







“The relationship between zakat disclosures and Islamic banking performance: Evidence from Yemen”

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ARTICLE INFO

Eissa A. Al-Homaidi, Ebrahim Mohammed Al-Matari, Suhaib Anagreh, Mosab I. Tabash and Nabil Ahmed Mareai Senan (2021). The relationship between zakat disclosures and Islamic banking performance: Evidence from Yemen. *Banks and Bank Systems*, 16(1), 52-61. doi:[10.21511/bbs.16\(1\).2021.05](https://doi.org/10.21511/bbs.16(1).2021.05)

DOI [http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.16\(1\).2021.05](http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.16(1).2021.05)

RELEASED ON Tuesday, 23 February 2021

RECEIVED ON Saturday, 05 December 2020

ACCEPTED ON Monday, 15 February 2021

LICENSE



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JOURNAL "Banks and Bank Systems"

ISSN PRINT 1816-7403

ISSN ONLINE 1991-7074

PUBLISHER LLC "Consulting Publishing Company "Business Perspectives"

FOUNDER LLC "Consulting Publishing Company "Business Perspectives"



NUMBER OF REFERENCES

56



NUMBER OF FIGURES

0



NUMBER OF TABLES

4

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BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES



LLC "CPC "Business Perspectives"
Hryhorii Skovoroda lane, 10,
Sumy, 40022, Ukraine
www.businessperspectives.org

Received on: 5th of December, 2020
Accepted on: 15th of February, 2021
Published on: 23rd of February, 2021

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Conflict of interest statement:
Author(s) reported no conflict of interest

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ZAKAT DISCLOSURES AND ISLAMIC BANKING PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM YEMEN

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the link between the disclosure of zakat information and the performance of Islamic financial institutions in Yemen. Panel data of three Islamic banks working in Yemen were used. The study used a 16-item disclosure index to measure zakat disclosure information, and the financial performance of banks was calculated using two proxies, such as return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). Based on secondary data, this study used correlation matrix, descriptive analysis and regression analysis. ROA results revealed that zakat data and the age of a bank significantly affected financial results calculated by ROA, while the size of Islamic banks had an insignificant influence of banking performance. Zakat information and the size of Islamic banks have a positive effect on bank performance, while the age of the bank negatively influences the performance of banks. The results concerning ROE indicated that zakat data and the age of a bank have a strong and significant influence on the performance of banks, determined by ROA, while the size of a bank has a negative and insignificant effect on the performance of banks, determined by ROE.

Keywords

voluntary disclosure, zakat information, financial
performance, Islamic banks, Yemen

JEL Classification

M40, M41, G21, L25

INTRODUCTION

Islamic financial institutions are considered one of the fastest-growing technologies and have received universal recognition as a result of this evolution (Abdou et al., 2014). Islamic economic organizations, therefore, “resort to Shari’ah academics forming Shari’ah supervisory boards (SSBs) in their attempts to ensure that their services stay in compliance with the Shari’ah guidelines”. Nevertheless, “Islamic finance is not limited to stakeholders with common religious backgrounds. Britain has announced plans to turn London into the world Centre of Islamic finance” (Kerr, 2007), and BNP Paribas, international banks like Citigroup, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) and others are also growing into this fresh sector segment. Also, UK, France, China, Singapore, and many other countries have developed special regulations to facilitate the working of Islamic banking (Nazim Ali, 2008).

This paper aims to test the link between zakat transparency and performance of Islamic banking in Yemen. This study used a harmonious transparency index of sixteen items to assess the disclosure about zakat data, while the quality of banks was assessed by return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). The study added to the published literature revealing zakat data in Yemen by Islamic institutions in Yemen. This is the first attempt to examine the link between both

the transparency of zakat data and the quality of Islamic companies using the model of Islamic banks. The outcomes of this study have consequences for several classes of investors. The outcomes must be of importance to leadership, central banks, Accounting and Auditing Organization of Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), the Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB) and the investigated country's accounting policymakers. These interested parties (for example, zakat evaders, zakat recipients, IAHs, creditors, clients, and the Immigrant population) should also benefit from such research findings in their production to generate valuable data.

