

**The Potential Adoption of Islamic Accounting Standards Developed by the  
Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions  
(AAOIFI) by Islamic Banks in the United Arab Emirates**

**Mohammad Haroun Sharairi**

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of  
Business Administration of the University of Canberra

July 2016

## Abstract

This study investigated the potential impact of applying the accounting standards of the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) in Islamic banks in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). This study aimed to examine the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) currently in use by Islamic banks in the UAE, as compared to the AAOIFI accounting standards, in order to identify the differences and determine which system may better satisfy user needs in the UAE, as judged from the perspective of respondents to a research survey. This study also provided an understanding of the roles of key personnel in developing the AAOIFI's standards in the UAE and the factors leading to the development of these standards were explored.

Data was collected for this purpose through examination of documents, conducting a questionnaire survey with professionals and managers of Islamic banks in the UAE and conducting interviews with key personnel involved in the development of the Islamic Accounting Standards. It was found that the main participant in developing the Islamic Accounting Standards in the UAE is the Dubai International Finance Centre (DIFC).

This study found that there is a serious concern, particularly in the Islamic countries, with regard to the IFRS dealing with transactions involving interest (*Riba*). One implication of this study was that in the era of globalization, accounting standard setters who came from different ideological and religious backgrounds should communicate with each other because their reporting standards and their different backgrounds can have global implications beyond their jurisdictions. The study also revealed that factors such as religion, culture and local investors, may have limited influence on the current adoption of accounting standards in the Islamic banks. This contrasts with economic and political factors such as domestic regulators, foreign investment, and global financial institutions which are major influences on the Islamic banks with regard to the adoption of IFRS.

Furthermore, the study uncovered a concern among respondents of issues that may develop when Islamic banks commence the transition to AAOIFI standards. These issues include the prevention of attracting foreign direct investments, affecting the relationship with the big four accounting firms, giving rise to certain costs of time and sources and limiting the comparability with financial statements of other financial institutions. The study also indicated that there was a high level of support (61.5%) amongst respondents for the adoption of IFRS; however, the respondents' opinion does not also reflect a perception that all IFRS

are suitable for application of *Shariah* transactions. Therefore, the findings suggest support for not replacing IFRS, but to find a way to comply with AAOIFI standards as well as to continue using IFRS by Islamic banks in the UAE.

## **Acknowledgments**

### **In the name of GOD, the merciful, the beneficent**

Thanks for God “Allah” for giving me patience and strength during my studies, the ability to finish this thesis and granting me success in this long-term endeavour.

I would like to express the most sincere gratitude to my chair advisor, Dr. Jesmin Islam, who provided me with friendly and efficient supervision and advice during my studies, and provided guidance throughout this endeavour. I would like also to extend my thanks to my distinguished supervisory panel members, Professor Monir MIR and Dr Mohobbot ALI who provided assistance and advice during my studies. My special thanks also to those people who assisted me during the data collection period.

Finally, I am deeply grateful to my Mum & Dad, who are an example of the great parents of this life, for their support and encouragement. My warm love and thanks go to my wonderful wife Rasha for her support, encouragement and sacrifice while I completed my DBA.

## Abbreviations

AAIOFI	Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions
AICPA	Institute of Certified Public Accountants
CFA	Confirmatory Factor Analysis
CIPA	Certified Islamic Professional Accountants
CSAA	Certified <i>Shariah</i> Advisors and Auditors
DFSA	Dubai Financial Service Authority
DIFC	Dubai International Financial Centre
EFA	Exploratory Factor Analysis
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IAH	Investment Account Holders
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IASC	International Accounting Standards Committee
IFIs	Islamic financial institutions
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFSB	Islamic Financial Services Board
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MEC	Middle Eastern Countries
MENA	Middle East North Africa
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
PLS	Profit & Loss Sharing
SAC	Standard Advisory Council
SCF	<i>Shariah</i> Compliant Financing
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
UAE	United Arab Emirates

