



Available online at <http://jeasiq.uobaghdad.edu.iq>
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33095/v4g5cc24>

The Role Of Islamic Banks In Stimulating Economic Growth (Sudan As A Model)

Faissal jarallah muhmmmd*

Department of Economics College of
Administration and Economics
University of Baghdad
Baghdad, Iraq

faissal.jarallah12021@coadec.uobaghdad.edu.iq

*Corresponding author

Dawood Abd AlJabbar Ahmed

Department of Economics
College of Administration and Economics
University of Baghdad
Baghdad, Iraq

dawood.a@coadec.uobaghdad.edu.iq

Received: 18/7/2023 Accepted: 24/10/2023 Published Online First: 30 /8/ 2024



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

Abstract:

The study aims to the extent of the ability of these banks to influence economic growth through economic indicators such as their financial assets and the extent of their size and development from year to year, as well as the indicator of credit granted by Islamic banks in Sudan to the Sudanese economic sectors, as well as the indicator of the financing formulas in force in these banks and the quality of those indicators in contributing to the productive process through the production of goods and services, which indicates an increase in GDP and thus the progress of economic growth Islamic banks in Sudan and The purpose of the research is to find out the impact of Sudanese Islamic banks on economic growth in Sudan and Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan was chosen to infer this goal are an integral part of the global Islamic system that relies on Islamic law, and one of the most important results of the research is the existence of a close link and influence of Islamic banks in economic growth and contribute to this growth in multiple ways, including financing small and medium-sized enterprises.

The most important paper results that contribute to supporting economic growth in Sudan, where the necessary financing is provided for these projects, which have a role in providing employment opportunities and increasing productivity and revenues, as well as Islamic banks finance agricultural projects and agricultural investments to enhance productivity and exports. Islamic banks in Sudan also invest in vital sectors such as food industries, textiles, tourism and energy.

Research type : Research Paper

Keywords : economic growth, Islamic banks, financing formula

1. Introduction:

The banking sector in general plays a vital role in the economies of countries and can be likened to the heart that pumps blood to all parts of the body, and there is no doubt that Islamic banks are part of this sector which represents an important element in the process of economic revitalization and economic development as they operate in accordance with the instructions of Islamic. Islamic banks are financial institutions that aim to implement the economic and financial principles of Islam in the banking arena, as well as Islamic finance mainly encourages financial transactions related to the real economy and refrains from activities that harm society the work of Islamic banking services has increased recently due to the growing population of Muslim countries. The importance of Islamic banks also lies in the desire of the muslim population to find alternatives to the traditional banking system away from interest rates and through the work of Islamic banks, social justice can be achieved and all transactions harmful to humans can be avoided. Islamic banks have an important role in promoting economic growth(Ali,2022) by mobilizing savings through modern methods and methods according to the At the beginning of 1984, the Republic of Sudan announced its intention to follow Islamic principles in regulating the transactions of its economy, and issued a new law to regulate Civil Transactions in March of 1984 stipulating that no interest should be paid for local transactions, and the government began to direct the banking system to work according to Islamic principles(Akawee & Abdullatif,2023).The Central Bank of Sudan has issued instructions to cancel all forms of interest-bearing transactions, whether for individuals or institutions in the public or private sector, and this stage began since 1990 after the National Salvation revolution and its adoption of the Islamic approach in all aspects of political life economic and social(Hussein& Hamdan,2020).

1.1- literature review:

There are many studies that have dealt with the link between Islamic banks (independent variable) and economic growth (dependent dusty), based on some of them:

-Zawi (2015) proved the role of Islamic banks in the economy in general and their role in mobilizing financial resources for the development process in particular, as well as trying to find out whether Islamic banks, represented by the Sudanese Faisal Islamic Bank, succeeded in mobilizing financial resources for economic development in the period (2008-2013), through knowledge of the theories of economic development that developing countries can follow to reach the development of their economy using local and foreign banks, and the use of Islamic banks ' financing and investments in Islamic formats .

-Ahmed(2016) discussed the reality of Islamic banks in the Sudanese economic structure and the extent to which Islamic banks contribute to financing projects that generate a productive return that contributes to the process of real production of goods and services and thus increase the gross domestic product in the state of Sudan.

-AlSharif and Byumi (2017) took care in analyzing the financing policies of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan and evaluating the financing methods used to finance projects with a clear objective, determine their activity and transactions from the beginning according to Islamic financing formulas and provide technical, economic and marketing consultations. The support granted by the bank to small and artisanal projects is not limited to financing, but extends to feasibility studies and training.

-Bourdima (2019) explained the reality of the Islamic banking industry in the world and Sudan with reference to the experience of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan. And to get acquainted with the reality of the Islamic banking industry worldwide and Sudan, and Islamic banks, including Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan, should have a greater role in stimulating economic and social development inside and outside Sudan.

-Qarai (2021) dealt with highlighting the concepts associated with Islamic banks and the mechanisms and financing formulas adopted by these banks. It also touched upon leading international experiences in the field of Islamic banking and analyzed the reality of Islamic banking products in Sudan and Malaysia. The study concluded that Islamic banks today are considered a real alternative to traditional banks and their products are characterized by multiplicity and diversity which makes them a tributary of financing the economy, and the importance of the experience of Sudan and Malaysia as leading countries in Islamic finance.

