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Investment Strategy & Research

GCC Banking Sector Report – Q1-2026

June-2026

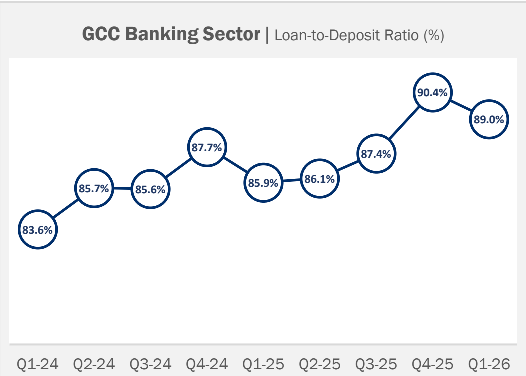
GCC banks' loan growth slows to eight-quarter low...

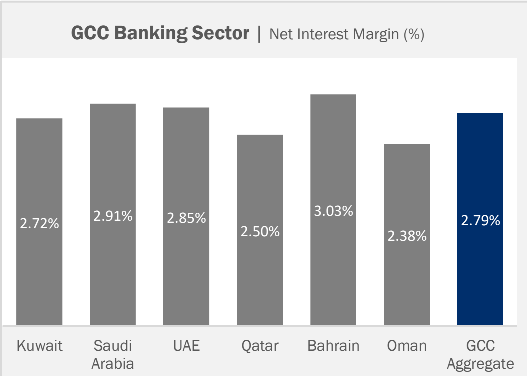
GCC banking sector witnessed the initial impact of the geopolitical situation in the region with q-o-q gross loan growth for listed banks slowing to the lowest since Q1-2024. This comes as regional geopolitical considerations continue to influence credit market dynamics resulting in a more cautious lending environment. Meanwhile, on the spending side, project awards in the region remained resilient reaching USD 76.1 Bn in Q1-2026 vs. USD 53.2 Bn during the previous quarter. *Economic activity in the region witnessed a sharp slowdown during March-2026 due to the war as seen from the PMI figures for the region with Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait falling into contraction. However, activity in the non-oil sector saw a strong rebound, especially in Saudi Arabia and UAE with the PMI in the growth zone of over 50 points while Kuwait and Qatar seeing smaller contraction during April-2026 and May-2026.*

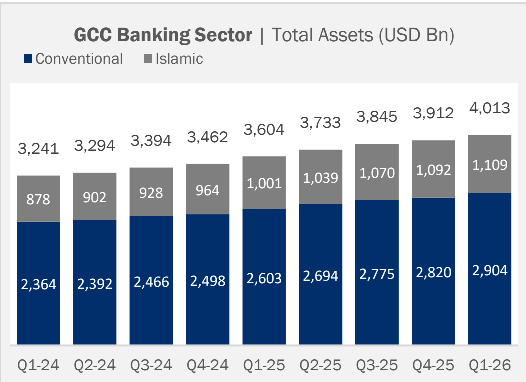
Aggregate gross loans reached USD 2.53 Trillion at the end of the quarter, registering a growth of 2.2% vs. 2.7% growth in the previous quarter. Net loan growth also contracted to a five-quarter low of 2.5% reaching USD 2.44 Trillion at the end of the quarter vs. 2.38 Trillion at the end of Q4-2025. At the country level, gross loan was up for all the countries in the region, except for Kuwait where it declined by 1.1% q-o-q during Q1-2026 while Oman and UAE witnessed healthy mid-single digit sequential growth.

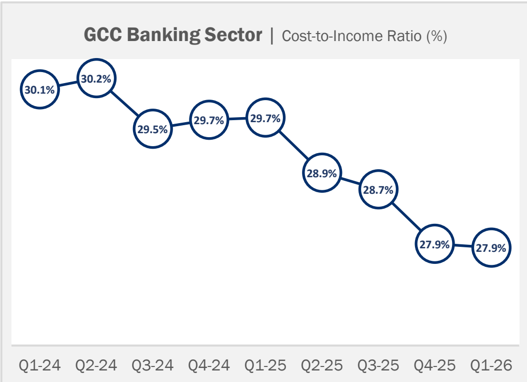
In terms of topline performance, aggregate banking sector revenues reached a new record high during the quarter at USD 35.3 Bn, although the growth was the smallest in four quarters at 0.9%. The stunted growth was led by a decline in revenues reported by banks in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain that almost fully offset the increase in revenues registered in the remaining GCC countries. *UAE-listed banks posted the biggest increase in revenues with a q-o-q gain of 4.7% followed by Qatar-listed banks with a revenue growth of 2.3%.*

The net profit for the sector recovered during Q1-2026 after a decline during the previous quarter. Aggregate net profits reached USD 16.8 Bn during the quarter registering a q-o-q growth of 4.6% and a y-o-y growth of 5.0%. *The increase in bottom line was led by a broad-based growth across countries aggregates with only Oman registering a decline while the rest of the countries showed a q-o-q increase.*









Source: Reuters, Company Financials, Kamco Invest Research

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Highlights - GCC Banking Sector

This report analyzes the financials reported by 55 listed banks in the GCC for the quarter ended Q1-2025. Data for individual banks have been aggregated to the country level. Some of the key observations from the most recent financial quarter for the GCC Banking Sector includes the following:

War and inflation push global central banks back to tightening…

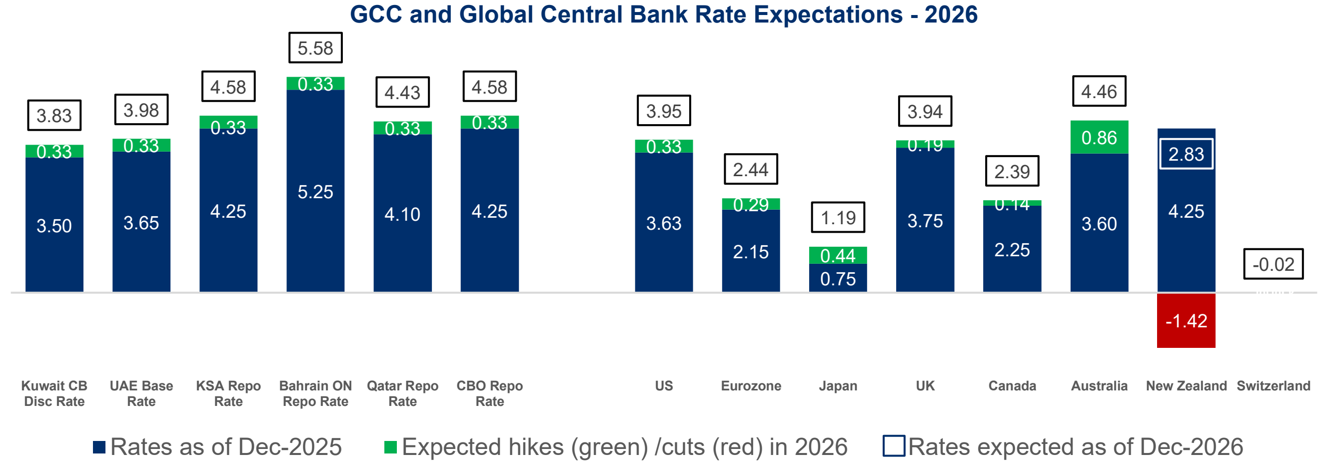
The global interest rate environment has entered a highly complex and deeply fragmented phase, sharply departing from the coordinated easing narratives that markets initially hoped for at the start of the year and before the Middle East war. Central banks across advanced economies find themselves dealing with a structural higher-for-longer reality as the war in the Middle East and the resulting energy-price spike pushed inflation higher across major economies and forced developed-market central banks to abandon - or even reverse - their easing cycles. Meanwhile, a profound divergence has emerged between Western central banks, which remain on high alert against lingering price pressures, and Asian authorities, who are navigating an entirely different set of domestic growth and deflationary challenges.

In the United States, the Federal Reserve delivered a major hawkish pivot at its June-2026 meeting, holding the federal funds rate steady at 3.50% to 3.75% for the fourth consecutive time in Kevin Warsh's first meeting as Fed Chair. While markets had broadly anticipated a pause, a stunning shift in the Fed's dot plot revealed that multiple officials are actively leaning toward additional tightening. Driven by a rebound in core PCE inflation to 3.4% in May-2026, the Fed under its updated leadership has signaled that cheaper capital is effectively off the table for the foreseeable future, forcing investors to price in just one potential rate adjustment for the remainder of the year. The median projection for the federal funds rate at the end of 2026 rose to 3.8%, up from 3.4% in March-2026.

Contrastingly, the ECB moved more decisively, raising all three key rates by 25 basis points on June 11, lifting the deposit facility rate to 2.25%, the main refinancing operations rate to 2.40% and the marginal lending facility to 2.65%, with effect from 17 June 2026. This marked the ECB's first rate increase since 2023, catalyzed directly by surging global energy costs and supply chain shocks stemming from intense conflict in the Middle East. The hike responded to eurozone inflation accelerating to 3.2% in May, the highest reading since September 2023, with the ECB revising its 2026 inflation forecast up to 3.0% while trimming growth to just 0.8%. The Bank of England, on the other hand, chose to proceed with extreme caution, maintaining its base rate at 3.75% for a fourth consecutive month. UK CPI inflation stood at 2.8% in May 2026 and is expected to climb to a little over 3.25% in Q4.

Far removed from the tightening cycles of the West, China's central bank (PBOC) has transitioned from an active monetary easing posture into a phase of careful "policy observation." Backed by a stronger-than-expected 5.0% GDP growth rate in the first quarter and positive industrial price recoveries, the Chinese central bank has kept its key lending rates at record lows for a 13th straight month in June 2026, holding the one-year loan prime rate at 3.0% and the five-year LPR at 3.5%, balancing caution over the war's fallout. Instead of implementing broad-based rate cuts, Beijing is leaning heavily on highly targeted, structural monetary tools and liquidity injections to eliminate hidden intermediate financing costs for small enterprises, keeping its newly issued corporate loan rates hovering near record lows of around 3.05%.

GCC and Global Central Bank Rate Expectations - 2026



Source: Bloomberg Estimates, Kamco Invest Research

Looking ahead to the end of the year, the global interest rate outlook points toward sustained divergence and very limited room for monetary relief but leans toward tightening or holding in the developed world. The U.S. Federal Reserve is widely expected to maintain its hawkish pause, with the absolute maximum market expectation capped at a single 25 bps cut by late autumn, effectively pushing any major easing cycle deep into next year. In Europe, the ECB's path remains tethered to volatile geopolitical premiums; if energy prices refuse to cool, further incremental hikes cannot be ruled out, keeping Eurozone rates anchored at their current restrictive levels. The ECB is expected to potentially hike at least once more, with markets pricing in roughly a 50% probability of a further hike in September. Conversely, China is likely to keep rates at record lows, with rising inflation reducing the incentive to cut, though policymakers retain a bias toward supportive policy if growth weakens further. The primary risk to all these paths is the durability of the energy shock as a sustained de-escalation and falling oil prices could quickly soften the hawkish tilt, while renewed conflict would reinforce it.

