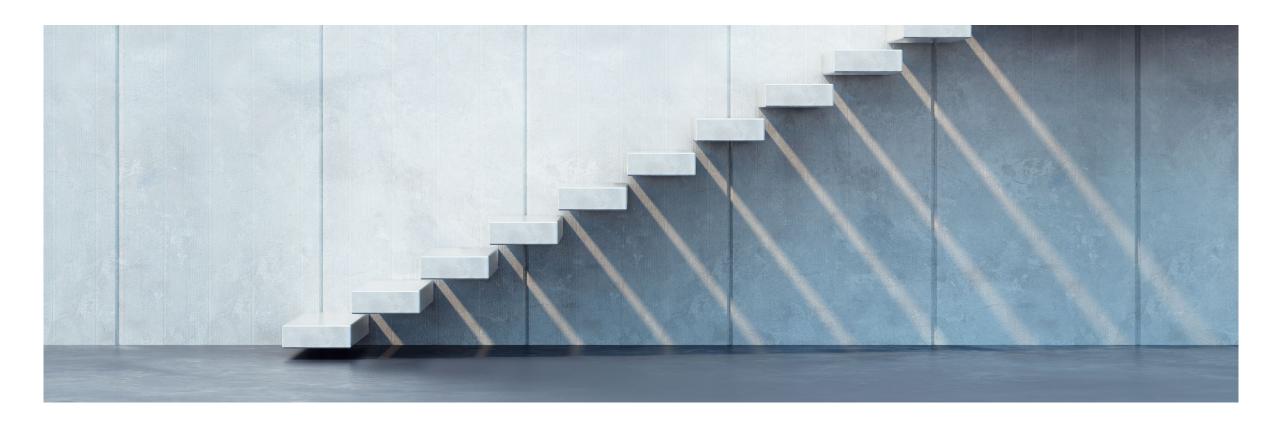
# GCC Banking Sector: A Long Climb To Recovery

Mohamed Damak Senior Director, Sector Lead Financial Institutions

March 14, 2021



**S&P Global**Ratings

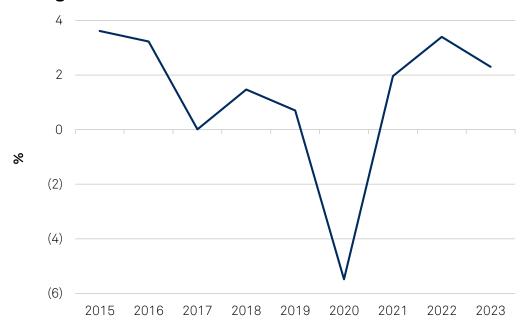
### **Key Takeaways**

- S&P Global Ratings expects GDP growth in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries to slowly recover from last year's sharp recession triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic and low oil prices.
- However, we see long-lasting adverse effects from the 2020 shock on GCC economies and banking sectors. Saudi and Qatar's banking sectors will be less impacted than those in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman, and Bahrain, while in Kuwait the story will depend on the evolution of the fiscal impasse.
- Although vaccination programs are progressing, recovery of the aviation and hospitality sectors will take time, with likely significant downside risks from further waves and mutations of the virus.
- We expect banks' asset-quality indicators will continue to deteriorate and cost of risk to remain high as they start recognizing the true impact of 2020 and forbearance measures are lifted in second-half 2021.
- Given continued low interest rates, banks' profitability will remain low in 2021 and beyond, with some potentially showing losses in 2021.
- Strong and stable capital buffers, good funding profiles, and expected government support should continue to support banks' creditworthiness in 2021.

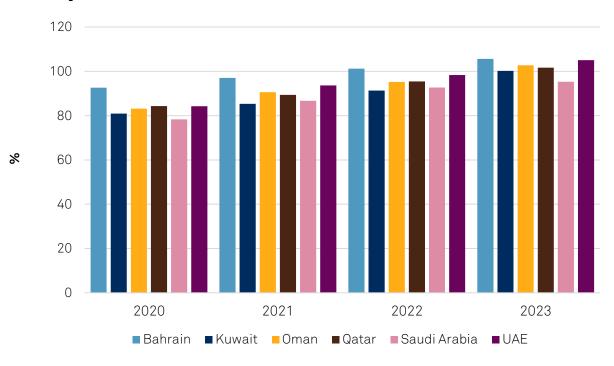
### **Recovery | A Protracted Return To Normalcy**

