

Mohammed Amin's Finance and Treasury blog Islamic Finance podpack

This podpack should be used in conjunction with the four associated podcasts taken from the Institute of Islamic Banking and Insurance seminar on 25 July 2006, available on the [Finance and Treasury blog](#).

Associated podcast timings are provided throughout the pack and are shown on the top right-hand side of slides.

Podcast 1:
Introduction and overview of conventional finance and its
taxation

Duration: 03:52



Outline

Podcast 1

- Overview of conventional finance and its taxation

Podcast 2

- Typical Islamic finance structures and mapping to conventional finance

Podcast 3

- Overview of UK tax law changes and some remaining problems

Podcast 4

- Islamic property finance and Stamp Duty Land Tax relief
- Conclusion

Conventional Finance

Debt

- Fixed returns
- No upside participation
- Limited exposure to business risk
- Typical contracts
 - bank loans
 - tradeable bonds

Equity

- Returns depend on business performance
- Unlimited upside participation
- Share business losses
- Typical contracts
 - ordinary shares
 - partnership interests

Taxation of Conventional Finance

- Cost of debt finance tax deductible
- Cost of equity finance not deductible (“distribution”)
- Anti-avoidance rules to stop equity finance being disguised as debt
 - ICTA 1988 s.209(2)(e)(iii) “securities under which... the consideration given... is ... dependent on the results of the company’s business”
 - interest treated as distribution
 - s.212, above rule does not apply if recipient is a company chargeable to UK corporation tax

Part 2:

Typical Islamic finance structures and mapping to conventional finance

Duration: 11:18



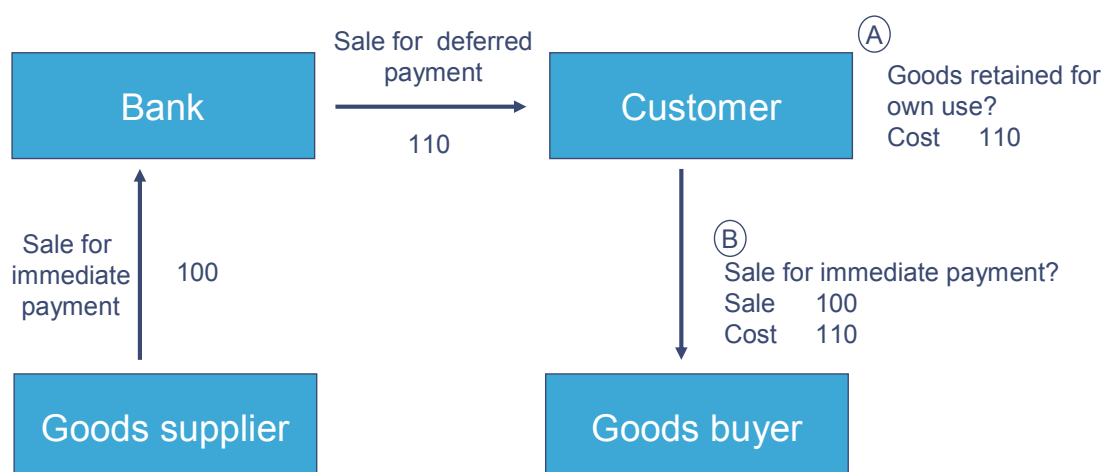
Islamic Finance : Typical Structures

- Murabaha
- Mudaraba
- Wakala
- Musharaka
- Diminishing Musharaka
- Ijara
- Sukuk

