



Modern Islamic Finance: An Introductory Overview

Michael J.T. McMillen

NATIONAL COUNCIL
ON U.S.-ARAB RELATIONS



26
YEARS OF PROMOTING
UNDERSTANDING

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Contact Information

Michael J.T. McMillen

E-mail: mmcmillen@fulbright.com

US Mobile: +1-646-337-3113

Dubai Mobile: +971-50-653-9262



Overview

- It Is Business, Both Practical And Principled
- It Is In The Context Of A Developed Jurisprudential and Legal Framework
- It Is Structured Finance, Both Ancient And Modern (defined before the term was appropriated by the derivatives business – structuring to allocate risk to those most capable to bear and manage the risk)
- All Of Which Is To Say: There Are More Similarities Than Differences
- It Is A Competitive Edge and Culturally Enriching



Introduction

Background – Foundation Elements



Introduction

- Practitioner's Vantage
- Client and Transactional Base
- Infant and immature industry – on the finance side, mid-1990s – I began working in this field in 1996



A Story

- Camels and Petrochemicals



What is the Point of the Story?

- A Few Points (there are many):
 - This is about business – and business has been conducted in the same way for a very long time – there are few things new under the sun (and the moon)
 - As we will note, this is about business that is firmly based on an ethical paradigm
 - This is about a legal system (and more), one that has existed for a very long time and is comprehensive, as the *Shari'ah* is comprehensive in every way – there are few things new under the sun (and the moon)
 - It is relevant – the scope of modern Islamic finance (we will get to the markets)



Industry Objectives in Global Markets

- Commerce and finance in accordance with the *Sharī`ah*
 - Different risk-reward paradigm: risk sharing without preferences
 - Partnerships and trading (sales) as transactional paradigms – although they are not the only paradigms (e.g., leasing)
 - Asset based – absence of derivatives
- Realization of returns that are equivalent to those in conventional markets
 - Transaction costs of *Sharī`ah*-compliant transactions
- Use of leverage or gearing to enhance returns
 - Leverage providers: conventional financial institutions and *Sharī`ah*-compliant institutions: relative sizes, market penetration, market predominance



Foundation Elements - Notable Developments

- Three themes to consider as we move through our discussion
 - Nominate contracts – historical contractual and transactional forms
 - “Permissible variance” or “permissible impurity” and “cleansing” or “purification”
 - Capital market developments – equity and finance sides: Dow Jones *Fatwā* and *Sukuk*
- Subsumed in and integral to those concepts: the roles and importance of the *Sharī`ah* scholars



Nominate Contracts



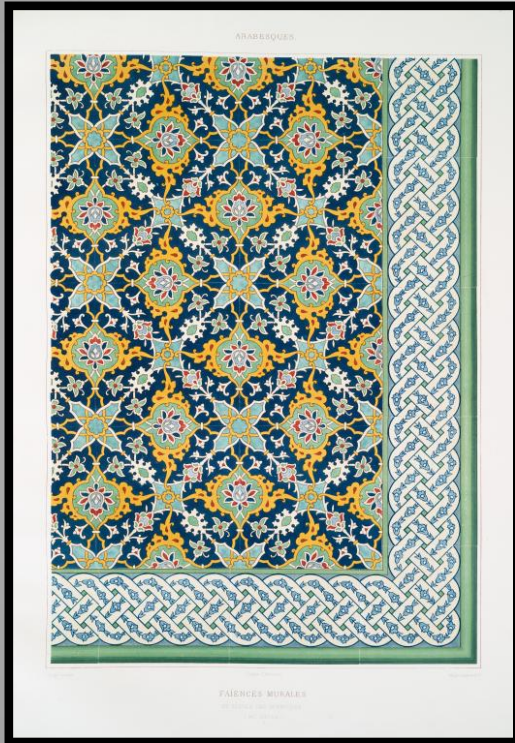
Foundation Elements – Nominate Contracts

- Historically, under the *Sharī'ah*, there were a limited number of contractual transactional forms for the conduct of business
- These were very much trade-based structures – quite rigid
- They included:
 - Loans (*qard hassan*)
 - Gifts
 - Sales (*bay*), such as *murābaha* (sale at a mark-up)
 - Leases – a type of sale of the usufruct (*ijāra*)
 - Joint ventures and partnerships (*sharikāt, mudāraba*)
 - Manufacture or construction contracts (*'istiṣnā'*)
 - Agency (*wakālah*)
 - Others



Nominate Contracts – The Ancient and Modern

- One of the major developments of the mid-1990s: scholars and practitioners began moving away from a conception of the nominate contracts as being immutable and rigid, moving toward a more flexible conception of these structures
- The different nominate contracts have become “building blocks” in composite structures – which has made an enormous difference in the ability to structure to modern market demands and to meet legal and regulatory requirements
- They remain as significant elements, and the study of some history is important to the understanding of modern Islamic finance



The Dow Jones *Fatwā*: Permissible Impurity Cleansing and Purification



Permissible Impurity

- Prior to 1998, any violation of *Sharī'ah*, however slight, rendered the transaction impermissible
- E.g.: could not invest in an equity security because virtually every company has interest income or interest expense
- Dow Jones Islamic Indexes *fatwā* of 1998 – monumental:
 - Institutionalization of a degree of “permissible impurity”
 - Institutionalization of cleansing and purification (small amounts of impermissible interest income could be cleansed or purified by donation to charity)
 - Dow Jones equity investment tests



Equity Investment Tests

- The determination of whether an equity investment can be made in compliance with the *Sharī'ah* involves two levels of tests (with two tests at the first level):
 - Level 1: First: Is the instrument itself prohibited?
 - Level 1: Second: Is the entity in which the equity investment is to be made in a permissible business?
 - Level 2: Does such entity have impermissible *ribā* elements?