## Glossary

Fatwa:	Islamic religious rules. Religious decree or a legal ruling made according to <i>Shariah</i> .
Fiqh:	Islamic jurisprudence. The science of the <i>Shariah</i> . An important source of Islamic economics.
Gharar:	Speculation. An exchange transaction in which one or both parties remain ignorant of an essential element of the transaction.
Haram:	An act or product which is unlawful or prohibited in Islam.
Ijara:	Lease financing or Islamic mortgage. The purchase of the leased asset at the end of the rental period is optional.
Istisnah:	Advance purchase of goods or buildings. Contract of sale of goods to be manufactured or constructed in a fixed time for an agreed price.
Mudharaba:	Profit sharing. An investment on your behalf by a more skilled person. It takes the form of a contract between two parties – one who provides the funds and the other who provides the expertise. The division of any profit is agreed in advance.
Mudarib:	Entrepreneur in a <i>Mudharaba</i> contract. The entrepreneur or investment manager in a <i>Mudharaba</i> who puts the investor's funds in a project or portfolio in exchange for a share of the profits.
Murabaha:	Cost-plus financing. A contract for purchase and re-sale for cost plus profit, which allows the customer to make purchases without having to take out a loan and pay interest.
Musharaka:	Partnership. A contract involves a person placing their capital with another person's capital and them both sharing the risk and reward.
Qard Hasan:	Benevolent loan. Non-interest bearing loan or benevolent loan which refers to a loan given by a person (lender) to the borrower without any expectation of extra returns.
Riba:	Interest or usury. An increase, addition, unjust return, or advantage obtained by the lender as a condition of a loan. Prohibited in Islamic law.
Shariah:	Islamic law. Islamic law derived from three sources: the <i>Quran</i> , the <i>Hadith</i> and the <i>Sunnah</i> .
Sukuk:	Islamic bond. <i>Shariah</i> -compliant financial certificates similar to bonds.
Sunnah:	Practice and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

- Takaful:** A form of Islamic mutual insurance based on the principle of mutual assistance. Known as ‘Islamic insurance’.
- Zakat:** A religious levy as a fundamental duty. An obligatory contribution where every wealthy Muslim is required to pay a proportion of his/her wealth every year.
- Hawala:** Remittance or bill of exchange. A contract which allows a debtor to transfer his debt obligation to a third party who owes the former a debt. The mechanism of *Hawala* is used for settling international accounts by book transfers, thus obviating the need for a physical transfer of cash.
- Kafalah:** Guarantee. *Shariah* principle governing guarantees. It applies to a debt transaction in the event of a debtor failing to pay.
- Hesab:** Account.
- Shirkah:** Partnership. A contract between two or more persons who launch a business or financial enterprise to make a profit.

## Table of Contents

<b>Abstract .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Certificate of Authorship .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Acknowledgments .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>Glossary .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>Table of Contents .....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>List of Figures .....</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>List of Tables .....</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>Chapter 1 – Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction and motivations for this study .....	1
1.2 Objectives of the research .....	3
1.3 Significance and contributions of this study .....	3
1.4 Review of the relevant research .....	5
1.5 Research questions .....	6
1.6 Data collection methods .....	7
1.6.1 Questionnaire survey .....	8
1.6.2 Telephone interviews .....	9
1.6.3 Analysis of data collected .....	9
1.6.4 Sampling .....	10
1.6.5 Limitations .....	10
1.6.6 Ethical considerations .....	11
1.6.7 Quality control .....	12
1.6.8 Validity .....	12
1.6.9 Reliability .....	12
1.6.10 Confidentiality and privacy .....	13
1.6.11 Accessing data .....	13
1.6.12 Backup of data .....	14
1.7 Findings, implications and conclusions .....	14
1.8 Structure of the thesis .....	15
<b>Chapter 2 – Literature Review .....</b>	<b>17</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	17
2.2 The UAE’s adoption of accounting standards .....	17
2.3 Evolution of Islamic banking and Islamic accounting standards .....	19
2.4 Objectives and characteristics of AAOIFI accounting standards .....	20
2.5 Comparing Islamic and conventional banking .....	25
2.6 Comparison of AAOIFI accounting standards with IFRS .....	34
2.7 Compliance with AAOIFI accounting standards by Islamic banks and <i>Fatwa</i> and <i>Shariah</i> Supervisory Board .....	36
2.8 Critique of Islamic banking and AAOIFI standards .....	40
2.9 Summary .....	42
<b>Chapter 3 – Background of this Research Study .....</b>	<b>45</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	45
3.2 Accounting standards foundation in the UAE .....	45
3.3 Background of international financial reporting standards (IFRS) .....	47
3.3.1 Conceptual framework of IFRS .....	48
3.3.2 History of the development of IFRS .....	49
3.3.2.1 Development of international accounting standards in the 1960s – need for harmonization of international accounting standards .....	49



