-best under net profit, the fourth in ROE, and the cost-to-income ratio. The next is the National Commercial Bank from Saudi Arabia, ranked third in ROE and ROA and ranked four under Total Asset and Net Profit. It is noteworthy that most of the GCC listed banks are adopting the global best practices to enhance their performance year after year.

The limitations of this study are that it is limited to only the listed bank in the GCC, is limited to a period of three years, and the impact of current Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 is not factored into the study, as it is still an ongoing pandemic. Hence, future studies on banks may be carried out on all banks in the GCC for a more extended period

and factor in the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as it has disrupted all the existing systems extensively. It is believed that the post-pandemic era will never be the same as before; it will be a new normal.

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Appendix

Financial Parameters of Listed Banks in the GCC Country-wise – 2018 & 2019

Bahrain						
Banks	Total assets (US\$ million)		Net profit (US\$ million)		Capital adequacy ratio	
	2 018	2 019	2 018	2 019	2 018	2 019
AUB	35,507.6	40,280.1	697.5	730.5	16.9%	16.4%
Al Baraka	23,831.2	26,258.5	129.1	105.7	17.4%	16.7%
Al Salam	4,548.7	5,420.7	49.2	56.1	20.6%	20.9%
BISB	3,405.6	3,254.1	30.3	16.5	17.1%	14.8%
BBK	9,525.8	10,279.3	178.5	200.5	19.6%	21.7%
Ithmaar	8,488.7	8,085.2	-24	0.7	13.4%	13.5%
Khaleeji	2,263.1	2,499.3	1.8	-39.7	16.2%	16.6%
NBB	8,498.7	8,496.0	186.2	197.3	33.8%	37.3%
Total	96,069.4	104,573.2	1,248.60	1,267.60	19.4%	19.7%
Kuwait						
AUBK	12,913.1	14,282.4	169.1	180.6	16.6%	16.0%
ABK	15,007.6	16,027.5	139.0	94.1	19.2%	18.7%
Boubyan	14,335.6	17,397.7	185.1	205.6	18.2%	20.3%
Burgan	24,126.3	23,241.6	272.5	277.9	17.4%	16.8%
GBK	19,851.0	20,499.0	187.2	208.9	17.5%	17.1%
KFH	58,633.2	63,645.5	750.3	823.9	17.5%	17.7%
KIB	7,155.3	8,821.4	68.9	56.3	16.6%	19.2%
NBK	90,498.7	96,073.7	1,223.20	1,317.10	17.2%	17.8%
CBK	14,740.7	15,995.1	210.3	0.0	18.8%	18.2%
Warba	7,240.7	10,318.3	42.0	54.3	24.3%	18.5%
Total	264,502.20	286,302.20	3,247.6	3,218.7	18.3%	18.0%
Oman						
Ahil	5,949.1	6,541.6	74.8	80.6	17.5%	16.9%
Alizz	1,773.5	1,867.1	6.2	-25.9	15.3%	13.5%
Dhofar	10,944.1	11,236.0	130.6	78.6	17.3%	17.9%
Muscat	31,917.0	31,923.7	466.6	481.9	19.2%	19.7%

