



UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA

جَامِعَةُ الْعُلُومِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ الْمَالِيزِيَّةِ

ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

Islamic Banking, Takaful and Al Rahn

LCA4562

DR. ZULKIFLI HASAN

Introduction

- Ibn Khaldun:
- “The strength of the sovereign (al-mulk) does not become consumed except by implementation of the Shari’ah;
- The Shari’ah cannot be implemented except by a sovereign (al-mulk);
- The sovereign cannot gain strength except through the people (al-rijal);
- The people cannot be sustained except by wealth (al-mal);
- Wealth cannot be acquired except through development (al-‘imarah);
- Development cannot be attained except through justice (al-‘adl);
- Justice is the criterion (al-mizan) by which God will evaluate mankind; and
- The sovereign is charged with the responsibility of actualising justice”

Content

- **Islamic Economic and Islamic Finance**
- **Overview of Modern financial management of banking, capital market, insurance, securities.**
- **The development of Islamic finance**
- **Islamic finance in Malaysia**

Islamic Economic

- Contemporary Islamic economics. Invigorated in 1976 by the First International Conference on Islamic Economics in Makkah. 3 Categories
- 1. Advocated by fuqaha. The approach was more of a legalistic approach while their emphasis was on issues such as riba and interest, banking and zakat.
- 2. Group that responded to the orthodox view of the above fuqaha. Although they were not Islamic scholars, the advocates of this group of writing attempted to reinterpret (tafsir) the Qur`an and the Sunnah using their `aql (mental) to promote ijtihad, under the pretext of overcoming the problems faced by modern society.
- 3. Current mainstream Islamic economics was the writings by Western-educated Muslim economic scholars. They adopted economic-based approach that reflects the background of their conventional economic thinking using western economic techniques and sophisticated writings

Economic System

```
graph TD; A[Economic System] --- B[Capitalist]; A --- C[Socialist]; A --- D[Islamic Economic]
```

Capitalist

Socialist

Islamic Economic

Theories of Islamic Economic

- Contemporary Scholars: Mahmud El-Nagar, Nejatullah Siddiqi, Umar Chapra, Khurshid Ahmad, Naqvi and others.
- Traditionist: Ihya Ulumuddin, AL-Amwal by Abu Ubayad, Risalata al-shahabah by Abdullah al Muqaffa, Alkharaj by Abu Yusuf.
- Al-Quran laid down basic principles of economy.

Fundamental of Islamic Economic

- Two dimensional utility
- Allah is the absolute ownership
- Sources-Quran and Sunnah, Qiyas and Ijma'
- Vicegerent and Trusteeship
- Islam esteems wealth and wealthy
- Social Mutual Solidarity- Brotherhood
- The Prohibition of usury
- Ummatic(broad) ownership of natural resources

Financial System

```
graph TD; A[Financial System] --- B[Banking System]; A --- C[Non Bank Financial Intermdaiaries]; A --- D[Financial Markets];
```

Banking System

**Non Bank Financial
Intermdaiaries**

Financial Markets

Banking System

- **Monetary Institutions- BNM, Commercial Banks.**
- **Non-monetary Institutions- Finance Co, Merchant Banks and Discount Houses.**

Non Bank Financial Intermediaries

- Development Financial Institutions- Bank Pembangunan, BKR
- Saving Institution- National Saving Banks and Credit Cooperative
- Provident and Pension Fund-EPF, Pension Trust Funds, LTAT.
- Insurance Companies- Conventional and Islamic
- Other Financial Intermediaries- MBSB, Leasing Co. LTH.

Financial Markets

- Money and Foreign Exchange- Market for securities less than 12 months to maturity. Eg- banker's acceptance, negotiable instruments.
- Capital Market- Primary and secondary securities market. SC.
- Commodity Futures market and financial futures market and options market- COMMEEX, MDEX.

Financial System

Banking

Capital Market

Insurance

Conventional

Islamic

Private/Public
Debt Securities

Stock Exchange

**Money
Market**

Derivative

Conventional

Islamic

Islamic Banking World Wide

- **First Bank 1587- Banco Della Pizza, Realto Venice Italy**
- **1640- Bank of England**
- **Islamic Bank 1963- Mit Ghamr Local Saving Bank**

Middle East

- IDB-1975 Saudi Arabia.
- Dubai Islamic Bank- 1975 UAE
- 1978 Jordan Islamic Bank
- Bahrain Islamic Investment Company 1981
- Qatar Islamic Bank 1983

Asia

- Pakistan- 1977-Report on elimination of interest- 1979-House Building Finance Corporation, National Inv. Corp of Pakistan. Until 1985- Whole system was riba-free. 1991- COA declared Islamic banking operation was not Islamic and confirmed by the Supreme Court 1999. Then, Pakistan followed Malaysia' s model.
- AlBaraka Kazakhstan Bank
- Ningxia Islamic International Trust and Investment
- Al Ameen Islamic and Financial Inv Corp India Ltd. 1985
- Iran-Law of Usury Free Banking 1983- It takes about 6 years from 1979 Islamic Revolution to Islamise the whole banking system of Iran.

