

The Role of Islamic Finance in Achieving Sustainable Development: A Practical Study

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Abstract:-The aim of the research is to identify the concept and importance of the role of Islamic banks in supporting and financing sustainable development, as well as the concept of sustainable development and its characteristics, objectives and dimensions, as well as highlighting what Islamic banks can do by activating their role in achieving sustainable development, by adopting a set of Islamic financing formulas such as murabaha, leasing, e-commerce and the forms of participation and speculation in financing the requirements for achieving sustainable development, and the questionnaire form was adopted and distributed to a group of employees and heads of departments. And the senior leaders of the Islamic Bank of Nahrein, Iraq, the researcher has reached conclusions that the role of Islamic financing formulas is weak in supporting sustainable development projects in Iraq and the suffering of Islamic banks from the ignorance of investors in the sustainable development sector with the advantages and formulas of Islamic finance, as well as the mechanism characterized by Islamic banks, which can play an important role in providing financing for sustainable development projects and investments, due to the flexibility of financing conditions, and the use of partnership and profitability criteria instead of the criterion of interest as in commercial banks.

Keywords: - The murabaha formula, the ijara formula, the enplanes formula, the terms of participation and speculation, sustainable development.

Introduction:

The relationship between human and the environment has been extended since the dawn of history, as that relationship was characterized by balance, interdependence and peace without threatening each other, and maintained that relationship to the emergence of the industrial revolution that began with the invention of steam machines operating with fossil fuels, oil and diesel in England in the nineteenth century, which led to the growing needs of these machines for more resources and fuel in exchange for a lot of waste harmful to the ecosystem in all its forms (water, soil, air, forests and prairie trees and trees and others), in conjunction with the so called population explosion or demographic. which is a massive multiplication of population swells compared to available resources, and the increasing demand for those resources, as a result the development of societies and their rapid prosperity simultaneously with the development of their requirements and increased levels of

Consumption and the insistence on requesting more goods, products and services vertically and consensually, which necessitated the creation of new global strategies that constantly seek to maximize production by searching for supporting technologies to raise production to its limits.

By the 1990s, humans had sensed the enormity of the disaster, which was seriously threatening the environment, as a result of the serious increase in the quantity and quality of industrial waste and waste, which exceeded the capacity of the environment to absorb and analyses them into harmless substances, and some countries began to sound the alarm.

Fearing the danger lurking among the mountains of these remnants and their direct and indirect negative reflections on the environment and Mother Nature, which has long embraced its human children, it represents the apprehension of the orientation of thousands of representatives of governments and

international organizations in various fields to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, at the Earth Summit in 1992, represented by some (172) countries to make the difficult decisions necessary to ensure a healthy planet for future generations, to crystallize the idea of sustainable development.

The financing process is the cornerstone of the process of sustainable development and the success of its application depends heavily on the quality of the sources of financing, and financing is closely linked to sustainable development because resources are a central focus of any activity or process, including development processes that contribute to the development and development of society, and banks are among the most important funders, as commercial banks process loans and advances to their clients in return for a specific interest in advance, while Islamic banks are working on the use of funds and investing through multiple and legitimate financing formulas. Which is suitable for most activities whether commercial, industrial, agricultural, real estate, professional, professional. Financing activity is one of the most important activities in Islamic banks, with returns being the most important source of profits.

There are many Islamic financing formulas, including: murabaha finance, co-financing, speculative financing, bank financing, distribution finance, leasing finance, marketing in the trade, financing by sale, and other Islamic finance patterns that It can be used to achieve sustainable and efficient development, and Islamic finance patterns are currently seen as a source of combining the novelty and intellectual modernity without which sustainable development cannot be achieved, and the diversity of Islamic finance patterns has led some non-Islamic countries to adopt many types of these methods and methods that can be achieved. Provides continuous support to various economic sectors with both qualified financial and human resources, so the current research is designed to shed more light on the role of Islamic banks in Iraq to meet the requirements of the current research sheds more light on the role of Islamic banks in Iraq to achieve the requirements of sustainable development, through an applied study

of the Islamic River Bank and analysis of the implications and effects of Islamic finance in Iraq and the role it can play in achieving sustainable development in its economic, social, environmental and technical dimensions, whether in the field of direct financing or in supporting the qualification of qualified human resources to apply the concepts of sustainable development or in supporting scientific research and special studies in the field of sustainable development, by focusing on outputs. The final is Islamic financial finance, which is supposed to have the flexibility and ability to meet the requirements of the implementation of sustainable development in Iraq.