3.3.2.2	Development of international accounting standards in the 1970s and 1980s	50
3.3.2.3	Development of international accounting standards in the 1990s	51
3.3.2.4	Development of international accounting standards in the 2000s	52
3.3.3	Application of IFRS in the Islamic countries around the world	53
3.3.4	Role of the <i>Fatwa and Shariah</i> Supervisory Board among the adoption of IFRS	54
3.4	Background of Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI)	55
3.4.1	Framework of the AAOIFI	60
3.4.2	Structure of the AAOIFI	61
3.4.3	Objectives of the AAOIFI	64
3.4.4	Conceptual framework of AAOIFI accounting standards	65
3.4.5	History of the development of AAOIFI accounting standards	66
3.4.5.1	First attempts at developing an Islamic accounting standard	66
3.4.5.2	Primary reasons for introducing of Islamic accounting standards	67
3.4.6	Key parties involved in the preparation of AAOIFI accounting standards	69
3.4.7	AAOIFI accounting standards and persistent problems	70
3.4.7.1	Proposed solutions of the problems	71
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>– Theoretical Framework</b>	<b>73</b>
4.1	Introduction	73
4.2	Main features of <i>Shariah</i> principles used by Islamic banking	73
4.3	Regulatory theories	78
4.3.1	Public interest theory	79
4.3.2	Economic interest group theory of regulation	81
4.3.3	Theory of economic regulation	83
4.3.4	Institutional theory	84
4.3.4.1	Coercive isomorphism	85
4.3.4.2	Mimetic isomorphism	85
4.3.4.3	Normative isomorphism	86
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>– Research Design and Methods</b>	<b>87</b>
5.1	Introduction	87
5.2	Research objectives and questions	87
5.2.1	Understanding the factors that may influence the adoption of AAOIFI standards	90
5.2.2	Identifying the roles of keyplayers	90
5.2.3	Identifying the differences between IFRSS and AAOIFI standards	93
5.3	Research philosophy	94
5.4	Research method	94
5.5	Research design	95
5.6	Mixed methods research	97
5.7	Data collection	98
5.7.1	Documentary data	98
5.7.2	Design of the questionnaire	99
5.7.2.1	Pre-testing of the questionnaire	100
5.7.3	Unstructured telephone interviews	102
5.7.3.1	Design of interviews	103
5.8	Population, sampling and respondents	104
5.8.1	Target population	104
5.8.2	Sample size	104
5.8.3	Sampling procedure	105
5.8.4	Respondents	107

