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Islamic Finance techniques relevant to Projects; Case Studies; Utilization in Iran to PPP

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Understanding the Current Mood

Why is Islamic finance en vogue?

- Growth in the Middle East
- Large pool of liquid funds looking for investments that accord with religious beliefs
- Pressures on margins in traditional markets
- Islamic finance is a credible alternative – major deals closed in the past five years
- Socio-Political dimension
- Islamic economic theory fully supports financing in many industrial sectors where they add value and benefit to society
- Right deal, right place, right time ...

Islamic finance in perspective

- 1.2 billion Muslims (20% of the global population)
- Islamic financial assets now estimated \$800 billion - \$1 trillion
- Liquid funds in Middle Eastern Islamic markets are estimated around \$12 billion
- Market has been enjoying double digit growth year on year over most of this decade
- Interest in non-Muslim jurisdictions - up to 40% of GCC Sukuk issuances are subscribed for by non-Islamic investors in Asia and Europe

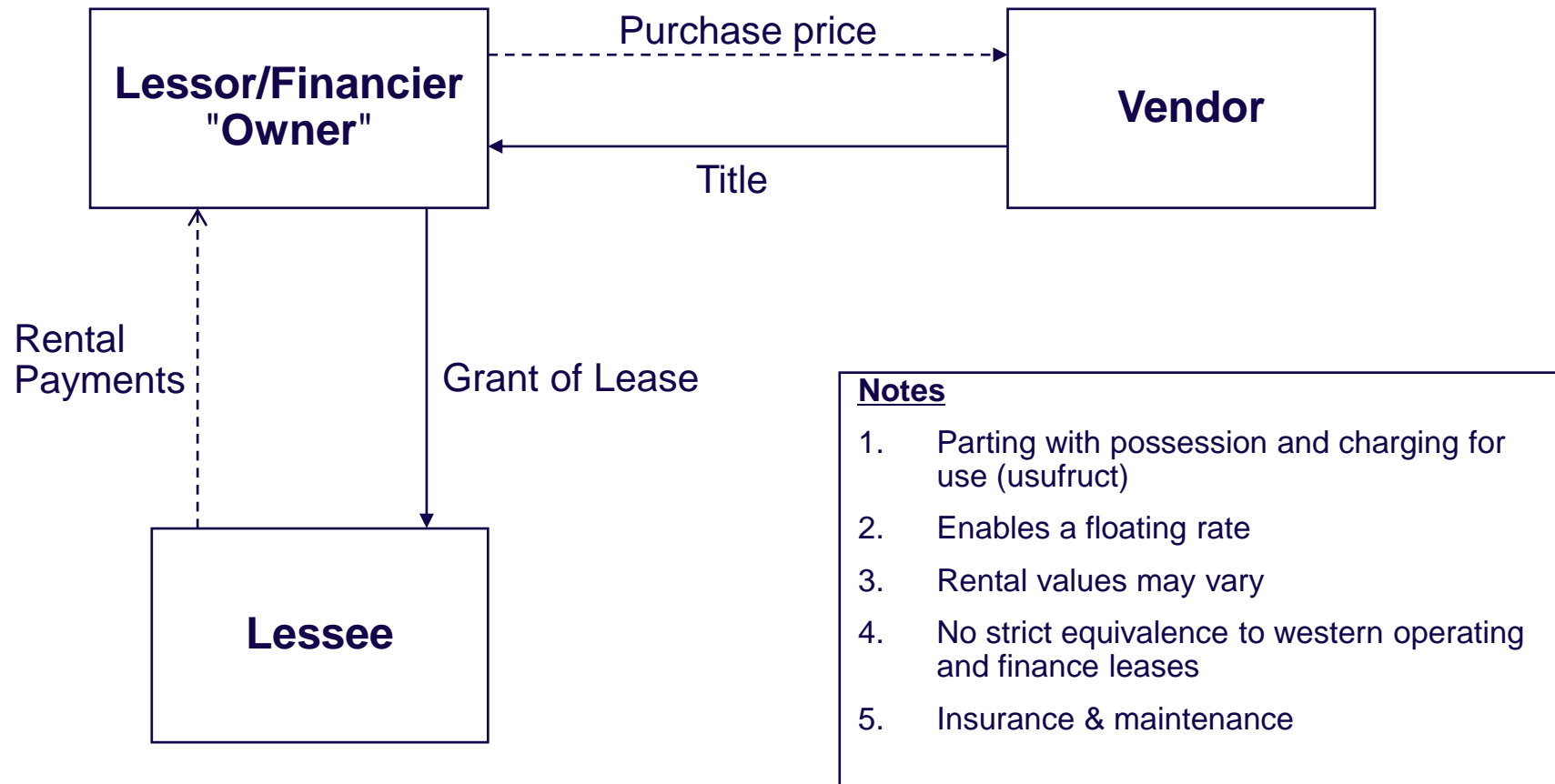
Islamic Project Finance structures and techniques: Ijara based techniques

