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"Gold has motivated civilizations through the centuries to aim higher and strive harder. Gold is more than just a financial asset; it is an integral component of human life."

CASE STUDY

Morocco's maiden Sukuk: Years in the making

Morocco joined the likes of Nigeria in issuing its inaugural sovereign Sukuk paper in October last year. The Sukuk Ijarah facility, issued for MAD1 billion (US\$104.07 million), is guaranteed by the Moroccan government. Speaking to Clifford Chance, the legal advisor to the transaction, DURGAHYENI MOHGANA SELVAM has the details.

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Moroccan moment



Vineeta Tan Managing Editor Islamic Finance *news*

A 35 million-strong nation, the Muslim country of Morocco is a fertile ground for Islamic finance.

But the Kingdom's fledgling participation finance sector is still finding its footing. Despite rapid growth of 110% between June 2018 and April 2019, Islamic banking only commanded less than 1% of the banking sector's total loans, according to Fitch Ratings.

The 2014 Islamic finance bill was most welcome, and since then a number of significant developments have taken place including: the formal recognition of certain Islamic financial transactions, the legalization of Islamic banking windows and enabling Shariah compliant insurance activities.

Yet, like most nascent markets, there are still teething issues to overcome: the absence of a developed Islamic finance infrastructure, especially with regards to funding, and the lack of public awareness continue to be major barriers for further growth.

Islamic banking service providers, now numbering eight, still struggle with liquidity management issues and this is affecting their ability to diversify their product suite, which weighs heavily on their profitability.

But perseverance pays. And Morocco is working tirelessly to ensure the success and sustainability of its Islamic finance industry. An Islamic interbank market is in the works, further Sukuk offerings could be in the pipeline and industry practitioners are soldiering on with market outreach measures and product development.

Small it may be at the moment, but the promise for Islamic finance in Morocco is big.

Vind and suffered of

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Morocco's moment

As a relatively new player, Morocco has some impressive achievements under its belt.

Regulatory environment

Following the passing of an Islamic finance bill in 2014 and the formation of a new commission dedicated to Islamic banking by the Higher Council of Ulemas in 2015, the Kingdom in 2017 issued new decrees approving five types of Islamic banking transactions (Murabahah, Musharakah, Ijarah, Mudarabah and Salam), allowing conventional banks to open windows, and it also gave the greenlight for Sukuk and Takaful.

The government also published standards that cover investment accounts in terms of mobilization, investment and legal issues, as well as the regulatory requirements for Islamic windows.

In 2018, the Kingdom amended its securitization law, widening the range of Sukuk structures and facilitating the sale of these instruments. Also in the pipeline is a crowdfunding bill which outlines financial and regulatory requirements for Islamic and conventional platforms.

Banking and finance

In January 2017, eight banks were granted licenses to sell Islamic finance products on either a window (Dar Al Amane by Societe Generale Morocco, Arreda by Credit du Maroc, Najmah by BCMI) or subsidiary basis (Umnia Bank, Bank Assafa, Bank Al Yusr, BTI Bank and Al Akhdar Bank).

Attijariwafa Bank, BMCE of Africa and Banque Centrale Populaire (BCP) obtained licenses along with smaller lenders Credit Agricole (CAM) and Credit Immobilier et Hotelier (CIH). All of these are partnering with international institutions to set up shop in Morocco — Attijariwafa is working with the IDB which will have a minority stake of 10-20%, BMCE is partnering with Bahrain's Al Baraka Group, BCP with Saudi's Guidance Financial, CAM is working with the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector and CIH is supported by QIIB.

To date, seven are operating: Umnia Bank, Dar Al Amane, BTI Bank, Arreda, Bank Al Yusr, Al Akhdar Bank and Bank Assafa. In May 2019, Caisse Centrale de Garantie obtained Bank Al-Maghrib's authorization to launch its Islamic window.

July 2019 marks two years since the first participation bank opened its doors in Morocco. As of June 2018, Islamic banks collected MAD1.1 billion (US\$115.86 million) in deposits and granted MAD2.2 billion (US\$231.72 million) in financing, according to central bank data.

In the current environment, participation banks are facing difficulties in fully commencing their operations, with the main one being the absence of Takaful products to insure banks and banking transactions. The clearing system also has to be made Shariah compliant: Bank Al-Maghrib, the central bank, in partnership with the Central Shariah Board and the Moroccan Clearing System, began assessing possibilities of integrating Islamic banks in 2018.

