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Financial Performance of Bank Dhofar in Oman's Banking Environment

Mohammad Noor Alam¹ and Md. Shabbir Alam²

¹ Department of Accounting & Finance, CCBA, Dhofar University, Salalah Oman, E-mail: malam@du.edu.om

² Assistant Professor, Department of Accounting & Finance, CCBA, Dhofar University, Salalah Oman
E-mail: shabbir.alam28@gmail.com mdshabbir@du.edu.om

Abstract: Banking is most crucial sector for any country. Business can't be spread without the involvement and active participation of banks. Banking sector provides sources of finance for small to large scale industries. Oman owes its present banking structure to the establishment of Central bank of Oman in 1975, after which the banking sector has made rapid progress. Currently, there are twenty-one commercial banks, eleven of whom are foreign-owned. One of the important banks in Oman is Bank Dhofar. This paper studies the performance of the bank.

Key words: GCC, Profitability, Liquidity, Assets

INTRODUCTION

“Banking sector is an important constituent of overall economic system. It plays a crucial role in attainment of macro-economic objectives. It acts as a vehicle for social-economic transformation and also as a catalyst to economic growth. It plays an important role in mobilizing the nation's savings and channelizing them into high investment priorities and better utilization of available resources.” (Akhtar, SM Jawed & Alam, Md Shabbir, 2011).

The first ever bank to begin working in Oman was HSBC, the British establishment, which opened in 1948 and was Oman's sole bank until Ahli Bank opened in 1968. At the point when Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al Said came in 1970, Government set out to set up a formal, all around directed managing an account segment, in accordance with worldwide best practices. This led to establishment of Central Bank of Oman (CBO) in 1974. It replaced Muscat Currency Authority and the Oman Currency Board. The CBO establishment was an after effect of the Banking Law, presented in 1974. The law was made for the passage of remote banks and allows raising the quantity of neighborhood banks in the Sultanate. As of

September 1992, twenty-one business banks in examination with three enrolled in 1972. What's more, there were three improvement banks that are particular: the Oman Housing Bank (1977); The Oman Development Bank (1977); and the Oman Bank for Agriculture and Fisheries (1981). Be that as it may, in the GCC the Omani managing an account area is the littlest out of twenty-one business banks, eleven are outside possessed and focus fundamentally on financing exchange. In aggressive business sector there are ten local people banks that are working. At the point when CBO was set up in 1975, it had a capital base of OR1m (\$2.59m). As of the end of May 2014 the establishment gloated all out resources of OR7.35bn (\$19.03bn). Undoubtedly, a solid administrative system and a mindful yet dynamic control in the CBO implied that the business sector was very much protected during troubled times.

The CBO utilized their forces with respect to the takeover of the Credit of Bank and Commerce International (BCCI) branches in the Oman. BCCI was founded in 1972 and Oman built up its emergence in July 1974. Since 1974 and they work in twelve branches having their benefits of RO67 million (US\$174 million) as against aggregate deposit and their liabilities are RO57 million (US\$148 million). Gross blunder of benefits brought about a choice by national banks of different nations to solidify BCCI operations on July 5, 1991. In like manner, the BCCI operations are suspended by the CBO in Oman on July 6, 1991, and their board governors BCCI branches are offered available to be purchased to their privately fused banks. Bank Dhofar doled out an assertion Al Omani al Fransi, effective from Feb 15, 1992, to accept their advantages and liabilities of Oman. RO15 million was allowed to bank Dhofar to recuperate BCCI's of resource and an insurance RO4 million against the future cases. Bank Dhofar course of action made the Al Omani al Fransi the second biggest promoted bank in the Oman. National Bank of Oman was didn't affected by the deals, the and this was the biggest bank in Oman in which BCCI was the offer holder of 40 percent

In 1992 the Omani keeping money business sector is the offer of rebuilding game plan. In June 1990 the Union bank of Oman is limited and it was known as the European Omani Bank. shares was lost by the Kuwaiti organization, France's Banque Indosuez shares was expanded, and Omani groups hold the remaining shares;, Royal Oman Police : Zubair Enterprises, Pension Trust, Oman International Development and Investment Company 1990 the purchaser credits are expanded by 31.3 percent while in 1985 it was 18.8 percent. The shares are ceaselessly diminishing and from 57.3 percent to 44.8 percent diminished in the present period. It was keen on advancement of mergers in the business of managing an account, in 1991 the roof are set by the legislature to loan add up to their executives. They can loan up to 15 percent of their net money to banks and their business advantages, as contrasted and past roof of 20 percent. A correction to the 1974 banking law declared in May 1992, capitalization for banks are required up to RO10 million for their locally banks and RO3 million for different branches of outside banks.

The three development banks which specifically serve as components to direct government strategy of Economic condition and their private-part improvement. Joint endeavor created by the Oman housing Bank, Ministry of Finance of Kuwaitis and the Development Bank of Oman. In 1991 net benefit of RO4.1 million (US\$10.7 million) is recorded by Oman Housing bank, as contrasted and RO3.4 million (US\$8.8 million) the most recent year.