The fundamental structures: leasing

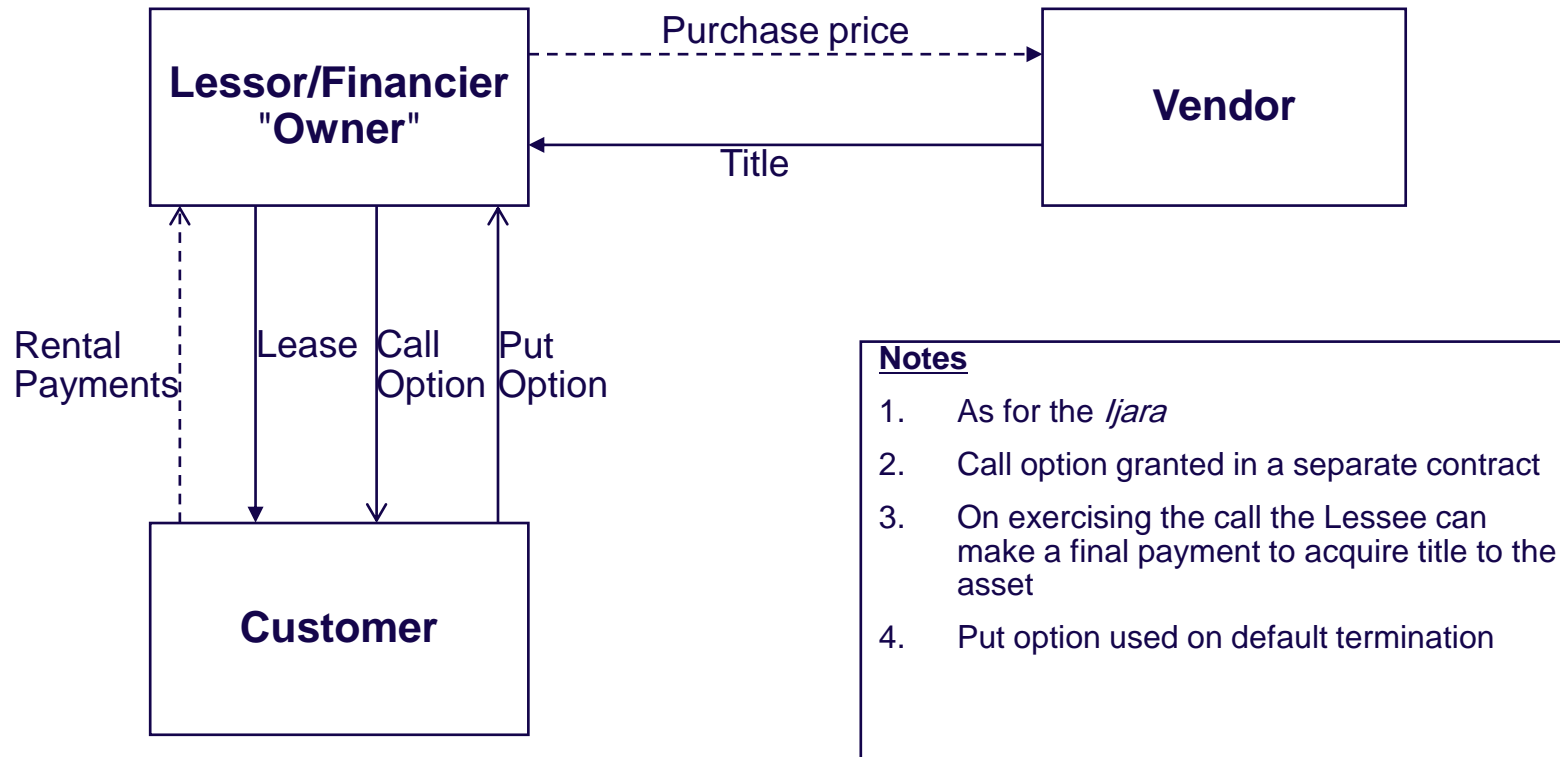
Ijara Leasing

- **The legal background** – *Shari'ah* recognises the principle of *usufruct* – that the owner of an asset may part with possession of that asset and charge a third party for use of that asset
- Leasing techniques have developed steadily since 2000
- **The modern imperatives** – there are two reasons why leasing is critical to the future development of Islamic finance:
 - **floating rate** – offers the ability to compete with conventional products on pricing and tenor