-Farida(2022) explained that the success of banking transformation in all its forms depends on two main elements, the first is the extent to which the necessary requirements such as legal, administrative, accounting and legality are provided on the one hand, and the second is the readiness of the political or monetary authority and the religious background of society and its desire to be free from the positivist system on the other hand. The need to benefit from the experiences of countries in the transformation of traditional banks to work and the provisions of Islamic sharia with its pros and cons in terms of designing a transformation plan and choosing the appropriate form that suits the Sudanese banking environment to get rid of prohibitions legally.

The research problem focuses on the extent to which Islamic banks are able to influence economic growth in Sudan through economic indicators such as granting credit and effective financing formulas in the economy.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

- 1-The research aims to find out the role of Islamic banks in social solidarity and promoting social responsibility through the services provided by the bank as well as its participation in development projects that generate returns for the Sudanese citizen.
- 2-Stressing the importance of the role played by the Islamic banking sector in improving Islamic activities.
- 3-The importance of economic growth that reflects the general situation of the Sudanese economy.
- 4 - The effectiveness of the Islamic banking system in achieving economic growth.

2. Materials and methods:

2.1 research hypothesis:

The research hypothesis stems from the fact that Islamic banks have an active role in economic growth in Sudan.

2.2 Islamic banking(conceptual framework):

The bank-by breaking the Rea-is a name derived from the exchange.. The word exchange in the language has several meanings, the most important of which are: credit, exchanging cash for cash, increase, but the jurists agreed that exchange: exchanging cash for cash, as for the word bank, it is a European word derived from the Italian word (Banco), which means a table or table that was used by medieval money changers to sell and buy currencies (Hammoud, 1982).

The Islamic Bank is defined as a financial institution with an economic, social and religious mission, aiming to achieve the general benefit of the Islamic Society, based on moral, humanitarian, economic and social foundations, to necessarily achieve the highest degrees of social solidarity through the principle of social justice in the distribution of wealth and conduct its business in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law with the commitment not to deal with usury benefits, give and take. (AlShammari, 2008).

Another definition of an Islamic Organization stipulates that an Islamic organization collects funds and employs them in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law in order to serve society and achieve distributive justice, with the obligation not to deal with Riba and avoid everything that violates the provisions of Islamic law in exchange transactions (Mohareb, 2001).

Islamic banks can be defined as financial, developmental and social institutions that work to achieve economic development within the framework of Islamic law, in an effort to correct the function of capital as a collective and social function serving the interests of society and not a controlling master in society and contributing to the achievement of solidarity among members of society, by calling for the performance, collection and spending of Zakat in their sharia banks (Safar, 2005).

Islamic banks proceed from the perspective that money is God's money, and that people are invested in this money to direct it to what pleases God, in the service of God's servants, the individual is not absolutely free to do with his money what he wants, because his hand is a casual hand, and the true ownership is of God, the creator of everything, so the Islamic Bank must adhere to the principles of Sharia, which directs money to serve society first.

Through the foregoing, an Islamic Bank can be defined as: an institution that conducts all banking business on the basis of Islamic law with the aim of developing the Muslim community, and contributes to achieving the requirements of Islamic Economic Thought in social solidarity and achieving social justice in the distribution of wealth(alMasri, 1982).

2.2.2 Emergence and Development of Sudanese Islamic

Banks Sudan's experience in the field of Islamic banks and financial institutions is considered pioneering, as it stands among the few countries that courageously and comprehensively embraced the implementation of an Islamic banking system. This endeavor has led to remarkable success, innovation, and achievements. This success prompted Islamic institutions, central banks, and international entities to seek an understanding of this experience, document it, introduce it, and acknowledge its substantial contributions to the global banking industry. The first step towards implementing the concept of Islamic banking in Sudan was taken in 1966 (Omar, 2017).

The Islamic banking system in Sudan was officially established in 1978, with the founding of Faisal Islamic Bank followed by other Islamic banks. During the period from 1983 to 1990, both the Islamic and traditional banking systems coexisted. However, after 1990, the Islamic banking system became operational in all banks, including the central bank's conversion to an Islamic framework. From 2005, after the peace agreement (alTayeb, 2008), until 2010, a dual banking system was in place (Islamic in the North and conventional in the South). Following the South's secession, all banks in Sudan shifted to the Islamic banking system.

Sudan's banking sector has undergone significant evolution in recent years, with bank mergers and the establishment of new banks. Arab capital has been invested in Sudan's banking sector, resulting in the country's banking landscape consisting of 37 banks, all operating under the Islamic banking system. The law mandates that all banks in Sudan become members of the Deposit Guarantee Fund and the Sudanese Banks Union (Al-Wardi, 2021).