Research methodology

Research problem:

The problem of research is the low levels of sustainable development in Iraq in general, according to international standards and indicators, most notably weak government attention and the government budget deficit to meet all the needs and requirements of achieving sustainable development effectively, while the banking institutions in general and Islamic banks in particular suffer from the low quality of financing, as they lack the existence of appropriate indicators and standards based on clear scientific foundations to link Islamic finance mechanisms with the requirements of achieving sustainable development effectively and efficiently under The global trend to achieve sustainable development, and therefore this institution may face difficulties in achieving the overall development of Iraqi society in all its economic, social, environmental and technical dimensions.

The importance of research:

The research derives its importance by focusing on the very important topic of weak financing of Islamic banks and measuring their impact on the possibility of achieving sustainable development in the local environment, by supporting and expanding Islamic finance formulas by diagnosing the reality of Islamic banks as an important pillar of sustainable development in all its economic, social, environmental and technical dimensions.

Research hypothesis:

Based on the evaporation variables, the research hypotheses include:

- H1: There is a statistically significant moral correlation between the **murabaha formula** and the achievement of sustainable development requirements.
- H2: There is a statistically significant moral correlation between the ijara formula and the achievement of sustainable development requirements.
- H3: There is a statistically significant moral correlation between the esto-istinian formula and the achievement of sustainable development requirements.
- H4: There is a statistically significant moral correlation between participation and speculation and the fulfilment of sustainable development requirements.
- H5: There is a statistically significant moral impact relationship between the murabaha formulas in achieving the requirements of sustainable development.
- H6: There is a statistically significant moral impact relationship between the ijara formulas in achieving the requirements of sustainable development.
- H7: There is a statistically significant moral impact relationship between the esto-istinian formulas in achieving the requirements of sustainable development.
- H8: There is a statistically significant moral impact relationship between the two formulas of participation and speculation in achieving the requirements of sustainable development.

Conceptual Framework:

Banking activity of Islamic banks:

Islamic banks have been defined as "financial banking institutions to collect and employ funds within the scope of Islamic law, in order to serve the building of the Islamic integration society, to achieve

equitable distribution, and to put money in the Islamic path" (Khasawneh, 2008, 60) and Arafa (Flayyih, Al-Mufraji & Alhelle, 2019) as "an international financial institution specialized in development, investment and social welfare, whose orientations and origins derive from Islamic principles and are a practical expression of the unity and solidarity of the Islamic nation." Banks generally have a direct role in the development of society and the promotion of its steps towards sustainable development, and the investment of its resources and wealth to develop its various sectors, through its ability to "support the requirements of sustainable development by financing its projects that meet the needs of the present generation without sacrificing or harming the ability of future generations to meet their future needs" (2502010, Lansu).

Islamic banks are distinguished from other banks as economic and social financial institutions that not only seek to maximize their profits but seek to encourage investment and make work an essential partner for capital and a source of halal earnings because money alone does not achieve any return unless combined with work. (Abu Obeid, 2005, 12).

It should be noted that there is no agreed definition of Islamic banks, not because of the differences in the fundamental ideas and concepts of Islamic banks, but rather the overlap of traditional banking concepts with some of the characteristics and functions of Islamic banks, as there were many definitions of the concept of Islamic Bank, but most of them actually focused on the definition of the work they are doing and the functions they do, although they are not very different in their purpose, but they are knowledge of the work of these institutions (Al-Sharqawi, 2000, 25).

Article 5 of the first paragraph of the Convention on the Establishment of the International Federation of Islamic Banks defined Islamic banks as: "Islamic banks in this system, those banks or institutions whose establishment law and statute expressly stipulate to abide by the principles of Sharia, and not to deal with interest in giving and giving" (Agreement of the Islamic Council, 1977, 10).