Takaful

Apart from the Insurance Code published in September 2016, the Government Council in July last year approved a draft decree on Takaful that allows authorities in charge of finance to establish regulatory provisions for Takaful contracts. The relevant regulations are said to be in the final stages of approval.

In July 2017, it was revealed that the Central Guarantee Fund (CGF) expects to provide Shariah compliant solutions by 2018 to ease access of SMEs and individuals to Islamic financing products, just as how it has been doing on its conventional side. The CGF has commissioned a study to identify an international benchmark in terms of best practices for Islamic banking, to determine the potential size of the market in terms of Islamic financing and the needs in terms of Shariah compliant guarantees and to define a suitable business model, among others.

Interbank market and Sukuk

It is understood that the central bank is considering establishing an Islamic interbank market as well as sovereign treasury Sukuk issuances in order to support the Islamic finance industry.

In October 2018, Morocco issued its first-ever Islamic bond: a five-year MAD1 billion (US\$105.28 million) Ijarah transaction carrying a 2.66% annual coupon rate. Guaranteed by the government, the paper was exclusively offered to domestic investors and received overwhelming demand amounting to MAD3.6 billion (US\$373.53 million). This paper, which was planned for the first half of 2017, was postponed in order to be executed in coordination with other Islamic finance measures.

Three more papers were scheduled in 2018, but none came through.

Outlook

A recent survey published by market research firm Sunergia revealed that only 18% of Moroccans consider Islamic product offerings as Shariah compliant. Another study published last year gave gloomier results, saying that only 7% of the Moroccan population had heard about participatory finance and 21% about Islamic finance. This shows that there is a general distrust and lack of awareness of Islamic finance among the public.

Nevertheless, it is believed that the participation finance industry is poised for growth in Morocco, judging by the optimistic sentiments of local players and high interest from international participants. Despite an encouraging start, the pace of progress in various aspects is still slow, for example, in the development of products especially in the Takaful and asset management sectors, as well as educating the public about the industry.

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Higher Council of Ulemas approves contract model for investment accounts

According to Bank Al Maghrib — the central bank of Morocco — the size of Islamic banking assets as at the end of 2018 exceeded US\$450 million (one year after the launch of Islamic banks) while collected deposits were limited to US\$120 million, creating a serious liquidity gap for Islamic banks.

In this context, the central bank, in collaboration with Islamic banks, has submitted a number of contracts to the Higher Council of Ulemas for Shariah approval such as:

- Wakalah Bil Istithmar contracts: Investment products that would enable Islamic banks to raise adequate funding from credit institutions to ensure the development of their activities. Bank Assafa initiated this contract in order to fill the immediate liquidity gap in the Islamic banking sector. By the end of March 2019, many deals based on Wakalah Bil Istithmar were already concluded by Islamic banks. Recently, Bank Assafa requested the authorization of the financial authorities in order to have the possibility for Islamic banks to conclude deals with qualified investors (insurance companies, mutual funds, large corporations, etc).
- Investment accounts (unrestricted): In the same context, the financial authorities, in collaboration with Islamic banks, issued the legal documentation for investment accounts approved by the Higher Council of Ulemas. The investment accounts are based on unrestricted Mudarabah contracts where investors

would share the profits with the banks and would bear the losses (if there are any). The investment accounts would target individuals as well as companies and qualified investors.

Both instruments would enable Islamic banks in Morocco to collect more resources to ensure a smooth development of their activities knowing that the demand for financing products is very high. Nevertheless, investment instruments face two challenges in the Islamic banking system:

- Return on assets: Islamic banks are required to ensure good returns on assets when they concentrate on home financing (with low profit rates). Indeed, Islamic banks need to diversify their products to get a higher return on investments.
- Offer characteristics: The profit-sharing and loss-bearing
 investment formula is new to Moroccan investors. Therefore,
 its success will depend on the way Islamic banks define the
 characteristics of the products and the way they present them to
 the public at large.

The investment universe in Morocco

The Moroccan financial authorities are committed to implementing a comprehensive Shariah compliant ecosystem to ensure both the competitiveness of participative products and their Shariah credibility. These are the two key success factors for a sustainable Islamic finance industry in any market.

In this context, the focus of the financial authorities in Morocco during the last months has been on Shariah compliant investment products in order to diversify the instruments of collecting deposits and savings. The main products that have already been approved by the Higher Council of Ulemas are:

- Wakalah Bil Istithmar contracts: These enable qualified investors
 to get a share of investments made by the bank. During the
 last months, many participative banks have already signed
 agreements based on Wakalah Bil Istithmar with their groups
 and they are supposed to target other investors to attract more
 resources to the system knowing that the appetite for the
 financing products is still significant.
- Investment accounts contracts: These enable retail customers in banks to get a share of investments made by the bank. These contracts are mainly based on unrestricted Mudarabah. The implementation process is still ongoing in participative banks.

