

ISLAMIC BANKS AND THEIR ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS 2010-2014

Euromoney Conference –Kuwait April 2011 Financing Development – Development Financing

Agenda

1- Benefits of Islamic Finance

2 - Precedents of Islamic Finance in Financing Development

3 - Aspects of Kuwait Development Plan

4 - The Role of Islamic Banks in Financing Development in Kuwait





- Principle of justice is an essential requirement for all kinds of Islamic financing; the financier and the beneficiary share the actual profit / loss.
- The financing of Islamic banks is restricted to useful goods and services and refrain from financing other harmful ones reducing the social and economic cost of such harmful products and activities.
- The ethical and moral consideration of Islamic banks cannot be detached and their behavior should be consistent with the moral and ethical standards laid down by the Islamic Shari'ah.



- The Islamic banking sector is experiencing consistent annual growth of 10-15%.
- There are more than 300 Islamic banks operating in more than 50 countries, and more than 500 Sharia-compliant mutual investment funds. The assets of Islamic banks are estimated at \$800-1000bn.
- Some international as well as local institutions have stepped into this multi-billion dollar industry by establishing their Islamic units;
 HSBC (HSBC Amanah), Citi Bank (Citi Islamic) and Standard Chartered.
- Islamic Bank of Britain is the UK's first FSA (Financial Services Authority) approved Islamic Retail bank in 2004.



Resilience to adverse economic & financial crisis

Islamic banks were less affected by the aftermath & repercussions of the global financial meltdown which shook the economy in many countries around the world, causing a significant number of investment banks to go bankrupt and out of business. (Lehman, AIG, RBS...etc)

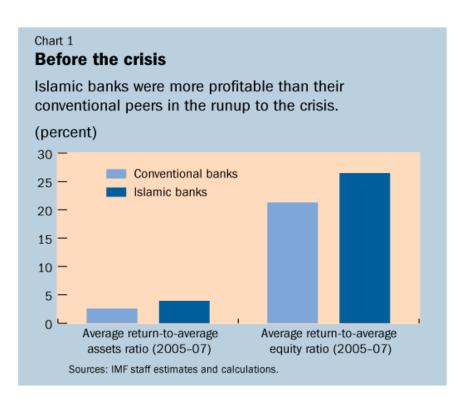


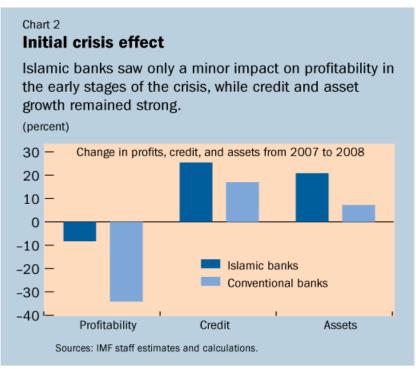
Resilience to adverse economic & financial crisis

 A new IMF study compares the performance of Islamic banks and conventional banks during the recent financial crisis, and found that Islamic banks, on average, showed stronger resilience during the global financial crisis.



Resilience to adverse economic & financial crisis







Islamic banks "Challenges revealed" What is Needed?

While the global crisis gave Islamic banks an opportunity to prove their resilience, it also brought to light some **important** challenges. Going forward, the industry will need to focus on the following priorities:

- 1. Building a well-functioning infrastructure for liquidity management;
- 2. Ensuring that the **supervisory and legal infrastructure**, **remain relevant** in the rapidly changing Islamic financial landscape.



Islamic banks "Challenges revealed" What is Needed?

- 3. Aligning reform efforts with the global financial regulatory reform agenda; and harmonizing regulations and products to foster the efficient and sustainable growth of the Islamic banking industry.
- 4. To address these challenges, Islamic banks and supervisors will have to work together to develop the needed human capital, since expertise in Islamic finance has not kept pace with the industry's growth





2 - Precedents of Islamic Finance in Financing Development

2 - Precedents of Islamic Finance in Financing development

Financing the Development Sukuk based approach

Malaysia began offering Islamic services almost 30 years ago and a sale of Sukuk, or debt that complies with Islam's ban on interest, would enhance Malaysia's position as the world's biggest market for the debt.

Prime Minister Najib Razak, Bloomberg, Apr 1, 2011

"All huge infrastructure projects in Malaysia have always been funded by Islamic bonds, because Islamic bonds would attract a wider investor base and therefore increase the opportunity for any issuance to raise a larger pool of funding."

Bloomberg, Apr 1, 2011

Sukuk based approach

•Sales of Islamic Sukuk (bonds) in Malaysia totaled **\$94 billion** as of last year and accounted for **66 percent of the amount outstanding globally.**

Central bank of Malaysia, 2010 annual report.





