

Basel Accords and Islamic Banking Regulation: A Bibliometric Analysis of Sharia, Governance, and Capital Adequacy

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ABSTRACT: *This study conducts a bibliometric analysis of research addressing the intersection between the Basel Accords and Islamic banking. Using data extracted from the Scopus database covering 2015 to 2024, 1,149 relevant documents were analyzed. A modified PRISMA framework was applied not to assess content quality, but to guide the structured identification, screening, and inclusion of relevant publications, enhancing transparency and reproducibility in the selection process. The analysis used VOSviewer software (v1.6.19) to identify key trends, thematic clusters, and scholarly networks through co-citation, keyword mapping, and co-authorship analysis. The results show that 62% of the literature focuses on Basel III, while only 12% addresses Basel IV, highlighting a lack of academic engagement with the latest regulatory developments. Thematic analysis revealed three dominant research clusters: the impact of Basel III on capital adequacy in Islamic banks, challenges related to aligning Basel standards with Sharia principles, and the integration of liquidity risk and financial stability within Islamic financial institutions. Malaysia and Indonesia emerged as leading contributors to this field, with a notable rise in publication output from 2020 to 2022, producing over 500 articles. This growth may reflect increased regulatory interest in financial resilience and Islamic finance during and after Covid-19. The study also identifies gaps in the literature, particularly regarding legal harmonization and practical implementation of Basel standards in Sharia-compliant contexts. By mapping the academic landscape, this research offers insights into current trends and future directions, supporting scholars, regulators, and financial institutions.*

Studi ini melakukan analisis bibliometrik terhadap penelitian yang membahas keterkaitan antara Perjanjian Basel (*Basel Accords*) dan perbankan Islam. Menggunakan data yang diambil

dari basis data Scopus selama periode 2015 hingga 2024, sebanyak 1.149 dokumen yang relevan dianalisis. Kerangka kerja PRISMA yang telah dimodifikasi diterapkan bukan untuk menilai kualitas konten, melainkan untuk memandu proses identifikasi, penyaringan, dan inklusi publikasi secara terstruktur, guna meningkatkan transparansi dan replikasi dalam proses seleksi. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan perangkat lunak VOSviewer (versi 1.6.19) untuk mengidentifikasi tren utama, klaster tematik, dan jaringan keilmuan melalui analisis kutipan bersama, pemetaan kata kunci, dan kolaborasi penulis. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa 62% literatur berfokus pada Basel III, sementara hanya 12% yang membahas Basel IV, yang menyoroti kurangnya keterlibatan akademik terhadap perkembangan regulasi terbaru. Analisis tematik mengungkapkan tiga klaster penelitian dominan: dampak Basel III terhadap kecukupan modal di bank-bank Islam, tantangan dalam menyelaraskan standar Basel dengan prinsip-prinsip syariah, serta integrasi risiko likuiditas dan stabilitas keuangan dalam institusi keuangan Islam. Malaysia dan Indonesia muncul sebagai kontributor utama dalam bidang ini, dengan peningkatan signifikan dalam jumlah publikasi selama tahun 2020–2022, menghasilkan lebih dari 500 artikel. Pertumbuhan ini dapat mencerminkan meningkatnya perhatian regulasi terhadap ketahanan keuangan dan keuangan Islam selama dan setelah periode Covid-19. Studi ini juga mengidentifikasi kesenjangan dalam literatur, khususnya terkait harmonisasi hukum dan implementasi praktis standar Basel dalam konteks kepatuhan syariah. Dengan memetakan lanskap akademik, penelitian ini memberikan wawasan tentang tren saat ini dan arah penelitian di masa depan, serta mendukung para akademisi, regulator, dan lembaga keuangan.

Keywords: *Islamic Banking, Bibliometric Analysis, Basel Accords, PRISMA Framework, Scopus Database.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In light of recent global financial disruptions, stricter regulatory reforms, and the rapid expansion of Islamic finance, the intersection between international regulatory frameworks and Islamic banking, particularly the implications of the Basel Accords, has become a timely and critical subject of academic research. The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) introduced these accords to enhance banking stability and reduce financial risks through capital adequacy requirements, risk management, and liquidity standards (Barra et al., 2023). Since the introduction of Basel I in 1988 and the subsequent developments in Basel II and Basel III, these regulatory guidelines have profoundly impacted global banking systems (Huang et al., 2024). However, their applicability to Islamic financial institutions (IFIs), which operate under Shariah principles, remains a subject of ongoing academic and regulatory debate.

Developed to strengthen global financial stability through risk-based capital regulation and liquidity standards, the Basel Accords present unique challenges for Islamic banks, which differ fundamentally from conventional banks due to their adherence to *Maqasid al-Shariah*, the higher objectives of Islamic law. These principles prohibit interest (*riba*) and promote risk-sharing, ethical investment, and asset-backed financing, making the direct application of Basel's interest-based framework problematic in Sharia-compliant

contexts. As a result, applying Basel regulations to Islamic financial institutions presents unique challenges, as these accords rely on an interest-based risk assessment model to evaluate capital and risk exposure ([Suhaedi et al., 2025](#)). In contrast, Islamic banks operate using financial instruments such as *murabaha* (cost-plus financing), *musharakah* (equity partnership), *mudarabah* (profit-sharing), and *ijarah* (leasing). These differences raise critical questions about whether conventional regulatory frameworks can effectively accommodate Islamic banking operations and whether modifications are needed to align Basel standards with Shariah-compliant finance.

While numerous studies have addressed Basel standards and Islamic banking independently, limited research has systematically examined their intersection. This gap highlights the need for a comprehensive overview of academic contributions, research trends, and regulatory discussions that link the Basel Accords with the Islamic banking sector, particularly in light of evolving global supervisory frameworks and the increasing demand to align compliance with Shariah principles.

