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Liquidity Creation and Bank Performance of Syrian Banks before and during the Syrian War

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Abstract: This paper estimates the amount of liquidity created by Syrian banks between 2004 and 2016, and further investigates the effect of liquidity creation on bank performance, controlling for a set of bank-level, industry-level, and macroeconomic variables. The findings show bank liquidity creation improved during the pre-war period and showed positive figures, but started to decline sharply during wartime. The results also show a negative relationship between liquidity creation and bank profitability (return on assets) during wartime; however, this relationship was insignificant before the war. Finally, this study conducted robustness checks to confirm its findings.

Keywords: liquidity creation; bank performance; Syria; war; instrumental variable

1. Introduction

Banks have indispensable roles in supporting the economy of a country through their liquidity creation and risk transformation functions; however, previous studies have often focused on the latter function. Nevertheless, liquidity creation has attracted significant research attention over the past decade after [Berger and Bouwman \(2009\)](#) introduced a new approach for assessing the liquidity creation efficiency of banks.

According to the liquidity creation theory, banks finance their illiquid assets with liquid liabilities to create liquidity for their customers ([Bryant 1980](#); [Diamond and Dybvig 1983](#)). These institutions also conduct off-balance sheet activities, such as loan commitments ([Holmström and Tirole 1998](#); [Kashyap et al. 2002](#)), to create liquidity. In other words, banks hold illiquid items to provide cash for the non-bank public.

The Syrian economy was affected during wartime, but recently, the banking sector has begun to recover and record high profits. The expansion and growth of banking assets are the most critical indicators of the speed of prosperity and recovery in the banking sector. Despite the crisis, the assets of private banks in Syria increased in 2016, with an increased rate of 48.8% in 2015 and 224% in 2010. Private Banks as a whole achieved about 131 billion Syrian pounds (SYP) in profits in 2016 compared to about 79 billion SYP in 2015. Bank earnings rose by 65% in one year and 748% in three years.

This study measures the amount of liquidity that Syrian commercial banks created between 2004 and 2016 and examines the effect of liquidity creation on bank profitability.

Although Syria is a relatively small country and the private banking sector is still maturing compared to other countries, this study contributes to existing literature in different ways. First, this study is the first to measure the liquidity creation and test its effects on the bank performance in Syria. Second, the Syrian banking sector has been operating in wartime since 2011 and liquidity creation under such extreme circumstances has never been studied. Thus, this study is expected to expand the previous literature on liquidity creation with the unique situation of Syrian banks.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 shows the status of the Syrian banking sector; Section 3 reviews the literature; Section 4 presents the data and methodology employed in the analyses; Sections 5 and 6 describe the empirical results and the outcomes of the robustness check, respectively; and Section 7 provides a summary of conclusions.

2. The Syrian Banking Sector

In Syria, before 2000, the entire banking sector was under the control of the public sector. However, 2001 witnessed a remarkable development through the issuance of Law No. 28, which allowed private banks to operate in the country. Aside from the state-owned commercial banks, Syria currently has 14 private banks, including three Islamic banks. Table 1 lists the commercial banks operating in Syria and their total assets as of 31 December 2016.

Table 1. List of all commercial Banks operating in Syria.

Bank No	Bank Name	Bank Code	Establishing Date	Total Assets (2016) Billion SYP
1	Commercial Bank of Syria	CBS	1967	1864.74
2	Bank of Jordan Syria	BOJS	5/28/2008	29.6
3	The International Bank for Trade and Finance	IBTF	12/14/2003	124.69
4	Bank Alsharq	SHRQ	12/22/2008	36.133
5	Arab Bank Syria	ARBS	3/24/2005	72.116
6	Byblos Bank Syria	BBSY	10/20/2005	73.974
7	Banque Bemo Saudi Fransi	BBSF	12/29/2003	234.795
8	Syria Gulf Bank	SGB	11/21/2006	58.523
9	Bank of Syria and Overseas	BSO	12/29/2003	195.224
10	Bank Audi Syria	BASY	8/30/2005	105.171
11	Fransabank Syria	FBS	7/13/2008	117.171
12	Qatar National Bank—Syria	QNBS	9/30/2009	106.955
13	Al Baraka Bank—Syria	BBS	12/29/2009	247.082
14	Cham Bank	CHB	7/9/2006	186.983
15	Syria International Islamic Bank	SIIB	4/9/2007	201.289

Over the past few years, the Middle East and North African regions have witnessed major conflicts, perhaps more intense than anywhere else in the world. These conflicts have caused devastating human and economic losses and the destruction of the infrastructure of many countries. The region is facing an unprecedented challenge, especially with the emergence of militant and non-governmental groups. These conflicts have created the biggest crisis in the Middle East: the refugee crisis; the largest since World War II.

In addition to the tragic loss of life and material destruction, the conflicts have led to a deep recession, an unprecedented rise in inflation and a collapse in the financial situation. The institutions of these countries have also been damaged, but the damage varies between countries. It has moved to neighboring countries such as Lebanon, Turkey, and other parts of Europe.

Syria is one of the devastated countries, where the war has been on-going for eight years. The World Bank published a report in July 2017 citing the losses of the Syrian economy during the first six years of war.

According to the latest statistics, half of the infrastructure and more than a third of the housing in most Syrian cities have been destroyed and the displacement of more than half of the population inside and outside the country has caused the refugee crisis. The World Bank was unable to confirm material and economic losses accurately.

The Syrian economy has suffered a severe collapse in all economic, financial, and social indicators. Since the beginning of the war, the growth rate has been negative, the value of the Syrian pound has collapsed and inflation and unemployment have risen to record levels.

The Syrian banking sector, like all the other sectors, has been affected by the war. The ratio of bad debts increased as a result of the cessation of payments by customers, and decreased liquidity ratios caused the decline of deposits and the increase in withdrawals. This prompted banks to strengthen

their liquidity ratios to face any expected drawbacks which reflected negatively on the efficiency of the use of available funds. Some banks' branches were also robbed or vandalized in areas with armed conflict, which cost them additional losses. Some banks have also been forced to close their branches as a result of difficult access due to the security situation in some cities, especially in areas under the control of non-government groups.

