



**4<sup>TH</sup>**

**UUM INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC BUSINESS MANAGEMENT  
CONFERENCE 2022  
(IBMC 2022)**

*“ISLAMIC BUSINESS AND COVID-19 RECOVERY:  
TOWARDS ATTAINING FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL WELLBEING”*



**24-26  
NOVEMBER  
2022**



# WELCOMING REMARKS

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh and Salam Sejahtera.



**Prof. Dr. Rosylin Mohd Yusof**  
Dean  
Islamic Business School  
Universiti Utara Malaysia

In the Name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful. All praise and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds. May the peace and blessings of Allah be upon Prophet Muhammad, the unlettered prophet, his family and his Companions. It is my pleasure to extend to all of you a very warm welcome to the 4th International Islamic Business Management Conference (IBMC2022). I would also like to thank the main organizer Institute of Shariah Governance and Islamic Finance (ISGalF), Islamic Business School (IBS), College of Business (CoB), Universiti Utara Malaysia, Co-organizer Ankara Social Science University, Turkey and the committee members of IBMC2022 for organizing this conference. Indeed, this conference provides an opportunity for local and international experts to share their thoughts and insights on issues pertaining to Islamic Business Management in this challenging era of post Covid19. May I also extend my warmest welcome to participants from all corners of the world. I would like to express my deepest appreciation to our main sponsors, FWD Takaful, Pusat Pungutan Zakat Majlis Agama Islam Wilayah Persekutuan (PPZ), Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, Institut Penyelidikan & Inovasi Zakat-Lembaga Zakat Negeri Kedah (IPIZ-LZKN) and My Pusaka.

Previously, the 1st IBMC held in August 2014, followed by 2nd IBMC held in July 2018 which were both held in Kuala Lumpur. While the 3rd Islamic Business Management Conference (IBMC2020) held in September 2020 was successfully conducted online. Following the same mode to attract more participants from around the globe, the 4th Islamic Business Management Conference (IBMC2022) is also conducted virtually. Themed “Islamic Business and Covid-19 Recovery: Towards Attaining Financial and Social Wellbeing”, the IBMC2022, hopes to gather academics, researchers, industry players and various stakeholders to share their research output and their experiences, expertise and the latest developments on post Covid19 issues that are related to Islamic Business Management.

In closing, I would once again, like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the invited speakers, forum panellists, presenters, participants and delegates for your kind support for making this conference a successful event. I would also like to acknowledge the committee for their relentless efforts in turning this conference into a reality. Lastly, I would like to sincerely wish everyone productive sessions ahead and enjoy the discussions and networking among all participants.

Wabillahi Taufik-Walhidayah. Wassalamualaikum warahmatullhi Wabarokatuh.



# WELCOMING REMARKS

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh and Salam Sejahtera



**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norazlina Abd. Wahab**  
Director  
Islamic Business Management  
Conference (IBMC2022)

First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah (the Most Gracious and Most Merciful), for it is under His auspices that we have come together on the occasion of the International Islamic Business Management Conference (IBMC2022). On this occasion, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to Ankara Social Science University of Turkey for their keenness to cooperate with IBS UUM as co-organizer. My gratitude also goes to the keynote speakers, panelists, paper presenters, participants and delegates for their willingness to share their experience and knowledge, and thus, helping towards ensuring a meaningful meeting of minds. I believe that understanding the issues pertaining to Islamic finance, management and banking can be thoroughly explored through the keynote speech, and intellectual sessions that will be held throughout this seven-day conference.

The world has moved towards an endemic phase and some economy showed early signs of recovery. Yet, there remains a concern of financial and wellbeing conditions of the society. Themed “Islamic business and Covid-19 recovery: Towards Attaining Financial and Social Wellbeing”, it is hoped that this conference can be a good platform to deliberate ideas on ensuring the financial and social wellbeing of the ummah. I am indeed honoured to welcome all academia and practitioners to join in sharing their perspectives and I hope this conference will continue to collaborate efforts and fill the gap in Islamic business management.

I am convinced that this kind of smart partnership may benefit all parties involved and I hope this conference will help to address disparities in Islamic Business Management and at the same time, I am positive that this conference will offer great networking opportunities and become the starting point for more collaborative efforts between UUM and the industry in the future. I wish everyone a successful and productive conference.

My sincere appreciation goes to all sponsors: FWD Takaful Berhad, Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad, Pusat Pungutan Zakat Wilayah Persekutuan, Zakat Research and Innovation Institute and MyPusaka. Last but not least, I thank all my committee members for their commitment and hardwork toward the successful of this conference.

WabillahiTaufik WalHidayah, Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Thank you.



# BACKGROUND

## UUM INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC BUSINESS MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

The previous Islamic Business Management Conference (IBMC2014), IBMC2018 and IBMC2020 organised by Islamic Business School (IBS), Universiti Utara Malaysia were very successful in terms of promoting publication qualities and opportunities attracting international participants, enhancing IBS visibility at global level as well as spurring international networking among practitioners and scholars. The IBMC2014 was held in Putra World Trade Center (PWTC) in August 2014, and IBMC2018 held in Intercontinental Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in May 2018. Meanwhile, the recent IBMC2020 was conducted virtually due to Covid-19 pandemic.

Despite the constraints of not having physical presence, the attendance of the conference was remarkably good, attracting numerous presenters and participants from all over the world, notably, Indonesia, Yemen, Thailand, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and United Kingdom. Among the main topics discussed in the

conference were Islamic banking, Islamic finance, muamalat, Islamic management, Islamic business and Islamic economics. The attendees had benefited enormously from the lively discussion sessions conducted during the conference, where ideas and suggestions were brainstormed. As previously decided by ISGalF-IBS, the main organiser, this conference is expected to be organised biannually.

In collaboration with Ankara Social Science University, Turkey, the IBMC2022 is planned to be conducted online in view of Malaysia is still moving towards endemic era phase. Themed “Islamic finance and Covid-19 recovery: Towards attaining financial and social wellbeing”, this conference aimed to bring all participants and presenters to deliberate issues related to Islamic finance, Islamic economics, Islamic business management and other related areas and how do we move forward in attaining the financial and social wellbeing of the society.



# Day 1 : 24 November 2022 (Thursday)

Malaysian Time

GMT+8

09.30 – 10.00	<b>Registration</b>	11.00 – 12.30	Keynote Speech
10.00 – 10.45	<b>Opening Ceremony</b>		<b>Mr. Wan Ahmad Najib Wan Ahmad Lotfi</b>
	Doa Recitation		Chief Strategy and Digital Distribution Officer
	Negaraku		FWD Takaful Berhad
	UUM Corporate Video		<b>Title:</b>
	Welcoming Speech		<b>"Inclusive Takaful: Towards Protecting Financial and Social Wellbeing"</b>
	<b>Professor Dr. Rosylin Mohd Yusof</b>		
	Chairperson of IBMC 2022	12.30 – 14.30	Lunch
	Opening Speech	14.30 – 16.30	Parallel Session I
	<b>Professor Dr. Haim Hilman Abdullah</b>	16.30	End of Day 1
	Vice Chancellor of UUM		
	End of opening ceremony		
10.45 – 11.00	Morning Break		



## Day 2 : 25 November 2022 (Friday)

### Malaysian Time

GMT+8

08.30 – 09.00	<b>Registration</b>		<b>Title: "The Importance of Appropriate Methodology for Quality Publication"</b>
09.00 – 09.45	Keynote Speech <b>Datuk Professor Dr. Akram Laldin</b> Executive Director of International Shari'ah Research Academy for Islamic Finance (ISRA) / Adjunct Professor of Islamic Business School, UUM	11.00 – 13.00	Parallel Session II
	<b>Title: "Islamic Finance: What's Next?"</b>	13.00 – 14.30	Lunch
09.45 – 10.00	Morning Break	14.30 – 16.30	Parallel Session III
10.00 – 11.00	Publication Talk:  <b>Professor Dr. Roszaini Haniffa</b> Heriot-Watt University, United Kingdom  <b>Professor Dr. Muhammad Hudaib</b> University of Prince Mugrin, Saudi Arabia	16.30	End of Day 2



## Day 3 : 26 November 2022 (Saturday)

### Malaysian Time

GMT+8

08.30 – 09.00	<b>Registration</b>
09.00 – 10.45	Parallel Session IV
10.45 – 11.00	Morning Break
11.00 – 12.00	Special Talk <b>Professor Dr. Mabid Ali Mohamed al-Jarhi</b> Ankara Social Science University of Turkey  <b>Title: Islamic Finance and The Islamic Economic System: A Symbiotic Relationship</b>
12.00 – 12.30	Closing Ceremony & Award presentation <b>Associate Professor Dr. Norazlina Abd Wahab</b> Director of IBMC 2022
12.30	End of Conference



## PARALLEL SESSION 1 - 24 NOVEMBER 2022 (THURSDAY) 2.30 -4.30 PM

WEBEX ID: 2640 010 6183 PASSWORD: IBMC202224

	Paper ID	Title	Presenter
1A (HALAL MANAGEMENT) Md Mahfujur Rahman	046-032	Treat or Threat: The Nexus Between Predictors of Gravity Model and Halal Export	Razinda Tasnim Abdul Rahim
	060-043	Corporate Social Responsibility: A Critical Analysis an Exposure to the Malaysian Halal Food Industry	Zaki Ahmad
	086-075	Improving Behavioural Intention to Obtain Halal Certification Among Bumiputera Entrepreneur" Food Industry	Ziehanie Shafia
	057-046	Halal Brands for Future Sustainability From A Consumption Point Of View	Farihal Osman
	052-042	Corporate Social Responsibility in the Halal Food Industry: Application with Supply	Md Mahfujur Rahman
1B (ISLAMIC BUSINESS) Zairy Zainol	001-064	Entrepreneurship Education & Skills Acquisition Centers as Means For Creating Jobs & Self Reliance: An Evaluation of Some Entrepreneurship Education & Skills Acquisition Centers in Nigeria	Aminu Yakubu
	051-038	Court-Annexed Mediation In Malaysia: Prospect And Challenges	Nurin Athirah Mohd Alam Shah
	026-019	Islamic Cooperatives: Basic Concepts And Evidence From Organization Of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Countries	Hamida Mohamed Osman Ahmed Elfaki
	026-018	Factors Related To Financial Stress Among Muslim Students In Malaysia: Case Study Of Sudanese Students	Hamida Mohamed Osman Ahmed Elfaki
1C (TAKAFUL & RISK MANAGEMENT) Mohamad Yazid Isa	047-044	The Concern Of COVID-19 And Islamisation: An Implication Of Religious Attitude For The Development Of Tourism Sector In Malaysia	Mohammad Moshiur Rahman
	070-056	The Factors Affecting The Financial Performance In Takaful Operators Using Return On Asset And Maqasid Shariah Index In Malaysia	Sharifah Fairuz Syed Mohamad



	034-021	Risiko Banjir : Isu Dan Kepentingan Dalam Pemilikan Polisi Perlindungan Di Malaysia	Muhammad Hisyam Mohamad
	001-100	Exploring The Concept Of Mutual Takaful Model	Mohamad Yazid Isa
1D (ISLAMIC BANKING & FINANCE) Sirajo Aliyu	004-012	Analyzing Performance Of Shariah Index In Malaysia In Pre And Post Covid-19 Pandemic	Sumbul
	030-015	Islamic Reverse Mortgage As Income Replacement For The Elderlies	Chin Yee Lee
	073-059	The Influence Of Core Competencies On Job Performance Of Shipyards Supervisor Workforce In Shipbuilding And Ship Repair Industry.	Siti Narisa Mohamad Idris
	061-077	Islamic Economics, Banking And Finance: An Overview	Sirajo Aliyu

## PARALLEL SESSION 2 - 25 NOVEMBER 2022 (FRIDAY) 11.00 AM -1.00 PM

WEBEX ID: 2644 371 2729 PASSWORD: IBMC202225

	Paper ID	Title	Presenter
2A (ISLAMIC BANKING & FINANCE) Wahidah Shari	054-047	Value-Based Intermediation In Malaysia Islamic Banks: Strategy Implementation And Challenges	Aisyah Syahidah Shafruddin
	095-087	Analysis Of Stress Tests For Islamic Banks In Indonesia	Dimas Bagus Wiranatakusuma
	048-034	Predictors Of Tax Compliance Intention Among In Malaysia	Noral Hidayah Alwi
	078-067	Factors Affecting Financial Stability In Malaysian Islamic Banks; A Bankometer Model Approach	Sarah Nursaadah Mohd Zamari
	098-095	How to Enhance Sustainable Practice Among SMEs? Expert Perspectives	Wahidah Shari



2B (ISLAMIC BUSINESS) - MALAY Raziah Md Tahir	027-022	Sikap Dan Niat Masyarakat Terhadap Penerimaan Produk Perbankan Islam: Kajian Meta Analisis	Haziq Aiman Fauzi
	075-069	Pengurusan Kewangan Pelajar Rakan Pusat Islam Polimas Menerusi Maqasid Syariah	Mohd Khairi Bin Shafie
	100-003	Penggunaan Teknologi Geographic Information System (GIS) Dalam Pemetaan Tanah	Amirul Faiz Osman
	069-055	Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Niat Pengguna Daripada Perspektif Islam	Azmawida Abdullah
	062-050	Faktor Kegagalan Bayaran Balik Hutang Dalam Kalangan Asnaf Al-Gharimin Di	Raziah Md Tahir
2C (ISLAMIC BUSINESS) Nor Syahidah Ishak	033-024	A Review Of Literature On Familiness	Nadiah Mahmad Nasir
	056-041	Entrepreneurial Intention Among Undergraduate Students Using The Entrepreneurial Intention Model	Wan Rasyidah Wan Nawang
	089-081	Efficiency Of Cooperatives In Malaysia And Its Determinants	Fatin Syazwani Safiyuddin
	100-004	Perspectives of Students Towards Open Distance Learning: A Case Study of Students	Noriza Abd Aziz
2D (ISLAMIC FUND MANAGEMENT) Noraziah Che Arshad	009-005	Sustainable Fintech through Islamic Crowdfunding: Malaysian Overview	Azwina Wati Abd Manaf
	038-028	Bond Fund Versus Islamic Bond Fund: A Comparison Of The Performance Of Fixed Income Funds In Malaysia	Aminah Shari
	085-074	Dynamic Correlation Between Deposit & Profit Share Rates : The Case of Turkiye	Omer Faruk Tekdogan
	072-058	Liquidity Risk And Financial Stress Of Malaysian Islamic Banks	Noraziah Che Arshad
2E (ISLAMIC FINANCE & BANKING) ARABIC Emad Eddin Abaji	088-079	Social Sustainability Banks Suggested Model	Adnan Abdalla Mohammed Oweida
	82-080	The Most Important Shariah Issues In Cryptocurrencies & Their Role In The Real Economy	Tawfik Azrak