The findings indicate that countries with well-developed Islamic banking sectors, such as Malaysia, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, and Indonesia, have been the most active in publishing research on this topic ([Isman, 2024](#)). Additionally, several academic journals specializing in Islamic finance and banking regulation have been crucial in disseminating studies in this area. By examining the most frequently used research keywords over the past decade, it was found that terms such as "Basel III," "Islamic Finance Regulation," and "Risk Management in Islamic Banking" were among the most commonly cited, reflecting the growing focus on regulatory challenges faced by Islamic financial institutions ([Al-Homaidi et al., 2021](#)).

Based on these findings, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the evolving research landscape on Basel Accords and Islamic banking, identifying gaps in the literature that could inform future studies. Some key research questions guiding this study include: What has the annual distribution of publications related to Basel Accords and Islamic banking been over the past decade? Which journals and authors have been the most influential in this field? Which countries have contributed the most research on the intersection of Basel regulations and Islamic finance? What primary research keywords have shaped academic discussions in this domain? By addressing these questions, this study will offer valuable insights for academics, policymakers, and financial professionals, helping them understand current developments and future directions in integrating international banking regulations with the principles of Islamic finance.

II. METHOD

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis using the Scopus database to extract research related to the Basel Accords and Islamic banking from 2015 to 2024. The search was performed using a carefully selected set of keywords to ensure comprehensive coverage, including "Basel Accords," "Islamic Banking," "Risk Management," "Shariah," and others. The scope of the bibliometric analysis was refined by applying disciplinary filters, ensuring that only studies published in the fields of economics and business were

included (ECON, BUSI), scientific articles (Article Type), English-language publications, The analysis was limited to English-language publications primarily because the vast majority of peer-reviewed articles indexed in Scopus are published in English. English is the dominant language of academic communication, especially in economics and finance. This criterion was applied to maintain consistency and ensure access to the most widely cited and internationally recognized research and peer-reviewed journals ([Shaikh, 2023](#)).

In the initial stage, the search in Scopus yielded 3,511 records, highlighting the substantial volume of research in the Basel Accords and Islamic banking domain. Several filters were applied within Scopus to refine the dataset. Following this, three independent researchers manually screened titles and abstracts to ensure relevance to the intersection of Basel regulations and Islamic finance. Specific exclusion criteria were applied: studies were excluded if they focused solely on Basel without reference to Islamic banking, or vice versa; duplicates and publications outside the defined subject areas were also removed ([Shakilla & Elbanna, 2025](#)). In the eligibility phase, full-text articles were reviewed to confirm alignment with the research objectives. After this multi-stage selection process, 1,149 studies were retained for the final bibliometric analysis, representing this field's most relevant and high-quality contributions ([Rahman & Chowdhury, 2024](#)).

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Basel Accords" OR "Islamic banking") AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2015) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2016) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2017) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2018) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2019) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2020) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2021) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2022) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2023) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2024)) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "ECON") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "BUSI")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE , "j")) AND (LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Basel Accords") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Basel Accord") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Islamic Bank") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Banking") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Islamic Finance") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Islamic Banks") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Islamic Banking") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Indonesia") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Malaysia") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Risk Management") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Trust") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Islamic Banking And Finance") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Liquidity Risk") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Basel III") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Islamic Marketing") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Risk") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Shariah") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Islamic Economics") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Sharia") OR LIMIT-TO (EXACTKEYWORD , "Systemic Risk"))

The analysis followed the PRISMA Framework to ensure transparency and accuracy in study selection. This methodology provides a clear insight into the development of research on the Basel Accords and Islamic banking over the last decade, helping to understand research shifts and the key topics that have been the focus of academic discourse in this field. These criteria were comprehensively detailed in Figure 1 within the PRISMA framework section, where key parameters, including language, subject areas, and publication years, were explicitly specified. The analysis was conducted using

VOSviewer version 1.6.19, with a minimum keyword occurrence set at 5, and clusters generated using the LinLog/modularity algorithm. While citation counts and average citations per year were included as impact metrics, the omission of h-index and altmetrics is acknowledged as a limitation of this study (Nirwana et al., 2024).

