

# The Comprehensive Islamic Banks as it should be

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## ABSTRACT:

The study aimed to identify the extent of the desire of Islamic banks switching to the comprehensive Islamic banks through the identify the services are comprehensive banks submitting in addition to identify the most important of the impediments may prevent the work of comprehensive banks, and represented the importance of the study at they highlight on the services that offered by the comprehensive banks because of its role in enhancing of the banking performance and revitalize the institutional investment for banks. The findings of this study refer to the comprehensive Islamic banks are more efficiently to meet the challenges and changes which emerged emerging newly as a challenge of globalization and the resulting of competition from a giant institutions with the ability to offer the banking services efficiently and effectively, and there are some impediments the work of the comprehensive banks such as a weakness of science idiosyncratic legitimate among some employees of the Islamic banks, and that some customers with Islamic banks are seeking to deal with it in order to obtain the item or criticism by any means which drives them to circumventing on the procedures and submit the documents and information delusional not true, ignoring the legitimate aspects of the treatment carried out by the bank.

**Keywords:** Comprehensive Islamic Banks, Banking Performance, Institutional Investment, Jordan.

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

The concept of comprehensive banks is determined through the bright image for this type of banking associated with the inherently that is not conducted on the concept of specialization in connection particular sector, but it deals with all sectors through the guidance of the national savings in such a way to achieve the balanced economic development. Therefore, the future of the Islamic banking business depends on the development of the Islamic banks to its management and the investment tools which commensurate with the challenges posed by the liberalization of convention of the contemporary banking services. and in front of economic and banking changes, the banks went to the shift towards comprehensive banks in line with the current developments, as an organizing a new bank to counter the banking forces of change and the challenge of competition significantly, and integration into the world market.

The fact of the comprehensive banks is based on the philosophy of diversity in the works and services carried out by the financial institutions and are intended to diversify the direction of banks to practice banking business, as accepting deposits and carry out its investment, and non-bank as preparation the studies of economic, technical and financial of the investment opportunities available and the advertising on a regular basis for investment opportunities with feasible and commercialization in order to encourage investors to rush and implement them (Lataifa, 2008: 3).

## 2. METHODOLOGY:

### 2.1. The Study Problem:

The Islamic banking is considered an integral part of the economic system, since that Islamic banks have emerged, which is becoming increasingly important day after day because the banks are considered as balance the economic progress of countries, the greater the potential of and activities financial reflected on the general economy of the state, so nations of the world seeking to control of the banks and the financial institutions and to put the system and policies and that ensures its protection until the general banking system of the state is not affected.

The study problem focuses on the verification of the desire of Islamic banks in the lack of specialization in the banking activity and the trend towards diversification strategy, which is the basis of the work of comprehensive banks. This can be illustrated the study problem by posing the following questions:

- a. What is the extent of Islamic banks desire switching to comprehensive banks?
- b. Can the Islamic banks in the transition to a comprehensive Islamic banks compete with the other financial institutions, non Islamic?
- c. What are the impediments that Objects to the possibility of switching to a comprehensive Islamic banks?

### 2.2. The Study Importance:

The study importance represented in that it highlight the one of modern threads of banking, namely the concept of the comprehensive banking and its role in enhancing the banking performance and activate the

institutional investment banks which makes it more efficiently to deliver banking services, diversification and better able to attract small national savings and employment to participate in the production, in addition to that exceed its limits in the banking system as a whole falls under the trends that contribute to development and enhancement of the performance of Islamic banks.

### **2.3. The Study Objectives:**

For the Islamic Banks has an important role in the development of the banking sector be to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the services and activities banking in maximum specifications in terms of cost, quality, time, and place. Based on the above, this study aims to:

- a. Declaration the desire of the Islamic banks switching to a comprehensive Islamic banks.
- b. Identify the extent competition comprehensive Islamic banks for the other financial institutions, non-Islamic.
- c. Identify the obstacles to the possibility of the Islamic banks converted to comprehensive Islamic banks.

### **2.4. The Study Hypotheses:**

In light of the study problem, the researcher suggestion the following hypotheses:

- a. There is no desire among Islamic banks switching to comprehensive Islamic banks.
- b. There is no competition between Islamic banks and other financial institutions.
- c. There are no obstacles objected the work of comprehensive Islamic banks.