- Real GDP contracted sharply in 2020 because of low oil prices and a significant COVID-19-related slump in the hospitality, commerce, and real estate sectors.
   We expect oil prices will average \$60 for 2021 and 2022 and continued progress on vaccine rollouts but see downside risks from further virus waves.
- Dubai Expo 2020 and the football World Cup in Doha in 2022, as well as hydrocarbon sector recovery, will boost economic growth but it will remain below historical levels. Indeed, most countries will not return to 2019 nominal GDP before 2023, with an even longer road for Saudi Arabia.

#### **Average GDP Growth Of GCC Countries**



#### Projected Nominal GDP Versus 2019 Nominal GDP



Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Source: S&P Global Ratings.



### **Key Sectors** | A Slower Recovery In Aviation, Tourism, And Property

- A full recovery in the global aviation and tourism industries will take time. We expect a weak recovery of global air travel in 2021-2022.
- Given continued negative investment sentiment, we expect demand for GCC real estate will remain subdued. Although we have seen a
  significant decline in new launches in Dubai, we still expect the supply overhang to limit any short-to-medium-term recovery.

#### **GCC Country And Sector Sensitivity Matrix**

	Saudi Arabia	Qatar	Kuwait	Oman	Bahrain	Dubai	Abu Dhabi
Aviation	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH
Tourism & hospitality	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH
Oil & gas	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH
Telcos	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Utilities	L	L	N.A.	Н	N.A.	Μ	М
Real estate	Н	Н	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	VH	VH
Nonfood retail	VH	Н	N.A.	N.A.	VH	VH	VH
Consumer staples	М	L	L	L	L	М	L
Health care services	М	М	N.A.	М	М	М	М
Education	L	L	N.A.	L	L	М	L

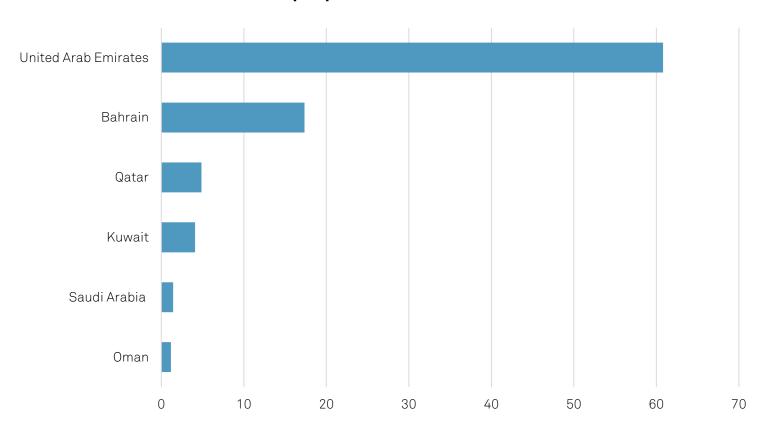
Very highVHMediumMHighHLimitedL

Data as of Jan. 31, 2021. N.A.--Not available. Source: S&P Global Ratings.



### Vaccine Rollout | Some GCC Countries Are Leading The Way

#### COVID-19 Vaccine Doses Per 100 people



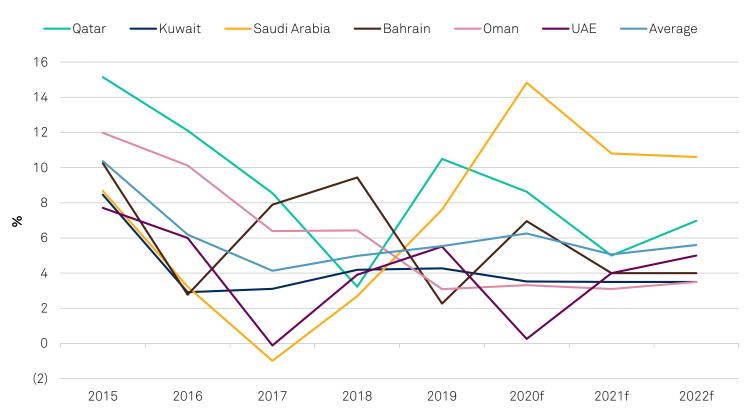
- The UAE plans to vaccinate 50% of its population by March 31, 2021, and the entire population by year end.
- Other GCC countries are also progressing well with their programs.
- COVID-19 mutations and further waves pose downside risks.