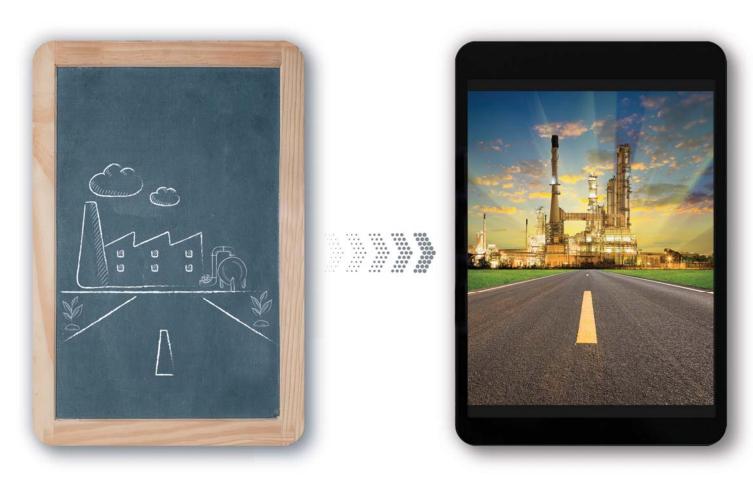
From another perspective, the financial authorities are working on other different instruments as follows:

- Shariah compliant stock market index: This will enable investors
 to screen Shariah compliant stocks in the market based on
 criteria approved by the Higher Council of Ulemas. Bourse de
 Casablanca is working on this project and would submit its final
 draft to the Higher Council of Ulemas for approval.
- Sukuk regulatory framework: This will enable participative banks and large and medium enterprises to issue Sukuk in order to get adequate financing and funding. Indeed, such a regulatory framework would contribute in the development of capital markets. The Ministry of Finance is taking the lead on this regulatory framework.
- Savings products offered by Takaful: These will enable retail
 customers to get Shariah compliant instruments for savings
 such as a savings plan for Hajj and Umrah, retirement plans
 and such. The Insurance Authority is working on the regulatory
 framework of Takaful as well as the model for savings contracts.

Dr Ahmed Tahiri Jouti is COO of Al Maali Consulting Group. He can be contacted at a.tahiri@almaaligroup.com.



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Moroccan regulator turns attention to corporate Sukuk

The Moroccan regulator is working on facilitating corporate Sukuk offerings, building on the sovereign Sukuk momentum triggered six months ago as the Kingdom sets its eyes on building a robust Islamic capital market, a journey which could prove challenging. VINEETA TAN explores.

Having issued its maiden sovereign Sukuk last October, the Kingdom of Morocco is hoping to leverage the impetus created by its successful debut to attract the private sector into the unchartered space. IFN has learned that the Moroccan Capital Market Authority (AMMC) is reviewing its Sukuk framework to ease the process for corporates to raise funding from the Islamic debt capital market.

According to Ghizlane Rabhi, the head of securitization and participative finance at the AMMC, the financial regulator is also exploring ways to encourage and implement new Sukuk structures, particularly Mudarabah and Wakalah.

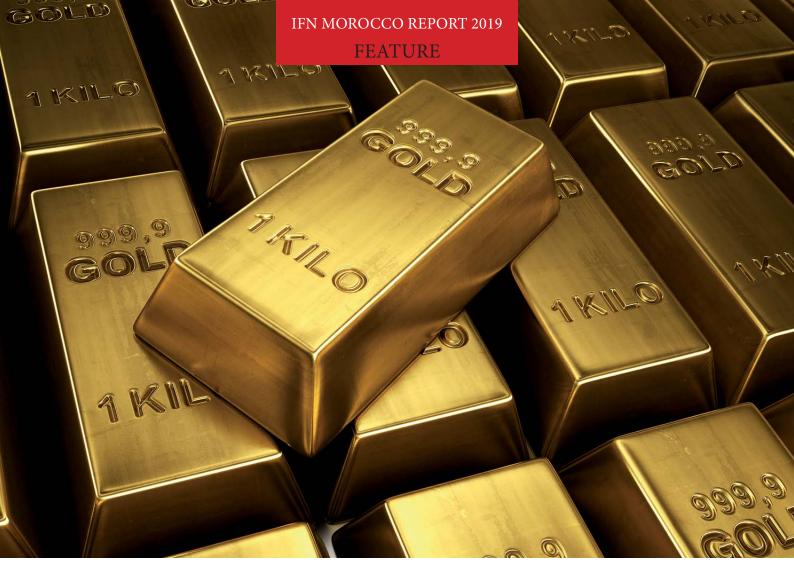
"The Ijarah structure was chosen for the first sovereign Sukuk offering because it was the most appropriate structure involving sovereign assets and one that is fairly familiar; however, we need to diversify the pool," Ghizlane said at IFN Morocco Dialogue, organized on the sidelines of IFN Morocco Forum 2019, which gathered 130 Islamic finance practitioners and stakeholders in Casablanca yesterday. Many years in the making, the Moroccan