Despite the current Syrian crisis and the physical damage suffered by some bank offices, they have decided to stay in the country in the long run. The financial reports of private banks listed on the Damascus Stock Exchange have indicated that these banks have continued to operate and have not stopped despite the crisis. The disclosures have also indicated that these banks have been expanding and increasing their assets. Figure 1 shows the evolution of the total assets of the banking sector in Syria between 2004 and 2016. The graph shows that the total assets of commercial banks have increased more than 4.35 times between 2004 and 2016; from 839,289 billion Syrian pounds in 2004 to 3.654 trillion Syrian pounds in 2016. Despite this increase, the real value of the total assets has lost more than 50% of its value in 2004 due to high inflation rates during wartime. It has fallen from 16.212 billion U.S. dollars in 2004 to 7.935 billion U.S. dollars in 2016.

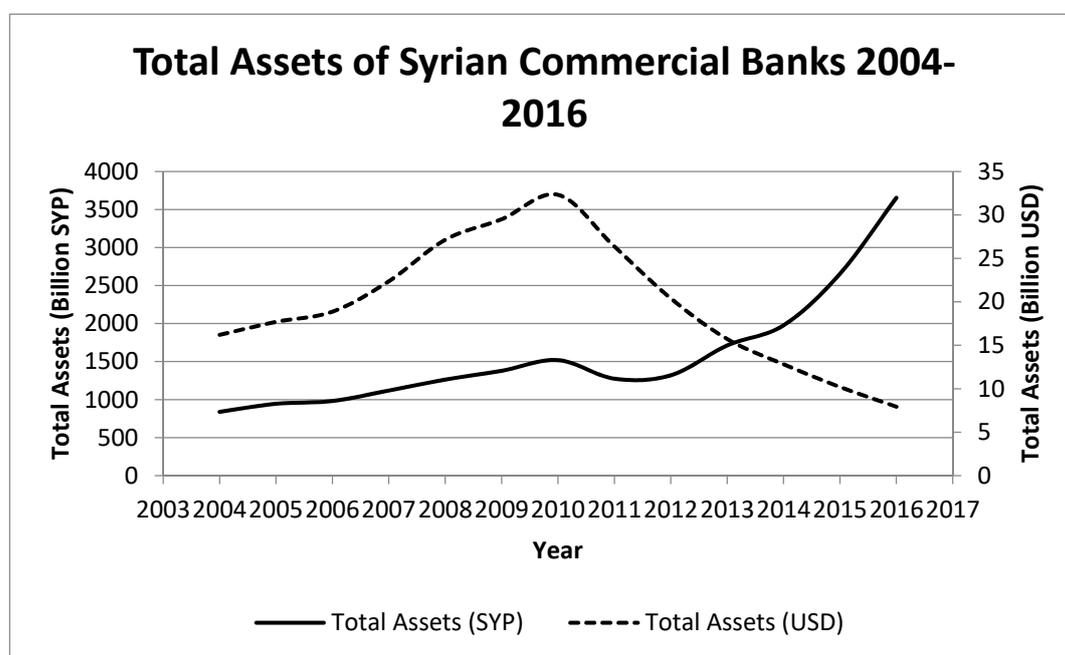


Figure 1. Total Assets of Syrian Banks. Note: The figure shows the total assets of Syrian banks spanning the period 2004–2016.

3. Literature Review

According to the theory of liquidity creation, banks convert their liquid assets into illiquid liabilities or finance illiquid assets with liquid liabilities to create liquidity for their customers. These institutions also engage in off-balance sheet activities, such as loan commitments, to create liquidity (Holmström and Tirole 1998; Kashyap et al. 2002).

Granting long-term loans using customer deposits is another source of liquidity. In other words, liquidity creation is a result of the incompatibility between long-term (illiquid) assets and short-term (liquid) liabilities. Banks may also reduce their liquidity creation by increasing their cash balance through the issuance of long-term debts; however, these institutions do not create any liquidity when purchasing securities (liquid liabilities) by using customer deposits (liquid assets).

Berger and Bouwman (2009) found the amount of liquidity created by U.S. banks increased annually between 1993 and 2003. They also revealed that banks create this liquidity through either on-balance or off-balance sheet activities. In this case, the role of off-balance sheet activities in creating

liquidity is as vital as that of on-balance sheet activities. [Fungáčová and Weill \(2012\)](#) found that large banks are the most significant contributors to liquidity creation. [Steffen et al. \(2010\)](#) revealed that savings banks in Germany increased their liquidity creation from 120.7 billion euros in 1997 to 182.2 billion euros in 2006. [Lei and Song \(2013\)](#) found that the amount of liquidity created by Chinese banks increased from 22 billion RMB in 1988 to 2.463 trillion RMB in 1998 and 11.404 trillion RMB in 2008.

For about four decades, researchers have studied bank profitability and its determinants. Many other studies have followed, like ([Bourke 1989](#); [Short 1979](#)), in trying to identify the factors affecting bank profitability. Some studies used either a cross-section or panel data of one country for their analysis, like ([Dietrich and Wanzenried 2011](#); [Flamini et al. 2009](#); [Goddard et al. 2004](#); [Molyneux and Thornton 1992](#); [Pasiouras and Kosmidou 2007](#)). These studies have different findings with different data sets, time periods, environments, and countries.

However, only a few studies have directly examined the relationship between liquidity creation and bank performance. For instance, [Berger and Bouwman \(2009\)](#) found that the creation of additional liquidity would increase the amount of net surpluses being shared amongst stakeholders and the non-banking public. In this way, liquidity creation has a positive influence on the value of banks. Meanwhile, [Bordeleau and Graham \(2010\)](#) found that banks could reduce their illiquid risk and probability of default by holding more liquid assets.

As a consequence, banks with a higher amount of liquid assets tend to face lower funding costs and higher net income. Following these arguments, [Tran et al. \(2016\)](#) showed that banks generally have low profitability if they have high liquidity creation and liquidity risk. However, in spite of these findings, the overall effect of liquidity creation on bank performance remains theoretically unknown.

