Sharia Audit of Islamic Banking Window Transactions in Public Banks and Its Impact on Promoting Household Savings – The Case of Adrar Branch of the Algerian National Bank

التدقيق الشرعي لمعاملات شبابيك الصيرفة الاسلامية في البنوك العمومية وأثره على تشجيع الادخار العائلي

–وكالة أدرار للبنك الوطني الجزائري أنموذجاً–

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Abstract:

This research aims to explore the fundamental concepts of Sharia auditing for financial transactions conducted through Islamic banking windows in conventional banks, as well as the mechanisms for ensuring compliance with Islamic law. The study investigates the extent to which these procedures can encourage individuals to save, by instilling a sense of reassurance and eliminating any doubts regarding the Sharia-compliant investment of their funds and the permissibility of the profits they earn. This is examined through the frameworks and controls implemented by the Islamic banking window at the Algerian National Bank's Adrar branch. The results obtained at the conclusion of the study support this hypothesis. Furthermore, a set of recommendations has been proposed to address the observed shortcomings and to help achieve the intended objectives.

Keywords: Sharia audit, financial transactions, household savings, Islamic banking window, Algerian National Bank.

Jel Classification Codes : E5, G2

الملخص:

يهدف هذا البحث الى الوقوف على المفاهيم الأساسية للتدقيق الشرعي للمعاملات المالية التي تسوقها شبابيك الصيرفة الإسلامية بالبنوك التقليدية واليات التقيد بمبادئ الشريعة الإسلامية ولأي مدى يمكن لهاته الإجراءات ان تشجع الافراد على الادخار من خلال بث الطمأنينة لديهم وبما لا يدع مجال للشك بأن توظيف أموالهم يتم وفق ضوابط الشريعة الإسلامية وان ما يجنوه من أرباح هي في مجملها حلال وهذا من خلال الأطر والضوابط التي وضعها شباك الصيرفة الإسلامية بالبنك الوطني الجزائري في هذا المجال وهذا ما توصلنا اليه من نتائج في نهاية الدراسة كما قمنا بإسداء مجموعة من التوصيات لسد الاختلالات الملحوظة لتحقيق الغاية المرجوة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التدقيق الشرعي، المعاملات المالية، الادخار العائلي، شباك الصيرفة الإسلامية بالبنك الوطني الجزائري

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Introduction

Sharia auditing of operations conducted through Islamic banking windows in public banks constitutes a cornerstone in conferring legitimacy (halal status) upon these transactions. This is achieved by issuing Sharia-based opinions regarding the compliance of such transactions with Islamic legal principles. Given the reluctance of many individuals to save money in public banks—due to their conventional, interest-based, and religiously prohibited operations—Islamic banking windows within these banks have emerged to dispel confusion and encourage individuals to deposit their funds through legitimate, Sharia-compliant channels.

From this premise, the central research question of this study can be formulated as follows:

To what extent does Sharia auditing of Islamic banking window transactions in public banks contribute to promoting household savings?

To address this question, the study adopts the following two hypotheses:

1. There is a statistically significant relationship between the Sharia audit of financial transactions conducted through Islamic banking windows in public banks and household savings.
2. Sharia auditing of financial transactions in Islamic banking windows within public banks has a statistically significant impact on household savings.

To validate these hypotheses, the study is divided into three main sections:

- The **first section** addresses the concept of Sharia auditing, its objectives, functions, components, and types.
- The **second section** focuses on household savings, exploring its definition, importance, and objectives—particularly within the context of the Islamic financial system.
- The **third section** analyzes the current reality of Sharia auditing as applied to the Islamic banking window at the Algerian National Bank, Adrar branch, and examines the impact of its outcomes on enhancing household savings. This includes an introduction to the bank, a discussion of the Islamic banking window, Sharia auditing mechanisms, and a synthesis of findings related to promoting household savings.

The significance of this research lies in providing readers with a comprehensive understanding of key concepts relevant to the topic. The study aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Examine how public banks can offer products that comply with the principles of Islamic law.
- Explore methods of mobilizing funds and channeling them through official frameworks by encouraging Sharia-compliant household savings.
- Understand the mechanisms of Sharia auditing in public banks.

All these aspects are addressed using a **descriptive research methodology**, which is appropriate for this type of study. It is based on a logical progression of ideas and concepts within each section, leading to the derivation of conclusions. In the end, a set of recommendations is provided to correct the identified shortcomings.

It is worth noting that this topic has been addressed from various perspectives in prior studies, including the following:

- **Study 1:** Dr. Barbari Mohamed Amin, *New Economy Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (2014), entitled *Factors Influencing Household Savings in Algeria*. This study examines various economic and non-economic factors that directly or indirectly affect household savings levels in Algeria.
- **Study 2:** Researcher Abdelkader Jadi, *Journal of Islamic Sciences and Civilization*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (2020), entitled *The Role of Sharia Supervision and Auditing in Enhancing the Performance of Islamic Banks*. The study addresses the impact of Sharia oversight and auditing on banking performance by assessing their effectiveness and efficiency.
- **Study 3:** Dr. Abdul Bari Mashaal, *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (2021), entitled *The Role of Internal Sharia Audit in Enhancing Governance and Sharia Compliance in Islamic Banks*. This study explores how Sharia auditing transforms theoretical governance and compliance concepts into actionable procedures, thereby improving effectiveness and mitigating non-compliance risks.
- **Study 4:** Researchers Roumissa Kazou and Saliha Ben Talha, *Dafanir Journal of Scientific Research*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (2021), entitled *The Role of Islamic Finance in Mobilizing Savings Resources*. This study examines how Islamic financial products attract household savings by building trust that these funds are managed in compliance with Sharia principles.

1. Sharia Audit

1.1 Definition of Sharia Audit

To fully understand the concept of Sharia audit, it is necessary to separate the two terms and define each independently before combining them. **Auditing** refers to the practice of examining the records and operations carried out by an institution to ensure their compliance with established standards. **Sharia**, in turn, refers to Islamic law—that which Allah (SWT) has legislated for His servants in terms of rulings and principles for His divine religion.

