ABSTRACT

This chapter investigates the operational risk management and practices of Islamic and conventional banks in Saudi Arabia. Authors employ a sample of four Islamic and eight conventional banks and data gathered through a novel questionnaire administered to senior officers and managers carrying out risk management activity across five aspects of operational risk management: (i) understanding risk, (ii) risk management, (iii) risk assessment analysis, (iv) risk identification, and (v) risk monitoring. The results demonstrate that all of these play an important role in determining the quality of operational risk management. However, risk assessment analysis and risk monitoring are the most influential in determining the overall quality of operational risk management in both conventional and Islamic banks. Overall, conventional banks in Saudi Arabia are better than Islamic banks at operational risk management practices, suggesting the need for careful planning and strategizing, sound recruiting and training policies, and prudent monitoring of capital adequacy by regulators.

INTRODUCTION

In banking, operational risk results from the failure to maintain smooth internal processes, the retention of skillful people, and the prevention of losses associated with external negative events. For this reason, operational risk is highly dynamic in nature, relating as it does to the risks associated with changes in regulation, consumer preferences, national, regional and international growth, information technology, and fraudulent and dishonest behaviour, among others. In fact, anything not particularly related to credit...
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and market risk comes under the broad umbrella of operational risk, with several important, severe, and
diverse risks arising recently in banking from a large number of potential sources.

These include internal fraud (misappropriation, tax evasion, bribery), external fraud (information
theft, hacking, forgery), employment practices and workplace conditions (discrimination, OH&S), and
clients, products, and business practice (market manipulation, improper trading, product defects, account
churning). Operational risk also encompasses damage to physical assets (natural disasters and terror-
ism), business disruption (utility, software, and hardware failures) and execution, delivery, and process
management (data entry and accounting errors, failed mandatory reporting). Bonson et al. (2008), Ang-
helache et al. (2010), Sturm (2013), Fiordelisi et al. (2014), Al-Hussaini and Karkoulian (2015), Diallo
et al. (2015), Martínez-Sánchez et al. (2016), Peters et al. (2016), Abdymomunov and Ergen (2017),
Kaspereit et al. (2017), Barakat (2018), Khalil and Alam (2018) and Zhu et al. (2019) discuss a variety
of aspects of operational risk as they relate to banking.

Islamic banks, of course, share many of these operational risks with conventional banks. These have
come to the fore for both types of banks since recognised by Basel II as a distinct class of risk outside
market, credit and interest rate risk, most logically because unlike these risks, operational risk is nei-
ther willingly incurred nor revenue driven. However, financial operations are often more complex in
Islamic banks given differences in governance and regulation, and financial agreements more diverse
because of a lack of standardised and commonplace contracts. In addition, Islamic banks face unique
operational risks arising from the potential lack of adherence of the organisation and its products and
services to Shari’ah (Hylmum, 2010). Only through a better knowledge of operational risk management
and its practices can banks of all types, but especially Islamic banks with their unique and additional
operational risks, hope to survive and thrive.

Unfortunately, there is relatively little empirical work dealing with operational risk in banking, but
especially in Islamic banks. One particular problem is that unlike credit and market risk, which are readily
quantifiable in banking, operational risk defies parametrization. Basel II recognises this by placing its
conceptualisation firmly in the hands of banks themselves. Typically, banks use a macro-level approach
to determine the sources of potential loss, including those factors relating to people, processes, systems
and external factors (Chutia, 2013). It is clear from this definition the huge potential scope of opera-
tional risk as it relates to banking, carrying with it a concomitant problem of conducting operational risk
management analysis. This makes the development of a possible classification scheme for this type of
risk difficult, with these mostly based on the nature of the risk, the influence of the risk, the expectancy,
magnitude and frequency of the loss, and the events, hazards and type of consequence (Hylmum, 2010).

Ultimately, there is a critical need to better understand operational risk management, particularly as
business line management is the first and most important line of defence for banks (followed by inde-
pendent external audits and regulation). Sound operational risk governance will recognise that business
line management is responsible for identifying and managing the risks inherent in the products, activities,
processes and systems for which it is accountable. For this reason, we are particularly interested in the
views of senior bank risk managers. Accordingly, it is the purpose of this chapter to examine operational
risk management in Islamic and conventional banks. We select Saudi Arabia as our context in that it is
globally one of the most active and influential markets in Islamic banking, with one-third of its domestic
banks being Islamic banks, with the largest Islamic banking sector among the Gulf Cooperation Council
(GCC) countries (comprising Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE).
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