Africa

- **Mit Ghamr Local Saving Bank: 1963**
- **Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt- 1975**
- **Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan 1977**
- **Bait Ettamouli Saudi Tounsi Tunisia 1984**
- **Albaraka Bank Ltd, Durban (Dallah Al Baraka Group)**

Europe

- Dar al-Mal al-Islami- Switzerland 1981.
- 1978- Islamic Banking System International Holdings, Luxemburg.
- Union Bank of Switzerland 1990- Offer Islamic Investment fund.
- Islamic Bank of Britain 2004. (5 IB and 3 TO)
- BADR Bank Russia.
- AL-Baraka Turkish Finance House 1985- 99% Muslim- 1928 Secularism by Atartuk.- About 7 IFIs.
- Islamic Bank International Denmark 1983

North America

- American Finance House-Lariba- 1987
California.
- Islamic Co-operative Housing Corporation
Ltd, Toronto
- Ameen Housing Co-operative, San
Francisco
- HSBC, USA

South East Asia

- **Philippine Amanah Bank. 1973.**
- **Bank Muamalat Indonesia 1992. Recently, 3 IB.**
- **Alirajni Commercial Establishment for Exchange, Bangkok 1985. Islamic Bank of Thailand-**
- **DBS Bank Ltd Singapore- 2007 First IB in Singapore.**

Australia

- **Muslim Community Cooperative Australia 1989.**
- **Muslim Community Credit Union 2000.
Insolvent in 2002.**

	Category	Country
1.	Islamic Banking System	Iran and Sudan
2.	<i>Dual system</i>	Malaysia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Egypt, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Niger, Qatar, Senegal, Tunisia, Turki, UAE, Oman, Lubnan, Palestin, Maldives
3	Conventional System only	Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Comoros, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Kyrgyztan, Mali, Maghribi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Turkmenistan, Yemen, Tajikistan and Mozambique.

Standard Setting Agencies

- Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions AAOIFI- 1990. Bahrain.
- Islamic Financial Services Board IFSB 2002-KL.

Evolution

- Rasulullah SAW received deposit from public.
- Az Zubair Awam- received deposit as loan.
- Concept wadiah, loan and mudharabah.
- Umayyah, Abasiyah and Uthmaniah
- Zuhr al-islam- Saif Dawala al Hamdani has already used cheque (Suftajah) in certain transaction. Safarnama by Naser Khasro 427m- Active transaction using cheque.

Modern Islamic Banking

- **Mit Ghamr Local Saving Bank- Saving account, loan, equity financing and welfare services.**
- **Its operation has been taken by National Bank of Egypt in 1967 and riba-free transaction was neglected. 1971- National Social Bank.**
- **OIC- King Faisal. 1975 Dubai Islamic Bank and IDB.**
- **1977 Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt, Faisal Islamic Bank of Sudan and KFH.**

Modern Islamic Banking

- 1st Phase- 1950s. Concept and Idea
- 2nd Phase- 1960s- Early Islamic Bank
- 3rd Phase- 1970s- Establishment of academic institution and banking institution. Publication of text materials on IB.
- 4th Phase- 1980s- Development of Islamic Bank- Window and Full-fledge
- 5th Phase-1990s- Development of Islamic Bank in USA market- Dow Jones Islamic Index was launched.
- 6th Phase- 2000s- Maturity , comprehensive architecture, IFSB and etc.

Malaysia

- Phase 1: 1840-1900: 7 Western banks were established.
 - The Oriental Bank was set up in Singapore in 1846
 - The Mercantile Bank of India, London and China in 1855,
 - The Chartered Bank of India,, Australia and China in 1859
 - The Asiatic Banking Corporation and the Commercial Bank of India both in the 1960's,
 - Rhe Nederlandse Handel Matschappij (N. H. M.) in 1883.
 - The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in 1884.