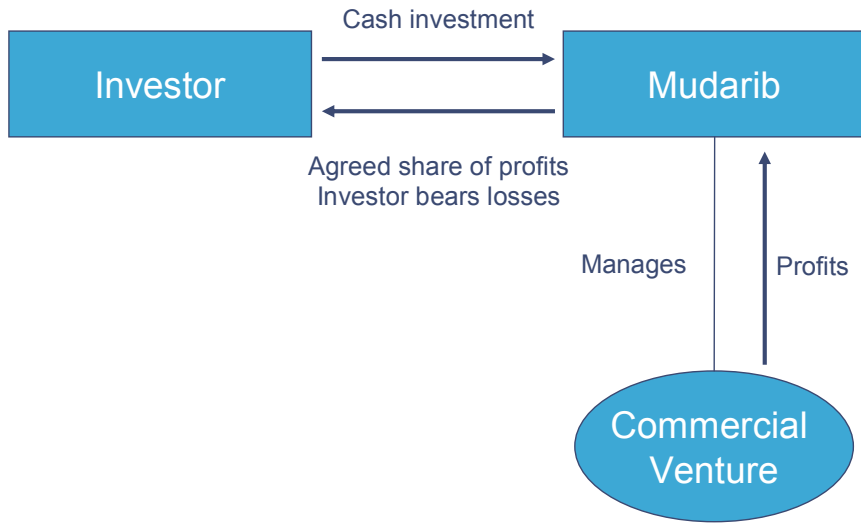
Overall questions regarding Islamic Finance Structures

- What conventional finance structures do they mirror?
- Are they like debt or equity?
 - in theory
 - actual implementation
- NB. Cannot discuss extent of sharia compliance