Equity Investment Tests

- The first test at the first level tests focus on the instrument in which investment is being made
- Certain types of instruments have traditionally been prohibited:
 - Fixed income instruments
 - Preferred shares
 - Convertible notes
 - Similar instruments
- Reason for prohibition: predetermined rate of return with a guarantee of principal



Equity Investment Tests

- The second test at the first level focuses on the business affairs and activities (the industry) of the entity in which the equity investment is to be made
- Equity investments may not be made if the entity's "core" business is:
 - Production or distribution of pork for human consumption
 - Production or distribution of alcohol for human consumption
 - Production of tobacco for human consumption - ?
 - Interest-based financing
 - Gambling
 - Prostitution and pornography
 - Defense and weapons – ?
 - Entertainment - ?
- The application of the permissible business test in multifaceted modern transactions



Equity Investment Tests

- Financial tests:
 - Total accounts receivable / market capitalizations $\leq 33\%$
(originally 45%)
 - Total debt (short-term and long-term) / market capitalization $\leq 33\%$
 - Total cash plus marketable securities / market capitalization $\leq 33\%$



Permissible Impurity

- The important point, however, is that:
 - some degree of variance or impurity was determined to be acceptable
 - continuing application of these principles in a broad range of areas is
- Also institutionalized “cleansing” and “purification” concepts
- A monumental *fatwā* allowed the development of Islamic finance
- Finding the balance point between *Sharī`ah* doctrinal purity, the realities of global markets, and what is necessary to allow Islamic finance to develop and grow



Current Markets



Market Status

- Infant markets
- Modern Islamic finance is 1996 and thereafter
 - first US structures were in 2000 and virtually all investments are made through offshore funds
 - Europe 2003 and thereafter
 - Middle East beginning in late 1990s, large acceleration in 2005
 - Africa 2000
 - Malaysia, Indonesia mid-to-late 1990s



Market Status

- Real estate – primary investment category
 - Residential – 1999 to 2002 – structure developed and this category of investments avoids prohibited business issues
 - Commercial – 2000 onward
 - First in US in 1999, Europe in 2003. Middle East 2005, Asia 2006-2007
 - Single tenants in initial transactions; multiple tenants as permissible impurity doctrines were/are given more fulsome development
 - Prohibited business issues and permissible impurity issues pertaining to tenants



Market Status

- Private Equity: 1999 in US; some European activity from 2005; Middle Eastern activity from 2005
- Equity Markets – Dow Jones (1999) and thereafter
- Hedge fund concepts – short sales and options trading (2003 but not yet implemented)
- Index tracking funds
- Exchange traded funds
- Bankruptcy and distressed debt funds
- Derivatives – essentially none, but ISDA and Malaysian initiatives



Market Status

- Virtually no short-term investment instruments
- No commercial paper
- No derivatives
- US and European banks and investment banks are recent entries to the field; commercial banks first, and in real estate finance
- No secondary markets – Islamic Financial Services Board capital markets initiative focusing on asset securitization *sukuk* and secondary markets