2.2.3 Islamic banks operating in Sudan:

The number of banks operating in Sudan amounted to about 37 banks, including 4 government banks, 7 foreign commercial banks and 26 joint banks(Union of Arab banks, 2016) and Table(1) shows the number of Islamic banks in Sudan, the year of establishment and the number of their branches for the year 2020 agencies and Table (1)Shows the number of Sudanese Islamic banks, the number of their branches and the year of establishment for 2020:

Table 1: The number of Sudanese Islamic banks, the number of their branches, and the year of establishment for the year 2020

No	Bank	No of branches	Establishment
1	Khartoum	48	1913
2	Sudanese Arab	43	1930
3	industrial development	26	1947
4	Sudanese agricultural	106	1957
5	Central Sudan	1	1960
6	Byblos Africa	3	1963
7	Qatar National	3	1964
8	Commercial real estate	13	1967
9	Abu Dhabi National	3	1976
10	Sudanese Islamic Faisal	42	1977
11	French Peanut	23	1978
12	Sudanese Al-Ahly	5	1981
13	Nile Trade and Services	45	1983
14	Islamic solidarity	25	1983
15	Sudanese Islamic	41	1983
16	The bright Blue Nile	11	1983
17	Country	1	1983
18	Sudanese pond	25	1984
19	The Saudi Sudanese	14	1984
20	Export development	1	1984
21	national workers	19	1987
22	Livestock	18	1992
23	Omdurman National	5	1993
24	Niles	35	1993
25	Ivory	7	1994
26	Savings and social development	53	1995
27	financial investment	1	1997
28	commercial farms	36	1998
29	Gulf	10	2001
30	Coast and desert for investment and trade	6	2005
31	united money	4	2005
32	Egyptian Sudanese	1	2005
33	The Jordanian Sudanese island	18	2006
34	Islamic Qatar	1	2008
35	family	24	2008
36	peace	3	2008
37	The Egyptian Al-Ahly	1	2012

Source: The table was prepared by the researcher, relying on the Central Bank of Sudan. General Directorate of Statistics and Research, Annual reports of Sudanese banks.

It is clear from the table above that banks in Sudan in general were established a long time ago, as the establishment of the first bank, the Bank of Khartoum, was in the year 1913. It is also noted that the Sudanese Agricultural Bank is the most widespread bank in Sudan with 106 branches and the year of establishment is 1957. It preceded the rest of the banks, followed by the Savings and Social Development Bank with 53 branches, then the Bank of Khartoum with 48 branches, then the Nile Bank for Trade and Services with 45 branches, then followed by the Sudanese Arab Bank with 43 branches and also the Faisal Islamic Bank With 42 branches, as well as the National Bank of Sudan with 41 branches, then the branches of other banks come in succession, the Commercial Farmer Bank with 36 branches, Al-Neelain Bank with 35 branches, Al-Baraka Sudanese Bank and Al-Tadamon Islamic Bank each with 25 branches, and this spread gives us a clear picture of the comprehensiveness of the work of these banks and their coverage of all regions of the geographical area of the State of Sudan(Hamdan,2020).

2.2.4. The Reality of Islamic Banks in Sudan :

The Islamization of the banking sector in Sudan is a step in the right direction, due to the difficulty of working according to a dual system in Muslim countries, when the decision makers are convinced of the futility of working according to the usurious system. Banks in economic activity We chose Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan, which is the first Islamic bank in Sudan and is characterized by its wide activity, both local and international, and for the purpose of knowing that, we will talk about the bank(Khudari& Sabwan,2021).

2.2.4.1 Establishment of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan:

Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan^{i*ii} Ltd. was established as a public shareholding company with limited liability in Khartoum pursuant to Temporary Order No. 9 of 1977 AD on 4/4/1977 AD, which was approved by the legislative authority (the then People's Assembly) (Annual Report of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan, 46: 2015 In May 1977, eighty-six Sudanese and Saudi founders and some citizens of other Islamic countries met and approved the idea of incorporation and subscribed among themselves. On August 18, 1977, Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan was registered as a public limited shareholding company in accordance with the Companies Law of 1925 AD. The bank actually commenced its operations in May 1978. (Annual Report of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan, 2019). We will discuss several indicators indicating the status of the bank and its role in economic growth, including:

2.2.4.2 Assets of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan:

The importance of the bank's assets lies in the fact that it has the ability to bear the risks that affect the financial sector in general and the banking sector in particular as a result of its exposure to crises affecting the economies of countries. Table (2) shows the assets of Faisal Islamic Bank for the period (2011-2019).

Table 2: Assets of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2019) million pounds

years	the assets	annual change%
2011	3822.7	-----
2012	5589.8	46
2013	7028.8	25
2014	8682.6	23
2015	12454.2	43
2016	15676.5	25
2017	27428.3	74
2018	51601.1	88
2019	60343.3	16

Source : Depending on the annual reports of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2019)

* Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan is considered one of the important banks in Sudan and the region, due to its deep position in working in Islamic banking, as well as its credibility in its external and internal relations alike.