Thus, **Sharia audit** can be defined as the task assigned to a Sharia supervisory body to accompany and monitor the activities of financial institutions, verifying their conformity with recognized Sharia standards. The auditor's role is to grant approval to compliant practices and to warn against any violations. Accordingly, the **Sharia auditor** is essentially the supervisor of the practical implementation of Sharia rulings (fatwas) in all operations and activities of Islamic banks.

1.2 Objectives and Functions of Sharia Audit

According to the governance standard issued by the **Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI)**, the **main objective** of Sharia audit is:

"To ensure that the financial institution has fulfilled its responsibilities regarding the application of Islamic Sharia principles" (AAOIFI, n.d., p. 24).

The auditor, therefore, conducts the audit on behalf of depositors, seeking to fulfill the interests of all stakeholders equally.

The **main functions** assigned to the Sharia auditor are numerous, with the most important summarized as follows (Maghribi, 2018, p. 209):

- Examining and evaluating the institution's adherence to Islamic rulings and principles based on fatwas, guidance, and instructions issued by the Sharia Supervisory Board.
- Monitoring all decisions and directives issued by the Sharia Board.
- Discussing findings and issues raised by the internal audit team with the relevant departments before final decisions are made.
- Preparing periodic reports—quarterly or otherwise—that include follow-ups and reviews of the institution's operations, submitting them to the competent authorities as stipulated in internal regulations, and providing a copy to the Sharia Board.
- Ensuring that the institution's departments implement the fatwas and directives issued by the Sharia Board and comply with instructions from other supervisory bodies and external auditors.

Additional responsibilities may include:

- Screening and classifying the institution's financial products to identify those that are halal and worthy of promotion versus those that are impermissible (riba-based) and should be avoided.
- Reassuring clients that their transactions are lawful and that the financial institution is committed to Sharia compliance.
- Supporting the Islamic economy by offering Sharia-compliant alternatives and providing effective solutions to the challenges faced by Islamic financial institutions.

1.3 Components of Sharia Audit

The proper implementation of Sharia auditing in Islamic financial institutions requires several essential components. These include the presence of a qualified Sharia supervisory board, adherence to recognized Sharia standards, the availability of well-trained personnel in Islamic finance, and internal structures that allow for continuous monitoring, reporting, and correction. Together, these components ensure that the auditing process is not merely procedural but aligned with the spiritual and legal foundations of Islamic jurisprudence.

1.4 Types of Sharia Audit

Sharia auditing plays a pivotal role in Islamic financial institutions. It ensures these institutions conduct their activities in compliance with Islamic rulings, thereby attracting more clients and instilling confidence in their transactions. Based on the nature of implementation, Sharia auditing is generally divided into two types:

1.4.1 Internal Sharia Audit

As the name suggests, internal Sharia audit is performed by individuals who are part of the financial institution itself. These staff members are not independent but are administratively affiliated with the institution. They are typically classified into two categories:

- The first category consists of staff members responsible for designing and developing financial products that comply with Sharia principles. They also train employees in the fundamentals of Islamic financial transactions and prepare procedural manuals to guide the institution's practices.
- The second category is tasked with issuing Sharia rulings (fatwas) on the products developed by the first group. They perform careful audits and evaluations of these products to assess their compliance with Islamic law. Any non-compliance is flagged and corrected, and a formal opinion is then issued regarding the product's permissibility.

1.4.2 External Sharia Audit

This refers to auditing tasks performed by bodies that are not administratively affiliated with the financial institution. As such, they are considered external. These include:

- **The High Islamic Council**, a constitutional advisory body under the Presidency of the Republic of Algeria. It comprises a group of fifteen distinguished scholars from various disciplines, appointed by presidential decree. The Council is responsible for issuing Sharia rulings on all matters submitted to it. It is also the only authority officially authorized to issue Sharia compliance certificates required for the establishment of Islamic banking windows by financial institutions (Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2020).

2. Household Savings

2.1 Definition and Types of Household Savings

As societies have evolved over time, various definitions of savings have emerged. Nevertheless, there is a general consensus that **household savings** refers to the portion of income set aside for future use. These savings may be motivated by either consumption or investment considerations.

Consequently, household savings have gained significant attention in economic thought. According to basic economic formulas, savings and investment can be expressed as equivalent components of income:

Income = Consumption + SavingsIncome = Consumption + Investment. (Khalil, 1987, p. 11)

Based on this, household savings can be classified into two main types: **mandatory** and **voluntary**.

- *Mandatory savings* include social security contributions made in exchange for future benefits such as retirement pensions.
- *Voluntary savings* refer to the portion of income that individuals willingly deposit in financial institutions, such as banks.

2.2 Importance and Objectives of Household Savings

Setting aside part of a family's income for future use serves several vital objectives—whether at the individual level or for broader economic purposes. The key objectives of household savings include:

- Stimulating economic activity by channeling household savings into productive projects that benefit both individuals and society at large.
- Attracting funds that would otherwise remain outside formal economic channels, thereby enhancing liquidity within the financial system.
- Providing peace of mind to individuals by assuring them that they have funds saved for emergencies or future needs.
- Investing in infrastructure projects such as road construction, housing, healthcare, and education—initiatives that benefit both savers and the general public.

2.3 Household Savings in the Islamic System

2.3.1 Legitimacy of Household Savings in Islam

An in-depth examination of numerous Qur'anic verses and Prophetic traditions reveals clear evidence for the legitimacy of savings in Islam. A few key examples include:

- **Inheritance-related verses**, which imply that savings are permissible—if the deceased had not saved beyond their consumption needs, there would be nothing left for the heirs to inherit.
- **Zakat-related verses**, since zakat is only due on wealth that reaches a certain threshold (niṣāb), which presupposes the presence of saved wealth.
- **The Prophet's (peace be upon him) advice to Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas**, when the latter sought to give away all his wealth in charity. The Prophet forbade him and allowed only a third, instructing him not to leave his heirs destitute.

These examples, among many others in the Qur'an and Sunnah, confirm that saving for difficult times or for one's heirs is entirely permissible in Islamic jurisprudence.