Predominant Structures

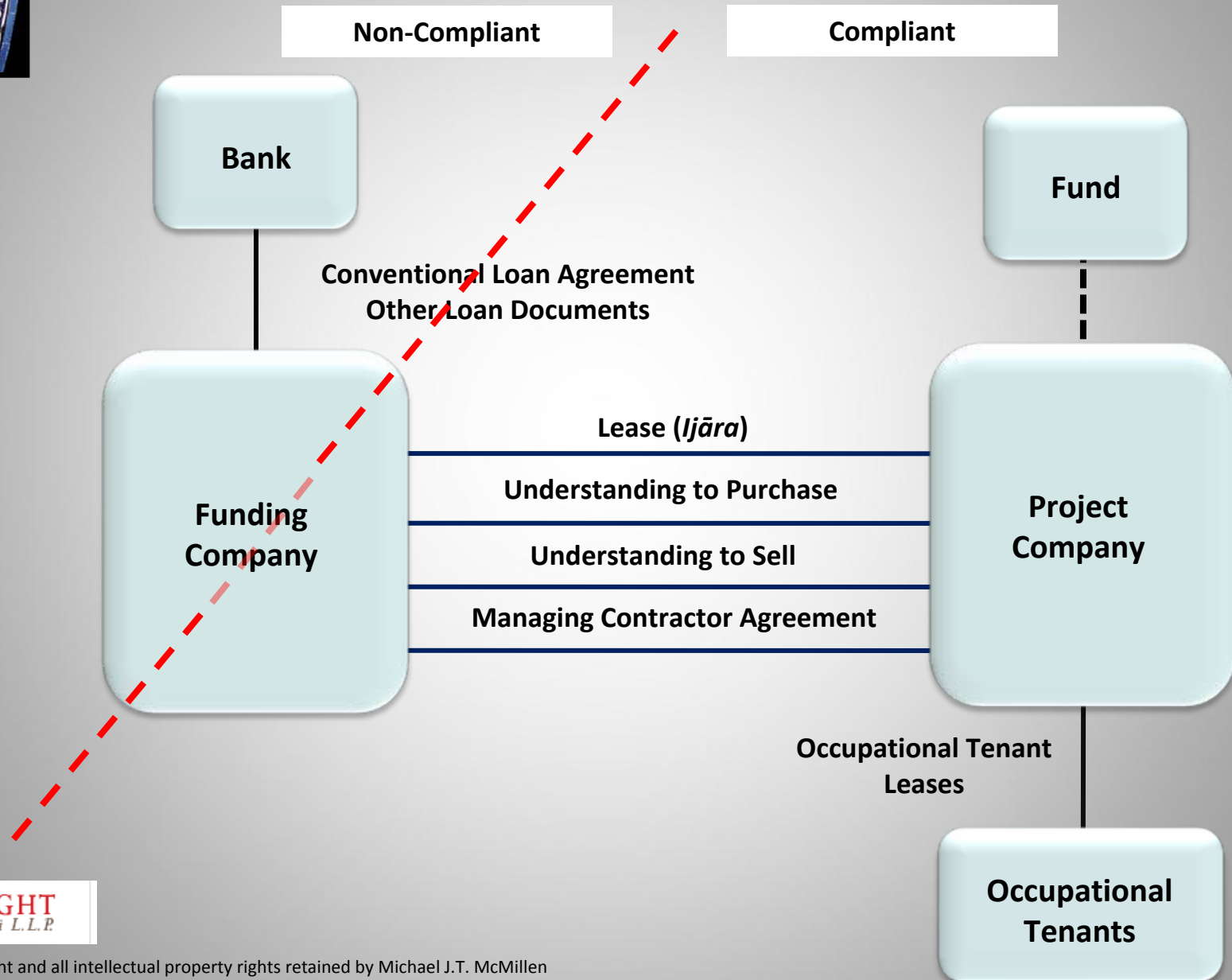


First *Sharī'ah*- Compliant Structures

- Assumption: US and European banks needed to finance real estate transactions in, first, the US and, later, Europe
- These banks would only make conventional interest-based loans
 - Familiarity
 - Credit and underwriting
 - Regulatory and tax
 - Other reasons
- Bifurcated structures making use of both *Sharī'ah* structures and conventional structures in an overall transaction that is determined to be *Sharī'ah*-compliant by the *Sharī'ah* scholars
- The first structures made use of the *ijāra* (lease)
- Those structures remain predominant throughout the world – adjusted for each jurisdiction