It is clear from the above table that the volume of assets* in Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan is constantly increasing for the period (2011-2019), as in 2011 it was (3822.7) million Sudanese pounds, it increased in 2012 to (5589.8) million Sudanese pounds, at an annual growth rate of 46%, then it continued to increase Until 2019, it amounted to (60343.3) million Sudanese pounds, with an annual growth rate of 16%. In total, the compound annual growth rate of the above assets for the period (2011-2019) was 19%, and this is a clear indication of the bank's ability to grow its assets in terms of attracting savers and encouraging them to deposit their money in this The bank and their confidence in the bank's work, and on the other hand, the ability of the bank's employees to direct money towards the correct investment, which has the possibility of obtaining profits and returns that benefit all parties. Figure (1) shows the evolution of the volume of assets in Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2019)

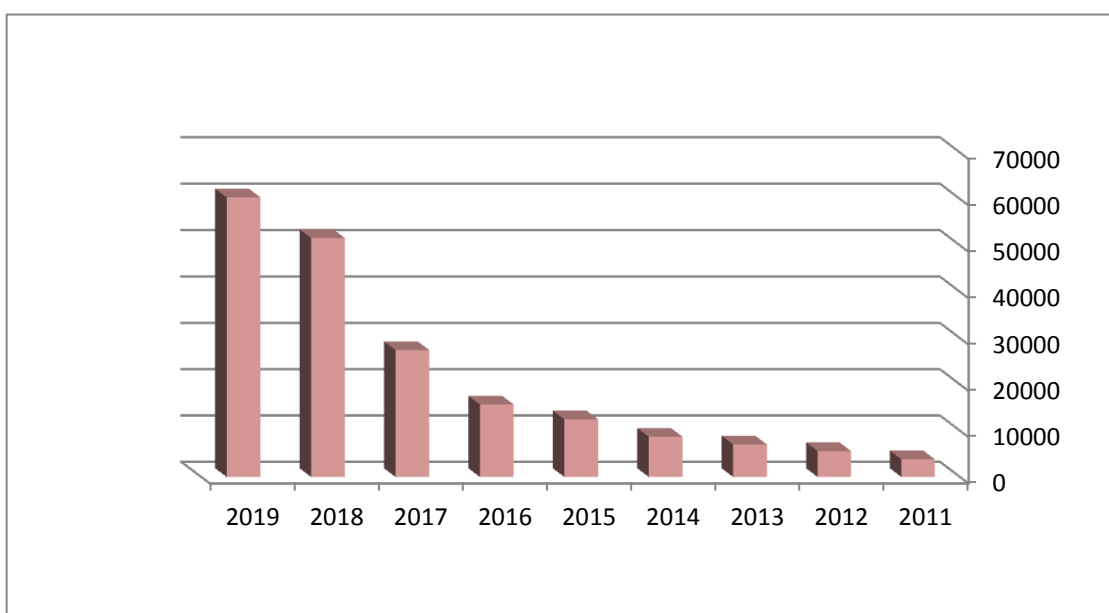


Figure 1; shows the assets of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2019.)

2.2.4.3 The role of Sudanese Islamic banks in economic growth:

If it is necessary to identify the role of Islamic banks in economic growth, we must rely on indicators that give us a clear picture of this growth, and we will divide the topic into two requirements:

2.2.4.5 the credit granted by Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2019):

It is necessary to identify the type of financing provided by the Sudanese Faisal Islamic Bank in order to forget the size of the contribution of this financing to the economic sectors in Sudan, as well as the extent of its ability to produce goods and services that increase the gross domestic product. Table (3) shows the financing granted by the Sudanese Faisal Islamic Bank To the economic sectors in Sudan and for the period (2011-2019).

* Bank assets: It means everything that the bank owns and can be transferred to its liquidity at the time of need. This includes various physical assets such as buildings, loans, reserves, bank deposits with others (other banks) and investment securities, in addition to the funds in the bank's treasury.

Table 3: shows the financing granted by the Sudanese Faisal Islamic Bank To the economic sectors in Sudan and for the period (2011-2019)

years	Financing Amount (Thousand EGP)	agriculture%	exports%	industry%	Transfer %	commerce%	real estate %	microfinance% *	service%
2011	3257816	5.2	4.0	6.6	5.3	4.8	13.1	13.8	6.7
2012	3740269	4	7	10	5	4	9	43	---
2013	4376762	2	7	20	6	5	12	26	---
2014	5493315	3	7	16	4	7	18	32	---
2015	7058999	3	6	15	6	6	8	47	---
2016	12240971	3	4	13	5	6	6	57	---
2017	22626115	2	2	10	4	10	6	53	---
2018	24981904	1	2	13	4	4	3	64	---
2019	27581880	4	6.2	11.5	6.8	2.7	0.9	63.7	0.7
Total	111358031	27.2	43.2	115.1	40.8	49.5	76	218.8	7.5

Source: Annual reports of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan (2011-2019)

It is clear from the above table that the total financing for the years of research amounted to (111,358,031) Sudanese pounds, and that the smaller sector with a social dimension had the largest percentage in relation to the rest of the financing, as its percentage of the total financing amounted to (218.8%). This means that the bank pays great attention to sectors with a social dimension such as education Health, sanitation and infrastructure projects(Rashm& Abdullah,2018), but this does not mean indifference to the productive side, as the total funding for the industrial sector amounted to (115.1%) of the total funding, and this gives a clear indication of its contribution to the productive sectors that increase the gross domestic product and thus increase economic growth(Shamkhi, 2022). The above table also shows that The percentage directed to the agricultural sector is 27.2%, and this indicates the difficulty of financing this sector due to the high level of risk in it, as well as the sanctions imposed on this country by the forces of global arrogance. This sector has been greatly affected because the country relies heavily on the agricultural sector(Majeed,2023). (Trade, exports, and transportation) the percentage of financing granted to it was (49.5%, 43.2%, and 40.8%), respectively, and the percentage of financing granted to real estate amounted to 76%, but the percentage of financing granted to it was much lower than the rest of the sectors, as it amounted to (76%) 7.5% of total financing,and figure (2) shows the development in financing granted to the economic sectors in Sudan by Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2020) .