Data as of Feb. 27, 2020, for the UAE and Bahrain; Feb. 18, 2020 for Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Oman; and Feb. 15, 2020 for Kuwait. Source: ourworldindata.org,



### **Lending Growth | Saudi And Qatar Are Ahead Of The Pack**

#### Higher Growth In Saudi And Qatar



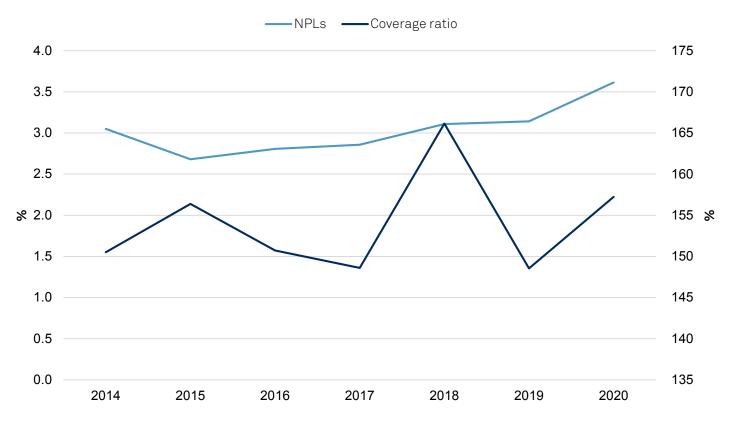
- We expect muted lending growth in all GCC countries except Qatar and Saudi Arabia.
- In Saudi, mortgage lending continues to expand due to the authorities' objective of increasing home ownership, while in Qatar government projects are boosting growth.
- Demand from corporates will likely improve only slightly, with some deferred 2020 capital expenditure and debt refinancing potentially occurring this year.

f--Forecast. Source: S&P Global Ratings, GCC Central banks



### **Asset Quality | Deterioration Will Continue As Forbearance Is Lifted**

#### Top 45 GCC Banks' Nonperforming Loan And Coverage Ratios



- We expect a deterioration of asset quality across the board, with nonperforming loans increasing. This will not be helped by the lifting of regulatory forbearance measures, although we expect it to be progressive.
- We think that the measures implemented by most central banks in the region are supportive of liquidity but do not remove or reduce credit risk from the balance sheet of banks (yet).

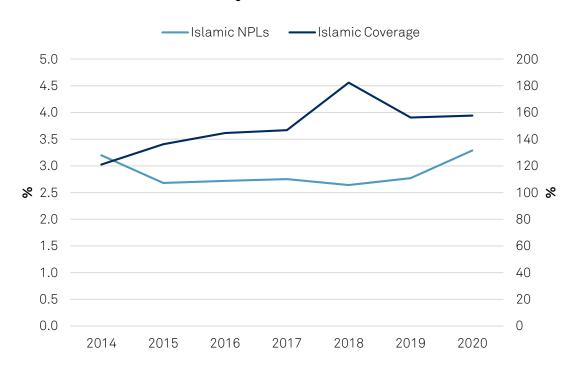
NPLs--Nonperforming loans. Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.



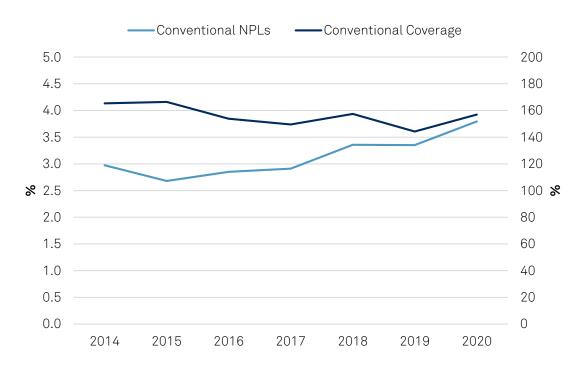
### **Asset Quality | Islamic Banks Are Comparable To Conventional Peers**

- There is no major difference between Islamic and conventional banking in the GCC because both models remain focused on the real economy.
- That said, the absence of late payment fees and higher exposure to the real estate sector could put Islamic banks at a disadvantage.

