



Sukuk (Islamic Bond) (Training Workshop on Sukuk) August 27, 2008 Avari, Lahore

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> The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent WAPDA

Defination

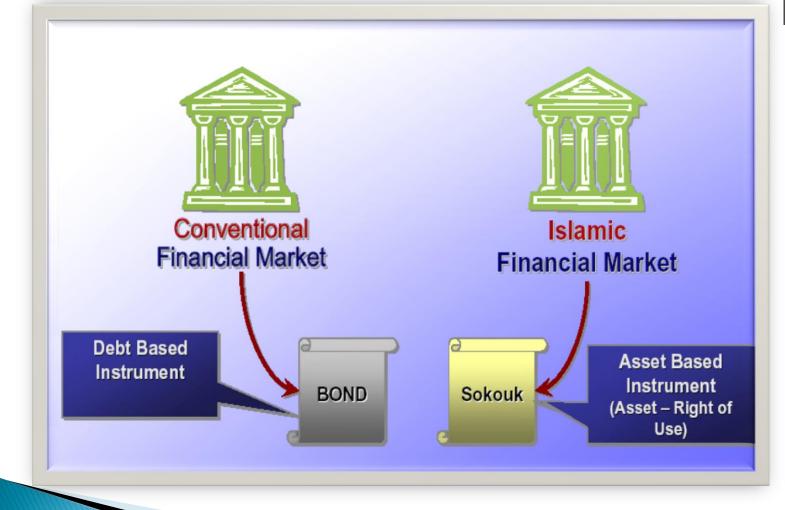


Sukuk is the <u>Arabic</u> name for a financial <u>certificate</u>, Islamic alternative to conventional bonds, Sukuk is a Trust certificate in which investor returns are derived from legal or beneficial ownership of assets.

Certificates of equal value representing proportionate ownership of tangible assets or usufructs or services or (of) the assets of a project or in an investment activity. (AAOIFI) This ownership comes in effect after the completion of subscription and with the investment of received funds.

Introduction





A Sukuk represents:



An undivided proportionate ownership interest in an asset

- The corresponding right to the Islamically acceptable income streams generated by the asset.
- These current income streams are established and translated into tradable securities
- Trust Notes or Certificates similar to Equipment Trust Certificates (ETCs) and Unit Trusts
- Issuer creates a trust over the leased Assets
- Trustee issues Sukuk to the Primary Subscribers (the beneficiaries under the trust) in the Primary Market



- Sukuk Holders have pro-rata undivided beneficial ownership of the leased Assets / Portfolio held in trust - As beneficial owners the Sukuk Holders are entitled to the income streams from the Leased Assets / Portfolio
- The Primary Subscribers can resell the Sukuk in the Secondary Market
- The Secondary Buyer will be the new pro-rata beneficial owner of the Leased Assets held in trust

Growth in Sukuks



- Liquidity Management of Islamic Financial Institutions.
- Islamic financial institutions are seeking to diversify their portfolio and increase their portfolio size of tradable instruments with fixed income profile
- > The industry requires Sukuk funds for retail distribution.
- Islamic Inter-Bank or Short term Islamic Finance market can be developed through sukuks.
- The underlying assets are purely used as a means of transacting and do not constitute a Transaction specific pool of security

Growth in Sukuks



- Sukuks are usually issued through special purpose vehicle ('SPV')
- In Pakistan a Limited Liability Company has acted as the issuer and is registered with and regulated by SECP
- Short and long term 5 10 Years Tenor
- There were record number of Sukuk Issues in 2007 Worldwide with a Total volume of US\$32.65 Billion
- 119 New Issues of Sukuk in 2007 26% Sovergine and 74% Corporate (31: 88) with an average deal size of US\$269.8 Million in 07 from US\$175 Million in 06