5.9	Methods of analysis .....	107
5.9.1	Quantitative analysis.....	108
5.9.2	Qualitative analysis.....	109
5.10	Reliability and validity .....	109
5.10.1	Quantitative research reliability and validity.....	110
5.10.2	Qualitative research reliability and validity.....	111
5.11	Ethical issues .....	112
5.12	Conclusion .....	114
<b>Chapter 6 – Description of Results .....</b>		<b>115</b>
6.1	Introduction.....	115
6.2	Analysis of questionnaires .....	116
6.2.1	Demographic and professional profiles .....	116
6.2.1.1	Demographic profile of respondents .....	116
6.2.1.2	Age group of respondents.....	117
6.2.1.3	Gender of respondents .....	118
6.2.1.4	Education background of respondents.....	118
6.2.1.5	Employment experience of respondents.....	119
6.2.1.6	Job categories of respondents .....	120
6.2.2	Islamic banking in the UAE, in the context of IFRS adoption.....	121
6.2.2.1	Perceptions of Islamic banking services.....	121
6.2.2.2	Chosen Islamic banks .....	122
6.2.2.3	Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).....	123
6.2.2.4	Practicality of IFRS for developing countries .....	123
6.2.2.5	Perceptions of characteristics of the IFRS.....	124
6.2.2.5.1	IFRS and characteristics of understandability and comparability .....	124
6.2.2.5.2	Perceptions of the characteristics of IFRS.....	124
6.2.2.6	Perceptions of factors that influenced the adoption of IFRS by Islamic banks.....	127
6.2.2.7	Perceptions of merits and demerits of adopting IFRS by Islamic banks.....	128
6.2.2.8	Perceptions of Islamic banking facilities.....	129
6.2.2.9	Perceptions of the content of financial reports by Islamic banks .....	132
6.2.2.10	Comparison of financial reporting by Islamic banks and commercial banks.....	134
6.2.3	Comparison between IFRS and AAOIFI.....	135
6.2.3.1	Comparing the measurement of investment property under IFRS and AAOIFI.....	135
6.2.3.2	Perceptions of IFRS and AAOIFI standards: time consuming implementation .....	136
6.2.3.3	Perceptions of preferences concerning implementation of IFRS vs. AAOIFI accounting standards.....	137
6.2.3.4	Reasons for respondents’ preferences: implementation of IFRS and AAOIFI standards .....	138
6.2.4	Potential adoption of AAOIFI standards .....	139
6.2.4.1	Perceptions of Islamic banks’ policy to converge with or adopt AAOIFI standards .....	139
6.2.4.2	Perceptions of cost in time and resources for first-time adoption of AAOIFI standards by Islamic banks .....	140
6.2.4.3	Perceptions of benefits of AAOIFI standards for Islamic banks.....	142
6.2.4.4	Possible outsourcing of implementation of AAOIFI.....	142
6.1.4.5	Knowledge of Islamic ethical and legal aspects .....	143

6.2.4.6	Quality of AAOIFI standards .....	143
6.2.4.7	AAOIFI to improve the quality of financial reporting .....	145
6.2.4.8	Factors influencing the potential adoption of AAOIFI standards in the UAE .....	147
6.2.4.9	Areas likely to be impacted by adoption of AAOIFI standards .....	151
6.2.4.10	Impediments to adopting AAOIFI standards by Islamic banks .....	154
6.2.4.11	AAOIFI goals in developing the standards .....	155
6.2.5	Results of reliability and validity testing .....	155
6.2.5.1	Internal consistency testing as reflected by Cronbach's alpha .....	155
6.2.5.1.1	Scale of evaluation of standards provided by IFRS .....	156
6.2.5.1.2	Scale of factors which influence the adoption of IFRS .....	157
6.2.5.1.3	Scale of Islamic bank facilities.....	158
6.2.5.1.4	Scale of financial statements of Islamic banks.....	159
6.2.5.1.5	Scale of the quality of specific aspects of AAOIFI.....	160
6.2.5.1.6	Scale of improvement in financial reporting quality by adoption of AAOIFI standards .....	161
6.2.5.1.7	Scale of factors influencing potential adoption of AAOIFI standards ..	161
6.2.5.1.8	Scale for areas likely to be impacted by adoption of AAOIFI standards .....	163
6.2.5.2	Factor analysis testing .....	164
6.2.5.2.1	Factor loading for Islamic bank facilities.....	164
6.2.5.2.2	Factor loading for influence on the adoption of AAOIFI.....	168
6.2.5.2.3	Factor loading for areas likely to be impacted by AAOIFI adoption....	173
6.3	Analysis of unstructured interviews .....	176
6.3.1	Background of interviewees .....	176
6.3.2	Reasons for introduction of Islamic accounting standards in the UAE.....	176
6.3.3	Identification of first efforts made towards developing Islamic accounting standards in the UAE .....	177
6.3.4	Interview results regarding problems and difficulties with IFRS.....	178
6.3.5	Interviewees' suggestions for solving these problems .....	178
6.3.6	Identification of key parties involved in implementation of Islamic accounting standards in the UAE.....	179
6.4	Conclusion .....	180
<b>Chapter 7 – Discussion of Results and Conclusion.....</b>		<b>181</b>
7.1	Introduction.....	181
7.2	Discussion of results .....	181
7.2.1	Accounting standards and information needs in Islamic banks.....	182
7.2.1.1	Islamic banks and interest rates .....	182
7.2.1.2	Following <i>Shariah</i> principles in Islamic banks .....	183
7.2.1.3	Disclosure of information by Islamic banks.....	184
7.2.1.4	<i>Fatwa</i> and <i>Shariah</i> Supervisory Board among Islamic banks .....	185
7.2.1.5	Zakat disclosure .....	186
7.2.2	Adoption of accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in Islamic banks.....	188
7.2.2.1	Factors that influenced the adoption of IFRS .....	190
7.2.2.1.1	Regulators and the adoption of IFRS .....	190
7.2.2.1.2	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and foreign parties.....	191
7.2.2.1.3	Conventional banks and financial institutions.....	192
7.2.2.1.4	Islamic society and local users .....	192
7.2.2.1.5	Specific terminology .....	193

