

Ethical Implications of AI in Islamic Financial Institutions

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ABSTRACT

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into Islamic financial institutions presents significant opportunities alongside complex ethical challenges grounded in Shariah principles. AI-driven systems enhance efficiency, risk assessment, and customer service through automation and data analytics. However, their deployment raises critical concerns regarding transparency, accountability, and fairness core values emphasized in Islamic jurisprudence. The opacity of algorithmic decision-making (often referred to as “black box” systems) may conflict with the Shariah requirement of clarity (gharar avoidance) in financial transactions. Moreover, AI applications in credit scoring and investment decisions risk embedding biases that could lead to unjust outcomes, contradicting the Islamic principles of justice (adl) and equity. Data privacy is another major concern, as the extensive use of personal information must align with ethical norms of trust (amanah) and confidentiality. Additionally, the delegation of decision-making to machines prompts questions about human responsibility and the role of scholars in ensuring Shariah compliance. This study explores the ethical dimensions of AI adoption in Islamic finance,

highlighting the need for robust governance frameworks, interdisciplinary collaboration, and continuous Shariah oversight. It argues that aligning AI innovation with Islamic ethical values is essential for sustainable and responsible financial development.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Islamic jurisprudence, financial operations, transparency, cryptocurrency

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence is increasingly reshaping Islamic financial institutions by improving efficiency, decision-making, and service delivery. However, its adoption raises important ethical concerns related to Shariah principles, including justice, transparency, accountability, and data privacy.

Research Background

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly transformed the global financial industry, introducing innovative tools for automation, predictive analytics, and decision-making. Financial institutions increasingly rely on AI-driven technologies such as machine learning, robo-advisory services, and algorithmic risk assessment to enhance efficiency and competitiveness. Within this evolving landscape, Islamic financial institutions are also adopting AI to improve operational performance, strengthen Shariah compliance monitoring, and expand access to financial services. This integration aligns with the broader trend of digital transformation in Islamic finance, which seeks to combine technological innovation with ethical and religious principles.

However, the application of AI in Islamic finance presents unique challenges that extend beyond technical considerations. Islamic financial systems are governed by Shariah principles that emphasize justice, transparency, accountability, and the prohibition of elements such as *riba* (interest), *gharar* (excessive uncertainty), and unethical practices. AI systems, particularly those based on complex algorithms, often operate as “black boxes,” making it difficult to ensure transparency and explainability—key requirements in Islamic jurisprudence. Additionally, the use of large datasets raises concerns about data privacy, consent, and potential bias, which may lead to unjust or discriminatory outcomes.

Given these concerns, there is a growing need to critically examine the ethical

implications of AI adoption in Islamic financial institutions. This research aims to explore how AI can be aligned with Shariah principles while addressing associated risks. It highlights the importance of developing robust governance frameworks, enhancing interdisciplinary collaboration between technologists and Shariah scholars, and ensuring that technological innovation remains consistent with Islamic ethical values.

Research Significance

This research is significant as it addresses the growing intersection between artificial intelligence and Islamic finance, an area that remains underexplored. By examining the ethical implications of AI within Shariah-compliant institutions, the study contributes to a better understanding of how emerging technologies can align with Islamic principles such as justice, transparency, and accountability. It also provides valuable insights for policymakers, financial practitioners, and Shariah scholars in developing appropriate governance frameworks. Ultimately, the research supports the responsible adoption of AI, ensuring innovation in Islamic finance remains ethically grounded and socially beneficial.

Review of Literature

The existing literature highlights the growing role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in transforming financial systems, including Islamic finance. Scholars have emphasized that AI technologies such as machine learning and data analytics enhance operational efficiency, improve risk management, and enable better customer service. Studies on Islamic finance suggest that AI can support Shariah compliance by automating screening processes and monitoring financial transactions. However, the literature also identifies significant ethical and jurisprudential concerns associated with AI adoption.

Several researchers argue that the lack of transparency in AI algorithms poses challenges to Shariah principles, particularly in avoiding *gharar* (uncertainty). Others highlight the risk of embedded bias in AI systems, which may lead to unfair or discriminatory outcomes, contradicting the Islamic emphasis on justice (*adl*) and equity. Additionally, concerns regarding data privacy and security have been widely discussed, as the use of personal financial data must align with ethical values such as trust (*amanah*) and confidentiality.