Nizwa	2,265.4	2,686.7	19.5	26.4	16.2%	14.5%
HSBC	6,131.5	6,623.4	81.5	76.1	19.4%	18.8%
NBO	9,280.3	9,466.7	131.4	133.6	16.3%	16.6%
Sohar	7,912.7	9,104.2	76.3	89.4	15.0%	18.9%
Total	76,173.6	79,449.4	986.9	940.7	17.0%	17.1%
Qatar						
Ahil	11,099.7	12,064.5	182.8	185.5	18.2%	18.0%
Al Khaliji	14,313.9	14,771.4	167.1	177.5	16.9%	19.1%
Doha	26,410.0	29,727.6	228.1	207.1	17.0%	17.7%
MAR	26,729.2	29,229.8	585.3	598.5	19.2%	20.3%
QIIB	13,807.7	15,613.0	242.3	254.7	16.4%	18.5%
QIB	42,096.8	44,922.9	757.0	839.4	18.8%	19.5%
QNB	236,867.5	259,532.3	3,787.9	3,942.5	19.0%	18.9%
CB	37,068.1	40,532.0	459.9	555.2	15.5%	16.4%
Total	408,392.9	446,393.5	6,410.4	6,760.4	17.6%	18.5%
Saudi Arabia						
Al Rajhi	97,128.7	102,423.1	1,005.3	2,708.9	20.1%	19.9%
Alinma	32,428.1	35,157.2	762.3	675.9	21.1%	20.3%
ANB	47,587.7	48,918.0	1,059.0	806.2	18.1%	18.9%
BAB	19,647.2	22,953.4	163.5	331.7	17.3%	17.5%
BAJ	19,478.3	23,078.5	100.9	264.3	27.5%	24.6%
BSF	50,761.6	47,506.3	374.3	830.7	19.8%	19.2%
Riyad	61,340.6	70,877.0	825.1	1,493.9	18.1%	18.1%
SAMBA	61,350.9	68,161.0	814.1	1,062.5	22.7%	21.1%
NCB	120,647.4	135,270.3	2,559.8	3,040.4	20.6%	18.7%
SABB	46,606.3	70,792.7	724.5	754.8	21.3%	19.4%
SAIB	25,632.9	26,883.9	153.7	63.9	19.4%	18.3%
Total	582,609.7	652,021.4	8,542.5	12,033.2	20.5%	19.6%
UAE						
ADCB	76,174.7	110,284.7	1,317.5	1,303.8	17.3%	16.9%
ADIB	34,080.0	34,295.9	680.6	707.8	17.2%	18.9%
CBD	20,171.7	23,973.9	316.3	381.2	14.6%	14.2%
DIB	60,890.2	63,098.8	1,338.3	1,365.0	17.5%	16.5%
ENBD	136,202.0	186,011.7	2,733.2	3,947.9	20.9%	18.5%
FAB	202,498.8	223,753.9	3,269.6	3,408.2	15.7%	16.9%
Mashreq	38,807.6	43,399.9	560.8	562.2	16.5%	16.3%
NBF	10,829.7	11,652.3	167.5	150.3	15.2%	17.8%
SIB	12,180.5	12,628.3	138.9	148.5	17.7%	22.8%
RAK	14,339.1	15,548.9	248.4	298.1	17.2%	16.8%
Total	606,174.3	724,648.3	10,771.1	12,273.0	17.0%	17.6%

Financial Parameters of Listed Banks in the GCC Country-wise – 2018 & 2019 (Continuing)

