

## The Issues For Takaful Implications For The Mudharabah

Zakat, a religious obligation in the form of almsgiving, is highly important both in Islam and in the Islamic economy. As Muslim communities face financial hardships around the world, Zakat has emerged as a vital component within these communities and could play a major role in sustainable economic development by helping society to alleviate poverty and promote social equality. Impact of Zakat on Sustainable Economic Development is a pivotal reference source that contributes practical solutions and knowledge production in alleviating poverty in Muslim countries by adopting Islamic approaches to contemporary socio-economics and the importance of Zakat in sustaining development and supporting the welfare of society. Featuring coverage on a wide range of topics such as corporate governance, ethics, and sustainable economic development, this book is ideally designed for economists, government officials, regulators, entrepreneurs, financial professionals, religious authorities, researchers, academicians, and students at the postgraduate level.

Islamic finance is a growing part of the global financial sector. The risks faced by Islamic banks are real, and how well they mitigate them will determine their future. This book answers questions regarding how Islamic Financial Institutions should focus on their risk management practices and the necessary solutions and policy implementation tactics. It also analyses the risk mitigation techniques Islamic institutions are putting to use, looking at different Islamic banks from across the world to investigate their strategies and solutions. Among the topics discussed here are the implementation and outcomes of Basel III, practical enterprise risk management practices, liquidity risk management, and the success story of the global takaful industry.

A groundbreaking study of the investment portfolios of takaful companies, their general investment patterns, and their future investments The Islamic finance industry has witnessed remarkable growth over the last decade, and one of the most successful segments—poised for even greater expansion—is the Islamic insurance (takaful) industry. In Takaful Investment Portfolios, distinguished takaful scholar Abdulrahman Khalil Tolefat explores the investment portfolios of takaful companies in both the GCC countries and Malaysia, the tip of Islamic finance industry. Investigating the trends and patterns of investment of takaful companies, the book looks at shareholders as well as general and family funds to determine where these companies are investing today, and where they are likely to invest in the future. Presenting new and novel research on the investment patterns of takaful companies, Takaful Investment Portfolios covers the history of the industry and takaful models and how they work, and presents in-depth studies of both their real-world and desired portfolio investments. Presents unique new research into the investment portfolios of takaful companies in the GCC and Malaysia Examines the gap between desired and actual investment portfolios of takaful companies Explores expected areas for future investment Groundbreaking in its depth, Takaful Investment Portfolios is an unprecedented study of the investments of takaful companies.

Through a thorough analysis of emerging legal and regulatory issues in Islamic finance law and practice in Malaysia, this exciting new study covers issues such as blockchain technology, anti-money laundering, and FinTech in Islamic finance.

This book introduces the students, researchers and practitioners into the subject and enabling technologies and applications pertaining to of technology, entrepreneurship and business development through research articles, case studies etc. It is primarily intended for academic purposes for learners of computer Science, management, accounting and information systems disciplines, economics, - entrepreneurship. Publishing chapters in the book is new innovative idea to spread the book in the Middle East and Arab countries and make the book achieve more sales. As many students in all levels, graduates and undergraduates in addition to research, professionals are not able to get sufficient resources because of the language concern.

This book features more than 50 papers presented at the International Halal Conference 2014, which was held in Istanbul and organised by the Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It addresses the challenges facing Muslims involved in halal industries in meeting the increasing global demand. The papers cover topics such as halal food, halal pharmaceuticals, halal cosmetics and personal care, halal logistics, halal testing and analysis and ethics in the halal industry. Overall, the volume offers a comprehensive point of view on Islamic principles relating to the halal business, industry, culture, food, safety, finance and other aspects of life. The contributors include experts from various disciplines who apply a variety of scientific research methodologies. They present perspectives that range from the experimental to the philosophical. This volume will appeal to scholars at all levels of qualification and experience who seek a clearer understanding of important issues in the halal industry.