[Mohammad \(2014\)](#) used a sample of 58 Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries' banks from 1992 to 2011 and investigated and compared the amount of liquidity created by Islamic, conventional, and hybrid banks. The findings showed that Islamic banks created more liquidity than their conventional and hybrid counterparts with 12.66% of their total assets for Islamic banks compared with 3.26% for conventional banks and 3.95% for hybrid banks. ([Berger and Bouwman 2015](#)) conducted a correlation analysis between normalized liquidity creation and bank profitability of U.S. banks over from 1984:Q1 to 2014:Q4. The analysis showed the relationship is positive for large banks but negative for medium and small banks. [Sahyouni and Wang \(2018\)](#) explored the amount of liquidity creation of BRICS and G7 (excluding the U.S.) countries' banks spanning 2011 to 2015 and tested the effect of liquidity creation on the profitability of these banks. The results showed the banks included in the sample created 74.29 trillion USD during the sample period. The findings of the regression analysis indicated that liquidity creation significantly and negatively affected bank profitability of the entire sample (return on average assets and return on average equity), the emerging countries' banks (return on average assets) and developed countries' banks (return on average equity). However, the results showed that there is no effect of liquidity creation on the net interest margin (NIM) of these banks.

The review of the previous literature shows numerous research on liquidity creation has been done in the developed and emerging markets, but this is not the case in the context of undeveloped countries. The Syrian banking sector has been operating during wartime since 2011, which is a unique case has never been studied before. Thus, this study attempts to fill this gap by estimating the amount of bank liquidity creation in Syria as an undeveloped country and its relation to bank performance and also by examining the effect of the Syrian war on this relationship. This study is also expected to expand the previous literature on liquidity creation with the unique situation of Syrian banks.

4. Data and Methodology

4.1. Data

Syria has 20 banks; six state-owned banks (one of which is a commercial bank) and 14 private banks. The focus of this paper is only on the commercial banks; thus, the 5 state-owned non-commercial banks were excluded from the sample.

This study collected data from the annual reports of the banks and the Central Bank of Syria's website, which contains a detailed financial statement of all Syrian listed banks. Macroeconomic variables and market power variables (Boone index) were obtained from the World Bank database and the data used in the *35th Bulletin* (2017) published by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) (ESCWA 2017).

The final sample was obtained from an unbalanced panel data of 156 year-observations from 2004 to 2016. The period of this study was selected based on yearly data availability and to cover the periods before and during the Syrian war and allow a deeper understanding of the effects of the war on the factors affecting bank profitability, especially bank liquidity creation.

Table 2 lists the main regression variables and their descriptive statistics summary (number of observations, mean, and standard deviation).

Table 2. Definition of variables.

Variables	CODE	Formula	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.
Dependent Variables					
Bank Profitability	ROA	Net income/Total Assets	156	0.022	0.050
	ROE	Net income/Total Equity	156	0.122	0.177
Independent Variables					
Bank-specific factors					
Liquidity Creation	LIQCR ₁	Total Liquidity creation measured by cat.fat/Total Assets	156	−0.039	0.246
	LIQCR ₂	Total Liquidity creation measured by cat.nonfat/Total Assets	156	−0.078	0.223
Size	B_size	Dummy 1 for large, 2 for medium and 3 for small banks	156	1.994	0.815
Capital	EQ_TA	Total Equity/Total Assets	156	0.201	0.202
Tax	Tax	Total Tax/Total assets	156	0.0004	0.006
Market-specific factors					
Market Power	B_index	Boone indicator suggested by (Boone 2008)	156	−0.026	0.027
	HH_index	Bank-level Herfindahl index based on the asset share	156	0.308	0.126
Macroeconomic factors					
GDP growth	GDP	Yearly GDP growth	156	−4.227	9.555
Inflation	INF	Yearly inflation rate	156	26.483	26.066
Policy interest rate	IN_R	Interest rate set by the Central bank	156	0.095	0.027

4.2. Variables Selection

4.2.1. Measure of Liquidity Creation

Berger and Bouwman (2009) classified balance sheet items (e.g., assets, liabilities and equity) and off-balance sheet activities into liquid, semi-liquid or illiquid, which were given different weights. Liquid assets and liquid liabilities were weighed at 1/2 because they contribute to the liquidity creation of the non-banking public. However, liquid assets, liquid liabilities, and equity were given a weight of −1/2 and all semi-liquid elements were given a zero weight. Moreover, the off-balance sheet elements were weighed in the same way as on-balance sheet items. Next, each item was multiplied by its weight to calculate the amount of liquidity created by each bank during the period.

Berger and Bouwman (2009) suggested four different measurements for liquidity creation, depending on how the loans were classified and on whether it included or excluded off-balance sheet items. The first measure, called cat.fat, is based on the classification of loans by category and inclusion

of off-balance sheet items. The second measure, called *cat.nonfat*, is based on the classification of loans by category and exclusion of off-balance sheet items. The third measure, called *mat.fat*, is based on the classification of loans by maturity and inclusion of off-balance sheet items. The fourth measure, called *mat.nonfat*, is based on the classification of loans by maturity and exclusion of off-balance sheet items.

This study is based on the first measure, *cat.fat*, which has been adopted widely in the literature because of its ability to classify loans according to their category and for its inclusion of off-balance sheet activities (Berger and Bouwman 2009). Panel A of Table 3 illustrates the classification and weighing of bank activities, whereas Panel B illustrates the calculation of *cat.fat*.

Table 3. Liquidity classification of bank activities and construction of *cat.fat* liquidity creation measure.

Panel A: Liquidity Classification of Bank Activities		
Weight = 1/2	Weight = 0	Weight = -1/2
Illiquid assets	Semiliquid assets	Liquid assets
- Corporate and commercial loans	- Residential mortgage loans	- Cash and due from banks
- Investments in property	- Other mortgage loans	- Trading securities and atfair value fv through income
- Foreclosed real estate	- Other consumer/retail loans	- Tradable derivatives
- Fixed assets	- Loans and advances to banks	- Available-for-sale securities
- Goodwill	- Reverse repos and cash collateral	- Held to maturity securities
- Other intangibles		- At-equity investments in associates
- Other assets	Semiliquid liabilities	- Other securities
	- Customer deposits—term	
Liquid liabilities	- Deposits from banks	Illiquid liabilities plus equity
- Customer deposits—current	- Repos and cash collateral	- Senior debt maturing after 1 year
- Customer deposits—savings	- Other deposits and short-term borrowings	- Subordinated borrowing
- Tradable derivatives	- Fair value portion of debt	- Other funding
- Trading liabilities		- Credit impairment reserves
	Semiliquid Off-balance-sheet activities	- Reserves for pensions and other
Illiquid Off-balance-sheet activities	- Managed securitized assets reported off-balance-sheet	- Current tax liabilities
- Acceptances and documentary credits reported off-balance-sheet	- Other off-balance-sheet exposure to securitizations	- Deferred tax liabilities
- Committed credit lines		- Other deferred liabilities
- Other contingent liabilities Guarantees		- Other liabilities
		- Total equity
Panel B: Liquidity creation Formula		
Cat.fat	= +1/2 * (illiquid assets + 0 * semiliquid assets – 1/2 * liquid assets	
	+1/2 * liquid liabilities + 0 * semiliquid liabilities – 1/2 * illiquid liabilities – 1/2 * equity	
	+1/2 * illiquid off-activities + 0 * semiliquid off-activities – 1/2 * liquid off-activities	

Notes: We follow Berger and Bouwman (2009) to classify the on- and off-balance sheet items regarding their liquidity. All variables are obtained from the Central Bank of Syria. * means multiplication function.