Bahrain						
Banks	Return on assets		Return on equity		Cost-to-income ratio	
	2 018	2 019	2 018	2 019	2 018	2 019
AUB	2.0%	1.9%	17.1%	17.0%	27.1%	28.6%
Al Baraka	0.5%	0.4%	7.9%	6.7%	54.7%	58.7%
Al Salam	1.1%	1.1%	6.1%	6.8%	48.9%	55.6%
BISB	0.9%	0.5%	9.5%	5.2%	53.3%	59.3%
BBK	1.8%	2.0%	14.6%	15.0%	36.8%	45.7%
Ithmaar	-0.3%	0.0%	-10.2%	0.6%	83.3%	75.0%
Khaleeji	0.1%	-1.7%	0.6%	-16.0%	64.3%	72.6%
NBB	2.2%	2.3%	15.2%	14.7%	35.6%	35.9%
Average	1.1%	0.8%	7.6%	6.4%	50.5%	53.9%
Kuwait						
AUBK	1.4%	1.3%	12.2%	12.4%	30.6%	37.3%
ABK	0.9%	0.6%	7.3%	4.8%	38.6%	38.9%
Boubyan	1.3%	1.3%	14.3%	12.7%	40.6%	41.9%
Burgan	1.1%	1.2%	11.6%	11.3%	42.1%	42.1%
GBK	1.0%	1.0%	9.2%	9.8%	34.5%	37.6%
KFH	1.3%	1.4%	12.1%	12.7%	39.2%	37.4%
KIB	1.0%	0.7%	7.8%	6.2%	53.9%	57.7%
NBK	1.4%	1.4%	12.0%	12.2%	31.3%	34.0%
CBK	1.4%	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%	29.7%	31.6%
Warba	0.6%	0.6%	8.6%	8.0%	38.3%	37.5%
Average	1.2%	1.0%	10.4%	9.0%	37.9%	39.5%
Oman						
Ahil	1.3%	1.3%	11.3%	11.9%	40.8%	43.3%
Alizz	0.3%	-1.4%	3.1%	-13.4%	83.1%	88.6%
Dhofar	1.2%	0.7%	8.4%	5.6%	49.6%	55.0%
Muscat	1.5%	1.5%	10.3%	10.1%	42.6%	41.5%
Nizwa	1.0%	1.1%	5.6%	7.1%	61.5%	55.8%
HSBC	1.3%	1.2%	9.5%	8.5%	57.5%	56.0%
NBO	1.4%	1.4%	9.3%	12.0%	47.9%	49.6%
Sohar	1.0%	1.1%	10.1%	11.1%	42.2%	43.3%
Average	1.1%	0.9%	8.4%	6.6%	53.2%	54.1%
Qatar						
Ahil	1.7%	1.6%	12.3%	11.8%	28.1%	27.3%
Al Khaliji	1.1%	1.2%	9.3%	10.2%	28.8%	27.9%
Doha	0.9%	0.7%	6.2%	5.9%	35.5%	33.6%
MAR	2.1%	2.1%	16.1%	16.0%	24.0%	22.8%
QIIB	1.8%	1.7%	15.1%	14.7%	24.9%	24.1%

QIB	1.8%	1.9%	16.6%	17.5%	25.4%	22.8%
QNB	1.6%	1.6%	19.6%	19.0%	26.6%	26.1%
CB	1.2%	1.4%	8.7%	10.6%	31.8%	28.3%
Average	1.5%	1.5%	13.0%	13.2%	28.1%	26.6%
Saudi Arabia						
Al Rajhi	1.1%	2.7%	7.2%	20.4%	32.6%	32.8%
Alinma	2.4%	2.0%	13.7%	11.6%	38.3%	37.1%
ANB	2.3%	1.7%	15.6%	11.0%	34.2%	32.7%
BAB	0.9%	1.6%	7.9%	14.4%	53.1%	51.3%
BAJ	0.5%	1.2%	3.8%	8.7%	58.6%	57.2%
BSF	0.7%	1.7%	4.5%	9.8%	34.2%	33.3%
Riyad	1.4%	2.3%	8.2%	14.5%	37.1%	33.8%
SAMBA	1.3%	1.6%	7.0%	9.1%	30.1%	33.5%
NCB	2.1%	2.4%	16.9%	19.1%	35.2%	30.6%
SABB	1.5%	1.3%	8.3%	6.4%	29.8%	38.3%
SAIB	0.6%	0.2%	4.6%	1.9%	40.1%	42.5%
Average	1.4%	1.7%	8.9%	11.5%	38.5%	38.5%
UAE						
ADCB	1.8%	1.4%	16.3%	11.5%	33.5%	38.5%
ADIB	2.0%	2.1%	18.2%	16.8%	48.6%	47.3%
CBD	1.6%	1.7%	12.7%	14.4%	31.5%	29.2%
DIB	2.3%	2.2%	20.8%	18.4%	30.1%	26.7%
ENBD	2.1%	2.5%	18.1%	21.8%	32.0%	32.1%
FAB	1.7%	1.6%	12.7%	12.7%	27.4%	27.2%
Mashreq	1.6%	1.4%	10.2%	9.9%	44.1%	43.8%
NBF	1.6%	1.3%	12.8%	10.6%	33.2%	33.0%
SIB	1.2%	1.2%	9.4%	8.4%	52.9%	47.7%
RAK	1.8%	2.0%	12.2%	14.7%	38.9%	39.5%
Average	1.8%	1.7%	14.3%	13.9%	37.2%	36.5%

Source: Compiled from websites of various Central banks in the GCC

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