Islamic Banking Philosophy:

Islamic banks are economic organizations aimed at facilitating the circulation of funds and investing them under Islamic principles and requirements, and distinguishes them from other banks and financial institutions, they aim not to deal with banking interests as one of the legally forbidden *riba* transactions, and direct efforts towards serving the community, in addition to their commitment to achieve social solidarity, and Islamic banks are multi-purpose banks, as they work to provide their services in all fields as long as they revolve in the circle of Halal Islamic, and form a side The resources in the budget of these banks of capital as well as current deposits and deposits with the authorization to invest, while the employment aspect includes many areas including financing by investing in the areas of speculation, participation, profitability and trading, although there are loans are good loans provided to beneficiaries without interest (Al-Maghribi, 2005, 68).

Islamic financing formulas for Islamic banks:

The work and financing of Islamic banks has been classified into three main categories:

1. Lending finance: Includes non-arab loans, as the borrower is responsible for the financial costs and the good loan, which is lending from the Zakat Fund.
2. Commercial finance: Includes *murabaha* and forward sales, leasing, *essay*, peace, and real estate financing.
3. Investment Finance: Includes profit-and-loss financing, capital participation by buying and co-founding shares of companies (Flayyih, Al-Mufraji & Alhelle, 2019)

There are many forms of Islamic finance, the most prominent of which are:

1-Participation: The forms of participation in Islamic banks grant the beneficiary the required financing, provided that the Islamic Bank is a real partner in all stages and sections of the project in accordance with the strict Islamic *sharia*, and bears the consequences in profit and loss, which leads the Islamic Bank to participate in the supervision and management

procedures as the most informed by nature, and to participate in the achievement of economic development as a whole, as such (Khalaf, 2007, 270):

- Participation contributes to directing financial resources towards productive investments rather than towards marginal, unproductive areas, and because productive projects often require a long-term period of time and participation is highly proportional to those projects, such as continuous participation.
- Participation contributes to reducing inflation by providing goods and services provided by productive and service projects.
- Participation contributes to greater equity in the distribution of investment output by involving groups in society through this formula, without which they may not be able to rely on the financial resources they have to do business, activity and income.
- Participation contributes to motivating investors who are reluctant to use their money in private investment projects when the Islamic Bank participates and increases their confidence in the feasibility of the project in which the bank participates.

2- Speculation: The worker must pay money to be traded and the profit is shared between them (Abu Zeid, 1996, 21), a contract between two parties, in which the first party (depositor) pays money to the second party (speculator or investor) to trade in it, on The profit between them should be as agreed in proportion, and this meaning is derived from the linguistic meaning, because beating in the land means traveling in it for trade (Hussein, 2014, 3), and speculation is one of the most important tools of Islamic finance, as it is based on the synergy of three entities are (Depositors, speculative businessmen who invest these funds, The Islamic Intermediate Bank, which are two types:

a-Absolute speculation: It is called open or unfettered speculation, i.e. the bank does not restrict the client with restrictions such as the practice of speculation in a particular economic activity, or his practice with specific persons dealing with them, and

leaves the client the freedom to act in absolute speculation where he engages in speculative activity according to his will and without any restrictions or interference by the bank. It is the dominant type of speculation in Islamic banks (Makawi, 2009, 80).

B-Restricted speculation: This is where the owner of the money requires certain conditions to secure his money by determining the type of work or investment activity of the speculators and the place and time of work (Sabra, 2012, 31)

3-Murabaha formula: The Islamic bank should buy a certain commodity from the seller at the customer's request, and then the bank will sell this item to the customer at a price higher than the purchase price with the real price and the amount of profit. This represents the difference between the two prices the Islamic Bank's profit in the process, and then the customer pays the transaction installments to the bank according to their prior agreement. The sale of murabaha may be in cash, and may be deferred in one payment or installment.

4-The formula of artisan: a contract between the Islamic Bank and the client, where the first party under this contract makes something specific to the second party - or vice versa - provided that the necessary materials from the manufacturer are for a certain price paid by the manufacturer either immediately, in installments or deferred (Al-Musawi, 2009, 6-7), or is the contract for the sale of a commodity described in the time that the seller commits to making with a material from him for a price paid by the buyer immediately or deferred or in installments.