 - **asset based** – retaining a “ownership interest” in the asset allows the Islamic financier to participate in many deals that would not otherwise be capable of being financed

Ijara (operating lease)



Ijara wa Iktina – leasing with a purchase option (finance lease)



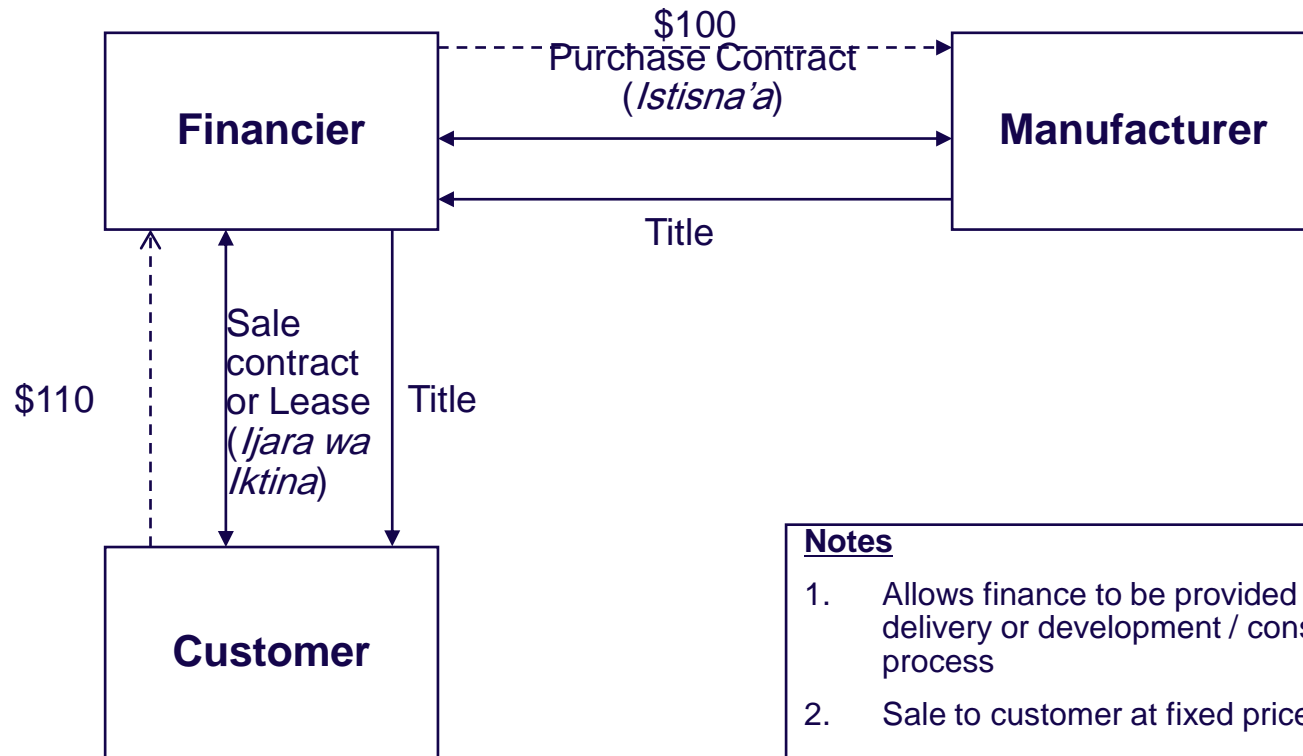
Finance lease or *Ijara wa Iktina*

Some characteristics

- Lease of asset
- Capable of having long tenor
- Call option for project company
 - at end of lease
 - Through period of lease to effect “prepayments”
- Put option for Islamic investors
 - at end of lease
 - on Enforcement Event