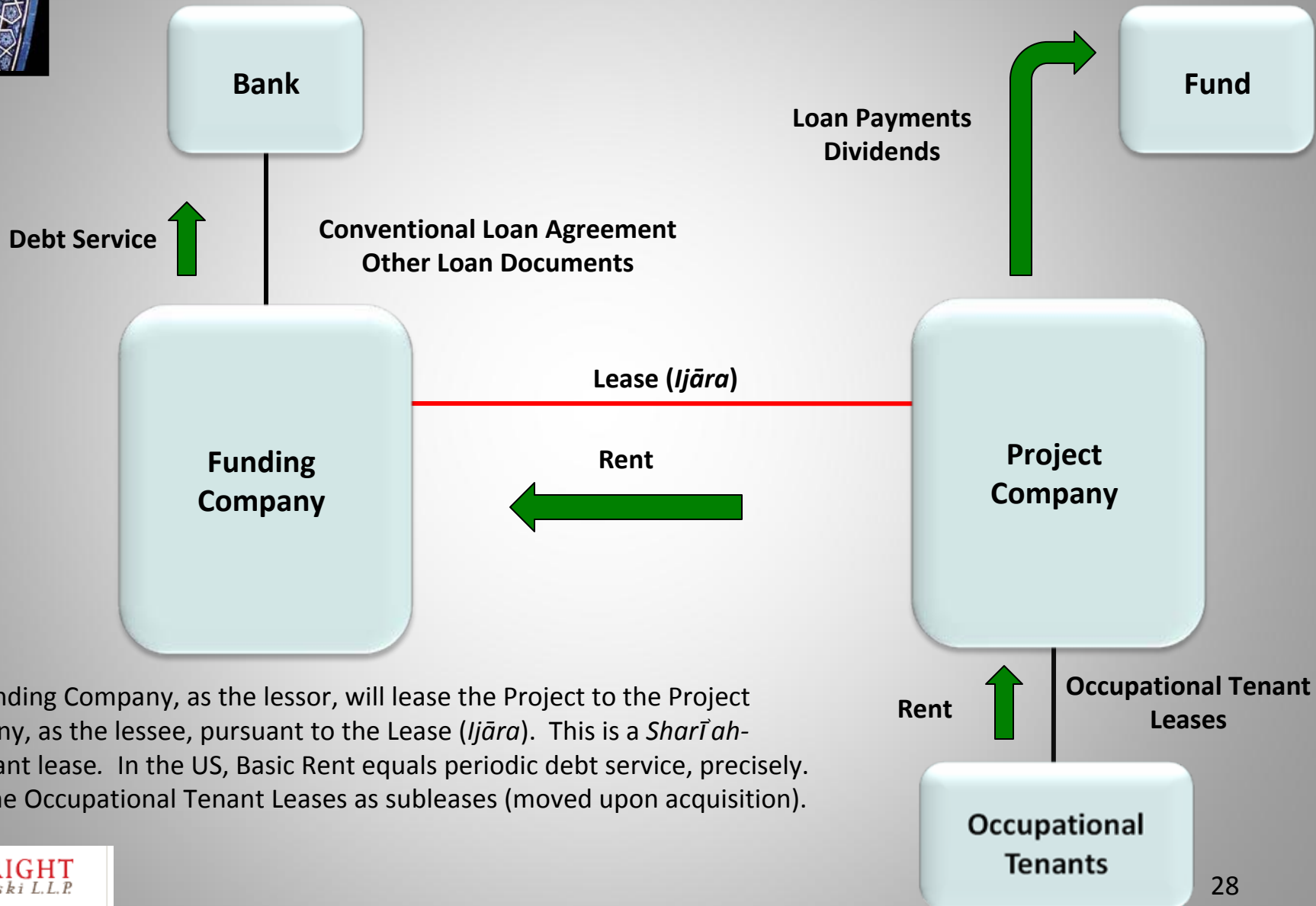


Bifurcated Structure





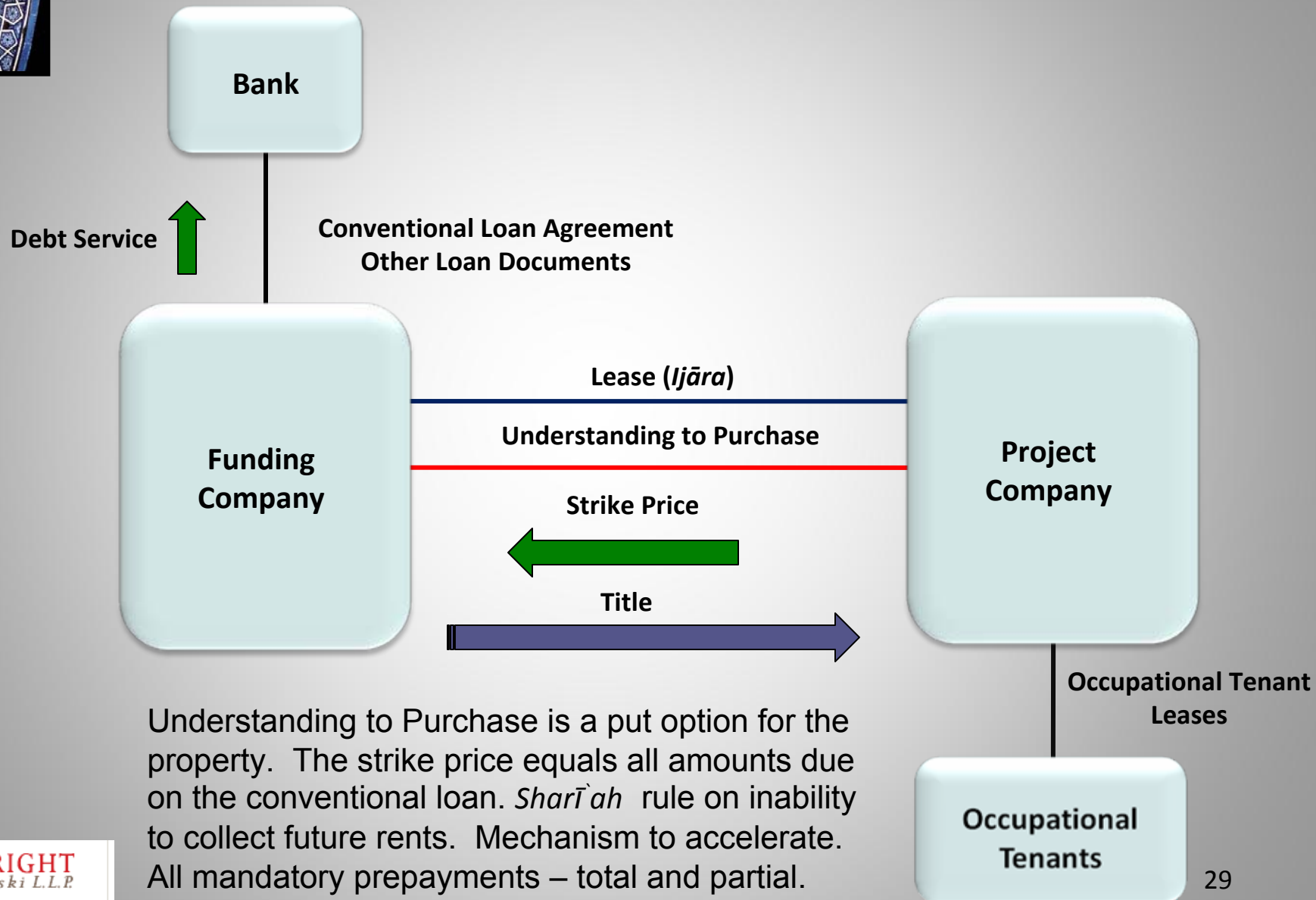
Lease (*Ijāra*)



The Funding Company, as the lessor, will lease the Project to the Project Company, as the lessee, pursuant to the Lease (*Ijāra*). This is a *Sharīah*-compliant lease. In the US, Basic Rent equals periodic debt service, precisely. Note the Occupational Tenant Leases as subleases (moved upon acquisition).