## PARALLEL SESSION 3 - 25 NOVEMBER 2022 (FRIDAY) 3.00 -5.00 PM

WEBEX ID: 2644 371 2729 PASSWORD: IBMC202225

	Paper ID	Title	Presenter
3A (ISLAMIC BANKING & FINANCE) Saeed Awadh Ali Nashwan	017-008	Bay Al Salam: Proposing Model For Islamic Trade Financing. Case Of SMEs In Selected Sub-Saharan African Country	Kadra Ismail Mohamed
	076-062	The Islamic Fund Management Of The Jordan Hajj Fund As An Islamic Investment Institution	Issa Almansour
	008-072	Macroeconomic, Macro-Institutional & Performance Of Microfinance Institutions In OIC Countries: The Influence Of Digitalization	Mushtaq Ahmed Sheikh
	044-035	Examining The Determinants Of Financing Growth Of Islamic Banks In Malaysia	Nabilah Wafa' Mohd Najib
3B (MUAMALAT) Amirul Faiz Osman	019-009	Relationship Between Entrepreneurial Skills And Small Scale Enterprises In Bauchi Metropolis, Nigeria	Sunusi Abdulkarim
	077-065	Istijrar Sale And Its Application In Islamic Trade Financing: A Practitioners Perspective	Md Habibur Rahman
	099-089	Banking Officer's Views On Compliance With Anti-Money Laundering Obligations In Islamic Banking Of Pakistan: Cost And Complexity	Saima Sajid
3C (ISLAMIC BUSINESS) Siti Latipah Harun	083-076	Environmental, Social And Governance (Esg) Consideration In Islamic Capital Markets: The Shariah Point Of View	Mahadi Ahmad
	025-010	Islamic Ethics Of Business: A Maqasidic Analysis	Muhammad Amanullah
	025-011	Duress And Its Legal Consequences In Islam	Muhammad Amanullah
	042-030	Possible Measurement Based On Maqasid Shariah Index In Enhancing The Role Of Zakat Institutions: Conceptual Framework	Siti Latipah Harun



3D (FINTECH & ISLAMIC BANKING) Norazlina Abd Wahab	074-060	Cryptocurrency In Nigeria - A Shariah Analysis	Abubakar Balarabe
	061-053	Political and Banking Stability in the MENA Region	Sirajo Aliyu
	092-083	A Conceptual Framework For E-Wallet Adoption Intentions Among Small-Sized Muslim Merchants	Nor Asiah Yaakub
	093-084	Shariah Perspective On Crypto As Mal: Justifying The Needs To Develop A Framework Of Estate Planning Of Digital Type Of Asset	Norazlina Abd Wahab

## PARALLEL SESSION 4 - 25 NOVEMBER 2022 (SATURDAY) 9.00 -10.45 AM

WEBEX ID: 2641 522 1096 PASSWORD: IBMC202226

	Paper ID	Title	Presenter
4A (FINTECH & ISLAMIC BANKING) Alias Mat Nor	049-048	Review Of Factors Affecting Digital Financial Literacy For Financial Inclusion	Nur Aqeemah Zailan
	053-049	Cyber Risk Management Practices In Malaysian Islamic Banking Institutions	Nur Farzana Iskandar
	029-014	Cryptocurrencies In The Arab World (Reality And Prospects)	Alaeddine Ziouache
	100-091	Impact Of Fintech On Job Loss And Job Creation In Islamic Finance: An Introduction	Aimi Sakinah Saiful Bahri
4B (ISLAMIC BUSINESS) MALAY Syarifah Md Yusof	087-078	Analisis Kesan Agihan Zakat Dalam Kalangan Asnaf Al-Gharimin Di LZNK, Malaysia.	Nadiah Nabilah Binti Baharum
	028-026	Pengurusan Harta Pusaka Berkaitan Orang Hilang (Al-Mafqud)	Mohamad Ali Roshidi Ahmad
	022-031	Pelaksanaan Inovasi Dalam Program Homestay: Ke Arah Destinasi Mesra Muslim	Suhaida Herni Suffarruddin
	063-051	Kebersediaan Pengusaha Premis Makanan Berskala Kecil Terhadap Pensijilan Halal: Satu Tinjauan Awal	Syarifah Md Yusof



	Paper ID	Title	Presenter
4C (ISLAMIC FINANCE & BANKING) Ahmad Khilmy Abdul Rahim	100-004	Understanding Service-Quality on Customers’ Acceptance of Islamic Microfinance IsMF in Kano State Nigeria. The Moderating Effect of Religiosity	M Ashraf Al Haq
	055-085	Can Muslim Inherit Bitcoin? Discovering The Continuity Of Digital Asset In Perlis	Nur Syaedah binti Kamis
	036-029	On Reviving Tourism Business: Malaysia Courts The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Nations With Islamic Tourism	Norafidah Ismail
	041-071	Retirement Planning From Shariah Perspectives	Ahmad Khilmy Abdul Rahim
4D (ISLAMIC FINANCE & BANKING) Mohd Fikri Aziz	096-088	The Impact of Dividend Policy on Shariah Approved Companies (SAC): A Panel Data Analysis	Nurul Huda Abd Majid
	031-023	Effect Of Ta'awun (Mutual Cooperation) In Sustaining Innovation Alliances	Suhaimi Mhd Sarif
	031-016	Influence Of Taawun (Mutual Cooperation) And Sejahtera Leadership In Sustaining Higher Education Projects	Suhaimi Mhd Sarif
	100-002	Board Attributes and CSR Disclosure of Shariah PLCs in Malaysia	Muhamad Fikri Aziz



# LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN IBMC 2022

Abdurrahman Yazici  
Abubakar Balarabe  
Adnan Abdalla Mohammad Oweida  
Ahmad Fayez Hersh  
Aimi Sakinah Saiful Bahri  
Aisyah Syahidah Shafruddin  
Akram Laldin  
Alaeddine Ziouache  
Aminah Shari  
Aminu Yakubu  
Amirul Faiz Osman  
Amirul Haqeen Abd Ghani  
Asmanaim Abd Wahab  
Azizi Abu Bakar  
Azmawida Abdullah  
Burak Çikiryel  
Chin Yee Lee  
Dimas Bagus Wiranatakusuma  
Farah Athira Abu Hassan  
Hafizal Elias  
Hafizuddin Harun  
Hamida Mohamed Osman Ahmed Elfaki  
Harmiza Binti Mohd Salleh  
Haziq Aiman Fauzi  
Iman Izzati Azhari  
Issa Almansour

Kadra Ismail Mohamed  
Kamarul Azman Bin Mustapha Kamal  
Liyana Syazni Abdul Kahar  
M Ashraf Al Haq  
Mabid Ali Mohamed Al Jarhi  
Mahadi Ahmad  
Mahmut Samar  
Md Habibur Rahman  
Md Mahfujur Rahman  
Mohamad Ali Roshidi Bin Ahmad  
Mohamed Azizi Nor Azmi  
Mohd Fakhirin Abdul Majid  
Mohd Farihal Osman  
Mohd Khairi Bin Shafie  
Mohd Saharudin Shakrani  
Mohd. Fikri Aziz  
Muhammad Abrar Bahaman  
Muhammad Amanullah  
Muhammad Azamuddin bin Mohd Azahari  
Muhammad Hisyam Mohamad  
Muhammad Hudaib  
Mushtaq Ahmed Sheikh  
Nabilah Wafa' Binti Mohd Najib  
Nadiyah Mahmad Nasir  
Nor Aina Mhd Khatib  
Nor Asiah Yaakub



# LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN IBMC 2022

Nor Syahidah Ishak  
Norafidah Ismail  
Noraini Yusuff  
Noral Hidayah Alwi  
Noraziah Che Arshad  
Noriza Abd Aziz  
Norazlina Abd. Wahab  
Nur Aqeemah Zailan  
Nur Farzana Iskandar  
Nurin Athirah Mohd Alam Shah  
Nur Syaedah Kamis  
Nurul Azma Abu Bakar  
Nurul Huda Abdul Majid  
Omer Faruk Tekdogan  
Ozat Shamshiyev  
Raziah Md Tahir  
Razinda Tasnim Abdul Rahim  
Rosylin Mohd Yusof  
Roszaini Haniffa  
Sahban Yildirimer  
Sarah Nursaadah Mohd Zameri  
Selamah Maamor  
Sharifah Fairuz Syed Mohamad  
Sheila Din  
Shapini Abdul Halim  
Sirajo Aliyu

Siti Hajar Salwa Ahmad Musadik  
Siti Latipah Harun  
Siti Narisa Mohamad Idris  
Siti Nor Syahida Salih  
Siti Nurunnajwa Shamsudin  
Siti Rasyidah Hassan  
Suhaida Herni Suffarruddin  
Suhaimi Mhd Sarif  
Sumbul  
Sunusi Abdulkarim  
Suraiya Hashim  
Syahirah Mohd Zawawi  
Syarifah Md Yusof  
Syazitul Syazlin Md Yunus  
Syazwani Daud  
Tawfik Azrak  
Wahidah Shari  
Wan Ahmad Najib Wan Ahmad Lotfi  
Wan Arif Wan Ahmad  
Wan Intan Suhaila Wan Ahmad Ridzuan  
Wan Rasyidah Wan Nawang  
Wazin Man  
Yuhiza Yusof  
Zairy Zainol  
Zaki Ahmad



# SECRETARIAT

## **Chairman**

Prof. Dr. Rosylin Mohd. Yusof

## **Director**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norazlina Abd Wahab

## **Deputy Director**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selamah Maamor

## **Secretary**

Dr. Noraini Yusuff

Dr. Noraziah Che Arshad

Ms. Yuhiza Yusof

## **Protocol**

Dr. Nurul Azma Abu Bakar

Dr. Siti Hajar Salwa Ahmad Musadik

Dr. Amirul Haqem Abd Ghani

Mr. Wazin Man

Pn. Syazwani Daud

## **Papers and Proceeding**

Dr. Mohamad Yazid Isa

Dr. Wahidah Shari

Dr. Zairy Zainol

Dr. Nor Syahidah Ishak

## **Treasurer**

Ms. Suraiya Hashim

Ms. Asmanaim Abd Wahab

## **Promotion & Sponsorship**

Dr. Alias Mat Noor

Assoc. Prof. Dr Azizi Abu Bakar

Dr. Ahmad Khilmy Abdul Rahim

Dr. Muhammad Abrar Bahaman

Dr M Ashraf Al Haq

## **Secretariat & Registration :**

Dr. Raziah Md. Tahir

Dr. Nor Aina Mhd Khatib

Dr. Siti Latipah Harun

Ms Siti Rasyidah Hassan

## **Technical**

Mr. Mohd Saharudin Shakrani

Dr. Mohd Fakhirin Abdul Majid

Muhammad Azamuddin Mohd Azahari

Dr. Mohd. Fikri Aziz

Dr. Amirul Faiz Osman



# 2022

ISLAMIC BUSINESS MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

## MAIN ORGANIZER



## CO-ORGANIZER



Ankara Social Sciences  
University

## MAIN SPONSOR



## CO-SPONSOR





# ABSTRACT

## 1A: HALAL MANAGEMENT

### **TREAT OR THREAT: THE NEXUS BETWEEN PREDICTORS OF GRAVITY MODEL & HALAL EXPORT**

Nur Syamilah Md Noor, Razinda Tasnim Abdul Rahim, Mohd Faizuddin Muhammad Zuki, Faiz Masnan

Halal is a concept derived from the Quran and hadith. The practice of halalan toyyiban in Islam is according to products or activities that must be allowed or prohibited based on Islamic laws. An exciting concept closely connected with the halal concept is the safety and quality of products and conducts, better known as toyyiban. Hence, the halal concept should include toyyiban, also known as halalan toyyiban, which can be translated as permissible and wholesomeness. The halal industry comprises food, cosmetics, ingredients, pharmaceutical, chemicals, livestock, logistics, tourism, and most notably, the Islamic finance and banking sector. Halal exports are growing steadily while the performance is still very far from the targeted growth. Thus, an understanding of the determinants of Halal export flows is essential. This study investigates the nexus between Gross Domestic Product (GDP), population, halal certificate, and halal export. The method employed in this study is quantitative. The data was collected through secondary and run using EViews. The finding of this study is formed to prove the relationships between those independent variables and Halal export. Limitations and future study recommendations were discussed at the end of this research. Suggestions of this research are expected to expose Halal export opportunities to the government and related parties, including Halal practitioners, industries, and entrepreneurs.

**Keywords:** Halal Export, Gravity Model, Population



## **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DISCLOSER AND MALAYSIAN HALAL FOOD INDUSTRY**

Zaki Ahmad, Md Mahfujur Rahman & Helmi Bin Hidthiir

The Malaysian government has taken several steps to support the expansion of the halal market. In spite of the significance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to Islamic teachings and the discloser practise, this aspect of serving the consumers has been largely ignored. Hence, this study will make an effort to employ descriptive research techniques, relying on secondary sources of information for the CSR and Halal Food industry in Malaysia. We will also examine the current journals, periodicals, and research works that discuss the relationship between the idea of CSR and the halal food industry. Increased enforcement efforts by government agencies and non-government organisations have increased company owners' desire to obtain Halal certification for their food items and facilities. However, Halal food industrial members in Malaysia may be unaware of the heavy obligation that comes with being recognised as Halal food and catering to customers. Therefore, our present study will analyse the CSR discloser on Halal food industry toward consumers and examine the notion of ethics in business from an Islamic viewpoint. Furthermore, the purpose of this article is to fill in the blanks by examining the condition of Malaysian Halal Food industrial engagement in giving information relating to halal as part of their annual reports. Businesses dealing with food and drink have been caught in a web of unethical and irresponsible behaviour on several occasions. So as to conduct effective and lawful business, we will analyse the company's current policies and processes pertaining to halal matters. That's why this paper is going to explain what halal is, how it relates to CSR and corporate ethics in the halal industry, and what different experts see when they look at it. Thus, Halal certification will demonstrate the corroborating effect of corporate features on the extent of CSR disclosure.

**Keywords:** Halal, Food industry, Corporate Social Responsibility, Consumers, Malaysia



## **IMPROVING BEHAVIORAL INTENTION TO OBTAIN HALAL CERTIFICATION AMONG BUMIPUTERA SMES – FOOD INDUSTRY**

Ziehanie Shafiai & Raja Rizal Iskandar Raja Hisham

Malaysia's Halal industry has expanded rapidly. This trend is being influenced by the increasing of Muslim population and consumer awareness among Muslim and non-Muslim. Nonetheless, non-bumiputera entrepreneur which are non-Muslim have dominated the industry, particularly in the food market. Taking advantage of the increasing demand for halal products has prompted non-bumiputera entrepreneur to seek halal certification for their products. Despite several efforts by the government and agencies to encourage Bumiputera entrepreneur especially for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to participate in the halal industry, the number of halal certification applications among them remains low. Therefore, this study will examine behavioral intention factors which may influence behavior to obtain halal certification among Bumiputera entrepreneur. A quantitative method will be employed to get a clearer picture of this issue. Population and sample will be derived from the list provided by JAKIM. The data will be analyse using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM).