This research seeks to fill the existing gap in the zakat transparency literature and contributes to the ongoing current work to determine the degree of zakat transparency in the financial reports of Islamic firms by examining the degree of zakat transparency in the financial reports of Yemeni Islamic firms, as well as to identify the impact of zakat transparency level on the financial performance of Yemeni Islamic financial institutions. There is a lack of research on financial reporting systems in Islamic banks. This is the latest study in Yemen examining the influence of the level of zakat disclosure on financial performance.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many studies used ROA to measure financial performance (e.g., Al-Homaidi et al., 2019c; Al-Homaidi et al., 2019b; Mendonça & Bernardo, 2018; Ramlan & Adnan, 2016), while other studies used ROE to measure performance (e.g., Javaid & Alalawi, 2018; Peng et al., 2017). Zakat information was adopted by many prior studies (e.g., Al-Shammari, 2013; Srairi, 2015).

Nawaz and Haniffa (2017) reported that the effects of intangible assets are tested empirically, i.e., Intelligent Capital (IC), on the economic outcomes of 64 Islamic firms operating between 2007 and 2011 in 18 different countries, being adjusted for company-specific indicators, including bank volume, risk level, listing status, and business difficulty. The results state that there is an important beneficial connection between VAIC and transparency measured by ROA. The findings further reveal an important beneficial relationship between the quality of financial reporting and employed capital effectiveness and human capital effectiveness, but no important connection was found concerning structural capital effectiveness, and no important connection with regard to the effectiveness of structural capital. Trad et al. (2017) investigated the possibility of Islamic financial institutions being an option for standard banks and achieving stability in times of crisis. The study discovered that capital adequacy and the size of a bank are the primary variables accountable for decreasing credit risk, improving performance, and attaining the stability of Islamic financial institutions.

Sellami and Tahari (2017) studied the compliance of Islamic institutions in some Middle East and North African nations with reporting accounting standards and, most importantly, evaluated compliance factors. They use a self-built list of 203 items to determine compliance with transparency accounting standards by 38 Islamic banks in 2011–2013. Multivariate regression analysis showed a wide variation in compliance levels among the disclosure accounting standards and revealed that compliance was positively related to the listing status, the existence of an audit committee, the bank's age and the country of domicile.

Ahmad and Al-Homaidi (2018) specified that the size of an audit committee and board composition had the strongest revealed factors, while public ownership was the lowest disclosure factor for tourism firms. Maali et al. (2006) evaluate the financial reports of 29 Middle East Islamic institutions and note that their declarations on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) do not meet those standards. The research often compares CSR disclosures by zakat paid banking institutions with those of non-zakat paid financial institutions (such as zakat disclosures) and finds that zakat that must be paid by financial institutions provides more CSR disclosure of information than non-zakat paid banking institutions. Farook et al. (2011) find restricted social responsibility disclosure in Islamic financial institutions using the corporate social disclosure Index, created by Maali et al. (2006). Using seven Islamic finance bodies in the Arab Gulf region (with annual reports accessible from 2002 to 2004), Haniffa and Hudaib (2007) tested the difference

among the “verbalized” (based on the data reported in the financial statements) and the “ideal” (“what must be disclosed in the annual Islamic values reports?”) ones. Their findings support those of Maali et al. (2006) who report the degree of CSR transparency does not correspond to the perceptions of stakeholders of Islamic financial institutions as humane organizations with cultural-economic goals. Islamic financial institutions are anticipated to be more responsible in their behavior and procedures and should, therefore, be reported in financial statements on their responsibility (Haniffa & Hudaib, 2007). Stockholders, owners of retirement accounts, zakat recipients and other actors (potential and current investors staff, clients, zakat recipients, federal and state authorities, and “Muslim society at large) are likely to demand the SSB to update zakat estimates and zakat allocations (Maali et al., 2006) and challenge zakat judgments (Bakar, 2007).

