Abstract: Islamic banking is a fast growing finance sector with a growth rate of 15% p.a. and assets value over 200 Billion Dollars. Through the renaissance of Islam it is anticipated that in the next 10 years 40-50% of all Muslim savings will be placed in Islamic financial institutions (Zaher and Hassan, 2002). This trend is international recognised and conventional western banks like Citibank, Deutsche Bank and ABN Amro offer already Islamic banking products. Additionally, large international corporations such as GM, IBM and Dewoo use services offered by Islamic financial institutions (Haron and Ahmad, 2000). The in theory praised model of Profit and Loss Sharing faces in reality principal-agency challenges on the asset side of Islamic banks. This paper analyses the complex agency-problem of Islamic banks through their altered capital structure and investment rules whereby the depositors as quasi-shareholder are not matter of corporate governance. The paper examines the consequences and offers a collection of existing alternatives in the literature to handle this agency-problem.

This book examines how money, in the absence of interest (Riba) and money market can become an endogenous variable of an economic system. It further tries to integrate money in capital theory and to make monetary sector part of the real sector aiming at removing the problems that arise from separation of the two.
Guide to the key characteristics of Islamic banking highlighting how these differ from conventional banking.

To truly understand the current interest in the development of Islamic banking and finance in South-East Asia and how it is different from the conventional banking system, one must first understand the religious relationship originating from the Qur’an, and then trace the historical geographic and political developments of Islam over recent centuries. Only on this basis can the reader, without prejudice or cynicism, begin to appreciate Shari’ah law and Islamic jurisprudence. With this platform established in the first part of the book, readers are invited to learn about the financial products and services offered, understand the challenges in their development, and ultimately recognize the significant opportunities that Islamic banking and finance can provide both Muslims and non-Muslims. This second edition contains updates of
statistics and dates with regards to the development of Islamic banking in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei. In particular, the chapter on Singapore details significant developments such as the direction which major banks are taking towards Islamic banking and the increase in Islamic banking products being offered. Although written by a non-Muslim author, this highly-regarded book is being translated into Arabic by a leading Islamic university in the Middle East. Sample Chapter(s). Chapter 1: Islamic History (699 KB). Contents: Islamic History; Shari"ah Law and Islamic Jurisprudence; Islamic Commercial Law; Islamic Financial Products; Issues and Challenges of Islamic Banking Today; Islam in South-East Asia; Colonial Legacies: Islam and State Law in South-East Asia; Islamic Banking in Malaysia; Islamic Banking in Indonesia; Labuan: A Niche in the Islamic Money Market; Islamic Banking in Brunei; Banking in Singapore. Readership: Investors; bankers; financial industry players; upper-level undergraduates and post graduate students in Islamic studies, banking and finance. Islamic finance is emerging as a rapidly growing part of the financial sector in the Islamic world and is not restricted to Islamic countries, but is spreading wherever there is a sizable Muslim community. According to some estimates, more than 250 financial institutions in over 45 countries practice some form of Islamic finance, and the industry has been growing at a rate of more than 15 percent annually for the past several years. The market's current annual turnover is estimated to be $70 billion, compared with a mere $5 billion in 1985, and is projected to hit the $100 billion mark by the turn of the century. Since the emergence of Islamic banks in the early 1970s, considerable research has been conducted, mainly focusing on the viability, design and operations of a deposit-accepting financial institution, which operates primarily on the basis of profit and loss partnerships rather than interest. This publication provides a
comprehensive overview of topics related to the assessment, analysis, and management of various types of risks in the field of Islamic banking. It is an attempt to provide a high-level framework (aimed at non-specialist executives) attuned to the current realities of changing economies and Islamic financial markets. This approach emphasizes the accountability of key players in the corporate governance process in relation to the management of different dimensions of Islamic financial risk.