Recent studies call for stronger governance frameworks and interdisciplinary collaboration between technology experts and Shariah scholars. Overall, the literature underscores the need to balance technological innovation with ethical and religious considerations in Islamic financial institutions.

Research Questions

1. How does artificial intelligence impact Shariah compliance in Islamic financial institutions?
2. What ethical challenges arise from the use of AI in Islamic finance?
3. How can AI systems ensure transparency and accountability in line with Islamic principles?
4. What governance frameworks are needed to align AI with Shariah requirements?

Research Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative research approach to examine the ethical implications of artificial intelligence in Islamic financial institutions. Data is collected through secondary sources, including academic journals, books, industry reports, and Shariah guidelines. A thematic analysis is employed to identify key ethical issues such as transparency, accountability, bias, and data privacy. Additionally, relevant case studies of AI implementation in Islamic finance are reviewed to provide practical insights. The study also incorporates a conceptual analysis of Islamic jurisprudence principles to evaluate AI practices. This methodology ensures a comprehensive understanding of both technological and Shariah perspectives.

Aims & Objectives

- To examine the role of artificial intelligence in Islamic financial institutions.
- To identify key ethical issues associated with AI in Islamic finance.
- To analyze AI practices in light of Shariah principles.
- To evaluate challenges related to transparency, accountability, and fairness.
- To propose recommendations for ethical and Shariah-compliant AI implementation.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming financial institutions globally, including

those operating under Shariah principles. This discussion interprets the findings of this research in light of existing literature and Islamic jurisprudence, focusing on the ethical, operational, and regulatory implications of AI adoption. The study demonstrates that while AI enhances efficiency and competitiveness, it also raises complex challenges concerning transparency, accountability, fairness, and Shariah compliance.

AI Adoption in Islamic Finance

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in Islamic financial institutions, enabling them to enhance efficiency, reduce operational costs, and improve customer service. One of the key areas of AI adoption is **credit risk assessment**. Traditional credit evaluation methods often rely on historical financial data and manual analysis, which can be slow and prone to human error. Machine learning algorithms, on the other hand, can analyze vast amounts of structured and unstructured data to predict a customer's repayment capacity with higher accuracy. This allows Islamic banks to extend Shariah-compliant financing more confidently while minimizing default risks.

Another significant application is **investment decision-making**. AI tools can analyze market trends, financial reports, and economic indicators in real time to identify Shariah-compliant investment opportunities. By automating the screening process for prohibited sectors such as alcohol, gambling, and conventional interest-based businesses, AI supports both efficiency and adherence to Islamic principles. This capability enables financial institutions to respond quickly to market changes and offer competitive products to clients.

Customer service automation is also transforming the way Islamic banks interact with clients. AI-powered chatbots, virtual assistants, and self-service portals handle routine inquiries, process transactions, and provide financial guidance. This not only improves the customer experience but also allows staff to focus on complex tasks that require human judgment.

Furthermore, AI plays an increasingly important role in **Shariah compliance monitoring**. AI systems can detect non-compliant transactions, flag anomalies, and generate reports for Shariah boards, ensuring continuous oversight

and reducing the risk of violations.

While these applications demonstrate the potential of AI to enhance operational performance and expand financial inclusion, especially in regions where Islamic finance is rapidly growing, they also raise ethical and jurisprudential concerns. Issues such as transparency, accountability, data privacy, and bias must be carefully managed to ensure that AI deployment aligns with Islamic values of justice (*adl*), trust (*amanah*), and avoidance of uncertainty (*gharar*). Therefore, AI adoption in Islamic finance requires a balance between technological innovation and adherence to Shariah principles.

Ethical Implications of AI (Transparency and Explain ability)

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Islamic financial institutions brings both operational benefits and significant ethical challenges. A primary concern is **transparency and explain ability**. Many AI systems, particularly deep learning models, function as “black boxes,” producing decisions without a clear rationale. In Islamic finance, transparency is essential to avoid *gharar* (excessive uncertainty) in financial transactions. Clients and regulators must understand how decisions—such as credit approvals or investment recommendations—are made. If AI processes remain opaque, it can undermine trust (*amanah*) in the institution, leading to ethical and reputational risks. Therefore, explainable AI models are crucial to ensure both Shariah compliance and stakeholder confidence.