As an emerging global phenomenon, Islamic economics and the financial system has expanded exponentially in recent decades. Many components of the industry are still unknown, but hopefully, the lack of awareness will soon be stilled. The Handbook of Research on Theory and Practice of Global Islamic Finance provides emerging research on the latest global Islamic economic practices. The content within this publication examines risk management, economic justice, and stock market analysis. It is designed for financiers, banking professionals, economists, policymakers, researchers, academicians, and students interested in ideas centered on the development and practice of Islamic finance.

Malaysia is ahead of other countries having introduced legislation and guidelines to promote the stability and growth of Islamic finance in the country. Islamic Financial Services Act (IFSA) was introduced in 2013 to coordinate some good deed by adding a number of provisions, including the Takaful Act. Among the guidelines that have been introduced or enhanced by the Malaysian authorities that impact directly on Takaful is a Risk-based Framework for Takaful Operators, Guidelines on Takaful Operational Framework and Syariah Governance Framework for Islamic Financial institutions. Takaful industry is expected to continue its growth in the future with the emergence of new markets in certain countries. This book aims to answer some key questions are often raised about the takaful business based on current market practice and as a quick reference source for anyone interested. The discussion in this book revolves around the issues that have been raised by civil society and the individual directly or indirectly when dealing with Takaful. The author attempts to answer these questions in a style and language that is easily understood by all parties.

Takaful, which means 'cooperative', is an insurance approach that is instrumental to providing insurance services to Muslims and others with religious objections to aspects of conventional commercial insurance models, specifically interest payments, uncertainty, or gambling kind of transactions.

This book by Hassanali Mehran, Bernard Laurens, and Marc Quintyn brings together the papers presented at a seminar held in Beijing, China, in August 1995 and sponsored jointly by the IMF's Monetary and Exchange Affairs Department and the People's Bank of China. The papers were written by central bankers from China, Italy, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, and Turkey. The Chinese authorities were specifically interested in learning more about the Italian and Turkish models of interbank markets and in the experiences of neighboring Asian countries with interest rate liberalization. The U.S. experience was also presented, and the introduction to the book draws policy lessons from the experiences presented at the seminar.

Islamic finance distinguishes itself from conventional finance with its strong emphasis on the moral consequences of financial transactions; prohibiting interest, excessive uncertainty, and finance of harmful business. When it comes to risk mitigation, it is unique in its risk sharing approach.

The development of Islamic banking and finance (IBF) previously centred around three regions of the world: the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and South Asia. However, in recent years, this has expanded, as interest in IBF has gained momentum in Australia, the USA, and Europe, especially in the UK. Several Western market players have established their own Islamic window or subsidiaries to cater to the need of growing Muslim populations in these regions. This book examines the recent developments in IBF, particularly in the context of Islamic social finance instruments, such as Islamic microfinance, halal education, takaful, mutual funds, and waqf. It covers the religiosity, spirituality, and tawhid index, which promotes social well-being and empowerment. The book is interdisciplinary, and theories, practice, and key issues are presented simultaneously, introducing new ideas and techniques to the IBF community. Moreover, the book examines topics such as innovation in Islamic social finance instruments, advanced techniques of risk mitigation in Islamic capital markets, marketing and the halal industry, and shari'ah-compliant instruments, which are critical to Islamic finance. The book is an essential reference text for academics and research students at the master's and doctorate levels in IBF.