### **3. The Previous Studies:**

- **Study of Amien (2008)**, entitled: The role of the comprehensive banks in enhance the banking performance and activate the institutional investment: Analytical study on a sample of Iraqi banks.

The study aimed to conducting an analytical study on a sample of Iraqi banks to highlight through a number of banking and financial indicators to diagnose the role of comprehensive banking as a modern entrance to management the funds of banks in enhancing their performance and activate the institutional investment as one of investment entrances at the present time and the banks play a great role.

And the results that have been reached that the comprehensive banks is considered one of types of intermediary financial institutions that have an important and vital role in the economy through working to supplied with necessary by funds for advancing economic development and to achieve the capital accumulation in various sectors, in addition to that there are range of factors and variables that are intertwined in Economics and greatly affect on the banks performance and that may affect on the organizational nature and on their activities and service provided by the audience, and that the banks turned to comprehensive banking requires entering widely to investment areas in order to establish the companies and participate in it and work on the composition of a diversified portfolio of different securities and this in turn will lead to activate institutional investment and enhance the banks performance. Among the most important of the study recommendations are the following:

- a. Work to establish a committee at the central bank in coordination with others to study the reality of investment activity and the possibility of development according to philosophy of comprehensive banking.
- b. Necessity of encouraging banks to increase their contribution to and participation to establish of stock companies, which is one of the important activities of the comprehensive banks through the issuance of the required laws and instructions.
- c. Find a new banking culture in the banks focusing on the investment side according to philosophy of comprehensive banking and make it strategy as a work for it.
- d. Expanding the network of bank branches to achieve the philosophy of diversification and the geographic expansion requirements sought by for it the comprehensive banking strategy.

- **Study of Lataifa (2008)**, entitled: Towards a comprehensive Islamic banks.

The study aimed to explain the importance of comprehensive banking and statement the impact of turned the Islamic banks to comprehensive banks through their impact on the supplying funds and used it, in addition to the statement of the paradox between the theoretical framework stipulated by Islamic banking laws and its regulations and the practical application of these banks and put visualize to establish of a comprehensive Islamic bank is able to provide services banking and other services that contribute to the development of Islamic societies and keep up with contemporary challenges. And the findings of the study that the transition to a comprehensive Islamic banks grant the Islamic banks the efficiency and ability to meet the challenges and developments that finally appeared on the banking arena, including the globalization challenge that led to the widening of qualitative in the liberation of banking services at high speed and efficiency, sophisticated through modernization and development in the method of work.

The study recommended to develop the tools and financing and investing formulas in order to prepare for the application, use and employment, and out of the level of reaction to market leadership level, and finding the solutions for the banking problems in the world on a legitimate basis, in addition to owning abilities banking high that embodies the comprehensive Islamic banking work represented by the employees culture and their

knowledge of the market, this calls for the industry and formulation of finance and investment tools keeps the essence and copes with the requirements and needs of the times.

- **Study of Al-Ajlouni, (2004)**, entitled: The impact of financial globalization on the Jordanian Islamic banks and strategies presented for its solutions.

The study aimed to the statement of appropriate strategies for Islamic banks and installed through benefiting from the opportunities offered by the financial globalization, and to reduce the risks that will result from meet the financial globalization requirements and its challenges, as well as a statement that the industry of the Islamic financial services consists of a variety of institutions such as investment banks and finance and reciprocal insurance. Among the most important of study findings that one of the strategies to face the globalization is adoption of Islamic banks to the idea of comprehensive banks.

- **Study of Mahmoud, (1997)**, entitled: Comprehensive Bank and the Arab region.

The study aimed to explain the extent of the need to adopt a comprehensive banking under international challenges faced by the Arab Banks and foremost of which is the structural transformations of the global economy and the switch toward a market economy, and developments on the international financial arena battles, including the removal of restrictions and the direction towards integration of the large size and the direction towards economic bloc. Among the most important findings of the study that the switch towards comprehensive banks in the Arab region has become necessary and imposed by the developments on the economic level, international and regional challenges and that this switch requires radical changes in the economic philosophy prevalent in the frameworks ruling for the active of Arab banking, also requires specific strategies that controlled this switch in terms of identifying the optimal objectives of the banking and non-banking services, which must be submitted to the bank.

