

Reasons of the Difference of Murabaha Accounting Standards in Islamic Banks

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Abstract

This study investigates the reasons of the difference of murabaha accounting data in the Islamic banks. It depends on the analysis of the murabaha's contract and compares between resources that affect accounting data. Investigation includes different resources of applying different accounting data of traditional account standards and fiqh pricing rules, it also investigates the difference of murabaha and the developed accounting depends on murabaha's flexible accounting data. Researchers found that there are many resources that affect murabaha accounting data which give the director of Islamic bank choices. Fiqh pricing rule is voluntary factor for director which limits accounting data. Fiqh rule will rule murabaha of developing acceptance and flexible murabaha managing gives fair to accounting data and evaluation. There is need to limit ignorance of following fiqh. Fiqh pricing is the way to promote murabaha in Islamic bank and fixe accounting data policies to avoid accounting errors; also it limits evaluation to get fair of financing performance result', Researchers ask to fix accounting data by suggesting model to unified Islamic accounting data and to explain the reason of the change account data of fiqh.

Keywords: Islamic bank, Murabaha, Fiqh, accounting, AAOIFI, disclosure

1. Introduction

Dealers of the Islamic banks expect to get services through Islamic rules. Part of these rules is the accounting data. Fiqh considers murabaha as honest Islamic selling contract. It obligates seller to show the profit and real cost of products to buyer. It is developed to be an installment or in delay buying cash, also it becomes a way to make portfolio by murabaha Sukuk. As result of the developing, murabaha may come as investing in Islamic bank assets or it may become as loan in liabilities. Practically, Murabaha is a selling contract which has accounting choices. The choices will affect the amount of assets, liabilities and equities depend on the rule: $Assets = liabilities + Equities$. Now there are different ways of murabaha accounting in Islamic banks which give different murabaha evaluations in liabilities and assets. The differences of the evaluations will cause problems of being controlled by the Central bank. Bullen and Kel-Ann (2010) explained that the international financial reporting standards are affected by human resources accounting. Employees must give information and details fairly; therefore, the performance of Islamic banks is affected by human resource environment. Abu-Nasr (1994) found that employee controls himself. Fiqh will reduce the cost of errors and ensure that the interests of the individual and the bank which are done to be gathered fairly.

1.1 The Problem

The research problem tries to find reasons of the deference in murabaha accounting data in the Islamic banks to get accounting data with suitable amount, suitable time, and suitable place. Problems of the different resources of accounting data obligate the unit of Islamic bank accounting way of Fiqh (Ahmed, 2002). Atma and Alzabi (2014) said: that there is problem of the discloser because standards of international financial reports follow Principles which are based on more rules- based on which lead to apply the manager rules of accounting data. Jarhi (2003) said that Basel rules are not suitable for Islamic banks as a result of the difference between Islamic banks which share investing deposits with loss and profit because it is not loan as in traditional banks which show difference of accepting standards of loan default risks also in risk management in Islamic banking conference (2004) there was problem of applying Basel recommend to delay applying until discussing the difference between Islamic bank's services and traditional banks.

The questions of the study:

- What are the reasons of the deference of murabaha accounting standards in the Islamic banks?
- What are the different reasons of murabaha accounting of traditional standards?
- What are the different reasons of murabaha accounting offiqh pricing rule?
- What are the different reasons of accounting data based on developing murabaha flexibility?

1.2 The Objectives

The aims of the study:

- To find the reasons of the murabaha of different accounting standards in Islamic banks
- To find the different accounting murabaha of traditional standards.
- To find the difference of accounting murabaha on fiqh pricing rule.
- To find different accounting data based on developed murabaha flexibility.

1.3 The Study Importance

The study importance comes as result of showing reasons of different accounting choices impact on increasing ignorance and to give limit accounting data of fiqh. It will help leaders to limit errors, limit evaluating input data, limit controlling rules. It explains the resource of ignorance in Islamic banks for finance analyst. It helps the Islamic banks promoting of showing the differences between Islamic banks installments murabaha or delay murabaha and Traditional bank's installments loan or delay loan. It helps to adjust the (IFRS) in order to avoid accounting problems as trickery environment or to encourage applying Islamic accounting standards as original methodology.

1.4 The Methodology of Search

The researcher follows the inductive methodology by follow Murabaha contract types, and adopted the analysis of the Murabaha contracts, also classified accounting data based on the type of Murabaha in order to get Reasons of the difference of Murabaha accounting standards in Islamic banks.

