



جامعة الموصل
كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد

تقييم مستوى التزام المصارف الإسلامية بمتطلبات لجنة بازل III
ومعاري IAS1 & AAOIFI1 وأثره على الأداء المالي
دراسة مقارنة بين المصارف الإسلامية العراقية والاردنية

رسالة ماجستير
في المحاسبة

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المستخلص

هدفت الدراسة إلى تقييم مستوى التزام المصارف الإسلامية العراقية والأردنية بمعايير الإفصاح المحاسبي والتنظيمي، والمتمثلة في معيار المحاسبة المالية رقم (١) الصادر عن هيئة المحاسبة والمراجعة للمؤسسات المالية الإسلامية AAOIFI، والمعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم (١) الصادر عن مجلس معايير المحاسبة الدولية IASB، ومتطلبات لجنة بازل III، وأثر ذلك على الأداء المالي خلال المدة (٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٣). وقد استندت الدراسة إلى الإطارين التشريعي والتنظيمي في كلا البلدين، إذ تم إلزام المصارف الإسلامية العراقية بتطبيق المعايير الإسلامية والدولية بموجب قانون المصارف الإسلامية رقم (٤٣) لسنة ٢٠١٥، والضوابط والتعليمات الصادرة عن البنك المركزي العراقي استناداً إلى هذا القانون، في حين تخضع المصارف الإسلامية الأردنية لأحكام قانون البنوك رقم (٢٨) لسنة ٢٠٠٠، والتعليمات التنظيمية الصادرة عن البنك المركزي الأردني.

ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة، تم اعتماد المنهج الاستنباطي في عرض الجانب النظري بالرجوع إلى المراجع والأدبيات ذات العلاقة، والمنهج الاستقرائي القائم على دراسة التقارير والقوائم المالية السنوية والإيضاحات المرفقة التي تُعدها المصارف عينة الدراسة، إلى جانب المنهج المقارن للوقوف على أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بين مستويات الالتزام في المصارف الإسلامية العراقية والأردنية. وشملت العينة ستة مصارف إسلامية عراقية مدرجة في سوق العراق للأوراق المالية، وثلاثة مصارف إسلامية أردنية مدرجة في بورصة عمان. وتم إعداد مؤشرات كمية لقياس مستوى الالتزام بمتطلبات لجنة بازل III، ومعايير AAOIFI 1 و IAS 1، وربط هذا الالتزام بمؤشرات الأداء المالي (العائد على الموجودات، والعائد على حقوق الملكية، والعائد على الودائع، وتوظيف الاستثمارات والعائد على السهم)، مع تحليل علاقات الارتباط والأثر بين مستوى الالتزام بالمعايير الثلاثة والأداء المالي باستخدام البرنامج الإحصائي (SPSS).

وبناءً على وصف متغيرات الدراسة وتشخيصها، واختبار فرضياته، تم التوصل إلى مجموعة من النتائج صيغت بضوئها سلسلة من الاستنتاجات كان أبرزها: تفاوت مستوى الالتزام بالمعايير الثلاثة بين المصارف في البيئتين، إذ اتسم أداء المصارف الإسلامية الأردنية بقدر أعلى من الامتثال مقارنة بالمصارف العراقية التي سجلت تراجعاً نسبياً. كما أثبتت الدراسة وجود علاقة إيجابية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين الالتزام بالمعايير وتحسن مؤشرات الأداء المالي. واقترحت الدراسة بموجب تلك الاستنتاجات العديد من المقترحات منها: ضرورة قيام البنك المركزي العراقي وسوق العراق للأوراق المالية بتعزيز أدوات الرقابة والإشراف، وتحديث النظام المحاسبي ليتلاءم مع متطلبات الإفصاح الإسلامي والدولي، فضلاً عن تطوير قدرات الكوادر المحاسبية في المصارف الإسلامية العراقية لضمان تطبيق فعال للمعايير وتحقيق أداء مالي أكثر استدامة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المصارف الإسلامية، المعيار المحاسبي الإسلامي AAOIFI 1، المعيار المحاسبي الدولي IAS1، متطلبات بازل III، الأداء المالي، سوق العراق للأوراق المالية، بورصة عمان.