Credits are reached out by the Oman development bank for the advancement of modern undertakings. 40 percent shares are hold by the governing body, territorial and outside foundations 40 percent and 20 percent are open for Omani private membership. In March 1991, the bank interstare offered five-to six-

year - free credits of up to RO. 50,000 (US\$131,600) to set up little organizations for every single Omani worker. Organizations utilizing non-natives were to be collected 3 percent interest. The Omani government holds almost 98 percent of the capital of the Oman Bank for Agriculture and Fisheries.

BANK DHOFAR

At Bank Dhofar's adage is to be 'the best and biggest bank for you' by offering simple and easy management. Bank Dhofar as of now has an across the country system of 58 branches and 133 ATMs and 52 CDMs over the length and expansiveness of the Sultanate. As one of the quickest developing money related administrations establishment in the Sultanate, Bank Dhofar offers corporate managing an account, Consumer banking, Treasury and Project Finance administrations - intended to meet the different needs of consumers, little and medium size organizations and mid-market organizations in the area.

As Oman's second-biggest bank (by business sector esteem), reputation of Bank Dhofar has earned the monetary organization with a most firm responsibility to consistency and development. Furthermore the ordinary managing an account and administrations the bank Dhofar offers a few electronic banking administrations, as, Internet saving money, Phone Banking, SMS banking, payment machines and cash deposit machines.

Complete resource worth of bank Dhofar was over RO 3.2 billion, in Sultanate of Oman. Bank Dhofar is one of the quickest developing bank, with a solid emergence in Corporate Banking and Consumer Banking, The branches system has came up with a broad ATM system traversing the nation. At the moment, Bank Dhofar as of now has an across the country 15 branches of Maisarah Islamic Banking.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To settle on judicious choice in keeping view of the target of organizations the financial managers have expository instruments. The firm itself, outside supplier of capital and speculators all attempt budgetary investigation. This kind of investigation fluctuates as indicated by the particular premiums of the gatherings included. Exchange lenders included are basically keen on liquidity of the firm. Their case is fleeting and the capacity of paying this case can without much of a stretch be judged by firm liquidity position. The case of the investors is long haul in like manner cases of investors are significant to the company's capacity to get by over the long haul and to administration obligation over a more drawn out timeframe. They may assess this capacity by examining the capital structure of the firm, real sources and employments of assets the gainfulness extra time, and projection of future productivity (Avkiran, 1995).

The administration additionally utilizes money related examination with the end goal of interior control and to better furnish with capital suppliers look for in budgetary condition from the firm. From internal control point of view administration needs to embrace monetary investigation keeping in mind the end goal to take control successfully. To get ready for the future, the financial manager must assess firms present budgetary position and assess opportunities in connection to this present position. Regarding inner control monetary, supervisor is fundamentally concerned with rate of return given by the different resources.

To deal successfully for foreign assets, the financial supervisor should be receptive to all parts of monetary examination that outside supplier of capital use in assessing the firm (ArzuTektas *et.al*, 2005).

Regular purposes behind performing monetary proclamation examination incorporate making interest in an association's normal and favored stock. For esteeming a firm in setting, for example, first sale of stock of its regular stock, as a securing applicant, in court-coordinated insolvency hearing, or in liquidity activity. Money related explanations depict the working execution and monetary soundness of a business firm for periods, for example, quarterly reports and yearly reports (Clyde, 2005).

Many analysts evaluate the productivity of a firm with respect to the danger included. Appraisals of latest gainfulness give a premise to anticipating likely future productivity and in this manner likely future comes back from putting resources into the organization (Clyde, 2006).

Proportions zone significant investigative instrument just when utilized as a feature of exhaustive financial assessment. They can demonstrate the remaining of a specific organization, inside a specific industry.

In any case, ratios alone can sometimes, be deceiving. Proportions are only one bit of the monetary jigsaw baffle that makes up a complete examination (Leslie Rogers, 1997).

Financial ratios can likewise give blended signs around an organization's money related wellbeing, and can shift fundamentally among organizations, businesses, and after some time. Different variables ought to likewise be viewed as, for example, an organization's items, administration, rivals, and vision for the future (Field, K., (1990).

The monetary ratios are generally used to form bits of knowledge into the money related execution of organizations by both the evaluators and researchers. The firm includes numerous invested individuals, similar to the proprietors, administration, staff, clients, suppliers, contenders, administrative organizations, and scholastics, each having their perspectives in applying monetary explanation investigation in their assessments. Evaluators use budgetary proportions, for case, to gauge the future accomplishment of organizations, while the researchers' fundamental interest has been to create models abusing these proportions. Numerous particular zones of exploration including money related proportions can be separated (Dark, L., 1992).