- **Study of Abu Obeyed (1997)**, entitled: The applicability of the concept of comprehensive bank on the Housing Bank in Jordan.

The study aimed to statement that in light of the political variables that have occurred in the region in the aftermath of the peace process, and with the expected openness on the global economies in framework of the increasing States' adherence to the World Trade Organization and pursuit the Jordan to accede to this organization, and in framework of adjustments that have occurred on some economic laws which stimulate the investment, it became necessary that comes out the Jordanian banking sector of the framework of limited his work on the field of traditional banking services in order to enters to a new height of the banking business and catch up with the advanced international banks, accordance with the bases of modern banking. And the findings of the study that through of the many activities of practiced by Housing Bank, it notes that the bank practiced the most of activities of comprehensive banks, and there are some activities that do not still practice until now because of the fact that the current laws and instructions do not permit to practice the activity of the cover pledge and establish a mutual fund in Jordan.

- **Study of Saleh and et al., (Electronic Network)**, entitled: Comprehensive Banking as an entrance to keep up with developments in the banking industry and rooting Algerian banks.

The study dealt with the concept of comprehensive banking, and what are the most important of the strategies, and what is a division of the Algerian performance of banks, and to what extent is qualified to keep pace with comprehensive banking option. The study concluded that the performance of the Algerian banks limited in a tight range based on the dependence on traditional functions practiced by and so we can say and away from being comprehensive banks, it is the traditional going in the direction of switch towards comprehensive banks, and that a comprehensive bank depends on its content to sophisticated strategies for working banking is based on the idea of diversification in practice activities and enter other spheres non-banking with the need for continuous improvement, innovation and banking creativity to ensure its growth, survival, and their ability to compete.

#### **4. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:**

##### **4.1. The Comprehensive Bank Concept:**

There are several definitions for the concept of comprehensive bank that the comprehensive bank is a bank in which disappear the limits between the commercial banks and investment banks so that each of them is the practice of all banking activities (Abdullah, 1996: 60), as defined as those banking entities that are always pursuing diversification of funding sources and mobilize the greatest possible savings from all sectors and apply their resources and open and give the banking credit to all sectors, is also working to provide all the diversified services and renewable which may not be based on a knowledge balance so that we find it combines between the functions of the traditional commercial banks and the functions of specialized banks and investment banks and business (Abdul Hammed, 2000: 19).

And in the other definition of the comprehensive banks as a banks that provide all traditional and non-traditional banking services, including acting as regulator role, nor are those banks on the basis of sectoral or functional specialization, but is working on support the investment and encourage in edification of the national economy, as well as in the development of financial markets (Abdul Azeiz, 1994: 15).

Also can be define the comprehensive banks as a banks that do not observe the specified specialization, which restricts the banking business in many states, it has become extends its activities to all areas and regions, and get money from various sources and addressed to different activities (Lataifa, 2008: 29).

In light of the above, we note that the definitions of comprehensive banks agree among themselves as a banks which practiced all the activities of all banks and for all kinds, and therefore it if has the management and operation of these banks are well and proper, it will be a good and appropriate tool to achieve the required balance for the movement and flow funds between various economic sectors.

#### **4.2. Factors that Helped in the Global Transition Towards Comprehensive Banks:**

**a. The Competition:** The competition constitute a motive to develop the banks and transition to universal banks, where competition exists between the banks themselves within the same economy or between different economies, and competition prompted some banks to get rid of rules of caution and precaution dictated by the banking business proper in the domestic lending and the international lending as well as experiencing financial market is now entering a number of industrial and commercial companies, and companies of the nationalization and brokering and the provision of funding and services that the banks accustomed submission, which has eroded the banks profits (Lataifa, 2008: 46-47).

The competition has increased a more the entry of other non-bank financial institutions and non-financial institutions such as the industrial and commercial companies and insurance companies that provide services are the same services of the commercial banks (Saleh & et al., Electronic Network).

**b. Deregulation:** There is a general orientation in most countries of the world towards liberalizing of the banking sector from the official restrictions, through the removal of restrictions on interest rates and the not to direct intervention of the government in setting these rates, and the reduction of taxes imposed on the operations and the financial and banking activities, and allow for banks to provide the various services and abolish the official pricing banking and financial services, in addition to lifting of restrictions on the international banking operations through the abolition of foreign criticism controls and the opening of national financial and banking markets to foreign capital (Abu Obied, 1997: 6).