2.3.2 Conditions Governing Household Savings in the Islamic System

Although Islamic law permits and encourages saving, it also imposes specific **conditions** to ensure that savings fulfill their intended function. These include:

- The saved money must be earned from **lawful and pure** sources.
- Savings must be from **surplus income**, after fulfilling necessary consumption needs.

- Saving should not result in **disrupting the economic cycle** or hoarding.
- There must be **legitimate future expectations** for the use of the saved money, either for personal needs or beneficial investments.

2.3.3 Standards for Household Savings in the Islamic System

Since Sharia permits savings under certain conditions, it also establishes a set of **ethical and operational standards** to govern the practice of saving. Among these are:

- **The Principle of Profit and Loss Sharing (Ghunm bil Ghurm):** This is a fundamental principle in Islamic finance, meaning that just as an investor may gain profits in good times, they must also be prepared to bear losses during downturns.
- **The Principle of No Harm (La Darar wa La Dirar):** Savings should not cause harm to others or contribute to corruption in any form. The objective must be beneficial to both the individual and the community.
- **The Principle of Ethics:** Honesty, trustworthiness, and the use of wealth for lawful (halal) purposes are central to Islamic savings.
- **The Principle of Social and Economic Development:** Saved funds should contribute to comprehensive development by being distributed across various sectors of the economy.
- **The Principle of Effort-Linked Reward:** The greater the risk undertaken by the capital provider, the higher the potential return—and vice versa. This ensures fairness and discourages unjust enrichment.

3. The Reality of Sharia Audit in the Islamic Banking Window at the Algerian National Bank – Adrar Branch

3.1 Definition of Banks

The term **"bank"** is derived from the Italian word *"banco"*, meaning "bench" or "table"—a reference to the table where money changers would carry out currency exchange activities in earlier times. Over the centuries, this evolved into modern banking institutions. A **bank** is therefore defined as a place where various currencies are bought and sold (Shubair, 2007, p. 252), in addition to offering a wide range of financial services.

Based on this definition, banks typically perform **three core functions**:

- **Monetary function:** Managing deposits and money circulation.
- **Investment function:** Channeling funds into profitable ventures.
- **Credit function:** Offering loans and credit facilities.

3.2 The Islamic Banking Window at the Algerian National Bank – Adrar Branch

The **Algerian National Bank (BNA)** is one of the country's public banks established shortly after independence, following the nationalization of banks on June 13, 1963. Initially, BNA performed general banking functions. Over time, however, it underwent several reforms, including the creation of the **Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (BADR)** in 1988, which was tasked with financing agricultural projects.

The **Law No. 88-01 of January 1988**, aimed at promoting self-management among economic institutions, granted BNA the autonomy to make financing decisions and establish banking domiciliation. However, a significant transformation in the Algerian banking system, and particularly within BNA, only occurred with the **Money and Credit Law of 1990**, which aligned banking operations with the country's evolving economic orientation.

Later, the **Bank of Algeria** issued **Regulation No. 18-02 on November 4, 2018**, laying out rules for conducting Islamic banking (participatory finance) operations within financial institutions *(Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2018, pp. 20–21)*.

Due to its rushed drafting, several gaps and inconsistencies were noted. As a result, it was repealed and replaced by **Regulation No. 20-02 dated March 15, 2020**, which provided a more coherent framework for Islamic banking practices *(Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 2020, pp. 32–34)*.

This paved the way for the Algerian National Bank to launch Islamic banking windows across its branches. The first such window was inaugurated on **April 8, 2020**. These windows operate under conventional banks but conduct all activities in compliance with Islamic law.

The **Adrar branch** is one of over 100 Islamic windows opened by BNA. It began operations in **September 2020**, offering various Sharia-compliant financial products explicitly authorized under the above-mentioned regulation. These include: *Murabaha* (cost-plus financing), *Musharaka* (partnership), *Mudaraba* (trust-based investment), *Ijara* (leasing), *Salam* (forward sale), *Istisna'a* (manufacturing contract), and both **current and savings deposit accounts**. The latter is the focus of this study.

Savings accounts at the Islamic banking window are opened by clients and managed by the bank, which has the right to invest the funds. Clients share in the resulting profits and retain the right to deposit or withdraw their funds—either partially or entirely—at their discretion.

3.3 Sharia Auditing Mechanisms at the Islamic Banking Window of the Algerian National Bank

In order to market Sharia-compliant financial products, including savings accounts, the bank must go through several **Sharia auditing stages**, which include:

3.3.1 Pre-Audit Stage

Before offering savings accounts to customers, the Algerian National Bank established an **internal Sharia supervisory board**, tasked with setting the guidelines for marketing the product. This includes drafting the account opening agreement, outlining general terms and conditions in full compliance with Islamic law.

Once the internal review is complete, the product is submitted to the **Fatwa Committee of the High Islamic Council**, which thoroughly audits the product details. Upon confirming full

Sharia compliance, the committee issues a **Sharia compliance certificate**. Following that, the bank applies to the **Bank of Algeria** for a final authorization. Once granted, the savings product becomes officially available to clients.

3.3.2 Concurrent Audit Stage

This audit is carried out by the Islamic banking window's **operational officer**, who ensures that the terms of the previously approved agreement are strictly applied. The officer oversees daily operations, including account opening, deposits, withdrawals, and profit calculation—all in full adherence to Islamic principles.

3.3.3 Post-Audit Stage

This is performed **periodically** by the bank's **internal auditor**, who reviews all account opening documents and associated agreements. The auditor also examines daily and monthly accounting statements related to the savings account operations. Throughout this stage, strict adherence to Islamic financial principles is verified to ensure there are no violations—whether from the client or the banking staff.

3.4 Interview and Questionnaire Analysis

3.4.1 Interview Analysis

During the preparation of this study, we held several sessions—at different intervals—with the officer in charge of managing the Islamic banking window at the Adrar branch of the Algerian National Bank. Based on his responses to all the questions and concerns we raised, we arrived at several key conclusions, which can be summarized as follows:

- The process of opening savings accounts at the Islamic banking window of the Algerian National Bank's Adrar branch has experienced notable growth, with increasing demand from all segments of society year after year.
- There is a continuous rise in the total amounts deposited into savings accounts.
- A growing number of customers are becoming aware of the importance of adhering to Islamic principles in financial transactions.