These ratios can be partitioned for comfort into four essential gatherings or classes: liquidity proportions, activity proportions, debt proportions, and profitability proportions. Liquidity, activity, and debt ratios fundamentally measure hazard; benefit ratios measure return. In analyzing the company's balance sheet and income statement, the following ratios serve a pivotal role. These ratios fall into four classifications liquidity, productivity, resource administration (effectiveness), and debt administration (Dark, 1992).

At the point when a firm acquires cash, it guarantees to make arrangement of premium installments and afterward to reimburse the sum that it has obtained. In the event that benefits rise, the obligation holders keep on receiving an altered interest installment, so that all the additions go to the shareholders. Obviously, the converse happens if benefits fall. For this situation shareholders bear all the torment. On the off chance that times are adequately hard, a firm that has obtained intensely will most likely be unable to pay its obligations. The firm is then bankrupt and shareholders lose their whole speculation. Since obligation builds comes back to shareholders in great times and lessens them in awful times, it is said to make budgetary influence. Influence proportions measure how much budgetary influence the firm has tackled (Brealey, Myers, and Marcus, 2001).

If you are stretching out credit to a client or making a transient bank advance, you are occupied with more than the organization's influence. You need to know whether it will have the capacity to lay its hands on the money to reimburse you. That is the reason credit examiners and financiers take a gander at a few measures of liquidity. Fluid resources can be changed over into money rapidly and inexpensively (Elizabeth D. and Greg Elliot , 2004). The idea of money related execution of the banks in light of the budgetary proportion is connected by various specialists and the accompanying is the outline of past studies and their outcomes about the execution of the banks. In his study, (Tarawneh, 2006) separated the business banks in Oman in strong classifications relying upon their monetary attributes uncovered by money related proportions.

Utilizing straightforward relapse investigation, the following points were resolved: the impact of advantage administration, operational effectiveness, and bank size on the money related execution of three Omani business banks. For the most part, the money related execution of banks and other monetary foundations has been measured utilizing a mix of budgetary proportions investigation, benchmarking, measuring execution against spending plan or a blend of these techniques (Avkiran, 1995). The monetary explanations of organizations in Oman that distributed normally contain an assortment of money related proportions intended to give a sign of the company's execution. As it known in bookkeeping writing, there are constraints connected with utilization of some money related proportions. In this examination, in any case, ROA proportions with premium wage size are utilized to gauge the execution of Omani business banks. Resource administration, the bank size, and operational effectiveness are utilized together to explore the connections among them and the budgetary execution.

In a simple explanation, a great part of the present bank execution, portrays the target of monetary associations as that of acquiring adequate returns and minimizing the dangers taken to procure this arrival (Hempel G. Coleman, 1986). There is a for the most part acknowledged relationship amongst danger and return, that is, the higher the danger the higher the normal return. In this manner, conventional measures of bank execution have measured both dangers and returns. The expanding rivalry in the national and universal saving money showcases, the changeover towards fiscal unions and the new mechanical advancements envoy real changes in saving money environment, and test all banks to make opportune arrangements keeping in mind the end goal to go into new focused monetary environment. (Spathis, and Doumpos, 2002) researched the adequacy of Greek banks taking into account their advantages size.

They utilized as a part of their study a multi criteria technique to arrange Greek banks as indicated by the arrival and operation figures, and to demonstrate the distinctions of the bank's benefit and productivity amongst little and extensive banks. (Chien Ho, and Song Zhu, 2004) appeared in their study that most past studies concerning organization execution assessment, concentrate only on operational productivity and operational viability which may straightforwardly impact the survival of an organization. By utilizing a creative two-phase information envelopment investigation model in their study, the observational consequence of this study is that an organization with better productivity does not generally imply that it has better viability. A paper in the title of productivity, client administration and financing execution among Australian monetary organizations (Elizabeth Duncan, and Elliott, 2004) demonstrated that all budgetary execution measures as interest edge, return on resources, and capital sufficiency are emphatically related with client administration quality scores.

For the most part, the idea of effectiveness can be viewed as the relationship between yields of a framework and the comparing inputs utilized as a part of their creation. ⁸Within the monetary productivity writing, effectiveness is dealt with as a relative measure which mirrors the deviations from most extreme feasible yield for a given level of information (English M. what's more, Wang, 1992). In any case, there have been various studies broke down the effectiveness of budgetary establishments. Among these, (Rangan N. what's more, Grabowski, 1988) use information envelopment investigation to break down specialized productivity in US keeping money into unadulterated specialized and scale effectiveness. (Aly H., and Rangan, 1990) extend this investigation to contain examination of a locative effectiveness

Chu-Meiliu, 2001, Tser-Yieth Chen, and TasiYeh, 1998, and Leigh D., and Howcroft, B., 2002) have directed some studies into keeping money effectiveness. Numerous researchers have been an excessive amount of spotlight on resource and risk administration in the managing an account part, someofthese studies are: (Richard, B., and Moloney, J., 2003), (Ruth, F., 2001), and (Ian Caddy, 2000). Be that as it may, the theory concerning the profit and debt administration for banks, unequivocally proposes that hazard administration issues and its suggestions must be concentrated by the managing an account industry. (Jon R.Presely, 1992) closed from his study that there is a requirement for more serious danger administration in connection to more viable portfolio administration, and this requires a more prominent accentuation upon the way of danger and return in bank resource structure, and more prominent enhancement of advantages with a specific end goal to spread and decrease the banks dangers.