The Development of BFI

- Post 1900: Gradual emergence of local Chinese banks.
- The first local Chinese bank,, Kwong Yik Bank, was founded in Singapore in 1903.
- Kwong Yik (Selangor) Banking Corporation in 1913. The first bank incorporated in KL.
- Sze Hai Tong in 1906.
- Chinese Commercial Bank in 1912
- Ho Hong Bank in 1917
- Overseas-Chinese Bank in 1919.
- Lee Wah Bank, Bank of Malaya and Batu Pahat Bank in 1920
- Ban Hin Lee Bank in 1935
- United Overseas Bank in 1935.
- Malay bank was established in 1947 but it failed in 1952.
- Bank of Canton in 1953,
- Bank of America in 1955,
- Bank of Indonesia in 1955,
- Bank of Tokyo and Bangkok Bank in 1957

Islamic Finance in Malaysia

- 1980- Bumiputra Economic Congress- To establish IB.
- 1981- National Steering Committee.1982 table the report.
- 1 March 1983- BIMB through IBA 1983. 1992- Listed in Bursar Malaysia.
- 1993- Islamic Banking Scheme- 1 IB and 20 windows, BBMB, UMBC and Maybank
- 1994- International Islamic Money Market.
- 1997- NSAC at BNM
- 1999- BMMB
- 2004 - Foreign Islamic full-fledged banking license to Kuwait Finance House (KFH), Al-Rajhi Investment Bank, Saudi Arabia and Qatar Investment Group.
- 2007- 12 IB 9 local and 3 foreign players.
- 2001-2010- Islamic Financial Sector Master Plan- 20%
- 2011: 24 CB and 17 IB

BAFIA

Deposit Taking
Institutions

Scheduled Institution

Non-Scheduled
Institution

BNM

- 2 Objectives:
 - 1) To promote monetary stability and a sound financial structure
 - 2) To influence the credit situation to the advantage of the federation
- The BNM is therefore charge with the task of implementing all the regulations concerned with these matters as laid by the law, as well as issuing policies and directives to further the implementation of these regulations.
- Where and when certain of the regulations have become inadequate or new or additional regulations become necessary, it is also the Central Bank's responsibility to initiate the formulation of such changes.

BNM

- (a) to issue currency in the Federation and to keep reserves safeguarding the value of the currency
- (b) to act as banker and financial adviser to the government
- (c) to promote monetary stability and a sound financial structure
 - SRR: S 36 BAFIA
- (d) to influence the credit situation to the advantage of the Federation

Bank and bank

- “Bank” means the Central Bank of Malaysia established by the Central Bank of Malaysia Act 1958;
- “bank” means a person which carries on banking business;
- Restriction on the use of the term “bank”
section 4

Commercial Banks

- 24 Commercial Banks in Malaysia
- Largest and most important
- Provides current account facilities where payments can be effected readily through the issue of cheques.

Islamic Banks

- 17 Islamic Banks: Islamic Banking Act 1983
- banking business whose aims and operations do not involve any element which is not approved by the Religion of Islam;

Development Finance Companies

- the business of providing capital or other credit facility on terms which would require the same to be utilised for industrial, agricultural, commercial or other economic development; and for the purposes of this definition, “development” includes the commencement of any new industrial, agricultural, commercial or other economic venture or the expansion or improvement of any such existing venture; or

Discount House

- Receiving deposits on deposit account;
- the investment of such deposits and other funds of the institution in Malaysian Government securities, Treasury bills or such other investments as may be prescribed by the Bank;

Finance Companies

- the business of receiving deposits on deposit account, savings account or other similar account; and
- giving of credit facilities, leasing business,
- business of hire-purchase, including that which is subject to the Hire-Purchase Act 1967
- Business of acquiring rights and interests in a hire-purchase, leasing or other similar transaction.

Merchant Banks

- providing consultancy and advisory services relating to corporate and investment matters
- making or managing investments on behalf of any person;
- corporate finance and advisory services: services as underwriters for share issues and acting as share registrars ; providing advice on capital restructuring,, mergers and acquisitions ; promotion of new investment and joint ventures; and the undertaking of feasibility studies.
- Investment advice, which includes portfolio management and the establishment and management of investment and unit trusts.
- Banking intermediation services: the management of syndicated loans and the provision of acceptances and guarantees.

Investment Bank

- 15 investment banks in Malaysia
- raise funds for businesses and some governments by registering and issuing debt or equity and selling it on a market.
- A financial intermediary that performs a variety of investment services: underwriting, acting as an intermediary b/n an issuer of securities and the investing public, facilitating mergers and other corporate reorganizations & acting as a broker for institutional clients.
- investment bank's clients are institutional investors and high net-worth individuals

Tutorial

- Set up a company in the form of bank or takaful or Shari'ah consultant or legal firm.
- Group Presentation: Companies' profile.
- Name, Logo, Board of Directors, SAC, Capital, Products, Address and further particulars.
- Each group is allocated 10 minutes.