government in October 2018 finally raised MAD1.1 billion (US\$113.33 million) through a five-year Ijarah paper, which was over thrice subscribed.

Although a concrete timeline as to when the Arab Maghreb nation would make its mark in the corporate Sukuk space is not cast in stone yet, market practitioners are taking the AMMC's decision to focus on corporate Sukuk as a positive signal and a step in the right direction in supporting Morocco's nascent participative finance industry.

"This is a significant development as corporate Sukuk would be an important avenue for participation banks to manage their liquidity," Abderrahmane Lahlou, the founder of ABWAB Consultants and a Shariah finance expert, said.

Morocco is currently home to eight Islamic banking service providers, comprising five fully-fledged banks and three Shariah windows, which like other financial institutions with a mandate to utilize instruments complying with Muslim laws, struggle to find appropriate Shariah compliant vehicles to invest their money.



Case for gold in 2019

"Gold has motivated civilizations through the centuries to aim higher and strive harder. Gold is more than just a financial asset; it is an integral component of human life."

Dr Hamed Hassen Merah, a former secretary-general of AAOIFI

Central bank buying surges

2018 marked the largest single year of gold buying by central banks since 1967, a time when the gold standard was in place and the precious metal played a vital role in international finance.

At the end of 2018, the World Gold Council (WGC) announced the tonnage of gold bought by central banks over the year was the second-highest annual total on record.

Central bank net purchases reached 651.5 metric tons last year, a massive 74% higher than the previous year's 375 metric tons.

The WGC reported that net purchases jumped to their highest since the end of US dollar convertibility into gold in 1971 as more central banks bought gold as a diversifier. It has estimated that the so-called official sector now holds nearly 34,000 metric tons of gold.

- China
- Russia

- Turkey
- India
- Iraq
- Kazakhstan
- Hungary
- Poland, and
- The State Oil Fund of Azerbaijan.

Buoyant interest in the precious metal pushed total gold demand in 2018 to 4,345.1 metric tons, up from 4,159.9 metric tons in 2017.

Looking ahead into 2019, the WGC forecasts central banks and private investors across the globe will continue to buy gold. This is due to the interplay between gold's use as a hedge against potential risk and its role as a long-term savings tool, particularly as many analysts forecast slowing growth in the US and Europe alongside middle-class expansion in emerging markets.

In light of these recent insights, private financial institutions may wish to consider why central banks are investing in gold at current price levels and whether they and their clients should follow suit in their own portfolios.

IFN MOROCCO REPORT 2019 FEATURE

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Within a Shariah compliant portfolio, gold can play a vital and effective role as follows:

1. Diversification tool

Over the 10 years to October 2018, gold's correlation to major Islamic equity indices ranged from only 0.14 to -0.03.

In relation to Sukuk and Islamic REITs, over the same period gold exhibited a minimal correlation of 0.05 and 0.03 respectively.

Gold's low correlation with other asset classes within a portfolio can help investors minimize risk, reduce volatility and potentially enhance returns.

2. Low volatility

Gold is less volatile than major Islamic equity indices, REITs and the Takaful index.

While gold can be more volatile than Sukuk, it is potentially a safer asset class because it carries no credit risk or third-party liability.

3. Strong risk management

Gold's behavior as a risk management tool is particularly significant for Islamic investors given derivative-based risk management instruments — such as credit default swaps and conventional futures or forwards — are not Shariah compliant.

4. Many traditional safe haven assets are not Shariah compliant

US Treasuries, conventional money market funds or other developed market sovereign bonds are often favored during times of market turbulence. However these, like many risk management tools, are not Shariah compliant.

Gold, on the other hand, offers a larger and more liquid Shariah compliant asset pool than what has been traditionally available as a safe haven.

5. Long-term preserver of wealth

Gulf-based investors generally hold positions denominated in the US dollar or a currency pegged to the dollar.