(ArzuTektas, and Gunay, 2005) talked about the benefit and risk administration in money related emergency. They contended that a proficient resource liability administration requires expanding banks benefit and controlling and bringing down different dangers, and their study demonstrated how moves in a bad position amid emergency.

In a study directed in Kuwait (Mazhar M. Islam, (2003), to decide the significance of determination variables utilized by Kuwait business purchasers as a part of picking local and outside banks. Discoveries of this study demonstrate that the most noteworthy - positioning determinant variables of choice a bank in Kuwait by business firms were size of bank resources, work force effectiveness, managing an account experience, invitingness of staff, notoriety, and accessibility of branches abroad..

Manydeveloping nations have been taking diverse arrangements and techniques to their money related parts. The financial sector in Arab nations has begun as of late as a piece of their general monetary arrangements and development. In any case, there is an expanding endeavor to create cash capital markets in Arab world. Business banks are the most prevailing monetary establishments in any nation. Along these lines, nearby budgetary organizations and outside ones have more noteworthy open door in financial improvement in the Arab nations. (Mazhar M. Islam, 2003) talked about the improvement and execution of local and outside banks in Arab bay nations, and demonstrated that nearby and remote banks in these nations have performed well in the course of recent years.

The banks in these economies are all around promoted and the banking division is very much created with serious rivalry among the banks. In view of the above literature, we can say that there are some learns about banks in Arab inlet nations, in any case, no top to bottom study has ever been done

in sultanate of Oman on account of most likely absence of adequate data, and in light of their newness to the worldwide economy. The primary commitment of this study is to make budgetary correlation in light of profit for resources, return on value, return on stores, and other money related managing an account exercises as credits and stores to decide the execution and orders of Omani business banks. Like whatever other study, this study is likewise not without its impediments. One of its constraints that it does exclude all the business banks working in Oman, in light of the fact that the information were occupied to the analyst.

Contrasted and the examined monetary and macroeconomic steadiness, the investigation of monetary soundness is still in its earliest stages. There is yet to be generally acknowledged model or expository system for evaluating or measuring it (Shinas, 2005). Financial pointers that could ready strategy producers and managers to potential issues in the genuine economy have just started to be created. Sundararajan et al. (2002) in their study watched that financial soundness indicators (FSIs) are markers aggregated to screen the wellbeing and soundness of budgetary organizations promotion markets, and of their corporate and family unit partners. FSIs incorporate both amassed data on money related foundations and pointers that are illustrative of business sectors in which budgetary establishments work. Knight (2006) communicates that FSIs mean to foresee keeping money and cash emergencies. FSIs can be touched base at by utilizing past data on key parts of soundness, for example, capital, income, resource quality, and so forth.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The research strategy is a spine of the exploration and a solid concentrate certainly requires a solid approach to take induction out of it. The methodology ought to be basic and particular which must concentrate on research objectives. Some of the topics, which were viewed as unimportant in the present connection of research have been overlooked and in this way not specified. This research was led in Salalah, Oman. Both essential and auxiliary information have been utilized. The essential information was gathered through going by banks and from their official websites. Different measurable strategies have been utilized to make the investigation far reaching and satisfying of the objectives. The purpose of this study is to critically investigate the performance measures of Bank Dhofar, in Oman Banking Sector. This research will provide an ample information to the banking sector in Oman as it has been made by keeping in mind all the financial vectors with in regional domain.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, all the financial parameters with their co-relation have been represented graphically. This will significantly increase the ease to comprehend and to depict their influence upon each other. The legitimacy of the research will be set up through a broad literary survey, as well as, through individual visits to many of the leading banks.

The research conducted on Performance Analysis of Bank Dhofar, had some intrinsic limitations. These include the time constraints as the all the research that has been conducted, represents the data collected between year 2008 to 2016. Furthermore it must be noted that the analysis of Bank Dhofar has been made based on its performance in the city of Salalah.