5-Ijara formula: The lease contract is a lease between two parties;

6-Good loan formula: The loan is included in the non-profit financing carried out by Islamic banks with the aim of helping and helping the community in which they operate, to enable beneficiaries to improve their income level, alleviate the problems of poverty and unemployment experienced by most Islamic countries, as well as achieve sustainable development, and the Good Loan Fund is financed

from the bank's funds for the following (Bel-Ame, 2009, 79):

- Funds deposited with the bank on loan (credit accounts).
- Funds deposited with the bank as zakat, as well as zakat of its accounts.
- The money deposited by the public in the Good Loan Fund, which they authorize the bank to lend to people with a loan.

Concept for sustainable development:

Sustainable development has become the focus of international attention in order to meet the necessary development needs of people and future communities and to meet the requirements of the present without compromising the needs of the present (Assaf, 2018, 5). The process of achieving sustainable development needs to meet a range of requirements and factors that are approaching and enhanced, such as adequate financing and adequate resources and natural resources, as well as political, social, cultural and economic conditions, and an adequate degree of awareness among members of society. The presence of qualified human capital. (Boumediene, 2016: 251), the researcher believes that the world has become more interested in achieving the requirements of sustainable development not only to ensure their present but also to ensure the future of future generations, to take into account the prosperity and purity of the environment and to create an integrated cycle of mutual integration between man and the environment through the application of the concepts of sustainable development, the success of which depends not only on the existence of destiny sustainable development has gained significant importance globally, particularly with the 1992 Environment and Development Summit in Brazil, which resulted in agenda 21, which truly constitutes a global plan for sustainable development, and the establishment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Commission (UNCSD). (John Blewit, 2008, 16). The definitions of sustainable development have multiplied by more than fifty definitions, the most important of which is the definition (Wackermann,

2008, 31) a relatively recent problem, as a result of rational thinking about environmental degradation resulting from the rapid development of human activities, is the energy that must preserve the value of the resources of future generations or raise them,

The evolution of sustainable development concepts:

The term "sustainable development" first appeared in a publication issued by the International Federation for the Protection of the Environment in 1980, but its wide circulation only after it was reused in the "Our Common Future" report, known as the Brundtland Report, which was published 1987 On the United Nations World Environment and Development Committee, the idea of sustainable development was crystallized at the end of the twentieth century by the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987), which carried Title of Our Common Future (Brundtland,1987: 117), the term sustainable development was first introduced at the Stockholm Conference (1974), followed by the Rio Summit for the first time on the environment and sustainable development, the results of which were announced in 1992, regarding the use of natural resources in a way that ensures the preservation of the rights of future generations, which requires the rationalization of economic, social and technological approaches (Hassoun, 2010: 17). There are many definitions of sustainable development, but the most obvious and concise: the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) is "the ability to achieve sustainable development to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Brundtland, 1987: 8).

One of the characteristics of sustainable development,

It not only takes into account the needs of future generations, but also cares about equity of distribution and social justice among members of the current and future generation. It is a strategic development that adopts a long-term time dimension. It is a development that relies on planning as a basis

for its success, taking into account the data of the present to predict future variables and the far the most far-reaching. It is a development that coordinates the meeting of the needs of the present and the future requirements of both individuals and the environment, without compromising the natural periodic processes of the Earth's biosphere. It is a comprehensive development that works to meet the basic and essential needs of food, clothing, education and health, and everything related to improving people's lives in a comprehensive manner. It is an integrated development based on the coordination of the negatives of resource use, investment trends and technological selection, all of which work harmoniously within the ecosystem in order to preserve it and achieve the desired continuous development. (Fagerlind & Saha, 2016: 33).

Sustainable Development Goals:

The main objective of sustainable development is equity and justice, which can be divided into two types, the first is recognition of the right of future generations, the second is equity for the current generations who live today; they do not have equal access to natural resources and social services, sustainable development is also aimed at providing aid to informal economic sectors, improving educational opportunities, health care, and a set of sustainable development goals at the economic, social and environmental levels; : 27).