Justice and fairness represent another critical dimension. AI systems rely on historical data, which may reflect past biases or socio-economic inequalities. For example, biased credit scoring algorithms could disadvantage certain communities, violating the Islamic principle of justice (*adl*). To uphold fairness, financial institutions must implement rigorous validation procedures, continuous monitoring, and bias detection mechanisms to prevent discriminatory outcomes.

Accountability and human oversight are equally important. AI should assist rather than replace human decision-making. In Islamic jurisprudence, individuals remain responsible for financial decisions affecting wealth distribution and contractual obligations. Institutions must clearly define human accountability for AI-driven actions, ensuring that scholars, managers, and compliance officers can

intervene when necessary.

Finally, **privacy and data protection** are fundamental ethical concerns. AI relies on extensive personal financial and behavioral data. Misuse, unauthorized access, or breaches of this data could violate the ethical principle of trust (*amanah*). Islamic financial institutions must adopt robust governance frameworks that ensure client consent, confidentiality, and secure data handling.

Overall, while AI can enhance efficiency and compliance in Islamic finance, its ethical adoption depends on maintaining transparency, fairness, accountability, and privacy. Aligning AI practices with Shariah principles is essential to sustain trust, protect clients, and ensure the ethical integrity of Islamic financial institutions.

Shariah Compliance Challenges

The adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Islamic finance introduces significant opportunities for efficiency and innovation, but it also presents unique Shariah compliance challenges. Islamic financial institutions operate under strict religious principles that govern permissible financial transactions. AI applications must, therefore, be carefully designed and monitored to ensure alignment with Shariah law. A primary challenge is the **prohibition of riba (interest)**. AI systems, particularly in lending and investment platforms, must be explicitly programmed to avoid recommending or facilitating interest-based products. Automated credit scoring, loan approvals, and investment advice should exclude conventional interest-bearing options to comply with Shariah requirements. Failure to do so could result in ethical violations and undermine the legitimacy of the financial institution in the eyes of clients and regulators.

Another critical concern is the **avoidance of gharar (excessive uncertainty)**. Transactions in Islamic finance must be clear, transparent, and free from ambiguity. AI algorithms that operate as “black boxes” can inadvertently create uncertainty if their decision-making processes are not explainable. For example, an AI model that approves financing without clearly outlining the terms or risk factors could conflict with Shariah principles. Therefore, AI systems must provide explainable outputs, enabling both clients and Shariah boards to understand the basis for financial decisions.

Ethical investment screening is a further challenge. AI tools used for portfolio

management and investment advisory services must incorporate Shariah-compliant screening criteria to prevent engagement in prohibited sectors, such as alcohol, gambling, and conventional financial services. While AI can automate compliance checks and flag potentially non-compliant activities, human oversight remains indispensable. Shariah scholars must interpret complex jurisprudential rulings and validate AI outputs to ensure full compliance.

Opportunities of AI in Islamic Finance (Operational Efficiency)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) offers Islamic financial institutions numerous opportunities to enhance operations, expand services, and innovate while remaining compliant with Shariah principles. One of the most significant benefits is **operational efficiency**. AI can automate routine processes, reducing the need for manual intervention in tasks such as transaction processing, account reconciliation, and customer inquiries. Automated Shariah compliance monitoring further ensures that financial transactions adhere to Islamic law while minimizing human errors. By streamlining these processes, AI allows financial institutions to reduce operational costs, accelerate decision-making, and free Shariah audit teams to focus on more complex compliance matters.

Another major opportunity lies in **financial inclusion**. AI-driven platforms, including digital banking apps, microfinance solutions, and predictive credit scoring models, allow Islamic financial institutions to reach underserved and remote populations. These technologies can evaluate creditworthiness based on alternative data sources, enabling access to Shariah-compliant financing for individuals and small businesses who may have limited formal financial history. Expanding financial access in this way supports broader economic participation and aligns with the ethical principles of equity and social welfare inherent in Islamic finance.