Takaful and insurance have been compared long ago by many scholars around the world. Prior literatures of Takaful are mainly focusing on the concept and theoretical nature of takaful and its differences from insurance. Malaysian Takaful industry has been given flexibility in terms of the operational models adopted and to the researchers' knowledge; no research has been conducted in Malaysia regarding the choice of Takaful operational models by Takaful operators. It is important to study the motives behind choosing among different Takaful models since different models have different impacts on the Takaful funds, especially for Family Takaful funds. Therefore, this research is conducted to examine on reasons behind choosing Takaful operation models and to propose the most suitable model to be adopted by Takaful operators to be fair and equitable for both Takaful operators and participants. The representatives from Takaful operators are interviewed and it has been found out that most of Takaful operators prefer the Hybrid wakE!ahMulErahah or Modified wakE!ah (principal-agent) model. The main reason is that Central Bank of Malaysia clearly sets the rule that in the wakE!ah contract, Takaful operators can charge wakE!ah fess (agent fees and administrative expenses) upfront to the participants (certificate holders). Moreover, an upper limit wakE!ah fees is 40% and hence, it is favourable to Takaful operators. The Muli:rahah (profit and loss sharing) model is not much favoured in the Malaysian Takaful industry. Interview results further find out that most of the practitioners also think that the wakE!ah fees imposed on the participants are too much and the Hybrid wakE!ah/MulErahah Modified wakE!ah model has too many layers of charging profits from the funds and consequently, the currently adopted models are at the disadvantages of participants. Since this research provides a clear picture of the current practice of the Family Takaful operating models adopted by the Malaysian Takaful operators, these findings will be useful for regulators and SharENah advisors to look into this issue again to be fair and justice to involved parties.

Under the rule of the current economic order, social injustice is ever-increasing. Issues such as poverty, inhumane working conditions, inadequate wages, social insecurity and an unhealthy labor market continue to persist. Many states are also unable to produce policies capable of resolving these problems. The characteristics of the capitalist system currently render it unable to provide social justice. In fact, on the contrary, the system reinforces these injustices and prevents economic and social welfare from reaching the masses. Many Muslim scholars have analyzed and, indeed, criticized this system for years. This book argues that an alternative and more equitable theoretical and practical economical order can be developed within the framework of Islamic principles. On the other hand, the experiences of societies under the rule of Muslim governments do not always seem to hold great promise for an alternative understanding of social justice. In addition, the behaviors of Muslim individuals within their economic lives are mostly shaped by the necessities of daily economic conditions rather than by the tenets of Islam that stand with social justice. Until 1990s, studies of Islamic economics made connections between finance and the notion of social justice, but work conducted more recently has neglected this issue. It is therefore evident that the topic of social justice needs to be revisited in a more in-depth manner. Filling an important gap in existing literature, the book uniquely connects social justice and Islamic finance and economics on this topic. Theory, practice and key issues are presented simultaneously throughout this book, which is based on the writings of a number of eminent scholars.

Encyclopedia of Islamic Insurance, Takaful and Retakaful Edward Elgar Publishing

Delay in a marine adventure is an important and frequent phenomenon of maritime transport as it affects various parties and their interests. Insurance Law Implications of Delay in Maritime Transport is the first single book to deal specifically with this issue in the context of insurance law. The book addresses the losses and expenses that may arise from delay or loss of time in maritime transport, the types of insurance available covering or excluding losses arising from it and the impact of delay on voyage policies. The author, Ay?egül Bu?ra, critically examines and evaluates the scope of several different types of marine insurance policies, including but not limited to: hull and machinery, cargo, freight, loss of hire and marine delay in start-up insurance. Furthermore, the book analyses the current law by tracing back the relevant common law authorities to the 18th century and examines the wordings used in practice from that time to today with a comprehensive and critical approach. This unique text will be of great interest to legal practitioners, shipping professionals and academics alike.

Islamic Capital Market is a series of six titles endorsed by the Securities Commission Malaysia and published by LexisNexis. The publication of the books is in response to the expanding role of Islamic capital market, resulting from the phenomenal growth of Islamic capital market globally. The six titles provide an understanding of the basic concepts of Islamic capital market, its

features and philosophy, the applicable regulatory principles, legal and accounting frameworks, important challenges, key trends, fundamentals and the governing principles of Islamic commercial law (Fiqh al-muamalat), as well as the distinctive features and structures of Islamic equities and Islamic securities (sukuk). It is an excellent reference for professionals in both Islamic and conventional capital markets. Anyone aspiring to become a practitioner or be engaged in the Islamic capital market will find these books useful as reference materials. The six titles in the Islamic Capital Market series are: (1) Introduction to Islamic Capital Market (2) Islamic Commercial Law (Fiqh al-Muamalat) (3) Regulatory Requirements, Legal Documentation, Accounting, Auditing and Taxation in the Islamic Capital Market (4) Islamic Equity Market (5) Islamic Securities (Sukuk) Market (6) Valuation of Securities