Credit growth slows reflecting the impact of the war…

Based on data from GCC central banks, total outstanding credit facilities across the six GCC member states reached approximately USD 2.17 trillion at end-March-2026, representing a robust y-o-y increase of 9.2% (USD 182.2 Bn) compared to March-2025, and a quarterly expansion of 2.6% (USD 54.0 Bn) since December-2025. This sustained credit growth reflects the region's continued economic diversification efforts, robust infrastructure spending, and supportive monetary policies despite global economic uncertainties. Saudi Arabia remains the dominant credit market, accounting for over 41% of regional credit, followed by UAE at 27% and Qatar at 18%. Economies like Kuwait, Bahrain, and Oman collectively represent approximately 14% of the GCC credit market but are showing impressive growth trajectories, particularly Oman with 11.4% y-o-y expansion.

Kuwait's total credit facilities to residents reached KWD 54.1 Bn (USD 176.5 Bn) at end-March 2026, expanding 7.8% y-o-y and 1.8% YTD. The standout performer was the Public Services sector, surging 91.7% y-o-y to KWD 209.3 million, reflecting increased government infrastructure financing. The Crude Oil & Gas sector grew 25.8% y-o-y to KWD 2.17 Bn, benefiting from elevated energy prices and upstream investment. Non-Bank Financial Companies (NBFCs) expanded 23.6% y-o-y as alternative lending channels gained traction. Real Estate lending grew 5.7% y-o-y to KWD 11.02 Bn, while Personal Installment Loans - the largest category - increased 4.3% y-o-y to KWD 17.36 Bn. The Trade sector contracted 6.8% y-o-y, potentially reflecting tighter working capital requirements and inventory adjustments. Consumer lending remained essentially flat, suggesting household deleveraging trends.

Saudi Arabia's banking credit reached SAR 3.36 trillion (USD 894.8 Bn) at end-March 2026, growing 8.2% y-o-y and 1.8% YTD. The Kingdom's Vision 2030 megaprojects continue to drive sectoral lending patterns. Transport & Communications led growth at 25.2% y-o-y to SAR 75.5 Bn, reflecting investments in logistics hubs, ports, and telecommunications infrastructure. The Electricity, Water, Gas & Health sector expanded 22.8% y-o-y to SAR 222.9 Bn, aligned with massive investments in power generation, desalination, and healthcare infrastructure. Finance & Insurance lending grew 14.7% y-o-y as the financial sector deepens and capital markets develop. Building & Construction increased 9.2% y-o-y to SAR 143.5 Bn, supporting the ambitious real estate and tourism development projects like NEOM and the Red Sea Project. Manufacturing expanded 5.7% y-o-y, benefiting from industrial diversification initiatives. Mining & Quarrying contracted 6.9% y-o-y, potentially reflecting project completion cycles in the extractive sector.

The UAE's banking credit reached AED 2.14 trillion (USD 582.4 Bn) at end-March 2026, demonstrating the strongest y-o-y growth in the GCC at 14.4%, with YTD expansion of 4.4%. The Personal Loans for Business Purposes category surged 50.1% y-o-y to AED 168.7 Bn, indicating robust entrepreneurial activity and SME financing. Mining & Quarrying expanded 32.6% y-o-y, albeit from a small base. Electricity, Gas & Water grew 21.2% y-o-y to AED 60.8 Bn, reflecting the Emirates' substantial investments in clean energy and water security infrastructure. Construction & Real Estate—the largest lending category—grew 10.7% y-o-y to AED 384.6 Bn, driven by continued property market activity in Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Manufacturing increased 9.9% y-o-y, benefiting from industrial zone development and export-oriented manufacturing initiatives. Trade grew 7.9% y-o-y, while Financial Institutions lending expanded 4.4% y-o-y. Government credit contracted 0.9% y-o-y as sovereign balance sheets strengthened with higher energy revenues.

Qatar's banking credit facilities totaled QAR 1.46 trillion (USD 400.6 Bn) at end-March 2026, growing 5.1% y-o-y and 1.6% YTD—the most moderate expansion rate among GCC states. The Services sector led growth at 8.6% y-o-y to QAR 279.0 Bn, reflecting the country's continued push toward economic diversification and post-World Cup service sector development. Consumption lending expanded 7.9% y-o-y to QAR 196.8 Bn, indicating healthy household spending capacity. The 'Others' category grew 5.4% y-o-y. However, key industrial sectors showed mixed performance. Industry declined 9.1% y-o-y to QAR 17.4 Bn, while Real Estate contracted 7.5% y-o-y to QAR 161.9 Bn, potentially reflecting a correction following the World Cup construction boom. General Trade and Contractors categories showed modest growth of 1.9% and 1.2% y-o-y respectively. Notably, "Outside Qatar" lending (foreign credit) grew robustly at 17.9% y-o-y, suggesting Qatari banks are increasingly active in regional and international markets.

Bahrain's banking credit reached BHD 13.24 Bn (USD 35.1 Bn) at end-March 2026, expanding 5.0% y-o-y and 2.0% YTD. The Kingdom demonstrated balanced growth across multiple sectors. Education lending surged 60.5% y-o-y to BHD 26.0 million, albeit from a small base, reflecting investments in human capital development. Manufacturing grew 24.5% y-o-y to BHD 509.9 million, benefiting from Bahrain's industrialization strategy. The Activities of Households category expanded 21.5% y-o-y, while Human

Health grew 20.4% y-o-y. Financial and Insurance Activities—among the largest categories—increased 11.3% y-o-y to BHD 904.5 million, reflecting Bahrain's role as a regional financial hub. Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities grew 10.6% y-o-y. However, Mining & Quarrying contracted 15.6% y-o-y, while Construction declined 8.2% y-o-y and Accommodation services fell 7.9% y-o-y, potentially reflecting sector-specific headwinds or project completion cycles.

Oman's banking credit totaled OMR 29.25 Bn (USD 76.0 Bn) at end-March 2026, achieving robust y-o-y growth of 11.4% and YTD expansion of 5.5%—among the strongest performances in the GCC. The Sultanate's credit growth reflects its ambitious Vision 2040 economic transformation agenda. Private Sector credit—the dominant category—grew 9.7% y-o-y to OMR 22.33 Bn, driven by diversification investments and SME development initiatives. Government credit expanded 8.7% y-o-y to OMR 2.16 Bn, supporting fiscal spending requirements during the economic transformation period. Public Enterprises credit showed the strongest growth at 29.2% y-o-y to OMR 4.48 Bn, reflecting increased financing for state-owned entities executing strategic projects in energy transition, port development, and tourism infrastructure. Non-Resident credit grew 17.1% y-o-y, indicating Omani banks' expanding regional footprint. The balanced growth across all borrower categories suggests healthy and diversified credit expansion across the economy.

Preliminary April 2026 data indicates continued, albeit more measured, credit expansion across the GCC. Kuwait recorded a 0.31% month-on-month increase to KWD 54.30 billion, Saudi Arabia grew 0.63% M-o-m to SAR 3.38 trillion, Qatar edged up 0.24% M-o-m to QAR 1.46 trillion, Bahrain posted the strongest monthly gain at 1.43% M-o-m to BHD 13.43 billion, while Oman remained essentially flat at 0.19% M-o-m growth to OMR 29.31 billion. UAE April data is not yet available in the reporting. This steady but moderated monthly growth pattern reflects the GCC banking sector's prudent approach amid evolving regional geopolitical dynamics and global macroeconomic uncertainties.

Lending growth eases to 8-quarter low…

Aggregate lending by listed banks in the GCC continued to show q-o-q growth during Q1-2026, although the sequential growth was the lowest since Q1-2024. The growth was broad-based across country aggregates, barring Kuwait that registered a marginal decline during the quarter. Aggregate gross loans at the GCC level reached a new record high of USD 2.53 Trillion, recording a growth of 2.2% in Q1-2026 vs. 2.7% during the previous quarter. The y-o-y growth continued to remain steady in double digits at 12.3%. Listed banks in Oman registered the biggest q-o-q growth in loans at 5.3% reaching USD 84.7 Bn mainly led a broad-based growth across listed banks in the Sultanate with Bank Sohar recording a healthy double-digit growth in lending during the quarter.

Banks in UAE were next with a q-o-q growth of 4.4% or USD 33.3 Bn to reach USD 781.6 Bn during Q1-2026 as a majority of the banks reported a sequential growth in loans. Bank of Sharjah reported a double-dight growth in lending while Emirates NBD also registered a healthy growth of 7.1% during the quarter. Banks in Saudi Arabia registered a modest growth of 1.6% or USD 14.0 Bn, the second-lowest growth in nine quarters, with aggregate gross loans of USD 862.3 Bn at the end of Q1-2026. Banks in the Kingdom recorded a 2.6% increase in consumer installment loans and 2.0% increase in commercial loans while other categories of loans remained flat.

Customer deposits growth reaches 3-quarter high…

Total customer deposits reported by listed GCC banks reached a new record high level at the end of Q1-2026 at USD 2.87 Trillion registering a q-o-q growth of 3.4%, the highest in the last three quarters. The y-o-y growth when compared to Q1-2025 came in at 8.7%. The growth was broad-based as seen in higher q-o-q customer deposits in all countries in the GCC. At the country level, Oman-listed banks registered the strongest growth in deposits during the quarter that reached USD 90.4 Bn at th end of Q1-2026 with a growth of 4.9%. UAE-listed banks were next with customer deposits breaching the USD 1 Trillion mark to reach USD 1.04 Trillion after a q-o-q growth of 4.7%.

Banks in Qatar also showed a healthy customer deposit growth of 4.2% to reach USD 453.6 Bn. The rest of the country aggregates showed q-o-q growth ranging from 1.1% and 2.2%.

Loan-to-deposit ratio surged to a new high in Q1-2026…

The aggregate net loan-to-deposit ratio for the GCC banking sector remained elevated above the 80% mark at the end of Q1-2026 but receded from a record high level of 85.8% in the previous quarter to 85.0% in Q1-2026. The ratio increased y-o-y by more than 300 bps during the quarter and has remained consistently above the 80% mark over the last eight quarters and reflects improving asset utilization as well as better margins to offset pressure from declining interest rates.

The ratio, however, showed strong divergence across countries with Saudi Arabia registering the highest ratio during the quarter followed by Qatari banks. Data from listed Saudi banks showed loan-to-deposit ratio remaining above the 100% mark at 100.5%.

Data from Sama also showed the ratio of commercial bank claims on private sector to total deposits receding slightly during Q1-2026 to 105.18% from 107.57% at the end of Q4-2025. The ratio declined to 104.06% as the latest data from SAMA's monthly report for April-2026. The elevated ratio in Saudi Arabia also highlights challenges on the liquidity front in the banking sector and also indicates higher external funding requirements in the near term in addition to the issuances in the current year via bonds and sukuks.

In the case of Qatari banks, the ratio reached 94.2%, the second highest in the GCC, but declined when compared to 97.3% recorded at the end of Q4-2025. On the other hand, Banks in UAE registered growth in the ratio that stayed above the 70% mark at 72.7%, flat as compared to the previous quarter. Aggregates for Bahrain and Oman also showed q-o-q improvement in the loan-to-deposit ratio while Kuwaiti banks showed a marginal decline.

Net interest income shows marginal q-o-q growth...

Aggregate net interest income reported by banks listed in the GCC showed a marginal improvement of 0.1%, the smallest growth in the last four quarters to reach a new record high of USD 24.4 Bn during Q1-2026. The q-o-q growth came after interest rates remained steady with no cuts announced by central banks while lending continued to witness growth in almost all country aggregates.