However, despite these positive developments, the officer acknowledged that the overall engagement with the Islamic banking window remains below the expectations set by the department responsible for Islamic banking within the bank.

3.4.2 Questionnaire Analysis

3.4.2.1 Methodology and Tools

In order to achieve the desired research objectives, this section presents the methodology used in the applied part of the study. It covers the research population, the sample under study, the research tool used, data collection methods, and the reliability and validity of the tool.

Research Population and Sample

- **Research population**: This includes all individuals relevant to the phenomenon under investigation. Based on the research problem and its objectives, the population was defined as clients of public banks in the Adrar province. The main reason for selecting this population was to obtain data that would best serve the objectives of the study.
- **Sampling unit and sample**: The sample is considered a subset of the original population and should reflect its characteristics. A **non-probabilistic purposive sample** was selected, which involves choosing specific individuals intentionally. This method is often referred to as **purposive sampling** and is commonly used when it is deemed the most suitable for achieving the study's goals.

The sample size was calculated using **Stephen Thompson's formula**, as follows:

$$n = \frac{N \times p(1-p)}{\left[\left[N-1 \times \left(d^2 \div z^2\right)\right] + p(1-p)\right]}$$

Where:

- **N** = 62 (total population)
- **P** = 0.5 (maximum variability)
- **Z** = 1.96 (z-score corresponding to a 95% confidence level)
- **d** = 0.05 (margin of error)

Using the formula, the sample size is calculated as follows:

$$\mathrm{n} = \frac{62 \times 0.5(1-0.5)}{\left[[62-1 \times (0.05^2 \div 1.96^2)] + 0.5(1-0.5)\right]} = 52$$

Variables of the Study

Based on the objectives and core problem of the study—and after reviewing related literature—the following variables were identified:

- **Independent variable**: Sharia audit of financial transactions
- **Dependent variable**: Household savings

Secondly: Tools Used in the Study

1. Study Instrument:

Data Collection Sources: *To complete this study, we relied on both secondary and primary sources, as outlined below:*

a. ***Secondary Sources:*** *These consisted of references and materials available in libraries, used primarily to build the theoretical framework of the research. They include books, articles, studies, research papers, and academic theses.*

b. ***Primary Sources:*** *These involved collecting information through personal interviews and the use of a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed and developed after reviewing numerous studies related to the topic. It was submitted to subject matter experts for evaluation, validation, and the implementation of proposed modifications.*

2. Instrument Scale:

The study adopted the ***five-point Likert scale*** *to analyze the questionnaire responses and measure participants' attitudes toward its various items, as shown in the following table:*

Table 01: Five-Point Likert Scale Ratings

Scale	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Score	1	2	3	4	5

(Source: Prepared by the researchers)

To determine the level of agreement, which was categorized into three levels—high, medium, and low—the following formula was applied:

Range Length = (Maximum Score of the Scale – Minimum Score of the Scale) / Number of Scale Levels

Range Length = (5 – 1) / 3 = 1.33

Accordingly, the levels of agreement are detailed in the following table:

Table 02: Agreement Levels Based on the Likert Scale

Agreement Level	Relative Importance (%)	Mean Score Range
Low	Less than 46.8%	Less than 2.34
Moderate	[46.8% – 73.4%]	[2.34 – 3.67]
High	(73.4% – 100%]	(3.67 – 5]

Source: Prepared by the researchers

Third: Reliability and Validity of the Research Instrument

Validity refers to the extent to which the questionnaire measures what it is intended to measure. In this study, the validity of the instrument was evaluated using two main methods:

1. Reliability Testing of the Questionnaire

To ensure that the research instrument can collect accurate and consistent information, it must demonstrate **stability** in its responses. In this regard, **internal consistency** was tested using **Cronbach's Alpha coefficient**, which measures the degree of reliability. The Cronbach's Alpha value ranges between 0 and 1, and it is considered **statistically acceptable when it exceeds 0.70**.

The following table presents the reliability coefficients for each dimension of the questionnaire and for the instrument as a whole:

Table 03: Reliability Coefficients of the Questionnaire

Variables	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Sharia audit of financial transactions	5	0.841
Household savings	5	0.898
Entire questionnaire	10	0.902

Source: Prepared by the researchers using software output

As shown in the table above, **Cronbach's Alpha values are high for each variable and for the questionnaire overall**, with all values exceeding the threshold of 0.70. This indicates that the questionnaire is statistically reliable and produces consistent results.

2. Validity Testing of the Questionnaire

There are two types of validity typically tested for research instruments: **face validity** and **construct (empirical) validity**.

a. Face Validity of the Instrument:

Face validity refers to the extent to which the instrument appears suitable for measuring what it claims to measure. It involves evaluating whether the questionnaire items are appropriate for obtaining the intended data. For this purpose, the questionnaire was reviewed by **five academic experts in the field**, who assessed its structure and content. Revisions were made based on their recommendations to ensure clarity and appropriateness.

b. Construct (Empirical) Validity of the Instrument:

Construct validity was assessed by calculating the **correlation coefficient** between each item and the variable it belongs to. This statistical procedure helps to verify whether each item is significantly associated with its corresponding dimension.

The following tables illustrate the construct validity results for the independent variable:

- **Construct Validity Test for the Independent Variable (Sharia Audit of Financial Transactions)**

Table 04: Spearman Correlation Coefficients for the Items of the Variable "Sharia Audit of Financial Transactions"

Corrélations

Item Number		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sharia Audit
First	Coefficient de corrélation	1,000	,579	,413	,590	,366	,787
	Sig. (bilatérale)	.	<.001	,003	<.001	,008	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Second	Coefficient de corrélation	,579	1,000	,680	,853	,362	,887
	Sig. (bilatérale)	<.001	.	<.001	<.001	,009	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Third	Coefficient de corrélation	,413	,680	1,000	,751	,092	,703
	Sig. (bilatérale)	,003	<.001	.	<.001	,522	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Fourth	Coefficient de corrélation	,590	,853	,751	1,000	,280	,896
	Sig. (bilatérale)	<.001	<.001	<.001	.	,047	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Fifth	Coefficient de corrélation	,366	,362	,092	,280	1,000	,487
	Sig. (bilatérale)	,008	,009	,522	,047	.	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Sharia Audit	Coefficient de corrélation	,787	,887	,703	,896	,487	1,000
	Sig. (bilatérale)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS v26 output.