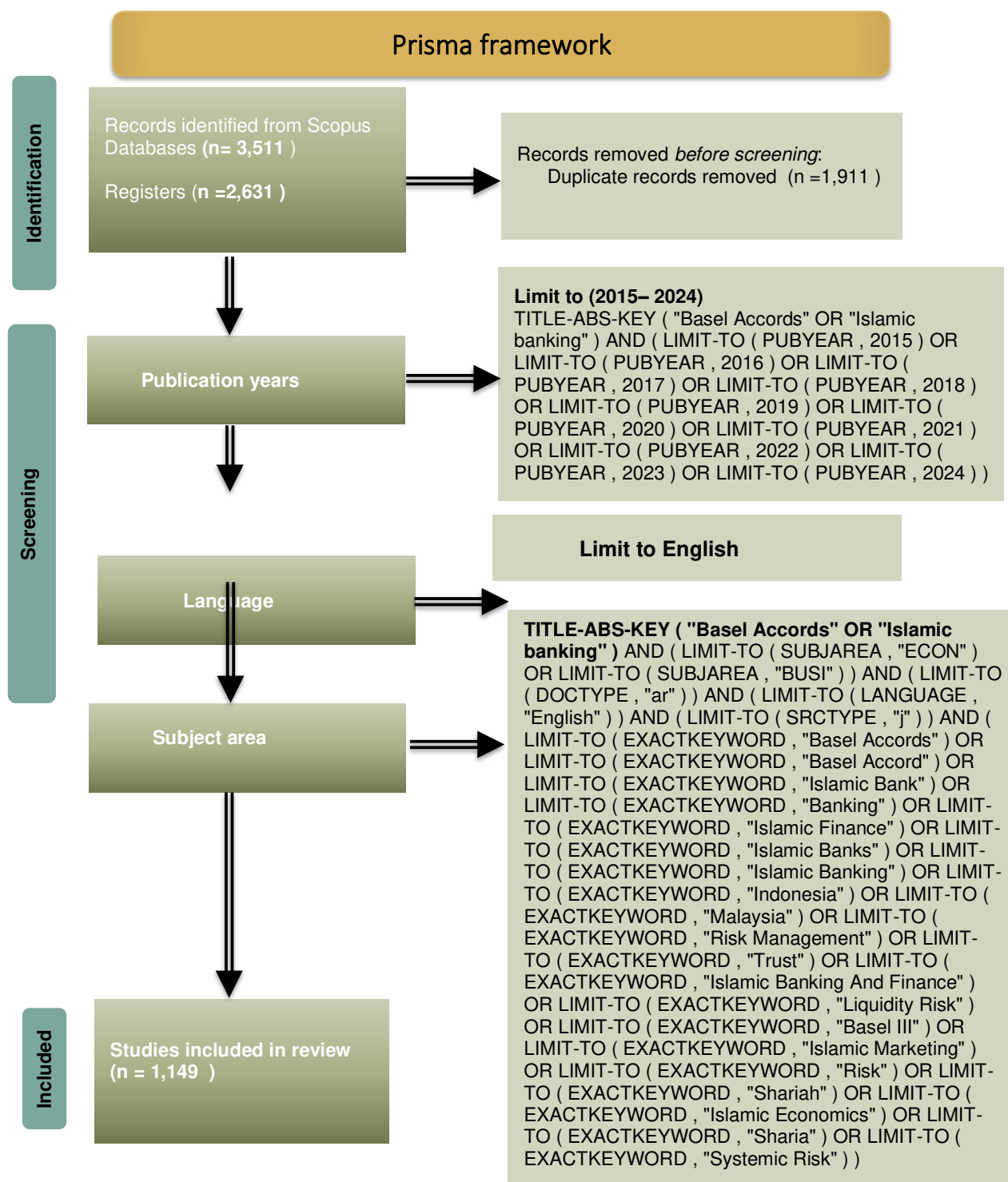


Figure 1. The PRISMA-based systematic review process, highlighting the identification, screening, and inclusion phases in analyzing research on Basel Accords and Islamic banking

The inclusion and exclusion criteria for data screening were carefully defined to ensure the relevance and quality of the selected studies. The inclusion criteria focused on English-language articles published between 2015 and 2024 in specific subject areas such as Islamic Banks, Shariah and Islamic Economics. Conversely, studies falling outside these parameters were excluded to maintain the accuracy and focus of the bibliometric analysis (Fathoni et al., 2024). These criteria played a crucial role in refining the dataset and ensuring a systematic and robust review process, as Table 1 details the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Table 1. The inclusion and the exclusion criteria for data screening

	Year	Subject Area	Document Type	Keyword	Source Type	Language
Inclusion Criteria	from 2015-2024	economics and business (ECON, BUSI)	Only Articles.	Basel Accords, Islamic banking	Journal	English Language
Exclusion Criteria	Any research before 2014 was excluded	Any other	Conference papers, Book, theises, Review	Any other keywords	Book series	Any other Languages

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results Analysis

The analysis in this study will be conducted from four main perspectives. First, we will examine the key characteristics of published research to explore the academic field related to the Basel Accords and Islamic banking. Second, we will analyze data and present visual representations to identify research trends, leading countries, and academic institutions contributing to this field (Abrar et al., 2023). Third, we will define the conceptual structure of keywords related to Islamic banking and the Basel Accords. Finally, we will apply bibliometric analysis, including keyword co-occurrence and citation network analysis, to identify current research trends, future directions, and key topics in this field (Hudayati, 2023).

Size and Growth of Publication

The 1st research question: What is the annual distribution of publications related to Basel Accords and Islamic banking over the past decade?

The chart illustrates the annual growth of academic publications related to Basel Accords and Islamic Banking from 2015 to 2024. The blue bars represent the absolute number of publications for each year, showing a consistent upward trend over the decade. Although the chart legend includes categories for "Decrease" and "Total," only the "Increase" (blue) bars are represented, as the focus of this visualization is solely on yearly publication output.

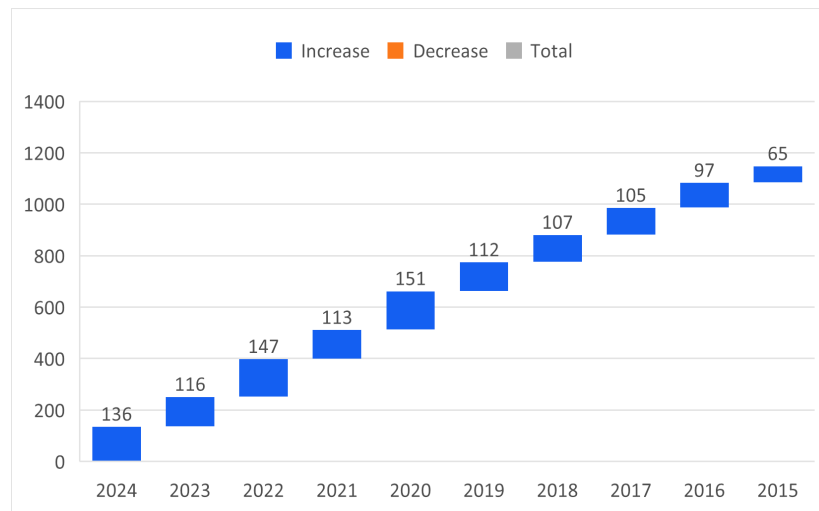


Figure 2. Distribution by year

The data shows that the number of publications has consistently risen, reflecting growing scholarly interest in the field. The highest increase occurred in 2020 (151 publications), followed by 2022 (147) and 2021 (113). This surge could be linked to developments in Basel III regulations, risk management, and the increasing role of Islamic banking in the global financial system (Nouman et al., 2022).

