

**PERPUSTAKAAN  
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI INSANIAH**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHARIAH  
SUPERVISORY BOARD EFFECTIVENESS,  
INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND CORPORATE  
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ISLAMIC BANKS  
IN GCC COUNTRIES.**

**BY**

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**RUJUKAN SAHAJA**

## Abstract

The objective of this study was to determine the influence of Shariah Supervisory Board Effectiveness (SSBE) and Intellectual Capital (IC) on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) among 36 Islamic banks in Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCC) over the period of 2007-2011. Additionally, this study was aimed to identify the significance of Financial Performance (ROA,ROE) as mediator in the relationship between Shariah Supervisory Board Effectiveness (SSBE) , Intellectual Capital (IC) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Considering the importance of understanding the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), it is valuable to increase insights into the factors that contribute to increase Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In this study, SSBE, IC and Financial Performance (ROA,ROE) was introduced as factors that may influence CSR in Islamic banks. For the purpose of data analysis and hypotheses testing, several statistical methods such as multiple regression analysis were utilized to understand the variables. The results of this study reported that SSBE, Capital Employee Efficiency (CEE), Structure Capital Efficiency (SCE), and Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC) of Islamic banks positively influenced CSR. However, Human Capital Efficiency (HCE) did not influenced CSR. Financial Performance (ROA,ROE) was also found to have a positive impact on CSR in this study. The regression results also indicated that SSBE, CEE were found to have a positive influence on Financial Performance (ROA,ROE), while HCE, VAIC were found to have no effect on Financial Performance (ROA,ROE); but SCE were found to have negative effect on Financial Performance (ROA,ROE). The results of hierarchical multiple regression indicate that Financial Performance (ROA,ROE) was found to be a significant mediating factor for the relationship between SSBE , CEE, and SCE, and CSR in Islamic banks. The relationship between SSBE, IC, Financial Performance (ROA,ROE) and CSR suggested that it may be beneficial to the management of Islamic banks to increase CSR as discussed. Limitations and recommendations for future research were also highlighted.

**Key words:** Shariah Supervisory Board, Intellectual Capital, Value Added Intellectual Coefficient, Financial Performance, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Gulf Cooperation Countries.

## Abstrak

Objektif kajian ini adalah bertujuan untuk menentukan pengaruh Keberkesanan Lembaga Pengawasan Syariah (SSBE) dan Modal Intelek (IC) terhadap Tanggungjawab Sosial Koperat (CSR) di kalangan 36 bank Islamik di Negara Negara Kerjasama Teluk (GCC) dalam tempoh antara tahun 2007-2011. Selain itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti kepentingan Prestasi Kewangan (ROA, ROE) sebagai orang tengah kepada hubungan antara Keberkesanan Lembaga Pengawasan Syariah (SSBE), Modal Intelek (IC) dan Tanggungjawab Sosial Koperat (CSR). Mengambil kira kepentingan pemahaman Tanggungjawab Sosial Koperat (CSR), adalah amat berharga untuk meningkatkan kefahaman mengenai faktor faktor yang menyumbang kepada peningkatan Tanggungjawab Sosial Koperat (CSR). Dalam kajian ini, SSBE, IC dan Prestasi Kewangan (ROA, ROE) diperkenalkan sebagai faktor faktor yang mungkin mempengaruhi CSR dan perbankan Islam. Untuk tujuan analisis data dan pengujian hipotesis, beberapa kaedah statistik seperti analisis regrasi berganda telah diguna pakai untuk memahami pembolehubah. Hasil kajian ini melaporkan bahawa SSBE, Kecekapan Modal Pekerja (CEE), Struktur Kecekapan Modal (SCE) dan Nilai Tambah Pekali Intelek (VAIC) bank bank Islamik mempengaruhi CSR secara positif. Akan tetapi, Kecekapan Modal Insan (HCE) tidak dipengaruhi CSR. Prestasi Kewangan (ROA, ROE) juga didapati tidak mempunyai impak positif terhadap CSR dalam kajian ini. Keputusan regrasi juga menunjukkan bahawa SSBE, CEE mempunyai pengaruh positif terhadap Prestasi Kewangan (ROA, ROE), manakala HCE, VAIC didapati tidak memberi kesan terhadap Prestasi Kewangan (ROA, ROE), tetapi SCE mempunyai kesan negatif terhadap Prestasi Kewangan (ROA, ROE). Keputusan regrasi berganda secara hierarki menunjukkan bahawa Prestasi Kewangan (ROA, ROE) didapati menjadi faktor pengantara yang penting dalam hubungan antara SSBE, CEE, dan SCE, dan CSR dalam bank bank Islam. Hubungan antara SSBE, IC, Prestasi Kewangan (ROA, ROE) dan CSR mencadangkan bahawa ia boleh memberi manfaat kepada pihak pengurusan bank bank Islam untuk meningkatkan CSR seperti yang dibincangkan. Had dan cadangan kajian untuk kajian masa hadapan juga telah diketengahkan

**Kata Kunci:** Lembaga Pengawasan Syariah, Modal Intelek, Nilai Tambah Pekali Intelek, Prestasi Kewangan, Tanggungjawab Sosial Koperat, and Negara Negara Kerjasama Teluk.

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