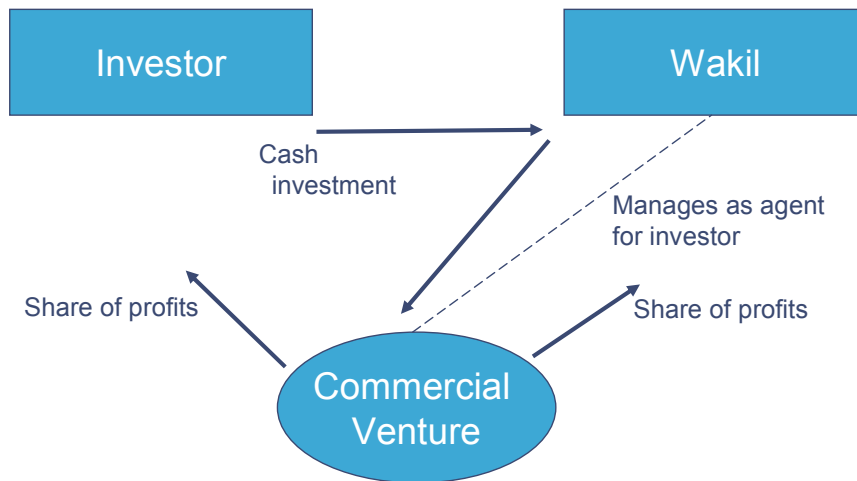
Murabaha



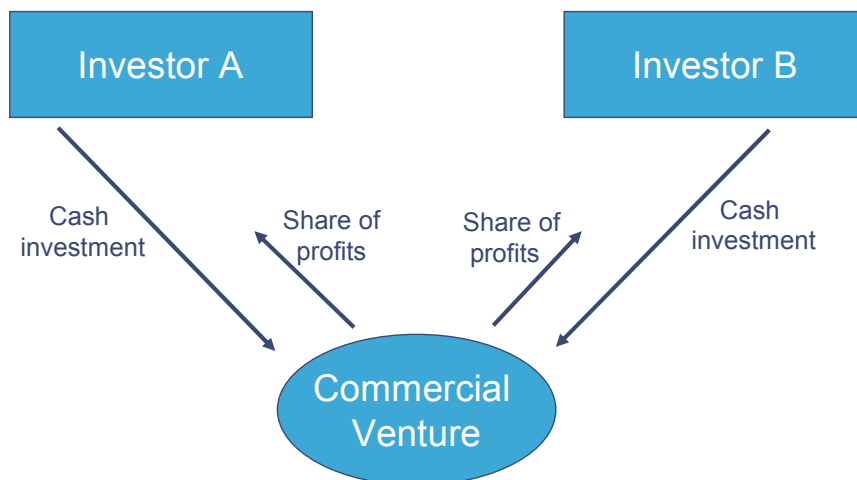
Mudaraba



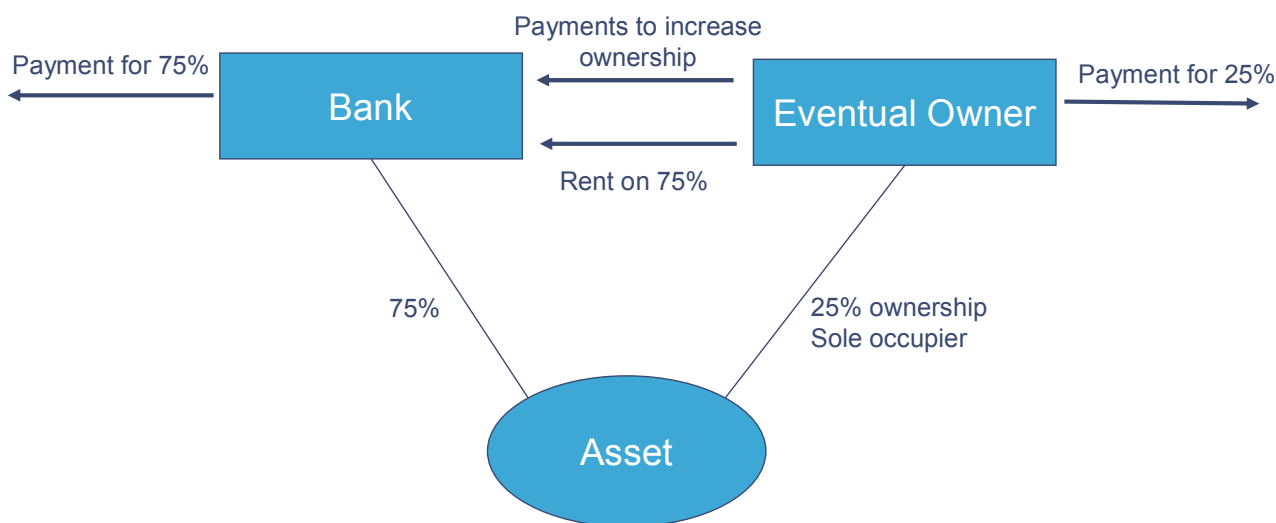
Wakala



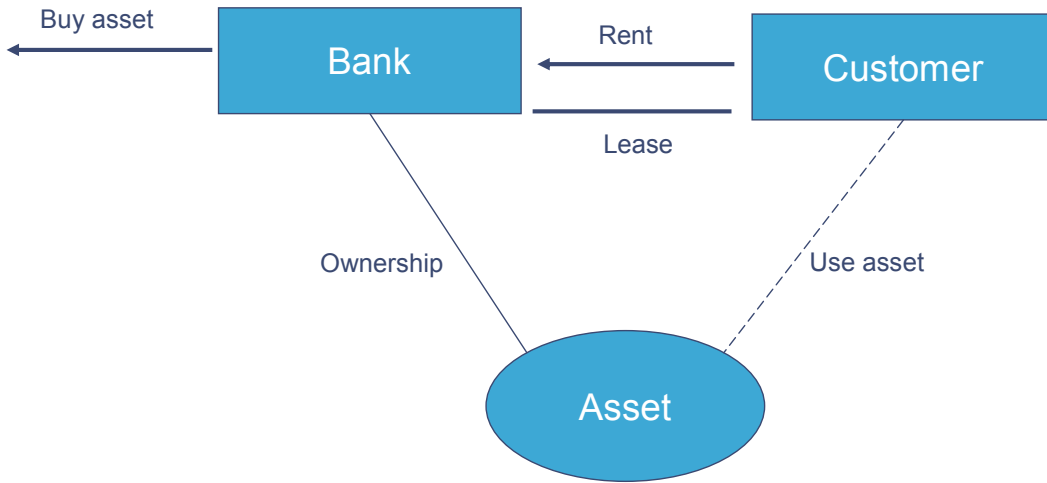
Musharaka



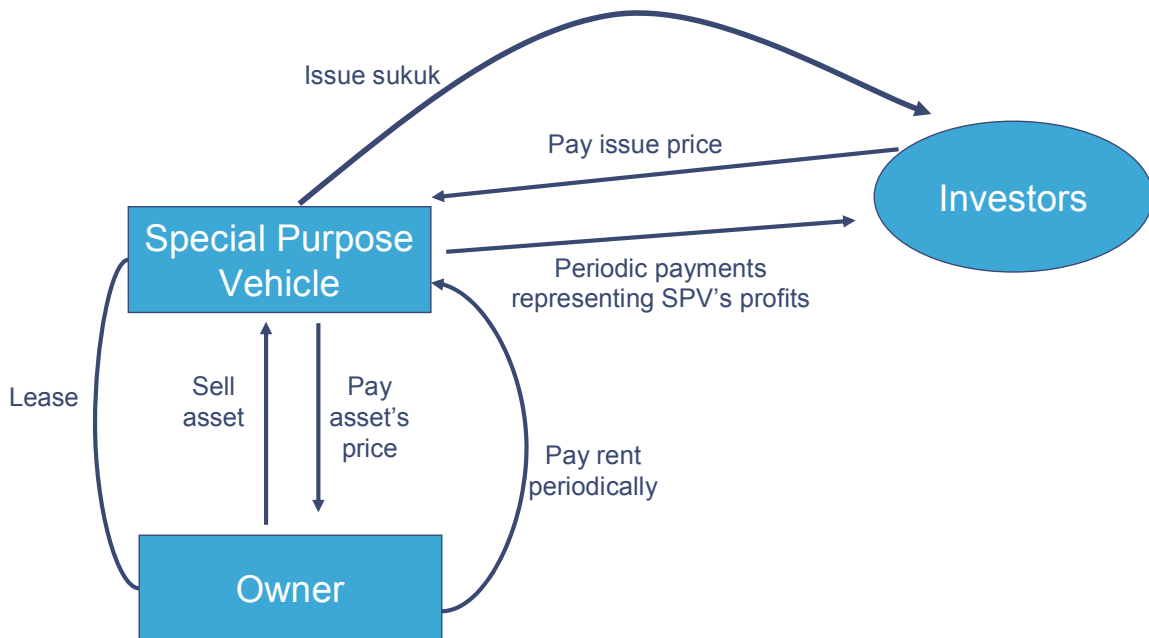
Diminishing Musharaka



Ijara



Sukuk



Generic UK tax questions

- Does customer have a tax deductible cost?
 - Profit linked distribution?
 - Loss on goods sale?
- Transaction taxes?
- UK taxable presence created for foreign investors?
 - Foreigners earning interest in UK are generally not taxable

Part 3:

Overview of UK tax law changes and some remaining problems

Duration: 14:26



New tax law FA 2005 & 2006

- Language religion free
- Key concepts
 - Alternative finance arrangements