**Keywords:** Behavioral intention, Halal certificate, bumiputera, food industry



## HALAL BRANDS ON SOCIAL MEDIA FOR FUTURE SUSTAINABILITY FROM A CONSUMER POINT OF VIEW

Mohd Farihal Osman, Kiyoshi Kobayashi, Osamu Fujiki, Nor Hayati Ahmad

The global food shortage crisis caused by war has an impact on poverty, and Covid-19 caused a lack of healthy food, has resulted in people becoming ill and involved in social problems in society. Thus, healthy food is important in life and can be used by all parties who prioritize health. Healthy food with halal increases global demand for halal brands, particularly halal food. Halal brands are rapidly expanding around the world. This industry is closely related to tourism, as tourists search for halal brands on social media platforms such as Twitter. The difficulty in obtaining halal supplies is now shared on social media platforms such as Twitter as a communication tool to obtain halal information as well as locating halal status information. Hence, the purpose of this study is to identify consumers' sentiments of halal brands on social media. Halal brands of text data from Twitter are free text documents classified as text mining information. This was used in this study in determining whether the sentiment label is positive, negative, or neutral based on the halal status and the sentiment checking. A total of 1088 tweets were investigated. Data is extracted from Twitter in the form of text sent on Twitter about halal brands using the Twitter API in the Python language. The study's findings contribute valuable information to create a database of halal users. The database also enables forecast changes or improvements in the halal market. Authorities and travel agencies can efficiently use the forecast. Finally, the findings of this study show that the majority of tweets about halal come from Japan and Indonesia, followed by Malaysia in Southeast Asia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This finding indicates that consumer attitudes toward halal are favorable. The sentiment analysis provides evidence that the market and demand for halal is growing, with 61.55% of respondents supporting halal brands. The future potential of halal business is predicted.

**Keyword:** Sentiment Analysis, Twitter, Social Media, Halal brands, Consumers' perception.



## **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE HALAL FOOD INDUSTRY: APPLICATION WITH SUPPLY CHAIN PERSPECTIVE**

Md Mahfujur Rahman, Shahril Ahmad Razimi , Issa Khan & Zaira Zaman Chowdhury

The public's criticism of issues connected to corporate social responsibility (CSR) across the supply chain poses a number of significant risks to the food business. Hence, by relying on previous research and the trends that are occurring in the sector, this study constructs a complete framework of supply chain CSR in the Halal food industry. This is achieved through the framework's incorporation of a number of key elements. The CSR dimensions that are particularly pertinent to the Halal food supply chain are dissected in extensive detail inside the framework. In this context, "applications" refer to dimensions of CSR such as the welfare of animals, Genetically Modified Organism, health and safety, environment, fair trade, labor and human rights, and so on. Consideration is LAO given to aspects of corporate social responsibility that are applicable throughout the supply chain as a whole, such as community involvement and procurement. Finally, the dimensions of CSR will function as a comprehensive instrument that enables practitioners and academics in the Halal food industry to evaluate both strategic and operational supply chain CSR practices.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility, Halal, Food industry, Supply Chain



## 1B: ISLAMIC BUSINESS

### **Entrepreneurship Education and Skills Acquisition Centers as a Means for Creating Jobs and Self Reliance: An Evaluation of Some Entrepreneurship Education and Skills Acquisition Centers in Adamawa State, Nigeria**

Aminu Yakubu & Azreen Hamiza Abdul Aziz

Entrepreneurship education is a type of training that is intended to provide students with an understanding of entrepreneurship concepts while also motivating them to engage in entrepreneurial activities in the future. Skill acquisition is the art of learning to do something so that one can make a living or otherwise survive. Entrepreneurial talent and skills acquisitions combine the necessary creativity, flexibility, risk-taking, and perseverance to succeed in changing human life. The objective of this study is to evaluate the activities of some entrepreneurship education and skills acquisition centers in Adamawa state, Nigeria in other to know the achievements and challenges of the program in the state. The study used qualitative research design approaches through an interview. A semi-structured interview was conducted with concerned personalities and the data was analyzed using Atlas.ti software. The result shows the positive impacts of entrepreneurship education and skills acquisition training can help vigorously in creating jobs and self-reliance in every society that gives more preference to it. The study also highlighted the failure of government and non-governmental organizations as well as the parents, stakeholders, and community in general of their inability to play their vital role in stabilizing and supporting the programs to give the complete result. The study also highlighted the failure of some entrepreneurship education and skills acquisition centers to perform their duties and responsibilities in giving useful skills training for creating jobs and self-reliance. Therefore, this study suggests that every party including the government, non-governmental organizations, parents, learners, and society in general should play its role to help achieve the programs' goals.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship Education, Skills Acquisition Job-creation



## **COURT-ANNEXED MEDIATION IN MALAYSIA: PROSPECT AND CHALLENGES**

Muhammad Amrullah bin Drs Nasrul, Muhamad Helmi Md Said & Nurin Athirah binti Mohd Alam Shah

There are three administrative bodies in Malaysia namely Civil High Court, Estate Distribution Division, and Amanah Raya Berhad (ARB). The Civil High Court is one of the administrative bodies where heirs will go if they want their estate falls within the ambit of the jurisdiction of the court. . However during the hearing, disputes or disagreements, apart from those legal issues being heard at the court could arise. Since these problems are not being addressed at the court yet possess the potential to disrupt the estate management process, the parties' lawyers or even judges will suggest mediation as an effective solution. This is where Mediation Centre in Civil High Court takes place. In reality, despite the fact that this settlement mechanism has been active for a while, are unknown to the public. Therefore, the objective of this study is to provide a general overview of the Mediation Centre in Civil High Court and to evaluate any potential implications it might have in comparison to other administrative bodies towards attaining financial and social wellbeing in relation to inheritance management. This study adopts a library-based research on the pertinent materials, including but not limited to statutory provisions, case laws, textbooks, journal articles, newspapers, conference proceedings, and seminar papers, where the researcher applies a qualitative approach. The findings from this study show that the mediation centre actually offers a variety of advantages, which therefore requires for its existence to be made known since many people are still unaware of this centre. The spreading of such information could also bolster the confidence of others in the potential of mediation as the venue for dispute resolution, particularly in estate administration.

**Keywords:** Civil court, Mediation Centre, administrative bodies, mediation, awareness



## **ISLAMIC COOPERATIVES: BASIC CONCEPTS AND EVIDENCE FROM ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC) COUNTRIES**

Hamida Mohamed Osman Ahamed Elfaki & Nor Azizan Che Embi

The Islamic finance industry is dominated by Islamic banking, Takaful, Islamic capital, and the money market. Islamic cooperative society (ICS), the non-bank financial institution is yet to be fully adopted for its benefits. It can be used as a reforming tool for development, as well as a shortcut to social and economic growth. ICS can be used to offer interest-free loans and to cover specific demands in rural and urban settings. However, one of the challenges is the modality for its purposefulness from the Islamic perspective. This study is to examine ICS establishment, modality, and its purpose by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) member countries. This study adopts the methods of analyzing literature review as the evidence, to demonstrate and provide insights into a variety of critical factors that have prompted the establishment of Islamic cooperative societies in some of the OIC countries. It is also expected that these ICSs can successfully be used to address the societal needs of these countries.

**Keywords:** Islamic finance, cooperatives, Islamic cooperative society, OIC countries



## **FACTORS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STRESS AMONG MUSLIM STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA: A CASE STUDY OF SUDANESE STUDENTS**

Hamida Mohamed Osman Ahamed Elfaki & Sherifah Oshioke Musa

This study examines factors related to financial stress among Sudanese Students in Malaysia. A lot of Sudanese students study abroad and some of them are in Malaysia. Majority of these students are not on scholarship, they are self-sponsored. Some of these Sudanese students studying in Malaysia are faced with financial stress. They are faced with the inability to meet up with their financial needs and obligations such as difficulty making tuition payment on time, high cost of feeding and other unexpected expenses. These have led the students to be overly stress and thereby facing depression while studying. The study used survey data and factor analysis approach to investigate and examine the factors related to financial stress among Sudanese Student in Malaysia based on a comprehensive framework, eight factors sets of determinant factors of were investigated the joined examination of these eight sets of factors marks the contribution of this study. Our empirical investigation, which is based on principal component analysis technique, represents another contribution of this study. The research questionnaires included open-ended and closed questions to collect the necessary information, in order to provide insights into a variety of critical factors that determine financial stress among Sudanese students in Malaysia. The data was analyse using SEM. EFA and CFA analysis were carried out. The results shows that there is significant relationship and effect amongst financial stresses, debt, Spending behavior, and insufficient funding among Sudanese students in Malaysia.

**Keywords:** debt, spending behaviour, and insufficient funding



## **1C: TAKAFUL & RISK MANAGEMENT**

### **THE CONCERN OF COVID-19 AND ISLAMISATION: AN IMPLICATION OF RELIGIOUS ATTITUDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM SECTOR IN MALAYSIA**

Mohammad Moshiur Rahman, Ahasanul Haque & SMH Kabir

Tourists amid the COVID-19 outbreak are anticipated to have a heightened awareness of hygiene and safety. As with many other sectors, this pandemic hits the tourism business hard for inappropriate reasons. Given the circumstances, this research aims to identify how a religious attitude helps to develop Malaysia's tourism sector. Muslims and non-Muslims are attracted to Malaysia's numerous exciting tourist destinations. The tourism business is vital to the economies of several Southeast Asian countries; therefore, this research hence focuses on Malaysia, one of the region's rising tourist hotspots. Based on the approach of non-probability purposive sampling, 300 tourists were selected to participate in the research. The acquired data were processed using SPSS for fundamental analysis and SEM-AMOS for evaluating hypotheses. In order to restore tourism in Malaysia, the findings of this research give a mechanism, valuable guidelines for practitioners and academics, and an in-depth understanding of visitors' expectations aligned with religious worldviews.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Tourism, Religious Attitude, SEM-AMOS



## **THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN TAKAFUL OPERATORS USING RETURN ON ASSET, AND MAQASID SHARIAH INDEX IN MALAYSIA**

Nik Luqman Haqim Nik Asri, Sharifah Fairuz Syed Mohamad & Shahrina Ismail

This paper aims to determine the factors that affect the financial performance based on two indicators which are return on asset (ROA) and Maqasid Shariah Index (MSI). There are four external factors that have been listed in this study which are Islamic disclosure index (IDI), operating expense ratio, retakaful and underwriting risk. The data used is panel data and was collected from five takaful operators' annual reports from 2015 until 2020. The methodology used include panel data regression and ranking the companies by implementing the MSI and ROA ratios. By using random effect model multiple regression method, for ROA, two of the four independent variables are positively significant towards ROA, which are IDI and underwriting risk. For MSI, only retakaful is significantly positive, while the three other variables are insignificant. In determining the rank between takaful operator, Takaful Malaysia is first ranking in both ROA and MSI.

**Keywords:** return on asset, maqasid Shariah index, Islamic disclosure index



## **RISIKO BANJIR: ISU DAN KEPENTINGAN DALAM PEMILIKAN POLISI PERLINDUNGAN DI MALAYSIA**

Muhammad Hisyam Mohamad

Banjir merupakan satu bentuk bencana alam yang sering dialami oleh Malaysia. Walaupun 4.8 juta penduduk negara ini tinggal di kawasan berisiko banjir, namun 74 peratus pemilik rumah di Malaysia tidak mempunyai sebarang perlindungan takaful atau insurans terhadap masalah ini. Dengan menggunakan kaedah analisis dokumen secara deskriptif, kajian ini cuba menyelidik faktor-faktor penyebab kepada tahap pemilikan polisi takaful dan insurans berkaitan banjir yang masih lagi rendah dalam kalangan masyarakat. Di samping itu, ia juga cuba mengkaji faktor-faktor mengapa keperluan kepada pemilikan polisi perlindungan banjir penting kepada penduduk Malaysia bagi menghadapi risiko bencana alam ini.

**Kata kunci:** Banjir, bencana alam, insurans, takaful



## **EXPLORING THE CONCEPT OF MUTUAL TAKAFUL MODEL**

Mohamad Yazid Isa, Asmadi Mohamed Naim, Ahmad Khilmy Abdul Rahim

This paper discusses the major issues and challenges in developing a resilient takaful market especially in upholding the mutuality and cooperative concept. Interviews with several takaful experts academicians have been conducted to study their views on the discussed matters. The study found that existing takaful models inclined towards more business oriented in order to fulfill the expectation of shareholders. Various issues in existing practices such as wakalah fee, tabbaru' issue, ownership of return and underwriting surplus issues were among the issues that lessened the spirit of mutuality in takaful. This study also proposes for Mutual Takaful Model to harmonize these by going back to the basic of takaful, which are brotherhood, mutual assistance and cooperation.

**Keywords:** return on asset, maqasid Shariah index, Islamic disclosure index



## 1D: ISLAMIC FINANCE AND BANKING

### ANALYZING PERFORMANCE OF SHARIAH INDEX IN MALAYSIA IN PRE AND POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Saif Siddiqui & Sumbul

In the past studies, Islamic market performance has been widely and exhaustively discussed by researchers. This study focuses on Malaysia's shariah index before and after the pandemic. Daily data of selected indices {titan 25Index (DJMY25D) and FBMKLCI} have been used. The data have been bifurcated into pre and post-Covid periods. The pre-covid era ranges from 9/6/2017 to 31/12/2019 and the post-pandemic period is from 1/1/2020 to 9/6/2022. The data is analyzed through descriptive statistics, cointegration test, Unit root test, Granger Causality test, and GMM using E-views. The results show that the Islamic finance index is better than the conventional index in terms of risk and return. The Cointegration test shows that there is Cointegration among both indices during both periods, hence the pandemic has not changed the long-term relationship. The short-term relation has also shown a similar trend. It can be concluded that there is a rebuttal between the Islamic stock index and the traditional stock index. The traditional market is based on excessive interest and higher risk, but the Islamic market is based on less risk with no interest. In spite of the similar impact of the pandemic on long-term as well as short-term relations of both the indices, the returns are comparatively higher in the Islamic index.

**Keywords:** Shariah Indices-DJMY25D, Islamic Finance, GMM, Cointegration



## **ISLAMIC REVERSE MORTGAGE AS INCOME REPLACEMENT FOR THE ELDERLIES**

Chin Yee Lee & Rosylin Mohd Yusof

Based on the Abridged Life Table Malaysia 2018-2020 released by the Department of Statistics Malaysia, life expectancy for Malaysians at the age of 60 generally increases every year from 2014 to 2020. With the extended longevity, the elderlies need more money to spend for their daily expenses through the approximate 20 years, as inflation increases yearly and medical expenses are one of the main expenses to ensure they are in good health. Increased life expectancy reflects that the elderlies need an increase in savings for retirement years. However, existing studies on Malaysia alluded that the Malaysian elderlies have a poor quality of life (QOL), notwithstanding their long-life expectancy. The current social security system can't protect the elderly from poverty. With the inflation and increase in medical expenses, the elderlies are facing financial challenges to commit their post-retirement daily expenses. The elderlies must seek income replacement for their post-retirement. This study is a cross-sectional study that adopts the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach to access the long-run relationship for 1999 to 2019. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), total aging population, dependency ratio, unemployment rate, and interest rate are the independent variables to study the feasibility of using the property as an alternative replacement income for reverse mortgage indicator. The bound test found the long-run relationship between house prices and the independent variables. Thus, the independent variables are the determinants of the income replacement model for the elderlies in Malaysia is significant to use property to convert as income replacement in the long run. To enhance the feasibility of reverse mortgage to launch to the market, it will be a delight if the future research focuses on the features of the reverse mortgage, risk and return for the financial institutions and borrower, and financial inclusion.