Economic objectives:

a- Increase disaggregated economic growth rates, which lead to increased GDP and then increase national income, which leads to increased average per capita income and the development of a level of living population, which means increasing the economic well-being of the individual and society, and developing the economic capacity of the state.

b- Raising the productivity of economic sectors such as industry and agriculture in particular by raising the productivity of workers, which leads to the increase in the country's GDP.

Social goals:

- Taking into account the right of future generations to natural resources.

Sustainable human development is the foundation, a long-term development that depends on the value of the present and the future.

- Sustainable human development is the development of the human side, as people are the focus of development, economic growth is a form of economic growth, a form of and not a waste, and thus takes into account the preservation of the social and social ideals of the individual and society.

Environmental goals:

- Maintaining the vital environment in the natural environment with all its compounds and basic elements, namely air, water, soil, natural resources and energy sources, is a development that requires that natural resources not be wasted or contaminated.
- Seeking an integrated development based on coordination and integration between the use of resources and investment directions for them and what they maintain.

Dimensions of sustainable development:

There are four dimensions of sustainable development:

1-Economic dimension: The process of sustainable development aims to achieve the greatest fairness in the distribution of wealth and natural resources, as it assesses the performance of countries economically through the rate of per capita GDP, the trade balance of countries, the proportion of external and domestic indebtedness in national income and the extent of assistance provided by rich countries. (Samay, 2006, 9)

2-Social dimension: The process of sustainable development involves human development aimed at improving the level of health care, education and other social benefits, as well as justice or equity and equality. (Hetty, 2009:20)

3-Environmental dimension: Sustainable development aims to achieve a number of

environmental goals, including the optimal use of depleted resources, to leave a vibrant, clean environment and sufficient resources for future generations, and to take into account the limited capacity of the environment to absorb waste (Salmana, 2020).

4-Technical dimension: Cleaner technology will be used in industrial facilities: by accelerating the introduction of improved technologies, as well as legal provisions for the imposition of sanctions in this area and their application (Aweinan, 2008, 49).

Challenges to sustainable development:

There are challenges and determinants of sustainable development implementation (Catherine, 2010, 147), (Haste, 2014, 307):

1-Economic challenges: One of the biggest challenges to sustainable development at the moment is the worsening of economic crises and their accompanying negative effects.

2-Social challenges: Poverty is an obstacle to achieving sustainable development. The spread of this phenomenon does not allow for human development, which is one of the most important indicators of achieving it, as well as poor awareness, ignorance, widespread illiteracy and other social problems.

3-Environmental challenges: Environmental pollution is a direct challenge to the world of air, water and soil pollution.

The relationship between Islamic finance and sustainable development:

Sustainable development in the Islamic perspective: Know (Flayyih, Al-Mufraji & Alhelle, 2019) The Islamic Bank is "primarily a bank or development project, and its commitment to its connection or separation from the development and productivity process" is measured, and from the Islamic perspective of promoting human dignity, and inspired by the general trends included in the comprehensive study prepared by the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture on environment, health and sustainable development with the aim of contributing effectively to the World

Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg from 26 November to 4 September 2002.

The Islamic perspective of sustainable development urges advocacy to promote the dignity and well-being of human beings, to achieve the architecture of the land by good work, which is the foundation of sustainable development, the realization of the building of the land by good work, the establishment of the land by working with good work, the establishment of the land by working with good work, and the establishment of the land by working to achieve the restoration of society without spoiling or squandering it, and emphasizing the strong relationship between the land and human beings in the development and development, and supporting the level of regional and international efforts that seek to raise the level of regional and international efforts that seek to raise the level of regional and international efforts that seek to raise the level of regional and international efforts that seek to raise the level of society and development, which seeks to raise the level of regional and international efforts that seek to raise the level of society and development, which seeks to raise the level of regional and international efforts that seek to raise the level of society without spoiling or squandering it, and to emphasize the strong relationship between the land and human in the development and development, and to support the level of regional and international efforts that seek to raise the level of regional and international efforts that seek to raise the level of society and its development without spoiling or destroying the level of society. Human life through the sustainable development of social, economic and environmental aspects of life, Health, culture, access to a decent human life that thrives in a viable environment, emphasizes the strong relationship between the earth and man in the development and development, and the need to support regional and international efforts that seek to raise the level of life of the individual through the sustainable development of social, environmental and economic aspects of life, so that the individual can live a dignified life that thrives in a viable environment, article 6: challenges of the 21st century