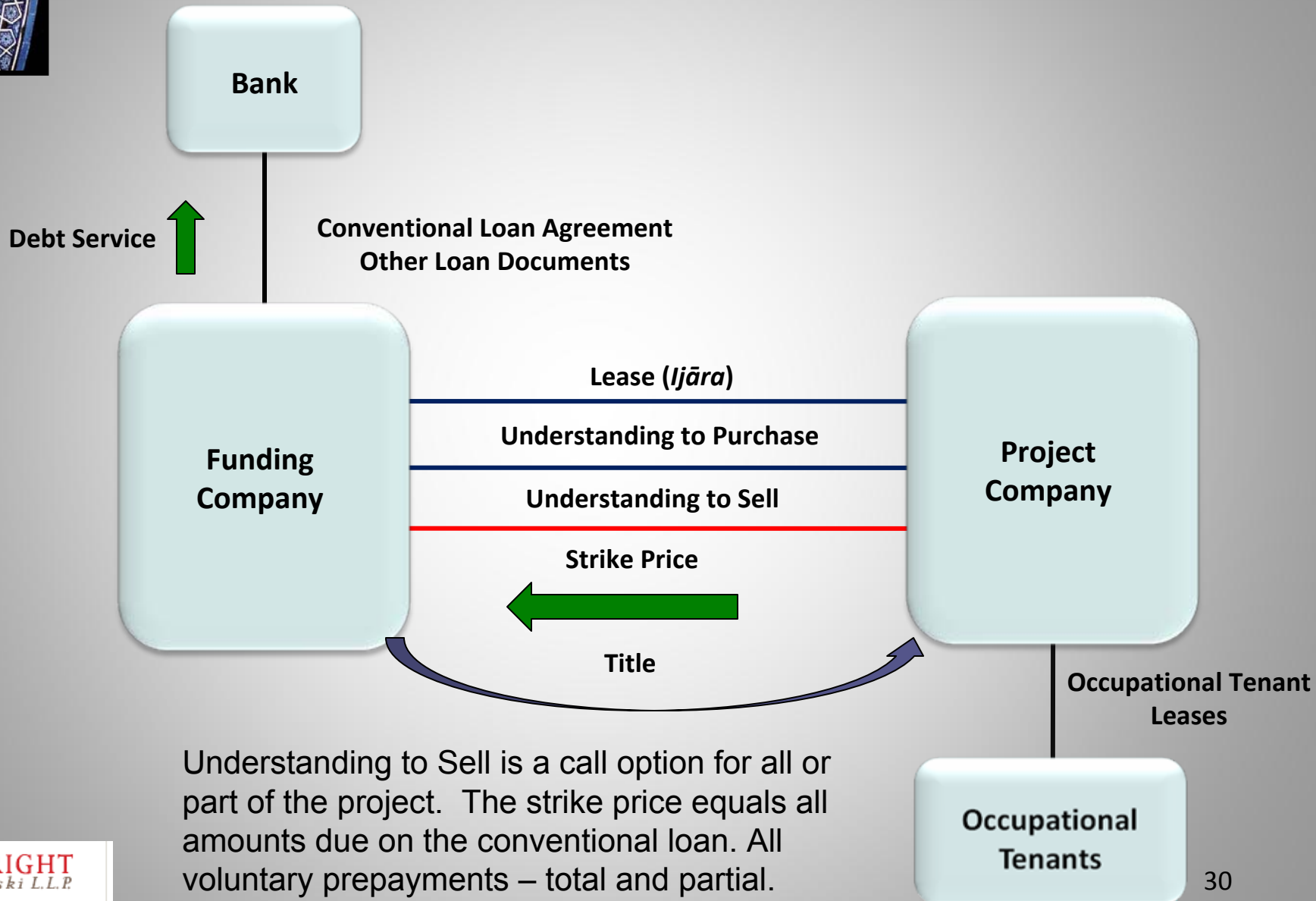


Understanding to Purchase





Understanding to Sell

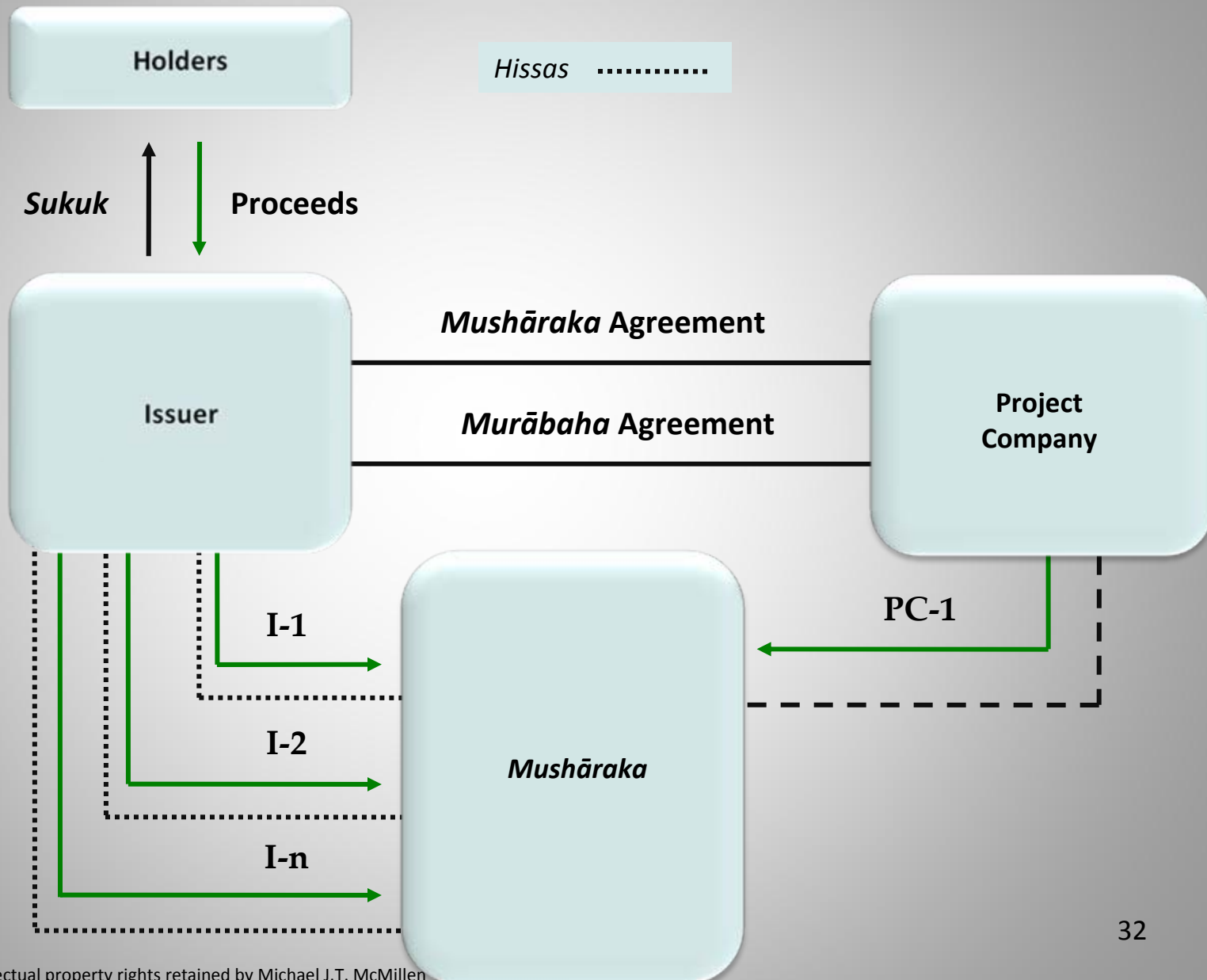


Sukuk al-Mushāraka
(Diminishing *Mushāraka*)