Growth in Sukuks



- In GCC- Gulf Co-operation Council UAE Leads in 2007 Sukuks
- UAE 58 %
- Saudi Arabia 30 %
- Bahrain 06 %
- Kuwait 04%
- Qatar 02 % Bloomberg , Zavya.com & Moody's
- Qatar in Planning to Issue US\$ 15 billion Sukuks in 08
- Musharika Sukuks remained popular in 2007 in Amount but Ijarah Sukuks in Global Issues Number of Issues
- In Asia Pecific, *Malaysia* is dominating *with 95% share* Pakistan stands second with only 3% Sukuks in Value
- 30-35% Growth expected for next three years 2008-10



<u>Advantages to Sukuk Issuar</u>

- Diversification of funding sources
- Creating and enhancing profile in international markets
- Secondary liquidity
- Sizeable financing.
- Ease of clearing and settlement

Advantage of Sukuk Investor



- Diversification in Investment
- Provides Leveraging Capabilities
- Secondary Market Liquidity
- Ease of clearing and Settlement
- Investment available to Institutional and Retail investors
- Allows for many computation of Risk Credit /Mkt. /Duration etc

<u>Issuance of Sukuk- Factors to be</u> <u>considered</u>

- Identify the investors
- Rating by a Credit Rating Agency
- Underlying Assets
- Secondary Market Considerations
- Applicable laws SECP rules
- Costs to the Issuers
- Drafting of Legal Documents
- Regularity Framework



Parties Involved



- Originator : Initial Owner
- SPV : Set up for the Issue
- Investors: Subscribers.
- Servicer: Servicer to the assets.
- Collection and Paying Agent : Banks
- Credit Enhancement provider : hedges, Guarantees, Takaful etc Need to be Explored

Parties Involved

(Sa)

- Merchant Banker (s) :
- Credit Rating Agency:
- Legal & Tax Counsel: a Challenging Role
- Auditors

Challenges for the Market



- Limited number of issues that constrains active trading of these instruments in the secondary market
- Buy and Hold Strategy by major investors of Sukuks
- Limited quality of assets available for Ijarah securitization
- Limited Corporate Focus Changing



Ideal models for structuring of Sukuks

Sukuk Structure



Sukuk Structuring may based on following modes

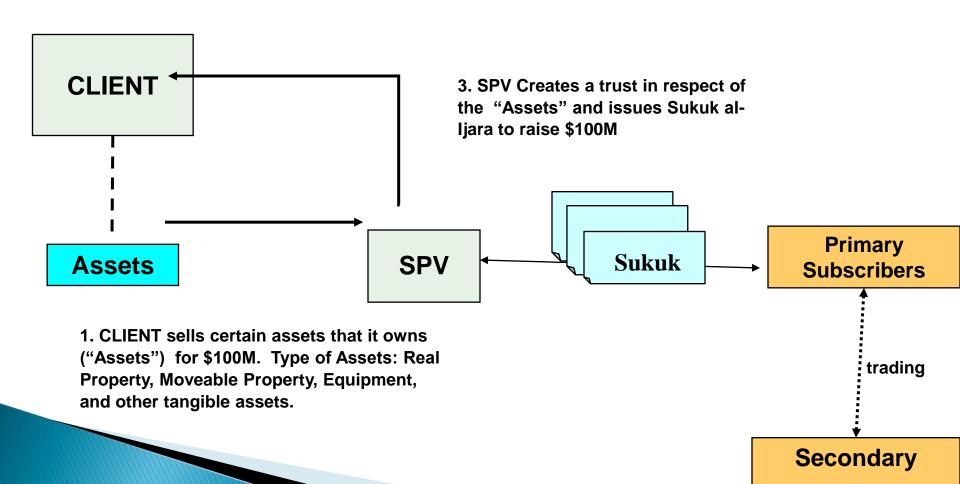
- Mudarabah (Trust Financing/Trust Investment)
- Murabahah (Sale and Purchase)
- Musharaka (*Partnership, Project Finance Participation*)
- Istishna (Purchase by Order or to Manufacture)
- Salam (Upfront Payment Sale)
- Ijarah (Operating Lease Concept)