## **THE INFLUENCE OF CORE COMPETENCIES ON JOB PERFORMANCE OF SHIPYARD'S SUPERVISOR WORKFORCE IN SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR INDUSTRY**

Siti Narisa Mohamad Idris & Pakharuddin Mohd Samin

Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Industry in Malaysia advocated by the government through the Industrial Master Plan, the Strategic Plan of the Ship Building and Ship Repair Malaysia 2020 (SBSR 2020) and the Shipping Masterplan, Malaysia 2017- 2022. The purpose of this study is to analyse the influence of core competencies among of Shipyard's supervisors towards the job performance improvement in Shipbuilding and Ship repair (SBSR) Industry in Malaysia. The study is needed to be conducted due to a requirement of a holistic approach. The study related the influence of competencies on the job performance has been widely conducted but the study to examine the influence of core competencies towards the job performance improvement among of Shipyard's Supervisors workforce in Malaysia is still limited. Therefore, the objective of the study is to examine the influence of core competencies towards job performance among Boustead Naval Shipyard's Supervisor workforce. This study is sought to understand more about on the supervisor's core competencies of shipbuilding, so the selected sample will be focused on cooperative supervisors. Quantitative approaches through suitable questionnaire for SBSR Industry will be adapted and analyse will be used Structural Equation Modeming (SEM) through SmartPLS. The relevant core competencies for Shipyard's Supervisor in shipbuilding will add on to the current body of knowledge. They will serve as important tool for managing skilled workforce in shipyard. The idea will refine the shipyard's training curriculum and competency profile.

**Keywords:** competency, core competency, job performance, shipyard



## **ISLAMIC ECONOMICS, BANKING AND FINANCE: AN OVERVIEW**

Abdullahi Adamu, Ismail Bello , Sirajo Aliyu & Isah Shehu Mohammed

This paper overviews issues in evolution, growth, development and popularity/acceptance of Islamic economics, banking and finance. based on the original provisions of the Holy Quran and Hadith has increasingly become popular among researchers, scholars/intellectuals, theorists and practitioners in the economic, banking and finance sector. The popularity may not be unconnected with the interest/coupon bound and much emphasis on profit oriented Western economic, banking and financial system built on philosophy of scarce resources and unlimited demands, thereby resulting in unnecessary and imbalanced completion between the strong and the weak, and the rich and the poor at individual, societal, organizational/institutional and states levels of economic, banking and financial endeavours. The paper is qualitative and uses secondary sources of data. Numerous verses of the Holy Qur'an are used as the original source of provisions and basis for establishment, operation, theorization and practice of Islamic economics, banking and finance and other spiritual and temporal endeavours of Muslims. The study found that Islamic economics and finance has grown and developed to be not only an alternative, but also best option for not only the Muslims, Muslim and Islamic states, but also the Non-Muslims and Non Islamic/non-Muslim states who seek a just, open and more balanced resource allocating and rewarding economic and financial system. Islamic economics, banking and finance will continue to gain popularity and patronage as long as the stakeholders in it stick to the principles of the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah in theory and practice.

**Keywords:** Banking and finance, economics, interest, Islam, Qur'an and Hadith, resources, Zakat



## 2A- THEME: ISLAMIC FINANCE AND BANKING

### VALUE-BASED INTERMEDIATION: STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION AND CHALLENGES AHEAD

Aisyah Syahidah Shafruddin & Shahida Shahimib

Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) has introduced a strategy paper on value-based intermediation (VBI) in 2017 which emphasized on the adoption of pertinent practices, products, and conducts of banks that have positive influence on the economy, community, and environment. To ensure the success of the VBI initiative, it is necessary to have a strategy implementation among the players in the sector, which includes modifying the mentality of the present workforce as well as the expectations of the company's shareholders. VBI urged the bank's stakeholders, including the Board of Directors, management, and workers to alter their perspectives and it will alter the financial landscape of the industry by focusing on long-term objective performance that is monitored both financially and nonfinancially which is not solely focused on the profit maximization. This paper aims to discuss the VBI strategy implementation and the challenges in Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB). Some previous studies have discussed the strategy implementation of VBI, however, it does not cover the challenges and solutions taken by Islamic banking. This research follows a case study method to generate an in-depth, multi-faceted understanding of VBI strategy implementation in the context of Islamic bank in Malaysia. A semi-structured in-depth interview with BIMB which is the members of Community of Practitioners (CoPs) will be conducted. The data is transcribed and analyzed by ways of content and thematic analyses. The finding shows that Islamic banking has an initiative or strategy implementation for adopting VBI, which can be directed by the four underpinning thrusts of VBI, which are highlighted as guides for Islamic banks in establishing their strategies. A good strategy implementation can be realized by generating a positive and sustainable impact on the economy, society, and the environment, in line with sustainable shareholder returns and long-term interests.

**Keywords:** case study, Islamic bank, Malaysia



## **ANALYSIS OF STRESS TESTS FOR ISLAMIC BANKS IN INDONESIA**

Dimas Bagus Wiranatakusuma, Ecky Imamul Muttaqies & Tan Ray Agung

In general, a bank is a business that accepts money from the public in the form of loans and returns it to the public in the form of credits or other payment methods. This study aims to gain a better understanding of the issues that could potentially impact Non Performing Financing (NPF) and how a shock scenario could play out in Indonesian halal banks. The Bank Umum Syariah and the Unit Usaha Syariah are the subjects of this investigation. These are second-level data gathered from Bank Indonesia and Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (Financial Services Authority) for this study. The sample information consists of monthly statistics for Islamic banks from January 2015 to December 2020. Utilized methods of analysis include stress testing and regressive lining analysis. The results of the analysis suggest that Return on Asset (ROA) has a negative and substantial influence, Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a positive and significant influence, Cost to Income Ratio (BOPO) has a positive and significant influence, and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a negative and significant influence versus NPF. Inferred from a stress test analysis based on a scenario analysis, the FDR ranges from 79.17% to 83.53%, the BOPO ranges from 89.17% to 99.09%, and the CAR ranges from 15.09% to 21.39%. These are the most shock-tolerant variables.

**Keywords:** Indonesia, stress test, Islamic banking, financial instability



## **PREDICTORS OF TAX COMPLIANCE INTENTION AMONG E-COMMERCE BUSINESS IN MALAYSIA**

Noral Hidayah Alwi

The digital economy and the e-commerce business have emerged as saviours during the Covid-19 outbreak. The statistic demonstrates that e-commerce is the preferred medium for executing online transactions among small business owners in this “new normal” situation. However, the rapid growth of e-commerce has created many challenges, especially in tax collection issues. Thus, this study aims to examine the determinants of tax compliance intention among online business owners in Malaysia. Non-economic factors being used to achieve the objective of this study. The descriptive statistics were analysed using SPSS 22.0, and the item measurement and structural model assessment were done with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using the Partial Least Square (PLS) technique.

**Keywords:** Tax compliance intention, non-economic factors, Theory Planned Behaviour, Ecommerce business



## **FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL STABILITY IN MALAYSIAN ISLAMIC BANKS; A BANKOMETER MODEL APPROACH**

Sarah Nursaadah Mohd Zameri, Wahida Ahmad, Mohamad Nizam Jaafar & Muslimah Mustakim

The banking industry nowadays are becoming more challenging. Due to their role as the backbones of the economy, banks are required to maintain their financial stability and avoid causing any economic distress. Many techniques were used in the past to measure bank's financial stability. Bankometer Model is one of the most recent methods developed with the recommendation of International Monetary Fund, IMF to measure financial stability, and designed specifically for banks. As the approach is still new, there are limited studies using Bankometer Model. Previous studies focus on only predicting the financial stability of banks. This study expands the use of Bankometer Model to determine the factors that may improve the financial stability of banks. 16 Islamic banks in Malaysia were chosen. The data from 2015 to 2019 were collected and analysed using descriptive analysis and Fixed Effect (FE) regression. Six independent variables were selected to find their relationship with S-Score calculated using Bankometer Model. These variables are profitability, asset quality, liquidity, size, age and growth. FE regression identified asset quality, liquidity, size and age to be significant in determining Malaysian Islamic banks' financial stability. Size is the most significant factor that affect financial stability. Profitability and growth were found to not influence financial stability during the period of study. The findings of this study will help policy makers and the banks' management to revise their policy and focus on the factors that helps the banks being financial stable. Banks are required to promote financial stability by monitoring their financial performance and minimising financial distress.

**Keywords:** Bankometer, Financial Stability, Islamic Banks, Panel Data



## **HOW TO ENHANCE SUSTAINABLE PRACTICE AMONG SMES? EXPERT PERSPECTIVES**

Wahidah Shari, Mohamad Hanif Abu Hassan, Noor Maimun Abdul Wahab, Norazlina Abd Wahab

Unlike public companies, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are currently not required to comply with the disclosure of sustainability information on their ESG performance. While this creates a loophole for SMEs to exploit the recent Sustainable Disclosure Regulation in Malaysia. Given the greater recognition of SMEs within the Malaysian economy, this entity could play a pivotal role in helping to achieve the National Sustainable Goals. Within this scope, this research aims to provide an insight into SMEs sustainability by explores the opinions, experience, and perspectives of experts on the requirements that support the sustainability practice among SMEs in Malaysia. For this study, expertise was drawn from financial institutions and academia, with the goal of gaining insights from their perspectives on how the ecosystem might contribute to the sustainable practice among SMEs. This study adopts qualitative approach using focus group discussion (FGD). the findings reveals that awareness, report, platfoms, monitoring and recognitions play a significant role to enhance sustainability practice among SMEs in Malaysia.



## 2B- ISLAMIC BUSINESS - MALAY

### SIKAP DAN NIAT MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PENERIMAAN PRODUK PERBANKAN ISLAM: KAJIAN META ANALISIS

Haziq Aiman Fauzi

Menurut Teori Gelagat Terancang, sikap merupakan antara faktor yang mempengaruhi niat individu menerima produk perbankan Islam. Justeru kajian ini cuba menyiasat hubungan sikap dengan niat masyarakat untuk menerima produk tertentu yang ditawarkan di perbankan Islam menggunakan pendekatan meta analisis. Pencarian secara komprehensif di pengkalan data SCOPUS mendapati sebanyak 58 artikel relevan (62 effect sizes) yang diterbitkan dari 2008-2022, melibatkan 21,225 individu. Kombinasi effect sizes dari keseluruhan kajian mendapati sikap kuat berkorelasi positif dengan niat ( $r = 0.67$ , 95% CI = 0.65 - 0.72). Analisis moderator secara random effects mendapati faktor geografi dan jenis produk signifikan menjadi penyederhana bagi hubungan sikap dan niat. Pun begitu kajian ini mendapati tiada bukti yang menunjukkan perbezaan jenis kelompok sampel kajian, saiz sampel dan tahun penerbitan menjadi penyederhana bagi hubungan sikap dan niat masyarakat menerima produk perbankan Islam.

**Kata kunci:** produk kewangan; meta-regression; kesedaran masyarakat; kewangan Islam



## **PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN PELAJAR RAKAN PUSAT ISLAM POLIMAS MENERUSI MAQASID SYARIAH**

Mohd Khairi Bin Shafie Mu'adzam, Thohir Bin Bahador & Mohamad Shahril Bin Zainuddin

Wang merupakan suatu aset yang amat penting bagi keperluan manusia terutamanya kepada pelajar dalam menghadapi keadaan ekonomi serba mencabar ini. Kajian ini dijalankan bagi mengenalpasti pengurusan kewangan pelajar Rakan Pusat Islam (RAPI), Politeknik Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah (POLIMAS). Pengkaji telah mengklasifikasikan keutamaan dalam perbelanjaan bagi seorang pelajar kepada keperluan asas atau keperluan utama iaitu dharuriyyat, keperluan biasa iaitu hajiyyat dan keperluan mewah iaitu tahsiniyyat. Sebanyak 80 orang pelajar Kelab Rakan Pusat Islam (RAPI POLIMAS) telah dipilih sebagai sampel kajian. Hasil kajian mendapati pengurusan kewangan pelajar Rakan Pusat Islam (RAPI POLIMAS), di dalam keutamaan perbelanjaan terhadap keperluan asas iaitu dharuriyyat merupakan perbelanjaan yang utama, diikuti oleh keperluan biasa iaitu hajiyyat dan keperluan mewah iaitu tahsiniyyat. Dapatan kajian ini adalah selari dengan kehendak Maqasid Syariah iaitu keutamaan dalam perbelanjaan mestilah didahului dengan memenuhi keperluan atau kehendak asas dharuriyyat terlebih dahulu.

**Kata Kunci :** Pengurusan Kewangan, Pelajar Rakan Pusat Islam dan Maqasid Syariah



## **PENGUNAAN TEKNOLOGI GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) DALAM PEMETAAN TANAH PERKUBURAN ISLAM DI PULAU PINANG**

Amirul Faiz Osman, Muhammad Fakhirin Che Majid

Statistik menunjukkan bahawa bilangan penduduk di negeri Pulau Pinang semakin meningkat saban tahun terutama kaum bumiputera Islam. Statistik kematian juga menunjukkan peningkatan dari tahun ke tahun. Namun, hanya 13% dari jumlah keluasan kegunaan tanah untuk kemudahan awam di Pulau Pinang disediakan untuk perkuburan. Justeru, wujud kebimbangan yang serius dikalangan masyarakat Islam di Pulau Pinang tentang tanah perkuburan yang dilaporkan semakin kurang dari hari ke hari. Di lokasi yang disifatkan segi tiga emas dengan tanah bernilai tinggi seperti di Timur Laut, membuka kawasan tanah perkuburan Islam baharu disifatkan sebagai mustahil. Apatah lagi dengan perkembangan pesat pembangunan komersial seperti apartmen dan bangunan perniagaan. Di samping itu, menurut Sulaiman (2013), pengurusan tanah perkuburan Islam yang tidak mengapakai aplikasi Sistem Maklumat Geografi (GIS) di Malaysia mempunyai banyak kelemahan. Antaranya ruang pengebumian yang tidak mencukupi. Justeru, penyelidikan ini cuba untuk merungkai persoalan adakah penggunaan sistem maklumat geografi (GIS) dapat melestarikan pengurusan tanah perkuburan Islam di pulau pinang. Penyelidikan ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif bagi memperolehi data penyelidikan yang diperlukan. Penyelidik menggunakan teknik temubual secara separa-struktur (semi-structured) dengan Ketua Unit Pengurusan Maklumat Geospasial Negeri Pulau Pinang (PEGIS), Penolong Setiausaha PEGIS, Pengurus Unit Pembangunan Hartanah dan Harta Wakaf, Mufti Negeri Pulau Pinang dan Timbalan Ketua Menteri 1 Pulau Pinang. Penggunaan perisian GIS dapat membantu untuk mencapai pengurusan tanah perkuburan Islam di Pulau Pinang dengan lebih cekap dan lancar. Tanah kubur boleh dipindahkan kepada bentuk peta dan dikategorikan mengikut potensi kegunaannya dengan menggunakan perisian ini. Setelah dikategorikan, tanah-tanah kubur ini boleh dianalisis dan digunakan untuk pembangunan perancangan yang boleh memberikan manfaat kepada masyarakat.