Islamic Project Finance structures and techniques: The Istisna'a

Istisna'a (development financing)



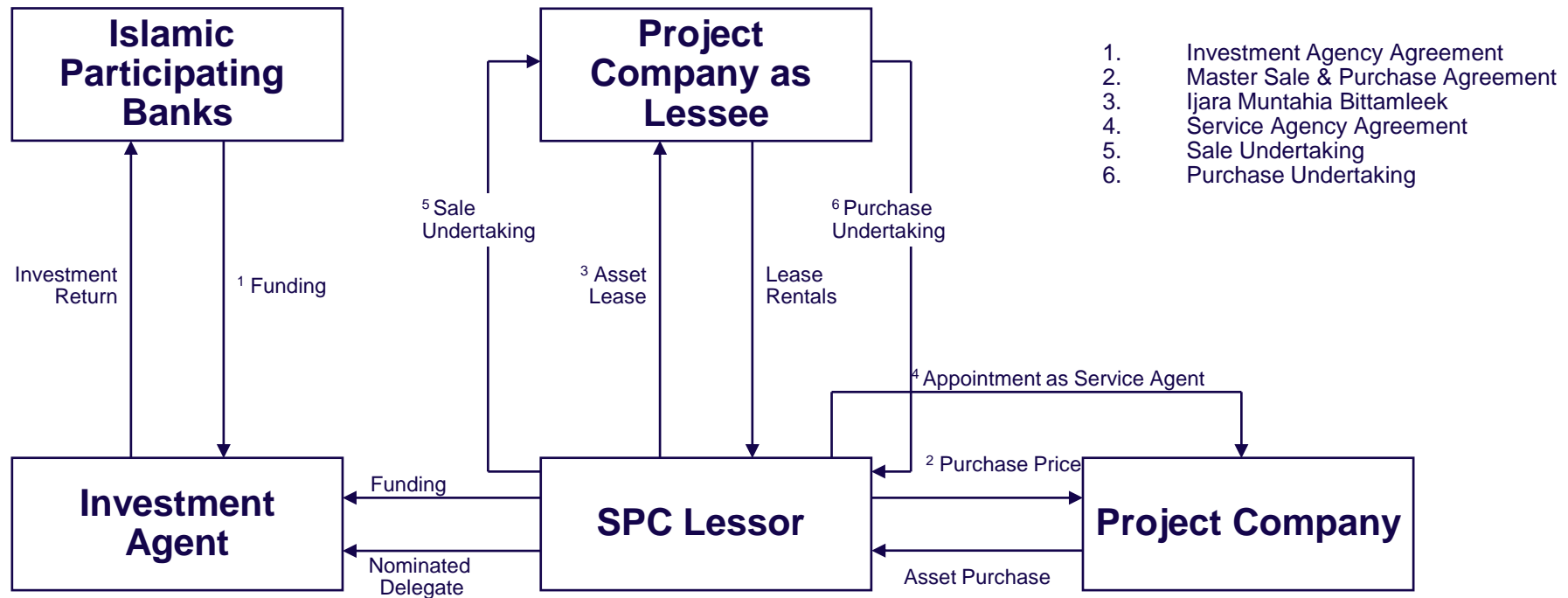
Notes

1. Allows finance to be provided for pre-delivery or development / construction process
2. Sale to customer at fixed price mark up
or
3. Lease to customer for longer term financing (*Ijara wa Iktina*)

Practical application of lease based techniques

1. Financing to an existing plant

Ijara Muntahia Bittamleek (existing asset lease structure)