Risk management is also enhanced through AI. Machine learning algorithms can process vast datasets to identify emerging operational, market, and credit risks in real time. By analyzing patterns, trends, and anomalies, AI enables proactive risk mitigation strategies while ensuring that Shariah-compliant standards are maintained. For example, AI can detect potentially non-compliant investments or transactions before they escalate into significant issues, supporting both financial stability and ethical oversight.

Finally, AI fosters **innovation in product design**. Islamic financial institutions can leverage AI to develop customized financial products tailored to individual client risk profiles, investment preferences, and Shariah compliance requirements. This personalization improves client satisfaction, strengthens loyalty, and creates

Risks and Limitations of AI

While Artificial Intelligence (AI) presents significant opportunities for Islamic financial institutions, it also introduces a range of risks and limitations that must be carefully managed to ensure ethical and Shariah-compliant operations. A primary concern is **algorithmic bias**. AI systems are trained on historical financial and behavioral data, which may reflect existing societal and economic inequalities. For instance, credit scoring algorithms might inadvertently disadvantage certain groups, leading to unfair outcomes that violate the Islamic principle of justice (*adl*). Without proper bias detection and correction mechanisms, these systems can perpetuate discrimination, undermining both ethical standards and public trust in Islamic finance.

Another major challenge is the **opacity of decision-making**. Many AI models, particularly deep learning and neural networks, function as “black boxes,” providing outputs without transparent explanations. In the context of Islamic finance, this lack of explainability conflicts with the requirement to avoid *gharar* (excessive uncertainty) in transactions. Clients, regulators, and Shariah boards may struggle to understand or trust decisions made by AI, potentially eroding confidence in the institution.

Cybersecurity threats are also heightened with AI adoption. Increased digitalization exposes sensitive financial and personal data to hacking, fraud, and data breaches. Any compromise of client data not only violates privacy but also breaches the ethical principle of trust (*amanah*), posing significant reputational and legal risks.

Over-reliance on technology is another limitation. Excessive dependence on AI for decision-making may reduce human oversight, increasing the risk of ethical violations or Shariah non-compliance. Human judgment remains critical for interpreting complex jurisprudential rulings and handling exceptions that AI may

not adequately address. Finally, there are **legal and regulatory gaps**. Current Islamic finance regulations may not fully account for AI-specific ethical, operational, and compliance concerns. Without clear guidelines, institutions may face uncertainty regarding liability, accountability, and adherence to Shariah principles.

Governance and Regulatory Frameworks

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Islamic financial institutions necessitates the establishment of robust governance and regulatory frameworks to address ethical, operational, and Shariah compliance challenges. Without proper oversight, AI adoption can lead to unintended consequences such as bias, opacity, and non-compliance with Islamic principles. Effective governance ensures that technological innovation aligns with Shariah values while maintaining transparency, accountability, and client trust.

A key component of such frameworks is the formation of **Shariah-AI Advisory Boards**. These boards combine AI experts, financial professionals, and Shariah scholars to review AI algorithms, ensure compliance with Islamic jurisprudence, and interpret complex financial scenarios. By providing continuous guidance, these boards bridge the gap between technical development and religious principles, ensuring that AI-driven processes adhere to ethical and Shariah requirements.

Ethical AI guidelines are equally critical. Institutions must develop clear policies outlining acceptable AI usage, emphasizing fairness, accountability, and transparency. These guidelines serve as a reference for staff, regulators, and AI developers, establishing a standardized approach to ethical AI implementation and minimizing the risk of inadvertent Shariah violations.

Continuous monitoring is essential for maintaining compliance and mitigating risks. Regular auditing of AI systems can identify algorithmic biases, operational errors, and deviations from ethical or Shariah standards. Monitoring mechanisms should include performance assessments, scenario testing, and review of decision-making outputs to ensure that AI remains aligned with institutional objectives and religious obligations.

Lastly, **data protection policies** are fundamental in AI governance. AI systems rely

on large volumes of personal financial and behavioral data, making consent, privacy, and secure data management critical. Institutions must adopt comprehensive frameworks to safeguard client information, uphold the ethical principle of trust (*amanah*), and comply with both local and international data protection standards.