**c. Technological Development:** The Technological development in the field of information and communication systems has led to enhance the integration and interaction between financial and monetary markets locally, regionally and internationally, and has led to a reducing the costs related to banking and financial operations, also This contributed to continuation the deal over the (24) hours a day to keep up with developments in the financial markets global and monetary (Abu Obeid, 1997: 7). Also the Technological advances contributed in open the infinite areas for Finance & Investment and to create the climate and the conditions for the emergence of universal banks that have achieved great successes in developed countries (Saleh & et al., Electronic network).

**d. Banking Risks and Bazel Committee Decisions:** In light of escalating competition between interveners in the banking market and increase the potential risks that may arise from internal factors that relate to actively and manage the bank and also the external factors resulting from changed the environment in which the Bank operates and on the face specifically the global environment, it has led to interest by the capital adequacy standards in banks, it arose the International Basel Committee to issuing a set of standards to set the minimum limits for the capital of the bank to meet credit risk a view to maintain the stability of the global banking system, especially after the aggravation of the external debt crisis in developing nations because of the expansion the international banks especially American ones in solo debts or nonexistent which prompted the banks to diversify their activities and have real assets (Saleh & et al., Electronic network).

**e. Securitization (securitization):** Earned a major shift in conversion process the debts and regular loans to securities, and This process is called an expression of securitization or (conversion to attribution of) and this process helped to Transition funds between countries to invest in securities resulting from securitization operations (Abu Obeid, 1997: 7).

**f. The Increasing of Merger Movements between Banks:** The increasing of merger movements between banks at high rates in recent years, under the influence of globalization and the consequent composition of a huge financial entities can publish its branches everywhere, and you get a developed scientific and electronic devices and plentiful financial resources, also prestigious customer base and administrative cadres and human was skilled can improve all employed in the diversification of its activities and sources of funding, and extends his strong arms to areas of were not may traditionally had access in agriculture, industry and services (Lataifa, 2007: 49).

**4.3. Advantages of Comprehensive Banks:** Process that achieve of transform the banks to work in the concept of comprehensive bank a number of advantages and benefits and most important:

**a. Diversity of resources and uses:** The diversity is considered of the most important advantages it offers comprehensive banking, by which means to obtain on financial resources from various destinations at different maturities with be used to finance a various activities and get out of the limited framework the traditional mediation to a wider framework of multiple and various financial products, under the diversification that

stability can be achieved in the movement of deposits with low risks in the investment sector, the business cycles do not infect all sectors during the same period, and the lack of deposits in a particular sector may offset increased deposits in the last sector, and reduced the demand on the banking credit to the sector may be offset higher demand on the credit in another sector, or in the event that a particular sector of the recession in the production and marketing offset other economic sectors (Lataifa, 2008: 32).

**b.** Reduce the degree of risk because of the diversity in portfolio of lending bank and the investment on one hand, and diversity in the sources of funds on the other, especially when the bank take into account the degree or the correlation coefficient between the economic sectors that deal with it, as it is whenever the correlation coefficient between the sectors less whenever reduced the dropped risk and achieved the benefits of the diversification process (Al-Hindy,1994: 69).

**c.** Benefit from the advantages of the large size in production: The comprehensive bank usually is large in size, so the delivery of services wider would enable it to distributing the fixed costs on a greater number and greater size from operations, which will lead to increase and improve the profitability of the bank on one hand, and enhances its competitive ability in the banking market on the other (Abu Obeid, 1997: 7).

**d.** Comprehensive banks more safety: The magnitude of ability the comprehensive banks to diversify their business and their ability to withstand potential is the potential risks, in addition to the large size of the of property rights, and the size of the assets and its ability to absorption the shocks and the expansion in the insurance activities makes it achieved greater security for depositors.

**e.** The ability to provide an integrated system of financial services because the customers of banks prefer have to find the bank who are dealing with different bowls to employ the their savings from deposits and others, in addition to various securities and other financial activities as funds held investment and get the innovative services better and safer.