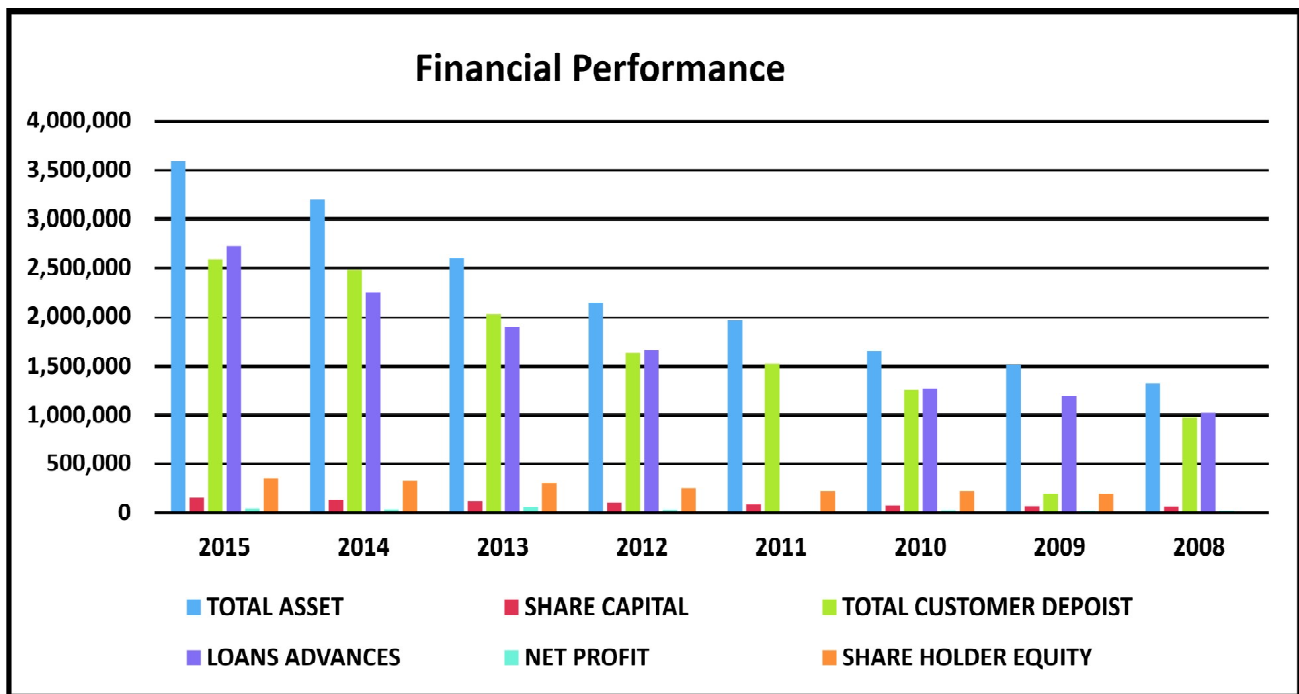
ANALYSIS

Financial Performance Analysis

Particulars (RO.-000)	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Total Asset	3,593,061	3,194,127	2,605,379	2,143,830	1,960,591	1,664,296	1,509,265	1,323,820
Share Capital	154,473	134,324	121,013	110,012	91,524	81,355	73,959	70,774
Total Customer Deposits	2,592,371	2,482,179	2,031,746	1,634,628	1,519,318	1,249,605	204,007	971,596
Loans Advances	2,729,306	2,254,705	1,901,910	1,672,508	1,495,66	1,261,736	1,194,243	1,018,441
Net Profit	46,765	40,453	58,407	37,745	13,976	33,280	25,393	23,686
Share Holder Equity	361,029	325,318	303,607	261,504	229,237	226,500	204,007	188.433

Source: http://bankdbofar.com/UploadedFiles/UserMedia/file/InvestorRelations/en/annual_report_en_08072015.pdf

Particulars (RO'000)	Mean	Average Deviation	Standard Deviation	Max	Min	Median	CAGR
Total Asset	2,249,296	661169.656	816443.1	3,593,061	1,323,820	2,052,211	13.29%
Share Capital	104,679	25276.25	30387.59	154,473	70,774	100,768	10.25%
Total Customer Deposits	1,585,681	599549.75	794802.6	2,592,371	204,007	1,576,973	13.05%
Loans Advances	1,718,978	493995.918	621632.1	2,729,306	1,018,441	1,672,508	13.11%
Net Profit	34,963	10879.375	14085.61	58,407	13,976	35,513	8.88%
Share Holder Equity	238,924	73940.6959	110537.2	361,029	188	245,371	8.47%