However Southeast Asia-based investors tend to denominate their positions in local currencies, usually the Malaysian ringgit or Indonesian rupiah. These currencies have historically fluctuated against G10 currencies and have tended to underperform during periods of severe market instability.

Adding gold to a ringgit or rupiah-denominated portfolio can greatly moderate exchange rate risk.

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Through The Perth Mint's close relationship with the WGC, it can facilitate the training of staff and product marketing among existing and new clients.

* The Shariah Compliance Pronouncement on Tradability of Gold and Silver Products may be found at perthmint.com/ShariaCompliance.

Further details about The Perth Mint can be found at www.perthmint. com/invest.

John Durham is the manager of the Depository of the Gold Corporation at The Perth Mint. He can be contacted at John.Durham@perthmint. com.

Morocco's maiden Sukuk: Years in the making

Morocco joined the likes of Nigeria in issuing its inaugural sovereign Sukuk paper in October last year. The Sukuk Ijarah facility, issued for MAD1 billion (US\$104.07 million), is guaranteed by the Moroccan government.

Morocco has had Sukuk under its radar for more than a year now, trying unsuccessfully to issue its maiden paper. Expected to issue the paper by the 15th September 2017, the central bank missed the date. The Sukuk sale was previously slated for before the summer of the same year, but in June 2017, Finance Minister Mohammed Boussaid decided to postpone the auction so that it can be executed in coordination with other Islamic finance measures. Last year, Morocco was looking to float four Sukuk papers, but only one saw daylight, as the country was yet again hit by a series of delays.

The inaugural five-year paper was placed via the Shariah principles of Ijarah. Clifford Chance indicates that the structure was chosen in line with the amended law on securitization. "The structure was used in compliance with the reform of the law on securitization in 2013 which provides for a new framework for the issuance of Sukuk certificates through securitization vehicles," the law firm tells IFN.

Garnering healthy demand, the Sukuk issuance was oversubscribed by 3.6 times. The certificate, carrying a 2.66% annual coupon rate, was exclusively offered to domestic investors and received demand amounting to MAD3.6 billion (US\$374.64 million). Sophisticated investors, including conventional and Islamic banks, insurance companies, pension funds and Undertakings for the Collective Investment in Transferable Securities — mutual funds regulated by the EU — invested in the issuance with Shariah compliant financial institutions representing 35% of Sukukholders.

Despite its success, Clifford Chance tells IFN that the arranging of the transaction was not an easy one. "There were a lot of structuring points to be addressed due to the nature and legal status of the underlying assets owned by the state," the firm says.

Nevertheless, the firm is optimistic the issuance could change the Moroccan Sukuk landscape. "This operation will pave the way for the development of the Islamic finance market in Morocco with the offering of new investment products to participative banks recently created in Morocco," Clifford Chance expounds.





Issuer	Kingdom of Morocco through a special purpose securitization fund (FT Imperium)	
Obligor	Maghreb Titrisation	
Size of issue	MAD1 billion (US\$104.07 million)	
Mode of issue	Private placement	
Purpose	N/A	
Tenor	Five years	
Issuance price	MAD1 billion	
Profit rate	2.66%	
Payment	Annually	
Currency	Moroccan dirham	
Bookrunner(s)	Banque Centrale Populaire, BMCE Bank of Africa, Attijariwafa Bank, Media Finance, CDG Capital, Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie and Crédit du Maroc	
Governing law	Moroccan laws	
Legal advisor(s)/counsel	Clifford Chance	
Listing	None	
Underlying assets	Usufruct	
Shariah advisor(s)	Conseil supérieur des Ouléma (National Shariah Board)	
Structure	Ijarah	
Tradability	Yes	
Face value/minimum investment	MAD100,000 (US\$10,406.8) per certificate	



The Big Picture: Formalizing the Islamic Finance, Banking and Takaful Ecosystem in Morocco

We assess the steps the Kingdom has taken to facilitate the Islamic finance ecosystem over the past year and ask how successful these measures have been. We discuss the introduction of the benchmark Sukuk in 2018, the initiation of the local Takaful market as well as the introduction of REITs and other investment management structures. We also discuss opportunities and challenges facing domestic Islamic banks, including successfully growing deposit bases and effectively managing liquidity.