A comprehensive overview of key developments in Islamic banking In Islamic Banking in Indonesia, renowned economist Dr. Rifki Ismal explores current issues in Islamic banking and financial products with a particular focus on the danger of liquidity risk in Indonesia. It approaches liquidity risk from the conventional perspective of international banking standards, as well as from the Islamic banking perspective. Dr. Ismal also covers the issues of asset-liability balancing, liquidity risk index, organizational structures for managing liquidity, industrial analysis, withdrawal risk, bankruptcy risk, moral hazard risk, and market risk. Compiling all the latest academic research on liquidity risk and other risks in Islamic banking, the book provides a theoretical foundation for managing risk that will is highly useful for researchers on Islamic banking and practitioners and academics. Written by a renowned expert on Islamic banking who works on monetary policy at the central bank of Indonesia Covers the latest developments in Islamic banking, particularly liquidity risk, for a rapidly expanding market Ideal for European and American readers, in addition to Asian readers, who need a fuller understanding of Islamic banking institutions, markets, and products With the latest academic research and the expertise of a leading practitioner in Islamic banking, this book offers in-depth coverage of the most pressing issues in the field.
'Islamic Finance is a welcome critical contribution to the growing body of literature on Islamic economics, banking and finance. As one would expect from an eminent and respected scholar, Visser has provided the reader with much food for thought. This stimulating book raises some serious questions which need to be addressed and provides valuable source material for researchers and students of Islamic finance.'– Abul Hassan, The Muslim World Bank Review

'Since its development, the study of Islamic finance has been enriched by the insights of Western scholars of banking and finance. Here, Hans Visser provides a comprehensive analysis of the principles of Islamic finance, the main instruments, and the operation of Islamic institutions and markets. This thoughtful and well written study confirms Professor Visser's place in the group of Western writers able to comprehend and evaluate the essence of Islamic finance, while reinforcing Edward Elgar's position as the leading Western publishing house in this field.'– Mervyn K. Lewis, University of South Australia and Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia

Hans Visser presents a fascinating study of both the foundations of Islamic finance and its recent developments. This highly topical book explores the products and practices of Islamic finance, specifically targeting the tensions that may arise between the ideology and the practices. The author describes the forms Islamic finance has taken, analyzes the problems that it faces, and confronts the practice of Islamic finance with the principles it is based upon. He presents a dispassionate discussion of the problems facing Islamic forms of finance, including the question of how to reconcile activities such as liquidity management, monetary policy and government finance with Islamic principles. Islamic finance is an especially momentous phenomenon, and this book will prove an essential read for students with an interest in money and banking, and particularly Islamic finance. It will also be highly influential
for bankers and staff in financial institutions, as well as financial journalists, politicians and civil servants dealing with the financial industry.
Towards a Just Monetary System is the first comprehensive study of the goals, nature and operations of the monetary system of Islam, which has justice as one of its most indispensable objectives. For most people, including some Muslims, an interest-free economy is a mystery. Hence a number of questions are asked. Has Islam really prohibited interest and, if so, what is the purpose behind this? Can an economy run without interest? What will be the impact on resource allocation, savings and capital formation, economic stability and growth? Dr. Chapra takes the mystery out of the subject by answering these and a number of other questions by means of a thorough economic analysis. While he shows the rationale behind the prohibition of interest and the strengths of a purely equity-based Islamic economy, he also indicated the problems and gives a realistic proposal for solving them. Dr. Chapra also elaborates the changes that must be introduced in the nature and operations of commercial and central banks: the auxiliary institutions which must be established, and the new tools of monetary policy that must be developed to enable the Islamic money and banking system to function effectively. He however warns that the abolition of interest is not the only value of Islam and unless it is political institutions of Muslim countries, their economies cannot be transformed and socio-economic justice as well as a whole range of other important goals of Islam cannot be realized. This calls for a gradual transformation, but with a
The Islamic Foundation is an educational and research organization developed to make Islam a living reality in our age. For this purpose, it aims at improving human communication and developing a better understanding of Islam among all people of the world, Muslim and non-Muslim, so as to galvanize man to the message and ideal of One God and the unity of mankind. As brought by all Prophets of God throughout the ages, last of whom was the Prophet Muhammad (blessings of Allah and peace be upon him). An important aspect of the foundation’s multifarious activities is the publication of literature of Islam.

A trillion dollar financial industry is revolutionizing the global economy. Governments and corporations across the Islamic world are increasingly turning to finance that complies with Shari’a law in order to fund economic growth. Even in the West, Islamic finance is rapidly becoming an important alternative source of funding at a time when the conventional finance industry is reeling from the effects of the financial crisis. From its origins in the seventh century, Islamic finance has sought to develop core ethical principles that are based in the foundations of Islam and Shari‘a. By engaging critically with the complexities of international finance, it has evolved and adapted into a world emerging from the economic and moral aftermath of a global financial crisis. But with an increasing Western interest, is it able to remain true to the principles of its faith? Can it maintain its ideals of social justice? Or is Islamic finance guilty of the very dangers it seeks to avoid? In Heaven’s Bankers, Harris Irfan, one of the world’s
leading Islamic finance bankers, gives unparalleled insight into the heart of this secretive industry. From his personal experience of working with leading bankers, scholars and lawyers, he debunks the myths of Islamic banking, analyzes its greatest deals and looks to the future of a system that has reprioritized the very nature of money itself.