This study explores the amount and growth of banks' liquidity creation and measures liquidity creation for all commercial banks operating in Syria between 2004 and 2016. Table 4 provides the results for the amount of liquidity creation over the sample period.

The table shows the amount of liquidity destroyed by the Syrian commercial banks over the sample period is 951.7 billion SYP (approximately 7.33 billion USD), about 4.61% of the total banking sector assets. The commercial bank of Syria (CBS) is responsible for 807.43 billion SYP of this amount (84.84%). The Qatar National Bank Syria (QNBS) is the worst bank in terms of liquidity creation to total assets; its destroyed liquidity is equal to 65% of its total assets. However, Islamic banks are the

biggest liquidity creators in Syria and the Syria International Islamic Bank (SIIB) is the biggest liquidity creator per asset with 21.35%.

Table 4. Liquidity creation of Syrian commercial banks.

Banks	N	Total Assets (billion SYP)	Liquidity Creation (billion SYP)	Liquidity Creation (billion \$)	LiqCR/TA
ALL	156	20,637.89	−951.7	−7.33	−4.61%
CBS	13	12,626.1	−807.43	−11.26	−6.39%
BBSF	12	1315.87	72.47	1.37	5.51%
QNBS	8	335.53	−218.67	−1.46	−65.17%
FBS	9	406.99	−103.59	−0.64	−25.45%
IBTF	12	758.16	−52.61	0.08	−6.94%
BBS	12	469.79	−1.81	0.7	−0.39%
ARBS	10	418.01	18.33	0.75	4.39%
BSO	12	1034.78	−194.27	−1.17	−18.77%
SHRQ	9	163.6	−17.55	−0.06	−10.73%
SGB	10	263.29	−0.33	0.21	−0.12%
BASY	12	706.05	−22.54	0.47	−3.19%
BOJS	9	150.26	3.65	0.14	2.43%
BBSY	8	635.85	109.28	0.63	17.19%
CHB	10	497.66	80.66	0.65	16.21%
SIIB	10	855.95	182.71	2.26	21.35%
Type					
Private	143	8011.8	−144.26	3.92	−1.80%
Own-state	13	12,626.1	−807.43	−11.26	−6.39%
Period					
Pre-war	66	8045.57	−524.71	−9.44	−6.52%
War	90	12,592.32	−426.98	2.11	−3.39%

Regarding bank type, it has been mentioned that CBS, the only state-owned commercial bank in Syria, is the biggest liquidity destroyer, destroying 84.84% of the total liquidity destroyed during the sample period. Private Banks are responsible for 144.26 billion SYP of liquidity destruction (15.16%). Moreover, the U.S. dollar figures show private banks create 3.92 billion USD of liquidity. This difference between the Syrian pound and the U.S. dollar is due to exchange rate fluctuations, especially during wartime.

Regarding the time period, Syrian banks destroyed liquidity during both sub-periods (before the war and during wartime) with 524.71 billion SYP and 426.98 billion SYP, respectively. Additionally, Syrian banks created 2.11 billion USD of liquidity during wartime.

Figure 2 shows the liquidity creation of Syrian commercial banks over the sample years. The graph shows the liquidity created by Syrian banks fluctuated during that period, reaching its peak in 2012 with 145.895 billion SYP. The liquidity creation became negative (which meant Syrian banks destroyed liquidity) for the first time during the war in 2013 with −680.674 billion SYP. The figure also shows that in 2004, the only commercial bank in Syria (state-owned bank) was not creating liquidity for its customers but on the contrary, was destroying liquidity. After the entry of private banks into Syria and since 2008, the Syrian banking sector began to create liquidity for its clients, which continued until 2012. Since then, the Syrian war has affected the operations of these banks and their activities.

Later, because of the Syrian war, liquidity creation declined sharply and reached its lowest point during the sample period in 2016 with −407.282 billion SYP. Overall, the total amount of liquidity destroyed in Syria during the analysis period (2004–2016) was approximately −951.7 billion SYP (7.33 billion USD); about 4.61% of their total assets (in SYP) and 2.85% of their total assets (in USD).

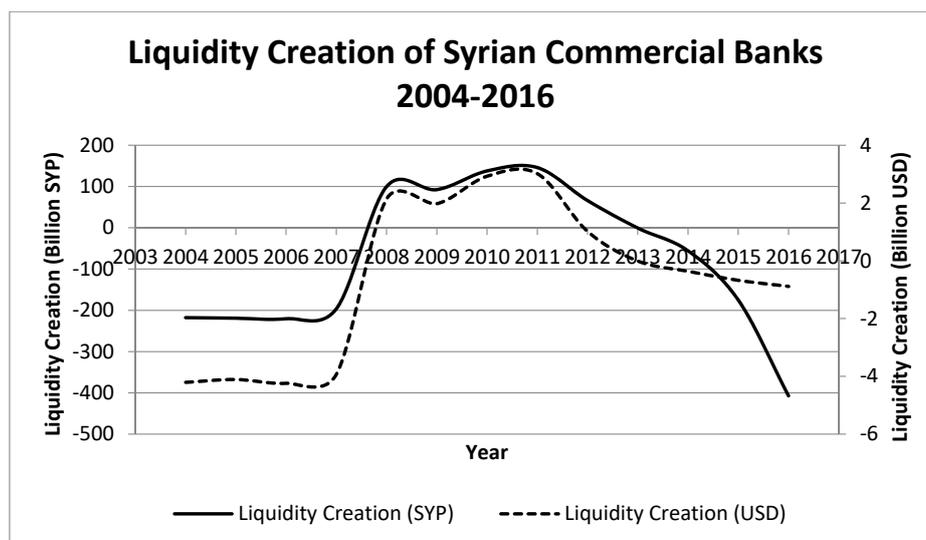


Figure 2. Liquidity creation of Syrian banks. Note: The figure shows the liquidity creation of Syrian banks measured by “cat fat” spanning the period 2004–2016.