#### Islamic Banks' Asset Quality



#### **Conventional Banks' Asset Quality**

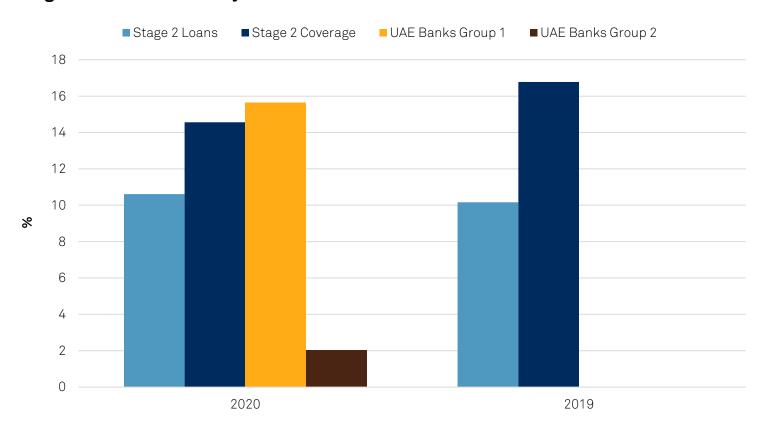


NPLs--Nonperforming loans. Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.



### **Asset Quality | Regulatory Forbearance Is Delaying NPL Recognition**

#### Stage 2 Loans Have Barely Increased



- Stage 2 loans have increased slightly because regulators asked banks not to reclassify loans unless there are evident viability issues.
- A significant number of loans were classified as Group 1 and 2 in the UAE, which means that some migration may happen in the next 12 months.

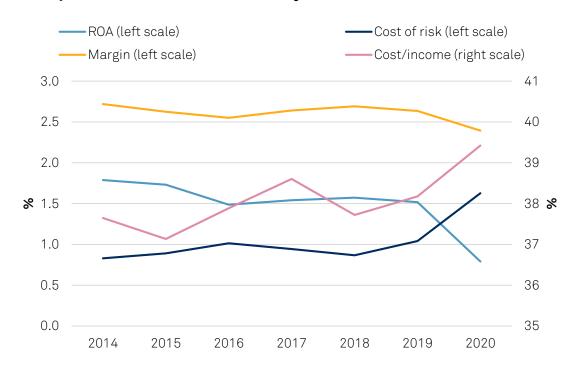
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence, banks' financials.



### **Profitability | Some Banks Will Post Losses In 2021**

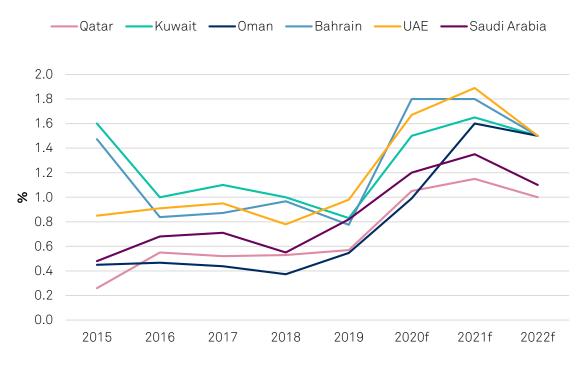
- Banks suffered a triple shock to profitability in 2020 from lower lending growth, lower-for-longer interest rates, and higher cost of risk.
- Cost of risk will remain elevated following a jump of 60% in 2020 as banks set aside provisions in preparation for more stress.

#### The Top 45 GCC Banks' Profitability Took A Hit



ROA--Return on assets. Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.