At the country level, the trend remained mixed with three country aggregates showing declines in net interest income and the remaining three showing growth. Omani banks once again ranked first in terms of growth in net interest income at 3.3% to reach USD 0.6 Bn. Kuwaiti and Saudi-listed banks were next with growth of 1.6% and 1.0%, respectively, to reach USD 8.5 Bn and USD 2.7 Bn during Q1-2026. On the other hand, Bahraini banks showed the biggest decline in net interest income that reached USD 0.7 Bn falling by 5.2%. Qatari and UAE-listed banks also showed marginal declines of 1.1% and 0.5%, respectively.

Non-interest income growth supported overall revenues…

Total banking revenues continued to show growth for the fourth consecutive quarter in Q1-2026, although the sequential growth was at a four-quarter low level of 0.9% reaching a new record high level of USD 35.3 Bn during Q1-2026. The marginal increase was led by a mixed trend at the country level, with listed banks in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain registering q-o-q declines that was more than offset by higher total revenues registered growth in the rest of the GCC aggregates. UAE-listed banks registered the biggest growth in revenues with an increase of 4.7% followed by Qatar-listed banks with growth of 2.3%. Banks in Oman showed a marginal growth of 0.2% during Q1-2026.

The growth in total revenues was mainly led by a healthy growth in non-interest income during the quarter that supported a flattish growth of 0.1% in net interest income. Non-interest income showed increased by 2.6% after showing a decline in the previous quarter to reach USD 10.9 Bn during Q1-2026.

Impairments decline after three consecutive quarters of growth…

After showing increases for three consecutive quarters, impairments booked by banks in the GCC showed a seasonal decline during Q1-2026. Total loan impairments declined by almost a third during the quarter to reach USD 2.7 Bn as compared to one of the highest quarterly levels during Q4-2025. The decline during Q1-2026 was mainly led by fall in impairments in five out of six countries in the GCC. Banks in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait registered more than 50% decline in loan impairments that reached USD 374.5 Mn and USD 295.8 Mn during Q1-2026, respectively. Listed banks in Qatar also registered double-digit decline in impairments with a fall of 22.3% reaching USD 802.9 Mn during the quarter. The decline in impairments booked by listed banks in UAE and Bahrain were marginal while Omani banks showed higher impairments that increased by 14.3% to reach USD 107.9 Mn during Q1-2026.

Meanwhile, despite the fall in impairments during Q1-2026, the cost of risk for the GCC banking sector stayed elevated due to higher impairments in the previous three quarters. The cost of risk (ratio of 12-month provisions vs. average loans) increased marginally to 0.47% during Q1-2026 vs. 0.46% during Q4-2025 for the aggregate GCC banking sector. The ratio was highest in the case of Qatari banks at 0.82% in Q1-2026 followed by Bahraini banks at 0.61%. The ratio was the lowest in the case of Saudi and Kuwaiti banks at 0.27% and 0.43%, respectively, while UAE-listed banks showed slightly higher cost of risk of 0.5% after seeing an increase from 0.44% during Q4-2025.

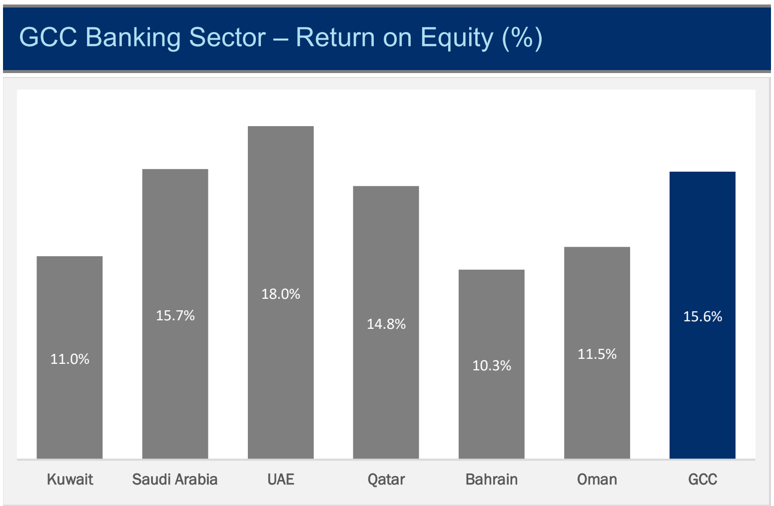
NIM continued to decline led by the impact of previous rate cuts…

The aggregate net interest margin reported by GCC-listed banks continued to decline during Q1-2026 as a larger share of lending was repriced at the lower interest rates after the rate cuts announced during 2025. The NIM at the GCC level reached 2.79% at the end of Q1-2026 falling marginally when compared to 2.81% at the end of Q4-2025. The ratio showed a broad-based decline falling in four out of six countries in the GCC. The ratio for Kuwaiti and Saudi banks showed marginal increase during the quarter to reach 2.72% and 2.91% at the end of Q1-2026. On the other hand, banks in Qatar, Bahrain, UAE and Oman registered declines.

Bahraini banks ranked first in the GCC in terms of NIMs that stayed above the 3% mark at 3.03% in Q1-2026 as compared to 3.07% during Q4-2025. Saudi-listed banks were next with a NIM of 2.91%, almost flat when compared to 2.90% at the end of Q4-2025 followed by UAE and Kuwaiti banks with NIM of 2.85% and 2.72%, respectively.

GCC banking RoE declined for the second consecutive quarter…

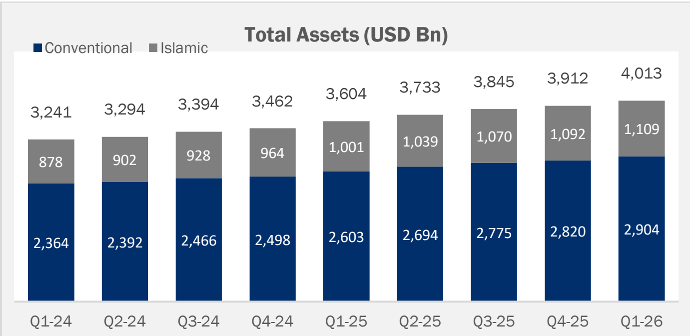
Aggregate return on equity (RoE) for the GCC banking sector declined for the second consecutive quarter during Q1-2026 from one of the highest levels recorded during Q3-2025. Aggregate RoE reached 15.6% during Q1-2026 as compared to 15.7% recorded during the previous quarter. The marginal decline in the ratio reflected a fall in the case of four out of six country aggregates in the GCC. Banks in Kuwait, UAE, Qatar and Bahrain recorded a slight decline in the ratio during Q1-2026 while Saudi-listed banks and Omani banks showed marginal improvements. Total shareholder equity reached USD 434.4 Bn at the end of Q1-2026, registering a marginal decline of 0.6% as compared to Q4-2025.

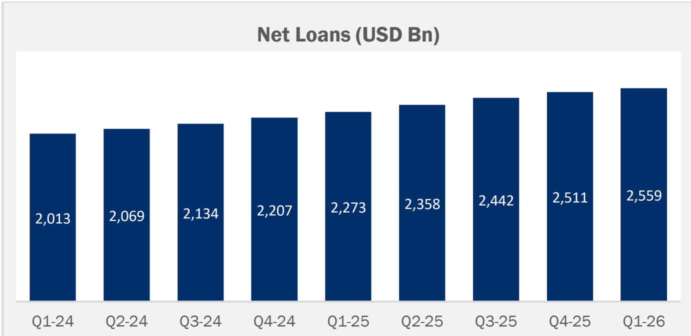


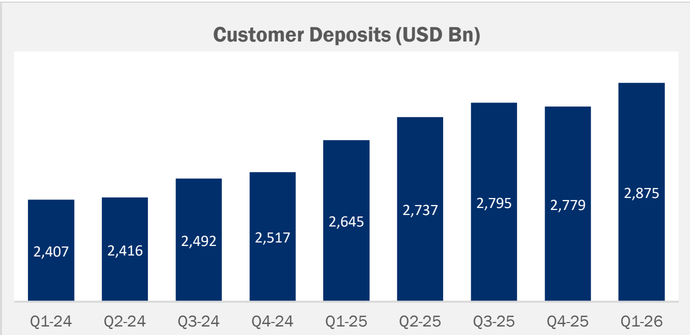
Source: Reuters Refinitiv, Financial Statements, Kamco Invest Research

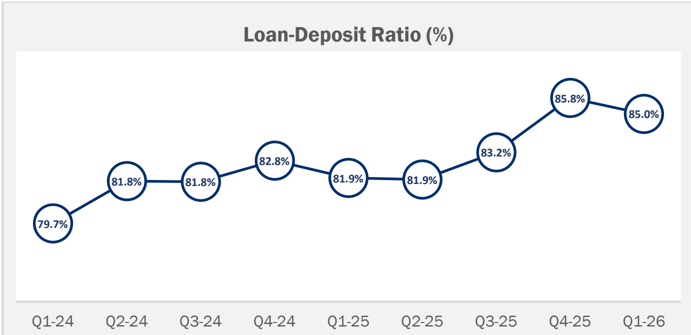
At the country level, UAE-listed banks once again topped in the region with the highest RoE at the end of Q1-2026 at 18.0%, although it declined slightly by 50bps for the second consecutive quarter. Saudi-listed banks were next with an RoE of 15.7%, registering a quarterly increase of 40bps followed by Qatari banks with an RoE of 14.8% recording a decline of 130 bps from the previous quarter.