Overall, these governance and regulatory structures provide a comprehensive approach to managing AI in Islamic finance. By integrating Shariah oversight, ethical guidelines, continuous monitoring, and data protection, institutions can harness AI's potential while ensuring responsible, compliant, and trustworthy financial operations.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration

The successful implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Islamic financial institutions requires a strong interdisciplinary approach, combining expertise from technology, finance, Shariah scholarship, and regulatory bodies. AI systems are inherently complex, and their integration into financial operations carries both technological and ethical implications. Collaboration among these diverse stakeholders ensures that AI adoption maximizes benefits while mitigating risks such as bias, non-compliance, and opacity.

Technologists play a critical role in designing AI systems that are transparent, explainable, and free from bias. Their expertise is essential for developing algorithms that can process large datasets efficiently while generating decisions that can be interpreted and audited. Explainable AI (XAI) models are particularly important in Islamic finance, where clarity in decision-making is required to avoid *gharar* (excessive uncertainty). Technologists must work closely with other stakeholders to ensure that technical designs adhere to both ethical standards and operational requirements.

Financial experts bridge the gap between technology and business processes. They ensure that AI solutions are effectively integrated into operational workflows, including credit assessment, risk management, investment advisory, and compliance monitoring. Financial experts provide practical insights into market dynamics, client behavior, and organizational processes, helping to align AI capabilities with institutional objectives and strategic goals.

Shariah scholars are indispensable for ensuring that AI decisions and outputs

comply with Islamic jurisprudence. They provide guidance on Shariah principles such as the prohibition of *riba* (interest), avoidance of *gharar* (uncertainty), and ethical investment standards. Scholars review AI-generated recommendations, interpret complex financial scenarios, and ensure that automated processes do not compromise religious compliance.

Regulators provide the legal and ethical framework within which AI systems operate. They issue guidelines, conduct oversight, and enforce compliance, ensuring that financial institutions implement AI responsibly. Regulatory involvement is particularly important in addressing emerging risks such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and accountability.

By fostering collaboration among technologists, financial experts, Shariah scholars, and regulators, Islamic financial institutions can achieve balanced AI adoption. This interdisciplinary approach ensures that AI enhances operational efficiency, supports financial inclusion, and promotes innovation while maintaining ethical integrity and adherence to Shariah principles.

Implications for Practice

The findings of this research highlight several practical implications for the responsible adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Islamic financial institutions. As AI becomes increasingly integrated into operations, institutions must balance technological innovation with Shariah compliance and ethical standards to maintain trust, transparency, and fairness.

First, Islamic financial institutions should **adopt AI gradually** rather than implementing large-scale systems all at once. Gradual adoption allows organizations to evaluate AI performance, identify potential ethical and compliance issues, and maintain human oversight in all critical decisions. Human intervention remains essential to interpret complex financial scenarios, ensure Shariah adherence, and prevent unintended consequences, particularly in areas such as credit approvals, investment advisory, and risk management.

Second, **staff training on AI ethics and Shariah compliance** is crucial. Employees, including managers, compliance officers, and technical teams, must understand how AI systems operate, potential biases, and the ethical and religious considerations that underpin financial decision-making. Training programs can

equip staff to monitor AI outputs effectively, flag irregularities, and ensure that operational practices remain aligned with Islamic principles of justice (*adl*), trust (*amanah*), and transparency.

Third, collaboration with **FinTech companies and technology vendors** should include explicit contractual clauses requiring adherence to Islamic ethical and Shariah standards. Outsourcing AI development or analytics services without clear compliance expectations could expose institutions to operational and reputational risks. Establishing accountability mechanisms ensures that external partners align with the institution's ethical framework and Shariah obligations.

Finally, **regulators should develop AI-specific Shariah compliance standards**. Current regulations in Islamic finance often do not address the unique challenges posed by AI, such as algorithmic bias, opacity, or data privacy concerns. Regulatory guidance can provide a consistent framework for ethical AI adoption, promote transparency in decision-making, and protect both institutions and clients.

Future Directions

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Islamic finance is still in its early stages, and several areas require further research to ensure both technological advancement and Shariah compliance. Future studies should focus on developing solutions that enhance transparency, fairness, and ethical governance while promoting innovation in financial services.