This book is intended to develop some important discourses on three important subjects, that is, money, Islamic banks and the real economy. The discussion on money will highlight the role of money as capital. It starts with an understanding of why money is so important to the smooth functioning of the economy and how it improves human well-being, we need to understand exactly what money is. To quantify the impact of money on the economy, we need to be able to measure it. The goal of these discussions is to understand what the concept of money is, how we use it, how we measure it and how we channel it to Islamic banking.

This paper discusses key issues related to the conduct of monetary policy in countries that have Islamic banks. It describes the macrofinancial background and monetary policy frameworks where Islamic banks typically operate, and discusses the monetary transmission mechanism in economies where Islamic and conventional banking coexist. Most economies with Islamic banks also have conventional banks and this calls for a comprehensive approach to monetary policy. At the same time, a dual approach to monetary policy should be considered whenever the Islamic segment of the financial
system is not as developed as the conventional one. The paper tries to shed light on potential spillovers between conventional and Islamic financial systems, and proposes specific recommendations on the design of Islamic monetary policy operations and for facilitating monetary transmission through the Islamic financial system.

The existence of fiat currencies has long been cited as one of the major contributing factors to the challenges facing contemporary economies, and the current monetary system is not only a key source of exorable increases in interest rates but also a principal cause of inflation and decline in the value of money in many countries. The editors argue that an Islamic monetary system, with its specific money concepts, interest-free financial institutions, and monetary policy embedded in real growth, provides a solution to this conundrum. Contributions from many world-renowned experts consider a wide array of topics, ranging from the theoretical concepts of money and banking in conventional and Islamic economics to the historical journey of money from precious metals to plastic money and digital currency today. The book outlines the problems that sprout from interest-based banking and multiple debt structures. It then mirrors the Islamic concepts of money as well as idiosyncrasies of its monetary policy. Supported with meticulous research and empirical evidence, the book demonstrates the efficacy of Islamic monetary system in delivering real growth along with equitable distribution of wealth and prosperity in the economy. It additionally acquaints the readers with juristic debates about money and monetary policy. This is essential
reading for both students and researchers in Islamic economics, banking, and finance, expertly promoting a fair and just economic system that emerges as a result of interest-free banking and monetary policy based on Islamic principles. Commercial banks and other financial institutions are an integral part of present economies. Individuals as well as public and private institutions can hardly operate without the institution of banking. Modern banking operations are primarily interest-centric. Banks receive money and lend it on interest. This is prohibited in Islam. Since interest permeates all the operations of the banking system, the whole banking system is repugnant to Muslims. Islamic banking - as an alternative to the Western capitalist banking system - prohibits any kind of speculation, interest, and immoral investments (e.g. casinos). Islamic banks have to make a profit. They do this by buying assets on behalf of the customer, who has to repay the loan and a fee for using the asset. When the loan is paid off, the asset's ownership is transferred to the borrower. The advantage of this arrangement is that the bank shares not only the profit but the risk as well. For this reason, it gets the opportunity to have a close look at the potential borrowers. This book deals with conceptual, theoretical and empirical framework of Islamic banking system. It also provides a performance review of Islamic banks in global perspective. More importantly, it explains and examines the practices of Islamic banking in India, focusing on issues and constraints. Finally, it suggests the need for establishment of Islamic banks in India and areas of further research in the subject.
Islamic finance has been growing faster than conventional finance for most of the past decade. It has done this on a model of finance that rejects interest and promotes profit sharing. How is this possible? Yet the wealth potential of Islamic finance is far from being its most attractive feature. What is most compelling about Islamic finance are its ethical principles and strong corporate governance based on Shariah law. This SECOND EDITION explains and updates how conventional financial products work — from mortgages and leases to trade finance and insurance — before delving into their Islamic versions and contains three new topics on microfinance, the ethical company and wealth succession.