In contrast, the lowest recorded growth was in 2015 (65 publications), suggesting that research in this area was still in its early stages. This figure appears relatively modest compared to other multidisciplinary fields—such as fintech or regulatory compliance—highlighting a previously limited scholarly focus. Over the years, the consistent rise in publications indicates that Islamic finance and Basel regulations have evolved into prominent academic and industry discourse topics, with increasing contributions from scholars worldwide (Fitri et al., 2022).

This upward trend highlights the increasing global emphasis on financial stability, risk management, and regulatory frameworks. The data suggests that research in Islamic banking and financial regulations is maturing, with more institutions and scholars recognizing its significance in shaping the economic landscape.

Table 2. Average citation per year in selected publications using R-studio

Year	Mean TC per Art	N	Mean TC per Year	Citable Years
2015	27.55	44	2.76	10
2016	20.31	45	2.26	9
2017	37.79	48	4.72	8
2018	35.27	70	5.04	7
2019	20.43	77	3.40	6
2020	18.31	74	3.66	5
2021	15.18	73	3.45	4
2022	9.59	80	3.20	3
2023	2.40	97	1.20	2

This table presents the average citation per year in selected research publications. It includes key metrics such as Mean Total Citations per Article (Mean TC per Art), the number of articles published (N), the Mean Total Citations per Year (Mean TC per Year), and the number of citable years for each publication period. The data reflects the citation trends over time, showing research impact and relevance variations. The citation analysis in Table 2. Average Citation Per Year in Selected Publications provides insights into citation trends across years. The data indicate that older publications have had more time to accumulate citations, while recent ones, particularly 2022 and 2023, show lower citation counts due to their limited exposure time. The highest Mean Total Citations per Article (Mean TC per Art) is observed in 2017, reaching 37.79 with 48 articles. However, the highest Mean Total Citations per Year (Mean TC per Year) is recorded in 2018, at 5.04, over 7 citable years.

In contrast, research published in 2023 has the lowest Mean TC per Art of 2.40 and a Mean TC per Year of 1.20, reflecting its recent publication status and limited citation accumulation. Between 2015 and 2020, the Mean TC per Year fluctuated, peaking in 2018 and declining afterward. The Mean TC per Art also shows variation, declining from 2017 (37.79) to 2021 (15.18) and further decreasing in subsequent years. This trend indicates that earlier studies receive more citations over time, reinforcing their impact, while newer research still gains academic recognition (Amuda & Al-Nasser, 2024).

Overall, the data suggest that citation patterns align with publication recency, with older studies accumulating more citations due to their longer availability. However, the steady number of publications in recent years highlights continued research interest in the field.

Influential Authors and Journals Analysis

The 2nd research question is: Which journals and authors are the most influential in Basel Accords and Islamic banking research?

Figure 3 presents an analysis of the most influential authors in the research field based on the number of publications and citations. The bar chart indicates that ([Hassan et al., 2024](#)), is the most influential author, significantly surpassing others regarding publication or citation count. Following him, researchers such as Ibrahim, M.H., Safiullah, M., and Kabir Hassan, M. have made notable contributions, albeit to a lesser extent. This distribution highlights that certain scholars substantially impact the field, reflecting their role in shaping research developments ([Ben Jedidia & Hamza, 2024](#)). Such an analysis can be valuable for identifying key authors whose works serve as foundational literature references and guide future research directions.

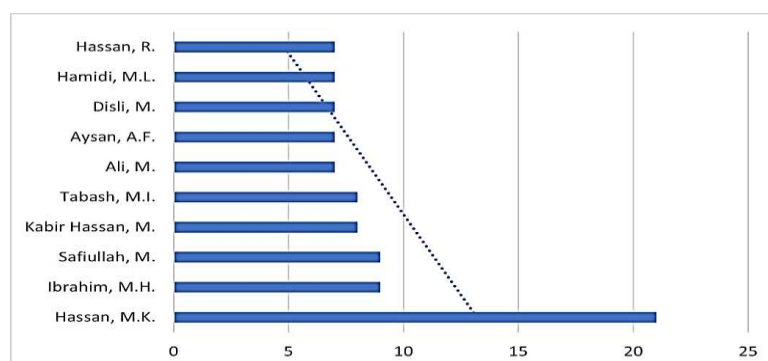


Figure 3. Most productive authors by number of publications

Figure 4. The co-authorship network visualization provides insights into the collaborative research structure on Basel Accords and Islamic banking. The analysis highlights Hassan, M. Kabir as a central figure, with extensive academic collaborations spanning multiple researchers. His strong presence in the network suggests a significant influence in shaping the discourse on risk management, Islamic finance, and regulatory frameworks. The arrangement of nodes and their interconnections reveals the presence of distinct research clusters, indicating that scholars tend to collaborate within specific thematic domains while still maintaining intellectual linkages with the wider academic network (Noviani et al., 2025).

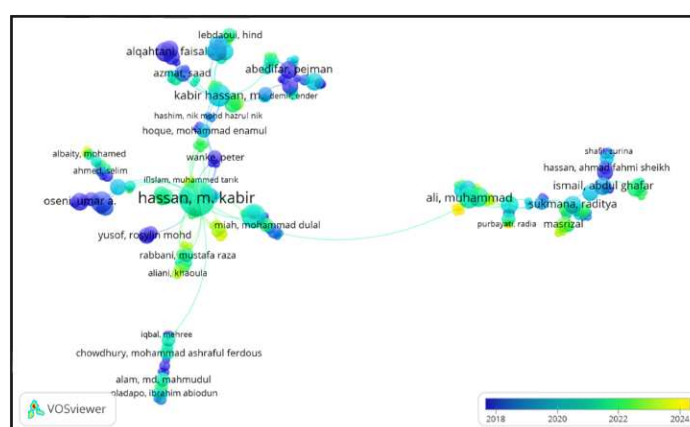


Figure 4. Bibliographic coupling with authors

The color gradient from blue (2018) to yellow (2024) reveals the temporal evolution of research collaborations. Recent contributions appear around Ali, Muhammad and Ismail, Abdul Ghafar, signaling emerging research directions. In contrast, well-established collaborations, particularly those linked to Kabir Hassan, M., reflect sustained contributions over time. Multiple independent clusters suggest diversity in research perspectives, with some groups focusing on regulatory frameworks and others on Islamic financial stability. This network structure underscores academic discourse's dynamic and evolving nature in this field (Guizani & Ajmi, 2022).