Interpretation:

The table above presents the **Spearman correlation coefficients** between each item of the variable "Sharia audit of financial transactions" and the overall construct. The results indicate **strong and statistically significant correlations** between all individual items and the total score.

For instance, **item 2** showed a particularly high correlation with the overall variable (**r = 0.887**, $p < 0.001$), suggesting that this item strongly contributes to the measurement of the construct. Similarly, inter-item correlations were also mostly positive and significant, such as between **item 2 and item 4** (**r = 0.853**), which reflects a good level of **internal consistency** among the items.

Overall, the results confirm the **construct validity** of the instrument and its **adequacy in accurately measuring** the concept of Sharia audit

- **Validity Test for the Dependent Variable (Household Savings)**

Table 05: Spearman Correlation Coefficients for the Items of the Variable "Household Savings"

Corrélations							
Item Number		**First**	**Second**	**Third**	**Fourth**	**Fifth**	**Household Savings**
First	**Coefficient de corrélation**	1,000	,715	,723	,491	,320	,776
	Sig. (bilatérale)	.	<.001	<.001	<.001	,022	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Second	**Coefficient de corrélation**	,715	1,000	,771	,643	,411	,839
	Sig. (bilatérale)	<.001	.	<.001	<.001	,003	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Third	**Coefficient de corrélation**	,723	,771	1,000	,815	,518	,904
	Sig. (bilatérale)	<.001	<.001	.	<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Fourth	**Coefficient de corrélation**	,491	,643	,815	1,000	,555	,776
	Sig. (bilatérale)	<.001	<.001	<.001	.	<.001	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Fifth	**Coefficient de corrélation**	,320	,411	,518	,555	1,000	,700
	Sig. (bilatérale)	,022	,003	<.001	<.001	.	<.001
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51
Household Savings	**Coefficient de corrélation**	,776	,839	,904	,776	,700	1,000
	Sig. (bilatérale)	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001	.
	N	51	51	51	51	51	51

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS v26 output.

From the table above, we observe the Spearman correlation coefficients related to the "Household Savings" variable. The results show statistically significant correlations between each item and the overall scale score, indicating the validity of these items in representing this economic and social concept. This internal consistency reflects the accuracy of the tools used in measuring the dimensions of household savings among individuals and confirms that the scale indeed measures what it was intended to. Consequently, these results enhance the reliability of the conclusions that will be drawn later when analyzing the relationship between this variable and the independent variables, particularly *Sharia Audit.*

4. Statistical Tools Used

The researchers relied on the **Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS v26)** to achieve the objectives of the study. The software offers a wide range of statistical tests, both descriptive and inferential. The following are the key statistical techniques employed:

- **Range:** Calculated as the difference between the highest and lowest values. It was used to determine the length of Likert scale intervals (i.e., 5 - 1 = 4).
- **Frequencies and Percentages:** Used to understand the demographic characteristics of the respondents and the extent of agreement on each questionnaire item.
- **Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient:** Employed to test the reliability of the study tool (the questionnaire).
- **Spearman's Correlation Coefficient:** Used to examine the consistency of each item with the total score and its relevant dimension (internal consistency of the questionnaire).
- **Pearson's Correlation Coefficient:** Applied to test the strength and direction of the relationship between two or more variables. In this study, it was used to analyze the relationship between the independent variable (Sharia Audit) and the dependent variable (Household Savings).
- **Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test:** Used to determine the distribution pattern of the study variables (i.e., whether they follow a normal distribution).
- **Variance Inflation Factor (VIF):** Used to ensure there is no high multicollinearity among the independent variables.
- **Linearity Assumption:** Assessed using scatter plots to confirm the linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables.
- **Simple Linear Regression Analysis:** Conducted to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable

3.4.2.2 Results and Discussion

This section presents the study's findings and discusses the hypotheses tested

First: Presentation and Analysis of Results

In this section, we will present the descriptive statistics of the personal variables and the descriptive and analytical statistics of the study variables.

Descriptive Statistics of Personal Variables

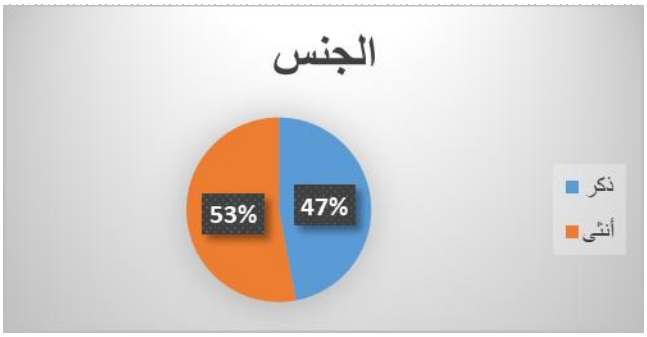
The following tables illustrate the distribution of the study sample based on gender, profession, and educational level. The analysis is based on frequencies and percentage distributions.

Table 06: Distribution of the Study Sample According to Gender Variable

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	24	47.1%
	Female	27	52.9%
Total		51	100%

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS V26 outputs.

Figure 01: Pie Chart Representation of the Study Sample Distribution According to Gender Variable



Gender

- ***Male****: 47%*
- ***Female****: 53%*

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on Excel 2007 software.