This book provides an authoritative and comprehensive overview of Waqf (endowment), addressing specific issues, models, solutions, structures and practices. As Islamic finance has gained in significance, so too has the institution of Waqf, working towards creating an enterprising and an entrepreneurial community across the globe, in order to meet the underlying objectives of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) by targeting the low-income group in particular. The book analyses the historical context of Waqf as well as its revival in the digital era. It addresses the laws and policies affecting the management of Waqf, such as Maqasid al-Shari'ah, law and policies, law and fiscal reform, regulations applied within Muslim countries, judicial procedures and dispute resolutions and covers the core issues concerning the formalities of Waqf, its management and corporate governance questions. The book includes a series of specialised chapters focusing on the products and services of Waqf, covering product innovation, product development, and then assesses the risk factors in Waqf and Waqf Takaful. Finally, it focuses on the challenges of Waqf and offers recommendations for the way forward. A timely and practical guide, comprising a literature review and future research directions, as well as a number of international case studies, this will be a key reference for academics, students, researchers, practitioners and policy makers.

The financial crisis of 2008 had little impact on the insurance industry globally, unlike the solvency issues within other financial sectors. This title looks at the major risk concerns within insurance and how the industry as a whole deals with potential threats to its business in the short, medium, and long term. It will demystify how insurers cope with liquidity risk, counterparty risk, tail-event risk (catastrophe), longevity risk, and the impact of climate change.

Information about Islamic finance in European countries is usually provided by professional-style reports, offering practical data on implementation of standardized products. However, precise developments about material legal provisions applicable to contracts and their actual legal regime are not often detailed. In order to fill this gap, 15 researchers from across Europe contributed to this project. They describe the state of actual Islamic finance in 10 European countries, as well as applicable EU law. By combining legal analysis with statistical description of existing practices and social demand, this book provides an exhaustive account of the current potential of Islamic finance in Europe.

It then considers the analytical basis of Islamic banking and financing in the light of modern theories of financial intermediation, and identifies the conceptual issues to be overcome."--BOOK JACKET.

The growth of Islamic finance today is undeniable given its services, product innovation, performance and achievements, with the Islamic insurance market being no exception; it has retained global market recognition in a parallel platform as Islamic finance moves forward. There is much written regarding the Islamic insurance system, but rarely do researchers present the various Islamic insurance products and their structures in one collective place. This book is a timely addition in meeting contemporary market demands by providing a much-needed overview of the Islamic insurance products and their Shari'ah compliant structures. This book would be of interest to academics, researchers, students and professionals who are seeking to understand the products offered.

Since March 2015, the Government of Egypt has been providing cash to poor households through the Takaful and Karama program. The program is run by the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS). Takaful supports poor families with children under 18 years of age, while Karama supports the poor elderly and disabled. For Takaful, the amount of cash that households receive depends on the number of children and their school level, while the Karama transfer is a set rate per individual. In 2018, Takaful will also begin requiring households in the program to make sure their children attend school and participate in health screenings. The program was evaluated by IFPRI, an international research organization, using both quantitative statistical methods (simple questions asked to many households during a survey) and qualitative methods (more in-depth questions asked to fewer households in longer interviews). The main goal of this evaluation was to measure and explain how the transfers affected the welfare of households in the program. In addition, the evaluation describes how well the program selection criteria work for identifying poor households.

From Iran, where all banking is Shari'ah compliant, to Malaysia and the gulf, where Islamic financial institutions compete with conventional banks, Rodney Wilson examines how Islamic financial institutions are licensed and governed by common and civil law. Covering Islamic banks, takaful operators, fund management and Shari'ah-compliant securities, it examines how their assets and liabilities differ from their conventional counterparts and what the implications are for risk management.