 - (a) alternative finance return
 - (b) profit share return
 - Financial Institution
 - “Equate(s), in substance, to the return on an investment of money at interest”

New tax law consequences : overview

- If within statutory definitions
 - Customer's expense treated for tax purposes in the same way that interest is treated
 - Same for financial institution
- Financial institution's activities do not cause investor to have a UK taxable presence ("Permanent establishment")
- Tax definitions are precise

Mapping to Islamic Finance structures

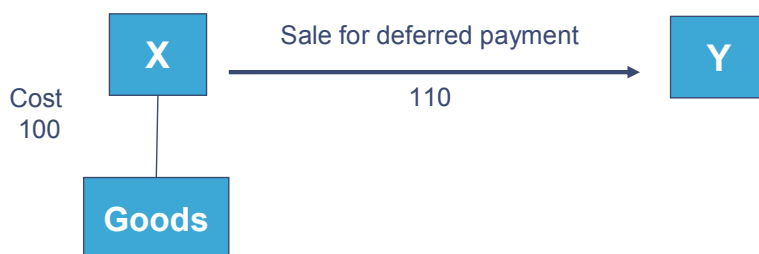
- Alternative finance return
 - Murabaha (FA 2005)
 - Diminishing musharaka (FA 2006)
- Profit share return
 - Mudaraba (FA 2005)
 - Wakala (FA 2006)

Financial Institution (FI)