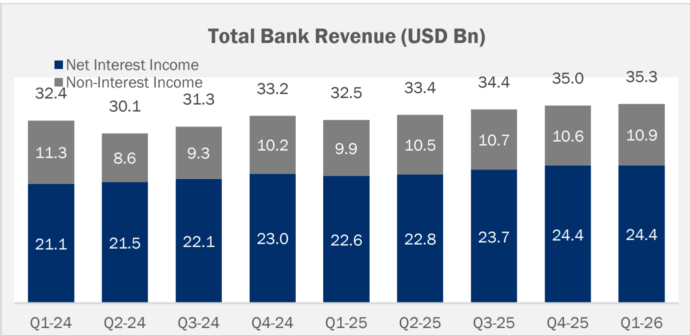
Key Banking Sector Metrics : GCC

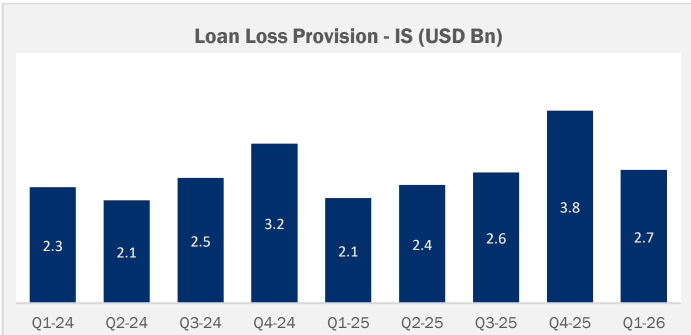


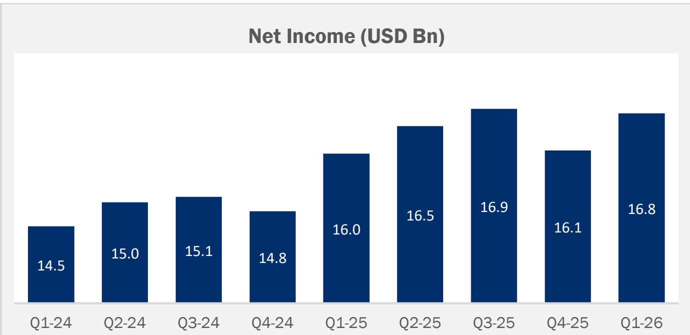


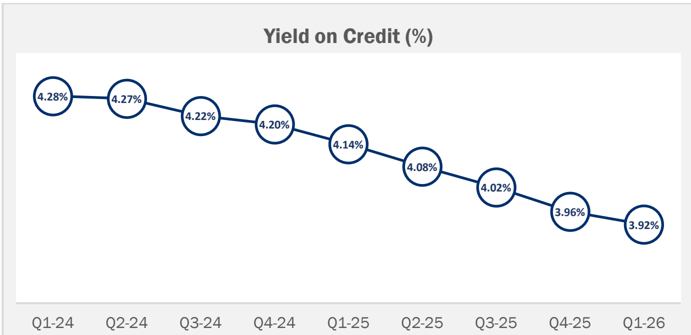


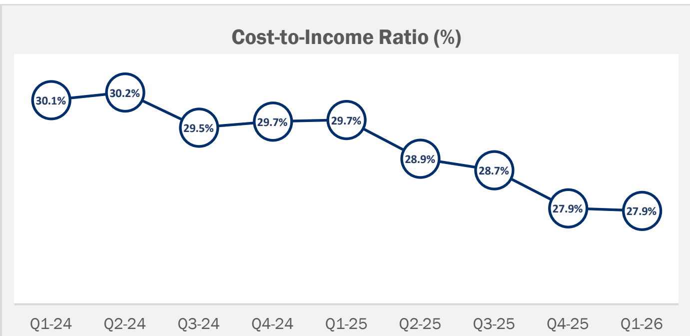


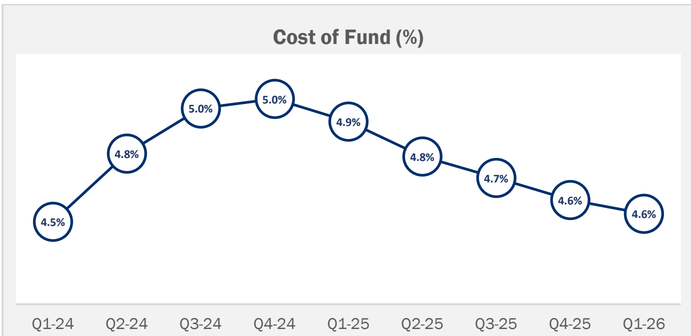






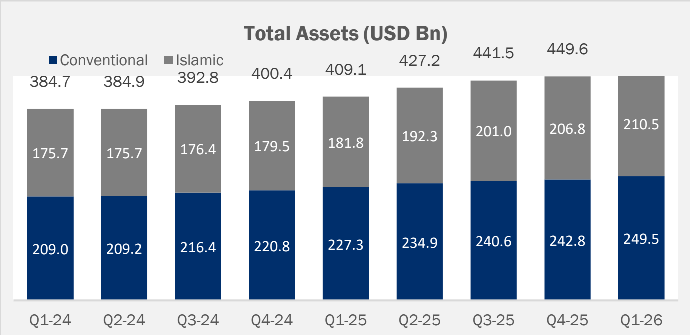


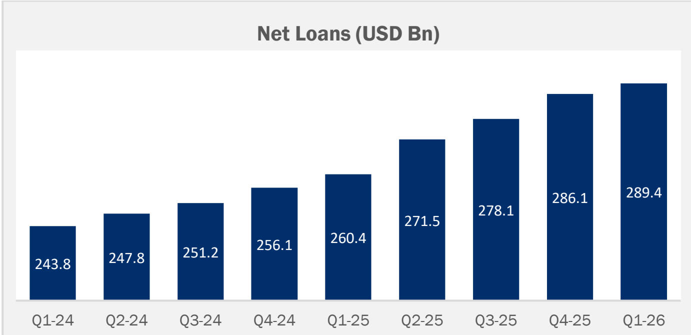


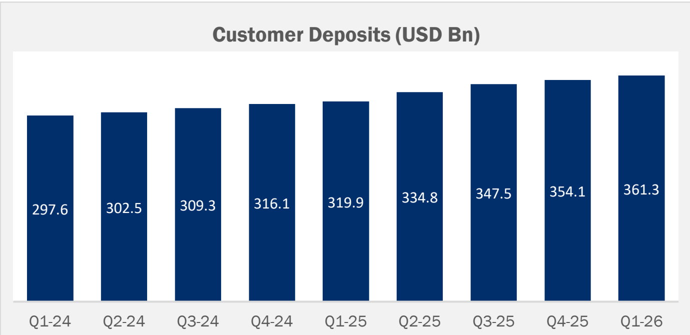


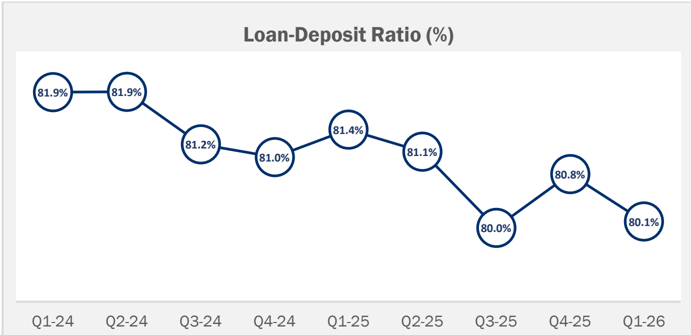
Source : Reuters, Bloomberg, Bank Financials, Kamco Invest Research