4.2.2. Dependent Variable

The return on average assets (ROA) and return on average equity (ROE) are the chief accounting measures of bank profitability. The ROA is the ratio of after-tax profit over average total assets. The ROE is the return of after-tax profit over average total equity. The ROA indicates the ability of a bank’s management to generate profits from the bank’s assets. It shows the profits earned per dollar of assets as well as how effectively the bank’s assets were managed to generate revenues. The analysis of the ROE neglects financial leverage and the risk associated with it; therefore, the ROA and the ROE show how well the bank management uses the bank’s actual investment resources.

4.2.3. Control Variables

Bank Size: previous studies have proposed that the association between the size and profitability of a bank can either be positive or negative (Bourke 1989; Short 1979; Flamini et al. 2009; Goddard et al. 2004; Molyneux and Thornton 1992; Athanasoglou et al. 2008; Dietrich and Wanzenried 2014). Larger banks are expected to have advantages in economies of scale (increased operational efficiency) and economies of scope (higher degree of product and loan diversification) compared to smaller ones (Bourke 1989; Short 1979; Flamini et al. 2009; Molyneux and Thornton 1992; Athanasoglou et al. 2008), leading larger banks to become more profitable. However, some studies have suggested that because banks become larger when they enter into a new market or build a new branch, they need to pay extra operating costs, which reduce profits (Dietrich and Wanzenried 2014). This study uses a dummy variable to express bank size; it equals 1 for banks in the top third, 3 for banks in the bottom third, and 2 for other banks.

Capital: Athanasoglou et al. (2008) and Iannotta et al. (2007) used the ratio of equity to assets (capital ratio) as a measure of capital strength. Generally, they found banks with higher capital ratios were considered safer. The conventional risk-return hypothesis indicates a negative relationship between the equity to assets ratio and bank profitability. The same findings were also determined by (Bourke 1989; Goddard et al. 2004). However, a lower risk should increase a bank’s creditworthiness and reduce its funding cost. Moreover, banks with higher equity to assets ratio generally have a reduced need for external funding, which in turn sustains a positive influence on their profitability (Ahokpossi 2013).

Tax: It is the ratio of total taxes over total assets and is expected to have a positive effect on bank profitability.

Market power: Market power is measured by the Boone Index (Boone 2008) which is a measure of the level of competition based on profit-efficiency in the banking sector. It equals the elasticity of profits

to marginal costs. An increase in the Boone index reveals decadence of the competitive conduct of these financial institutions. Data for this variable are obtained from the World Bank database. Bank-level Herfindahl–Hirschman index (HHI) is also used in this study as a market power indicator, which is equal to the sum of the squares of the market share of each bank as a percentage of all banks' total assets for a specific year.

Flamini et al. (2009) claimed that banks that have high market power could protect their profits even during bad macroeconomic conditions and they can control the operating costs and determine their revenue. However, Ahokpossi (2013) suggested a negative relationship. He noted that banks with high market power can reduce their price to eject other competitors.

GDP growth: considerable evidence has shown that the country-level macroeconomic and financial structure variables have a significant effect on bank profitability. A positive effect on a bank's profitability is expected to occur, according to the literature in the field studying the relationship between economic growth and financial sector profitability (Athanasoglou et al. 2008; Demirgüç-Kunt and Huizinga 1999).

Inflation: Studies such as that by Bourke (1989) and Molyneux and Thornton (1992) have found a positive relationship between inflation and profitability. All the same, if inflation is not anticipated and banks do not adjust their interest rates correctly, costs may increase faster than revenues and affect bank profitability adversely. Thus, the overall effect is undetermined theoretically.

Policy interest rates: countries around the world have different policy interest rates. Usually, central banks use the policy interest rate to achieve expansive or contractive monetary policy. A rise in the interest rate is used normally to control inflation, currency depreciation, or extreme credit growth. Interest is the main nerve in the bank's income and any change in it may affect the bank's performance; thus, this study controls this interest rate in the regression equation.

For a summary of the definitions of dependent and explanatory variables, see Table 2.

4.3. Methodology

This study aims to investigate the effect of liquidity creation on bank profitability for commercial banks in Syria and to test the effect of the Syrian war on this relationship. This study uses panel data analysis to achieve its objective (Pasiouras and Kosmidou 2007; Ahokpossi 2013).

This study runs a Hausman test where the null hypothesis is that the preferred model is random effects versus the alternative fixed effects. We reject the null hypothesis (Chi-square (8) = 102.46, p -value = 0.000 (<0.05)) which indicate that the fixed effect model is appropriate in this study.

Moreover, this study examines the null hypothesis of the Davidson–MacKinnon test of exogeneity (Davidson and MacKinnon 1993), which states that ordinary least squares (OLS) regression is an appropriate and consistent estimator. We reject the null hypothesis at 5% significance level ($F(1,125) = 5.153$, p -value = 0.0249 (<0.05)), which means liquidity creation is an endogenous regressor and an instrumental variable approach is required (OLS is insufficient).

The following equation is used to investigate empirically the effects of liquidity creation on bank performance:

$$BP_{i,t} = C + \beta_1 LIQCR_{it} + \sum \beta_j X_i + \text{Year Dummy} + \varepsilon_{i,t},$$

where BP_{it} denotes the ROA or the ROE of i th bank at time t where $i = 1, \dots, N$ and $t = 1, \dots, T$, $LIQCR_{it}$ denotes liquidity creation divided by total assets and $X_{i,t}$ represents the control variables (bank size, capital, tax, market power, GDP growth, inflation, and policy interest rate).

5. Empirical Results

5.1. Correlation Matrix

Table 5 shows the correlation matrix between the dependent and independent variables and among the independent variables themselves. This table also provides the results of the variance inflation factor (VIF). The results show all the Pearson correlations are lower than 0.8, thereby suggesting there may not be a severe collinearity problem (Hair et al. 1998). The VIF analysis also shows that the values

of the VIF did not exceed 10, indicating that variables are said not to be highly collinear, leading to the same conclusion as that of the correlation matrix. (Gujarati 2004)

Table 5. Correlation matrix and the variance inflation factor (VIF).