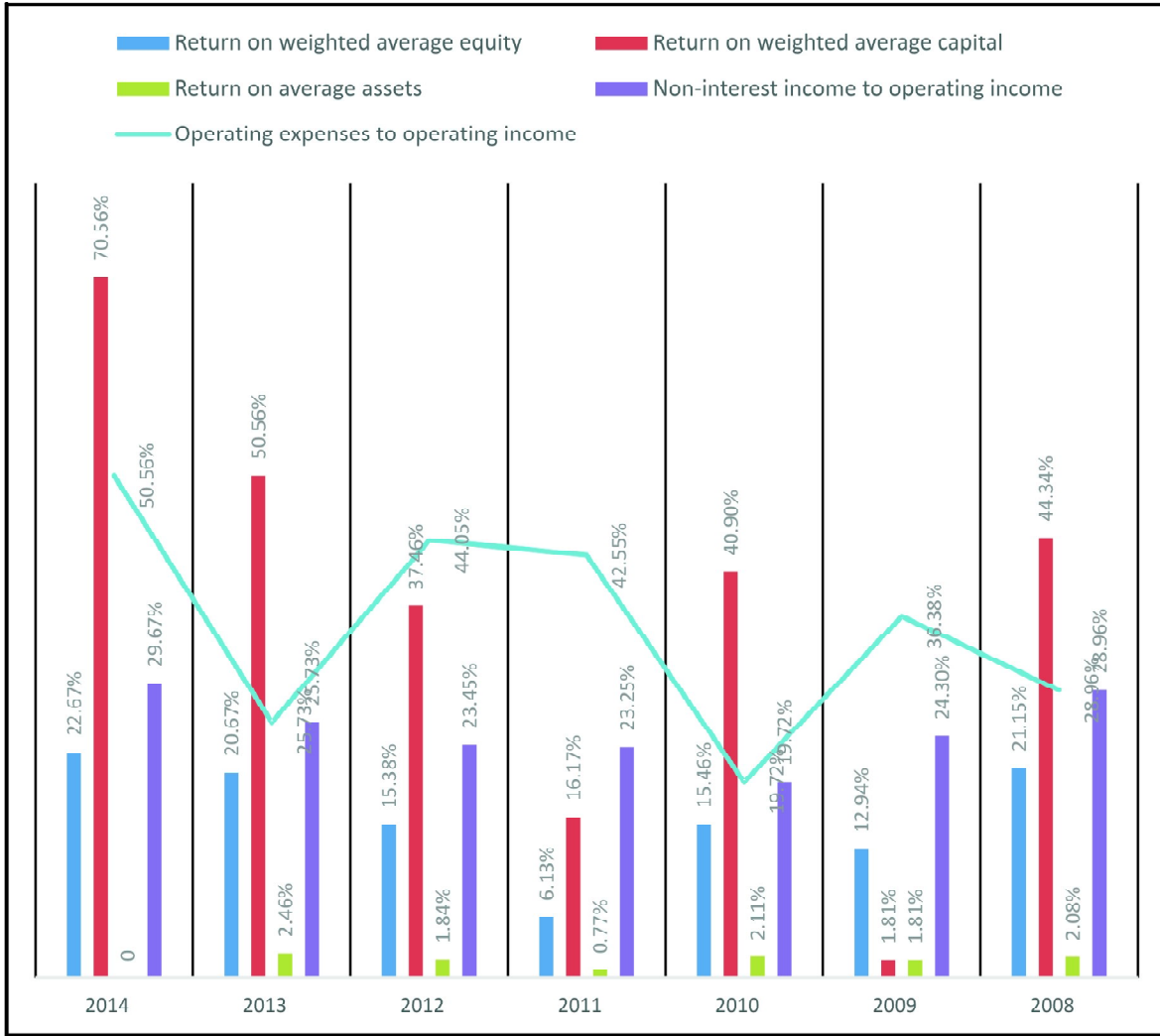
If we compare the total assets of bank Dhofar from last seven years we can see that total assets are increasing rapidly per year as compare to share capital share capital is also increasing rapidly from last seven years every year it is increasing because their performance is better than previous year. If we take a look on the total customer deposit, total customer deposit is also increasing from last seven years every year their customers are also increasing rapidly if we compare the loan advances of bank Dhofar comparing from previous year every year their loan advances are increasing giving more loans to their customers if we compare the net profit of the bank Dhofar from previous years they are increasing and decreasing some time it increase from equity previous year some time it decrease if we compare the share holder equity from last seven years it is also increasing every year

Profitability Ratio							
<i>Years</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2008</i>
Return on weighted average equity	22.67%	20.67%	15.38%	6.13%	15.46%	12.94%	21.15%
Return on weighted average capital	70.56%	50.56%	37.46%	16.17%	40.90%	1.81%	44.34%
Return on average assets	2.73%	2.46%	1.84%	0.77%	2.11%	1.81%	2.08%
Non-interest income to operating income	29.67%	25.73%	23.45%	23.25%	19.72%	24.30%	28.96%
Operating expenses to operating income	50.56%	25.73%	44.05%	42.55%	19.72%	36.38%	28.96%

Source: http://bankdhofar.com/UploadedFiles/UserMedia/file/InvestorRelations/en/annual_report_en_08072015.pdf

<i>Particulars (RO'000)</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Average Deviation</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Median</i>
Return on weighted average equity	16.34%	4.42%	5.77%	22.67%	6.13%	15.46%
Return on weighted average capital	37.40%	16.23%	22.55%	70.56%	1.81%	40.90%
Return on average assets	1.97%	0.43%	0.62%	2.73%	0.77%	2.08%
Non-interest income to operating income	25.01%	2.66%	3.46%	29.67%	19.72%	24.30%
Operating expenses to operating income	35.42%	9.10%	11.09%	50.56%	19.72%	36.38%

If we compare the return on weighted average equity of bank Dhofar from last seven years it shows that some time it is decreasing from previous year and some time it is increasing if we compare the return on weighted average capital of bank Dhofar from previous seven years in some years it is performing good and some time performance is decreasing from previous year they are many factors which effect their performance. If we compare the return on average assists it shows that it is increasing and decreasing by 1% every year. If we take a look on non interest income to operating income, it is also increasing and decreasing from previous year some time it is performing good from previous year and some time performance is decreasing from in next year. If we compare the operating expenses to operating income some time it is performing good and some time its performance is decreasing.