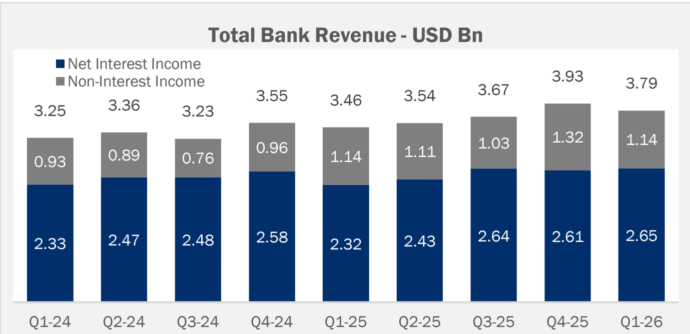
Key Banking Sector Metrics : Kuwait

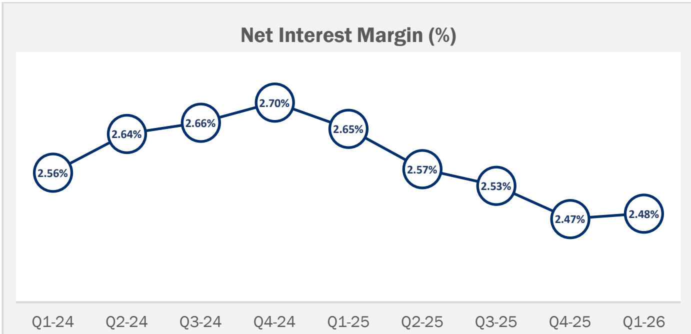


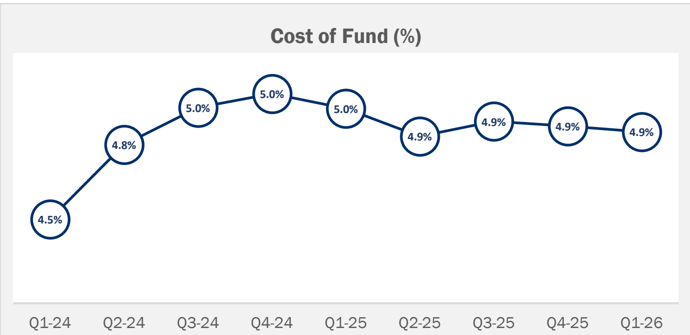


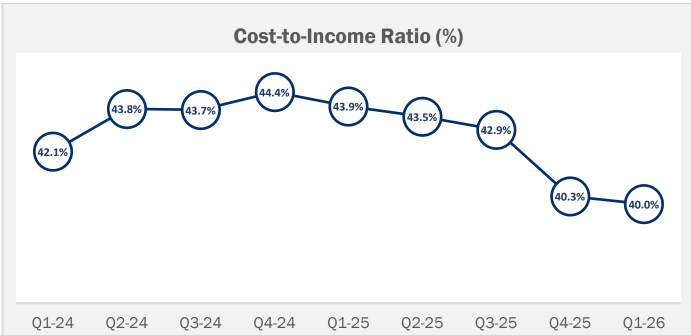


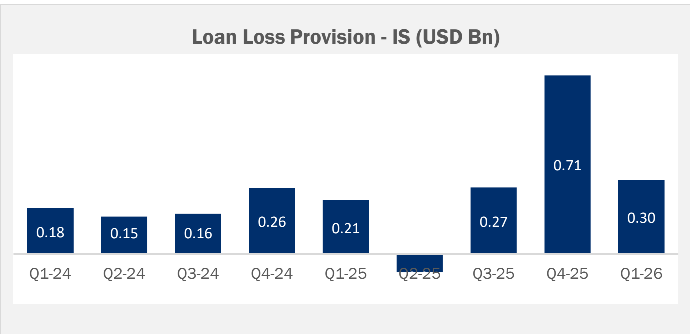


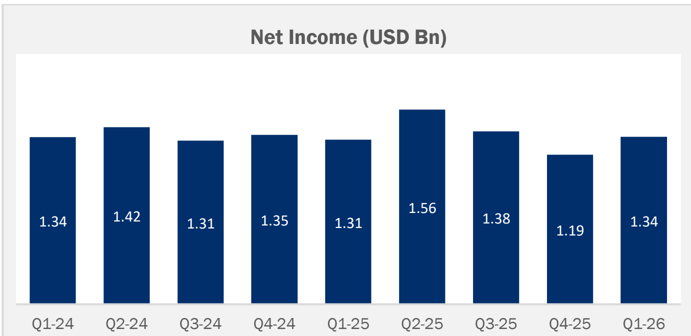






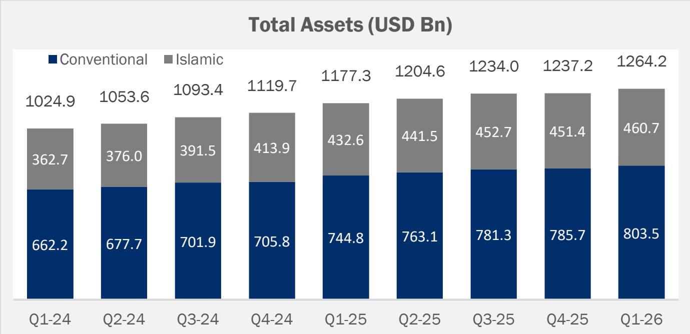


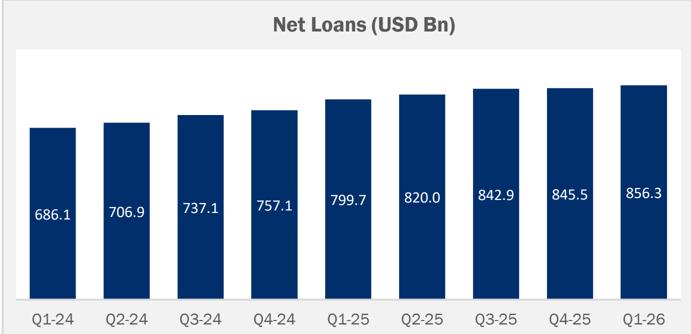


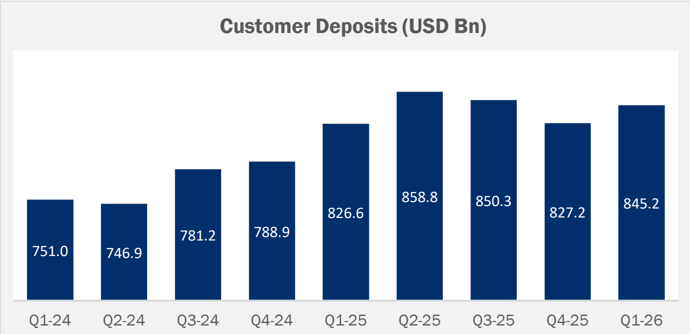


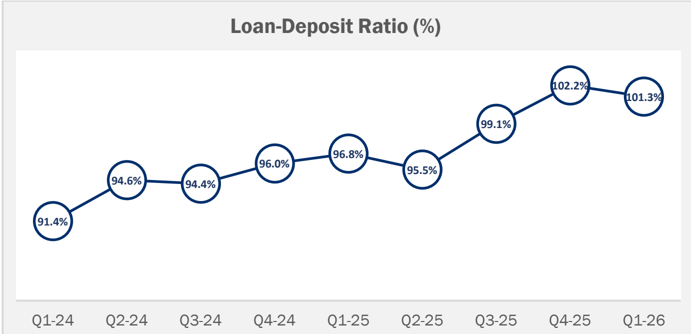
Source : Reuters, Bloomberg, Bank Financials, Kamco Invest Research

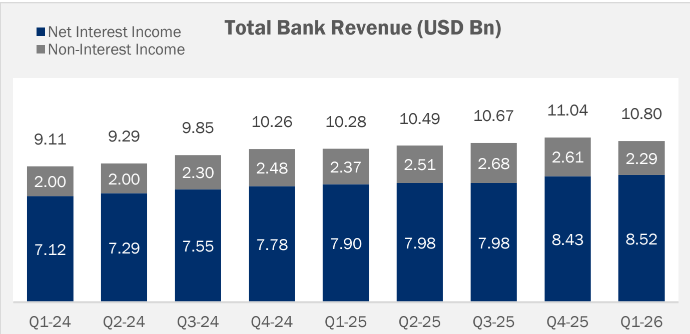
Key Banking Sector Metrics : Saudi Arabia

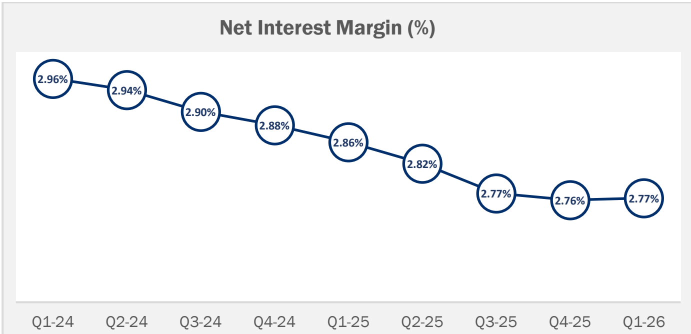


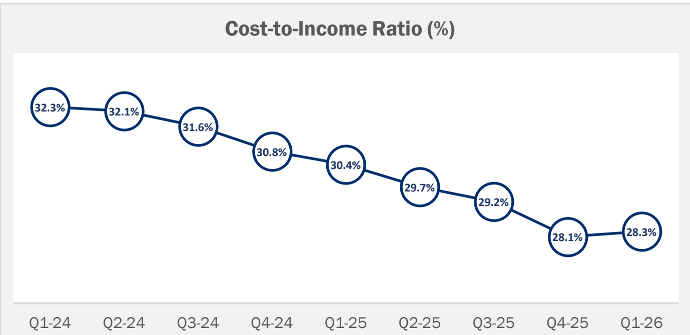


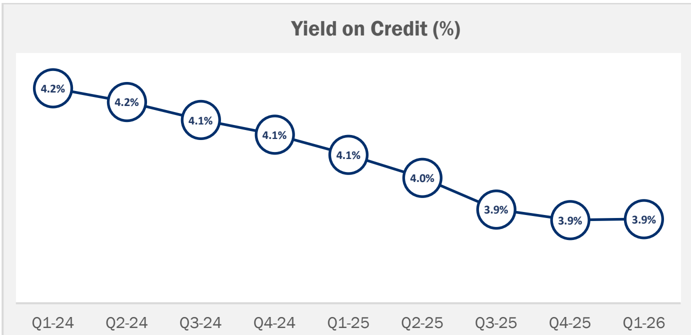


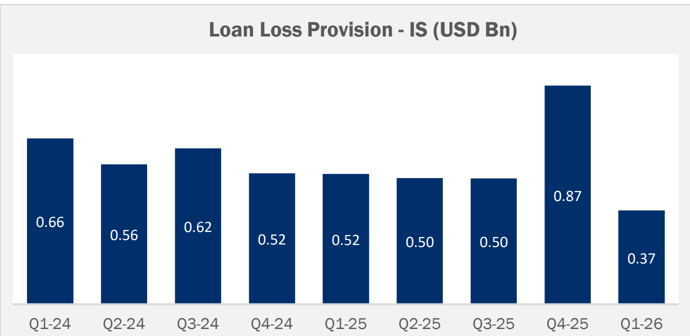


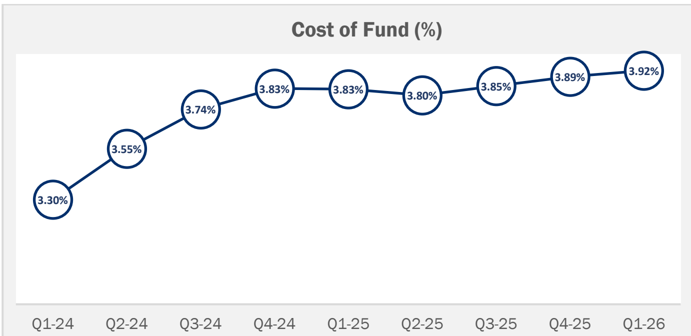








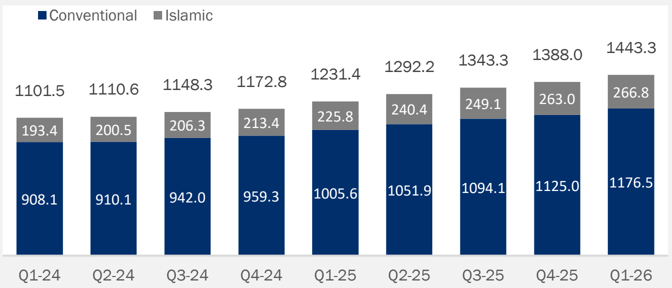




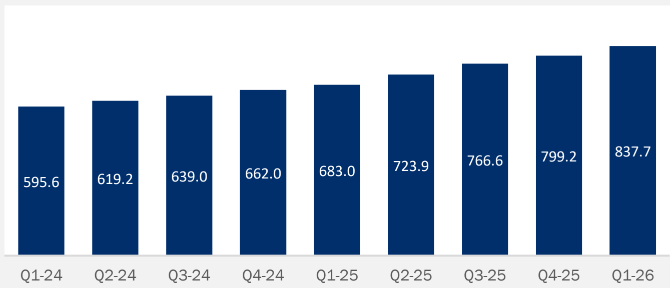
Source : Reuters, Bloomberg, Bank Financials, Kamco Invest Research

Key Banking Sector Metrics : UAE

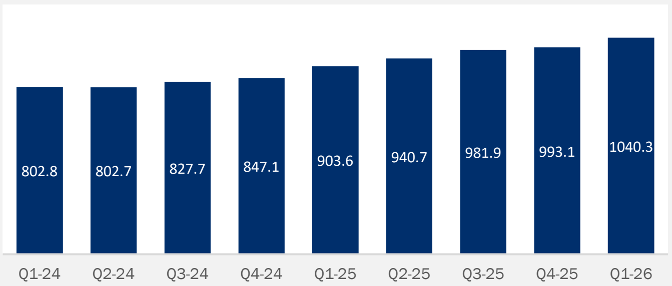
Total Assets (USD Bn)



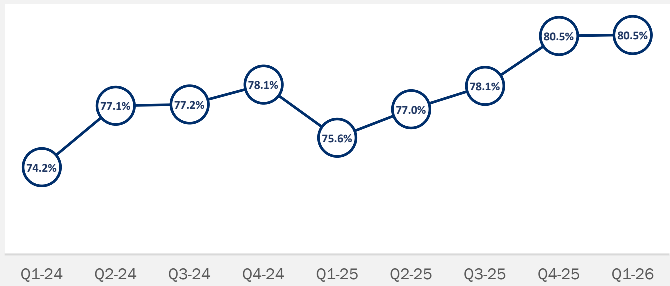
Net Loans (USD Bn)



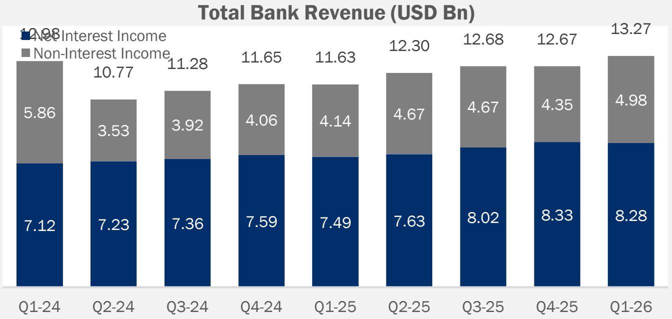
Customer Deposits (USD Bn)



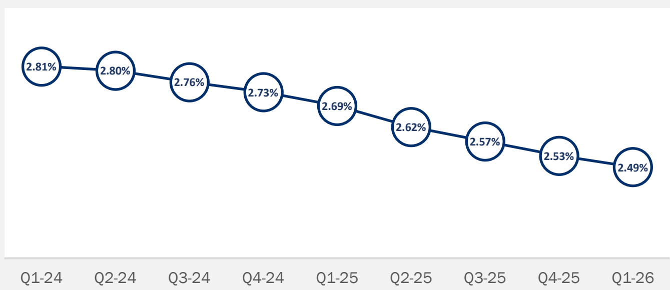
Loan-Deposit Ratio (%)



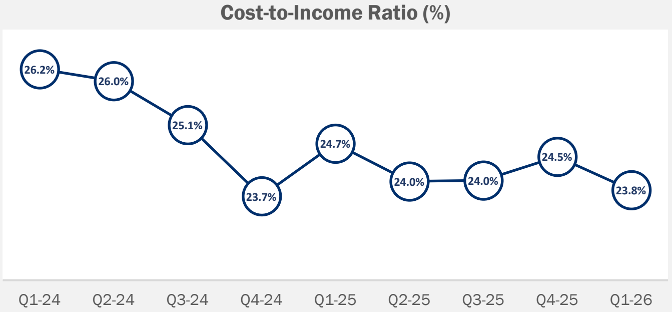
Total Bank Revenue (USD Bn)