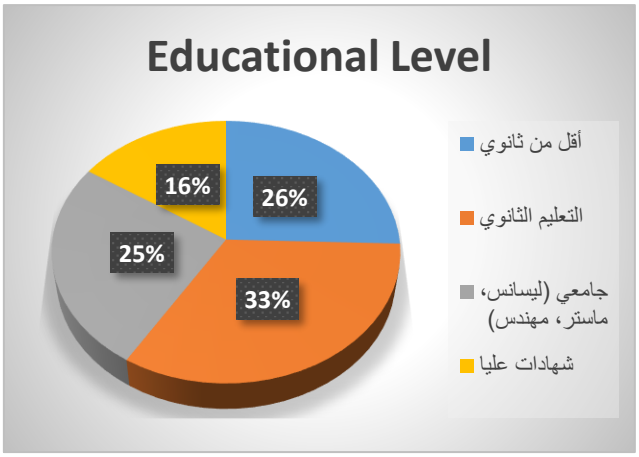
The results of the table presenting the distribution of the study sample according to the gender variable indicate a relative balance between males and females. Males represented 47.1% of the total sample, while females accounted for 52.9%, out of a total of 51 participants. This distribution is considered methodologically appropriate, as the relatively close representation allows for the analysis of potential differences between genders in relation to the studied variables—particularly regarding engagement with Islamic banking windows and family savings. This, in turn, enhances the credibility of the findings and their applicability to various segments of society.

Table 07: Distribution of the Sample According to the Educational Level Variable

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Educational Level	Less than Secondary	13	25.5%
	Secondary Education	17	33.3%
	University (Bachelor, Master, Engineer)	13	25.5%
	Postgraduate Degrees	8	15.7%
Total		**51**	**100%**

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS V26 outputs.

Figure 02: Pie Chart Representing the Distribution of the Sample According to the Educational Level Variable



Educational Level

- *Less than secondary:* ***26%***
- *Secondary education:* ***33%***
- *University (Bachelor, Master, Engineer):* ***25%***
- *Higher degrees:* ***16%***

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on Microsoft Excel 2007.

The data presented in the above table concerning the distribution of study participants by educational level indicate a clear diversity in the respondents' academic backgrounds. This diversity adds scientific value to the study's findings by ensuring representation across various segments of society. Individuals with secondary education constitute the largest proportion (33.3%), followed by two equally represented groups—those with less than secondary education and those with university degrees (Bachelor's, Master's, Engineer)—each accounting for 25.5%. Meanwhile, participants holding higher academic qualifications represent 15.7% of the sample.

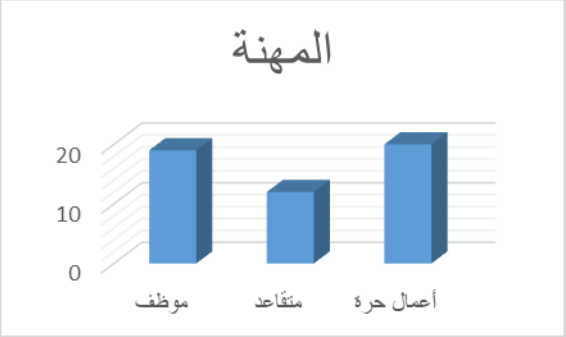
This variation in educational levels enables the study to capture differing perspectives on the topic of Sharia auditing and family savings, shaped by the respondents' respective educational backgrounds. As a result, the credibility of the findings is enhanced, and both the statistical analysis and theoretical interpretation are enriched.

Table 08: Distribution of the Sample According to the Occupation Variable

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Occupation	Employee	19	37.2%
	Retired	12	23.5%
	Self-employed	20	39.2%
Total		**51**	**100%**

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS V26 outputs.

Figure 03: Pie Chart of Sample Distribution by Occupation



- **Employee** – 37.2%
- **Retired** – 23.5%
- **Self-employed** – 39.2%

***Source**: Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS V26 output*

The distribution of the study sample according to the profession variable, as illustrated in the table above, reflects a professional diversity that adds greater comprehensiveness and realism to the results. The category of self-employed individuals represents the largest proportion at 39.2%, followed by employees at 37.2%, and retirees at 23.5%.

This distribution highlights a relative balance between economically active groups (employees and self-employed), which provides a suitable foundation for studying financial behaviors, particularly in relation to saving and engagement with Islamic banking windows. These groups are often the primary financial decision-makers within the household.

Additionally, the presence of the retiree category offers an opportunity to explore the potential impact of factors related to financial stability and life experience on saving tendencies and compliance with Sharia regulations in financial transactions. This contributes to the depth of analysis and lends greater credibility to the study's findings

Second: Descriptive Analysis of the Study Variables

The descriptive analysis of the study variables relies on the arithmetic mean, variance, and standard deviation to assess the dispersion of agreement levels within the sample. The ranking is based on the standard deviation of the items included under each variable.

1. Descriptive Analysis of the Independent Variable (Sharia Audit The following table presents the results of the descriptive analysis for the *Sharia audit* variable.

Table 09: Descriptive Analysis of the Sharia Audit Variable

Items	Mean	Variance	Standard Deviation	Rank	Level of Agreement
01. The necessity of adhering to Sharia regulations in financial dealings	3.862	1.000	1.000	5	Strong

02. The need to be aware of Sharia rules before engaging in financial transactions	3.725	0.963	0.981	4	Strong
03. Compliance with Sharia rules influences financial decision-making	3.901	0.770	0.877	1	Strong
04. The belief that Sharia auditing helps improve saving strategies	3.666	0.866	0.930	2	Strong
05. The necessity of stricter supervision over Islamic banking products	3.960	0.878	0.937	3	Strong
Sharia Audit Variable (Overall)	**3.823**	**0.5482**	**0.740**	/	**Strong**

Source: *Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS output*.

The above table presents the results of the descriptive analysis for the *Sharia audit* variable, which indicate a high level of agreement among the sample participants regarding the importance of adhering to Sharia regulations in financial transactions. The overall mean for the variable reached **3.823**, with a **"strong"** level of agreement and a standard deviation of **0.740**, reflecting relatively consistent responses.

The items provide a detailed categorization of Sharia audit dimensions. The statement *"Compliance with Sharia rules influences financial decision-making"* ranked first with a mean score of **3.901**, indicating the participants' strong conviction in the practical impact of Sharia auditing on financial behavior. Additionally, the statement highlighting the *"necessity of stricter supervision over Islamic banking products"* recorded the highest mean (**3.960**), underscoring the perceived importance of robust regulatory frameworks for Islamic banking products.

These findings reflect a heightened awareness among the respondents regarding the role of Sharia-compliant mechanisms in shaping banking transactions, thereby reinforcing the relevance and credibility of Islamic banking in today's financial environment.