SAID AMAGHDIR

Chairman, Moroccan Association for Participative Finance Professionals – Shariah Compliant (AMFP) and Director of Takaful projects, SAHAM Assurance



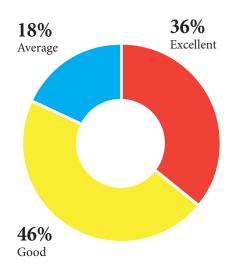
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CEO, Universites Des Savoirs Connectes



YOUSSEF BAGHDADI

CEO, Bank Assafa

The Big Picture: Formalizing the Islamic Finance, Banking and Takaful Ecosystem in Morocco

Key Takeaways:

What are the results of Bank Assafa for the year 2018?

For Bank Assafa, 2018 represents the first year of full activity and the achieved results are very satisfying. Bank Assafa closed the year 2018 with: MAD 3.2 billion of total balance sheet, MAD 898 million of customer deposits, 37 700 accounts, 35 branches and 310 employees.

What the challenges facing the participative banks in Morocco?

One of the challenges facing the participative banks is the incompleteness of the participative finance ecosystem. As a new sector, this situation is understandable because we cannot expect to set up an entire ecosystem at once. Therefore, it would take some time to put in place the different components of this ecosystem.

The other major challenge is the wrong perception that Moroccans have of participative banks, which are considered as financing companies rather than banks. In other words, one would go to a participative bank to require a financing but not to deposit money. It is important that market players work together to change this mindset by persuading Moroccans that participative banks are, above all, banks that provide all the banking products and services. Changing Moroccans' perception would enhance deposits and therefore would allow participative banks to apply attractive prices.

What is the strategy of Bank Assafa concerning SMEs?

Bank Assafa is well aware of the importance of the SMEs. However, at this stage, the Bank made the choice to set up first all the risk management tools before tackling this segment, which is considered very risky.

Youssef Baghdadi CEO, Bank Assafa



Sukuk, Capital Markets and Asset Management

Will the recent sovereign Sukuk enable the expansion of the Moroccan sovereign, sub-sovereign and private sector Sukuk market in support of the national development plan? What does the sovereign mean for the local market and what investment and liquidity management opportunities does it offer domestic Islamic banks? Through an expert panel we analyze product structures, the securitization regulatory framework, ratings, structuring issues and the use of SPVs in asset transfer and ownership. We also discuss the recent launch of the Moroccan Islamic Equity Index and discuss opportunities for local capital market participants and asset managers.



ZAINEB SEFIANI

Founder, Carrera Learning



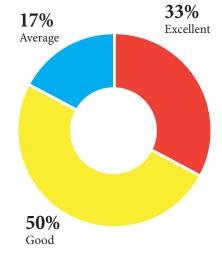
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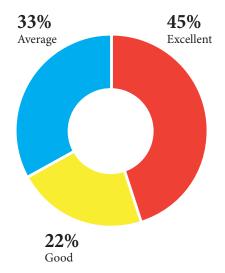


YASSINE TEMLI

Managing Partner, Maghreb Capital Advisors

Presentation: REIT — New Investment Opportunity for Morocco





MEHDI BOUAMAMA — Head of Acquisitions at Morocco REIT Management









ACTIFS RÉSIDENTIELS







DES DÉCRETS DE LOIS DÉDIÉS AUX EAU



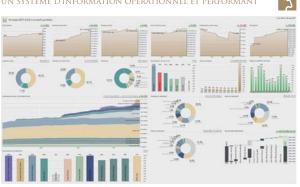


SPÉCIFICITÉS DU FONDS "EMIRATES REIT"



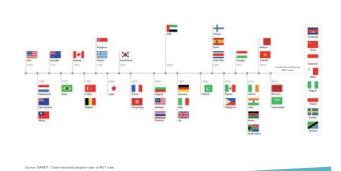


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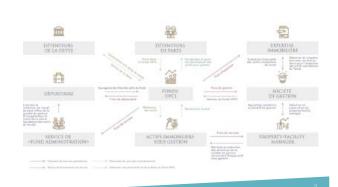
EXPOSITION MONDIALE SUR PLUS DE \$1 700 MILLIARDS D'ACTIFS





STRUCTURE TYPIQUE D'UN FOND OPCI





CYCLE DE VIE D'UN FONDS OPCI





INDICE GLOBAL FTSEEPRA/NAREIT: Pondération géographique et sectorielle







Cherold

Resi

Nontrol

Nontro

TOP 10 DES OPCI DANS L'INDICE FTSE EPRA/NAR

Fonds	Pays	Secteur Immob	Capi (\$ Millions)	Pondération (%)
Simon Property Group	USA	Retail	56 450	3,91
Public Storage	USA	Logistique	30 352	2,10
Prologis	USA	Industrie	26 674	1,85
Mitsubishi Estate	Japon	Diversifié	23 913	1,65
Avalonbay Communities	USA	Résidentiel	22 515	1,56
Mitsui Fudosan	Japon	Diversifié	22 399	1,55
Welltower Inc.	USA	Santé	22 296	1,54
Unibail - Rodamco	Pays-bes	Retail	21 754	1,51
Equity Residential	USA	Résidentiel	21 625	1,50
Ventas Inc	USA	Santé	21 150	1,46
Total			269 128	18,62