Country Wise Publication and Citation

The 3rd research question is: What countries have contributed most significantly to the Basel Accords and Islamic banking research, and how has their scholarly output evolved?

Figure 5 presents a global map illustrating the geographical distribution of academic publications related to the topic "The Legal Evolution of Basel Accords and Their Impact on Islamic Banking Regulations" from 2015 to 2024. The colour gradient ranges from light blue to dark blue, with darker shades indicating higher research output ([Hermawati et al., 2021](#)).

Malaysia and Indonesia emerge as the most prolific contributors, marked by darker hues, reflecting their strong institutional and scholarly engagement in aligning Islamic banking regulations with the Basel regulatory framework. Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain also demonstrate significant involvement, suggesting growing academic interest in legal harmonisation between international financial standards and Shariah-compliant banking ([Amri et al., 2024](#)).

In contrast, countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia show moderate research activity. Although Islamic banking is not the dominant financial system in these regions, the academic focus indicates a cross-cultural and comparative interest in the legal dimensions of Islamic finance within global regulatory paradigms ([Suliyono & Risfandy, 2021](#)).

This distribution highlights the increasing global recognition of the importance of regulatory convergence between Islamic banking systems and Basel Accords, especially in countries with dual banking systems or in the process of financial regulatory reform. Future research contributions are expected to expand, particularly in emerging economies seeking to balance international compliance with faith-based financial practices ([Yusuf et al., 2024](#)).

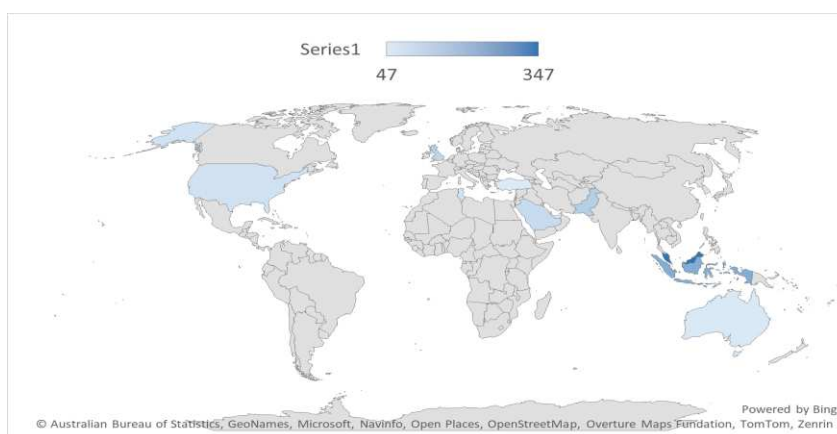


Figure 5. Global distribution of research on basel accords and islamic banking regulations (2015–2024)

Figure 6 presents a bibliometric overview of selected countries that have contributed significantly to the scholarly discourse from 2015 to 2024. The table captures three core indicators: number of documents, total citations, and total link strength (which reflects the extent of international collaboration) ([Faizi, 2024](#)).

Malaysia leads with 347 publications, a striking 5,411 citations, and the highest total link strength (1,206), underlining its central role as a global hub in the research domain. This evidences Malaysia's leadership in both output and influence within Islamic banking and

Basel-related regulatory studies, likely supported by its strong institutional commitment to Islamic finance. Pakistan follows with 114 documents and 1,936 citations, showing robust academic engagement. The United States, despite having only 70 papers, shows high efficiency with 1,776 citations and notable international collaboration (704 link strength), highlighting its scholarly influence despite fewer contributions ([Nasrullah, 2024](#)).

Other notable contributors include Indonesia (201 documents, 1,876 citations), the United Kingdom (100 documents, 1,966 citations), and Saudi Arabia (85 documents, 1,330 citations), each demonstrating meaningful contributions in terms of quantity and impact. Meanwhile, France, Australia, Tunisia, and Bangladesh show varying levels of engagement. Although their total outputs and link strengths are comparatively lower, countries like Australia (1,520 citations from 53 documents) demonstrate relatively high citation-to-document ratios, indicating influential publications ([Jabbar et al., 2024](#)).

The total link strength metric further enriches this analysis by highlighting the depth of collaboration. Countries with higher link strength are more embedded in international research networks, which is crucial for knowledge exchange and mutual development of regulatory frameworks in Islamic finance. Overall, this bibliometric mapping underscores the pivotal role of Southeast Asian and selected Western nations in shaping the academic trajectory of Basel compliance in the Islamic banking sector ([Rossignolo, 2020](#)). The observed trends suggest a growing convergence of international scholarly efforts to address the regulatory challenges and opportunities inherent in aligning Islamic financial principles with global banking standards.