Variable	ROA	LIQCR ₁	B_Size	EQ_TA	Tax	B_Index	HH_Index	GDP	INF	IN_R	VIF
ROA	1										
LIQCR ₁	-0.383 ***	1									2.82
B_size	0.103	-0.262 ***	1								1.56
EQ_TA	0.286 ***	-0.687 ***	0.509 ***	1							2.90
Tax	0.215 ***	0.0601	-0.343 ***	-0.166 **	1						1.54
B_index	-0.333 ***	0.293 ***	-0.00763	-0.133 *	-0.296 ***	1					3.28
HH_index	-0.201 **	-0.214 ***	-0.0433	0.0443	0.261 ***	-0.315 ***	1				2.09
GDP	-0.238 ***	-0.00882	-0.00922	0.0775	0.315 ***	-0.370 ***	0.599 ***	1			5.11
INF	0.318 ***	-0.124	0.00670	-0.0337	-0.287 ***	0.0921	-0.449 ***	-0.758 ***	1		3.02
IN_R	0.546 ***	-0.247 ***	0.0103	-0.00673	0.0325	-0.367 ***	-0.385 ***	-0.590 ***	0.662 ***	1	5.57

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

5.2. Relationship between Liquidity Creation and Bank Profitability

This study applies a fixed-effect (within) IV regression for analysis. Table 6 shows the results of the regression analysis where $LIQCR_1$ is used as the main independent variable. The results are reported for the ROA and ROE models.

Table 6. Regression analysis on the relationship between liquidity creation and bank performance.

Variables	ROA	z-Test	ROE	z-Test
LIQCR ₁	-0.174 ** (0.082)	-2.12	-0.379 (0.340)	-1.12
B_size	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.48	-0.059 ** (0.029)	-2.02
EQ_TA	-0.101 * (0.058)	-1.75	-0.336 (0.240)	-1.40
Tax	2.683 *** (0.577)	4.65	10.160 *** (2.396)	4.24
B_index	-0.567 *** (0.193)	-2.94	-1.997 ** (0.800)	-2.50
HH_index	-0.119 ** (0.055)	-2.18	-0.078 (0.227)	-0.34
GDP	-0.001 (0.001)	-1.06	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.40
INF	0.000 (0.000)	0.84	0.001 (0.001)	0.80
IN_R	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.60	0.008 (0.017)	0.48
C	0.083 (0.061)	1.36	0.166 (0.251)	0.66
Bank fixed effect		Yes		Yes
Year fixed effect		Yes		Yes
N		150		150
Wald chi2		229.435		288.607
R-squared		0.4626		0.5158

Notes: The table presents the main regression results (standard errors in parentheses) estimated using a fixed-effect IV model. Return on assets (ROA) is the ratio of net income divided by total assets. Return on equity (ROE) is the ratio of net income divided by total equity. $LIQCR_1$ is the ratio of liquidity creation, including on- and off-balance-sheet activities to total assets. Bank's size (B_size) is a dummy equals 1 for banks in the top third, 3 for banks in the bottom third, and 2 for other banks. EQ_TA is the ratio of total equity to total assets. Tax is the ratio of total tax to total assets. B_index is Boone index suggested by (Boone 2008). HH_index is bank-level Herfindahl index based on the asset share. GDP_growth is a yearly growth of GDP. Inflation is a yearly inflation rate, and IN_R is the Interest rate set by the Central bank. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

The table shows the coefficients of liquidity creation are negative in both specifications but only statistically significant for the ROA model, thereby indicating that changing the level of liquidity creation adversely affects bank performance of Syrian commercial banks.

These results are in line with the expected bankruptcy cost hypothesis, which posits a negative correlation between the liquidity creation and profitability of banks. Liquidity creation can increase the level of illiquidity risks and subsequently reduce the profitability of banks and increase their probability of facing bankruptcy (Tran et al. 2016).

Bank size is found to have a negative and significant effect on the ROE and a negative but insignificant effect on the ROA during the sample period. This finding confirms the findings of (Dietrich and Wanzenried 2014) who conduct an inverse association between bank size and profits.

A tax shows a strong positive and significant effect in both the ROA and the ROE models. More taxes paid by banks are associated with more profits.

The coefficients of capital strength show banks with lower capitalization are more profitable than those with high capital ratios. These findings are consistent with the findings of (Bordeleau and Graham 2010).

Market share indicators present a negative and significant effect on bank profitability in all specifications except in the HHI on the ROE, which is negative but statistically insignificant. Higher market competition can benefit banks to gain more profits.

Finally, all macroeconomic variables have no effect on bank profitability in both models.

5.3. Pre-War vs. Wartime Analysis

This section of the paper provides further analysis by dividing the sample period into two sub-periods (pre-war and wartime) to investigate banks' profitability empirically and test the relationship between liquidity creation and bank profitability in each of the sub-periods.

Table 7 compares the mean value of bank profitability (both the ROA and the ROE) of both periods using a T-test. The table reveals the mean value of bank performance during wartime is statistically better than its pre-war counterpart. This result means the war does not have an inverse effect on the performance of banks. On the contrary, the banks improved their profits during wartime.

Table 7. T-test (mean comparison test).

Variable	Group	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Diff	t-Test	p-Value
ROA	Pre-war	66	-0.0003	0.0186	-0.0394	-5.2530	0.0000
	War	90	0.0391	0.0588			
ROE	Pre-war	66	0.0595	0.1165	-0.1088	-3.9800	0.0001
	War	90	0.1683	0.1983			

Table 8 presents the regression results on the relationship between liquidity creation and bank profitability during the pre-war and wartime periods separately.

During the pre-war period, liquidity creation had a positive effect on bank profits for both models, which means that additional liquidity created can increase bank profitability. However, the coefficients of liquidity creation are statistically insignificant in both specifications. Moreover, taxes (Boone index) are the only variable with an effect on the ROA (ROE) during the pre-war period; this effect is positive and statistically significant at the 1% significance level.

During wartime, the coefficients of liquidity creation changed their signs to negative, which indicate that changing the level of liquidity creation has an adverse effect on the performance of Syrian commercial banks. However, only the coefficient in the ROA model is statistically significant.

Table 8. The relationship between liquidity creation and bank performance in both periods.