**Kata Kunci :** Teknologi, Pemetaan, Tanah Perkuburan



## **FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI NIAT PENGGUNA DARIPADA PERSPEKTIF ISLAM**

Azmawida Abdullah

Islam mementingkan niat dalam setiap tindakan kerana sesuatu perbuatan adat boleh berubah menjadi ibadat. Jika ditelusuri niat dalam teori Barat, mereka tidak menitikberatkan soal pahala dalam setiap tindakan yang dilakukan. Dalam kepenggunaan, walaupun niat turut dititiberatkan oleh para sarjana Islam dan Barat, namun yang membezakan kedua-duanya adalah perkara ukhurawi yang disentuh oleh Islam. Niat penting kerana ia mampu mendorong seseorang bertindak dengan berhikmah dan membawa manfaat untuk hari akhirat. Antara perkara yang dibincangkan dalam niat juga adalah faktor yang mempengaruhi niat tersebut. Kebanyakan kajian lepas yang berkaitan niat pengguna adalah berteraskan teori yang diperkenalkan oleh Barat, dan faktor-faktor mempengaruhi niat juga berdasarkan teori tersebut. Justeru, kajian ini bertujuan meneliti konsep niat dalam kepenggunaan serta faktor yang mempengaruhi niat daripada perspektif Islam. Metode kajian adalah kualitatif dengan menggunakan kaedah temuduga. Kajian ini mendapati faktor yang mempengaruhi niat adalah iman dan ilmu seseorang. Seterusnya wujud juga elemen muhasabah setelah tindakan berlaku seperti apa yang diniatkan. Oleh itu, pengguna Muslim perlu memperkukuhkan iman dan berterusan menuntut ilmu yang berkaitan dengan kepenggunaan.

**Kata Kunci:** Niat, Pengguna, Iman, Ilmu, Muhasabah.



## **FAKTOR KEGAGALAN BAYARAN BALIK HUTANG DALAM KALANGAN ASNAF AL-GHARIMIN DI LEMBAGA ZAKAT NEGERI KEDAH**

Raziah Md Tahir, Syarifah Md Yusof & Nadiah Nabilah Baharum

Asnaf al-gharimin ditakrifkan sebagai orang Islam yang berhutang untuk tujuan memenuhi keperluan asas kehidupan yang dibenarkan syarak. Namun, tidak semua golongan yang berhutang mampu menjelaskan hutang mereka atas alasan tertentu. Kertas kerja ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti faktor kegagalan bayaran balik hutang dalam kalangan asnaf al-gharimin di Lembaga Zakat Negeri Kedah (LZKN). Metodologi pengumpulan data dan maklumat kajian dilakukan melalui kaedah temu bual bersama asnaf al-gharimin yang diperolehi daripada pihak LZKN. Hasil kajian diharapkan dapat menambahbaik kaedah serta bentuk agihan zakat al-gharimin yang sedia ada agar isu kegagalan bayaran balik hutang dapat diselesaikan dan golongan asnaf al-gharimin dapat membebaskan diri mereka daripada belenggu hutang.

**Kata Kunci:** Bayaran Balik, Hutang, Asnaf al-gharimin, Zakat, Agihan Zakat



## 2C- ISLAMIC BUSINESS

### A REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON FAMILINESS

Nadiah Mahmad Nasir & Khairul Akmaliah Adhamb

Family businesses are the world's oldest and most dominant form of business establishment. Currently, family businesses play the role of economic drivers for the nation because they are not only offering services and products to the markets, but also the largest employer and contribute significantly to the national gross domestic product. The growth and continuity of family businesses is important to industry development, which in turn contributes to the economic development of the ummah. Family businesses are known for thriving on family elements called familiness. However, despite the importance of familiness in influencing the success of family businesses, familiness concept is still not well understood. This gap needs to be addressed. The purpose of this study is to conduct a narrative literature review on familiness studies. This review employed systematic searching technique in which the key term "familiness" was searched in SCOPUS database to identify and select articles related to familiness. A final 36 articles published within a span of 23 years between 1999 to 2022 were included for review and analysis. This study found that the concept of familiness is an emerging topic and has been discussed under 3 main themes, Theme 1 Definitions and Dimensions of Familiness; Theme 2 Roles of familiness; and Theme 3 Factors that Promote Familiness. This study contributes to the body of knowledge of family business by elucidating the positive relationships between familiness to organizational outcomes. Moreover, familiness being antecedents, moderators, and mediators to organizational outcomes also pave the way to establish familiness as a set of unique resources capable of facilitating strategic imperatives of family businesses. This study also identified research gaps and offers suggestions for future research.

**Keywords:** Familiness, Family Business, Family Involvement, Family Resources, Literature Review



## ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS USING THE ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION MODEL

Wan Rasyidah Wan Nawang

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the graduates' workplace is challenging and ever-changing. Job is scarce, unemployment is high, and the economy stagnates; entrepreneurship is promoted and introduced as part of the education system. Entrepreneurial education in Malaysia is incorporated into the National Higher Education Action Plan as an initiative to promote innovation and change the economy to create new wealth and generation of job opportunities. Then came the COVID-19 pandemic, which further worsened the global economic environment. However, the pandemic also created a wealth of entrepreneurial opportunities and motivated people to replace regular employment with entrepreneurship, which creates rich preconditions for entrepreneurship, especially among university students. This paper investigates undergraduate students' entrepreneurial intentions using the Entrepreneurial Intention Model. The model was adapted from the Theory of Planned Behaviour. A sample of 136 students from higher education institutions in Malaysia participated in the study. The questionnaire survey was distributed through Google Forms on several social media applications. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis. The results revealed that professional attraction, social valuation, and entrepreneurial capacity influence entrepreneurial intention among university students. This study is useful for higher learning institutions and governmental agencies in further enhancing entrepreneurship development programs at the university level, particularly in the post-COVID-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial intention, entrepreneurial intention model



## **EFFICIENCY OF COOPERATIVES IN MALAYSIA AND ITS DETERMINANTS**

Fatin Syazwani Safiyuddin, Norazlina Abd Wahab & Selamah Maamor

Cooperatives are organizations that are created jointly by participants to meet their economic needs and interests. Cooperatives play an important role to improve the socioeconomic status of the members as well as contribute to the economic development of the country. However, the cooperatives struggled to get adequate capital to fund their activities because the cooperatives are depending on conventional sources, for instance, share capital, membership fees, and accumulated profits. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the efficiency of cooperatives in Malaysia. This study uses the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method to estimate cooperative's efficiency and the Tobit model to determine the efficiency of cooperatives in Malaysia. We use three different types of DEA model which are technical efficiency (TE), pure technical efficiency (PTE), and scale efficiency (SE) models. The data consists of a panel of 15 selected cooperatives in Malaysia during the period of 2010 to 2017. Further, the Tobit model is applied in the second stage to identify factors influencing the efficiency of cooperatives. During the study period, DEA results obtained that inefficiency of managerial performance leads to the inefficiency of the overall technical efficiency. Tobit indicates that Return on Assets (ROA) is significant in technical efficiency, pure technical efficiency, and scale efficiency. The findings might be due to the role of cooperatives which needs stable profitability so that the cooperative can maintain its sustainability to benefit its members. The study recommends that the management of cooperatives in Malaysia should enhance their managerial performance because pure technical efficiency was found to contribute less to overall technical efficiency.

**Keywords:** cooperatives, Data Envelopment Analysis, efficiency, sustainability, Tobit Regression



## **PERSPECTIVES OF STUDENTS TOWARDS OPEN DISTANCE LEARNING: A CASE STUDY OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN UUM PJJ PROGRAM**

Noriza Abd Aziz

The purpose of this paper is to examine whether perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use and perceived self-efficacy are able to influence Bank Rakyat sponsored staff enrolled in UUM PJJ Program's behavioural intention to choose open distance learning (ODL). Technology Acceptance Model (Davis, 1989) had been identified to support the research framework of the study. Thus, a research framework was proposed in which three hypotheses were developed. Data was obtained from 125 respondents from Bank Rakyat sponsored staff enrolled in UUM PJJ Program using a convenient sampling. The data were analyzed by SPSS statistical program on descriptive statistics, factor analysis and regression. Results revealed that perceived usefulness and perceived self-efficacy have direct relationships with behavioural intention to choose open distance learning. Therefore, perceived usefulness and perceived self-efficacy influence Bank Rakyat sponsored staff enrolled in UUM PJJ Program to choose ODL. Meanwhile, perceived ease of use has no direct relationship with behavioural intention to choose open distance learning. Therefore, perceived ease of use cannot attract the interests and attentions to influence Bank Rakyat staff to use ODL. Moreover, perceived self-efficacy would not affect Bank Rakyat staff to choose ODL. Factor Analysis was conducted and revealed two dimensions of Perceived usefulness, namely PU-Technology Acceptance and PU-Performance Outcome. Factor Analysis also revealed two dimensions of ODL, namely ODL-Desire and ODL-Expectation. PU-Technology Acceptance and PU-Performance have direct relationships with ODL-Desire. Likewise, PU-Technology Acceptance has a direct relationship with ODL-Expectation. However, the relationship between PU-Performance and ODL-Expectation is rejected.

**Keywords** – Technology Acceptance Model, Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Behavioral Intention, Open Distance Learning



## 2D: ISLAMIC FUND MANAGEMENT

### **SUSTAINABLE FINTECH THROUGH ISLAMIC CROWDFUNDING: MALAYSIAN OVERVIEW**

Azwina Wati Abd Manaf, Wong Hua Siong; Norazuan binti Amiruddin; Hafiza binti Abdul Razak

Malaysia had been named as a leader in the field of Islamic Finance and Banking whereby Malaysia had produced 26% of Sharia-compliant financial asset in the world by the end of 2017. In delivering financial services to the people, under the Islamic finance system, the system had been evolved into making use of modern technologies and innovations in the financial system to enhance the existing traditional financial system. However, when it involved the world of technologies in the financial system, the Islamic financial technology or also known as Islamic Fintech is still progressing in a slow pace and lacking its developments. Also, the picture of Islamic Fintech is still quite vague of its effectiveness and its full acceptance by the people in the financial system, not only in Malaysia, but also globally. At its simplest meaning, crowdfunding is a platform and a form of funding whereby capital, or money were raised through the public at large to finance a business, project or a venture used to obtain financial assistance for many ventures and projects, be it for profit entrepreneur ventures or even non-profitable projects for the communities. Not only it acts as a platform to manage the wealth and funds obtain systematically by having targeted funds to be obtain, but also, it acts as a platform for engagement between projects initiators and public in general. In Malaysia, since Malaysia is the leading country and destination in term of Islamic Finance, crowdfunding operations had mostly been attracted to the country to be kick off in Malaysia. This paper analyses the concept of crowdfunding in Islam as well as the challenges to ensure the sustainability of Islamic crowdfunding in Malaysia.



## **BOND FUND VERSUS ISLAMIC BOND FUND: A COMPARISON OF THE PERFORMANCE OF FIXED INCOME FUNDS IN MALAYSIA**

Mohd Zulkarnain Bahrn & Aminah Shari

This study examines 43 bond funds and 24 Islamic bond funds in Malaysia from 1 August 2016 to 30 July 2021. This study analyses the performance of fixed income fund portfolios using risk-adjusted models: Treynor ratio, Sharpe ratio, and Jensen alpha. The Wilcoxon signed rank test was done on the top 20 bond funds and Islamic bond funds portfolios to compare risk-adjusted performance using Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen. Sharpe and Treynor's top 20 bond fund portfolios underperformed the market, while Islamic bond funds outperformed. Both funds outperform the market, according Jensen alpha. The performance of bond funds and Islamic bond funds differs significantly when three risk-adjusted models are utilised. This analysis reveals that Islamic bond funds are more stable over this time span.

**Keywords:** Bond fund, Islamic bond fund, Sharpe ratio, Treynor ratio, Jensen alpha, Wilcoxon Signed ranked test



## **DYNAMIC CORRELATION BETWEEN DEPOSIT RATES AND PROFIT RATES: THE CASE FOR TURKIYE**

Omer Faruk Tekdogan

Turkiye's Islamic banking adventure, which started in the 1980s with the name Private Finance Houses, continues with the existence of these institutions in the dual banking system, subject to the banking law, under the name of participation banks since the 2000s. The main criticism of Islamic banks is that their treatment is similar to that of conventional banks; in fact, they are part of the interest-bearing system. To partially address this criticism, in this study, we will try to analyse the relationship between conventional deposit rates and profit share rates of participation banks in Turkey by employing both static modelling tools including ARDL, FMOLS, and DOLS models and dynamic modelling tools including DCC-GARCH models using monthly data from Turkey covering the 1998-2022 period. This study will build on previous related studies and focus on the movement of deposit rates and profit share rates during the period of Covid-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** Islamic Economics and Finance, Banking, DCC-GARCH, ARDL, Profit Rates



## **LIQUIDITY RISK AND FINANCIAL STRESS OF MALAYSIAN ISLAMIC BANKS**

Noraziah Che Arshad, Nor Hayati Ahmad; Mohamad Yazid Isa; Alias Mat Nor; Noriza Abd Aziz; Raja Rizal Iskandar Raja Hashim

The unprecedented onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019-2021 globally has brought mixed consequences to not only the livelihood and way of life of the people, but also to the financial sector performance. The measures introduced by policy makers to combat the adverse effects of COVID 19 have helped the people at large. However, banks inevitably faced liquidity risk as liquidity tightens due to lower income attributed by lower business volume and sharp decline in economic activities, exposing them to financial stress. As one of the world's top centers in Islamic banking, it is a great concern to assess the financial stress of Malaysian Islamic banks in light of liquidity risk increase. The purpose of this paper is two folds; first is to assess the liquidity risk of Malaysian Islamic banks; second is to examine the cause and effect of liquidity risk on the banks' financial stress. Both relationships are tested by using advanced time series econometrics. These techniques are Granger causality tests and co-integration analysis, which are conducted from 2011 to 2020 on local and foreign Islamic banks. The findings confirmed that Malaysian Islamic banks are experiencing high liquidity risk with a large mismatch in liquidity gap between assets, liabilities and equity in short-term maturities. Financial stress test also showed Malaysian Islamic banks are experiencing greater financial stress in the last four years, which indicate the effect of external shocks has caused great strain on bank liquidity and profitability. To what extend liquidity risk co-integrate with financial stress of Islamic banks is evident from the co-integration and Granger causality results. They imply that liquidity risk cannot be ignored. Although Basel Accord focuses on credit risk, market risk and operational risk, our study shows that Islamic banks need to equally emphasize on liquidity risk to obtain financial performance stability.