One of the parties must be a financial institution

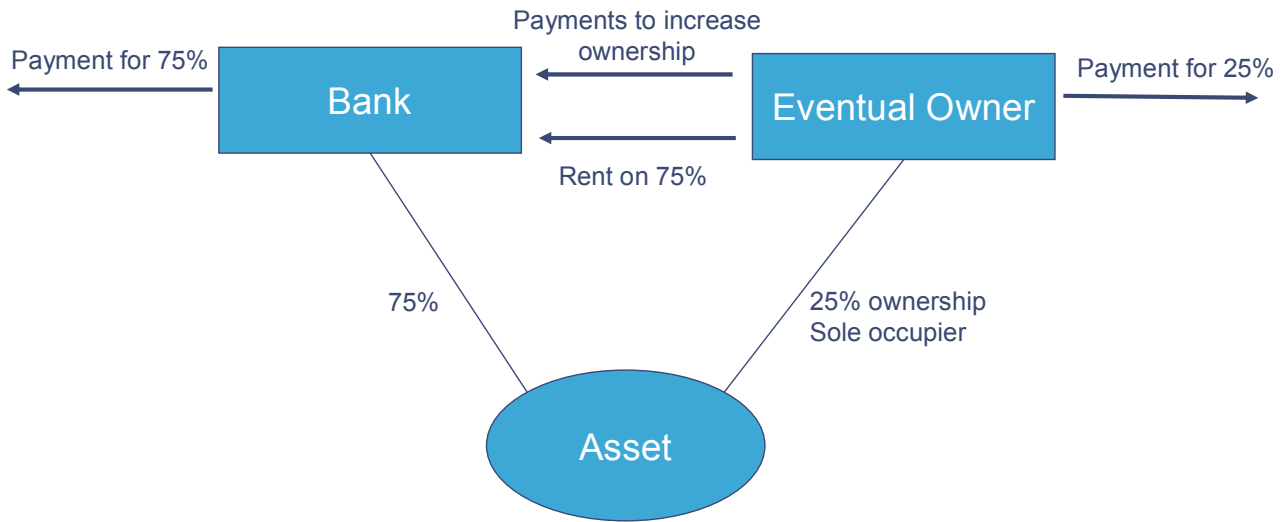
- Bank (ICTA 1988 s.840A)
- Building Society (BSA 1986)
- Person licensed under Part 3, Consumer Credit Act 1974, to carry on consumer credit business or consumer hire business
- Person authorised outside UK to receive deposits from public
- Wholly owned subsidiary of a bank or building society

Murabaha : Detailed points



- One of X or Y must be an FI
- X must sell immediately on purchase, if X is not an FI
- X can sell non immediately if it is an FI, but must have bought goods for purposes of [murabaha]
- VAT position?
 - Sixth Directive constraints

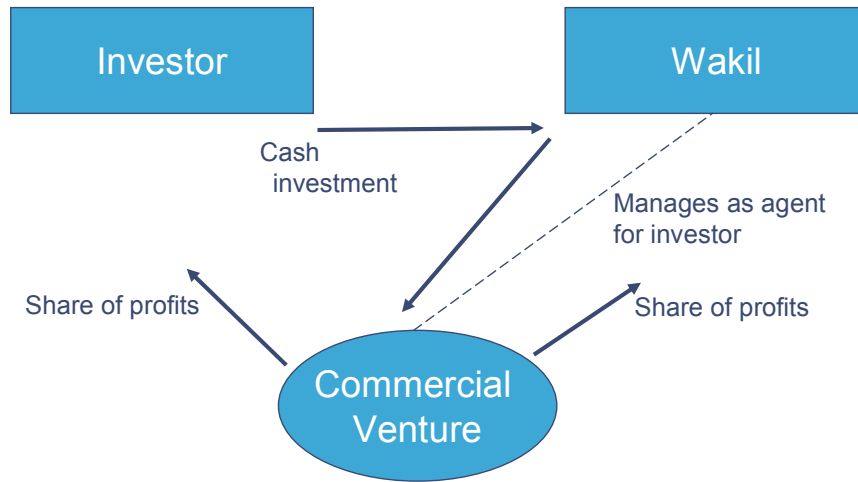
Diminishing Musharaka



Diminishing musharaka

- FI can share in losses on the asset
- FI cannot participate in asset's value increase
- Sale and leaseback allowed

Wakala



Wakala

- Investor's profit share must "equate, in substance, to the return on an investment of the money at interest"
- Cannot be used where Investor undertaking a commercial venture with equity-type returns