* Social microfinance: It means financing universities, infrastructure, development, health, cooperative unions, cleaning projects and services(Rashm& Abdullah,2018).

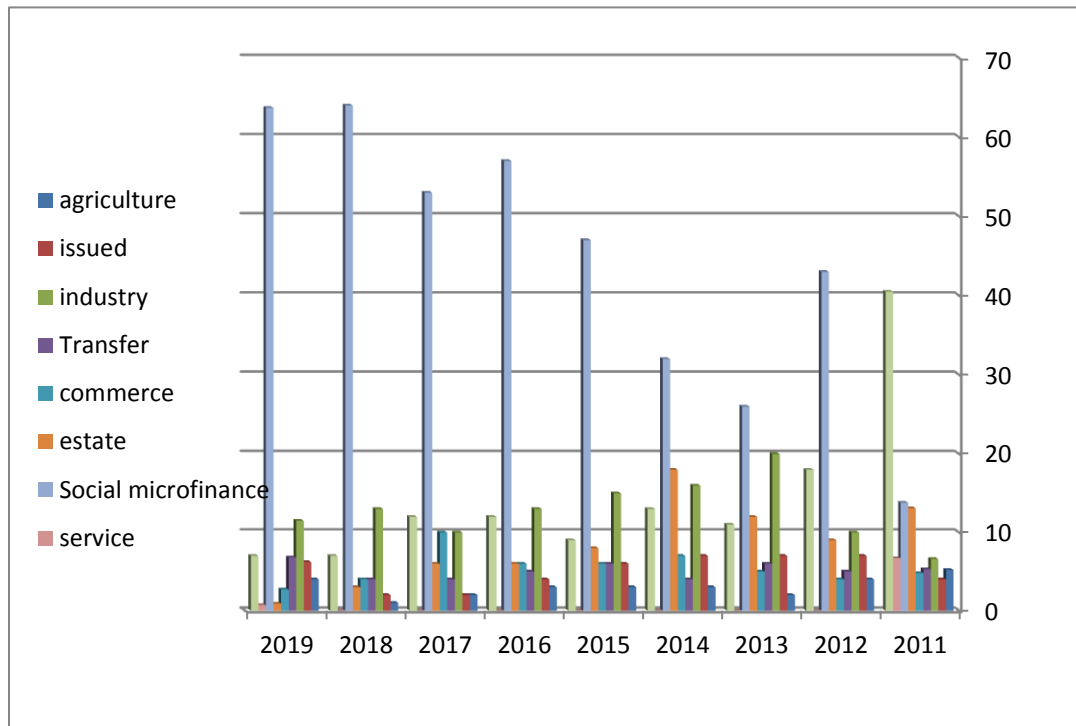


Figure 2: The financing granted by Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2019)

2.2.4.6 the development of financing formulas in the Sudanese Faisal Islamic Bank:

The Islamic Bank works to devise advanced rules in order to raise its ability to attract the public with deposits, as it provides many facilities to improve and develop the services and products provided to them. It also works to devise new formulas for financing projects and individuals (Al-Wadi, Samhan, 2012) and that Faisal Islamic Bank Al-Sudani, when granting him credit, uses his tools, represented by financing formulas in economic activity, in order to have an acceptability in dealing in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Sharia, which distances him from usury (Burdima, 2019), which targets the real sector. Table (4) shows which formulas are most effective at Faisal Bank. Sudanese Islamist for the period (2011-2019)

Table 4: The development of financing formulas in Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2019) (Sudanese pound)

Years	Murabaha (1)	Posts (2)	Contracting and manufacturing (3)	Investment funds and financing portfolios (4)	Various investments (5)	the total (6)	the total (1-6)	the total (2-6)	the total (3-6)	the total (4-6)	the total (5-6)
2011	229980	2797612	407722	251000	7244645	10930959	2	25	3	2	66
2012	16836660	381867	1931112	251000	17164099	19346211	87	1	9	1	88
2013	22000000	-----	-----	-----	1420504	23420504	93	--	--	--	6
2014	-----	984424	-----	-----	-----	984424	--	1	--	--	--
2015	14000000	-----	-----	-----	-----	14000000	1	--	--	--	--
2016	----	6975629	16822919	26783	60224	24427555	--	28	68	0.1	0.4
2017	14573585	660821	24811888	-----	224706	40271000	36	1.6	61	--	0.5
2018	33471000	224800	35175000	1558000	219400	74646000	44	47	2	2	2.9
2019	34678000	---	---	---	---	34678000	1	--	--	--	--
Total	120589225	14048353	79148641	2086783	28850178	251704653					

Source : The annual reports of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2019)