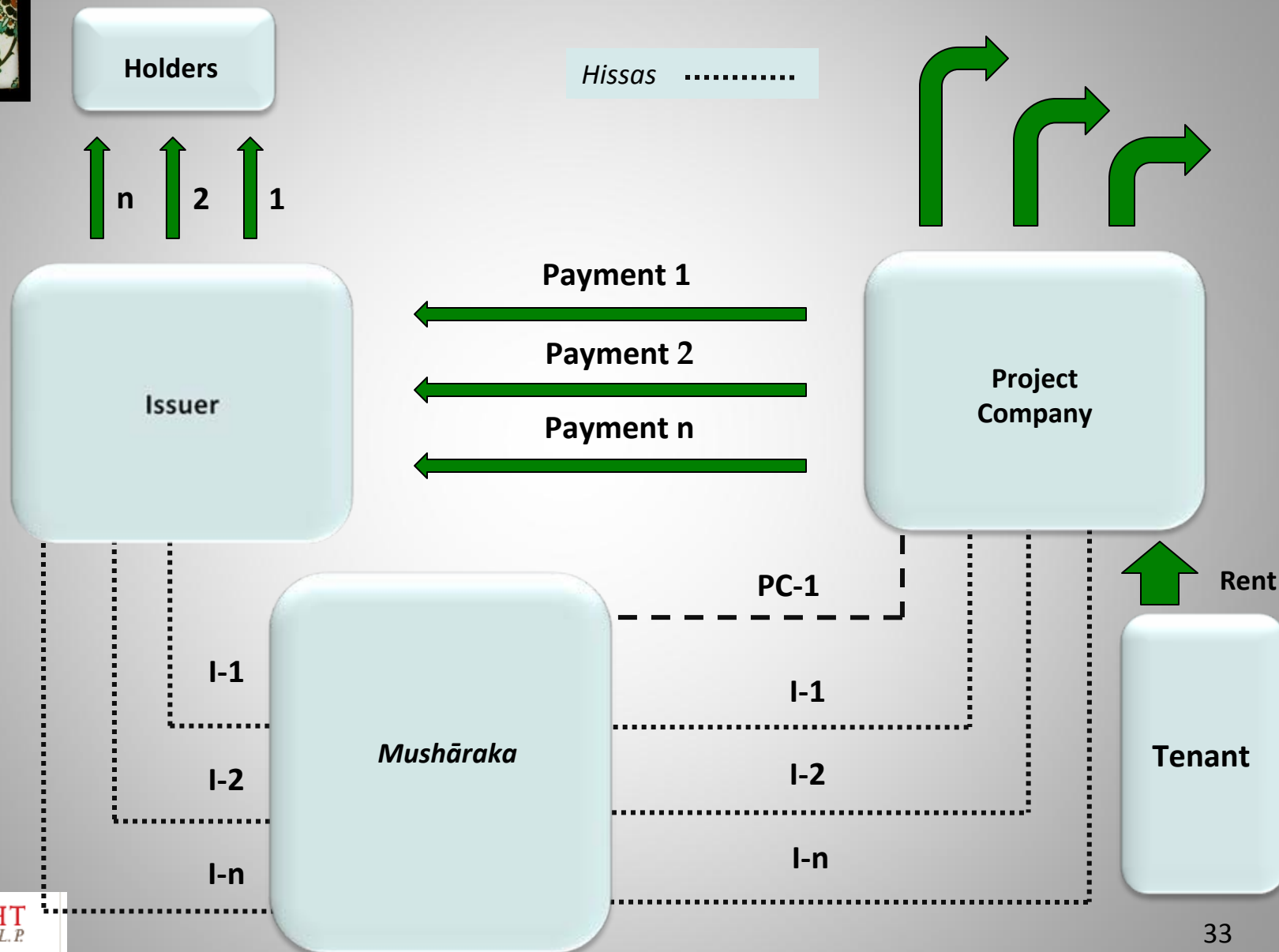


Funding





Payments





Sukuk



Market Status - *Sukuk*

- Growth since 2003 – one of the fastest growing areas
- One of the first instruments to access the debt side of the capital markets
- *Sukuk* are of two types:
 - “Bond” structures – not Western “bonds” but “whole business securitizations
 - Asset securitization structures
- Most transactions to date:
 - bond structures
 - sovereign credits
 - corporate issuances are increasing
 - one or two asset securitization *sukuk*
- IFSB capital markets initiative: the *sukuk* as a backbone of the Islamic capital markets (common law trusts; securities and capital markets laws; bankruptcy) – enforceability issues



Issuances Generally

Total Issuances: US\$ 87,955.22 million
Total Offerings: 596

Sovereign Issuances: 35%
Corporate Issuances: 65%

Source: Michael J.T. McMillen and John A. Crawford, *Sukuk in the First Decade: By The Numbers*, Dow Jones Islamic Indexes Newsletter, Issue 3, 2008.