Verify selected countries				
Selected	Country	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
☒	malaysia	347	5411	1206
☒	pakistan	114	1936	774
☒	united states	70	1776	704
☒	indonesia	201	1876	684
☒	united kingdom	100	1966	677
☒	saudi arabia	85	1330	494
☒	france	38	1102	468
☒	australia	53	1520	439
☒	tunisia	65	1321	358
☒	bangladesh	36	526	287

Figure 6. Bibliometric comparison of leading countries in basel and Islamic banking research

VOSviewer was utilised to visualise the bibliographic relationships and linkages among countries contributing to the literature on the Basel Accords and their impact on Islamic banking regulations, as illustrated in the figure above. The minimum threshold for inclusion in the analysis was set at five publications per country, resulting in 45 countries being classified into nine colour-coded clusters based on the strength of their bibliographic connections. Malaysia appears as the central node in the red cluster, representing the most influential and highly cited country in this field ([Hassan et al., 2024](#)). Indonesia serves as the core of the pink cluster, indicating a relatively

independent yet connected research pathway, particularly with countries like Iraq and Switzerland. Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are also key nodes within their respective clusters, with strong linkages to countries such as the United Kingdom, Jordan, and China, reflecting a diverse and collaborative research landscape. The thickness of the lines connecting countries represents the strength of their bibliographic coupling—thicker lines indicate stronger co-citation ties—while the size of each node corresponds to the number of citations received, making this map a powerful tool to highlight active research hubs and regional collaborations in the evolving academic discourse on Basel regulations and Islamic banking (Syah & Rahmadani, 2024).

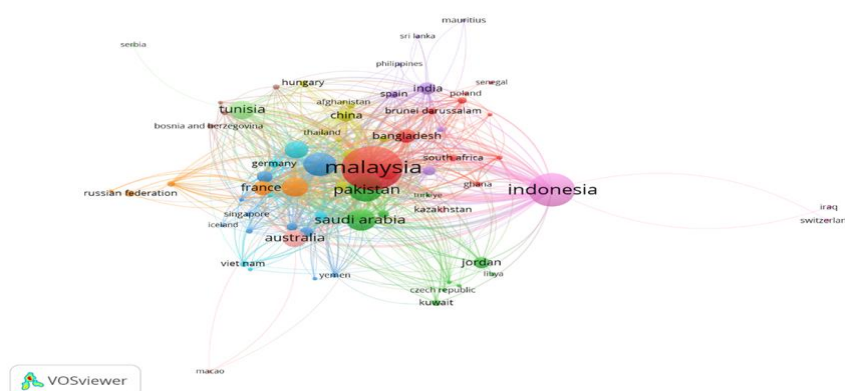


Figure 7. *Bibliographic coupling network of countries*

Top Sources and Institutions in Islamic Banking Research

The 4th research question is: Which sources and institutions have influenced Islamic banking research and its development?

Figure 8 presents an analysis of the most influential academic institutions in Islamic banking research, based on the number of publications indexed in the Scopus database. The International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) ranks first with 78 publications, followed by Universiti Malaya (44 publications) and INCEIF University (42 publications), reflecting the leading role of Malaysian institutions in this area (Ali et al., 2022). The accompanying Pareto curve indicates that a substantial portion of research output is concentrated within a limited number of institutions, with the top three alone accounting for nearly half of the total publications. This concentration highlights Malaysia's position as an academic and intellectual hub in the development of Islamic banking studies, particularly in aligning Sharia principles with the regulatory requirements of the Basel Accords. This analysis underscores the importance of institutional contributions in shaping academic discourse on the legal and regulatory challenges facing Islamic banks within the framework of international financial regulation (Crosby, 2024).

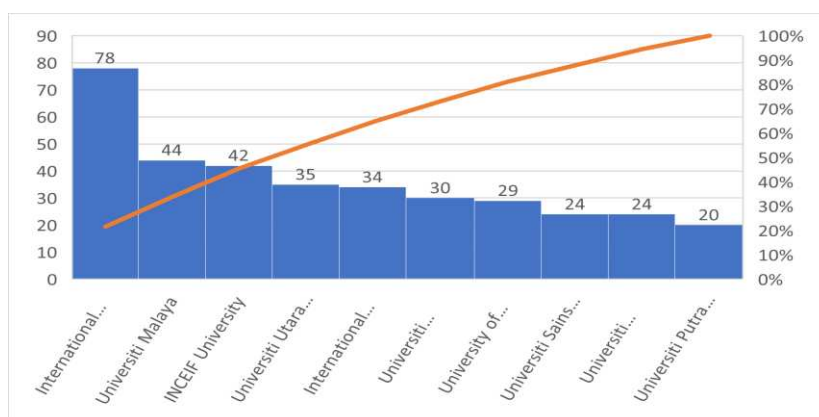


Figure 8. Top contributing institutions in Islamic banking research

Table 3. Summary of the most relevant journals

Source/Journal	TP	TC	Cite Score	The Most Cited Article	Publisher
Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research	312	1.493	4.8	Corporate Social Performance and Financial Stability: Evidence from Islamic, Social and Conventional Banking Models	Bank Indonesia Institute
Journal of Islamic Marketing	469	3.960	8.4	Readiness to change in Islamic banking: the significance of adaptability and Islamic work ethics	Emerald Publishing
International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management	224	1.208	5.4	Factors affecting SMEs' choice of banks in Oman: an emphasis on Islamic banks	Emerald Publishing
Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance	143	275	1.9	Corporate social performance and financial stability: evidence from Islamic, social and conventional banking models	Bank Indonesia Institute
Banks and Bank Systems	293	776	2.6	How does global economic policy uncertainty affect Islamic bank performance? An exploration from heterogeneous sample	Business Perspectives

TP= Total publications, TC= total citations

Table 3 presents a comparative analysis of the most prominent academic journals specializing in Islamic accounting, banking and finance, based on scientific productivity (total publications), academic impact (total citations), and research quality (CiteScore). The Journal of Islamic Marketing stands out as the most influential, with the most citations and CiteScore, reflecting its distinguished academic status. The significance of this analysis lies in its ability to guide toward the most credible and impactful sources in the discipline, particularly when constructing the theoretical framework or selecting relevant literature. In my research in Islamic economic law, referring to these journals is

essential to enhance the study's credibility and to rely on well-established and up-to-date scholarly literature in the field (Ul-Haq et al., 2022).