It is clear from the above table that the financing formulas witnessed a remarkable development during the research period, but the financing tended to deferred sales formulas in the form of Murabaha, as it amounted to (229,980) Sudanese pounds in 2011, with an annual growth rate of 2% of the total financing, amounting to (10,930,959) Sudanese pounds, which increased in 2012 to (16,836,660) Sudanese pounds, with an annual growth rate of 87% of the total financing, so that the total funding for the Murabaha formula is (120,589,225) Sudanese pounds, then followed by the contracting and Istisna' formula, as it reached (40,722) Sudanese pounds, with an annual growth rate of 3% in 2011, bringing the total financing for this formula to (79,148,641) Sudanese pounds, then After that, a different investment formula amounted to (7,244,642) Sudanese pounds, with a growth rate of 66% in 2011, and a total of (28,850,178) Sudanese pounds. Then comes the partnership formula, as it amounted to (2,797,612) Sudanese pounds, with an annual growth rate of 25% in 2011, and a total of (14,048,353) Sudanese pounds, which gives us an indication that the bank The Sudanese Islamic Faisal has a role in economic growth through formulas that produce goods and services and has a role in the Sudanese productive sector. As for the form of investment funds and financing portfolios, their amounts were small and did not amount to having a great effectiveness in Islamic finance, as it was (251000) Sudanese pounds in 2011 at an average An annual growth of 2%, with a total of (2,086,783) Sudanese pounds. Figure (5) shows the development of financing formulas in the Sudanese Faisal Islamic Bank for the period (2011-2019) 21.

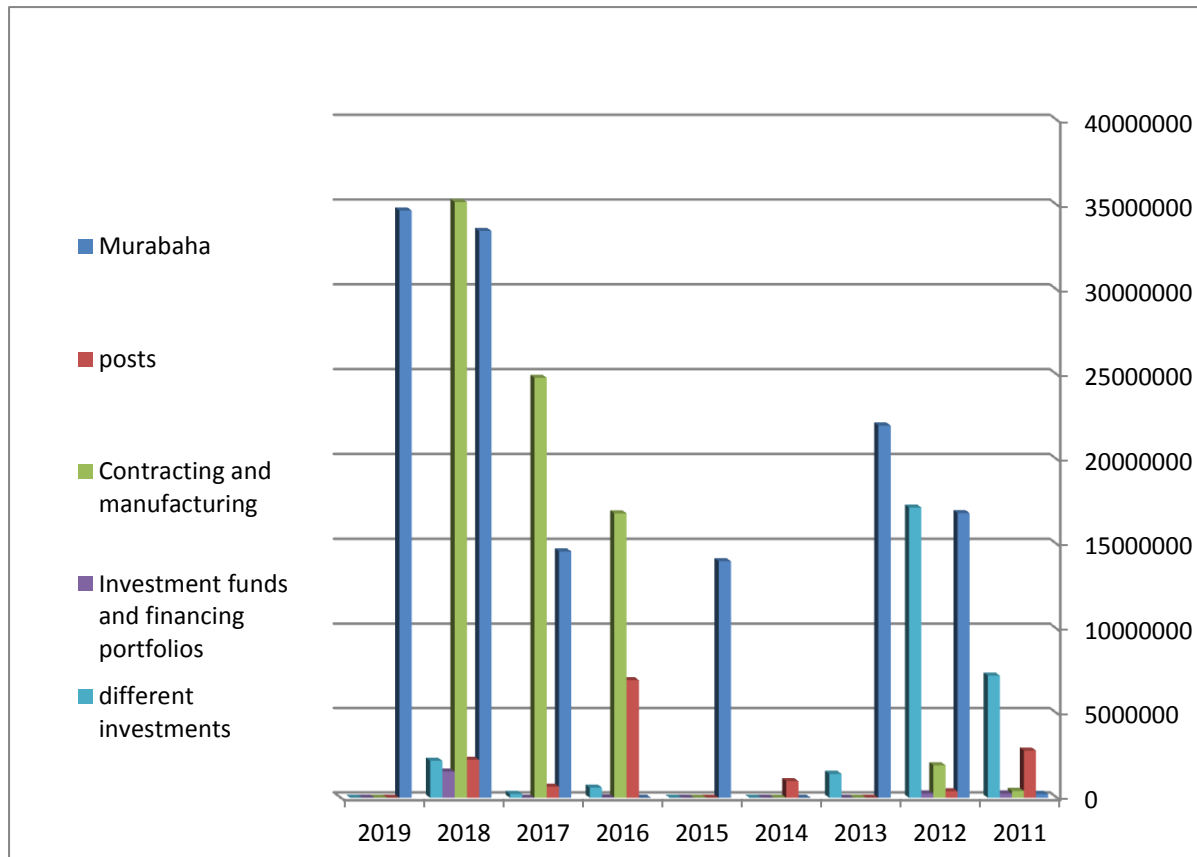


Figure 3: shows the development of financing formulas for Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan for the period (2011-2019).