(finding the sources of funding necessary to achieve sustainable development in developing countries and the commitment of the developing countries to the industrialized countries). By increasing its support to developing countries to 1.5 percent. Of national output. (Islamic Declaration of Sustainable Development, 2002, 2).

Islamic banks and sustainable development in Iraq:

After the fall of the political system that ruled Iraq for decades, and the devastating effects of the devastating wars it has waged on the environment, society and the economy, the quest to address the four axes of sustainability in its social, environmental, economic and technological dimensions has become an urgent necessity to get out of the impasse of decision-making, population growth, pollution of renewable and non-renewable natural resources, waste in the waste of natural resources, desertification, large external debt, terrorist business residues, the decline of national industries and near-total dependence on imports from abroad. For rational planning and a sober development orientation to think seriously about non-governmental sources of financing as a result of the economic and financial deficit in Iraq's budget, and to go towards Islamic banks and use Islamic financing formulas because of their advantages and characteristics that allow investors and the makers of sustainable development to obtain low-interest loans and non-expensive banking partnerships, through which the requirements of sustainable development can be achieved comprehensively and inexpensive way, the studies reflect the commonalities of the Iraqi reality, as well as the study of Iraqi society and its categories, classes, aspirations and ambitions, in order to be planned according to those studies, which are essential because they represent the key element in achieving sustainable development goals to address social, economic and environmental impacts. Its axes to overcome the challenges of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Iraq. (Hashim, 2011, 249).

Results: View and analyze the results of the questionnaire:

Community and sample research:

The research community included a number of specialists and workers in some Islamic banks in addition to a number of university professors in the Faculty of Management and Economics at Baghdad University in the Department of Financial and Banking Sciences, and the sample of the research was selected randomly deliberately, and they were communicated through directly and also through social media through the distribution of a questionnaire prepared for this matter, and shows table (1) the gender of the sample

Table (1) Number and percentage of gender of the research sample:

| Total | Female | Male | Gender |
|-------|--------|-------|------------|
| 66 | 30 | 36 | Number |
| %100 | %45.5 | %54.5 | Percentage |

Table (2) Number and percentage of the number of years of functional service for the research sample

| Total | More than 15 years | From 5 to 15 years | Less than 5 years | Number of service years |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 66 | 27 | 27 | 12 | Number |
| %100 | %40.9 | %40.9 | %18.2 | Percentage |

Table (3) shows the educational attainment of the research sample

| Total | Ph.D | .Master .D | Bachelor' s.D | Diplo ma | Educati on |
|-------|-------|------------|---------------|----------|-------------|
| 66 | 5 | 27 | 25 | 9 | Number |
| 100 % | 7.5 % | %40.9 | %37.8 | %13.6 | Percent age |

This research seeks to present the results of the field study conducted by the researcher, and analyze them using the tools of descriptive statistics (mathematical medium and standard deviation) to estimate the absolute dispersion of the answers of the sample members from the middle, in order to draw a picture or a general framework for the preference of respondents and their general orientation sought with regard to the variables of the search, through the triple Likart scale, as well as the use of evidentiary

tests represented by correlation and regression, in order to test the relationship between the variables of the search. To this end, a questionnaire consisting of twenty one questions, divided into two variables, was prepared, including the first variable, which is represented by the formulas of Islamic finance, which includes four dimensions, namely (the formula of murabaha, the formula of leasing, the formula of artisan and the formulas of participation and speculation). This variable includes twelve questions that were distributed over the dimensions of the variable, while the second variable, sustainable development are included nine questions. Table 4 includes the computational circles and the overall standard deviations of the two variables.

