#### **Islamic Finance and SMEs:**

# Macroeconomic and Regulatory Perspective

## ABAC Malaysia - SME Finance Forum Workshop on Innovative Financing for SMMEs

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## Islamic Finance and the IMF

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#### Policy advice and technical assistance to members

Regulation and supervision of Islamic banks and Sukuk market development

#### Interdepartmental working group

 Develop institutional view on Islamic finance industry, build in-house expertise, and coordinate better with various stakeholders

#### External Advisory Group

 Composed of leaders of relevant institutions, as well as highly regarded international experts in the field

#### Current analytical work

 Islamic banking regulation and supervision, macro-prudential policy, safety nets, resolution, financial inclusion, consumer protection, monetary policy, Sukuk markets, public financial management and tax policy

## Islamic Banking and Financial Inclusion\*



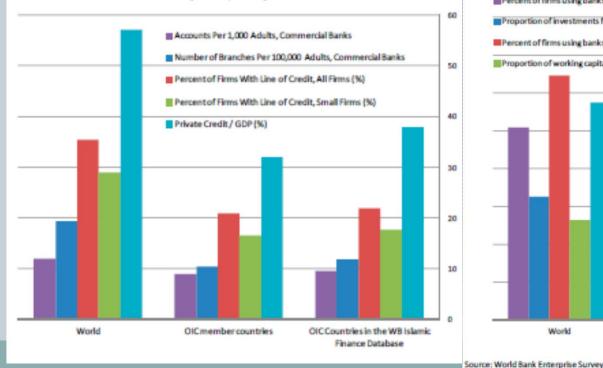
- Based on country-level information on financial inclusion and Islamic banking
  - IMF's Financial Access Survey, World Bank Global Financial Inclusion Index and Enterprise Survey
  - Distinguish between supplier side (depositors and investors) and user side (recipients of Islamic financing)
- Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) members have lower levels of financial inclusion
- Religious self-exclusion slightly in OIC members with Islamic banking (10¼%) than in those without (9½%)

<sup>\*</sup>Ben Naceur et al.(2015)

## Stylized Facts on Financial Inclusion

- OIC Countries have lower FI on both demand and supply side
- Islamic banking countries do better
- Weak correlation between user and supplier side FI

Figure II.4. Selected Financial Inclusion and Depth Indicators (Levels, 2013)



- Firm use of bank credit lower in OIC countries
- Performance of Islamic banking countries mixed

Figure II.6. Selected Indicators of Firm Use of Financial Services, 2013 Percent of firms using banks to finance investments Proportion of investments financed by banks Percent of firms using banks to finance working capital Proportion of working capital financed by banks

OIC member countries

OIC Countries in the WB Islamic

Finance Database

World

## Key Findings



- Tentative and weak relationship between Islamic banking and financial inclusion
  - May be due to data issues
- Supplier-side and user-side financial inclusion highly correlated
  - Reforms needed on both sides
  - Self exclusion a key issue even in Islamic banking

## Other issues for Islamic SME Financing



### Financial stability and regulation

- SME credit, especially if diversified across sectors, should reduce overall risk of IB asset portfolios
- Risk weights on PLS may be excessive in some jurisdictions

#### Taxation "debt bias"

- Deductibility of interest costs for corporate tax purposes
- Need cross-border consistency, especially as SMEs internationalize

### Collateralized Sukuk (e.g. CIMB)

- Need to avoid CDO pitfalls, disclosure at both asset and transaction levels
- Allows mobilization of additional funding
- But doesn't solve liquidity management issues for Islamic Banks

## Policy recommendations – User Side



- Separate SME business units in Islamic banks.
- Development of PC and VC business lines needs domestic capital markets to allow exit/graduation
- Improved credit evaluation techniques
- Improve training of staff on Sharia'ah compliant instruments
- Ensure risk weights do not unduly discriminate against PLS financing
- Remove tax distortions on equity-like financing
- Improvement of credit information

## Recommendations – Supplier side



- Consumer protection and education
  - Deposit insurance
- Islamic equity funds targeted at SMEs, VC.
- Islamic partial credit guarantee
- Institutionalization of Islamic redistributive schemes
  - Could be directed to microfinance
- Encourage development of collateralized sukuk
  - Disclosure, high asset quality

## Bibliography

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