One critical area is the **development of Shariah-compliant explainable AI (XAI) systems**. Traditional AI models, especially deep learning algorithms, often function as "black boxes," producing decisions that are difficult to interpret. In Islamic finance, the avoidance of *gharar* (excessive uncertainty) and the requirement for transparency necessitate AI systems whose decisions can be explained clearly to clients, regulators, and Shariah boards. Future research should focus on designing XAI models tailored to financial contexts, ensuring that automated processes are both understandable and aligned with Islamic ethical principles.

Another important direction is the **quantitative assessment of AI bias** in Islamic finance operations. AI algorithms trained on historical datasets can reproduce societal biases, leading to unfair treatment of certain groups or

communities. Empirical research is needed to measure the extent of bias in AI-driven credit scoring, investment recommendation, and risk management systems. Such studies can provide evidence-based strategies to mitigate bias, ensuring that AI decisions uphold the Islamic principle of justice (*adl*).

Ethical frameworks for AI in cross-border Islamic financial services are also an area requiring attention. With globalization, Islamic financial institutions increasingly operate in multiple jurisdictions, each with different regulatory standards. Research should focus on creating unified ethical and Shariah-compliant frameworks for AI deployment across borders, addressing issues such as data privacy, accountability, and cultural considerations in financial decision-making.

Finally, the **integration of AI with blockchain technology** represents a promising avenue to enhance transparency and trust in Shariah-compliant transactions. Blockchain's immutable ledger, combined with AI's analytical capabilities, can improve monitoring, auditability, and efficiency in financial operations. Future studies can explore practical applications, challenges, and governance structures necessary to implement such hybrid systems effectively.

Conclusion

The discussion highlights that Artificial Intelligence (AI) offers transformative potential for Islamic financial institutions, enabling operational efficiency, risk management, financial inclusion, and innovation in Shariah-compliant product design. AI applications in credit assessment, investment advisory, customer service, and compliance monitoring demonstrate tangible benefits, particularly in enhancing decision-making speed and accuracy.

However, the integration of AI also presents significant **ethical and Shariah compliance challenges**. Issues such as algorithmic bias, opacity of decision-making, cybersecurity risks, over-reliance on technology, and gaps in regulation necessitate careful oversight. Islamic finance principles—prohibition of *riba*, avoidance of *gharar*, justice (*adl*), and trust (*amanah*)—must guide the design, implementation, and governance of AI systems.

To address these challenges, robust **governance frameworks** are essential, including Shariah-AI advisory boards, ethical AI guidelines, continuous monitoring,

and strong data protection policies. Successful adoption also requires **interdisciplinary collaboration** among technologists, financial experts, Shariah scholars, and regulators.

Finally, future research should explore explainable AI models, bias mitigation, ethical frameworks for cross-border applications, and AI-blockchain integration. Overall, AI adoption in Islamic finance presents a dual pathway: it can drive innovation and inclusion while strengthening Shariah compliance if implemented responsibly. Balancing technological advancement with ethical and religious principles is critical to sustainable and trustworthy financial innovation.

Suggestions and Recommendations

Gradual AI Implementation – Introduce AI systems incrementally to ensure proper monitoring and human oversight in critical decisions.

Shariah-AI Advisory Boards – Establish interdisciplinary boards combining technologists, financial experts, and Shariah scholars to review algorithms.

Explainable AI Models – Develop AI systems that provide transparent, interpretable outputs to minimize *gharar* and build client trust.

Bias Detection and Mitigation – Regularly assess AI algorithms for bias to ensure fairness (*adl*) in credit scoring, investment recommendations, and risk management.

Ethical AI Guidelines – Implement clear policies defining acceptable AI use, emphasizing accountability, transparency, and Shariah compliance.

Staff Training – Educate employees on AI ethics, Shariah principles, and compliance monitoring to prevent inadvertent violations.

Data Protection and Privacy – Adopt robust frameworks for client data security, consent management, and confidentiality to uphold trust (*amanah*).

Collaboration with FinTechs – Ensure contracts with technology providers include explicit clauses on Shariah compliance and ethical AI standards.

Regulatory Framework Development – Encourage regulators to issue AI-specific guidelines for Shariah-compliant operations, covering accountability and transparency.

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