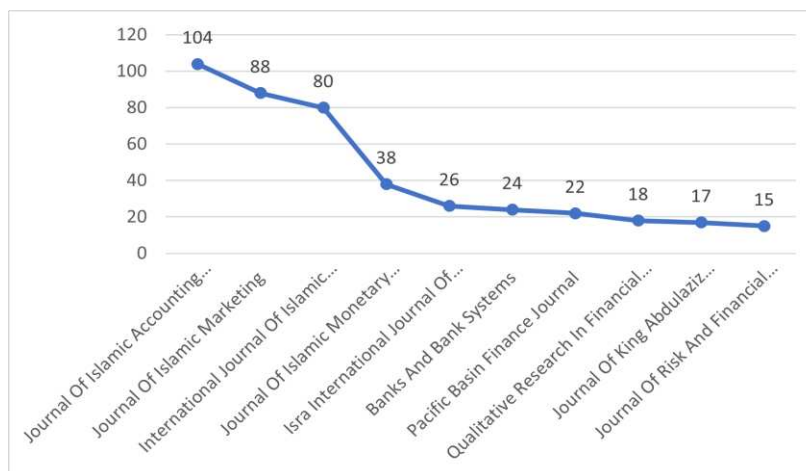


Figure 9. The Top 10 Journals according to Scopus ranking

Word Analysis using Most Frequent Words

Figure 10 shows a keyword co-occurrence network generated using VOSviewer based on bibliometric data from 1,149 publications collected from the Scopus database (Elbanna et al., 2025). From this dataset, a total of 2,655 keywords were initially extracted. For clarity and analytical significance, a minimum co-occurrence threshold of five was applied, meaning only keywords that appeared at least five times across the dataset were included in the final analysis. As a result, 167 keywords met this criterion and were used to construct the visual network displayed.

The network is visually organized into distinct clusters, each represented by a different color, to signify closely related keywords frequently appearing within the literature. The size of each keyword label reflects its frequency of occurrence. In contrast, the proximity and thickness of the lines (edges) between keywords indicate the strength of their co-occurrence relationships (Rusli, 2024). At the center of the map, the term "Islamic banking" serves as the core node, surrounded by several overlapping thematic clusters, each distinguished by a unique color. The dark blue cluster represents core themes such as "corporate governance," "financial development," and "Shariah", highlighting the structural and regulatory foundations of Islamic banking. In contrast, the red cluster focuses on terms such as "conventional banks," "credit risk," and "Basel accord," reflecting comparative analyses between Islamic and conventional banking systems, particularly in the context of risk and regulation (Triyanta & Hassan, 2024).

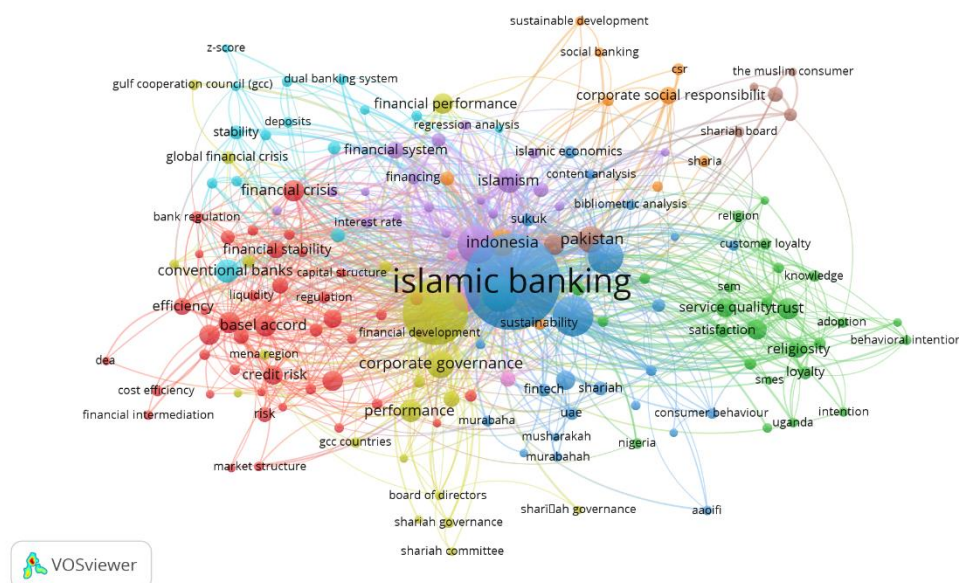


Figure 10. Keyword co-occurrence network

The green cluster encompasses behavioral and social concepts like "trust," "service quality," and "religiosity," indicating a growing research interest in customer perception and satisfaction within Islamic finance. The orange cluster explores themes related to "corporate social responsibility" and "sustainable development," emphasizing the ethical and socially responsible dimensions of Islamic banking. On the other hand, the purple cluster reflects the geographical scope of the literature, with countries such as "Indonesia," "Pakistan," and "Malaysia" featuring prominently, as they represent key markets for Islamic financial services (Štrukelj, 2022). The light blue cluster addresses technical and economic aspects, including "financial performance" and "regression analysis." Meanwhile, the yellow cluster highlights key Islamic finance instruments such as "Murabaha" and "Musharakah," shedding light on the operational mechanisms within Islamic banks (Riaz et al., 2023). This visualization provides a structured overview of the main research themes, subtopics, and interconnections within Islamic banking.