About the Authors

Daud Vicary Abdullah has been in the finance and consulting industry for more than 40 years, and has focused solely on Islamic finance since 2002. At Hong Leong Islamic Bank, he was instrumental in transforming an Islamic banking window into a full-fledged Islamic banking subsidiary. Today, he helms INCEIF (International Centre for Education in Islamic Finance), the global university for Islamic finance set up by Bank Negara (Central Bank of Malaysia) in December 2005. He is also a frequent speaker and commentator on matters relating to Islamic finance.

Keon Chee is a senior executive in Singapore where he oversees the wills, trusts and corporate services businesses in his firm. He has many years' experience in investment research, derivatives, financial training and insurance. He obtained an MBA from Columbia University and an LL.B (Hons) from the University of London, and enjoys using his broad background in helping clients with their estate planning.
planning needs. He is also co-author of the best-selling Make Your Money Work For You.

Essay from the year 2018 in the subject Business economics - Investment and Finance, grade: 1.9, language: English, abstract: In retrospection, the history of banking in this context can be of paramount significance to understand the broad paradigm of banking, its relation to the history of money which gradually became the medium of exchange in the modern world. Banking transactions preceded the invention of money in the ancient world. In those ancient times, agrarian revolution is known to have led to production of agricultural produce owing to tilling of land using iron implements invented during the iron-age. Trade flourished as people exchanged various goods for other goods. Consequently, surplus and inadequate production saw the emergence of such practices as deposits and loans. For instance, loans acquisition dates back to the 2nd century BC in Mesopotamia. Moreover, banking transactions such as deposits of grains, cattle and later the precious metals such as gold are documented to have been practiced as basic tools of trade. Gold and other precious metals gradually emerged as the medium of trade, in the form of easy-to-carry plates. Palaces and temples are known to have served as ancient banks where gold could be stored for matters of safety. Temple priests and monks issued loans to merchants. Later on, laws to govern banking operations were laid down as banking practices became wide spread. The merchant banks invented by Italian grain merchants were the first banks in the middle Ages.
Afterwards, civilization over generations led to two distinct banking systems partially based on religion: the Islamic and western (conventional) banking systems. Variant banking systems in operation today can be accrued to matters of religious doctrines with Islamic banking showing a distinct paradigm owing to the strict sense of Islamic law from the conventional western banking in common practice. A comprehensive comparison is therefore mandatory if a clear distinction based on the fundamental similarities and differences between Islamic banking and western banking paradigms are to be unearthed.

The first comprehensive guide to Islamic financial markets Based on the course taught at the International Islamic University Malaysia, this is the first book on Islamic finance to focus exclusively on money and capital markets. Covering basic concepts as well as current practices in Islamic financial markets, the book features case studies from real markets. It outlines the theory of money in terms of value, supply, and demand, while explaining the Islamic capital markets in terms of classifications, types of operations, valuations of securities, Islamic unit trust, ETFs, Islamic stock broking, and much more. Written by experts from the International Islamic University Malaysia, the leading organisation in research in Islamic finance The first guide to Islamic finance focused solely on money and capital markets An excellent introduction to money market principles for students
in Islamic banking and finance, as well as researchers and current practitioners, Fundamentals of Islamic Money and Capital Markets is a vital resource on the subject.

The recent turbulence in the global financial markets has drawn attention to an alternative system of financial intermediation: Islamic banking and finance, which has so far remained on the sidelines of the unrest. Islamic Finance in a Nutshell is a quick and easy guide to understanding the fundamentals of Islamic Finance and how the Islamic Financial markets work. Designed as a quick read for practitioners needing to pick up the basics of the industry, it will enable readers to understand the differences Islamic and Western finance. Starting with the rise of Islamic finance, the book highlights the key areas which practitioners need to grasp to understand the marketplace including financial statement analysis, Sharia’a law, making money in the absence of interest and regulation. The book also provides readers with a basic guide to Arab terminology and a guide to the top financial institutions within the Islamic markets. This is an ideal guide for anyone with an interest in how these financial markets work, but who do not want to be bogged down in complex and unnecessary terminology.

The money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF) risks associated with conventional finance are generally well identified and understood by the relevant
national authorities. There is, however, no common understanding of ML/TF risks associated with Islamic finance. Some are likely to be the same as in conventional finance, but there may also be different risks. This is notably due to: (i) the complexity of some Islamic finance products; and (ii) the nature of the relationship between the institutions and their clients. The limited capacity and experience in the supervision of Islamic finance, especially in jurisdictions that face higher ML/TF risk factors represents an additional vulnerability. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards are implemented without any form of tailoring to the specificities of Islamic finance. The FATF, the Islamic finance standard-setters, and the national regulators should seek a greater understanding of the specific ML/TF risks that may arise in Islamic finance and develop an appropriate response.