Part 4:
Islamic property finance and Stamp Duty Land Tax relief
Conclusion

Duration: 07:31



Property finance : Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) relief

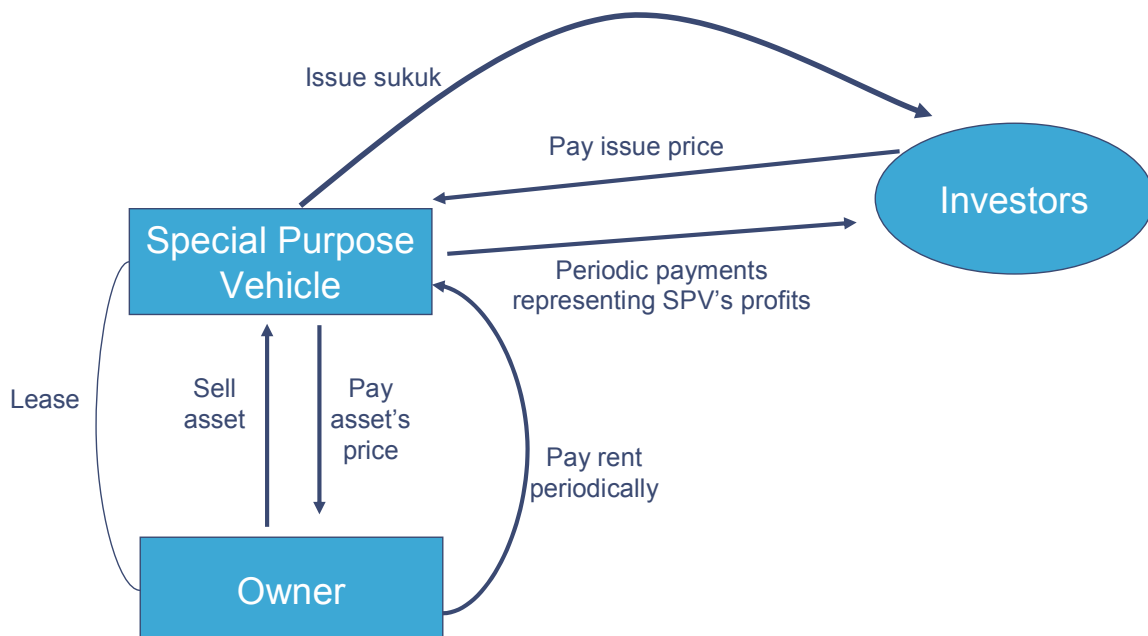


- Vendor may be third party or the Person
- Until FA 2006, customer had to be an individual

Property finance : SDLT Position

- FI definition narrower than for income tax /corporation tax rules
 - consumer credit definition not relevant
 - foreign authorised deposit taker also excluded
- FI permitted to participate in property value increase

Sukuk



Sukuk : SDLT Position

- Possible charges
 - Original sale to SPV
 - Lease back to original owner
 - Eventual sale back to owner
- SPV within owner's group
 - Original sale unlikely to qualify for group relief (equity holders entitled to more than 25% of profits available for distribution etc)
- SPV 100% owned by bank
 - Should be exempt under SDLT Alternative Property Finance Rules

Conclusion

- Event questions
- Islamic bonds by UK companies
- Islamic finance and the role of London
- For further information on Islamic finance and the Finance and Treasury blog, please contact Amin:

Telephone: 0161 245 2328

Email: mohammed.amin@uk.pwc.com

PwC podcasts

Making tax accessible*

This publication has been prepared for general guidance on matters of interest only, and does not constitute professional advice. You should not act upon the information contained in this publication without obtaining specific professional advice.

No representation or warranty (express or implied) is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this publication, and, to the extent permitted by law, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, its members, employees and agents accept no liability, and disclaim all responsibility, for the consequences of you or anyone else acting, or refraining to act, in reliance on the information contained in this publication or for any decision based on it.

© 2006 PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. All rights reserved. 'PricewaterhouseCoopers' refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (a limited liability partnership in the United Kingdom) or, as the context requires, other member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited, each of which is a separate and independent legal entity.