Noordin and Kassim (2019) examined the statistical correlation between the composition of the Sharia Committee and the degree of the transparency of Sharia governance in 16 Islamic institutions licensed in Malaysia. Before the performance accountability system is applied (SGF), the study showed a significant correlation between the different configurations of the Sharia Committee in Malaysian Islamic firms and their degree of Sharia Governance transparency.

Grassa et al. (2019) analyzed the impact of factors of corporate governance (CG) on the Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSR) degree in 95 Islamic banking institutions in 2013. The results show that CG structures, the age of the company, auditor and audit department of shari’ah are successful in shaping SSBD, CSR, and FD activities in Islamic institutions. Al-Sartawi and Reyad (2019) analyzed the relationship between online disclosure forms (OFD) and Islamic company profitability in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations. They demonstrate that Islamic financial institutions’ aggregate OFD in the GCC is 72.5 percent and there is a harmful and unimportant OFD-profit connection. Djaghballou et al. (2018) evaluated the efficiency and production output of zakat funds operated by the DRAE in Algeria. The results showed that the overall productivity variable for all zakat funds has increased significant-

ly, primarily due to a change in technology rather than performance.

Arimurti and Wijayana (2019) determined the rate of zakat disclosure and the degree of political reporting of OPZs in Indonesia. The results show that zakat disclosure of OPZs in access to Indonesia belongs to good and medium groups with an average rating of 56.25%. The highest reporting rate of OPZ is BAZNAS, with a ranking of 81.25%. Therefore, the rate of consistency of OPZs in the reporting of financial statements based on PSAK 109 belongs to a very strong or very high class with an average of 84.98%. OPZ with the highest possible level of BAZNAS complies with a disclosure rating of 95.74%, followed by LAZ Rumah Zakat Indonesia with 95.14% and Yayasan Baitul Maal Muamalat with 89.38%. Furthermore, the information volume and the public’s availability of information have not become the OPZ’s primary focus.

Sudirman et al. (2019) explicitly investigated Sharia Accounting, which deals with the evaluation of Zakat Centered on a comparative study between PSAK 109 and FAS (9) of the AAOIFI and made a draft Zakat Reporting Regulations based on a comparison of PSAK 109 with FAS (9) AAOIFI, which can be implemented in Indonesia. Al-Homaidi et al. (2020b) examined the link between the extent of disclosure practices and the profitability of Yemeni Islamic banks was investigated. It was found that the Islamic bank’s history, details on corporate governance, corporate social disclosure, bank size, and bank age had a negative and important relationship with asset returns.

Accordingly, this study aims to explore the disclosure of zakat information of Yemen Islamic firms. Specifically, it empirically discusses the relationship between the transparency of zakat information and financial performance of Islamic institutions in the Republic of Yemen between 2005 and 2014.

This study seeks to fill the existing gap in the zakat transparency literature and adds to the ongoing study of the degree of zakat transparency in Islamic financial institutions by examining the degree of zakat transparency in Yemeni Islamic institutions’ annual reports and by investigating the impact of zakat disclosure levels on the per-

formance of Yemeni Islamic banks. There is a lack of research on financial reporting structures in Islamic firms, and this is the recent study in Yemen that explores the effect of zakat disclosure on financial performance. Therefore, this study extends and adds to previous studies, using panel information from three Yemeni Islamic companies from all over the world from 2005 to 2014 and comprehensively using various financial performance factors.

2. METHODS

2.1. Dataset and study sample

This study uses panel data of three Islamic banks (60%) out of five Islamic financial firms working in Yemen from 2005 to 2014. The attempt has been made to include other Islamic financial institutions in the evaluation, but due to the non-availability of financial statements and data necessary for ten years of research, this is not possible. The study uses panel information for the period from 2005 to 2014 from three Yemeni Islamic institutions. A consistent transparency index of 16 items was used to calculate zakat data, while the quality of banks was evaluated using ROA and ROE. This paper is based on secondary data and uses a matrix of correlation descriptive analysis and analysis of regression. Two Islamic banks were excluded because of the non-availability of data – Alkuraimi

Islamic microfinance bank and Investment (2010) and Islamic Bank of Yemen for finance and investment (1995).