LA REGION MOYEN ORIENT/AFRIQUE OFFRE UN EXCELLENT RENDEMENT SUR INVESTISSEMENT

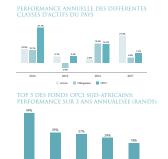


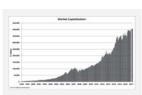


Source: FTSE - au 18 mars 2019

LES OPCI: UNE "SUCCESS STORY" EN AFRIQUE DU SUD







- a La législation des Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) a été actée en mai 2013 sur fond d'un nouveau traitement fiscal de la classe d'actifs. Celle-ci a insuffié un nouvel élan à la capitalisation boursière des OPCI.
- Avant les OPCI, deux classes d'actifs permettant une exposition su le secteur existaient déjà. Les "Property Loan Stocks" et "Property Unit Trusts", cependant, elles ne disposaient pas du même traitement fiscal que les OPCI limitant ainsi leur essox.



PORTEFEUILLE TYPE OPCI SELON LA LOI 70-14



La part cumulée des terrains non bâtis destriée à la construction et des immes	
Foncier < 20% d'arbhevement no peut excédez 20% de total des biens immediales immetides constituit en avud de la location de les immediales en l'état filur d'arbhevement location ainsi que des droits évels	ilés acquis ou
Les liquidités les dépôte et les instruments financiers à caractère liquide, libre ou droits au profit de tiers	es de toutes sûretés

VALORISATION EXTERNE & REPORTING



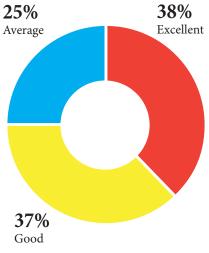


Afin de sécuriser une valorisation juste et impartiale des actifs du fonds, la société de gestion engagera deux experts indépendants à cet effet.

Un compte rendu complet portant sur la valeur liquidative des parts du fonds, les achats/ventes d'actifs immobilliers et sur l'évolution générale du fonds sera livrée aux actionnaires du fonds mensuellement et ceci en plus des rapports sementriels et annuels. MERCI

Presentation: How Appealing is Participative Insurance - known as Takaful - to Moroccans?





SIMOHAMMED BELLAMINE — Marketing and Strategy Consultant





Launch and Development of The Takaful Industry in Morocco

We take a comprehensive look at the nascent domestic Takaful market, identifying challenges and asking how they can be overcome. What is the current status of the Takaful industry in terms of regulation, awarding of licenses, market readiness, product offerings and potential market penetration?



AHMED TAHIRI JOUTI

COO, Al Maali Consulting Group



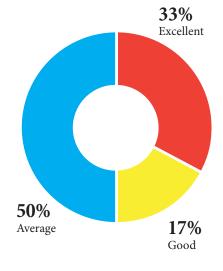
ABDERRAHMANE LAHLOU

Expert in Participative Finance, ABWAB Consultants



HAKIM BENSAID

Project Manager, Participative Insurance – Takaful, RMA Assurance and Vice-Chairman, AMFP





KOUDAMA ZEROUAL

Directeur Général Assurances Takaful, Wafa Assurance



MOHAMMED AMINE SABIBI

Research Fellow, Economia Research Center



SHAIMA HASAN

Research and Product Development Manager, Refinitiv

IFN MOROCCO REPORT 2019 SPEAKERS' LIST

Name	Company Name
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AHMED TAHIRI JOUTI	Al Maali Consulting Group
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GHIZLANE RABHI	Moroccan Capital Market Authority
HAKIM BENSAID	Participative Insurance – Takaful, RMA Assurance / AMFP
HOUNAIDA BOUKHARI	Dar Al Amane
IKHLAS METTIOUI	Moroccan Capital Market Authority
KOUDAMA ZEROUAL	Wafa Assurance
MEHDI BOUAMAMA	Morocco REIT Management
MOHAMED MAAROUF	BTI Bank
MOHAMMED AMINE SABIBI	Economia Research Center
MONSIF GHAFFOULI	Wafa Gestion
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NOREDDINE TAHIRI	AjarInvest
SAID AMAGHDIR	Moroccan Association for Participative Finance Professionals – Shariah Compliant (AMFP) / SAHAM Assurance
SHAIMA HASAN	Refinitiv
SIMOHAMMED BELLAMINE	Marketing and Strategy Consultant
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YOUSSEF BAGHDADI	Bank Assafa
ZAINEB SEFIANI	Carrera Learning