**f.** To help achieve the balance between the various economic sectors, through providing the funding and financing banking services and miscellaneous services for all sectors, such that the sources of funding may not be sufficient in most cases to meet all the financial requirements of the sector concerned, especially if the bank depends in part of its funding to the treasury of the State which stuck between a many and varied requirements (Abu Obeid, 1997: 8).

**g.** Contribute to development and revitalization of the securities market, whether it be the revitalization and activation of the initial market by contributing to the establishment of the companies and projects, and underwriting their capital, or by energizing the movement of dealing the secondary market through the operations purchase and sale of stocks and other securities.

#### **4.4. Controls the Transition to Comprehensive Banks:**

The comprehensive banks need to controls for ensure its continuity and regularity and stability in the practice of activity, and help to accept customers audience the idea of comprehensive banks, which controls the quantity and quality aimed at the protection care and make a required development of the process of comprehensive of banking, these controls and is thus:

**a.** Commitment of employees of the comprehensive banks in the caution policies, especially in the first stage to start the activity and must subject all operations which is a large-scale for display and audit until the comprehensive bank not be exposed to the risks of undesirable.

**b.** Strengthening control devices to achieve their role in light of the practice of a conscious to supervise the speculative activity in order to ensure some sort of control protect the bank from any error threatens his career as or his future.

**c.** Lay a system for the work and characterization of functions of high-precision, efficiency and determine the duties and responsibilities of each function and the tasks and activities of each one of them beyond any scope for conflict or inconsistency or muffs for any action or activity that needs the work, development and modernization in the comprehensive banks.

**d.** Procedure an effective campaigned for the media and the announcement of activities of the comprehensive bank, in the framework of rules and standards of the modern international accounting and which provide convenient amount of transparency and clarification and disclosure which could be transacting and interested and shareholders in the comprehensive banks to judge the efficiency and good of the comprehensive bank management.

**e.** Display the details of policy and activities and the future objectives on the General Assembly to get endorsed and its support in all directions and risk tolerance.

**f.** Achieve appropriate financial solvency represented in an appropriate and influential size of capital and reserves and allocations in order to achieve a distinct and strong position for the comprehensive bank.

**g.** Applying an effective system of deposit insurance, to minimize the defends customers in the event of incidence a crisis or launch of rumor or incidence jolt in the credit or stumble in repayment or a crisis in the exchange rate, including resurrect reassurance in the souls of customers and supports the confidence in the overall bank and protects the entire economy from violent jerks.

h. Expansion in the investment functions to support the operational decisions-making quality and good directing the comprehensive bank's resources so as to ensure the comprehensive and integrated quality for the business of comprehensive bank, imposed by the magnitude of his actions and transactions and put the controls and open doors and windows and brains in order to wise advice, opinion and experience and foresight the future conceive for each activity carried out by the comprehensive bank.

#### **4.5. Banking Services which must do from the Comprehensive Banks:**

The services that on the comprehensive bank must be done submitted, represent by the following:

**a. Open the Bank Accounts:** The banks depends mainly in finance and operations on external sources among the most important of these sources such funds which put by the bank customers in order to investment or saved, are varied and there are several accounts made available by bank to its customers and opened its in local currency or major foreign currencies, and the process of opening accounts represent the beginning of the relationship between the bank and its customer in the scope of the bank deposit, which is prepared usually by contract as a model image, so be signed by customer wishing in dealing with the bank and usually connects the process of opening the accounts number of the services, such as receipt of the payment to be credited the account, and to perform checks drawn, and implementation the cases of the banking transport in payment orders, also include the bank to supply its customer by the periodic disclosure which show the movement of the opened account during the period specified (Lataifa, 2008: 141).

**b. Keeping of Commercial Papers and Collectible:** Customers deposit the commercial papers of the required collectible at the bank, where the bank retains in these the leaves until maturity date, after the collectible process, the bank adds the net value of leaves after deducting the commission of the collectible to the current accounts for owners of leaves.

**c. The Remittances:** The banks played an important role for movement of the international money, where are transforming funds from country to another inside and outside, with the highest degree of efficiency and at the lowest level of risk in order the bank able to play its role in that field it assesses special arrangements with other banks in different countries so as to open an account or more per currency with correspondent banks (Samhan 0.2013: 306).