2.2. Definition of research indicators

2.2.1. Dependent variables

Financial performance (ROA and ROE). The performance of Islamic firms is the ratio defined by two proxies (ROA and ROE). Many of prior studies, such as Efobi and Bwala (2013), and Uyar et al. (2013), suggested that the reporting data was positively affected by performance. Hossain and Hammami (2009) confirmed that the performance ratio (ROE) has a marginal impact on the volunteer transparency rate. Hossain (2008) demonstrated that the effect of firm performance (ROA) on transparency information is important.

2.2.2. Independent variables

Zakat information (ZAKAT). The disclosure of zakat information of Yemeni Islamic banks is defined by 1 if the Islamic bank disclosed, or 0 otherwise. Many of prior studies used zakat information (Al-Shammari, 2013; Rahman & Bukair, 2013; Srairi, 2015).

Age of a bank (BAGE). Bank age is estimated by the period of several years since setting up. In previous investigations, the bank age indicator is

Table 1. Definition of research indicators

Indicators	Notation	Proxy	Predicted sign	Source of data	Previous research
Dependent indicators (financial performance)					
Financial performance	ROA	$ROA_{it} = \frac{Net\ Prof_{it}}{Total\ Assets}$	±	Annual reports	Al-Homaidi et al. (2019c), Al-Homaidi et al. (2019b), Javaid and Alalawi (2018), Tabash et al. (2020), Al-Homaidi et al. (2020a), Allamy et al. (2020), and Al-Homaidi et al. (2021)
	ROE	$ROE_{it} = \frac{Net\ Prof_{it}}{Total\ Equity_{it}}$	±	Annual reports	Javaid and Alalawi (2018), Lee and Hsieh (2013), Olson and Zoubi (2017)
Independent variables (zakat disclosure data)					
Zakat information	ZAK	1 if the Islamic institution disclosed or 0 otherwise	NA	Annual reports	Rahman and Bukair (2013) and Srairi (2015)
Age of bank	BAGE	Number of years from now	±	Annual reports	Agarwal and Gort (2002), Mokni and Rachdi (2014), Hawashe (2016), Chakroun et al. (2017)
Size of bank	BSIZE	Natural logarithm of total assets	±	Annual reports	Pasiouras and Kosmidou (2007), Petria et al. (2015), Shi and Wu (2017), Al-Homaidi et al. (2019a)

generally adopted (Hossain & Hammami, 2009). Some of the previous inquiries had a positive impact on mandatory reporting (Abeywardana & Panditharathna, 2016), but other studies showed that compulsory reporting had a detrimental effect (Efobi & Bwala, 2013).

Size of a bank (BSIZE). Size of Islamic firms is described by the total asset logarithm. Bank size surrogate is widely used by the previous investigations (e.g., Hossain & Hammami, 2009; Mgamal, 2011, 2017; Nalikka, 2009; Naser et al., 2006; Premuroso, 2008). Several previous reviews showed a significant correlation between business size and voluntary dissemination of data (Aljifri et al., 2014). Haji and Ghazali (2013) and Uyar et al. (2013) pointed out that scale had a beneficial impact on voluntary information disclosures.

2.3. Multiple regression models

A regression test is developed to evaluate the relationship between zakat information and banking performance. The dependent indicators are performance determined by ROA and ROE; the independent factors are the transparency of zakat information in the financial reports of Yemeni Islamic businesses. Multiple regressions are presented below:

$$\text{Financial Performance} = \alpha_i + \beta_1 ZAK_{it} + \beta_2 BSIZE_{it} + \beta_3 BAGE_{it} + \varepsilon, \quad (1)$$

$$ROA = \alpha_i + \beta_1 ZAK_{it} + \beta_2 BSIZE_{it} + \beta_3 BAGE_{it} + \varepsilon, \quad (1a)$$

$$ROE = \alpha_i + \beta_1 ZAK_{it} + \beta_2 BSIZE_{it} + \beta_3 BAGE_{it} + \varepsilon, \quad (1b)$$

where ROA and ROE are Islamic banks' performance proxies; ZAK_{it} = zakat information; $BSIZE_{it}$ = logarithm of total assets; $BAGE_{it}$ = number of years since the foundation; α_i is a constant term; $i = 1, N$ and $t = 1, \dots, T$.