2. Reasons of the Different Accounting Data in the Islamic Banks

Accounting standard is a rule to show operation accounting value in suitable amount, suitable time and suitable accounting item in financial table in the bank. Accounting standards become a rule to show value of bank assets, liabilities, equities, sales, costs, net profit after tax.

Accounting standard resources are: IFRS, AAOIFI, and local Law (Civil Jordanian Law Explanatory Notes, 1992) as commercial law. Directors have choices to show profit or lose up to leader's aims of disclosure (Jackson et al., 2010).

The Islamic banks work round the world and need fair account standards. Practically, standard must have condition to be accepted as easy to be applied and to show bank aims success also it must be accepted by its culture and not against country's law. Accounting standard must be accepted by Islamic rule to cover Islamic customer's needs and should be accepted by law to be legal.

Some Islamic banks try to rule suitability of accounting standards and apply it as rule in the Islamic banks round the world. Ex: Asian Oceanian Standards Setter Group (AOSSG) discuss the separation of Islamic accounting standards from international accounting standards some leaders said that there is no difference because it unifies accounting standards round the world, but there is need to add new standard as Zakat accounting standard. The idea has been agreed with accounting and auditing bank for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) in Qatar and Bahrain which apply (IFRS) international financial report standards in Islamic banks. It will give some standards as international banks (Amin, 2011), while other leaders don't accept international accounting standards because some items are not accepted in Islamic law (AOSSG, 2010). Some efforts were done to make the Islamic accounting standards up to the Islamic selling contracts, sharing contracts, working contracts, and renting contracts as (Accounting and Auditing Controls for Islamic Financial Institutions Standards, 2000).

Practically, there is a gap between accountant and Islamic control committee in many Islamic banks. The committee gives Islamic rules to make contract accepted by Islamic rules. Its responsibility to show conditions of contract which are accepted as ruling steps. This committee does not understand the way of contract data accounting in financial tables but accountant understand the way of contract data accounting in financial tables while he does not understand conditions of accepting contract. Some Islamic banks are in European countries which apply International Financial Report Standards (IFRS) because it is suitable to their ways of accounting

and unit way of evaluation. Some Arabian countries as Kuwait is applied (IFRS) but countries as Bahrain is applied (AAOIFI) which applies (IFRS) and add Zakat accounting standards (Amin, 2011). Some countries apply its accounting standards as law in local banks up to government aims.

Gaps come as a result of misunderstanding between the job's relations. It must be integration between jobs. This gap increased by increasing ignorance. Some Islamic banks make the Islamic control job within the bank's structure in every branch to follow conditions and accounting in suitable time with suitable amount and suitable place as in Sudan but other banks separate between Islamic control committee and other departments. It uses Islamic control committee just to get annual agreement on the contracts ruled of Islamic conditions. The other gap comes as result of the accounting standards types and resources.

2.1 Reasons of Applying Traditional Account Standards in the Islamic Bank

Accounting standards show the fair value of contracts which affects rights and duties. It will affect accounting data of income statement and Balance sheet. Accounting standards have methodologies to be applied in the bank as follow:

- 1) The Islamic banks apply international accounting standards without adjusting or adding new standards as in Kuwait. It applies IFRS (Amin, 2011).
- 2) The Islamic banks apply international accounting standards and add new standards as Zakat in (AAOIFI) which is established in Bahrain (Amin, 2011).
- 3) The Islamic banks apply international accounting standards and adjust some standards up to Islamic rules to be more affected by Islamic rule practically. It faces problem of misunderstanding between Islamic control committee and accountant. The Islamic control committee just understands Islamic rules and contract condition but it cannot deal with financial tables accounting data.
- 4) The Islamic banks apply Islamic accounting standards up to Islamic rules. It studies Islamic rule factors which affect account standards and make the standards of the Islamic original resources. It is theoretical study and has problem of organizing the methodology practically.

2.2 Reasons of Applying Fiqh Pricing Rule Impacts on the Islamic bank Accounting Standard

The ruler of accounting standards is the law of the country. The Islamic banks have to apply the Islamic accounting standards as result of apply Islamic rules but not against the accounting law of the country. The Islamic bank has to show fair of Islamic accounting to face law or it causes loss to the support of investing and financing up to cover Islamic needs.

Islamic rule has factors. It causes the difference of accounting standards. Islamic control committee discusses these factors. Factors cause the adjusting of the International Financial report standards or refuse it. Islamic rule support the idea that Islamic banks have to make their own Islamic accounting standards to give fair value.