7.2.2.1.6	Culture and religion.....	194
7.2.2.2	Preference for adoption of IFRS although conflicting with <i>Shariah</i> principles .....	196
7.2.2.3	The role of key players in adopting IFRS and AAOIFI standards .....	197
7.2.3	Comparison between IFRS and AAOIFI accounting standards .....	199
7.2.3.1	Comparing the financial reports of Islamic banks under IFRS and AAOIFI accounting standards.....	199
7.2.3.2	Comparing the application of <i>Zakat</i> under IFRS and AAOIFI accounting standards .....	200
7.2.3.3	Issues of language.....	202
7.2.4	Potential adoption of AAOIFI by Islamic banks .....	202
7.2.4.1	Appropriateness of AAOIFI accounting standards .....	202
7.2.4.2	Potential benefits of AAOIFI accounting standards.....	204
7.2.4.3	Implementation of AAOIFI accounting standards .....	205
7.2.4.4	Problems of implementing AAOIFI standards.....	207
7.1.4.5	Factors that influenced the potential adoption of AAOIFI accounting standards by Islamic banks .....	207
7.2.4.5.1	Local users.....	208
7.2.4.5.2	Education background.....	209
7.2.4.5.3	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).....	210
7.2.4.5.4	Big Four and global organizations .....	211
7.2.4.5.5	Comparability with other financial institutions.....	212
7.2.4.5.6	Influence of developed nations on developing nations .....	213
7.3	Conclusion .....	214
7.4	Limitations of this study .....	217
7.5	Research contribution .....	218
7.6	Suggestions for further research .....	220
	<b>References.....</b>	<b>221</b>
	<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>239</b>
	Appendix 1: Standards developed by AAOIFI .....	239
	Appendix 2: Laws Governing Banks and Financial Institutions and their Operation in the UAE .....	243
	Appendix 3: Questionnaire Survey.....	245
	Appendix 4: Histogram and box plot figures related to measures of skewness and kurtosis in Chapter 6 (distribution of results).....	253

## List of Figures

Figure 3.1: Structure of the AAOIFI (AAOIFI (a)).....	61
Figure 3.2: Structure of Islamic finance: research model.....	72
Figure 4.1: Theories of regulation: reflections on statutory supervision of insurance companies in Anglo-American countries (Adams & Tower 1994) .....	84
Figure 6.1: Distribution of survey respondents by employer .....	117
Figure 6.2: Distribution of survey respondents by age.....	117
Figure 6.3: Distribution of survey respondents by gender.....	118
Figure 6.4: Distribution of respondents by level of education .....	119
Figure 6.5: Distribution of respondents by professional certification .....	119
Figure 6.6: Distribution of respondents by experience in financial institutions.....	120
Figure 6.7: Distribution of respondents by employment category .....	121
Figure 6.8: Differentiation of Islamic banking services: survey responses.....	122
Figure 6.9: Survey respondents' perceptions: Why customers chose Islamic banks .....	122
Figure 6.10: Adoption of IFRS .....	123
Figure 6.11: Practicality of IFRS for developing countries: Survey responses.....	124
Figure 6.12: IFRS characteristics: respondents' perceptions of the IFRS in context .....	125
Figure 6.13: Measurement of investment property under IFRS and AAOIFI.....	137
Figure 6.14: Time consuming implementation of IFRS and AAOIFI standards.....	138
Figure 6.15: Respondents' preferences concerning implementation of IFRS vs. AAOIFI standards.....	139
Figure 6.16: Respondents' perceptions of Islamic banks' policy to converge with or adopt AAOIFI standards .....	141
Figure 6.17: Respondents' perceptions of cost in time and resources for first-time adoption of AAOIFI standards by Islamic banks.....	142
Figure 6.18: Respondents' perceptions of the costs/benefits of AAOIFI standards.....	143
Figure 6.19: Possible outsourcing of implementation of AAOIFI standards .....	143
Figure 6.20: Is knowledge of Islamic ethical and legal aspects required? .....	144
Figure 6.21: Cronbach's alpha for Question 12.....	157
Figure 6.22: Cronbach's alpha for Question 13.....	158
Figure 6.23: Cronbach's alpha for question 16.....	159
Figure 6.24: Cronbach's alpha for question 17.....	160
Figure 6.25 Cronbach's alpha for question 28.....	160
Figure 6.26: Cronbach's alpha for question 29.....	161
Figure 6.27: Cronbach's alpha for question 30.....	162
Figure 6.28: Cronbach's alpha for question 31.....	163
Figure 6.29: KMO and Bartlett's test for question 16 .....	165
Figure 6.30: Scree plot for question 16.....	165
Figure 6.31: KMO and Bartlett's test for question 30 .....	169
Figure 6.32: KMO and Bartlett's test for question 30 after deleting question 30g .....	170
Figure 6.33: Scree plot for question 30 after deleting question 30g.....	171
Figure 6.34: KMO and Bartlett's test for question 31 .....	173
Figure 6.35: Scree plot for question 31.....	174