#### **Credit Losses Will Remain Elevated**

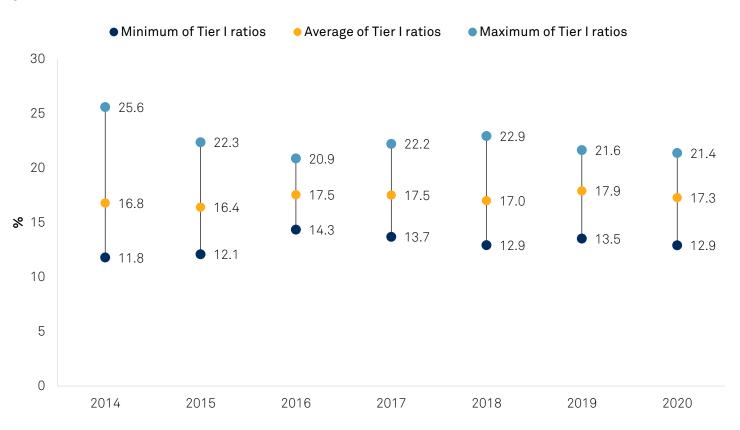


f--Forecast. Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.



### Capital | Strong Buffers Should Support Banks' 2021 Credit Metrics

#### Top 45 GCC Banks' Tier 1 Ratios



- GCC banks' capitalization will continue to support their creditworthiness in 2021.
- Banks stepped up Additional Tier 1
  issuances (both conventional and
  Islamic) in 2020 to benefit from
  supportive market conditions and this
  should continue in 2021.

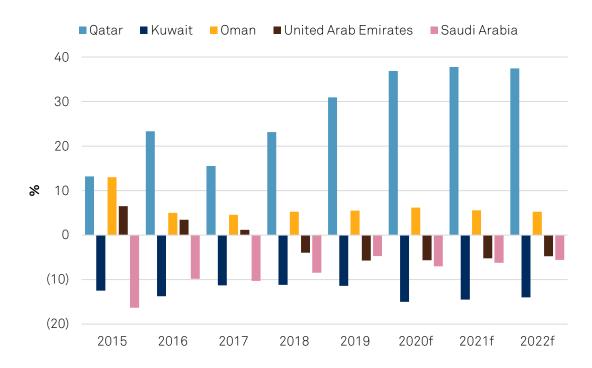
Source: S&P Global Market Intelligence.



## Funding And Liquidity | Mostly Remains A Strong Factor In The GCC

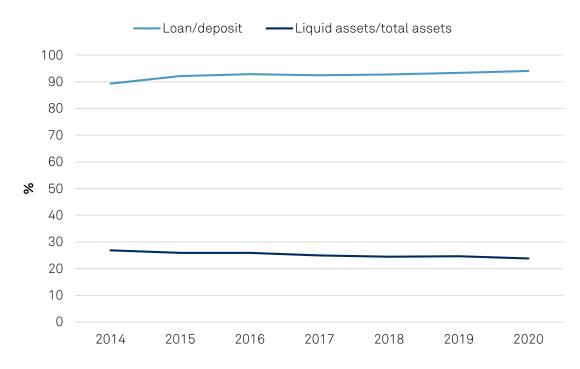
We see funding as a relative strength for most GCC banking systems. Qatar is an exception, where the banking system still carries significant net external debt. About one-quarter of banks' assets are in liquid forms.

#### Dependence On External Funding Is High In Qatar



f--Forecast. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

**Top 45 GCC Banks' Funding And Liquidity Metrics** 



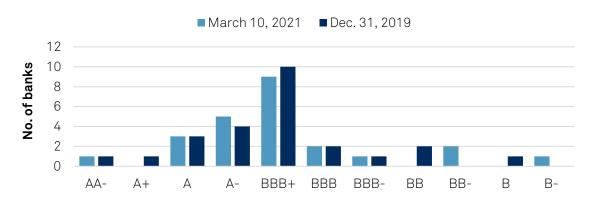
Source: S&P Global Ratings, S&P Global Market Intelligence.



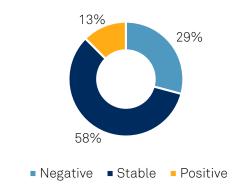
### Ratings | Negative Outlook Bias Has Increased...

	Bahrain	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
Government Support Assessment	Uncertain	Highly Supportive	Uncertain	Highly Supportive	Highly Supportive	Highly Supportive
Anchor	bb	bbb	bb	bbb-	bbb	bbb-
BICRA	7	4	7	5	4	5
Economic Risk/Trend	7/Stable	5/Stable	7/Negative	5/Stable	5/Stable	5/Negative
Industry Risk/Trend	6/Stable	4/Stable	6/Stable	6/Stable	3/Stable	5/Negative

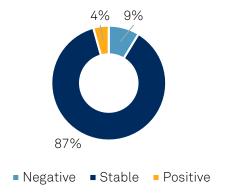
### **Bank Rating Distribution**



#### Outlook Distribution – March 10, 2021



Outlook Distribution - Dec. 31, 2019



Source: S&P Global Ratings.