Islamic rule factors are the factors which is the rule change of accounting data in one contract. Fiqh is the way of analysis contract to apply Islamic condition which is the rule accounting. Fiqh judge's murabaha by the rule: to rule something you have to imagine it. This means ruling any contract has to understand its condition, steps of dealing and its real expected effect on covering dealer needs. It is important to show the difference of contracts between Islamic bank contracts and traditional bank contracts which obligate different accounting standards. Fiqh rule will limit accounting standards to direct these factors:

- 1) The fixed condition up to the contract type as selling, sharing and working. Fixed responsibility is to avoid harm, and ignorance which leads conflict between dealers to keep money safely and interest on loan. It relates to fair as giving fair value for sales. Fairness of value has just been accepted by accepting sales price of market experts as ruler. Fixed conditions are ruled by meaning of financing and investing in Islam and meaning of money also, it is affected by the mean of Islamic fair value.
- 2) The flexible condition up to dealer advantages as delay, factors of calculating costs and quality specification. It should not be against fixed condition or it will cause terminate of the contract and cancel dealing. It is related to cover different dealer's needs of one type of the contract. It may develop contract by adding new steps to get selling or cancel some steps or merge steps as the way to reduce cost or give fast dealing.

Flexibility is responsible of different data accounts in Islamic bank. It comes as result of the following reasons:

*Using legitimate trick. Trick has two types: it may be accepted or it may be not accepted. It will be accepted if it does not lead to get interest on loan or make harmful or lead to injustice of value or reject the fixed Islamic condition

* Weighting between doctrinal opinions. Some contract conditions has flexibility but it does not have agreement between all Islamic scholar, as result of different understanding of fiqh reasons to accept the flexibility condition up to the different time and different place. Flexible conditions are important to make developing tools to follow economic developing.

*Added condition from the contractor to get his aim without rejecting any fixed Islamic conditions.

Accounting standards will be affected by fixed fiqh Islamic rules and added types of flexibility of fiqh Islamic standards up to need. Fixed Islamic rules are obligatory rules and they are responsible for unit accounting standards, also the protected dealers money but flexibility is not obligatory rule and it is responsible for causing difference between accounting standards up to different aims. When flexible conditions are added by any contractor it becomes rule to be applied by the other controller.

3. The Difference of the Murabaha Accounting Data by Developing

Evaluation has ways in IFRS, AAOIFI. The hypothesis of Islamic rule may accept IFRS, AAOIFI and accounting policy for the company or there will be difference. The result will cause reason to accept or adjust or refuse or add accounting standards.

Murabaha is selling contract. It must be limited in amount and time and type of goods at time of signing contract. EX: the Islamic bank sells car to company (A). The Islamic bank aims to make high profit in short term and company needs the car to reduce its transport services. The bank gives company the car which it is in the bank store while it gives the price in cash at time of signing. There are fixed standards to protect the bank and the company of cheating but there is no flexible standards because selling was current. Murabaha contract has types up to development, See figure 1:

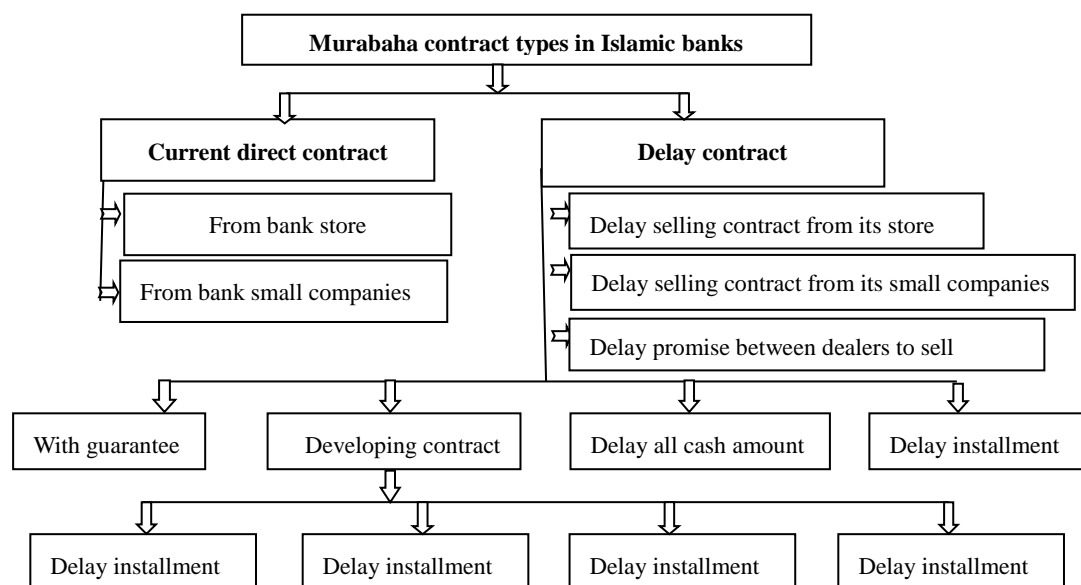


Figure 1. Murabaha contract types of development

Resource: by author.