Introduction: pious finance in the Islamic global city -- Infrastructure -- An infrastructure for Islamic finance -- Expertise in action -- Counterdebt -- Operations -- Making bonds Islamic -- Adjacent system or original knowledge? -- Consuming form, investing in substance -- Problematization -- Experimenting with risk -- Subjects of debt, subjects of equity -- Conclusion: an emergent geoeconomics

The book provides essays on Islamic banking and finance published earlier in the
reputed journals. It covers quite a comprehensive list of concepts and ideas for people who are interested on the topic and would like to practice it. Based on the Quranic injunction, "Allah, The Almighty, has permitted trade and forbidden riba (2: 275)," Islamic banks do not deal in money rather deals with money using the Islamic modes of finance. The bank converts or links 'bank money' into 'commodity' and sells those to the ordering buyer at a 'mark-up profit' under the installments of re-payment in future. Islamic banking therefore, may be called 'money to commodity to money (MCM) model of banking. On the other hand, conventional banks deal in money. It may be called money upon money (MM), which is prohibited 'riba' model of banking. Islamic banks necessarily link financing to real goods, services and projects. Outright lending without the involvement of goods and services may not be possible in the system. Further, it may be called 'asset-backed' financing system. Islamic finance in form and legality is asset-backed at the micro-juristic level. It also ensures control of bank over 'money movement' which ultimately contributes to minimize the overdue risk of bank and curb over expansion of credit to both public and private sectors. This may help attain monetary expansion in harmony with the growth of output and, thus help minimize inflationary pressures. In Islamic banking, profit is the reward of risk. Islamic banks bear risk under documentary ownership and constructive
possession of goods for a short or fleeting time. The 'mark-up profit' is the reward for converting 'bank-money' into 'commodity' and selling them under constructive possession to the promised buyer. It is 'mark-up profit' that is generated from the adaptation of Shariah principles of buying and selling to Islamic banking. Mark-up profit therefore, is neither 'general profit, nor 'riba'. The adaptation of Shariah is allowed in the Shariah principle of 'Istihsan'.

A detailed look at the fast-growing Islamic banking and finance sector. Understand how Islamic financial firms develop products; grasp the objectives and sources of Islamic law and the basic guidelines for business contracts; Learn about Islamic fund management, sukuk, and insurance, and much more.

The assessment provides evidence of market segmentation across Islamic and conventional banks in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), leading to excess liquidity, and an uneven playing field for Islamic banks that might affect their growth. Liquidity management has been a long-standing concern in the global Islamic finance industry as there is a general lack of Shari’ah compliant instruments than can serve as high-quality short-term liquid assets. The degree of segmentation and bank behavior varies across countries depending on Shari’ah permissibility and the availability of Shari’ah-compliant instruments. A partial response would be to support efforts to build Islamic liquid interbank and
money markets, which are crucial for monetary policy transmission through the Islamic financial system. This can be achieved, to a large extent, by deepening Islamic government securities and developing Shari’ah-compliant money market instruments.

This is how Islamic Banking really works? In a sector where publications focus on theory, the Islamic Banking in Practice series concentrates solely on market practice. ? The evolution of principles into practice is explained clearly and concisely. Sukuk ? Sukuks, sometimes referred to as the Islamic version of bonds, are one the most visible products in islamic banking and finance, and with a global reach. ? This volume will explain why Sukuks were created, and how they work. The different structures of Sukuk will be explained, and reinforced through detailed analysis of market transactions. ? Areas covered include Issuance process Pricing Asset injection Risk management Shariah compliance

Chapter headings include Common Sukuk structures Ijara, Musharakah, Mudarabah, Wakala, Murabaha Project finance Perpetual Equity linked / Exchangeable Hybrid Shariah compliance AAOIFI developments Credit rating Defaults The issue of a "True Sale"