### M&A | Is A Second Wave Coming?

- A second wave of mergers and acquisitions (M&A) could begin when the full impact of the weaker operating environment on banks becomes visible.
- The first wave of M&A was driven by shareholders' desire to reorganize their assets, including the upcoming merger between The National Commercial Bank and Samba Financial Group.
- The second wave will be more opportunistic and spurred by economic rationale.
- The operating environment might push some banks to find a stronger shareholder or join forces with peers to enhance their resilience.
- This might involve consolidation across the different GCC countries or the different emirates in the UAE, for example.
- However, it would require more aggressive moves by management than seen previously.

### Related Research

- Dubai's Property Market In 2021 A Tough Year On The Road To Recovery, March 1, 2021
- Saudi Banking Sector 2021 Outlook: Growth Hinges On Mortgage Lending And Public Spending, Feb. 23, 2021
- Good Earning Capacity Gives Rated Banks In Emerging Markets A Buffer From COVID-19's Effects, Feb. 22, 2021
- <u>UAE Banking Sector 2021 Outlook, A Long Recovery Road Ahead</u>, Jan. 26, 2021
- GCC Economic Activity Held Back By Its Hydrocarbon-Heavy Economic Structure And OPEC-Related Production Cuts,
   Dec. 7, 2020
- GCC Banks: Lower Profitability Is Here To Stay, Oct. 13, 2020
- Credit FAQ: Dubai's Already High Debt Burden Set To Worsen Amid A Deep Pandemic-Related Macroeconomic Shock,
   Sept. 30, 2020

### **Analytical Contacts**



**Mohamed Damak** 

Senior Director

+971 4 372 7153

mohamed.damak@spglobal.com



**Benjamin Young** 

Director

+971 4 372 7191

benjamin.young@spglobal.com



**Puneet Tuli** 

Associate

+971 4 372 7157

puneet.tuli@spglobal.com

### **Analytical Contacts**



**Zeina Nasreddine** 

Associate +971 4 372 7169

zeina.nasreddine@spglobal.com



Roman Rybalkin

Associate Director +7 49 5783 4094

roman.rybalkin@spglobal.com



**Dhruv Roy** 

Senior Director, Analytical Manager

+971 4 372 7169

dhruv.roy@spglobal.com

Copyright © 2021 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

No content (including ratings, credit-related analyses and data, valuations, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or its affiliates (collectively, S&P). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P and any third-party providers, as well as their directors, officers, shareholders, employees or agents (collectively S&P Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content, or for the security or maintenance of any data input by the user. The Content is provided on an "as is" basis. S&P PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED, OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Parties be liable to any party for any direct, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

Credit-related and other analyses, including ratings, and statements in the Content are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact. S&P's opinions, analyses, and rating acknowledgment decisions (described below) are not recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives. Rating-related publications may be published for a variety of reasons that are not necessarily dependent on action by rating committees, including, but not limited to, the publication of a periodic update on a credit rating and related analyses.

To the extent that regulatory authorities allow a rating agency to acknowledge in one jurisdiction a rating issued in another jurisdiction for certain regulatory purposes, S&P reserves the right to assign, withdraw, or suspend such acknowledgement at any time and in its sole discretion. S&P Parties disclaim any duty whatsoever arising out of the assignment, withdrawal, or suspension of an acknowledgment as well as any liability for any damage alleged to have been suffered on account thereof.

S&P keeps certain activities of its business units separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain business units of S&P may have information that is not available to other S&P business units. S&P has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain nonpublic information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.standardandpoors.com (free of charge), and www.spcapitaliq.com (subscription) and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.standardandpoors.com/usratingsfees.

Australia: S&P Global Ratings Australia Pty Ltd holds Australian financial services license number 337565 under the Corporations Act 2001. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings and related research are not intended for and must not be distributed to any person in Australia other than a wholesale client (as defined in Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act).

STANDARD & POOR'S, S&P and RATINGSDIRECT are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

#### spglobal.com/ratings