## List of Tables

Table 1.1:	Thesis structure .....	15
Table 3.1:	Applications of accounting standards by the Islamic institutions in different countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) (Amin 2011).....	56
Table 5.1:	Respondent groups and usable response rates.....	107
Table 5.2:	Number of interviewees .....	107
Table 6.1:	Descriptive statistics for aggregated survey responses to questions 12a to 12d.....	126
Table 6.2:	Descriptive statistics for aggregated survey responses to questions 13a to 13d.....	127
Table 6.3:	Descriptive statistics relating to merits of adopting IFRS by Islamic banks ....	128
Table 6.4:	Descriptive statistics relating to demerits of adopting IFRS by Islamic banks.	129
Table 6.5:	Descriptive statistics for aggregated survey responses to questions 16a to 16d.....	130
Table 6.6:	Descriptive statistics for aggregated survey responses to questions 16e to 16h.....	132
Table 6.7:	Descriptive statistics for aggregated survey responses to questions 17a to 17d.....	134
Table 6.8:	Descriptive statistics of aggregated survey responses to questions 18a and 18b.....	135
Table 6.9:	Descriptive statistics of the reasons for respondents' preferences regarding the implementation of IFRS and AAOIFI standards.....	139
Table 6.10:	Descriptive statistics of survey responses to questions 28A to 28D.....	145
Table 6.11:	Descriptive statistics of responses to questions 29a to 29d.....	146
Table 6.12:	Descriptive statistics of responses to questions 30a to 30d.....	148
Table 6.13:	Descriptive statistics of responses to questions 30e to 30h.....	149
Table 6.14:	Descriptive statistics of responses to questions 30i and 30j.....	150
Table 6.15:	Descriptive statistics of responses to questions 31a to 31d.....	152
Table 6.16:	Descriptive statistics of responses to questions 31e to 31h.....	153
Table 6.17:	Descriptive statistics of responses to question 31i.....	154
Table 6.18:	Impediments to adoption of AAOIFI standards.....	154
Table 6.19:	Suggested goals for the AAOIFI.....	155
Table 6.20:	Measures of sample adequacy for question 16.....	164
Table 6.21:	Rotated component matrix for question 16.....	166
Table 6.22:	Total variance explained for question 16.....	167
Table 6.23:	Measures of sample adequacy for question 30.....	168
Table 6.24:	Measures of sample adequacy for question 30 after deleting question 30g.....	169
Table 6.25:	Rotated component matrix for question 30 after deleting question 30g.....	170
Table 6.26:	Rotated component matrix for question 30 after deleting question 30g and reversing question 30h.....	171
Table 6.27:	Total variance explained for question 30.....	172
Table 6.28:	Measures of sample adequacy for question 31.....	173
Table 6.29:	Rotated component matrix for question 31.....	174
Table 6.30:	Total variance explained for question 31.....	175
Table 6.31:	Information about interviewees.....	176