Abstract

study aims to assess the level of compliance of Iraqi and Jordanian Islamic banks with accounting and regulatory disclosure standards, namely: Financial Accounting Standard No. (1) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), International Accounting Standard No. (1) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the Basel III requirements. It also examines the impact of such compliance on financial performance during the period 2019–2023. The research is based on the legislative and regulatory frameworks of both countries. Iraqi Islamic banks are required to apply both Islamic and international standards in accordance with the Islamic Banking Law No. (43) of 2015 and the related regulations issued by the Central Bank of Iraq. In contrast, Jordanian Islamic banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Law No. (28) of 2000 and the regulatory instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan.

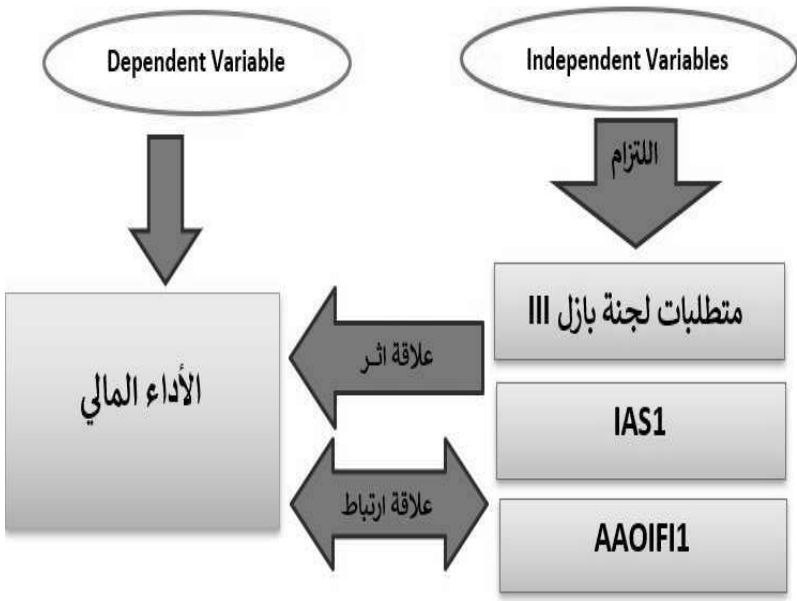
To achieve the research objectives, the deductive approach was adopted in presenting the theoretical framework through reviewing relevant literature. The inductive method was used to analyze the annual financial statements and accompanying disclosures prepared by the sampled banks. Additionally, the comparative method was employed to identify similarities and differences in the levels of compliance between Iraqi and Jordanian Islamic banks.

The sample included six Iraqi Islamic banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange and three Jordanian Islamic banks listed on the Amman Stock Exchange. Quantitative indicators were developed to measure the level of compliance with Basel III requirements, AAOIFI 1, and IAS 1, and to link such compliance with financial performance indicators, including: Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Earnings per Share (EPS).

The relationships between compliance with the three standards and financial performance were analyzed using the SPSS statistical software. Based on the description and diagnosis of the research variables and hypothesis testing, a set of findings was reached, most notably: the level of compliance with the three standards varied between the two banking environments, as Jordanian Islamic banks demonstrated a higher degree of compliance compared to their Iraqi counterparts, which showed relatively lower levels. The study also confirmed a statistically significant positive relationship between compliance with the standards and improvement in financial performance indicators. In light of these findings, the study proposed several recommendations, including: the need for the Central Bank of Iraq and the Iraq Stock Exchange to enhance regulatory oversight tools, update the accounting system to align with both Islamic and international disclosure requirements, and develop the capabilities of accounting personnel in Iraqi Islamic banks to ensure effective application of the standards and promote more sustainable financial performance.

Keywords: Islamic Banks, AAOIFI 1, IAS 1, Basel III Requirements, Financial Performance, Iraq Stock Exchange, Amman Stock Exchange.