The remittance defined as payment order issued by the bank upon the request of the customer to a branch or another bank to pay the certain amount to a particular person called beneficiary (Abdullah 0.2011: 241).

The bank transfer in externalized legitimate is a conversion process carried out by the bank as an agent for the parties concerned, and the agency contract is religiously permissible, whether paid or unpaid, and takes the bank of commission on this process as a wage, which is permissible in terms of legitimacy (Erekat & et al., 2010: 234).

**d. Documentary Credits:** The documentary credit is defined as a financial facilitate granted by banks to their customers importers as to enable them to open appropriations account for exporters in the outside, where these customers can get a bank trust, was launched be upon letter of credit is a document guided by a certain bank to one of his reporters in the outside where to pay a certain amount of the money or the granting of a loan or opened the adoption to the beneficiary (Irsheid 0.2007: 171).

The parties of the documentary credit to each of the request to open the credit (importer or buyer) and the bank is a source of credit and the source (beneficiary) and the bank amount, and the bank trader's the documents, the bank of enhanced in addition to the overlying or the motivation (Erekat & et al., 2010: 277).

And can be divided the documentary credits carried out by the Islamic banks into two types:

1. The first type is the appropriations-funded self-funding by request of the customer to open the credit where it is in this case the customer to cover the full value of accreditation, and here is limited the bank's role as an agent with pay on the issuance of letter of credit and upload the customer all expenses, and getting from him to remunerated for this banking service (Al-Ajlouni, 2008: 298).

2. The second type of credits represented by appropriation funded of the Islamic bank fully funded or partially, if the funding wholly no any problem, it could be a treatment that speculative, and the profit and loss according to the agreement on the bank, and can be on the basis of murabaha. If the partially finance (documentary credit is not covered completely), it is not an Islamic bank may calculating interest on the parts not covered and there is a legitimate alternatives can be funded by this kind of goods, a sharing formula or murabaha the order to buy or the speculative formula (Irsheid, 2007: 173).

**e. Bank Bails (Letter of Guarantee):** The need for the issuance of letters of guarantee for cash Insurance, which is the basis for many commercial transactions and the guarantee in term the jurists defined as: annexation of guarantor edema to the guaranteed to claim in the same religion or the right (Hammad, 2008: 182).

And the letter of guarantee in commercial law is: written pledge issued by the Bank at the request of its customer is committed it in favor of this customer in the face of a third person is the beneficiary to pay a certain amount for if it is requested by beneficiary specific order in the speech (Al Kilani, 1992: 42).

In light of the foregoing, arise bails for the following reasons (Samhan, 2013: 312):

**1. Ensure that the contract (contractual responsibility):** This means ensure obligation the guaranteed to compensate for its failure to perform terms of the contract, such as ensure of the manufacturer's commitment by the maintenance contract for one year.

**2. Ensure the act:** This means that obligation is guaranteed to compensate for injury to the to others, such as ensuring the killer's obligation to pay blood money to manslaughterer.

There are three parties to in the letter of guarantee it is guarantor (bank) and guaranteed the customer request for bail and the beneficiary and vary the nature of the relationship between them depending on the nature of the bond between each of them. The relationship between the customer request bail and the beneficiary governed by a contract or agreement that provides bail according to them the relationship between the bank and the customer request bail governed by the contract issuing by reference to the terms of the warranty, while the relationship between the bank and the beneficiary governed by the contract bail which were issued the text bail (Erekat & et al, 2010: 242).

Contemporary scholars have differed in adapting the letter of guarantee to several sayings are (Lataifa, 2008: 146-147):

**The first view:** Some of contemporary scholars went on to the letter of guarantee bail, and who went to Dr. blind friend and bakr Abu zayd, they quoted so that the definition of each of the letter of guarantee and bail of Islamic jurisprudence agree in terms of the meaning, which the person's commitment to duty for the other to a third person.

**The second opinion:** some researchers have argued that the letter of guarantee is agency, and went to Dr. beauty of saying worthily bank pay for doing what all of it, where the agency could be with pay shall take the provisions of Ijara, and that contrary to what if stayed to bail in meaning of the guarantor.