Disclosure index score of zakat information was developed to investigate the degree of voluntary transparency: 1 if the bank disclosed or 0 otherwise (Cooke, 1989).

3. RESULTS

3.1. Descriptive statistics

Table 2 indicates the descriptive outcomes of the relationship between zakat disclosures and the performance of Islamic firms in Yemen. The descriptive statistics show the values of a mean, median, max, min, and standard deviation. The max values of ROA and ROE are 0.024, and 0.258, whereas the min values are 0.004 and 0.140, respectively. Further, the average and median values of ROA, ROE, ZAK, BSIZE, and BAGE are 0.013, 0.178, 0.313, 18.952, and 11.5, respectively, while median values are 0.012, 0.168, 0.270, 18.910, and 11.5, respectively. Maximum values of zakat information (ZAK), bank size (BSIZE), and bank age (BAGE) are 0.258, 0.400, 23.670, 19, while minimum values are 0.140, 0.270, and 16.660,3 respectively. The standard deviation values of ROA, ROE, ZAK, BSIZE, and BAGE are 0.005, 0.031, 0.057, 1.576, and 4.183, respectively.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics

Indicators	Observations	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Std. dev.
ROA	30	0.013	0.012	0.024	0.004	0.005
ROE	30	0.178	0.168	0.258	0.140	0.031
ZAK	30	0.313	0.270	0.400	0.270	0.057
BSIZE	30	18.952	18.910	23.670	16.660	1.576
BAGE	30	11.5	11.5	19	3	4.183

Notes: ROA is the net profit ratio after-tax/total assets, ROE is the net profit ratio after-tax/total investors, ZAK is the zakat information, BSIZE is measured by the logarithm of total assets, and BAGE is the ratio measured by the number of years since the establishment.

3.2. Correlation analysis

Table 3 reveals the correlation matrix results of this examination. The results indicated that zakat information (*ZAK*), bank size (*BSIZE*), and bank age (*BAGE*) have a positive correlation with banks' performance calculated by *ROA*. Zakat data (*ZAK*) and bank size (*BSIZE*) have a positive correlation with the performance of Islamic banks determined by *ROE*, while Islamic banks' age (*BAGE*) has a negative relationship with banks' performance calculated by *ROE*. Zakat information (*ZAK*) has the highest average with bank age, while bank age has the weakest mean with *ROA*. The results of this study show that there are no Multicollinearity diagnoses among the indicators, since all values are less than 0.80.

3.3. Regression analysis

Table 4 provides the regression technique results from 2005 to 2014. The purpose of this examination is to test the effect of zakat information disclosure on the quality of Islamic institutions in Yemen. The adjusted R-squared values for *ROA* and *ROE* are 38% and 19%, which means that all variables (*ZAK*, *BSIZE*, and *BAGE*) gave about 38% of *ROA* and 19% of *ROE*.

The results concerning *ROA* revealed that zakat information (*ZAK*) and bank age (*BAGE*) have a great impact on the productivity of financial institutions calculated by *ROA*, while bank size of Islamic firms (*BSIZE*) has a insignificant effect of banks' profitability. Zakat information (*ZAK*) and bank size of Islamic firms (*BSIZE*) have a positive influence on the output of banks, while bank age (*BAGE*) has a detrimental influence on the profitability of financial institutions. The results with regard to *ROE* indicated that zakat data (*ZAK*) and bank age (*BAGE*) have a strong and positive effect on banks' profitability calculated by *ROA*, whereas bank size of Islamic banks (*BSIZE*) has an adverse and negative influence on the profitability of financial institutions defined by *ROE*.