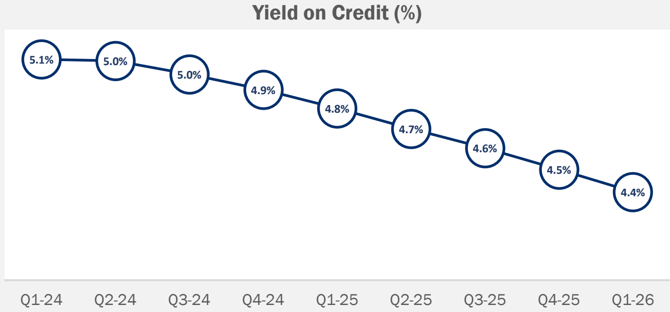
Net Interest Margin (%)



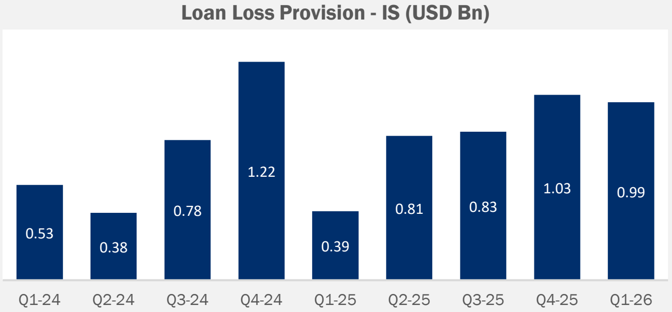
Cost-to-Income Ratio (%)



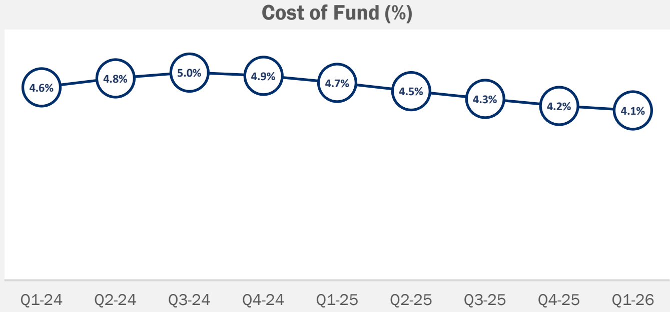
Yield on Credit (%)



Loan Loss Provision - IS (USD Bn)



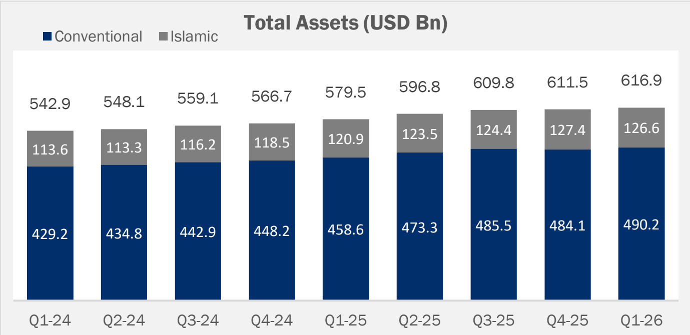
Cost of Fund (%)



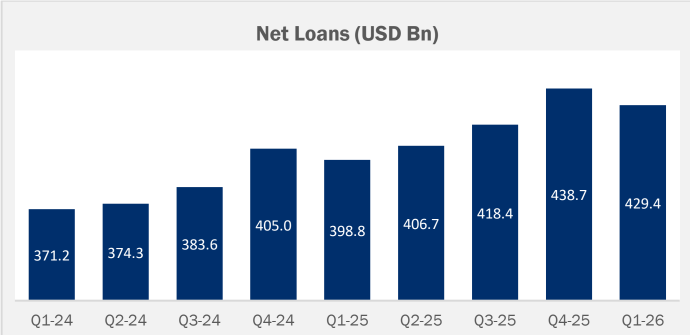
Source : Reuters, Bloomberg, Bank Financials, Kamco Invest Research

KAMCO INVEST

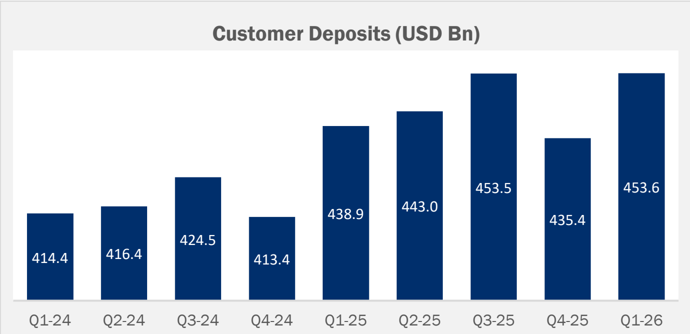
Key Banking Sector Metrics : Qatar



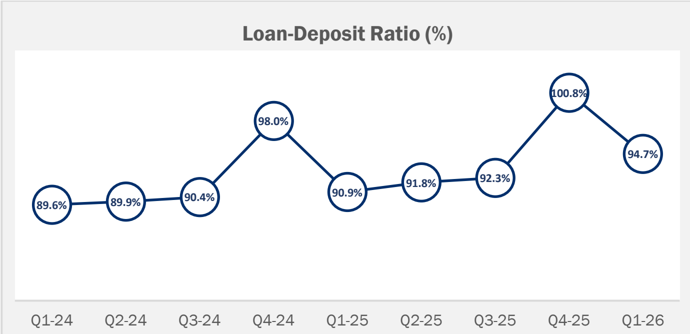
Total Assets (USD Bn)



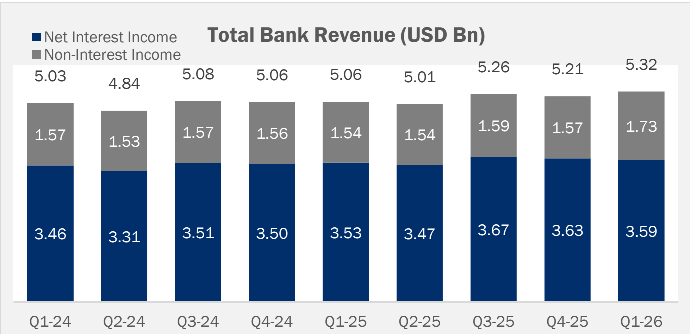
Net Loans (USD Bn)



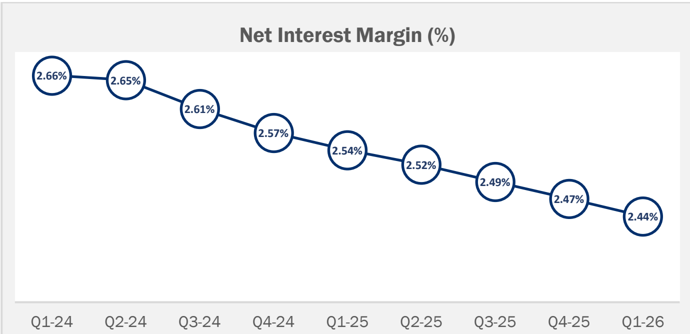
Customer Deposits (USD Bn)



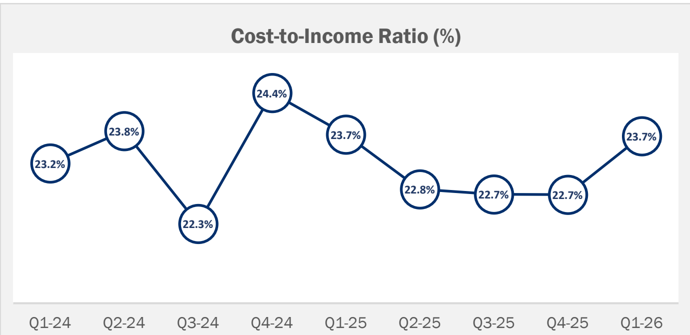
Loan-Deposit Ratio (%)



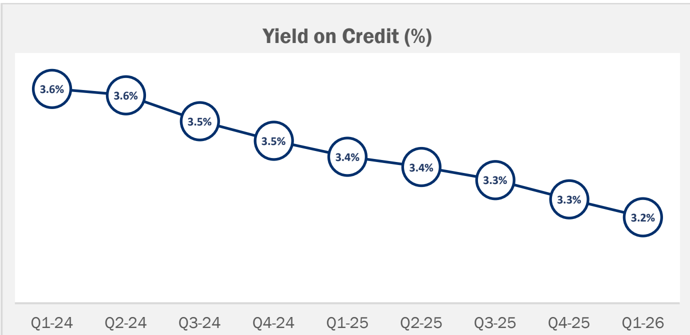
Total Bank Revenue (USD Bn)



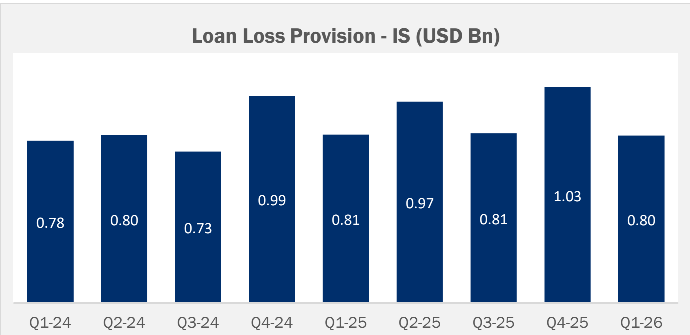
Net Interest Margin (%)



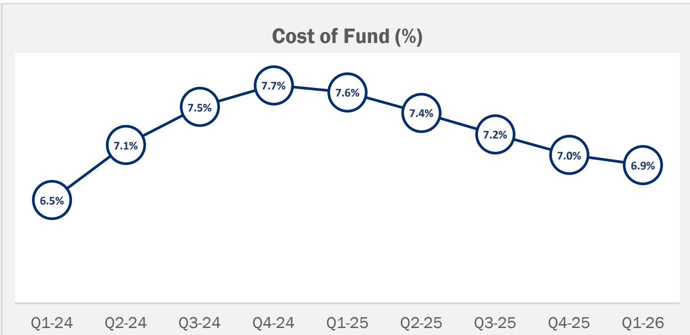
Cost-to-Income Ratio (%)



Yield on Credit (%)



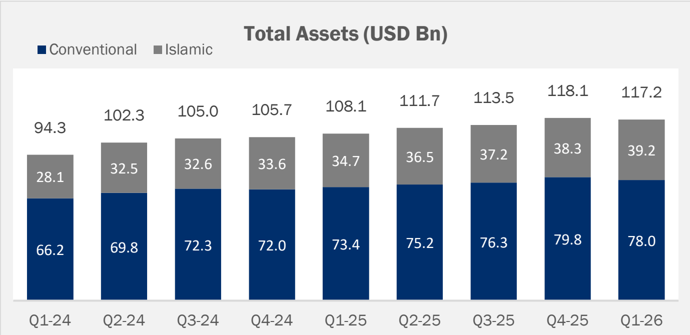
Loan Loss Provision - IS (USD Bn)