The value has many resources which will affect the accounting data. It could be as the following:

- 1) Buying price as historical value which fixes changing.
- 2) Market price as factor affects the changing value.
- 3) Calculating the average between the historical and the market price. It helps to merge effect of buying value and historical value.
- 4) Replaced price which shows policy accounting for accounting in order to show changes of market price + costs to get the goods and be able to use its benefit which is used to compare or the replace goods and machines
- 5) Value will be affected by honest seller details accounting of cost and added profit to give the accepted price. This type of accounting is the showed Islamic rule to calculate price of buying by honest contracts as murabaha.

3.1 The Difference of the Murabaha Accounting Data by Murabaha Pricing

Challenges will arise when the value of resources consumed which is difficult to define and when unused resources have declined in value (Palepu et al., 2000). Challenges will give unfair value which affects negatively finance analyst. Accounting of murabaha selling price is ruled by honest contract which will apply seller to show all cost and the adding profit he wants. Details show agreed price between contractors which call the buyer historical price. The details must be cleared or the contract will give the buyer right to cancel the contract, See table 1:

Table 1. Accounting car dealing price between contactors in Murabaha

Factors which affect on price	Accounting data amount
1- Costs	
Cost of buying	
Cost of transfer	
Cost of depreciate or flaw	
Cost of owning fees by law	
Cost of insurance	
Cost of adjusted the car as added or reduce parts	
Cost of mortgage	
Cost of buying commission to marketer	
Cost of buying tax	
Other costs	
2- the added profit that has been agreed by contractors	
Murabaha Price= all costs+ added Profit= the acceptance price between contractors	The price

Resource: by author.

Honest murabaha gives other way of accounting not by evaluation of the experts in market price but up to details of price cost and amount of added profit. It adds other way of evaluation price.

Honest of details show type of price that could be less than the market value because seller accept less of price than market but not with loss. Ex: seller gets car with 10000\$ cost and asks for profit = 700\$ which makes price to be 10700\$. Market price could be 11000\$ which is more than the murabaha price. Murabaha's price could be less than market's price because the difference between agreed price and market price is small and accepted by market prices experts.

3.2 Different Evaluating Because of Murabaha Developing

Accounting data is affected by rules. AAOIFI and IFRS give policies to evaluate choosing historical buying price (cost), market price and average between market price and its cost while there is theoretical way which adds other policy to evaluate up to the replacement cost to show other cost that had been added by buyer.

Some rules as Basil rule's effect reduce accounting assets data up to increasing expected risk. Islamic rules do not accept adjusted accounting data up to expected loss or expected profit as risk weight of murabaha contract. Ex: Car was sold by murabaha delay buying contract with 20000\$ but as result of customer expected default risk the accounting data of the contract will be reduced to 10% which adjusts the data to be = 18000\$.

Some banks' rules increase interest or apply fine when customer delay buying installment than the limit of time which doesn't accept the Islamic bank to evaluate murabaha delay buying goods contract, there are two cases which are as follow:

First: The Islamic bank as seller by murabaha delay buying contract must apply the Islamic rule and show the account data up to agreed price between contractors regardless of buyer delay or changing of inflation or selling currency rate changing, Ex: The murabaha price was 20000\$ when (1\$ = 0,350 KD) also the price still be 20000\$ even there is change of currency as 1\$ = 0,390 KD).

Second: The Islamic bank as buyer by murabaha delay buying contract can evaluate the buying goods as owner of market price.

The practical problem of evaluation accounting data of murabaha delay buying contract is the understanding of murabaha delay buying contract managing of flexible Islamic rules which cause murabaha accounting data types.

3.3 Flexible Accounting Data in Murabaha

Murabaha accounting data types affect accounting data amount, time and place. Finance analyst must understand the types to give suitable finance report. The types come as result of flexible standards.