Examines the resilience of Islamic banking during the global financial crisis and lessons for risk management. Do Islamic financial institutions perform better than their conventional counterparts during periods of financial stress? To what extent do systems for managing risk have to be adapted for Islamic financial institutions, given the unique characteristics of their assets and liabilities and the need for shari'ah compliance? These issues have come to prominence since the global financial crisis of 2007-8 and the subsequent recession, and are addressed in this book. The challenges for Islamic financial institutions are explored in an international post Basel II system where banks are required to have more capital and liquidity. Governance issues are also examined, given their influence on client and investor perceptions and their ultimate implications for institutional stability and sustainability. Offers an in-depth assessment of how Islamic banks weathered the financial crisis and what lessons can be learnt. Asks whether Islamic banks are inherently more stable than conventional banks during periods of economic stress. Examines how Islamic banks manage risk, focusing on liquidity risk and the use of forward contracts to mitigate currency risk. Appraises the work of internal shari'ah audit units and the use of shari'ah reports to reduce non-compliance risks. Features case

studies from the Gulf, Malaysia, the UK, Pakistan, Turkey and GCC countries.

A unique book, Islamic Asset Management combines the expertise of banks, asset managers, Shari'a scholars, service and distribution partners to provide you with the latest, creative innovative solutions in the provision of Shari'a-compliant investment structures. Whether you are advising retail, high net worth, corporate or sovereign investors, on equity investments, sukuk, real estate investments, takaful and alternative investment vehicles, this book provides a comprehensive, global examination of Islamic asset management issues with contributions from the UK, US, the Gulf and Malaysia. Through 19 individual chapters, experts in Islamic finance and practitioners across the industry provide you with all you need to know about: Shari'a-compliant investment guidelines Shari'a supervision Screening criteria for Islamic equity funds Islamic indexes Islamic equities Sukuk Private equity investment Investing in real estate and leasing funds Takaful and health insurance plans Legal and regulatory issues, investor confidence and governance Contributors include BUPA, DIFC, Dow Jones Indexes, Ernst & Young, ICP Ltd, King & Spalding LLP, NCB, National Bank of Sharjah, Oasis, Shamil Bank, Vinson & Elkins LLP, and Wafra. Published in association with Kuwait Finance House and National Commercial Bank.

A comprehensive guide to one of the key risk management issues in the expanding field of Islamic finance For Islamic financial institutions, Sharia non-compliance is a growing and key risk that must be carefully managed. This book offers a thorough look at non-compliance risk and explains the legal documentation necessary to ensure compliance for professionals in the Islamic finance industry. In addition, the book offers helpful guidance and understanding for the legal departments of Islamic financial institutions, as well as lawyers, legal firms, Shariah advisors, Shariah officers, and students studying Islamic finance. The book covers fundamental concepts, major risk elements, tools and techniques for identifying non-compliance, legal documentation, and the impact of non-compliance, among other vital topics. Offers comprehensive coverage of the growing field of non-compliance risk management in Islamic finance Includes in-depth coverage of legal documentation Written by an expert on the topic who teaches at INCEIF, The Global University for Islamic Finance and IIUM, International Islamic University of Malaysia in Malaysia

p.p1 {margin: 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px 0.0px; font: 10.0px Arial} The model of Islamic insurance policy is based on the principles of mutual cooperation, brotherhood and solidarity. This timely volume contradicts the widely-held belief that insurance policies oppose the teachings of Islam, exploring ways in which it coheres with Shari'ah law. The book explores Takaful, an insurance paradigm that is in accordance with Islamic principles and suits the needs of modern Islamic economies and communities.

Research in Corporate and Shari'ah Governance in the Muslim World: Theory and Practice aims to address a critical disciplinary gap between Islamic theory and the practice of the corporate sector in the Muslim World. Adopting a critical approach, the book sheds light on the impact of corporate governance on the economies of the Muslim world.