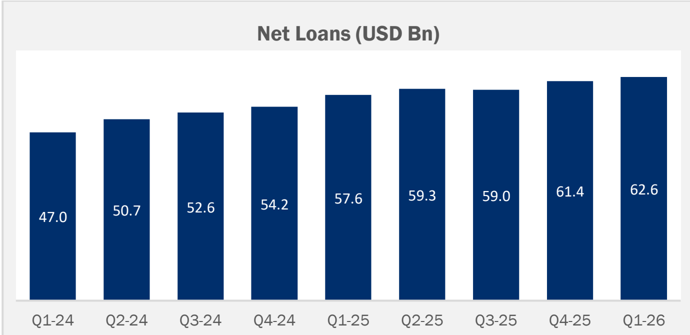


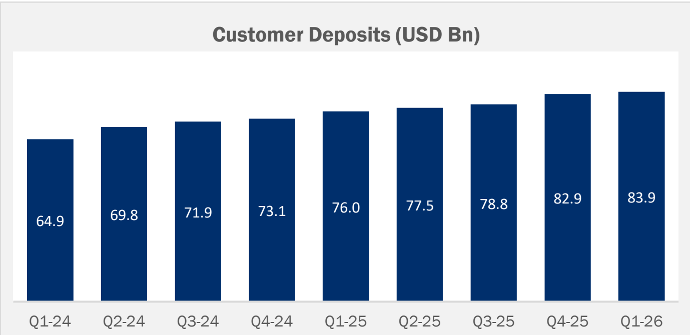
Cost of Fund (%)

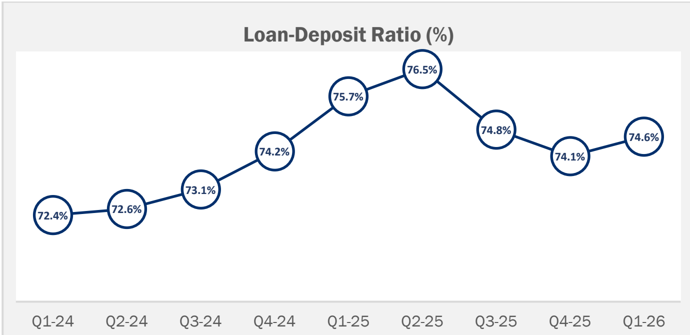
Source : Reuters, Bloomberg, Bank Financials, Kamco Invest Research

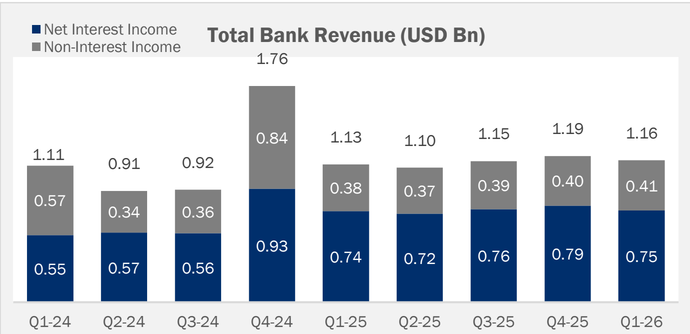
Key Banking Sector Metrics : Bahrain

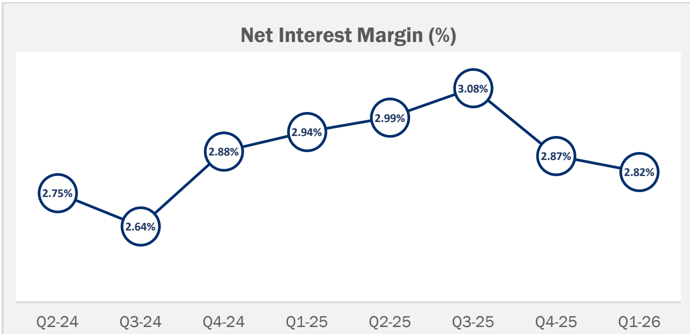


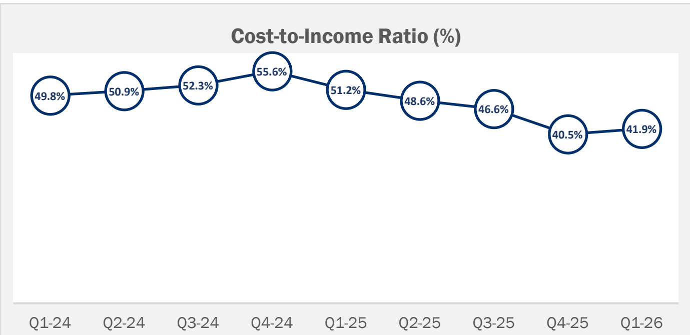


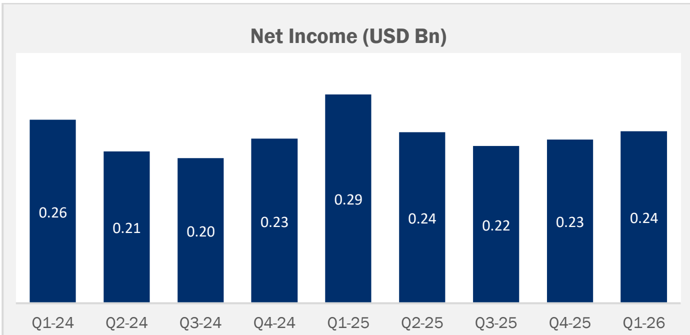


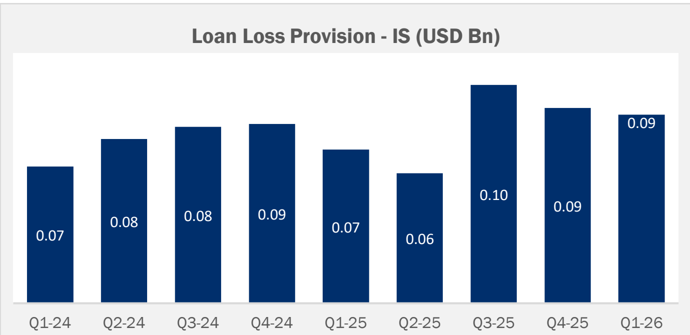


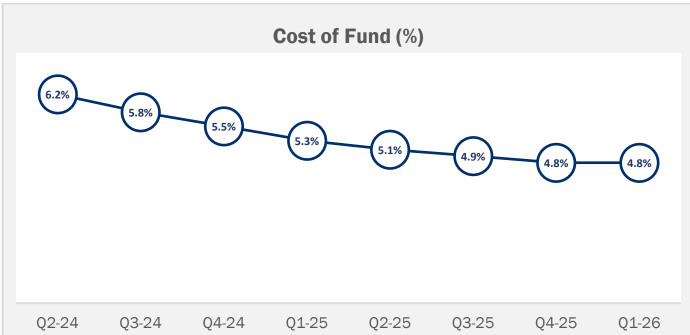






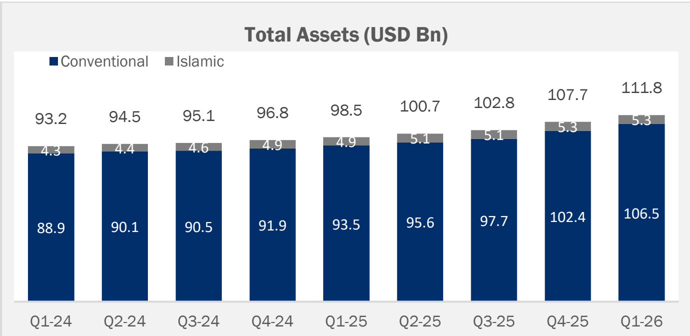


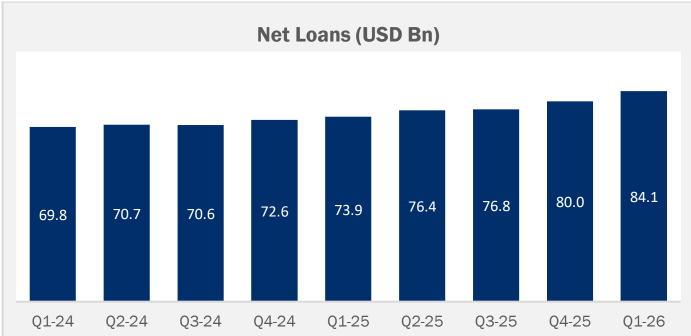


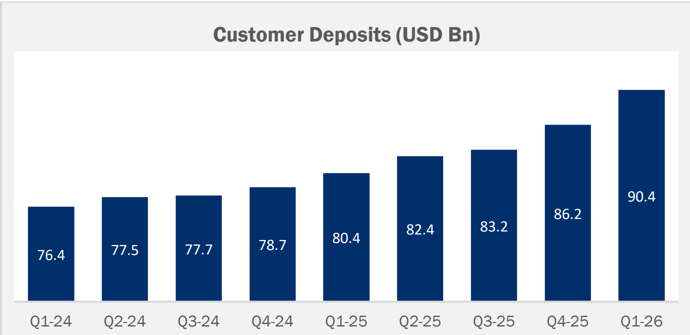


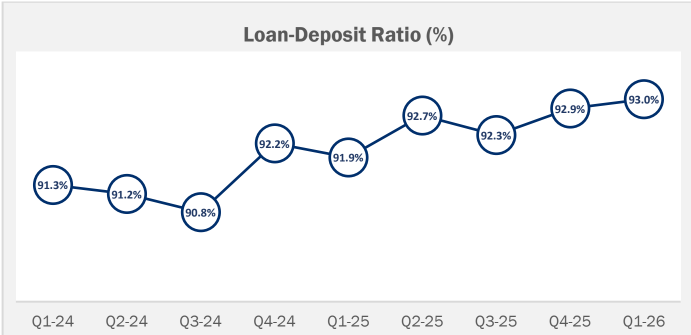
Source : Reuters, Bloomberg, Bank Financials, Kamco Invest Research