Murabaha accounting fixed standards are related to their Islamic rules that avoid dealing with interest on loan, cheat of cost or disadvantage and must sell what it owns also, there will not be fine on more time of delay buying installment. Flexible standards come as result of delay. Bank can ask the company (A) to get time to buy the car and time to sell the car to the company (A). This way obligates company to sign the contract of promise and after the bank owns the car, it will sell the car to the company (A). This way of flexibility causes different accounting standards for every dealer. Murabaha has flexible accounting data which cause difference of accounting data, See table 2:

Table 2. Flexible accounting standards of selling by Murabaha contract

Flexible condition	Dealer's Aims	Effect on value	Flexible accounting standards	Effect flexible on bank balance sheet and income statement
Bank selling with delay cash and giving the car current at time of signing contract	Customer's needs liquidity but bank has liquidity and there is possibility to loss car future value	Bank has debt and customer owns the car	Adjusted Murabaha Contract with delay condition	Increase sales, Cost of restore, and debts in assets but it decreases store value in assets when car value is reduced by market.
Bank selling with current cash at time of signing contract and give the car in delay time	bank needs liquidity but the customer has liquidity and thinkcar future value will increase	Bank has own cash but customer has debt	Adjusted Murabaha Contract with delay condition	Increase sales and reduced store cost also increase cash in assets beside avoiding losing stores value because reducing of car market value and increase credit in liabilities
Delay selling contract with guarantee as prove to complete selling contract in fixed time	It is way to protect dealer right in fixed time with fixed price	It depends on grantee ways ex: Mortgage of car, is forbidden owner of selling but not for using and when default happens it may be sold less than its real value which cause owner loss	Adjusted Murabaha Contract with delay condition	Guarantee is not affected the accounting data of selling therefore value will be fixed
Delay selling contract with insurance contract to protect car of losing in accident	Its way to increase bank services as giving insurance contract by directing customer to protect the car after selling in order to reduce his loss in future in possible accident	It increases bank insurance service and reduces its expect risk of customer default because of accident as result to get its debts of delay murabaha from the insurance box to cover default	Added condition to gets Islamic bank insurance	When insurance contract is profitability contract bank owns all insurance installments but when insurance contract is a donation contract bank will get part of installment as manager of insurance box. Bank increases assets (services) and affects on equities.
Bank selling all Murabaha contracts portfolio as investing Sukuk	Bank transfers all risk to buyer and gets return	Selling value	bank merge or collecting murabaha contracts in investing portfolio	When bank sells all contracts, it will transfer all risk contract and with increased cash in assets and increased sales
Bank selling part of Murabaha contracts portfolio as investing Sukuk	Bank transfers risk partly to buyer and gets return	Sharing value in projects as part of equities	Bank heart of the Murabaha contract to be Musharakah investing contract	Bank selling part of contracts and Islamic rule will obligate bank to share in loss up to its part in capital but profit will distribute up to agreement percentage of profit in investing Which affects equities value and increase sales also it increases cash in assets beside reducing assets investing

Bank selling Murabaha contracts portfolio as investing Sukuk but it still managing portfolio as expert	Bank transfers all capital risk to buyer and gets return up to sharing by its effort and experience	Sharing value in projects as part of equities	Bank heart of the murabaha contract to be modarabah investing contract	Bank just loses effort in loss case but it will get part of return up to agreement percentage in profitable case. It will increase sales, cash and keep investing in assets
Islamic bank makes murabaha with delay buying cash and getting car currently from other Islamic bank in order to sell this car by discount after owning to get liquidity	To get liquidity, it will help the bank until time of buying cash for the first seller	It may cause problem of finance assets with default credits. It is related to the Islamic rule to reject selling goods to the first seller because it is the way to forbidden interest as result to selling with discount but it accepts selling to other buyer as third bank or company. Islamic rules limit this way of getting liquidity up to emergency case	Islamic bank uses murabaha contract with intention to make acceptance Islamic trick and avoid forbidden trick	Get liquidity (cash) to increase assets. It increases its credits or Pays notes and avoids getting loan with interest in liabilities
Sell delay selling contract with default of completing selling in fixed time of discount	Creditor transfer default risk to another owner	Dealing is forbidden	Dealing is forbidden	No effect and any happen in mistake will cancel the contract because it is forbidden and cancel the accounting data.
Selling with delay cash and delay car	Speculation up to the changing of car price in future Customer keep, liquidity of cash but bank fund, way to marketing service of selling cars in future but not in current time	Dealing is forbidden	Dealing is forbidden	

Resources: done by author.