2. Descriptive Analysis of the Dependent Variable: Family Savings

The table below presents the descriptive statistics for the variable *Family Savings*:

Table 10: Descriptive Analysis of the Family Savings Variable

Item	Mean	Variance	Standard Deviation	Rank	Degree of Agreement
01 - Consulting experts to review financial transactions	4.313	0.492	0.9484	5	Strong
02 - Saving regularly and periodically	4.274	0.492	0.7766	1	Strong
03 - Setting specific goals for saving	4.274	0.492	0.8265	4	Strong

04 - Belief that Islamic banking windows offer adequate saving options	4.333	0.492	0.8165	3	Strong
05 - The need to diversify saving financial products	4.098	0.492	0.7811	2	Strong
Overall Family Savings Variable	**4.258**	**0.492**	**0.7011**	/	**Strong**

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS outputs.

The descriptive analysis results of the *Family Savings* variable, shown in the table above, reveal a strong overall agreement among the sample participants. The general mean reached **4.258**, with a "**strong**" degree of agreement and a relatively low standard deviation (**0.7011**), indicating a high degree of response consistency.

The highest mean was recorded for the item *"Belief that Islamic banking windows offer adequate saving options"* (**4.333**), followed closely by *"Saving regularly and periodically"* (**4.274**), which reflects a positive behavioral pattern toward structured saving among participants—reinforced by strong confidence in Islamic banking alternatives.

Moreover, participants also emphasized the importance of setting clear saving goals and diversifying saving products, suggesting an advanced level of awareness regarding sound financial saving practices. These indicators demonstrate that family saving is becoming a structured and conscious behavior, deeply rooted in both modern economic considerations and religious values.

Third: Hypothesis Testing

To study the relationship between the variables of **Sharia Audit** and **Family Savings**, the **Pearson correlation coefficient** was used as a statistical method.

1. Testing the First Hypothesis

The first hypothesis is formulated as follows:

$\mathbf{H_1}$: *There is a statistically significant relationship between the Sharia audit of financial transactions in Islamic windows of public banks and family savings at the 5% significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).*

To test this hypothesis, the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between the variables under study.

The interpretation of the Pearson correlation coefficient is as follows:

- If $|\mathbf{r}| = \mathbf{1}$, this indicates a **perfect relationship** between the two variables.
- If $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{0}$, there is **no relationship** at all.
- If $|\mathbf{r}| \in \mathbf{[0.10, 0.30]}$, the relationship is **weak**.
- If $|\mathbf{r}| \in \mathbf{[0.31, 0.50]}$, the relationship is **moderate**.
- If $|\mathbf{r}| \in \mathbf{[0.51, 0.80]}$, the relationship is **strong**.
- If $|\mathbf{r}| \in \mathbf{[0.81, 1.00]}$, the relationship is **very strong**.

Table No. 11: Pearson Correlation Coefficient between Sharia Audit and Family Savings

Family Savings	Indicator	Sharia Audit
	Number of items	05
	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	0.553**
	Significance Level (Sig.)	0.001

Note: Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on SPSS V28 outputs.

The results shown in the table above indicate a statistically significant positive relationship between the variables of Sharia auditing of financial transactions in Islamic windows of public banks and family savings. The Pearson correlation coefficient was 0.553 at a significance level of 0.001, indicating that the relationship between the two variables is not only positive, but also moderately strong, according to statistical standards.

The statistically significant value (Sig. = 0.001) supports rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis, implying that increased compliance with Sharia regulations in financial transactions is associated with improved family savings rates.

This result reflects the positive impact of Sharia auditing in enhancing individuals' trust in Islamic financial products, thereby encouraging the adoption of more effective saving behaviors. From a practical standpoint, these findings underscore the importance of strengthening Sharia compliance mechanisms in Islamic banks as part of responsible financial strategies aimed at boosting family savings.

2. Testing the Second Hypothesis:

The first main hypothesis states the following:

H1: "There is a statistically significant effect of Sharia auditing of financial transactions in Islamic windows of public banks on family savings at a significance level of $\alpha \leq 5\%$."

To test this hypothesis, the Simple Linear Regression Analysis method is used.

Table No. 12: Results of the Simple Linear Regression Estimation to Test the Effect of Sharia Audit on Family Saving

Dependent Variable: Family Saving

	B Coefficient	Standardized Coefficient Beta	t Value	Sig. Level	R^2 (Coefficient of Determination)	R (Correlation Coefficient)	F Value	Sig. Level	VIF

Constant	2.003	/	4.862	0.001	0.388	0.623	31.062	0.001	1.000
Independent Variable Coefficient	0.590	0.623	5.573	0.001					

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on the outputs of SPSS V28.

The results of testing the hypothesis related to the statistically significant effect of Sharia audit of financial transactions at Islamic windows in public banks on family saving indicate a strong and statistically significant causal relationship.

The regression coefficient of the independent variable (B = 0.590) showed a positive value, indicating that every one-unit increase in the level of Sharia audit corresponds to an increase in the level of family saving, assuming other variables remain constant. The standardized coefficient Beta = 0.623 reflects the strength of the effect of Sharia audit as an explanatory variable. The t value = 5.573 at a significance level of (Sig = 0.001) is statistically significant at the 5% level, confirming the rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the alternative.

At the level of the model as a whole, the F value = 31.062 is statistically significant at (Sig = 0.001), indicating the validity of the explanatory model. The coefficient of determination R^2 = 0.388 means that 38.8% of the variation in family saving can be explained by Sharia audit—an appreciable proportion in socio-economic studies. The overall correlation coefficient between the two variables is R = 0.623, indicating a moderate to strong correlation and effect. The VIF value = 1.000 indicates the absence of multicollinearity.

Accordingly, these results confirm a statistically significant and important effect of Sharia audit on family saving behavior, reflecting the crucial role of transparency and Sharia compliance in shaping individuals' financial decisions.