Typical Sukuk Structur for Sale and Leaseback



Market

2. SPV Leases back the Assets



Flow of Funds - Acquisition & Rentals



2. SPV pays \$100m as consideration for the Assets

CLIENT

I. Subscribers pay \$100m to the SPV for the Sukuk

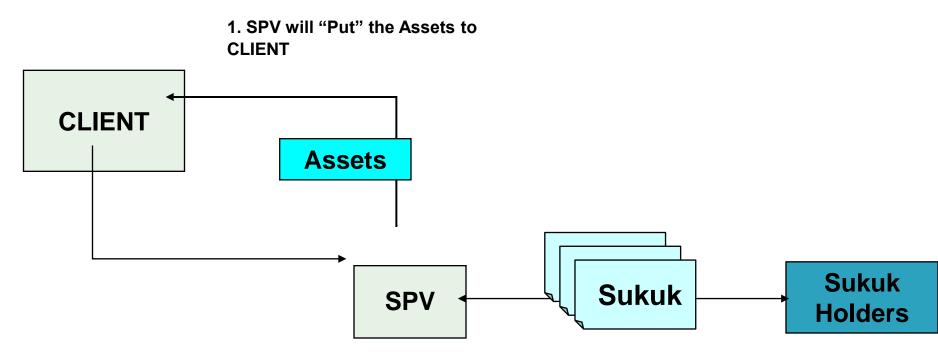
Primary
SPV
Sukuk
Primary
Subscribers

3. CLIENT pays lease rentals. Lease Rentals could be Fixed or Floating, Amortising of non-Amortising (if non-Amortising, the last lease rental will include a bullet repayment of \$100m)

4. SPV distributes the lease rentals to Sukuk Holders (as coupon payments)

Flow of Funds - Repayment & Maturity

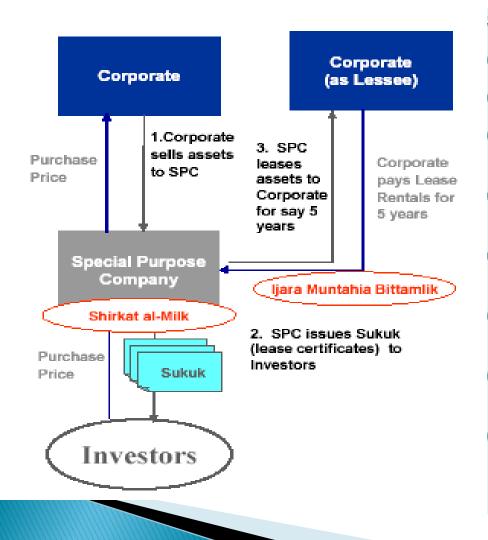




2. CLIENT will pay a nominal amount. Result: ownership of Assets revert back to CLIENT



<u>Sukuk Al-Ijara based Model</u>

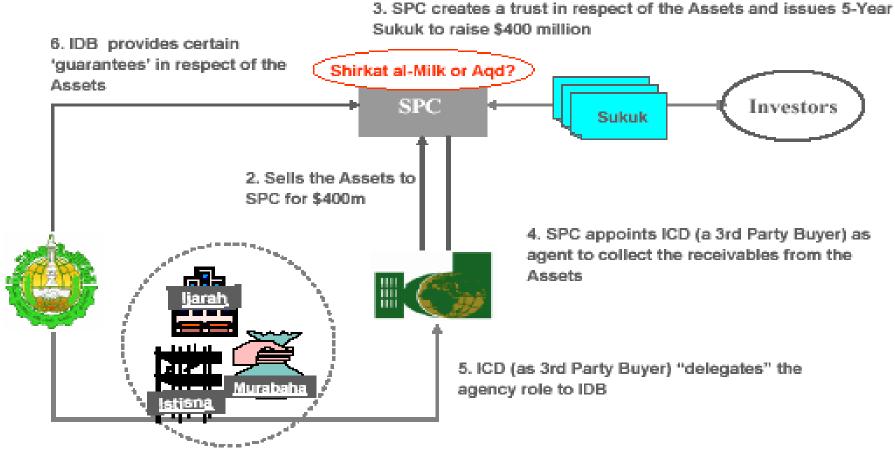


Steps:

- SPC will buy the assets from Corporate at say USD500m.
- SPC will lease the assets back to Corporate for, say, 5 years.
- Lease Rentals will be payable 6-monthly in arrears and will be benchmarked on USD Libor plus a credit spread.
- To raise USD500m, SPC will issue Sukuk at par value of USD500m.
- Investors will subscribe to the Sukuk as primary subscribers (similar to the primary subscription in a bond issue).
- SPC will collect the Lease Rentals and distribute pro rate to the Sukuk holders.
- The Sukuk can be listed, rated, cleared through Euroclear / Clearstream and traded in the secondary market.
- The Kingdom of Bahrain Sukuk issues, the Federation of Malaysia, the State of Qatar and the Republic of Pakistan Sukuk issues were structured based on this concept.



Sukuk al Istismar (51% Ijarah structuring)



 Islamic Development Bank ("IDB") 'bundles' certain Ijarah assets (min 51%), istisna assets and murabaha receivables that it owns ("Assets") and sells the Assets as a pool for \$400 million

Typical Intrnational Sukuk Mechanism – Step by step



Step 1:	Step 2:	Step 3:	Step 4:	Step 5:
Identification of assets forming the Sukuk Pool	Sale of the Sukuk pool to an SPV	Leaseback of Sukuk Pool to an entity owned by Qatar	Issuance of the Sukuk securities	Redemption of Sukuk securities
 Assets free from encumberances. Directly owned by the Seller or one of its entities. 	 Establish a bankruptcy remote special purpose vehicle ("SPV") Sale of assets to SPV based on current market value SPV issues Sukuk for the same principal amount Receives subscription money from Sukuk holders Pays purchase price to the Soller 	 Lease-back of assets by SPV to the Seller (or another related entity) Lessee pays periodic rentals to SPV - matching the repayment profile and tenor of Sukuk 	 SPV declares trust in the favor of Sukuk holders ("Trust Deed") Sukuks issued as a Reg S/144 A offering Each Sukuk represents right to receive periodic profit distribution from Sukuk Pool Appoint a co- trustee To enforce the rights of Sukuk holders 	 The Lessee will undertake to purchase the assets of the Sukuk Pool upon Maturity, at the Termination Price.
	Seller.			23

CASE STUDIES



Case studies on Sukuks

- WAPDA First Sukuk Issue for Mangla Dam Raising Project – Jan 2006
- WAPDA Second Sukuk Issue July 2007
- Motorway Sukuk Jan 2005





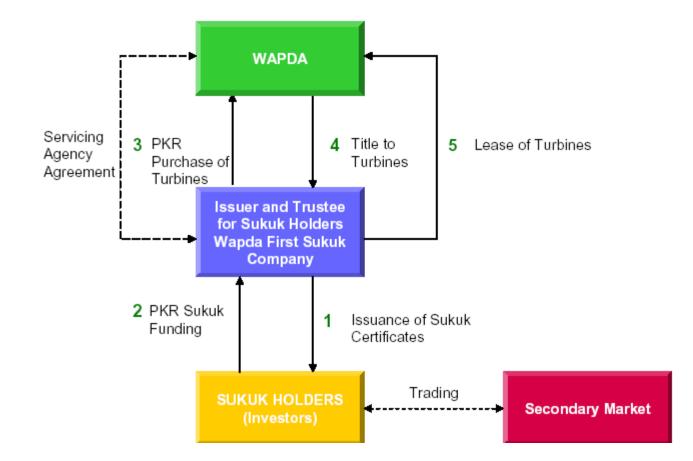
 WAPDA's financing requirement: PKR 8,000 million to (partially) fund the Mangla Dam Raising Project