Table 4. The top 10 keywords on occurrence

keywords	Cluster	Occurrences	Total link Strength
Islamic banking	3	559	818
Basel accord	2	30	41
Islamic finance	3	104	166
Banking	5	90	342
Islamic Marketing	7	14	21
Islamic Economics	1	11	10
Financial crisis	1	29	83
Basal iii	1	16	31
fintech	3	10	24
sharia	3	12	25

Table 4 presents key terms frequently appearing in the literature on Islamic banking, distributed across different conceptual clusters. "Islamic banking" ranks highest in both frequency (559) and total link strength (818), followed by "Islamic finance" and "Banking", highlighting their central role in the field. Terms such as "Basel accord" and "Basel III" appear in separate clusters, indicating a research focus on risk and financial regulation. Meanwhile, "Fintech" and "Islamic Marketing" reflect a shift toward technology and Islamic consumer behavior. Concepts like "Sharia" and "Islamic economics" emphasize the field's ethical and jurisprudential dimensions, showcasing the thematic diversity and interdisciplinary nature of Islamic banking research ([Oladapo et al., 2022](#)).



Figure 11. *The word cloud of strategic Basel and Islamic Banking research*

Figure 11 presents a word cloud in the image above that highlights the central focus on Basel Accords and Islamic Banking topics, with frequent associations to key economic and financial concepts. The prominence of terms such as Basel Accords, Islamic Banking, economy, Islam, and bank reflects the dominant themes within this research field. Regulatory frameworks and Sharia-compliant financial practices form the core of scholarly interest ([Al-Olaimat et al., 2024](#)). Including words like finance, regulation, risk, and compliance strongly emphasizes the legal and economic dimensions of banking operations. Furthermore, terms such as development, stability, and growth suggest a broader concern with the macroeconomic implications and the evolving role of Islamic finance within global financial systems ([Becker & Linder, 2021](#)).

Discussion

The bibliometric analysis in this study shows a significant growth in research related to the Basel Accords and Islamic banking, reflecting the increasing interest in this dynamic academic field. Since 2015, there has been a steady rise in publications addressing the impact of Basel regulations on Islamic banking systems, with notable peaks in 2020 and 2022. This upward trend is influenced not only by the implementation timeline of Basel III but also by external factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which amplified concerns about financial stability and liquidity management in both conventional and Islamic financial institutions ([Hasan & Suzuki, 2021](#)). Among Basel III components, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) have received the most academic attention, as they directly affect Islamic banks' ability to maintain Sharia-compliant short-term and long-term funding structures. These requirements have posed challenges for Islamic financial institutions, which rely on asset-backed instruments and

avoid interest-based liquidity tools. Consequently, the Basel III and Islamic finance intersection has become a focal point for academic discourse during this period ([Muflih, 2021](#)).

The analysis of influential authors highlights Dr. M.K. Hassan as a key figure, whose contributions have significantly shaped research in this area. These contributions serve as foundational references in understanding the research trends, reflecting the importance of in-depth studies to develop regulatory frameworks for Islamic banking and guide academic discourse on aligning global financial standards with Sharia-compliant practices. This role is crucial in ensuring Islamic banking systems adhere to international standards while addressing the unique challenges they face in global financial markets ([Ho et al., 2022](#)).

Geographical analysis reveals that Islamic countries, especially Malaysia and Indonesia, have been central in academic research on the Basel Accords and Islamic banking. This can be attributed to their advanced institutional frameworks for Islamic finance, positioning them as leading research hubs in this field ([Mitchell, 2022](#)). On the other hand, countries like the United Kingdom and the United States, while not dominant in Islamic banking, still contribute to comparative studies between conventional and Islamic banking systems, reflecting a cross-cultural interest in regulatory alignment. This dynamic points to an increasing need for international collaboration between Western and Islamic countries in developing regulatory frameworks that integrate global financial practices with Islamic economic principles ([Bawa & Singh, 2023](#)).

Furthermore, the bibliometric networks provide a comprehensive view of the evolution of research in this field, with increasing focus on topics such as corporate governance, risk management, and sustainability within Islamic banking. These themes are reflected in the various semantic clusters that dominate the literature, illustrating the close connections between global financial risks and Sharia-compliant practices. Islamic finance is gaining more attention as social and economic transformations occur, with a growing interest in topics like corporate social responsibility and sustainable development in Islamic banking ([Nasrullah, 2024](#)).

Through these trends, this study emphasizes the importance of continued research in Islamic banking and its development within the global regulatory framework. The alignment of conventional banking systems with Sharia principles is essential for addressing contemporary financial challenges, opening doors for researchers and policymakers to develop innovative solutions contributing to global economic stability.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study provides a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the intersection between the Basel Accords and Islamic banking, revealing key trends and the continued growth of academic publications in this field since 2015, with an increase of over 100% in the number of studies published annually, rising from 65 in 2015 to 136 in 2024, with notable increases in recent years. The findings suggest that research in this area is steadily expanding, reflecting the growing interest in discussions surrounding risk management

frameworks and Sharia-compliant banking practices in light of global financial regulations. Geographical data analysis highlights the significant contributions of Asian and Middle Eastern countries, focusing on nations striving to align global financial systems with Islamic banking practices. Additionally, keyword network analysis shows that research in Islamic banking has become more diversified, with increasing interest in themes such as corporate governance, financial stability, social responsibility, and emerging technological innovations like fintech. These findings hold practical implications for various stakeholders. For central banks and regulators, the study provides insights into how global Basel standards are being interpreted and adapted within Islamic banking contexts, helping inform the development of regulatory frameworks that uphold financial stability without compromising Sharia compliance. For academics, mapping key research themes and publication trends offers a foundation for identifying gaps in the literature and designing future interdisciplinary studies. Meanwhile, for Sharia practitioners, the findings underscore emerging areas, such as fintech, governance, and risk management—that require updated jurisprudential guidance to ensure that innovative financial solutions remain within the bounds of Islamic principles. Overall, the study contributes to aligning global regulatory discourse with the evolving needs of Islamic finance. In conclusion, this study highlights the continued need for research and development in this field to ensure the integration of Islamic banking into the future global financial landscape.

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