Table 2 Shows that Murabaha contracts have types up to flexible condition as merge, collecting, adjusted, added which cause different effects on assets, liabilities, equities, sales and profit. Flexible conditions will cause different accounting data in amount, time and place within balance sheet and income statement. Understanding possibility ways of managing can show steps of managing and its effect on assets value which can help to standardization of accounting standards as unit model.

Gafoor (2014) explained that Morabah by installments and delay of cash will be affected by inflation and currency price changing. It may increase profit as result of cash currency price increasing but there will be loss when cash has been affected by reducing cash currency and increasing inflation. Fiqh refuses to increase interest when customer defaults because it becomes Reba.

The problem of missing fiqh rules for all most of scholars of fiqh in murabaha contract was when it becomes AL Eanah selling. Samhan (2013) explained types of AL Eanah selling. It has three types as follow:

- **The real contract of Al Eanah:** To buy goods currently with delay of buying cash. After that selling, buyer will sell the goods to the same seller with low price to get cash. This way shows that the buyer just needs cash and uses murabaha contract to get cash.
- **The organized Al Eanah selling:** this case comes after buyer by murabaha buys the goods and before his getting goods he will give the seller authority to sell it with low price to get cash.
- **The Triple Al Eanah selling:** There are three parts of dealers. Parts are: The company, the bank, and the customer. Customer will authorize the bank to buy goods from a company and sell it to him by credit. The bank will buy goods from the company and sell it to the customer but customer will authorize the bank to sell it by low price then the bank will sell the goods to the same company with low price to get cash and give customer cash.

These ways are forbidden in the almost of scholars fiqh because it is the way as Reba deals with. To evaluate Islamic bank there is fiqh rule which gives different services than traditional banks. Elsiefy, (2013) showed differences between Islamic banks and Traditional banks before, during and after the financial crises in 2008 by financial ratios which is affected by Islamic contract as murabaha.

Shaikh (2011) explained that Morabah success will cause success of Islamic bank because it is the biggest size of items in asset and has integration with other services as Mosharaka of owning companies.

4. Conclusion

Examine the accounting data difference between Fiqh, IFRS, AAOIFI, and law on murabaha service; researchers prove that there is different accounting data in murabaha. It is increased by developing murabaha service which gives flexibility of accounting. Director of Islamic bank has chosen traditional accounting policies. Fiqh pricing rule is voluntary factor. Director choices will cause ignorance of accounting and evaluation. There is need to limit ignorance of following Fiqh because it rules murabaha developing acceptance and flexible murabaha managing to give fair accounting data and evaluation. Fiqh pricing is the way to promote murabaha in Islamic bank and fixed accounting data policies to avoid accounting errors; also it limits evaluation to get fair financing performance result. Deference of accounting data in Murabaha service comes as result of the following:

- 1) The buyer owns the goods by contract by accepting price after showing cost and profit. It shows assets increased or assets decreased but its credit will be fixed up to accept price.
- 2) IFRS does not show the forbidden accounting data up to Islamic rule which cancel selling debts of discount.
- 3) AAOIFI has to adjust accounting standards up to difference between profitability insurance and a donation insurance because profitability insurance will give the bank right to own insurance installment box, but a donation insurance contract will give bank right to get part of insurance installments box as expenses of managing the box.
- 4) Fiqh obligates to rule Murabaha based on imagining it. It shows difference of accounting standards, controlling, and analysis standards.

5. Recommendation

Because of the following results, researches ask to make fixed accounting standards model to unit Islamic accounting data for murabaha contract in the Islamic banks and to make flexible accounting standards to show possibilities of expecting account data changing from bank to other. It can be a model to control accounting data and help financial analyst to evaluate Islamic bank fair. Fiqh controlling murabaha accounting has fixed rules to get similar accounting data and it has different accounting data by flexible accounting data, See table 3.

Table 3. Fiqh controlling Murabaha accounting data

Similar accounting by Fiqh fixed condition	Differences accounting by Fiqh flexibility conditions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales must be known without ignorance • Profit and real costs must be known to buyer • Sales must be goods not loan or currencies • Sales must be given to buyer as owner after buying price • Owner of sales will evaluate sales by market price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price can be delay or installments but goods must not be delayed to gather with cash in this case • Cash owner must limit the accepted amount in installments Murabaha or delay Morabah even buyer has defaults to avoid interest (Reba). • Owner of sales in his stores will give the market price because he becomes the owner even he does not buy all price.

Resource: by author.

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