Variables	Pre-War 2004–2010		War 2011–2016	
	ROA	ROE	ROA	ROE
LIQCR ₁	0.039 (0.119)	0.694 (1.518)	−0.304 ** (0.129)	−0.752 (0.597)
B_size	−0.003 (0.004)	−0.080 * (0.048)	−0.035 *** (0.013)	−0.094 (0.061)
EQ_TA	0.007 (0.097)	0.512 (1.233)	0.358 *** (0.086)	0.488 (0.398)
Tax	2.115 *** (0.411)	5.602 (5.250)	1.477 ** (0.677)	6.511 ** (3.124)
B_index	−0.104 (0.068)	2.273 *** (0.867)	−1.475 ** (0.622)	−9.968 *** (2.870)
HH_index	0.011 (0.076)	0.788 (0.974)	0.559 (2.617)	−1.459 (12.077)
GDP	−0.003 (0.003)	0.001 (0.040)	−0.004 (0.003)	−0.019 (0.016)
INF	−0.001 (0.001)	−0.003 (0.016)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.005)
IN_R	0.003 (0.008)	0.002 (0.104)	−0.020 * (0.011)	−0.088 * (0.050)
C	−0.002 (0.082)	−0.134 (1.052)	0.023 (0.614)	1.103 (2.834)
Bank fixed effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effect	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	60	60	90	90
Wald chi2	66.737	73.780	306.023	253.820
R-squared	0.5825	0.2410	0.6346	0.6043

Notes: The table presents the main regression results (standard errors in parentheses) estimated using a fixed-effect IV model. Return on assets (ROA) is the ratio of net income divided by total assets. Return on equity (ROE) is the ratio of net income divided by total equity. LIQCR₁ is the ratio of liquidity creation, including on- and off-balance-sheet activities to total assets. Bank's size (B_size) is a dummy equals 1 for banks in the top third, 3 for banks in the bottom third, and 2 for other banks. EQ_TA is the ratio of total equity to total assets. Tax is the ratio of total tax to total assets. B_index is Boone index suggested by (Boone 2008). HH_index is bank-level Herfindahl index based on the asset share. GDP_growth is a yearly growth of GDP. Inflation is a yearly inflation rate, and IN_R is the Interest rate set by the Central bank. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

Regarding control variables, smaller banks are more profitable (statistically significant in the ROA model). The coefficients of capital strength show banks with higher capitalization are safer than those with low capital ratios and may face lower costs of funding because of their low potential bankruptcy costs. This result is supported by empirical evidence from Bourke (1989), Demirgüç-Kunt and Huizinga (1999); and Berger and Bouwman (2013). However, only the ROA specification shows a significant coefficient. Taxes show a positive effect on banks' profits as it was during the pre-war period but with significant coefficients in both models.

The market share indicator measured by the Boone index presents a negative and significant effect on bank profitability in both specifications. Higher market competition can benefit banks in gaining more profits.

Unlike the pre-war period, the interest rate policy has a negative effect on the performance of banks during wartime and is significant in both models. Hence, the central bank's policy of setting interest rates has a negative effect on the profitability of banks.

Finally, GDP growth and inflation variables have no effect on bank profitability in both periods and both models.

6. Robustness Test

This study conducts several robustness checks to confirm the findings mentioned earlier.

6.1. An Alternative Measure of Liquidity Creation

This study uses $LIQCR_1$, which denotes liquidity creation (according to *cat.fat*) divided by total assets, as the primary independent variable in the principal analysis. By contrast, it uses $LIQCR_2$, an alternative measure of liquidity creation that is computed by dividing liquidity creation (according to *cat.nonfat*) by total assets, as the main variable in the robustness test.

These results are shown in Table 9 and suggest the main findings are robust to $LIQCR_2$ liquidity creation measure. The relationship between liquidity creation and bank profitability is negative and significant in the ROA model. The sign and significance level of the control variables also remained the same.

Table 9. Liquidity creation and bank profitability—using an alternative measure of liquidity creation.

Variables	ROA	z-Test	ROE	z-Test
LIQCR2	−0.183 ** (0.086)	−2.13	−0.516 (0.368)	−1.40
B_size	−0.001 (0.007)	−0.15	−0.055 * (0.029)	−1.94
EQ_TA	−0.101 * (0.058)	−1.75	−0.404 (0.247)	−1.63
Tax	2.601 *** (0.563)	4.62	10.161 *** (2.409)	4.22
B_index	−0.589 *** (0.196)	−3.01	−2.153 ** (0.837)	−2.57
HH_index	−0.112 ** (0.052)	−2.17	−0.121 (0.222)	−0.55
GDP	−0.001 (0.001)	−1.30	−0.002 (0.003)	−0.68
INF	0.000 (0.000)	0.89	0.001 (0.001)	0.71
IN_R	−0.002 (0.004)	−0.51	0.005 (0.017)	0.29
C	0.062 (0.051)	1.21	0.186 (0.220)	0.84
Bank fixed effect	Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes	
N	150		150	
Wald chi2	233.014		276.174	
R-squared	0.471		0.493	

Notes: The table presents the main regression results (standard errors in parentheses) estimated using a fixed-effect IV model. Return on assets (ROA) is the ratio of net income divided by total assets. Return on equity (ROE) is the ratio of net income divided by total equity. $LIQCR_2$ is the ratio of liquidity creation, including on- and excluding off-balance-sheet activities to total assets. Bank's size (*B_size*) is a dummy equals 1 for banks in the top third, 3 for banks in the bottom third, and 2 for other banks. *EQ_TA* is the ratio of total equity to total assets. *Tax* is the ratio of total tax to total assets. *B_index* is Boone index suggested by (Boone 2008). *HH_index* is bank-level Herfindahl index based on the asset share. *GDP* growth is a yearly growth of GDP. Inflation is a yearly inflation rate, and *IN_R* is the Interest rate set by the Central bank. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

6.2. Excluding Islamic Banks

Islamic banks differ from conventional banks in that they operate under Islamic jurisprudence (Sharia) which prohibits the payment or receipt of interests (Riba), speculation, excessive risk-taking

(Gharar), and financing of illicit sectors (e.g., alcohol, pork, drugs, and weapons). Islamic jurisprudence also forces Islamic banks to operate according to a profit and loss (risk) sharing principle, according to which “all transactions have to be backed by a real economic transaction that involves a tangible asset” (Beck et al. 2013). These fundamental differences lead Islamic banks to have significantly different balance sheets from conventional banks; therefore, all observations of the three Islamic banks were excluded and only the regression for the traditional banks was rerun.