Malaysia

Issuances: 267 (44.80%)
Total Volume: US\$ 37,696.72 million (42.86%)

Bahrain

Issuances: 150 (25.17%)
Total Volume: US\$ 6,149.78 million (7.00%)

UAE

Issuances: 34 (5.70%)
Total Volume: US\$ 26,977.48 million (30.67%)

Total Number: Malaysia + Bahrain: 69.97%

Total Volume: Malaysia + UAE: 73.53%

Compare: Gambia: 36 (6.04%) and US\$ 11.49 million (0.0%)



Issuances by Industry Sector

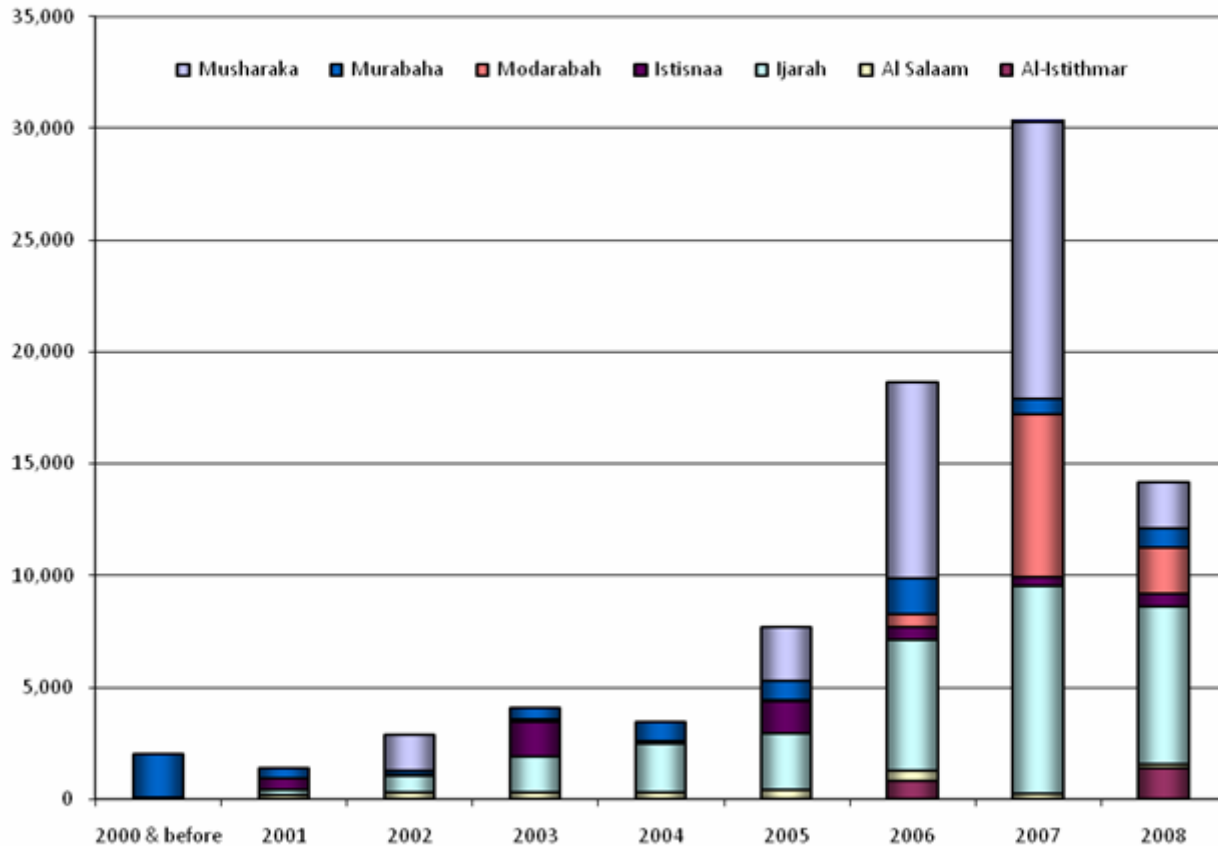
Table 1					
Industry	Volume (US\$ millions)	% Total Volume	Offerings	% Total Offerings	Average Issuance (US\$ - millions)
Financial Services	21,712.92	24.7%	69	11.6%	314.68
Real Estate	19,368.73	22.0%	67	11.2%	289.09
Transport	12,004.63	13.6%	40	6.7%	300.12
Power & Utilities	9,054.77	10.3%	22	3.7%	411.58
Oil & Gas	6,338.12	7.2%	20	3.4%	316.91
Government	7,340.65	8.3%	197	33.1%	37.26
Construction	4,254.04	4.8%	34	5.7%	125.12
Services	2,088.67	2.4%	7	1.2%	298.38
Telecoms & IT	1,836.32	2.1%	28	4.7%	65.58
Industrial Manufacturing	1,090.30	1.2%	21	3.5%	51.92
Conglomerates	1,014.88	1.2%	7	1.2%	144.98
Agriculture & Food	767.55	0.9%	52	8.7%	14.76
Consumer Goods	347.64	0.4%	11	1.8%	31.60
Mining & Metals	306.65	0.3%	4	0.7%	76.66
Basic Materials	169.10	0.2%	7	1.2%	24.16
Healthcare	128.08	0.1%	3	0.5%	42.69
Automotive	127.51	0.1%	6	1.0%	21.25
Travel & Tourism	4.69	0.0%	1	0.2%	4.69
Total	87,955.25	100	596	100	

Source: Michael J.T. McMillen and John A. Crawford, *Sukuk in the First Decade: By The Numbers*, Dow Jones Islamic Indexes Newsletter, Issue 3, 2008.