## 2E: ISLAMIC BANKING & FINANCE

### بنوك الاستدامة الاجتماعية - نموذج مقترح

Adnan Oweida

تعد الثورة الرقمية والتطور السريع في اقتصاديات العالم الافتراضي محفزاً لظهور نوع جديد من البنوك التي تقترحها الدراسة، حيث تعد الاستدامة الاجتماعية محورا مهما من محاور التنمية المستدامة، حيث كان من تداعيات أزمة كورونا وما تلاها من أزمة الركود العالمي والتضخم الجامح أزمة تعطل وبطالة قصرية في قطاع الشباب، كذلك تتسبب قوانين التقاعد الاجتماعي المبكر مشكلة بطالة طوعية وطاقات بشرية عاطلة، وما تقدم يعد الحافز الأهم لهذه الدراسة التي تعد من وجهة نظر الباحث محاولة للتفكير خارج الصندوق. وفحوى هذه المحاولة تقديم مقترح لنمط جديد من البنوك التي لا تحشد الموارد النقدية العاطلة وتقرضها فحسب، بل تحشد الطاقات البشرية العاطلة وتعيد ضخها في المجتمع على شكل خدمات اجتماعية طوعية أو مأجورة أو مدخرة يتم استيفائها في المستقبل عند حاجة المدخرين لها. فإذا وجد أحد أفراد المجتمع ساعات فراغ في حياته فيمكنه ادخار هذا الوقت على شكل خدمة اجتماعية يقوم بادخالها في المجتمع لدى بنوك الاستدامة الاجتماعية والتي بدورها تُعيد ضخ تلك الخدمة الاجتماعية إلى وحدات العجز في المجتمع، ثم يقوم مقدم الخدمة باستردادها مستقبلا عن طريق بنوك الاستدامة الاجتماعية، ويمكن أن تقدم وحدات الفائض خدمات اجتماعية تطوعية احتسابا للأجر عند الله تعالى أيضاً، أو خدمات اجتماعية مأجورة. وهنا تقوم هذه البنوك بالتنسيق بين وحدات الفائض ووحدات العجز، وتعمل بنوك الاستدامة الاجتماعية كآلية تنسيقية لادخار وتوزيع الخدمات الاجتماعية، مستغلة الثورة الرقمية بحيث تحقق نوعاً من الاكتفاء وإشباع حاجات المجتمع لتحقيق الاستدامة الاجتماعية واحتواء الطاقات العاطلة نحو الشمول الاجتماعي.

**لكلمات المفتاحية:** اقتصاديات العالم الافتراضي، الاستدامة الاجتماعية، بنوك الاستدامة الاجتماعية، الشمول الاجتماعي، نمط جديد من البنوك.



## THE MOST IMPORTANT SHARIAH ISSUES IN CRYPTOCURRENCIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE REAL ECONOMY

Tawfik Azrak

أدى تطور الثورة التكنولوجية إلى ظهور النقود الإلكترونية والتي هي امتداد للنقود الورقية والمصرفية، وعلى الرغم من أن هذه النقود الإلكترونية قد حققت رواجاً كبيراً إلا أنه لم يواكبها التنظيم القانوني لها في العديد من البلدان. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة وتحليل النقود الإلكترونية و مناقشة أهم الاشكالات الشرعية التي ظهرت في هذه النقود الإلكترونية مثل المخاطر العالية أو الوجود الملموس لها، بالإضافة إلى مناقشة دور هذه النقود في بناء الاقتصاد الحقيقي للدول المطبقة لها. استخدم البحث المنهج الإستقرائي والتحليلي، ونظراً لاختلاف آراء الفقهاء حيال التعامل بالنقود الإلكترونية، فثمة من يرى عدم جواز التعامل بها مطلقاً لتعارضها وخصائص النقود، فضلاً عن المخاطر المترتبة عنها، وهناك من يرى جواز التعامل بها كون بعضها تشارك خصائص الذهب والنقود الحقيقية. وقد بينت الدراسة تبيناً تفصيلياً رأي كلا الفريقين من العلماء مع التركيز على الآثار الفعلية لاعتماد النقود الإلكترونية على الإقتصادي الفعلي للدول المطبقة لها. أظهرت نتائج أن النقود الإلكترونية تتميز بحالات عدم استقرار عالية، فضلاً عن كونها ناقلة للمخاطر والأزمات بين الأسواق المالية الدولية، وبالتالي دحض فكرة اعتبار النقود الإلكترونية ملاذات آمنة للمستثمرين. أضف إلى ذلك، انخفاض الأثر والعائد الحقيقي لاعتمادها على اقتصادات الدول. إلا أن الدراسة تساند فكرة التوقف في إصدار الأحكام بحلية أو حرمة العملات الرقمية نظراً لأنه قد تتغير بتغير العوامل المحيطة بها



## 3A- ISLAMIC BANKING & FINANCE

### **BAY AL SALAM: PROPOSING MODEL FOR ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCING. CASE OF SMEs IN SELECTED SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRY**

Kadra Ismail Mohamed

Trade whether it is domestic or international has a positive spillover on economic growth for both developed and developing countries. This is because as different trade theories had ascertained that there is a need to exchange good and service to serve the mutual benefits. OIC countries as well participate in trade at domestic, region and international level. Therefore, Islamic finance has introduced different trade products based on Islamic contracts to meet the need of Islamic countries. Nonetheless, Islamic trade financing products to serve the need of Muslim exporters and importers have yet to live up to the hype. Because there are still some issues that undermine the Islamic trade financing. For instance, there are issues of non-standardization of Shariah ruling, u risk management issues, inadequate legal framework. These problems have negatively affected the efficiency of Islamic trade financing. Henceforth this research is intend to address pertaining issues in Islamic trade financing, and propose model for Islamic import financing. I will use qualitative and quantitative approach to address these problems in selected OIC countries.

**Keywords:** bay Al-Salam, import financing, risk, Shariah, legal framework



## **THE ISLAMIC FUND MANAGEMENT OF THE JORDAN HAJJ FUND AS AN ISLAMIC INVESTMENT INSTITUTION**

Issa Al Mansour

Consolidating the lofty goals and noble purposes of Hajj, and believing in achieving the honor of serving the local community by presenting a bright image of Islamic investment, serving the pilgrims of the ancient house, and achieving leadership in the field of preserving savings, and investing them in all beneficial areas, compatible with the provisions of Islamic Sharia, the Hajj Fund was established as an institution Investment savings that operates in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Sharia by accepting and investing savings in accordance with Islamic investment methods and granting savers who meet the conditions under the Law of the Ministry of Endowments, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places No. 32 of 2001 AD; Whereas Article No. (32) of the law stipulates that “a special fund shall be established in the Ministry called the “Hajj Fund”, which aims to encourage savings for Hajj, so that its money is invested for the benefit of savers, as well as Hajj trusts, provided that the investment is in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Sharia, It shall have a legal personality, and shall enjoy financial and administrative independence, and its affairs shall be organized according to a special regulation issued for this purpose.



## **MACROECONOMIC, MACRO-INSTITUTIONAL AND PERFORMANCE OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS IN OIC COUNTRIES: THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITALIZATION**

Mushtaq Ahmed & Mohamad Yazid Isa

The aim of the paper is to elaborate the performance of microfinance institution in OIC countries at macroeconomic and country-institutional level. This study composed of panels, based on the type of microfinance institutions classification with respect to Islamic and conventional microfinance. Using panel data on 146 microfinance institutions of OIC countries for the period of 2008-2018, we find complementary and rivalry outcomes with respect to macroeconomics and country level institutional variable. Furthermore, digitalization has significant effect in the performance of microfinance institution (MFIs).

**Keywords:** Microfinance, Macroeconomic, Macro-Institutional, Digitalization



## **DEVELOPING FRAMEWORK ON THE DETERMINANTS OF FINANCING GROWTH OF ISLAMIC BANKS IN MALAYSIA**

Nabilah Wafa' Mohd Najib, Norazlina Abd Wahab & Noraziah Che Arshad

This paper aims to develop a framework of study on the determinants of financing growth of Islamic banks in Malaysia. This is due to the importance of financing growth as main contributor to generate the bank income as well as to expand the growth of the country's economy. This future study is expected to use a panel data analysis, on which data from 16 Islamic banks in Malaysia over a period of 2007 – 2020 (224 observations) is employed. Internal factors that will be investigated in this study are Impaired Financing, Capital Ratio, Bank Size, Liquidity and Deposit Growth while, GDP, Inflation, Overnight Policy Rate and Dummy Government Policy will be examined as external factors. It is expected that Impaired Financing, Capital Ratio, Liquidity, Deposit Growth, GDP and Inflation will have a significant impact on financing growth. On the other hand, Bank Size, Overnight Policy Rate and Dummy Government Policy are expected to be insignificant towards financing growth. The result of this future study is expected to benefit a bankers and regulators to conduct a proper action towards the betterment of financing growth such as conducting a better credit management and ensuring the improvement of Islamic banks' operation in future.

**Keywords:** Islamic banks, financing growth, determinants



## 3B: MUAMALAT

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS AND SMALL-SCALE ENTERPRISES IN BAUCHI METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

Sunusi Abdulkarim, Muhammad Zaly Shah, Muhammad Saleh, Nafiu Abubakar Babaji, Rayyan Yusuf & Abubakar Usman

Entrepreneurial skills represent a desirable skill that forms a great figure in increasing SSE's Performance. The main purpose of this research is to study the relationship between entrepreneurial skills (tolerance for stress, readiness to change, and risk-taking propensity) and SSE's performance in Bauchi Metropolis, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey design (cross-sectional). The population of the study is made of up 497SSEs within Bauchi Metropolis. The population frame has been drawn from the list obtained from the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN, 2012). A convenience sampling was used to select 222 respondents out of which 115(51.8%) were found valid for the analysis. Five Likert-scale type questionnaires were used for collecting the data. Simple percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to analyse business profiles and construct items respectively, while Pearson correlation was used to test the hypothesis. The analysis was conducted with the aid of the IBM statistical package for social science (SPSS) Version 26. From the results, it was established that tolerance for stress and readiness to change was positively and significantly related to SSEs performance. Although positive, risk-taking propensity and performance of SSEs were not significantly related. The study concluded that SSEs owners whose possess entrepreneurial skills take potential advantage of their business with the ability to be flexible, innovative, and adopt technological changes will aid them to have a better competitive advantage. To this end, periodic seminars and workshops by relevant authorities are recommended among SSEs owners to improve their entrepreneurial skills (tolerance for stress, readiness to change, and risk-taking propensity).

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial Skills, Small-Scale Enterprises, Readiness to Change, Tolerance for Stress, Risk-Taking Propensity.



## THE APPLICATION OF ISTIJRAR SALE IN ISLAMIC TRADE FINANCING: A PRACTITIONERS' PERSPECTIVE

Md. Habibur Rahman & N M Shafiul Islam Chowdhury

Istijrar refers to a supply sale in which recurrent sale transactions are concluded under a master sale agreement. Price could be settled after each contract and could also be settled after a certain period by accumulating all contracts concluded under the master agreement. This is a valid sale contract if no gharar exists and no dispute arises among the contracting parties. As the istijrar can be practiced as a stand-alone contract, it also can be practiced as a clause with another contract such as murabahah, salam, ijarah, and so forth. This paper aims to explore the potential of applying istijrar sale in Islamic export and import financing in Bangladesh. The paper followed the qualitative approach. The methods of semi-structured interviews and content analysis are used to collect both primary and secondary data. Purposive sampling is used to select the appropriate respondents. The study conducted 13 qualitative interviews with the selected respondents from regulatory, Shari'ah and industry experts in the Islamic banking industry of Bangladesh. The thematic analysis is used to analyse the qualitative data. The study finds that istijrar has great potential in facilitating Islamic trade financing. The respondents have different viewpoints concerning the application of istijrar in Islamic import and export financing. Yet, the respondents agree that though there are challenges, the istijrar still has great prospects in Islamic export and import financing, provided it is appropriately structured. The study concludes that istijrar benefits both banks and clients because, by an istijrar agreement, multiple transactions can be concluded under a master agreement with a single Islamic LC when the transactions are done with the same supplier. Thus, it reduces the repeated documentation hassle, transaction costs, customs duty, vat, and other regulatory costs.

**Keywords:** Istijrar, Shari'ah, Islamic trade financing, Murabahah, Islamic banking.



## **BANKING OFFICER'S VIEWS ON COMPLIANCE WITH ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING OBLIGATIONS IN ISLAMIC BANKING OF PAKISTAN: COST AND COMPLEXITY**

Saima Sajid, Syed Saqlain ul Hassan

Pakistan is holding a dual banking system both conventional and Islamic, yet vulnerable in terms of stability of the financial sector despite sound AML laws and being a direct member of FATF, and recently removed from the Grey List (FATF, 2022). However, money laundering is still a serious challenge for Pakistan due to the weak AML regime. In Pakistan, a uniform legislative strategy based on international standards has been adopted to guarantee fair play in all financial institutions involving conventional and Islamic banks. This study aims to analyze the cost and complexity of compliance with anti-money laundering legislation in the Islamic banking operations of Pakistan. The theoretical framework of this research is based on a socio-legal research method i.e. library-based research supplemented by banking experts interviews. The semi-structured interview-based questionnaire was conducted through respondents of the banking officers of Islamic banks in Pakistan. This study found that banks have to face challenges in complying with these obligations, these legislations create complexity for banking operations in the way banks have to bear high costs to comply with these laws. Nevertheless, these costs are lower than the penalties imposed due to non-compliance. This study hopes that financial regulatory authorities of Pakistan will adopt more effective measure to efficient compliance with AML laws.



## **3C- ISLAMIC BUSINESS**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) CONSIDERATION IN ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKETS: THE SHARIAH POINT OF VIEW**

Mahadi Ahmad

Consideration of Environment, social and governance are part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The three criteria are meant to protect environment, social and governance. From Islamic point of view protection of these three are part of Maqasid Shariah which must be preserved. But how did the Shariah make reference to these is the issue that requires research of this type. This is because for the protection of environment, there are many verses and hadith. As for the consideration of social aspect of the company Islamic also means its protection of well being of the workers. The research employed qualitative research method. The major finding is that ESG s been existing in the Shariah before the current effort of United Nations.



## ISLAMIC ETHICS OF BUSINESS: A MAQASIDIC ANALYSIS

Muhammad Amanullah

Islamic Shari`ah includes all affairs of human life. An important part of Shari`ah is related to human transactions. Conducting business is considered an important transaction, which has existed since the beginning of human life and until today. Presently, committing unethical activities in conducting businesses has increased both among Muslims and non-Muslims all over the world. These unethical activities cause a Muslim to lose blessings of Allah Subhanahu wa Ta`ala (SWT) in his income and make his earnings haram, which leads to unacceptance of his worship by Allah (SWT). It also causes harm to other people. This ultimately will be an important reason for him to be not successful on the Day of Judgment. To make a Muslim successful in this world and the life hereafter, Islam provides rules and guidelines to be followed. Among them are the rules and guidelines for conducting businesses sincerely and righteously. These rules and guidelines are called Islamic ethics of business. These ethics can be divided into two types: first, some attributes which must be possessed by a businessman; second, several forbidden things which must be avoided by him. This paper aims to analytically discuss the second type of these ethics and strives to investigate how committing these forbidden things causes to violate different types of maqasid (objectives) of Shari`ah. An important finding of this research paper is that Islamic ethics of business have been prescribed by Allah (SWT) in a way that they maintain significant balance between din and dunya and cause a Muslim to be successful both in this world and next world.