Assessing the Compliance Level of Islamic Banks with Basel III Requirements, AAOIFI 1 Standard & IAS1, and Its Impact on Financial Performance: A Comparative Study between Islamic Banks in Iraq and Jordan— a comparative study
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HIGHLIGHTS	GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose, methodology, and sample: The study evaluated compliance with AAOIFI 1, IAS 1, and Basel III and its impact on performance (2019–2023) using a deductive–inductive–comparative approach on 6 Iraqi and 3 Jordanian Islamic banks. • Measurement and analysis: Quantitative compliance indices were developed and linked to ROA, ROE, and EPS, with relationships analyzed using SPSS. • Findings and recommendations: Jordanian banks showed higher compliance and a significant positive impact on performance; the study recommended strengthening regulation, updating accounting systems, and developing staff capabilities in Iraqi banks.. 	 <p>The diagram illustrates the research framework. On the left, a box labeled 'الأداء المالي' (Financial Performance) is identified as the 'Dependent Variable'. On the right, three boxes represent 'Independent Variables': 'متطلبات لجنة بازل III' (Basel III Requirements), 'IAS1', and 'AAOIFI1'. An arrow labeled 'التزام' (Compliance) points from the independent variables towards the dependent variable. Two horizontal arrows connect the independent variables to the dependent variable, labeled 'علاقة اثر' (Impact Relationship) and 'علاقة ارتباط' (Relationship).</p>
<p>Keywords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .Islamic Banks, IAS 1 .AAOIFI 1 . IAS 1 .Basel III Requirements .Financial Performance .Iraq Stock Exchange .Amman Stock Exchange 	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>study aims to assess the level of compliance of Iraqi and Jordanian Islamic banks with accounting and regulatory disclosure standards, namely: Financial Accounting Standard No. (1) issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), International Accounting Standard No. (1) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the Basel III requirements. It also examines the impact of such compliance on financial performance during the period 2019–2023. The research is based on the legislative and regulatory frameworks of both countries. Iraqi Islamic banks are required to apply both Islamic and international standards in accordance with the Islamic Banking Law No. (43) of 2015 and the related regulations issued by the Central Bank of Iraq. In contrast, Jordanian Islamic banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Law No. (28) of 2000 and the regulatory instructions issued by the Central Bank of Jordan.</p> <p>To achieve the research objectives, the deductive approach was adopted in presenting the theoretical framework through reviewing relevant literature. The inductive method was used to analyze the annual financial statements and accompanying disclosures prepared by the sampled banks. Additionally, the comparative method was employed to identify similarities and differences in the levels of compliance between Iraqi and Jordanian Islamic banks.</p> <p>The sample included six Iraqi Islamic banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange and three Jordanian Islamic banks listed on the Amman Stock Exchange. Quantitative indicators were developed to measure the level of compliance with Basel III requirements, AAOIFI 1, and IAS 1, and to link such compliance with financial performance indicators, including: Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Earnings per Share (EPS). The relationships between compliance with the three standards and financial performance were analyzed using the SPSS statistical software.</p> <p>Based on the description and diagnosis of the research variables and hypothesis testing, a set of findings was reached, most notably: the level of compliance with the three standards varied between the two banking environments, as Jordanian Islamic banks demonstrated a higher degree of compliance compared to their Iraqi counterparts, which showed relatively lower levels. The study also confirmed a statistically significant positive relationship between compliance with the standards and improvement in financial performance indicators. In light of these findings, the study proposed several recommendations, including: the need for the Central Bank of Iraq and the Iraq Stock Exchange to enhance regulatory oversight tools, update the accounting system to align with both Islamic and international disclosure requirements, and develop the capabilities of accounting personnel in Iraqi Islamic banks to ensure effective application of the standards and promote more sustainable financial performance sector. https://www.uomosul.edu.iq/libcentral</p> <p>E-Mail: central_library@uomosul.edu.iq Ahmad.23bap75@student.uomosul.edu.iq</p>

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Master Thesis
Accounting

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1447 A.H.

2025 A.D.