3. Discussion of Results:

Through examining the data and economic indicators in the research, we have concluded the necessity to work on their reform in order for Islamic banks to effectively fulfill their influential role in economic growth in Sudan. These reforms are as follow :

Confirming of the hypothesis that Sudanese Islamic Banks have a role in economic growth is evidenced by referencing Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan and its effectiveness in the Sudanese economy through its financial support to productive economic sectors. These sectors contribute to increasing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by producing goods and services, thereby leading to economic growth. Moreover, Sudanese Islamic banks can play a more significant role in the economy by innovating modern, diverse, and renewable financing techniques beyond just profit-sharing (Mudarabah). Additionally, it is observed that these banks require autonomy of Shariah bodies from the administration of Islamic banks, ensuring a complete adherence to Shariah principles. Administrative challenges and complex regulatory procedures related to operational licenses, company establishment, and practicing Islamic banking have also led to the closure of some Islamic banks and financial institutions, such as Faisal Islamic Bank in the United Kingdom. Emphasizing the participatory financing in Islamic investment transactions is also highlighted, as adopting this approach showcases its substantial potential for impacting the economy.

4. Conclusions:

The researcher concluded the following :

Islamic banks must engage in financing investments and projects that yield general benefits encompassing both the bank and the overall economy. It is imperative for Islamic banks to diligently explore Islamic financing formulas that have not found their practical application and utilize them in funding. Additionally, increasing the volume and proportion of financing towards sectors with real production and prioritizing areas that bring benefits to the national economy is crucial. A comprehensive study within Islamic banks for each financing formula and its operational methodology is necessary. There is also a need to capitalize on the experiences of countries in transitioning traditional banks to align with Islamic Shariah principles, considering both their advantages and disadvantages. This should involve crafting a well-designed transformation plan and selecting an appropriate approach that suits the Sudanese banking environment.

Authors Declaration:

Conflicts of Interest: None

-We Hereby Confirm That All The Figures and Tables In The Manuscript Are Mine and Ours. Besides, The Figures and Images, Which are Not Mine, Have Been Permitted Republication and Attached to The Manuscript.

- Ethical Clearance: The Research Was Approved By The Local Ethical Committee in The University.

Reference:

- 1.Abdel Monem, M. A. (2018), "Mechanisms for Implementing the Dual Banking System in Sudan during the Period 2006-2008," Research paper submitted to the Islamic Banking Forum, Union of Arab Banks, Beirut - Lebanon.
- 2.Abdul Aziz. Q. M. (2001), "Sustainable Development in Light of Real Challenges from an Islamic Perspective," Dar Al-Jamea Al-Jadeeda - Alexandria.
- 3.Abdul Wahid. A. A. (1993), "The Role of Islamic Financial Policy in Achieving Economic Development: Fair Distribution of Income," Social Development, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya - Cairo.
- 4.Ahmed.F.A,(2001) "Shariah Policy and its Relationship with Economic Development and its Applications" (2001), Publications of the Islamic Development Bank.
- 5.Ahmed.Z. A. (2016), "Islamic Financing Formulas and Their Role in Reducing Financial Risks in Sudanese Banks Listed on the Khartoum Stock Exchange," PhD thesis, Graduate College, Sudan University of Science and Technology.
- 6.Akhlas .I. H. (2017), Islamic banks in Sudan and their role in short-term investments by applying to Faisal Islamic Bank(2003-2016), supplementary research for obtaining a master's degree in economics.
- 7.Akawee, O. M., & Abdullatif, E. M. A. (2023). The impact of some macroeconomic variables on banking stability in Iraq. Central European Management Journal.
- 8.Ali, A. H. (2022). Economic Stability and Its Role in Achieving Inclusive Growth in Iraq. AgBioForum.
- 9.Al-Masry, A. (1982), "The Formula of Islamic Bank," Islamic Economy Journal.
- 10.Al-Shamri, S. R. (2008), "Fundamentals of Islamic Banking Industries," Dar Al-Yazouri Publishing and Distribution - Amman.
- 11.Al-Sharif, M, SH, B & Bayumi N. A. (2017), "Experience of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan in Financing Small and Craft Projects," Beyt Al-Mashura Journal, State of Qatar.
- 12.Al-Tayeb. M. M .(2018), "The Use of Islamic Financing Formulas in Sudanese Banks," Master's thesis submitted to the Graduate College, Sudan University of Science and Technology.
- 13.ALWadi. M. H &, Samhan. H. M. (2012), "Islamic Banks," Dar Al-Maseera - Amman.