Practical application of lease based techniques

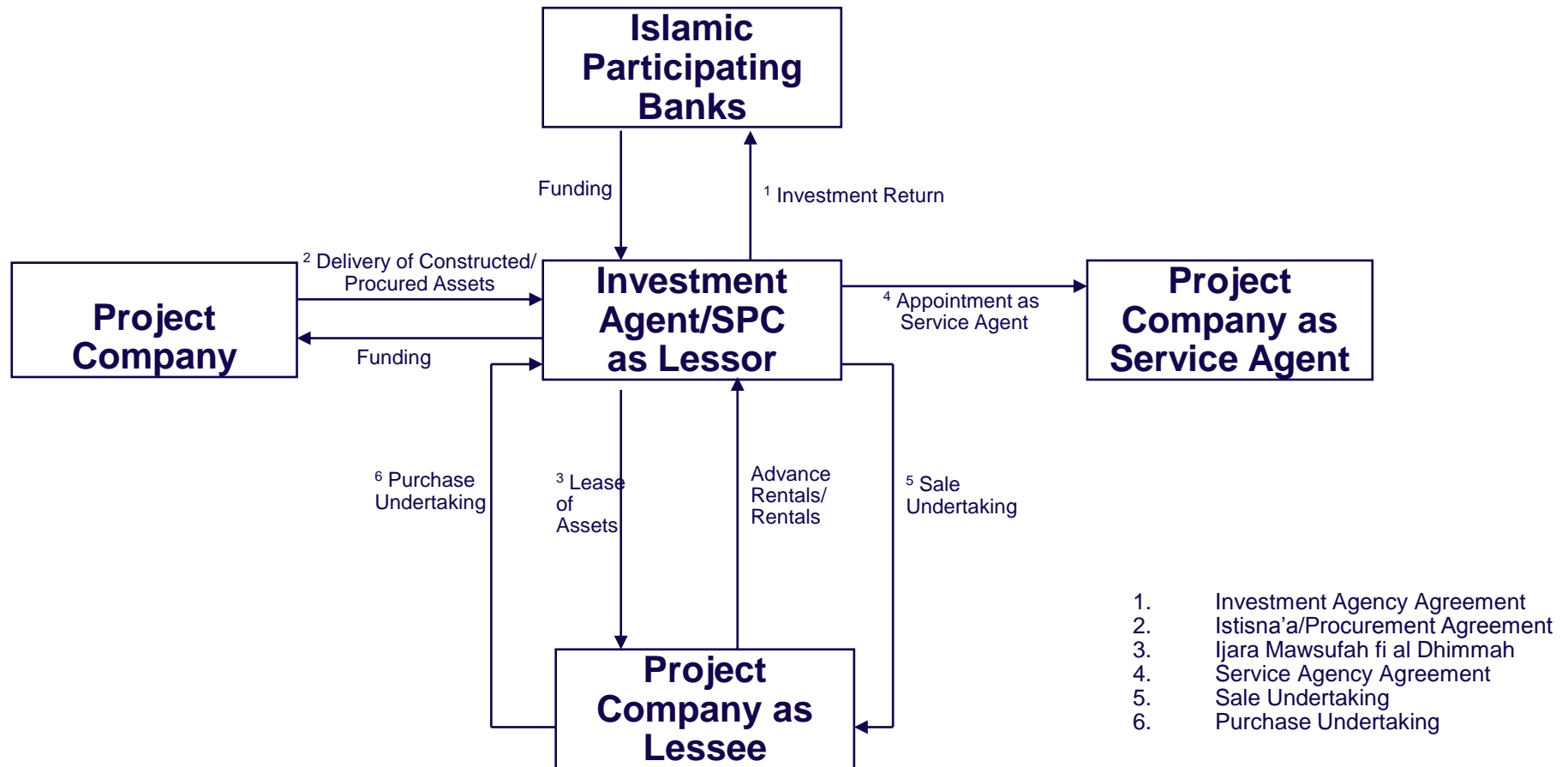
2. Financing to a greenfield project

Ijara Mawsufah Fi Al Dhimmah (forward lease)

Some characteristics

- staged payments by Islamic investors in return for delivery of asset at commercial operation
- prior to commercial operation – “initial rentals”
- after commercial operation – rentals
- capable of having long tenor
- call option for project company
 - at end of lease
 - through period of lease to effect “prepayments”

Ijara Mawsufah Fi Al Dhimmah (construction procurement financing lease structure)