Kuwait Development Plan - 2010/2014 Estimated at > US\$120 billion

- The plan aims at :-
 - Decreasing the country's dependence on oil, but also to include investment on raising oil and natural gas production.
 - Turning Kuwait into a regional trade and financial hub through sustaining economic development, economic diversification and GDP growth.
- Private sector will be involved in such projects through different schemes including BOT / BOOT & PPP.
- Consequently, banking sector will have the opportunity to provide credit lines / finances for such projects
- This will have its direct positive impact hand in hand with the expansionary monetary policy to increase liquidity.



Kuwait Development Plan - 2010/2014 Estimated at > US\$120 billion

- The plan was approved with estimated KD37bn (US\$127bn) of spending focusing on both oil and non oil economic sectors.
- The plan will depend on both pillars of the Kuwaiti economy i.e. government capital expenditure hand in hand with increased private sector participation.



The plan includes broad spectrum of Mega Projects

- Additional spending on
 - New cities
 - Infrastructure
 - Services; particularly health and education
- 25km causeway
- A major container harbor
- Around KD21-25bn of oil sector investments to raise production capacity and modernize current facilities.
- Railway and metro system

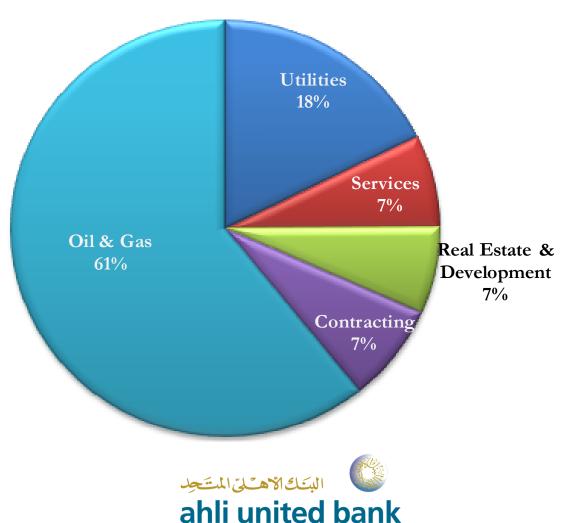


Kuwait Development by Economic sector

Distribution Per Sector	US\$ Billion
Utilities	20-22
Services	8 – 9
Real Estate & Development	8 – 9
Contracting	9 -10
Oil & Gas	70 - 76



Key sectors that will benefit from the Plan :-



Financial Structure of Kuwait Development plan 2010-2014

- Establishing publicly listed companies according to the following major guidelines: -
- Not more than 24% of the development companies shares is owned by the government and/or government related entities
- Not less than 26% of the development companies shares, to be allocated via public auction for Kuwait Stock Exchange listed non-competing companies, or other companies approved by the cabinet
- 50% of development companies shares to be sold equally to all Kuwaiti citizens





How can Islamic banks participate?

- During setup stage
- Post establishment of development companies



How can Islamic banks participate during setup stage?

- Financing IPOs to institutional investors (KSE listed companies) and others as per regulatory authorities representing not less than 26% of the said companies paidin capital
- Financing IPOs via sharia'h compliant funding to Kuwaiti
 citizens amounting to 50% of development companies
 paid-in capital



How can Islamic banks participate Post establishment of development companies?

Financing development companies' target projects through various sharia'h compliant finances to the following:-

- (a) Main contractors
- (b) Sub-contractors,
- (c) Equipment and building materials suppliers
- (d) Other service providers



Major Tools & Possible Vehicles

- Islamic Sukuk issues.
- Murabaha financing
- Ijara "Lease to own"
- Istista'a
- Musharaka

All of the above Islamic tools are available for stakeholders including but not limited to development companies, contractors, suppliers and service providers



Financing the Development Sukuk based

Sukuk based approach

- Sukuk can be structured in different techniques.
 Sukuk constitute partial ownership in:
- Debt (<u>Sukuk Murabaha</u>),
- Asset (<u>Sukuk Al Ijara</u>),
- Project (<u>Sukuk Al Istisna</u>),
- Business (<u>Sukuk Al Musharaka</u>), or
- Investment (<u>Sukuk Al Istithmar</u>).



Financing the Development Sukuk based

- Most commonly applied Sukuk structures are:-
 - listed on exchanges, commonly <u>Luxembourg</u>
 <u>Stock Exchange</u> and <u>London Stock Exchange</u> in Europe, and
 - made tradable through conventional organizations like <u>Euroclear</u> or <u>Clearstream</u>.



Could Islamic Banks Retail Customers participate in financing development?

YES

Open Ended Sukuk Funds financing KUWAIT ambitious development plan