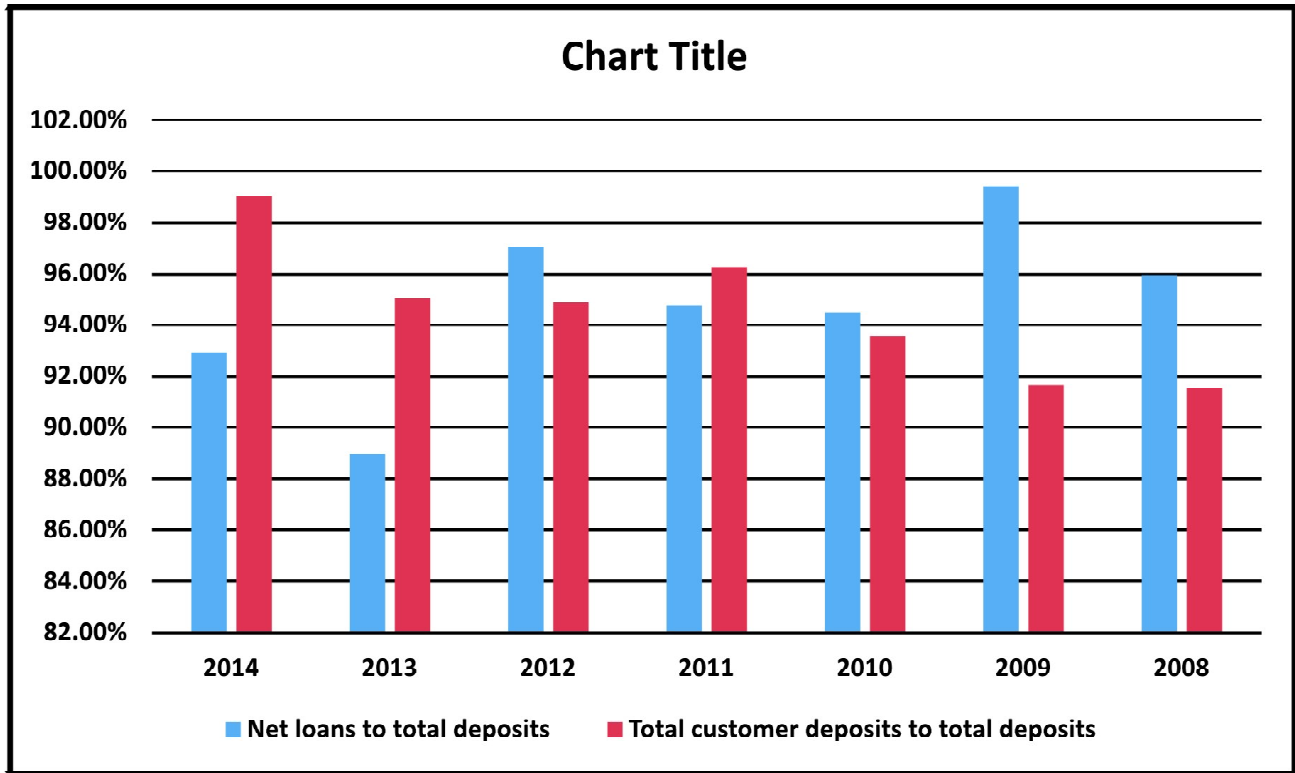


Liquidity Ratios

Years	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Net Loans To Total Deposits	92.95%	88.95%	97.05%	94.76%	94.49%	99.41%	95.97%
Total Customer Deposits To Total Deposits	99.03%	95.03%	94.85%	96.26%	93.58%	91.67%	91.55%

Source: http://bankdbofar.com/UploadedFiles/UserMedia/file/InvestorRelations/en/annual_report_en_08072015.pdf

Years	Mean	Average Deviation	Standard Deviation	Max	Min	Median	Mean
Net Loans To Total Deposits	94.80%	2.30%	3.30%	99.41%	88.95%	94.76%	94.80%
Total Customer Deposits To Total Deposits	94.57%	1.97%	2.63%	99.03%	91.55%	94.85%	94.57%