This is How Islamic Banking Really Works In a sector where publications focus on theory and are rarely written by experienced practitioners, the Islamic Banking in Practice series
concentrates firmly on market practice. The evolution of principles into practice is explained clearly and concisely. How is a simple sale of metal used to deliver a total return swap? How are commodities bought and sold in order to create an fx forward? How do Islamic banks hedge risk without the use of interest rate swaps? The reader is guided, step-by-step, as to how financial institutions create products, while ensuring compliance with Islamic commercial law. Written by a globally recognised practitioner, structuring and transactions are presented and explained in detail, covering Structuring Risk Pricing Documentation Execution The Islamic Banking in Practice series will cover the following areas: Volume 1 Liquidity, Risk Management and Structured Investments Volume 2 Sukuk (now also available as E-Book and paperback on Amazon) Volume 3 Retail Banking, Financing and Investments Volume 4 A detailed evaluation of the industry REVIEW "This is a book written by a practitioner in Islamic Finance, Safdar Alam, about what many would consider to be quite a dry topic, that of Islamic Banking. In fact, that is quite simply not the case. This is a book as the author describes it as "A download of what I have done and what I know.". From its very outset, this first volume, which tackles money market, FX and other market contracts, gives the view of a pioneer in the industry who was challenged with a blank sheet of paper and asked to create something from the ground up, without any guidance, without a frame of reference and the minimum of support infrastructure. The story that unfolds is very readable. The book captures the imagination vividly of what it was really like in this industry less than 20 years ago, when the pioneering spirit of a few created the global industry that we now see today. This is about as real as it gets because there is a very big difference between creating something yourself and replicating something that has already been created. The author, in both a logical and engaging fashion
takes us through this journey and shares his insights "warts and all" of what it took to do the needful. I would consider this book as essential reading for practitioners, students, academics and anyone who shares an interest in finding out how something new is created from the ground up. I, for one, eagerly await the sequel in Volume 2 on Sukuk." By Daud Vicary Abdullah Managing Director of DVA Consulting and former President and CEO of INCEIF The Global University of Islamic Finance

A detailed look at the fast-growing field of Islamic banking and finance The global Islamic finance market is now worth about $700 billion worldwide. Islamic Finance For Dummies helps experienced investors and new entrants into Islamic finance quickly get up to speed on this growing financial sector. Here, you'll find clear and easy-to-understand information on how you can incorporate Islamic finance products into your investment portfolio. You'll quickly and easily: become acquainted with the theory, practice, and limitations of Islamic banking; understand how to develop products for the Islamic financial industry; grasp the objectives and sources of Islamic law and the basic guidelines for business contacts; learn about Islamic fund management and insurance; and much more. Coverage of the role Islamic finance can play in the development of the financial system and of economies Addresses the risks and rewards in Islamic banking The future prospects and opportunities of the Islamic finance industry With the help of Islamic Finance For Dummies, you'll discover the fast and easy way to tap into the booming Islamic finance arena.

In a sector where publications focus on theory, the Islamic Banking in Practice series concentrates solely on market practice. The evolution of principles into practice is explained clearly and concisely. How is a simple sale of metal used to deliver a total return swap?
reader is guided, step-by-step, as to how financial institutions create products, whilst ensuring compliance with Islamic commercial law. Written by a globally recognised practitioner and expert, structuring and transactions are presented and explained in detail, covering: Structuring Risk Pricing Execution Chapters include: Money markets FX transactions Using options, forwards, and swaps Structured deposits Total return swaps

Islamic banking has seen rapid growth during the last two decades. This is a result of the liberalization of financial regulation, the globalization of financial markets, technological changes, product innovation, the birth of several new Islamic States, and a growing Islamic presence in the West, among other factors. New innovations have allowed economists and religious scholars to bring new products to almost all areas of banking and insurance, products which would previously have been extremely controversial. This book provides a better understanding of the Muslim community around the world of Islamic economics and its importance, especially in these days of financial crisis. The book will also serve as a reference manual for teaching the theory and practice of Islamic banking and Islamic financial innovations around the world. Islamic finance courses at universities are highly important since Islamic financial innovations remain very limited, and additional efforts have to be made in this area.