14. Ghrai, E. (2020), "Islamic Banking Products in Islamic Banks: A Study of Leading International Experiences (Sudan, Malaysia)," Master's thesis submitted to the Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commercial Sciences, and Facilitation, Arabi Ben Mhidi University, El Oued.
 15. Hamdan, A, Hussein, S. M. (2020), "Cooperative Decision-Making on Financial and Monetary Policy in Iraq Using the Prisoner's Dilemma," *Banks and Banking Systems*.
 16. Hussein, S. A, & Hamdan, A. A. (2020). The role of fiscal and monetary policy in stimulating Circular Economy in Iraq.
 17. Hamoud, S. H. A. (1982), "Developing Banking Business in Accordance with Islamic Shariah Principles," East Printing - Amman.
 18. Khudairi, I.M., Sabwan, I.M., Fadel, M. (2021, November), "The Moderate Impact of the Business Environment on the Relationship between Entrepreneurial Skills and Small Business Performance in Iraq," *International Conference on Business and Technology*, Cham: Springer International Publishing.
 19. Majeed, S. (2023), "The Food Gap as One of the Most Important Agricultural Products in Iraq for the Period 2003-2020 and Ways to Confront it," *Journal of Namibian Studies: History, Politics, and Culture*.
 20. omr. A. I. Hussein (2017) , Islamic banks in Sudan and their role in short-term investments by applying to Faisal Islamic Bank (2003-2016), supplementary research for obtaining a master's degree in economics.
 21. Rashm, Mohammad Hamid, Abdullah, Y.A. (2018), "Factors Affecting the Growth and Penetration of Microfinance Institutions: The Case of Egypt," *Journal of Accounting and Financial Studies*.
 22. Saida Bourdima (2019), "Comparative Theoretical and Practical Study of Islamic Financing Formulas: A Case Study of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan (2014-2016)," *Afaq Journal of Research and Studies*, Peer-reviewed, Illizi University Center.
 23. Saifr. A. (2005), "Islamic Banks: Operations, Risk Management, and Relations with Central and Traditional Banks," *Union of Arab Banks - Beirut*.
 24. Shamakhi, M.K., Ahmed, D.A., Majid, O.H. (2022), "Efficiency of Transformative Industry in Iraq," *Materials Today: Proceedings*.
 25. Zawe.F (2015), the role of Islamic finance in mobilizing financial resources for the economic structure Case Study of Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan(2008-20013), master thesis in facilitation Sciences, Faculty of Economics, Commercial Sciences and facilitation Sciences/ Umm El Bouaghi University, Algeria.
- Annual Report of Faisal Islamic Bank Sudan for the year 2015
 - Annual Report of Faisal Islamic Bank Sudan for the year 2019
 - Arab Banks Union Report for the year 2016.

دور المصارف الإسلامية في تنشيط النمو الاقتصادي (السودان أنموذجاً)

داوود عبد الجبار احمد

جامعة بغداد/ كلية الادارة والاقتصاد/ قسم الاقتصاد
بغداد، العراق

dawood.a@coadec.uobaghdad.edu.iq

فايصل جارالله محمد

جامعة بغداد/ كلية الادارة والاقتصاد/ قسم الاقتصاد
بغداد، العراق

faissal.jarallah12021@coadec.uobaghdad.edu.iq

Received: 18/7/2023 Accepted: 24/10/2023 Published Online First: 30 /8/ 2024

هذا العمل مرخص تحت اتفاقية المشاع الابداعي نسب المصنّف - غير تجاري - الترخيص العمومي الدولي 4.0

[Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)



مستخلص البحث:

تهدف هذه الدراسة* الى التعرف على دور المصارف الإسلامية التي تمثل المتغير المستقل وتأثيرها في النمو الاقتصادي الذي يعتبر متغيراً تابعاً في دولة السودان وتمثلت مشكلة البحث في مدى قدرة هذه المصارف في التأثير في النمو الاقتصادي من خلال المؤشرات الاقتصادية مثل موجوداتها المالية ومدى حجمها وتطورها من عام الى اخر وكذلك مؤشر الائتمان الممنوح من قبل المصارف الإسلامية في السودان الى القطاعات الاقتصادية السودانية وايضا مؤشر الصيغ التمويلية المعمول بها في هذه المصارف ونوعية تلك المؤشرات في المساهمة في العملية الانتاجية من خلال انتاج السلع والخدمات مما يشير ذلك الى زيادة الناتج المحلي وبالتالي تقدم النمو الاقتصادي في دولة السودان والغرض من البحث معرفة تأثير المصارف الإسلامية السودانية في النمو الاقتصادي في السودان وقد اختير بنك فيصل الإسلامي السوداني للاستدلال على هذا الهدف وقد استخدم في هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي من خلال الاعتماد على البيانات التي تم اعتمادها في البحث ومن ثم تحليل تلك البيانات ومعالجة المشكلة وتعتبر المصارف الإسلامية في السودان جزء لا يتجزأ من النظام الإسلامي العالمي الذي يعتمد على الشريعة الإسلامية.

ومن اهم نتائج البحث وجود ارتباط وثيق وتأثير للمصارف الإسلامية في النمو الاقتصادي وتساهم في هذا النمو بطرق متعددة منها تمويل المشاريع الصغيرة والمتوسطة وتعد من اهم الطرق التي تساهم في دعم النمو الاقتصادي في السودان حيث يتم توفير التمويل اللازم لهذه المشاريع والتي يكون لها دور في توفير فرص العمل وزيادة الانتاجية والايادات وكذلك تساهم المصارف الإسلامية في تمويل المشاريع الزراعية والاستثمارات الزراعية لتعزيز الانتاجية والصادرات وايضا تقوم المصارف الإسلامية في السودان بالاستثمار في القطاعات الحيوية مثل الصناعات الغذائية والمنسوجات والسياحة والطاقة.

نوع البحث: ورقة بحثية*

المصطلحات الرئيسية للبحث: النمو الاقتصادي، المصارف الإسلامية، الصيغ التمويلية.

* البحث مستل من رسالة ماجستير