Issuances by *Sharī'ah* Structure and Year

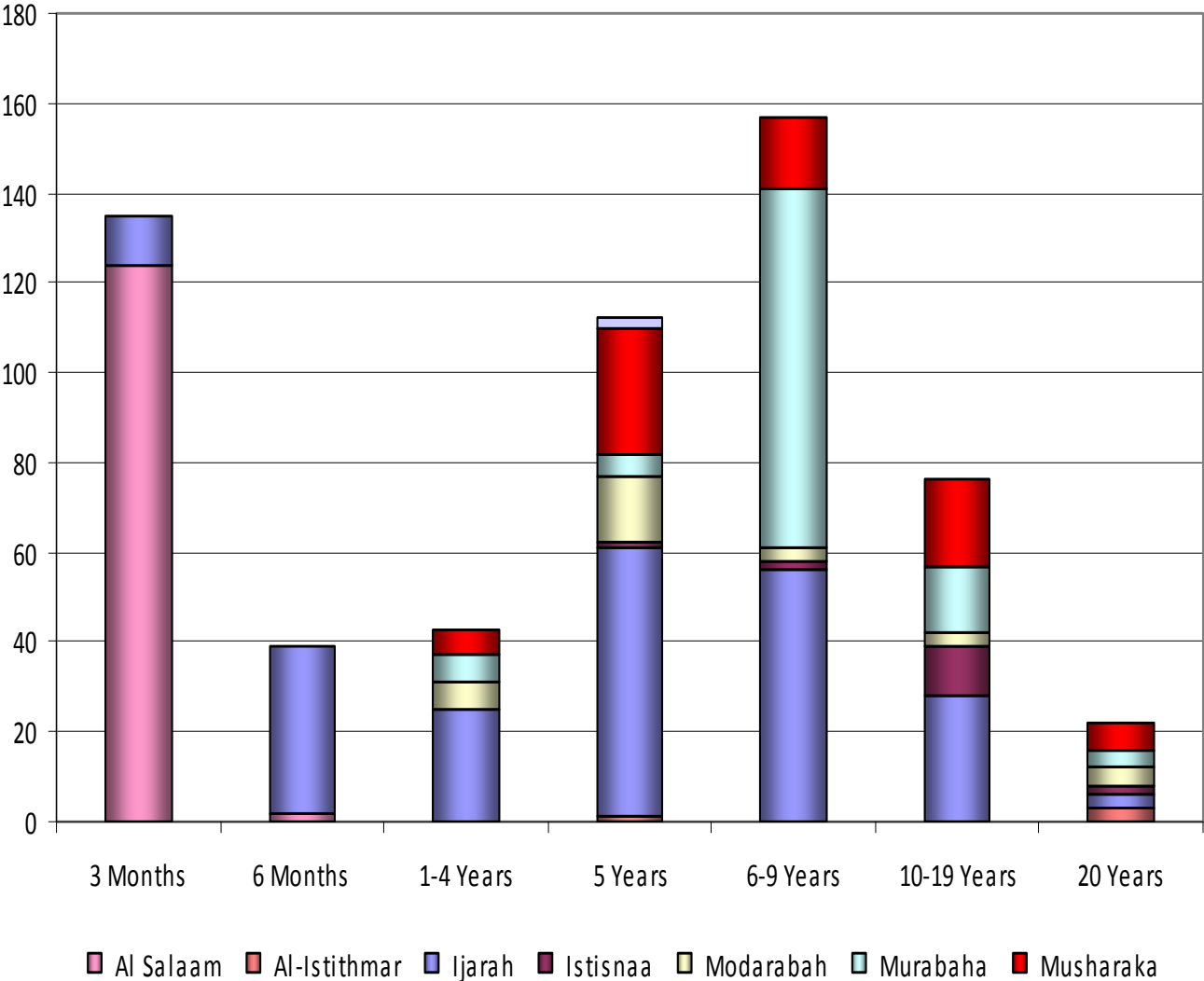
Million (US\$)



Source: Michael J.T. McMillen and John A. Crawford, *Sukuk in the First Decade: By The Numbers*, Dow Jones Islamic Indexes Newsletter, Issue 3, 2008.



Issuances by Tenor and Dollar Volume



Source: Michael J.T. McMillen and John A. Crawford, *Sukuk in the First Decade: By The Numbers*, Dow Jones Islamic Indexes Newsletter, Issue 3, 2008.



Conclusion - Musings



Overview

- It Is business, both practical and principled
 - Rapid growth rate in the areas of:
 - greatest population growth
 - the greatest urbanization rates, and
 - some significant financial resources
- You will encounter these financial practices and transactions – really, you will, it is just a matter of time



Overview

- It Is In The Context Of A Developed Jurisprudential and Legal Framework
 - There is significant certainty and predictability, although more difficult to appreciate unless you take the initiative to learn about it
 - Legal reform efforts, both within the existing system and via “financial centers”



Overview

- It is structured finance, both ancient and modern
 - The essential principles and rules are ancient, from the *Shari'ah* vantage
 - Development in the context of modern global financial practices is accelerating, particularly as there are more cross-border multi-jurisdictional transactions
 - The modern structures are familiar to Western participants (consider the *ijara* as compared with the leveraged lease)
- There are more similarities than differences



Overview

- It is a competitive edge
 - Access to new capital pools
 - Access to more markets
 - Access to new financing concepts and ideas
- It is culturally enriching
- It requires mutual cooperation and mutual understanding
- It engenders good will among people
- It is culturally enriching



THANK YOU



ATTRIBUTIONS

Attributions



Panel for a Spandrel, Isfahan, Iran, 17th century
Los Angeles County Museum of Art



Faïences Murales - du Tekyeh des Derwiches
(SVIIe.siecle),
New York Public Library

Attributions



Cup, chlorite, 3000 – 2000 BCE
Sumerian Gulf and South Iran



Flask, Eastern Mediterranean, 11th century,
Los Angeles County Museum of Art

Attributions



Bowl, Iraq, Abbasid, 9th century
Metropolitan Museum of Art of the City of New York



Dish with artichokes and tulips, Iznik, Turkey,
circa 1550-55,
Los Angeles County Museum of Art

Attributions



Bowl, Egypt, 12th century,
Los Angeles County Museum of Art



Bowl, Iran, 9th-10th century,
Los Angeles County Museum of Art

Attributions



Bowl, Iraq, ninth century,
Los Angeles County Museum of Art



Bowl, Iraq, ninth century
Los Angeles County Museum of Art

Attributions



Tile, saz leaves, Ottoman Turkey or Syria, first half of the 16th century, private collection



Tile, Grater Iran, 15th century,
Los Angeles County Museum of Art

Attributions



Tile, border panel, plum blossoms and hyacinths,
Damascus, Syria, late 16th century, private collection