Women's control over decision-making within their family, particularly regarding the use of household income, can play an important and long-lasting role in shaping their well-being and that of their children. Cash transfer programs often target women in order to increase their control over household resources. Empirical evidence on the effectiveness of this approach is mixed and suggests the importance of local context. We present evidence on the effect of cash transfers on women's control over decision-making in the MENA region, where little evidence is available and where cultural norms around women's roles differ from more-studied regions. Using a regression discontinuity approach, we identify the impact of Egypt's "Takaful" national cash transfer program on women's control over decision-making and labor supply. Receiving cash transfers mostly reduced women's reported ability to influence household decisions, particularly regarding child healthcare. The loss of control over decision-making was greater for women with less than primary education. Other effects of the program include a decline in women's employment and an increase in men's involvement in spheres of decision-making usually controlled by women. These results are robust to changes in model specification. We present suggestive evidence from mediation analysis that the negative effects on women's control over decision-making was directly related to these declines in employment and increase in men's involvement in female spheres. The negative findings are not wholly supported by complementary qualitative work in which women reported more positive perceptions of the program's impacts.

Over the past couple of decades, the failure of big corporations especially the financial institutions have brought the issue of ineffective and weak corporate governance in the corporate world. Especially, during the last decade the collapse of big corporations across the globe like Merlyn Lynch, American Insurance Group (AIG), Enron, Lehman Brothers and so on, have made the issue more acute. As a matter of fact, most of these corporate failures took place in banking and finance industry (insurance industry is one its components). With a growing complexity of the banking and financial institutions' operations, these corporations are exposed to enormous amount of risk; especially the insurance industry, the very nature of which is taking risk by providing protection to individuals and businesses against various risks they are exposed to. Due to this reason it has become essential to conduct study on these institutions' leadership (that is, board of directors) to find out the effectiveness and ability of the board in managing enterprise resources efficiently and protecting these corporations from any catastrophe. Therefore, this research paper intends to study the corporate governance (more particularly related to board of directors) role in managing risk of insurance and takaful companies in Malaysia. More precisely, it is to find out the extent to which corporate governance impacts risk of these financial institutions. In order to study this relationship mainly four components of corporate governance have taken. These components are: separate role of board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), frequency of board meetings, percentage of independent non-executive directors and board size. On the other had three areas of risk are analysed, that is, liquidity, underwriting and operational risk. For the purpose of quantifying these risks, financial ratios have been taken. In regards to the sample data, total 25 companies were shortlisted (including both conventional insurance and takaful) out of which 21 companies have been analysed. The sample data was collected from

2007 to 2011. As the sample data was parametric (panel data) in nature, therefore the empirical model selected for this study was regression analysis. The empirical findings showed that selected components of corporate governance have significant impact on risk of insurance and takaful companies. It means any change in these components of corporate governance, whether positive or negative will either increase or decrease the risk of insurance and takaful company significantly.

Some Muslims believe insurance is unnecessary, as society should help its victims. Muslims can no longer ignore the fact that they live, trade and communicate with open global systems, and they can no longer ignore the need for banking and insurance. Aly Khorshid demonstrates how initial clerical apprehensions were overcome to create pioneering Muslim-friendly banking systems, and applies the lessons learnt to a workable insurance framework by which Muslims can compete with non-Muslims in business and have cover in daily life. The book uses relevant Quranic and Sunnah extracts, and the arguments of pro- and anti-insurance jurists to arrive at its conclusion that Muslims can enjoy the peace of mind and equity of an Islamic insurance scheme.

This book examines four aspects of Malaysian consumers' financial vulnerabilities. First, it discusses the issue of over-indebtedness due to excessive reliance on consumer financing. Second, the book investigates why Malaysians are ill-prepared for their golden years in terms of retirement planning and savings. Third, it delves into the problem of financial fraud victimisation among Malaysian consumers. Fourth, the book analyses the reasons why Malaysians are underinsured despite the distinct benefits of life insurance. Drawing on secondary data from government agencies such as Bank Negara Malaysia, Employees' Provident Fund, Royal Malaysian Police and the Department of Statistics Malaysia, each chapter presents statistical trends reflecting the four financial vulnerabilities. In-depth analyses of the literature reveal three broad psychological domains (cognition, motivation, and disposition) and specific psychological factors (e.g. over-confidence, self-control, social norms, and financial literacy) that significantly influence consumers' financial decisions. The four financial vulnerabilities investigated in this book directly address the strategic outcomes of the Malaysian National Strategy for Financial Literacy 2019–2023 (MNSFL), a five-year plan to elevate the financial literacy of Malaysians. Finally, the book presents strategic recommendations that are believed to be useful guidelines for relevant policymakers to promote positive financial behaviours and rational attitudes among consumers. It will be a useful resource for policymakers and researchers interested in economic psychology and behavioural finance.