Conclusion:

This analysis has produced a set of important statistical indicators, most notably the existence of a statistically significant correlation and effect between Sharia audit of financial transactions and family saving, which supports the main hypothesis of the study. The results also revealed strong agreement from respondents on the questionnaire items related to both variables, reflecting a notable awareness of the importance of Sharia regulations and their role in enhancing financial confidence and commitment. On the other hand, the study showed that various demographic characteristics of the respondents, such as educational level and profession, did not negatively impact their perception of the importance of Sharia audit. Instead, these diverse backgrounds enriched the analysis and deepened the understanding of the studied relationship. Thus, this chapter constitutes an accurate practical summary that supports the theoretical dimensions of the dissertation and highlights the importance of integrating Sharia aspects into the design of banking financial policies aimed at individuals and families

4. Conclusion

4.1. Résultats de l'étude

À travers les analyses précédentes et suite à la validation des deux hypothèses testées, nous avons pu dégager un ensemble de résultats que nous résumons comme suit :

- L'ouverture des guichets de finance islamique au sein des banques publiques résulte d'une réponse incontournable aux aspirations d'une large frange de la société.
- Les autorités ont eu recours à ces guichets dans le but de capter une part importante des fonds circulant hors du circuit économique officiel.
- Le guichet de finance islamique constitue une simple fenêtre intégrée à la structure d'une banque conventionnelle, mais toutes ses opérations sont menées conformément aux règles de la charia islamique.
- Le guichet se distingue par une offre variée de produits financiers conformes aux principes du *halal* et du licite.
- Il est strictement soumis à un ensemble de règles et de normes issues de la charia auxquelles il se conforme rigoureusement.
- La commercialisation de tout produit financier passe obligatoirement par une sorte d'autorisation préalable émise par un comité de fatwa.
- La part de l'épargne familiale dans l'ensemble des opérations des guichets islamiques reste en deçà des attentes.

4.2. Recommandations

Au cours de la réalisation de cette étude, nous avons constaté que les guichets de finance islamique demeurent encore loin d'atteindre les objectifs escomptés. Pour y remédier, il est nécessaire d'adresser un certain nombre de recommandations aux parties concernées, notamment :

- Accorder une plus grande attention aux produits de la finance islamique afin d'enraciner l'idée d'un investissement *halal* auprès du grand public.
- Simplifier les procédures d'accès aux services de la finance islamique de manière fluide et accessible.
- Former les ressources humaines en adéquation avec les principes de la charia dans le domaine des transactions financières.
- Observer une conformité stricte et totale aux règles de la charia islamique.
- Séparer la comptabilité des guichets islamiques de celle des opérations conventionnelles du reste de la banque.
- Intensifier la promotion des produits islamiques pour inciter davantage de catégories sociales à y adhérer.

4.3. Perspectives de recherche

Dans la continuité de ce travail consacré à la finance islamique, et plus spécifiquement aux guichets des banques publiques, il est indispensable d'approfondir certaines thématiques par la recherche et l'analyse afin d'atteindre les objectifs escomptés. Nous proposons à cet effet les axes suivants :

- Les obstacles à l'ouverture des guichets islamiques au sein des banques publiques.
- Une étude comparative entre les produits de la finance islamique et ceux de la finance conventionnelle.
- Une stratégie de développement de la finance islamique pour atteindre la rentabili

Annexes

Récapitulatif des modèles[b]

Modèle	R	R-deux	R-deux ajusté	Erreur standard de l'estimation	Modifier les statistiques				
					Variation de R-deux	Variation de F	ddl1	ddl2	Sig. Variation de F
1	,623[a]	,388	,375	,55412	,388	31,062	1	49	<.001

a. Prédicteurs : (Constante), التدقيق_الشرعي

b. Variable dépendante : الادخار_العائلي

Coefficients[a]

Modèle		Coefficients non standardisés		Coefficients standardisés	t	Sig.	Intervalle de confiance à 95.0% pour B		Statistiques de colinéarité	
		B	Erreur standard	Bêta			Borne inférieure	Borne supérieure	Tolérance	VIF
1	(Constante)	2,003	,412		4,862	<.001	1,175	2,831		
	التدقيق_الشرعي	,590	,106	,623	5,573	<.001	,377	,803	1,000	1,000

a. Variable dépendante : الادخار_العائلي

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

رئاسة الجمهورية

المجلس الإسلامي الأعلى

الرئيس

الهيئة الشرعية الوطنية للإفتاء للصناعة المالية الإسلامية

رقم: 35

شهادة المطابقة الشرعية

- بناء على المادة الثامنة من المقرر رقم 20 – 01 مؤرخ في 07 شعبان 1441هـ الموافق ل 01 أبريل 2020م المتضمن إنشاء الهيئة الشرعية الوطنية للإفتاء للصناعة المالية الإسلامية،
- بناء على نظام بنك الجزائر رقم 20-02 المؤرخ في 20 رجب عام 1441 هـ الموافق ل 15 مارس سنة 2020م الذي يحدد العمليات البنكية المتعلقة بالصيرفة الإسلامية ولاسيما المادة 14 منه، وعملا بمقتضى تعليمة بنك الجزائر رقم 20-03 المؤرخة في 02 أفريل 2020 المعرفة للمنتجات المتعلقة بالصيرفة الإسلامية والمحددة للإجراءات والخصائص التقنية لتنفيذها من طرف البنوك والمؤسسات المالية، ولاسيما في مادتها الثانية،
- بناء على طلب شهادة المطابقة والملف المرفق به المقدم للهيئة الشرعية الوطنية للإفتاء للصناعة المالية الإسلامية من طرف: **البنك الوطني الجزائري**
- وبعد مراجعة الهيئة الشرعية الوطنية للإفتاء للصناعة المالية الإسلامية للملف المذكور أعلاه المتضمن اتفاقية العقد والإجراءات العملية والتنظيمية للنافذة الاسلامية، بتاريخ 07 ذي الحجة 1441هـ / 28 جويلية 2020،

قررت إصدار شهادة المطابقة الشرعية للمنتج المسمى:

حساب التوفير الإسلامي

رئيس المجلس الإسلامي الأعلى

بوعبد الله غلام الله

ملاحظة: يمكن للهيئة الشرعية الوطنية مراجعة هذه الشهادة أو تعديلها في حالة تعديل القوانين المنظمة للصيرفة الإسلامية في الجزائر وكذا قرارات الهيئات المرجعية المعتمدة.

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