These results are shown in Table 10 and are similar to our primary outcomes. The relationship between liquidity creation and bank profitability is negative and significant in the ROA model but is statistically insignificant in the ROE model. The sign and significance level of most of the control variables also remained the same.

Table 10. Liquidity creation and bank profitability—excluding the Islamic banks.

Variables	ROA	z-Test	ROE	z-Test
LIQCR ₁	−0.174 * (0.096)	−1.81	−0.611 (0.405)	−1.51
B_size	−0.005 (0.009)	−0.51	−0.066 * (0.040)	−1.66
EQ_TA	−0.100 (0.067)	−1.48	−0.459 (0.284)	−1.62
Tax	2.355 *** (0.670)	3.51	8.612 *** (2.818)	3.06
B_index	−0.520 ** (0.210)	−2.48	−1.898 ** (0.884)	−2.15
HH_index	−0.114 * (0.064)	−1.77	−0.185 (0.271)	−0.68
GDP	−0.000 (0.001)	−0.56	−0.001 (0.003)	−0.30
INF	0.000 (0.000)	0.62	0.000 (0.001)	0.06
IN_R	−0.001 (0.005)	−0.24	0.003 (0.021)	0.13
C	0.069 (0.068)	1.02	0.271 (0.285)	0.95
Bank fixed effect		Yes		Yes
Year fixed effect		Yes		Yes
N		123		123
Wald chi2		185.811		187.428
R-squared		0.4491		0.4261

Notes: The table presents the main regression results (standard errors in parentheses) estimated using a fixed-effect IV model. Return on assets (ROA) is the ratio of net income divided by total assets. Return on equity (ROE) is the ratio of net income divided by total equity. LIQCR₁ is the ratio of liquidity creation, including on- and off-balance-sheet activities to total assets. Bank’s size (B_size) is a dummy equals 1 for banks in the top third, 3 for banks in the bottom third, and 2 for other banks. EQ_TA is the ratio of total equity to total assets. Tax is the ratio of total tax to total assets. B_index is Boone index suggested by (Boone 2008). HH_index is bank-level Herfindahl index based on the asset share. GDP_growth is a yearly growth of GDP. Inflation is a yearly inflation rate, and IN_R is the Interest rate set by the Central bank. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

6.3. Excluding CBS

In this robustness check, we exclude the observation of the CBS to confirm the main findings on the negative association between liquidity creation and bank performance. The reason behind this exclusion is that CBS is the largest bank in Syria with more than 60% market share in 2016 and the

results of the regression could be driven by its observation; hence, excluding it to confirm the previous findings is logical.

These results are shown in Table 11 and are similar to our primary outcomes. The relationship between liquidity creation and bank profitability is negative and significant in the ROA specification, and is statistically insignificant in the ROE model. However, the coefficients of some control variables lose their significance.

Table 11. Liquidity creation and bank profitability—excluding CBS (own-state bank).

Variables	ROA	z-Test	ROE	z-Test
LIQCR ₁	−0.128 ** (0.056)	−2.28	−0.341 (0.352)	−1.38
B_size	−0.002 (0.007)	−0.22	−0.041 (0.031)	−1.26
EQ_TA	−0.072 (0.048)	−1.48	−0.250 (0.255)	−1.13
Tax	2.164 *** (0.547)	3.95	8.599 *** (2.333)	3.54
B_index	−0.610 *** (0.171)	−3.57	−5.781 *** (2.008)	−5.11
HH_index	−0.112 *** (0.041)	−2.73	−0.074 (0.349)	−3.14
GDP	−0.001 (0.001)	−0.91	−0.010 (0.007)	−0.84
INF	0.000 (0.000)	0.73	0.001 (0.001)	0.76
IN_R	−0.001 (0.000)	−0.26	−0.026 (0.029)	−0.91
C	0.052 * (0.028)	1.81	0.313 (0.273)	2.44
Bank fixed effect	Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes	
N	137		139	
Wald chi2	248.521		320.41	
R-squared	0.5357		0.5918	

Notes: The table presents the main regression results (standard errors in parentheses) estimated using a fixed-effect IV model. Return on assets (ROA) is the ratio of net income divided by total assets. Return on equity (ROE) is the ratio of net income divided by total equity. LIQCR₁ is the ratio of liquidity creation, including on- and off-balance-sheet activities to total assets. Bank's size (B_size) is a dummy equals 1 for banks in the top third, 3 for banks in the bottom third, and 2 for other banks. EQ_TA is the ratio of total equity to total assets. Tax is the ratio of total tax to total assets. B_index is Boone index suggested by (Boone 2008). HH_index is bank-level Herfindahl index based on the asset share. GDP_growth is a yearly growth of GDP. Inflation is a yearly inflation rate, and IN_R is the Interest rate set by the Central bank. ***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

7. Conclusions

The theory of liquidity creation posits that, aside from transforming risks, banks also create liquidity as one of their most important functions. This study explores the liquidity creation of commercial banks in Syria between 2004 and 2016 and examines the relationship between liquidity creation and bank profitability of these financial institutions. This study is a pioneering one in that it examines the liquidity creation function of Syrian banks. The Syrian banking sector has been operating during wartime since 2011, which is a unique case that has not been studied before. Thus, this study is expected to expand previous literature on liquidity creation with the unique situation of Syrian banks.

The results show that Syrian commercial banks destroyed 951.7 billion SYP (7.33 billion USD), during the study period using the “cat fat” measure, which is equivalent to 4.61% of its total assets. The liquidity creation was negative in 2004, but the liquidity crisis began to decline as banks in Syria grew. Since 2008, banks have begun to create liquidity for their customers, but they have returned to liquidity destruction since 2014 after the extension of the war and its expansion to multiple areas in Syria.

The results of the regression analysis on the relationship between the liquidity creation and bank performance indicate the liquidity creation has a negative and significant effect on bank performance for the ROA model in the entire sample and during wartime. However, this relationship was statistically insignificant during the pre-war period.

The war observation supports the bankruptcy cost hypothesis, which posits the existence of a negative correlation between liquidity creation and profitability of banks. Liquidity creation can increase the level of illiquidity risk and subsequently reduce the profitability of banks and increase their probability of facing bankruptcy. The study performs many robustness checks and finds consistent results.

In summary, when making decisions, bank managers must reach a trade-off between the advantages and disadvantages of liquidity creation and consider the negative relationship between liquidity creation and bank performance.

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