Egypt has been providing cash to poor households through its first conditional cash transfer program, Takaful and Karama, a social protection program run by the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), since March 2015. Takaful ("Solidarity") supports poor families with children under 18, while Karama ("Dignity") supports the elderly poor and people living with disabilities. The cash transfer program has enrolled 2.25 million families across all of Egypt's governorates. The amount of the Takaful cash transfer provided to households depends on the number of children and their school level. The Karama program provides a set amount per individual. In order to reach the poorest households, participants are selected using a proxy means test. In the Takaful program, 89 percent of recipients are women, while only 11 percent are men. Beginning in 2018, Takaful will also begin implementing conditionalities, requiring households in the program to ensure their children attend school and participate in health screenings, added to antenatal care for pregnant women and post-natal care. The Takaful and Karama program was evaluated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) using both quantitative statistical methods (simple questions asked to many households during a survey) and qualitative methods (more in-depth questions asked to fewer households in longer interviews). The evaluation was designed to measure and explain the impacts of the cash transfers on household welfare, and to examine whether the program's criteria for household selection were effective in identifying poor households. This brief, which focuses on the Takaful component of the program, summarizes the main findings from the evaluation and key recommendations.

Authors Rifaat, Archer and Volker bring an international perspective to the growing Islamic Insurance industry. Drawing on contributions from leading experts around the world, they present a comprehensive view of the very issues governing the industry and its future direction. As top financial institutes around the world seem to enter the lucrative Takaful markets, this timely book offers crucial background information and advice, invaluable for any serious player in the market.

This timely book addresses the effects and implications of rapid technological changes within the financial services industry on Islamic finance and Islamic banks. Exploring current challenges, opportunities and threats, the authors provide an overview of how FinTech can operate within an Islamic context, under the Shari'ah principles or the Halal framework, for example. Examining the potential opportunities of Islamic FinTech from a socio-economic perspective, this edited collection will be of use to anyone researching FinTech or Islamic Finance as well as practitioners and policy-makers involved in banking and financial services.

The SDGs, developed by the UN in 2012, focuses on 17 goals for the betterment of humanity and humanitarian causes. Among the core objectives of Shari'ah in Islamic finance is to offer a helping hand, emphasizing the efforts and scope of the SDGs. This book explores how Islamic ethical wealth is structured to contribute to the SDGs and an overall socio-economic impact within the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah. Focusing areas such as Islamic micro-finance, wealth inclusion, corporate and agro-Zakat, Awqaf, SRI Sukuk, and green Sukuk, this book will feature contributions from the leading researchers in sustainability and Islamic finance and will be of interest to scholars, researchers, industrialists, NGOs, UNDP and students studying both areas. Mohd MaSum Billah, PhD is a Professor of Finance, Insurance, FinTech, Investment and Capital Market at the Islamic Economics Institute of King Abdul Aziz University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He is an internationally renowned Islamic finance scholar. He has served and contributed to academia and corporate industries for over 20 years providing management, teaching, research and problem-solving, particularly in the areas of Islamic finance and insurance

(Takaful), and the Halal standard. Billah has published 36 books and chapters in books as well as over 300 articles in journals and on social media. He has presented at numerous conferences, seminars, executive workshops, and industrial training sessions around the globe. In addition, he has been affiliated with various companies, universities, and financial institutions including central banks, international corporate organizations, governments, and NGOs in his capacity as a member on boards, an advisor, a strategic decision-maker, and a reformer with a strategic solution provider. His areas of interest include Islamic finance and insurance (Takaful), crowdfunding, investment, Awqaf, capital markets (Sukuk), social finance, SDGs, Crypto-currency, and FinTech.

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