Table (4) Computational circles and total standard deviations

| Details | | The formula of the mura baha | Ijara for mul a | The for m of esto pol | Partici patio n and specul ation | Sustai nable develo pme nt |
|---------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| N | Valid | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| | Missing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean | | 4.14 | 4.57 | 4.36 | 3.24 | 2.95 |
| Std. Deviation | | 0.95 | 0.54 | 0.59 | 0.68 | 0.53 |
| Difference factor | | 0.23 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.21 | 0.18 |
| Relative importance | | 0.77 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.79 | 0.82 |

Table (4) shows the computational circles, standard deviations, the coefficient of difference and the relative importance of each dependent variable and the independent dimensions, and from the table above it is clear that the mathematical average of the sustainable development variable was 2.95, higher than the hypothetical average of 3, out of 5, In high harmony in the answers through the standard deviation factor of 53%, while the value of the difference factor was 18%, which indicates a decrease in the answer of the sample members to the questions asked in the questionnaire, while the relative importance of the variable was 82%, while

The results of the arithmetic medium of Islamic finance formulas indicate:

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1. The mathematical average of the Murabaha formula was 4.14, and in high harmony in the answers through the standard deviation factor of 95%, while the value of the difference factor was 23%, which indicates a low dispersion in the answer of the sample members to the questions asked in the questionnaire, while the relative importance of the variable was 77%.
2. The arithmetic average of 4.57, with high consistency in the answers through the standard deviation factor of 54%, while the value of the difference factor was 12%, which indicates a low dispersion in the answer of the sample members to the questions asked in the questionnaire, while the relative importance of the variable was 88%.
3. The arithmetic average of 4.36, with high consistency in the answers through the standard deviation factor of 59%, while the value of the difference factor was 13%, which indicates a low dispersion in the answer of the sample members to the questions asked in the questionnaire, while the relative importance of the variable was 87%.
4. The arithmetic average of the participation and speculative formulas was 3.24, and in high harmony in the answers through the standard deviation factor of 68%, while the value of the difference factor was 21%, which indicates a low

dispersion in the answer of the sample members to the questions asked in the questionnaire, while the relative importance of the variable was 79%.

View and interpret the results of inference measures (correlation and impact relationships) and test research assignments:

View and interpret the results of link relationships:

In line with the research methodology and to determine the validity of the correlation hypotheses assumed by the research, the Pearson correlation factor was used to determine the nature and level of the relationship between the underlying research variables. The first step in determining the nature of the relationship if we have only two variables is the variable represented by the Formulas of Islamic Finance (X), a variable determined by the researcher or the person who is doing the study, which is called the independent variable, and this variable includes four dimensions is the formula of murabaha, the formula of leasing, the formula Istina and the two formulas of participation and speculation, accompanied by these independent dimensions, another variable called the dependent variable of sustainable development (Y) notes that the relationship between variables is reciprocal in terms of their interdependence and influence with each other, and presents the table (5) the results of the values of the coefficient of correlation Pearson.

Table (5) results of the values of the correlation coefficient (Pearson).

| Variables | | Islamic Finance Formulas | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | The formula of murabaha | ijara formula | Investment formula | Participation and speculation |
| Sustainable development | Pearson Correlation | 0.261 * | -0.01 | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | 0.03 | 0.91 | 0.48 | 0.52 |
| | N | 66 | | | |
| *. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). | | | | | |

From the results of the table, the correlation hypothesis identified by the research is tested, for the purpose of determining the possibility of judging it by accepting or rejecting sub-assignments as follows:

Testing the first hypothesis: (There is a statistically significant moral correlation between the murabaha formula and the achievement of sustainable development requirements): Through the table (Pearson) the correlation coefficient of the relationship between (the formula of profitability and sustainable development) (0.261) at a level of moral significance (0.05), the result indicates a weak positive correlation between variables because the value of Sig:0.03 is smaller than the moral level, and through the result the first hypothesis was accepted.

Testing second hypothesis: (There is a statistically significant moral correlation between the ijara formula and the achievement of sustainable development requirements): Through the table (Pearson) the correlation coefficient (Pearson) of the relationship (ijara formula and sustainable development) (0.261) at the level of moral significance (0.05), the result indicates that there is no correlation between variables because the value of Sig: 0.91 is greater than the moral level, and through the result reached the first hypothesis was rejected.

