Performance evaluation was carried out by Saleh and Zeitun (2006) of Jordan IB through analysing the experience of two of the initial IB systems-- Jordan Islamic Bank for Finance and Investment (JIBFI) and Islamic International Arab Bank (IIAB) was carried out by Saleh & Zeitun (2006). The study also showed global and domestic challenges facing the business. Carrying out maximization of profit, the structure of capital, and tests of liquidity as a methodology for evaluation of performance, the study shows highlighted many appealing results such as the increase in effectiveness and capability have been increased in investment activities for both types of banks. Bank for Finance and Investment (JIBFI) was founded to obtain high profitability. Finally, this analysis concludes concluded from the analysis in their work that IB systems in the case of Jordan have elevated levels of productivity and credit support, even in the absence of interest-based functionality that is found in conventional banks.

M. Bashir (2000) evaluated the performance of IB determinants for eight countries in the Middle East for the period of 1993 and to 1998. He used bank level data for cross-country data on balance sheets and income statements of fourteen IB systems in eight regions in the Middle East for each year in the period of 1993-1998. The research critically looks at the relations among banking qualities and profitability. After financial structure and economic control indicators such as environment of the macroeconomic, structure of the financial market, and taxation, the study revealed few immediate results. First, IB measures of profitability respond positively to the rise in loan and capital ratios that are instinctive matching this is in line with earlier studies. Secondly, the empirical role is shown by means of a study that ample loan portfolios and capital ratios played involved.
in explaining IB performance. Thirdly, the results showed that non-interest earning assets, customer and short-term funding, and overhead also played a vital role in profits promoting banks. Fourth, the results also demonstrated that foreign-owned banks are definitely more lucrative compared to domestic competitors. Fifth, by holding certain items fixed, the bank performance measurements are adversely affected by the effect of implicit and explicit taxes. Sixth, a favourable positive impact was seen on microeconomics conditions for bank performance measures. Finally, the research results showed that stock markets are harmonized with bank financing.

Hassan, M. M. and Bashir, A. H. (2003) conducted a similar analysis to investigate IB growth as it is influenced by banking and financial features, from 1994 to 2001. They applied IB cross country bank-level data in twenty-one countries to narrowly review IB performance indicators. Generally, their analysis showed that profitability of IB determinants follows is in line with that reported in the findings of past study finding studies. It also showed that macroeconomic conditions, taxation, and financial market structure, credit-to-asset ratios, and high liquidity led to high returns. The outcome of the study's regression showed that explicit and implicit taxes negatively affect the performance of bank measures, while favourable macroeconomic factors positively affect the performance of bank measures. This is a positive macroeconomic environment that tends to build high-profit margins.

Considered, with the particular for the purpose of considering the impact of current financial crises on IBs’ performance. Their study differs from older studies in that it uses a non-parametric approach, Data Envelopment Analysis (DAE), for analysis of pure technical efficiency, technical efficiency, and scale efficiency of IB. The study reveals several tests. First, the overall results showed a slight inefficiency (at just slightly over 10%) across 18 IB segments, which is significant compared to CB. The global crisis of 1998-1999 had a weak impact on IB performance; however, it did well afterward. Second, findings also indicate that medium- and small-scale IB has faced large-scale weak economies, indicating that merging as well as procurement (M&A) needs to be urged. Finally, factors specific to the country are largely determined by the sample data efficacy differences.

In addition, Sufian, F. (2007) carried out a similar study and provided new proof of relative productivity between foreign and domestic IB activities in Malaysia during 2001-2004. The Non-parametric Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) technique was used to distinguish between three forms of efficiency, namely, pure technical, technical, and scale efficiency. An intermediate approach was also used in the study to identify input-output IB input and output variables in the model. A number of parametric and non-parametric tests were carried out to assess whether foreign or domestic banks had been drawn from the same population group, as the null hypothesis was not accepted by most of the 5% percent significant results. Spearman Rho Rank-Order and Parametric Pearson correlation coefficients were used to assess the relationship between DEA performance scores and Conventional accounting ratios. The results showed that Malaysian IB efficiency performance was only