**Keywords:** Islamic ethics, Business, Maqasid of Shari`ah, Preservation.



## **DURESS AND ITS LEGAL CONSEQUENCES IN ISLAM**

Muhammad Amanullah

Individuals either act with their choice and with intention, or because of their habit without having any intention, or by mistake. Sometimes they also act due to duress or being forced by others without having choice and real intention. Now the question arises: will a person be legally responsible for the actions that he does due to being forced by another person? Islamic law provides the answer to this question through considering the types of actions done by the above person and categories of coercion used by the coercing person. Analyzing the Qur'anic verses, ahadith of the Prophet (pbuh) and opinions of Muslim jurists, this paper aims to discuss the concept and categories of duress. Likewise, it intends to investigate how these categories of coercion lead to some Islamic legal consequences based on the types of actions done by the coerced person. An important finding of this research is that in the incomplete duress, if a compelled person complies to the order of the compeller and commits a forbidden action, he will be completely responsible for his action. On the other hand, in the complete duress, if a compelled person complies to the order of the compeller and commits a forbidden deed, he will be responsible for his action in some cases, such as killing and committing zina, but in some other cases such as doing a deed of kufr, he will be not responsible.

**Keywords:** Duress, legal responsibility, consequences, choice.



## **POSSIBLE MEASUREMENT BASED ON MAQASID SHARIAH INDEX IN ENHANCING THE ROLE OF ZAKAT INSTITUTIONS: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

Siti Latipah Harun, Norazlina Abd Wahab, Noraini Yusuff, Muhamad Abrar Bahaman

Pandemic Covid 19 causes many people affected in financially. They are facing financial constraint due to loss job. The movement control order makes their spending increases due to working at home especially electricity bills, and other utilities fees. Therefore, zakat institutions among the important bodies that play major role specially to assist asnaf, their staff and also community to protect human well-being. The aims of establishment of Zakat institutions are to manage zakat in Muslim countries. Zakat institutions play a key role in promoting the socio-economic objectives of zakat in Malaysia. This parallel to the Maqasid Shariah whereby Maqasid shariah emphasis on the protection of human well-being through five elements which are protection of faith, protection of self, protection of intellect, protection of posterity and protection of wealth. This conceptual paper highlights the Maqasid Shariah elements as suitable measurement to be used as index or benchmark by zakat institution to enhance the future performance of zakat institution in line with Maqasid shariah. To fulfil the objective of study, literature search and the best practice of Maqasid shariah elements were selected and the theoretical framework designed.

**Keywords:** Maqasid, Shariah Index, Zakat.



#### CRYPTOCURRENCY IN NIGERIA - A SHARIAH ANALYSIS

Abubakar Balarabe & Md. Faruk Abdullah

The study aims to generally investigate the cryptocurrencies in Nigeria and notably in the north (Arewa). Cryptocurrency is a digital currency that exists only online and does not exist in a physical form. Even if the government has banned it, the usage of cryptocurrencies as a form of payment in online trading operations in this period has become pervasive and unstoppable. However, seminars and conferences have been held on the characteristics and sustainability of cryptocurrencies. Some argue that the absence of a bank account or tax obligations necessitates a substitute for the desirable idea of the current fiat currency system. Others contradict these statements and argue that any payment method other than well-established cash payments will severely harm the government's budget and cause a decline in GDP. This study adopted a qualitative approach based on the literature. The study focused on the following essential aspects because it implemented secondary data from library research and document analysis: The rationale behind the prohibition and its effect on Nigeria's fintech industry and cryptocurrency exchange. The approaches used by some nations to regulate cryptocurrency transactions. Lastly, the viewpoint of contemporary Islamic scholars on cryptocurrencies in Nigeria. The authors believe that using cryptocurrencies is allowed, but if the crypto fulfils the Islamic criteria for money, it might only be used under particular conditions. Furthermore, the terms, conditions, and usage guidelines for using bitcoin are not significantly different from online transactions using e-money in general. The results demonstrate that implementing online buying and selling transactions using cryptocurrency in Nigeria does not adhere to Islamic law. Bitcoin still has risky speculative components (maysir); hence it cannot be used as a commodity in Shariah Derivative Contracts. We conclude that cryptocurrency needs to be carefully regulated and managed by the financial industry and Shariah law to be accepted by Muslims worldwide, especially in Northern Nigeria.



## **POLITICAL AND BANKING STABILITY IN THE MENA REGION**

Sirajo Aliyu, Ahmed Rufai Mohammad

This study investigates the impact of political instability on the stability of conventional and Islamic banks in the MENA region. The critical issue here is the over-dependence of the contemporary literature on the single stability measurement (Z-score) to account for banking stability, which indicates some weaknesses, especially in Islamic banks. With this on the ground, we employed the Generalize Method of Moment approach on the 132 dual banking data in the region to explore other insights between 2008 and 2016. Our results found that Islamic banks respond more to political instability when the stability is measured with a market-based indicator than their conventional counterparts. We finally revealed that conventional banks are more financially stable than their regional Islamic peers.



## **A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR E-WALLET ADOPTION INTENTIONS AMONG SMALL-SIZED MUSLIM MERCHANTS**

Nor Asiah Yaakub, Nathasa Mazna Ramli, Nurul Aini Muhamed, Sumaiyah Abd Aziz, Agoos Munalis Tahir

E-wallet adoption has dramatically increased since the COVID-19 pandemic, especially from younger and tech-savvy merchants and those who are more technologically advanced level in Internet usage. Customers nowadays tend to choose contactless payment even for small value items, which proves that e-wallets are viable even among small-sized merchants. Nevertheless, the adoption rate amongst small-sized Muslim merchants is still low compared to total number of established small businesses. It is important to encourage e-wallet usage among small-sized Muslim merchants to be in line with the nation's aim to develop a cashless society. A review of the literature has identified perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, trust, technology efficacy and government support as antecedents of e-wallet adoption. This paper also revealed that structural assurance influenced consumers' intention to use e-payment, but there are no studies available to measure the influence of these antecedents on merchants. This paper has made an initial effort to propose a comprehensive theoretical framework as a basis for future research agenda. It also calls for empirical testing on the suggested variables in the context of small-sized Muslim merchants.

**Keywords:** e-wallet, adoption, small-sized merchants



## **SHARIAH PERSPECTIVE ON CRYPTO AS MAL: JUSTIFYING THE NEEDS TO DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK OF ESTATE PLANNING OF DIGITAL TYPE OF ASSET**

Norazlina Abd Wahab, Nur Syaedah Kamis; Zairy Zainol

The invention of blockchain technology has enabled the existence of crypto asset. Its emergence has initially been digital and used encrypted technology to control its creation and verify the transactions. As crypto assets global users are forecasted to hit 1 billion users by the end of 2022, its adoption and demand are remarkable and continued to grow sustainably. Nevertheless, as these assets are so new, Muslims started to question its status from shariah perspective and they are debating whether the crypto assets are deemed to be permissible according to shariah. Thus, instead of discussing the crypto asset in purview of money, this study aims to analyze the crypto assets in horizon of mal according to the shariah by applying Islamic jurisprudence method of analogy (qiyas) and further discussed the needs to develop a framework of estate planning and management of this digital type of asset. The finding of this study will contribute to provide different insights on crypto assets based on Islamic Jurisprudence and provide some policy recommendations on estate planning and management of crypto asset.



### FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL INCLUSION: A REVIEW ON THE NEED FOR DIGITAL FINANCE LITERACY

Nur Aqeemah Zailan & Shahida Shahimi

Digital financial literacy is a merger of the notions of financial literacy and digital platform, and it refers to an individual's knowledge and comprehension of financial goods and services associated with digital technology. In many countries, digital financial literacy has taken the place of consumer protection as a key necessity for effective financial inclusion, and it now has a prominent place on the policy agenda. As a major obstacle to achieving financial inclusion, it has been emphasized that a lack of digital financial literacy stands in the way of people being able to access and use a wide range of different financial services on an ongoing basis. One in three Malaysians consider themselves to have limited digital financial awareness, particularly among low-income households, and one in ten say they lack financial discipline. Therefore, the objective of this review is to explore factors that affect digital financial literacy for the growth of financial inclusion. This study sheds light on a factor that not only can improve the level of financial literacy among consumers, but also can serve as a conduit to elevate financial inclusion, which can positively impact all parties. The method used for this study is the scoping review method. A search of electronic databases was conducted for this study that measures financial inclusion or its synonyms as a variable in the expansion of financial inclusion. The result from the comprehensive review shows that socio-economic factors significantly influence financial inclusion. It was also noted that economic status, education level and technological advancements significantly contribute to financial inclusion. This study promotes the development of public policy on financial inclusion aimed at lowering socio-economic inequality, as well as raising government and public understanding of the significance of digital financial literacy in enhancing financial inclusion.

**Keywords:** financial literacy, financial well-being, Malaysia



## **CYBER RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN MALAYSIAN ISLAMIC BANKING INSTITUTIONS**

Nur Farzana Iskandar & Shahida Shahimi

The exponential expansion of technological capabilities in the financial sector has increased digitalization, which has raised the demand for cyber security. Cyber risks, which include malicious and non-malicious cyber risks, are a subset of the risks to which cyber systems may be exposed. The current understanding of cyber risks limits businesses' capacity for self-defense. Organizations find it challenging to understand the gravity of cyber risks because they are not directly apparent. The financial sector has been significantly impacted by the new cyber security concerns. A financial institution, especially an Islamic bank, must make sure that effective cyber risk management is a top priority across the entire organization to reflect the joint responsibility of the corporation and innovative technologies in managing cyber risks. Moreover, conventional financial institutions are in direct competition with Islamic banks in terms of cyber security management duties, which are regarded as the fundamental commercial safeguard of Islamic finance in the digital world. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the sources of inherent cyber risk, describe cyber risk exposure, and analyze cyber risk management practices in Malaysian Islamic banking institutions. It is convenient to evaluate the level of banks' cyber security readiness by understanding how cyber security management practices are established to handle the cyber risk based on the cyber threats that Islamic banking institutions had experienced. The findings show that a couple of Islamic banking institutions are executing effectively well-managed cyber security management practices. This study adds to the body of knowledge on cyber security management by discussing ways that Islamic banking institutions can improve their current cyber security, while also supplying useful information to all kinds of financial institutions.

**Keywords:** cyber threat, cyber security, cyber law, digitalization, financial institutions



## CRYPTOCURRENCIES IN THE ARAB WORLD (REALITY AND PROSPECTS)

Ziouache Alaeddine & Abdelaziz Salaheddine

The purpose of this research is to provide a better understanding of cryptocurrencies, how they work, and the risks and benefits associated with them. In addition to clarifying the Arab countries' and their financial authorities' positions on the use of these cryptocurrencies, whether as a means of investment or payment. In this study, the descriptive analytical method was used. A qualitative method was applied. The data gathered from the previous studies and the reports that have issued by the national Arab banks and companies. The study concluded that developing a legal framework that guarantees the rights of dealers with these currencies as well as the stability of the financial system, whether at the local or international level, is an effort that requires the solidarity of all countries and is not something that each country can do separately. due to the international nature of encrypted currencies and the systems associated with them. Financial institutions and supervisory bodies, such as central banks, should ensure that good governance structures are in place and that risks associated with the use of new transaction systems, such as cryptocurrencies, are effectively managed.

**Keywords:** Cryptocurrencies, Financial authorities, Arab countries, Arab world.



## **IMPACT OF FINTECH ON JOB LOSS AND JOB CREATION IN ISLAMIC FINANCE: AN INTRODUCTION**

Aimi Sakinah Saiful Bahri, Mohd Adib Abd Muin; Amirul Haqem Abd Ghani

FinTech is a technology that has developed over many centuries and is still developing today. The expansion of FinTech services is made possible by the Fourth Industrial Revolution, which is driving today's technology. FinTech services are financial services that increase the effectiveness and decrease the cost of financial transactions. The use of Internet of Things (IoT) applications to conduct financial transactions without the need for actual currency is known as fintech, and it is the future of global financial transactions. According to recent studies, jobs in developed nations are significantly at risk due to technological advancements in machine learning and artificial intelligence. However, there are observers who argue that technology would not replace people, but it would help to make their work more effective and enable individuals to complete computations much more quickly and easily than they would be able to do manually. Additionally, artificial intelligence aids the banking industry in reducing risk and boosting income. All banks must integrate artificial intelligence into their strategies as the level of competition rises and technological advancements quicken in the banking industry. In order to better understand how FinTech is affecting job loss and job creation in Malaysia, how job loss and creation rates have differed in Malaysia, and how the use of FinTech in Islamic finance aids in the realisation of Maqasid Shari'ah (the goals of Islamic teachings), the researcher has examined these topics in this paper. This paper's methodology makes use of secondary data. The information and statistics were taken from reputable books, websites, journals, articles, business publications, and brochures. Researchers have examined the effects of FinTech on job creation and job loss using secondary data. The study period spans three years, from 2019 to 2021, because the researcher examined a variety of fintech-related topics.



## 4B- ISLAMIC BUSINESS - MALAY

### **ANALISIS KESAN AGIHAN ZAKAT DALAM KALANGAN ASNAF AL-GHARIMIN DI LZNK, MALAYSIA.**

Nadiah Nabilah Baharum , Raziah Md Tahir & Syarifah Md Yusof &

Bantuan dana zakat terhadap asnaf al-gharimin melalui Lembaga Zakat Negeri Kedah (LZNK) menjadi salah satu medium yang terdekat bagi menyelamatkan Muslim yang dibelenggu hutang. LZNK juga berperanan dalam memberikan peluang kedua kepada mereka yang berhutang atas dasar yang memenuhi definisi, ciri dan syarat kelayakan yang telah ditetapkan oleh LZNK terhadap asnaf al-gharimin bagi membantu mereka menjalani kehidupan yang lebih baik. Bentuk dan kaedah agihan zakat yang disalurkan kepada asnaf al-gharimin juga menjadi penentu kepada kejayaan atau kegagalan kepada penyelesaian masalah asnaf. LZNK telah dipilih sebagai unit analisis kajian ini dimana informan bukan pakar yang terlibat adalah 30 orang asnaf al-gharimin yang telah menerima bantuan dana zakat oleh LZNK. Kaedah yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah secara temu bual. Hasil temu bual mendapati terdapat enam aspek positif yang memberi kesan agihan zakat terhadap asnaf al-gharimin. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa setiap sumbangan yang diberikan oleh institusi zakat khususnya terhadap golongan yang berhutang ini memberi kesan besar dalam mengurangkan masalah keberhutangan yang membelenggu asnaf terutama di fasa keadaan ekonomi memakan masa untuk pulih sepenuhnya.