**f. Banking Cards:** The Islamic banks working to issue the banking cards, considered as a means to obtain the goods and services immediately and pay later, magnetic cards recorder on it the person name and the number and expiration date, and defined as: a document gives him the source of the natural or legal person based on the contract between them can buy the goods and document those services without paying the price and depends on the issuer obligation to pay, and the types of this document can withdraw cash from the source ( Islamic Fiqh Academy Decisions, 1992: 88).

**g. Collect the Commercial Paper:** The definition of commercial papers as: a fixed instruments of represent a really specific cash value and payable at a specific time, which is tradable by handling manner or indorsement, and considered instrument for the fulfillment of debt instead of cash (Al-Ajlouni, 2010: 301).

The Islamic banks collect the various commercial papers to its customers value (bills of exchange, checks, documents) exchange for a certain commission, and are considered the Islamic banks here as an agent with pay, and do not mind to be the fare in this case severed or a percentage of the paper value, it does not the Islamic banks in any case to purchase of such securities from customers undervalued (commercial papers discount) (Samhan, 2013: 337).

#### **4.6. Types of Banking Cards:**

**a. Services Cards (Non-Fiduciary):** This type involves on the cards provide a service from the bank card issuer to his customer within the creditor account balance only, and usually these cards are free of charge and the customer not pays commission issuance or commission on cash withdrawals except in a few cases, and including two types of cards:

##### **1. ATM Card:**

This card enables its holder to withdraw cash and within the limits of the creditor balance in the bank only be done through ATMs of other banks and shared in the same network within the same country, and the services that the customer can get cash withdrawal, cash deposit, to inquire about balance, request detection abbreviated account, request a checkbook (Erekat & et al, 2010: 248-250).

##### **2. Immediate Debit Card:**

This card issued by the Bank for the process in collaboration with an international card companies such as Visa Inc., MasterCard Inc., American Express company, among the most famous such types of cards are Visa Electron card and Maestro.

The rule of this type of card (does not involve any type of credit) it is an Islamic bank may get a payment in return for offering this service for the customer because it acts as a proxy for the customer to pay the prices of the purchases or transfer money to him, and that the bank may get commission from the merchant bank arising from use of cards are issued by the Bank, which is part of the commission fulfilled by the merchant bank of actors that accept the card deal on condition that the sale price of the card it is no different in normal conditions (Samhan, 2013: 332-333).

**b. Credit Cards:** This type of card involves the granting of credit from the issuing bank of the card to the cardholder, and this credit will be monthly or periodically for more than a month where the credit card holder can withdraw cash or pay the prices of its purchases of goods and services up to the card ceiling which given to

him the issuing bank, regardless of the account balance, whether the debtor or a creditor or zero. The credit cards are divided into:

#### **1. Accreditation Card (Monthly Discount):**

In this type of card bank can exporter the cardholder to withdraw cash or payment of the purchases prices regardless of the account balance but not exceeding granted to the card has a ceiling provided that the cardholder to pay full exploited from the card ceiling at the end of the month in which Use the card and so that no exceed the Complimentary credit period in any case forty-five days otherwise it is calculated the benefits of delay if the delayed for due date repayment, with exception of Islamic banks, which are not accounted for any interest on the delay (Erekat & et al., 2010: 249).

#### **2. Credit Card:**

Is the most powerful cards are widespread, and most releases, especially in the industrial and civilized nations and what distinguishes it from the accreditation card is to allow the holder to pay the value of the exploited from the card ceiling on the agreed period of time beforehand exceed the two months or six months to pay the value of exploited by a single payment or by monthly installments against the payment of interest on the amounts of used for the period having an agreement it and not the Islamic banks to issue such kind of cards except in special cases or in cases that can be obtained in the commissions of the selling points commensurate with the period of postponement of the payment (Samhan, 2013: 334).

#### **4.7. Legality Aspects of Credit Cards:**

a. For the services cards that do not involve any type of credit is permissible to the Islamic bank to obtain the fare for this service for the customer because it acts as proxy of the customer in payment of the value its purchases or transfer money to him where it is, but on the Islamic bank to be cautious in issuing such this type of card is not issuing cards to persons who is most likely to abuse their use of the card in an illicit activities.

b. For the credit cards (monthly discount cards) which involve a credit for period between 15-45 day:

1. The Islamic bank may commission issuing and yearly subscription fee of a campaign these cards on the grounds that a reward for the service which adhered to by the bank to the customer, provided that the not be there is a relationship between the card ceiling and commission version or Subscribe unless the required make an effort and greater expenses.