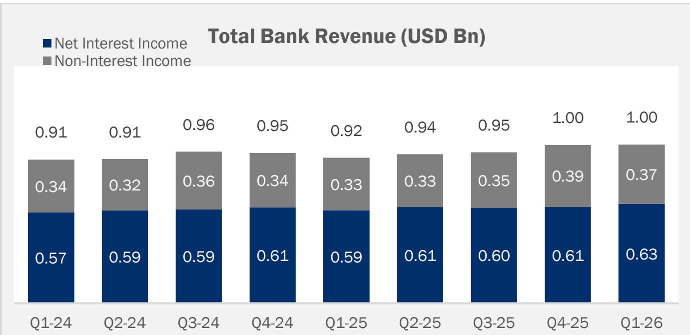
Key Banking Sector Metrics : Oman

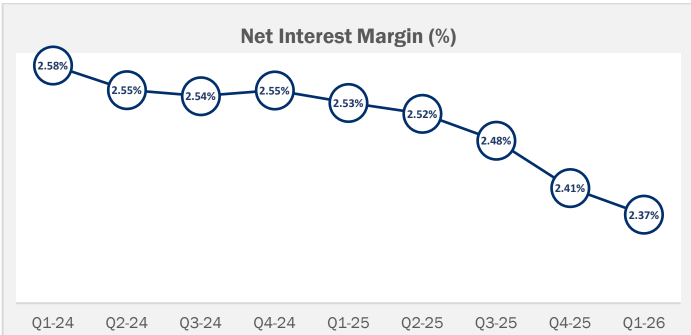


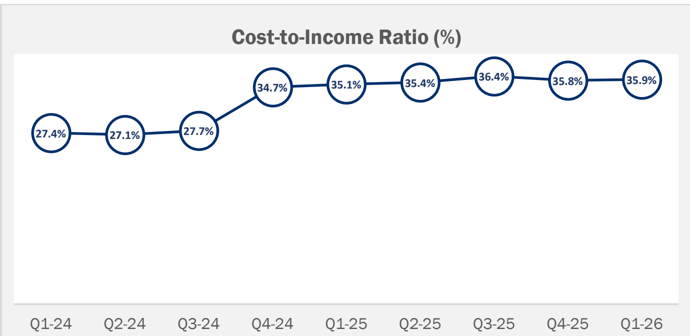


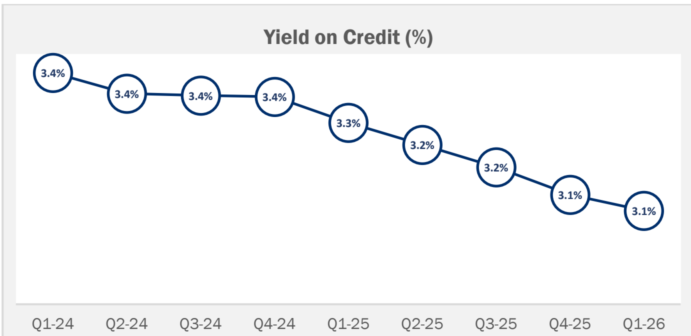


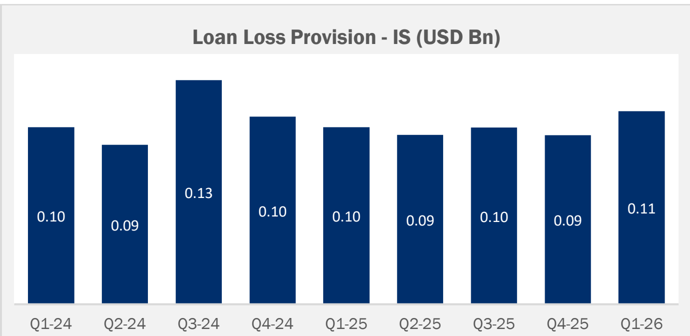


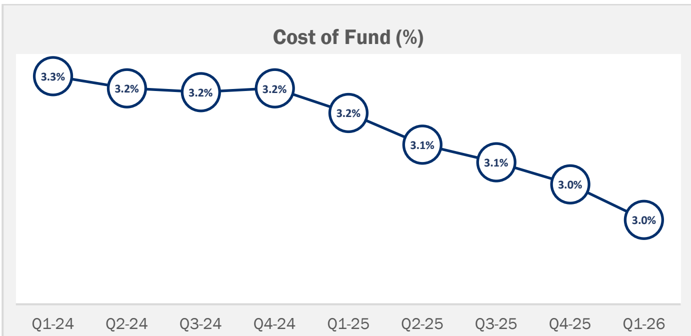












Source : Reuters, Bloomberg, Bank Financials, Kamco Invest Research

GCC Banking Sector : Market Data

Name	Country	M-CAP (USD Bn)	Price (LCL)	P/E (x)	P/BV (x)	Div Ind Yield (%)	YTD-26 Returns	3-Yr Avg Tot Return	5-Yr Avg Tot Return	10-Yr Avg Tot Return
NATIONAL BANK OF BAHRAIN BSC	Bahrain	3.3	0.544	15.5	2.4	6.4	13.0%	2.7%	7.1%	9.9%
ARAB BANKING CORP	Bahrain	1.0	0.310	N/A	0.2	8.9	0.2%	N/A	N/A	4.4%
BBK BSC	Bahrain	2.8	0.585	12.4	1.8	6.8	19.8%	13.6%	13.8%	16.5%
AL-SALAM BANK	Bahrain	1.9	0.220	8.6	1.6	3.4	9.4%	25.2%	37.7%	17.3%
BAHRAIN ISLAMIC BANK	Bahrain	0.2	0.071	7.6	0.5	7.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	-3.9%
NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT	Kuwait	24.6	0.806	13.6	1.7	4.1	-13.4%	3.8%	7.6%	11.9%
KUWAIT FINANCE HOUSE	Kuwait	48.9	0.767	23.1	2.7	2.9	2.8%	12.1%	11.5%	17.9%
BOUBYAN BANK K.S.C	Kuwait	9.9	0.634	32.2	3.2	1.0	-4.2%	7.0%	5.0%	13.1%
COMMERCIAL BANK OF KUWAIT	Kuwait	3.1	0.476	8.0	1.2	7.8	-2.4%	8.6%	6.9%	9.8%
GULF BANK	Kuwait	4.9	0.353	28.4	1.8	2.4	6.7%	19.5%	15.9%	10.6%
BURGAN BANK	Kuwait	2.4	0.184	24.3	0.9	3.1	-9.3%	3.4%	4.0%	2.2%
AL AHLI BANK OF KUWAIT	Kuwait	2.4	0.260	13.6	1.1	3.7	-4.1%	13.3%	13.0%	4.3%
WARBA BANK KSCP	Kuwait	4.4	0.279	25.2	1.6	1.7	1.6%	16.9%	8.9%	9.8%
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL BANK	Kuwait	1.5	0.259	18.5	1.3	2.9	2.0%	23.2%	10.9%	9.5%
BANKMUSCAT SAOG	Oman	7.9	0.405	10.7	1.5	4.4	26.2%	19.7%	21.3%	19.0%
BANK DHOFAR SAOG	Oman	1.6	0.203	16.4	1.0	3.7	42.4%	10.6%	14.3%	5.6%
NATIONAL BANK OF OMAN SAOG	Oman	2.1	0.499	14.6	1.3	2.1	34.1%	24.9%	23.4%	12.6%
SOHAR INTERNATIONAL BANK	Oman	3.4	0.195	13.1	1.3	2.1	25.6%	28.2%	21.2%	8.2%
AHLI BANK	Oman	1.5	0.210	17.1	1.3	2.9	12.8%	6.2%	18.5%	6.0%
BANK NIZWA	Oman	0.8	0.135	16.0	1.1	2.0	29.6%	14.4%	10.0%	8.4%
QATAR NATIONAL BANK	Qatar	44.1	17.4	10.0	1.6	4.2	-4.9%	8.6%	3.2%	7.5%
QATAR ISLAMIC BANK	Qatar	14.0	21.7	11.1	1.7	4.2	-7.5%	11.0%	8.3%	13.4%
MASRAF AL RAYAN	Qatar	5.3	2.1	13.3	0.8	5.3	-1.5%	-2.8%	-10.8%	0.2%
COMMERCIAL BANK PQSC	Qatar	4.5	4.1	8.7	0.8	7.4	3.6%	-5.3%	-0.1%	6.5%
QATAR INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC	Qatar	4.6	11.0	13.3	2.1	4.8	-0.9%	8.1%	7.9%	11.7%
AL AHLI BANK	Qatar	2.9	4.1	11.6	1.5	6.1	16.0%	8.4%	9.3%	5.9%
DOHA BANK QSC	Qatar	2.5	2.9	9.8	0.8	5.2	6.4%	29.6%	5.1%	2.4%
AL RAJHI BANK	Saudi Arabia	105.5	66.1	16.4	3.3	2.5	3.3%	13.7%	9.8%	19.1%
SAUDI NATIONAL BANK	Saudi Arabia	62.1	38.9	9.5	1.2	5.5	5.5%	7.2%	2.2%	11.1%
RIYAD BANK	Saudi Arabia	21.4	20.1	8.0	1.2	5.2	0.6%	-2.4%	4.4%	14.5%
SAUDI BRITISH BANK	Saudi Arabia	17.9	32.7	8.7	1.0	6.1	3.7%	0.3%	5.3%	9.5%
BANQUE SAUDI FRANSI	Saudi Arabia	12.9	19.3	9.8	1.1	5.5	18.2%	4.4%	5.9%	11.2%
ALINMA BANK	Saudi Arabia	19.6	24.5	12.2	2.0	4.1	21.9%	6.5%	15.4%	17.1%
ARAB NATIONAL BANK	Saudi Arabia	11.2	21.0	8.3	1.0	6.2	0.1%	8.0%	9.5%	13.4%
BANK ALBILAD	Saudi Arabia	9.7	24.2	11.8	1.9	4.1	-0.2%	0.0%	7.3%	14.7%
SAUDI INVESTMENT BANK/THE	Saudi Arabia	4.4	13.3	7.9	0.9	5.3	3.7%	4.4%	11.0%	10.0%
BANK AL-JAZIRA	Saudi Arabia	4.0	11.6	9.6	1.0	4.3	8.7%	1.2%	1.4%	9.5%
FIRST ABU DHABI BANK PJSC	UAE	50.3	16.7	9.1	1.5	4.8	0.3%	12.6%	4.6%	12.7%
EMIRATES NBD PJSC	UAE	50.0	29.1	7.8	1.4	3.4	7.5%	31.1%	22.3%	18.4%
ABU DHABI COMMERCIAL BANK	UAE	30.9	14.3	9.4	1.5	4.4	5.2%	28.6%	22.9%	14.9%
DUBAI ISLAMIC BANK	UAE	14.8	7.5	7.6	1.2	4.7	-15.2%	17.9%	15.5%	11.6%
ABU DHABI ISLAMIC BANK	UAE	20.3	20.5	11.6	3.1	4.7	3.6%	31.2%	36.7%	26.2%
MASHREQBANK	UAE	13.9	254.9	7.3	1.4	4.0	5.4%	31.2%	42.2%	20.6%
COMMERCIAL BANK OF DUBAI	UAE	7.6	9.3	8.2	1.7	6.3	6.6%	35.1%	26.8%	11.3%
NATIONAL BANK OF FUJAIRAH	UAE	3.5	5.0	10.4	1.6	4.0	1.6%	4.8%	5.0%	7.4%
INVEST BANK	UAE	1.9	0.0	43.9	4.3	N/A	-94.0%	-60.7%	-43.0%	-34.3%
NATIONAL BANK OF RAS AL-KHAI	UAE	5.0	9.1	6.3	1.4	6.9	15.9%	35.0%	24.7%	11.7%
NATIONAL BANK OF UMM AL QAIW	UAE	1.6	2.9	10.4	0.9	6.9	4.0%	32.5%	19.3%	4.5%
SHARJAH ISLAMIC BANK	UAE	3.5	2.9	7.8	1.4	6.2	8.7%	21.6%	23.7%	14.6%
UNITED ARAB BANK PJSC	UAE	1.1	1.3	8.7	1.2	2.7	3.2%	8.2%	14.5%	-3.2%
BANK OF SHARJAH	UAE	0.9	1.2	4.6	0.7	5.6	-8.1%	32.0%	16.9%	1.2%
AJMAN BANK PJSC	UAE	1.0	1.4	7.6	1.2	6.6	11.3%	-8.0%	18.3%	2.2%
COMMERCIAL BANK INTERNATIONA	UAE	0.4	0.9	6.1	0.6	N/A	3.5%	8.6%	4.9%	-7.8%

Source: Bloomberg

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