## 4B- ISLAMIC BUSINESS - MALAY

: Zakat, Lembaga Zakat Negeri Kedah, Asnaf Al-Gharimin, Kesan Agihan



## **MASALAH PENGURUSAN HARTA PUSAKA BERKAITAN ORANG HILANG (Al-Mafqud)**

Mohamad Ali Roshidi Bin Ahmad & Rusliza Binti Yahya

Al-mafqud berasal dari bahasa Arab dan bermaksud seseorang yang hilang daripada tempat asalnya. Dianggap hilang apabila terputus khabar berita, tidak diketahui di mana berada, tidak diketahui sama ada masih hidup atau mati, dan berlalu tempoh yang boleh dianggap hilang. Dalam konteks pembahagian harta pusaka, harta seseorang al-mafqud tidak boleh dianggap sebagai harta pusaka selagi dia tidak dibuktikan telah meninggal dunia. Undang-undang di Malaysia telah menetapkan bahawa pengesahan kematian al-mafqud boleh dibuat melalui permohonan Perintah Anggapan Kematian dari mahkamah tinggi sivil. Dalam hal ini, Seksyen 108, Akta Keterangan 1950 (Akta 56) memperuntukkan tempoh yang membolehkan seseorang yang hilang itu dianggap telah mati mestilah selama tujuh tahun atau lebih, dengan syarat tiada khabar berita tentangnya dan tiada tanda-tanda bahawa dia masih hidup. Harta yang ditinggalkan oleh al-mafqud tidak boleh dibahagikan selagi tidak diputuskan 'kematian' oleh mahkamah melalui pengisytiharan Perintah Anggapan Kematian. Harta pusaka yang ditinggalkan merupakan harta yang boleh diwarisi oleh waris-warisi yang berhak kecuali wasiat dan hutang-hutang si mati. Oleh itu, harta al-mafqud perlu diuruskan oleh pihak-pihak yang bertanggungjawab seperti ahli waris yang terdekat supaya segala urusan seperti aliran tunai individu, perniagaan dapat berjalan dengan lancar dan sempurna.

**Kata kunci:** Harta pusaka, al-mafqud, harta beku, faraid



## **PELAKSANAAN INOVASI DALAM PROGRAM HOMESTAY: KE ARAH DESTINASI MESRA MUSLIM**

Suhaida Herni Suffarruddin , Nur Aqilah Hazirah Mohd Anim & Najwa Mohd Najib

Destinasi pelancongan mesra Muslim bukan sahaja menjadi lokasi tarikan bagi pelancong beragama Islam, malah turut popular dalam kalangan pelancongan lain yang berminat untuk menerokai keunikan Islam. Keterujaan pelancong memilih destinasi sebegini membuka peluang kepada pengusaha pelancongan di Malaysia melaksanakan inovasi terhadap produk dan perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan termasuk program homestay yang terkenal dengan pelancongan budaya. Inisiatif menuju ke arah Homestay Mesra Muslim dilihat berpotensi menyumbang kepada penjana pendapatan industri pelancongan di Malaysia. Namun, persekitaran yang mencabar menyebabkan pengusaha perlu lebih berinovasi agar kekal berdaya saing di peringkat global. Menariknya, analisis tinjauan literatur turut mendedahkan bahawa inovasi adalah penting dalam pembangunan program homestay. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menerokai pelaksanaan inovasi dalam program homestay yang secara langsung menyumbang kepada konsep homestay mesra Muslim. Temu bual mendalam telah dijalankan dengan penyelaras bagi lapan buah program homestay di Semenanjung Malaysia bagi mendalami aspek inovasi. Hasil kajian mendedahkan bahawa inovasi yang dilaksanakan merangkumi empat elemen iaitu privasi dan keselamatan, kemudahan dan persekitaran, serta kebersihan dan keselesaan. Penemuan ini amat bermanfaat kepada pemain industri sebagai penanda aras dalam merancang strategi pembangunan program homestay. Selain itu, konsep homestay mesra Muslim ini sedikit sebanyak dapat menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan pelancongan budaya di Malaysia. Ini dapat disimpulkan bahawa pelaksanaan inovasi adalah penting dan bermanfaat bukan sahaja terhadap pengusaha homestay malah kepada pelancong daripada Malaysia dan seluruh dunia.

**Kata kunci:** Destinasi mesra muslim, inovasi, program homestay, pelancongan luar bandar.



## **KEBERSEDIAAN PENGUSAHA PREMIS MAKANAN BERSKALA KECIL TERHADAP PENSIJILAN HALAL: SATU TINJAUAN AWAL**

Syarifah Md Yusof, Emy Ezura Abdul Jalil, Nor Aina Mhd Khotib, Raziah Md Tahir, Azizah Othman

Industri halal semakin berkembang di Malaysia dan di peringkat global. Selari dengan tuntutan Islam dalam mencari makanan halal, skim pensijilan halal premis makanan semakin menjadi pilihan pengguna. Pengendali premis makanan berusaha mendapatkan pengiktirafan status halal premis makanan milik mereka. Namun kebanyakn premis makanan yang diiktiraf halal oleh JAKIM adalah premis makanan berskala besar seperti restoran francais (KFC, Mc Donald's, Pizza) serta dapur /restoran hotel dan resort. Sebaliknya premis makanan berskala kecil agak ketinggalan dalam memilik logo halal. Oleh itu, kajian ini dilakukan bertujuan melakukan tinjauan awal terhadap kebersedian premis makanan berskala kecil terhadap pensijilan halal. Kajian secara kualitatif dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan kaedah temu bual terhadap pengusaha premis makanan berskala kecil. Dengan menfokuskan kajian di negeri-negeri bahagian utara Semenanjung Malaysia, sebanyak 16 pengusaha premis makanan di negeri Pulau Pinang, Kedah dan Perlis telah dipilih menerusi teknik persampelan bertujuan. Dapatan menunjukkan terdapat responden yang kurang bersedia memohon pensijilan halal kerana kurang kefahaman terhadap keperluan pematuhan pensijilan halal itu sendiri. Namun terdapat juga responden yang agak keberatan memohon pensijilan halal kerana walaupun tanpa sjil halal, mereka telah sedia menitikberatkan amalan halal dalam premis makana mereka. Implikasi daripada kajian ini, pihak berkuasa berwibawa halal iaitu JAKIM dan JAIN perlu meningkatkan lagi penerangan tentang pensijilan halal agar pengusaha premis makanan memahami dan bersedia untuk memohon pensijilan halal.

**Kata kunci:** Halal. Premis Makanan, Persijilan



### **UNDERSTANDING SERVICE-QUALITY ON CUSTOMERS' ACCEPTANCE OF ISLAMIC MICRO FINANCE ISMF IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF RELIGIOSITY**

M Ashraf Al Haq, Surajo Musa Yakubu, Shehu Musa Alhaji, Imran Arshad

The Islamic micro finance IsMF organisations distribute loans to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) that don't have easy access to conventional banks due to collateral security involved. This will serve as means of solving some perennial problems because of existence and disturbances by Boko Haram or armed robbers, and kidnapping and cattle rustling occurrences by organised herdsmen in the vicinity. And it is important to note that, patronisation of Islamic micro finance IsMF is lacking as well, by the people in Kano State, attributable to various reasons including unfamiliarity, and that may lead to inadequate investments and lesser growth in that economy inopportunately. Therefore, the aim of this research is to conceptualise the model in examining the service quality and customers' acceptance of Islamic micro finance (IsMF) in Kano State, Nigeria. Financiers, policy makers and the general public may gain immensely from the research findings to serve as guidance for investing their capital into Islamic micro finance IsMF for maximising their profits. Also, agencies such as stock exchange commission, the central bank of Nigeria, and other financial institutions may attain enormously from the outcome of the result of the study in making policies and strategies. Religiosity plays an important role in Muslims decision making processes, so the findings would be important for future policy options. A random sample of 194 Islamic micro finance customers selected and through quantitative methods the results are analysed and presented.

**Key Words:** Customers' Acceptance of Islamic micro finance IsMF, Service Quality, Religiosity



## **CAN MUSLIM INHERIT BITCOIN? DISCOVERING THE CONTINUITY OF DIGITAL ASSET IN PERLIS**

Nur Syaedah Kamis, Mardziah Mohd Isa,& Nur Syamilah Md Noor

Day by day the numbers of Bitcoins owners are increasing and as the time lapses, they also will face the death. In Perlis, Bitcoins is recognised as a wealth (Mal) and subject to zakat by State Fatwa Committee of Perlis. Hence, this paper aims to discover the inheritability of bitcoin according to Shariah in Perlis. Bitcoin is has been used as one of the type of cryptocurrency. As a result, this study employed a qualitative research approach by interview in order to discover the inheritability of bitcoin as a Mal according to Shariah. Purposive sampling was used in the study. The finding of this study indicated that the existing fatwa on bitcoin is silent on the inheritance ruling of bitcoin. The researcher urged that this inheritance ruling must be tabled and gazetted by the state fatwa committee of Perlis in order to ensure the continuity of bitcoin to the next generation. Therefore this study has contributed in comprehensive Shariah views behind the permissibility of bitcoin in Perlis.

**Keywords:** Bitcoin, Cryptocurrency, Inheritance law, Shariah



## **ON REVIVING TOURISM BUSINESS: MALAYSIA COURTS THE GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL (GCC) NATIONS WITH ISLAMIC TOURISM**

Norafidah Ismail & Alhussein Nanaa

Arab tourists left a lasting impression on Malaysia's tourism industry. According to statistical data, their arrivals in this Southeast Asian country prior to the spread of COVID19 showed a positive trend. For two consecutive years, the number of Arab tourist arrivals in Malaysia grew substantially, from 27,000 people in 2017 to 33,000 people in 2018. In terms of monetary value, Arab tourists in Malaysia spent approximately RM3.8 billion in 2018. Saudi Arabian tourists spent the most of this amount, followed by other tourists from the region, including the UAE, Oman, Iran, and Kuwait. Malaysia launched the 2020 Visit Malaysia campaign, with the goal of attracting 30 million tourists. This initiative almost certainly failed because the world was afflicted with the fatal COVID19 virus. As part of the measures to contain the virus' spread, Malaysia and almost every other country across the globe, closed their international borders and imposed strict travel restrictions for months. The critical environment had a direct and negative impact on tourism demand. The UNWTO World Tourism Barometers revealed bleak statistics, with global tourist arrivals falling dramatically from 1.47 billion in 2019 to 399 million in 2020. Malaysia was not any different. The country received 4.3 million tourists in 2020, compared to 26.1 million in 2019, and lost \$32 billion. With the launch of A Nation Tourism Policy, 2020-2030 and the aspiration to revitalise the tourism sector, Malaysia bolsters its promotional campaigns, drawing as many tourists from the Middle East, particularly the Gulf states. Respective officers and travel agents have been on the ground, demonstrating their ability to promote Malaysia's tourist destinations to prospective clients. Islamic tourism, portraying Malaysia as a Muslim-friendly destination, could exert a maximum leverage in the campaigns. Although it is a relatively new business niche to explore, it has a limitless potential to offer. This paper examines the reasoning for promoting Malaysia's Islamic tourism to the GCC markets. It also analyses how such tourism may lure the GCC nations to Malaysia.



## **RETIREMENT PLANNING FORM SHARIAH PERSPECTIVES**

Ahmad Khilmy Abdul Rahim, Mohd Murshidi Mohd Nor

The purpose of retirement planning is to provide a financial stability to a people so that he or she are able to leave or retiring from their full-time jobs at retirement. Thus, when it comes to retirement planning, it is never too early to start saving. The more a person invest and the earlier he or she start the retirement saving, the more potential for their savings to growth. The main purpose of this study is to unveil the level of understanding of retirement planning based on conventional and shariah law perspective. This study will also highlight the connection of retirement planning with maqasid shariah, the practice of retirement planning in Malaysia and also what type of akad that have been practices by the Shariah retirement schemes. Some issue also will be discussed in this study: In 2016 due to unavailability of Shariah-compliant fund are mixed with the element of usury, thus Muslim need to purify their income portion by doing charity, implementation of nominations among contributor is still at low level thus explain the lack of knowledge regarding the importance of naming heirs the wealth



## **4D- ISLAMIC BANKING & FINANCE**

### **THE IMPACT OF DIVIDEND POLICY ON SHARIAH APPROVED COMPANIES (SAC): A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS**

Md Hazamani Musa, Nurul Huda Abd Majid

This paper aims to assess impact of dividend policy of publicly traded Shariah listed firms in Malaysia. The model includes selected independent variables of earnings per share (EPS), net asset value (NAV), price earnings ratio (PER) and return on equity (ROE), and dividend yield (DY) as the dependent variables. Using 40 selected Shariah Approved Company (SAC) in Malaysia spanning from 2014 to 2020, with 198 observations, panel data estimation technique is applied. Findings shows that PER and NAV are significantly related to dividend yield of SAC while others are not significant. The findings of this study are valuable to management in determining an effective dividend policy for the firm particularly and among the company that complies shariah. Additionally, the findings can also help shareholders to review the SAC decisions regarding dividend and also for them in making the investment decisions.



## **EFFECT OF TA'AWUN (MUTUAL COOPERATION) IN SUSTAINING INNOVATION ALLIANCES**

Suhaimi Mhd Sarif\*, Yusof Ismail & Dolhadi Zainudin

Coopetition strategy transforms inter-firms dynamic capability for value creation in digitalized, informal and social businesses. The horizontal integration in the inter-organizational value chain enhances value creation dynamics. The inter-firm alliances provide platforms and coworking spaces for value creation. The quest for innovation is essential for knowledge-and innovation-based businesses. This study argued that ta'awun (spirituality driven mutual cooperation) in the innovation alliances enhances trust and dynamic capability for value creation. This study uses personal interviews with key managers to explore the influence of ta'awun (spirituality driven mutual cooperation) in the innovation alliances among knowledge-and innovation-based firms. The informants argued that spirituality driven mutual cooperation through unified socialization in community of practices enhances ukhuwwah (social bonding) to establish and protect (takaful) the mutual interests.

**Keywords:** Ta'awun, value creation, innovation alliances



## **INFLUENCE OF TA'AWUN (MUTUAL COOPERATION) AND SEJAHTERA LEADERSHIP IN SUSTAINING HIGHER EDUCATION PROJECTS**

Suhaimi Mhd Sarif\*, Yusof Ismail & Dolhadi Zainudin

Ta'awun (mutual cooperation) is spiritually driven mutual cooperation in attaining al-birr (righteousness) and taqwa (piety). Sejahtera leadership integrates ilm (knowledge), adab (manners), and amal (action) to lead oneself and others to achieve sustainability and felicity in this World and in the Hereafter. Ta'awun and Sejahtera leadership are influential in sustaining performance. Sustaining the world and the Hereafter is no longer just an academic interest, or a matter that has been discussed only among statesmen in world forums. It has now attracted the attention of corporations and institutions of higher learning. Individuals and organizations are increasingly aligning themselves with the seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) formulated by the United Nations. Besides the classroom lectures and in-class discussions, the awareness of SDGs could be increased by involving students of higher learning in SDG-related projects. Ta'awun, Sejahtera leadership, and the learning-by-doing theory are being operationalized by requiring the undergraduate students to identify suitable target facilities and service providers on campus, conduct a study and provide recommendations to make these targets SDGs friendly. This paper outlines the process that student groups went through to formulate their SDG proposals based on their fieldwork on campus. It also presents select proposals that reflect their alignment with multiple SDG goals. Finally, the paper provides some suggestions for other institutions of higher learning to consider in contributing toward more sustainable planet earth.

**Keywords:** Ta'awun, sejahtera leadership, learning theory, training