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ABWAB Consultants Lamagro
AD Capital MAGG

Africa Ratio Star Maghreb Capital Advisors

AHC Consulting Maghreb Titrisation

Aigle Bleu Majalat Consulting

Ajarinvest Ministre Of Éducation

Ajarinvest (CDG) MMS Digital

Al Maali Consulting Group Moroccan Capital Markets Authority

Al Yousr Bank Morocco Limitless Mind

Almaali Group Myschool
Authorite Marocaine Du Marche Des Capitaux New Digital

Bank Al Maghrib Norton Rose Fulbright

Bank Al Yousr Oceanic Build
Bank Assafa Office Notarial

BTI Bank Optima Finance Consulting

Capital Humain Quest
Carrera Learning Refinitiv

Casablanca Stock Exchange RMA Assurance
CIWA Maroc Saham Assurance

CNSS Caisse National Security SIST British University

Court Of Accounts Société Générale

Dar Al Amane Sogecapital Gestion

Economia Research Centre Sypex

Elite Partners Talbin Deb

Em Lyon Business School Teamwill Consulting
ENCG Kenitra Thara Global Business

ENCG, Université Ibn Zohr

The Perth Mint

Ethical Finance

Thomson Reuters

Fac De Droit -Unuv Hassan 2 Trusty 3pl
Farmassist U. S. C.

Fsjes Ain Chock Universite Hassan 2
Fsjes Tanger Université Ibn Tofail

Grant Thornton Universites Des Savoirs Connectes

IFAAS University Mohammed V

Institut Scientifique Istigop US-Africa-EU-Group

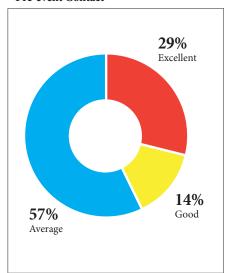
International Expert USC Univers Des Savoirs Connec International Turnkey Systems USUS Technologies Consulting

Islamic Finance *news* Wafa Assurance

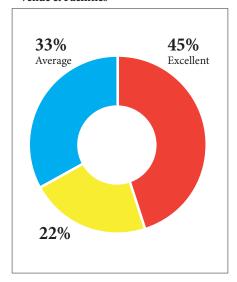
Laboratoire Droit Des Affaires World Federation of Exchanges

IFN MOROCCO REPORT 2019 OVERALL EVALUATION

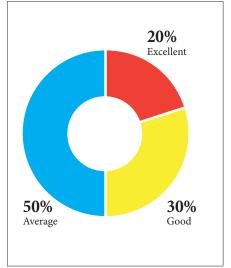
Pre-event Contact



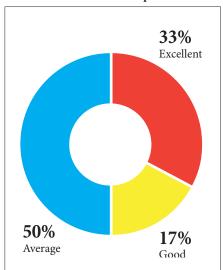
Venue & Facilities



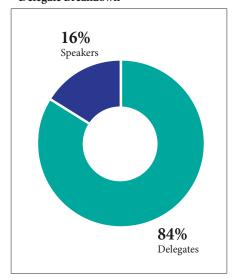
Overall Evaluation of the Event



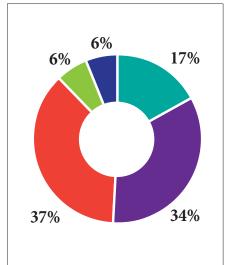
Overall Evaluation of the Speakers



Delegate Breakdown

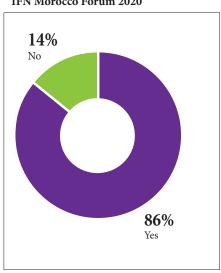


Delegate Job Title Breakdown

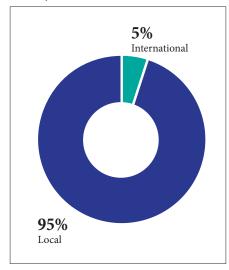


Delegate Job Title	No
■ Board Level Management	47
Senior Management	44
Management	22
Executive	8
Others	8
Total	129

Delegates Who Would Like to Attend IFN Morocco Forum 2020



Delegate Breakdown (International & Local)









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