Testing the third hypothesis: (There is a statistically significant moral correlation between the formula of essay and achieving sustainable development requirements): Through the table (Pearson) the correlation coefficient of the relationship between (the formula of istis and sustainable development) (0.261) at the level of moral significance (0.05), the result indicates that there is no correlation between variables because the value of Sig: 0.48 is greater than the moral level, and through the result reached the first hypothesis was rejected.

Testing the fourth hypothesis: (there is a statistically significant moral correlation between the two formulas of participation, speculation and the achievement of sustainable development

requirements): Through the table (Pearson) the correlation coefficient (participation, speculation and sustainable development) (0.261) at the level of moral significance (0.05) indicates that there is no correlation between variables because the value of Sig: 0.52 is greater than the moral level, and through the result the first hypothesis was rejected.

View and interpret the results of impact relationships:

Impact relationships according to the simple regression equation as follows $Y = a + x_1 \beta_1 + x_2 \beta_2 + x_3 \beta_3 + x_4 \beta_4 \dots N$. The results of the correlation coefficient values (Pearson) and the impact of the impact-related statistical indicators are illustrated from table (6):

Table (6) values of impact relationship results,

| Model | | β | R Square | F | Sig. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------|------|------|
| Islamic Finance Formulas | murabaha formula | 0.15 | 0.08 | 1.31 | 0.27 |
| | ijara formula | -0.12 | | | |
| | Investment formula | 0.06 | | | |
| | Participation and speculation | 0.01 | | | |

The hypotheses and impact identified by the researcher are tested in the light of the model adopted and related to the measurement process, for the purpose of determining the ability to judge it by acceptance or rejection, and through the results that have been reached and included in the table (6) the hypotheses for measuring the effect of the independent dimensions of the independent variable in the dependent variable were rejected, The results show that the calculated (F) value of the model is 1.31, which is smaller than the (4.19) tablitic (F) value (4.19) at the indicative level (0.05), and therefore rejects the assumptions of effect, which means There is no statistically significant effect of (Islamic finance formulas) at a moral level (5%) Confidence score (95%) that use of Islamic finance formulas explains the percentage (8%) Of the changes that contribute to sustainable development,

92% of the population is in the country. It is attributable to the contribution of variables other than those not included in the regression model. The Sig: 0.27 value, which indicates that it was statistically non-moral, indicates that it is greater than the moral level (0.05), and indicates that the independent variable (Islamic finance formulas) does not affect the dependent variable (sustainable development). As can be seen by the coefficient of the marginal slope of the extreme slope of variables according to the following:

1. The value of (β :0.15) for the dimension is the Formula of The Trumpk, which means that any increase in the formula of murabaha by one unit will increase the level of sustainable development by (15%).
2. The value (β : 0.12) for the ijara dimension means that any increase in the single-unit rental formula will increase the level of sustainable development by (15%) And in reverse.
3. The value (β : 0.06) for the dimension is the istiman formula, which means that any increase in the insisting formula formula by one unit will increase the level of sustainable development by (6%).
4. The value of (β : 0.01) for the dimension of participation and speculation means that any increase in the terms of participation and speculation in one unit will increase the level of sustainable development by (1%).

Conclusions:

In the light of the findings reached in the light of the field study conducted by the researcher, the researcher concludes a set of conclusions, the most important of which is the weak role of Islamic finance in supporting sustainable development projects in Iraq. Islamic banks suffer from the ignorance of investors in the sustainable development sector with the advantages and formulas of Islamic finance. Islamic banks can also play an important role in providing financing for sustainable development projects and investments, due to the lack of over-financing requirements and the use of the profit criterion rather than the interest

standard as in commercial banks. It is also clear that banks operating in accordance with the Islamic economic perspective are able to finance large-scale development projects to achieve dimensions of sustainable development, due to the flexibility of Islamic financing formulas and the non-overcharging of high interest rates. The use of Islamic finance formulas is consistent with contemporary sustainable development priorities and visions.

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