2. The bank may also take commission from the merchant bank arising from use of cards are issued.

3. For the commission to withdraw cash, he has such commission stirred up controversy among contemporaries, some of whom authorized by the such as dr. Abdul Satar Abu ghida since they a reward for the service conversion cash to the customer whether this conversion from a positive balance of his or was for best loan bank (account statement), which means that the commission associated with the service and was not the loan. And deprived them of cash withdrawal commission which fulfilled by Bank of a campaign Monthly debit cards that involve a loan to the customer because they increase the loan is one of the usury.

c. With respect to the credit cards (deferred discount card) or credit cards renewed do not the Islamic bank may be issued with a renewed debt to be paid the cardholder credit cards in installments futures with benefits of usury (Erekat & et al., 2010: 351-352).

#### **4.8. Impediments to Work of the Comprehensive Banks:**

There are a range of impediments facing work of comprehensive Islamic banks, including the following:

a. Weakness of idiosyncratic legitimate science among some employees in Islamic banks, particularly on Legality transactions, and in particular the Murabaha and Legality controls as it represents more than 90% of Islamic banking transactions.

b. Some dealers with the Islamic banks are seeking to deal with it, not to avoid interest-based transactions with the traditional banks, but a view to get the item or cash by any means, format of Murabaha, participation and speculative is nothing for them and a way to finance and not some kind of trade and sales, which is what drives them to circumventing the procedures and submit the delusional documents and information is not true, ignoring Legality aspects of the transaction carried out by the bank, so the image of transaction, in fact, a mock.

c. A lack of speculators and participants dealers with the Islamic banks in the business and investment activities experience, as well as moral steep on honesty and ethical conduct, making much of banks and financial institutions are reluctant to conclude a speculative and participation contracts and equivalents, fearing for depositors' money and caution of exposing the bank of being lost money, it is well known in force guarantees such formulas of investment formulas are not the basis of the funding, but the foundation is the customer's trust, which could not be easily due safeguards from him, which led to a boom in Murabaha formula as a formula of funding formulas to calculate the rest of the formulas.

d. The financial burdens placed on Islamic banks and financial institutions compared to conventional banks, because these banks and institutions activities based mainly on real qualitative investment, which is the risk of the most important have the tag and characteristics other than cash lending, which is the basis of the work of the traditional banks, in which non-existent in the risk ratio of compared to investing qualitative, the traditional



ability of banks to create money and increase the supply of money is very large compared to the case in Islamic banks practiced its work on the foundations of the correct legitimacy.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

### 5.1. Conclusions:

The study concluded set of results, among them the following:

a. The comprehensive Islamic banks are more efficiently to meet the challenges and changes emerging newly emerged, as a challenge of globalization and the resulting competition from giant institutions that have the ability to deliver the banking services by efficiently and effectively.

b. The concept of comprehensive banks applies on the Islamic banks through a review of the multiple activities of comprehensive banks.

c. The comprehensive banking requiring from banks entering to investment fields widely as establishing the companies and participate in it and work on creating a diverse an investment portfolio various of securities and this will lead to the revitalization of institutional investment and enhance the performance of banks.

d. There are some obstacles that hinder the work of the comprehensive banks such as weak the science idiosyncratic legitimate among some employees of Islamic banks, and some customers with Islamic banks are seeking to deal with it a view to get the this item or cash by any means which drives them to circumventing the procedures and submit delusional documents and information is not true, ignoring aspects of legitimacy in the transaction carried out by the bank.

### 5.2. Recommendations:

The study reached a number of recommendations in light of their results, among them the following:

a. Necessity of the comprehensive banks working on attracting administrative efficiencies with specialties and experience in the comprehensive banking and investment activity that are necessary to the trends of modern banks in light of the comprehensive banking and necessity to the requirements of expansion and growth and the development.

b. Necessity of expand the network of branches of the Islamic banks to achieve the philosophy of diversification and the requirements of geographic expansion sought by the comprehensive banking strategy.

c. Necessity of train the administrative cadres in the comprehensive banks on the investment activities in all its aspects and its mechanisms, and to organize training courses them to develop their skills, experiences and their information in the investment field.

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