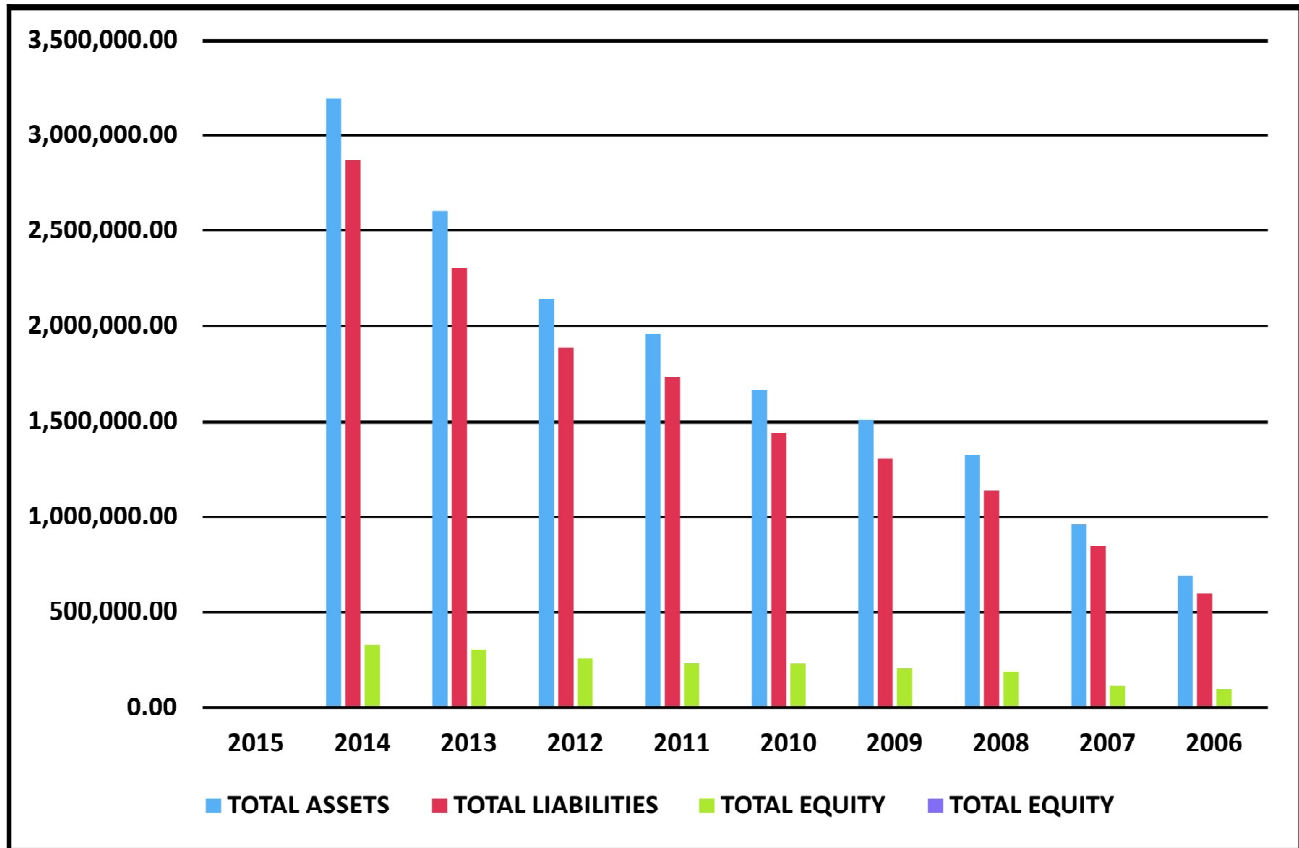
If we compare the net loans to total deposit of bank Dhofar for last eight years we can see that for last eight years, the performance is some time increasing from previous year and some time decreasing in next year. If we compare the total customer deposit to total deposit of bank Dhofar for last eight years, the performance is increasing every year but some time it is decreasing from previous but overall performance is increasing rapidly every

Financial Statements of Bank Dhofar

(2006 to 2015)

Years	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Total Equity	Net Assets Per Share
2015	3,593.06	3,116.53	476.529	0.234
2014	3,194,127	2,868,809	325,318	0.242
2013	2,605,379	2,301,772	303,607	0.251
2012	2,143,830	1,882,326	261,504	0.238
2011	1,960,591	1,731,354	229,237	0.25
2010	1,664,296	1,437,796	226,500	0.278
2009	1,509,265	1,305,258	204,007	0.276
2008	1,323,800	1,135,378	188,433	0.266
2007	955,127	844,629	110,498	0.208
2006	694,799	601,518	93,281	0.202

Source: http://bankdhofar.com/UploadedFiles/UserMedia/file/InvestorRelations/en/annual_report_en_08072015.pdf



If we compare the financial statement of the bank Dhofar from 2006 to 2015 we can see that it was continuously increasing every year if we take a look on the total assets of the bank Dhofar it was clearly shown that total assets was continuously increasing every year if we see the total liabilities of bank Dhofar that was increased from 2006 to 2015 if we look the total equity of the bank Dhofar that was keep on growing every year by 10% equity per share also plays an important role but in last nine years some time it was increasing and some time it was decreasing but the overall performance of bank Dhofar was effectively keep on growing every year.

CONCLUSION

The study attempted at doing a performance evaluation of Bank Dhofar by comparing ratios and other performance indicators over a period of eight years. From the analysis it is quite evident that Bank Dhofar has been performing quite well and is in the process improving its market share which happens to the bank's goal and vision.

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