4. DISCUSSION

This section shows the findings and discussion of this study. It has been found that there is a strong relationship between zakat disclosure information and financial performance in Islamic banks working in Yemen during the study period from 2005 to 2016, while the size of Islamic banks has an insignificant effect on banking performance. Zakat

Table 3. Correlation matrix

Variables	ROA	ROE	Zakat information	Bank size	Bank age
ROA	1.000	–	–	–	–
ROE	0.584	1.000	–	–	–
ZAK	0.186	0.297	1.000	–	–
BSIZE	0.277	0.336	0.292	1.000	–
BAGE	–0.388	–0.129	0.608	0.057	1.000

Table 4. Regression analysis

Variables	ROA				ROE			
	Coeff.	Std. error	T-statistic	Prob.	Coeff.	Std. error	T-statistic	Prob.
C	–0.001	0.008	–0.095	0.925	0.053	0.062	0.845	0.406
ZAK	0.049	0.015	3.154	0.004***	0.272	0.118	2.301	0.030**
BSIZE	0.000	0.000	0.920	0.366	0.004	0.003	1.210	0.237
BAGE	–0.001	0.000	–4.137	0.000***	–0.003	0.002	–2.127	0.043**
R-squared	–	–	–	0.450	–	–	–	0.281
Adjusted R-squared	–	–	–	0.387	–	–	–	0.199
Observations	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	30
Durbin-Watson statistic	–	–	–	1.517	–	–	–	1.248
F-statistic	–	–	–	7.101	–	–	–	3.395
Prob. (F-statistic)	–	–	–	0.001	–	–	–	0.033

Notes: * significant at the level of 1%, ** significant at the level of 5%, and *** significant at the level of 10%.

information items and bank size have a positive effect on banks' performance, except bank age having a negative influence on banks' performance. With respect to return on equity, the results indicate that zakat data and bank age have a strong and important influence on the banks' performance, whereas the size of a bank has a negative and insignificant effect on banks' performance determined by ROE.

The results presented in this study may be useful to managers, policymakers, international and regional bodies, investors, financial providers, academic researchers, society, and government work-

ing to improve the performance of their banks. They should raise management awareness of the importance of voluntary disclosures to improve/limit bank efficiency. The results of this analysis include information on voluntary transparency of zakat that has a significant influence on the financial results of Islamic firms operating in Yemen. These voluntary disclosures of zakat should be considered by management, policymakers, foreign and regional bodies, stakeholders, financial providers, and university researchers if study is aimed at improving the quality of institutions. The results of this paper may also be of interest to holders, depositors, and creditors.

CONCLUSION

This paper aims to analyze the correlation between the disclosure of zakat information and Islamic banks' performance in Yemen. Panel data of three Islamic banks of Yemen was used. This study used a disclosure index of 16 items to measure zakat information, whereas banks' profitability was calculated by ROA and ROE. The study was based on secondary data and used correlation matrix, descriptive analysis, and regression analysis.

The results with respect to ROA reveal that zakat data and bank age have a constructive impact on financial performance calculated by ROA, while the size of Islamic banks has a insignificant influence of firms' performance. Zakat data and size of Islamic banks have a positive effect on banks' performance, except bank age having a detrimental effect on the performance of Islamic institutions. The outcomes concerning ROE indicated that zakat data and age of companies have a positive and constructive impact on banks' performance measured by ROE, while the size of Islamic institutions has a negative and insignificant effect on banks' performance calculated by ROE. This paper has added to the literature of education that Islamic banks in Yemen provide disclosure of zakat information in Yemen.

This article bridges the gap in zakat disclosure and literature on financial quality and performance in the republic of Yemen. Therefore, this analysis expands on the use of panel data and contributes to prior studies of three Yemeni Islamic institutions from different regions from 2005 to 2014 and uses different financial performance indicators. The analysis suggested increasing the transparency of financial statements on zakat data and accountability and making it available to all stakeholders to protect their money to shareholders and investors. Future research may increase the sample or study period. In the future, comparative research could be carried out, for example, between Islamic institutions in Yemen and traditional companies in the republic of Yemen, or between Yemen and another country. Future research can explore this issue, for example, additional parameters or other analysis techniques such as GMM, ARDL or many other methods.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

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