Money, Islamic Banks and the Real Economy

Over the last decade, Islamic banking has experienced global growth rates of 10-15 percent per annum, and has been moving into an increasing number of conventional financial systems at such a rapid pace that Islamic financial institutions are present today in over 51 countries. Despite this consistent growth, many supervisory authorities and finance practitioners remain
unfamiliar with the process by which Islamic banks are introduced into a conventional system. This paper attempts to shed some light in this area by describing the main phases in the process, and by flagging some of the main challenges that countries will face as Islamic banking develops alongside conventional institutions. This study deals with one of the most remarkable phenomena in the Middle East financial world - the absolute prohibition of interest charges or payments, a system which distinguishes it from their Western counterparts. Islamic economics and finance which has been apparent during the last four decades. What has been missing up to now is a comprehensive empirical investigation that analyzes the performance of Islamic banks and evaluates their successes and failure in the light of their conformity to Islamic ideologies and principles. on Islamic banking in order to narrow the gap between Muslim economists and scholars, and Western economists alike. The book should also be of interest to anyone wishing to build their background knowledge of Islamic and Western banking services, financial services generally and the historical development of money and banking. This book provides an original account detailing the origins and components of a faith-based accounting system that was founded around 629 CE. By examining the historical development that the accounting systems underwent within the context of faith-based rules and values, the book explains what is meant by the term “faith-based accounting”, together with a discussion of its characteristics in relation to various product structures and the underlying Islamic finance principles. It provides important theoretical and practical contributions by explaining accounting as a value-based science rather than a value-free object or abstract. This book explores the way in which religious rules act as a directive for accounting and auditing practices in IFIs.
Through which the concept of money and digital currency within the theory of money and how it is enacted in a faith-based context, amid differences of opinions among its actors, is examined. This is an important foundation to explain Islamic accounting and includes how this outcome would shape the faith-based view regarding the new phenomenon of digital currency (DC). Also featured is the concept of paper money within the theory of money and how it is enacted in a faith-based legal framework by identifying two core concepts of today’s Fiat money as being a single genus or multi-genera money. This book is not merely an academic work, nor is it a pure practitioner guide; rather, it is a robust work that combines both. It marries rigorous academic research and theories with practical industry experiences. The book provides a clear and concise guide to accounting in Islamic economics and finance and how Islamic financial institutions could meet the applicable faith-based rules in their accounting practices.

This paper investigates the determinants of the pattern of Islamic bank diffusion around the world using country-level data for 1992 - 2006. The analysis illustrates that income per capita, share of Muslims in the population and status as an oil producer are linked to the development of Islamic banking, as are economic integration with Middle Eastern countries and proximity to Islamic financial centers. Interest rates have a negative impact on Islamic banking, reflecting the implicit benchmark for Islamic banks. The quality of institutions does not matter, probably because the often higher hurdle set by Shariah law trumps the quality of local institutions in most countries. The 9/11 attacks were not important to the diffusion of Islamic banking; but they coincided with rising oil prices, which are a significant factor in the diffusion of Islamic banking. Islamic banks also appear to be complements to, rather than substitutes for,
conventional banks. This book explains Islamic commercial laws, economics, banking, finance, and capital market. It provides educative materials for lawyers, practitioners, regulators, students taking Islamic banking and finance courses and those who are interested in learning more about the Islamic finance industry’s doctrine and practice.

This is how Islamic Banking really works Volume 3 of the Islamic Banking in Practice series covers the three main areas of Retail Banking, Risk Management and Structured Investments. Key products in all of these areas are discussed and explained in detail, covering the different types of contracts and structures used in the Islamic Banking and Finance sector. The journey in transforming classical contracts (such as Murabaha, Mudarabah, Wakala, Ijara and so on) into finished products that are executed, is a compelling one. This includes the transformation of inherent risks to suit the parties involved. This process of transformation highlights the perpetual conflict that exists within the industry – how to utilise classic contractual forms to deliver (overwhelmingly) products that are priced at interest.

This volume takes a unique and challenging look at how money has operated in Islamic society and at how Islamic theoretical frameworks have influenced perceptions of money. The author draws upon historical, data and policy analysis to present a comparative study of monetary theories, including recent treatment of money by Islamic economists. Discussion also covers the nature of joint venture, stock markets, banks and financial intermediaries, price stability and international trade. This work sheds pioneering light in this area, and will be of interest to academics, graduates and researchers internationally.

Islamic Finance is a compilation of selected writings of Dr Venkataraman Sundararajan
(1945–2010), an international policy maker who played a significant role in the development of the regulatory and supervisory frameworks and policy for Islamic finance. Spanning more than a decade of his thoughts on Islamic finance, this book provides both basic and advanced knowledge on the field. The papers in this collection define Islamic finance, outline its many complexities, and provide practical recommendations that can help it in becoming an important global financial intermediary. The book demonstrate not only Dr Sundararajan's long-standing commitment to helping develop Islamic banking, but also how Islamic finance itself has evolved rapidly between 1998 and 2010. The chapters in this book are a blend that would benefit lay readers as well as experts and policy makers at regional and international levels.

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