Key objectives for WAPDA were:

- To raise financing in a
- cost efficient manner
- Strengthen its presence in the local financial markets
- Diversify and cultivate WAPDA's investor base
- Undertake a landmark transaction which will catalyze the promotion of Islamic Financial instruments and lead the way for other public sector entities

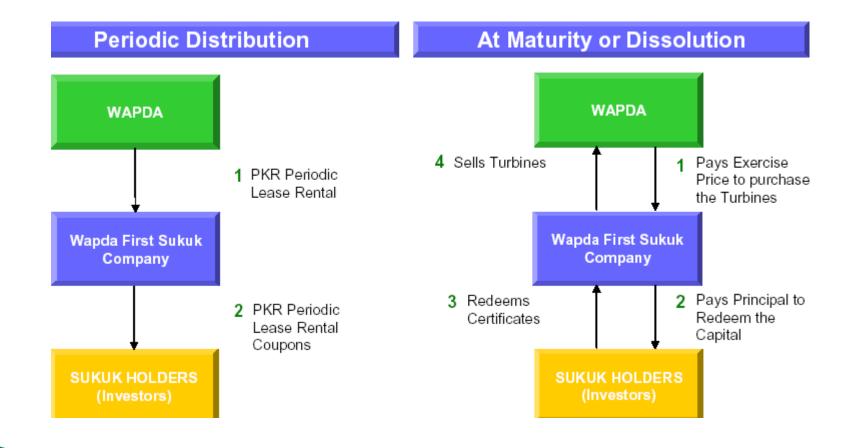
Transaction Structure





Transaction Structure





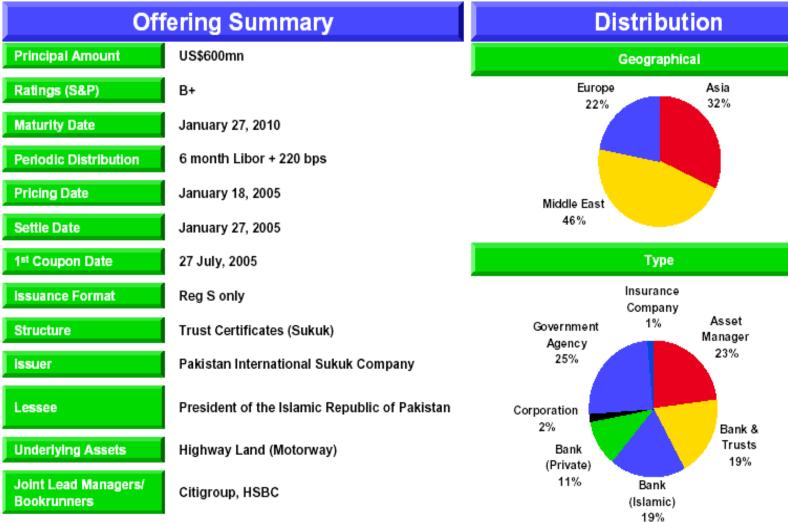
Offering Summery



Principal Amount	PKR 8,000 mn
Periodic Distribution	6 month KIBOR + 35 bps
Tenor	7 years
Issuance Format	Privately Placed LCY Floating Rate Notes
Structure	Trust Certificates (Sukuk)
Issuer	WAPDA First Sukuk Company Limited
Lessee	WAPDA
Underlying Assets	WAPDA's 10 Mangla Dam Hydel Power Generation Units
Governing Law	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Structuring Advisor	Citi Islamic Investment Bank E.C.

Motorway Sukuk







Sukuks - Islamic alternative to Bonds

Thanks for the Patience

Any Questions ??? Can be cotacted : hamadrb@gmail.com

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