Case studies: Islamic project finance in action



Case Study 1: TIFERT Project

Financing of a USD500M greenfield phosphoric acid plant in Tunisia

Tifert - background

Project

- Build, own, operate and maintain a 360,000 tons P205 / year phosphoric acid plant located in La Skhira in Tunisia
- Capital cost: USD 500M
- Financed by debt (65%) and equity (35%)

Sponsors

Tunisian Sponsors

- Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa (“**CPG**”), State-owned
- Groupe Chimique Tunisien (“**GCT**”), State-owned

Indian Sponsors

- Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals (“**GSFC**”), listed on the Bombay stock exchange
- Coromandel Fertilizers Limited (“**CFL**”), member of the Murugappa Group (India)

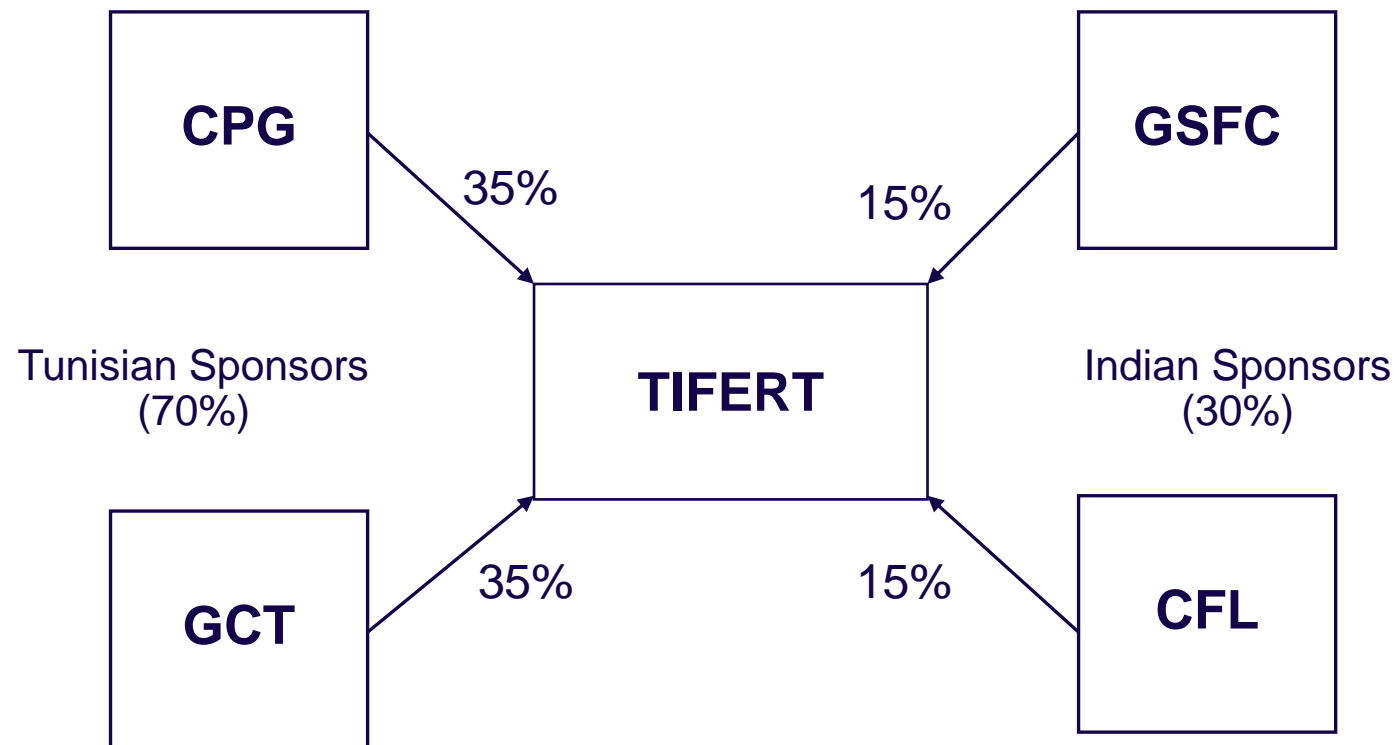
Co-lenders

Two multilateral development banks:

- European Investment Bank
- Islamic Development Bank

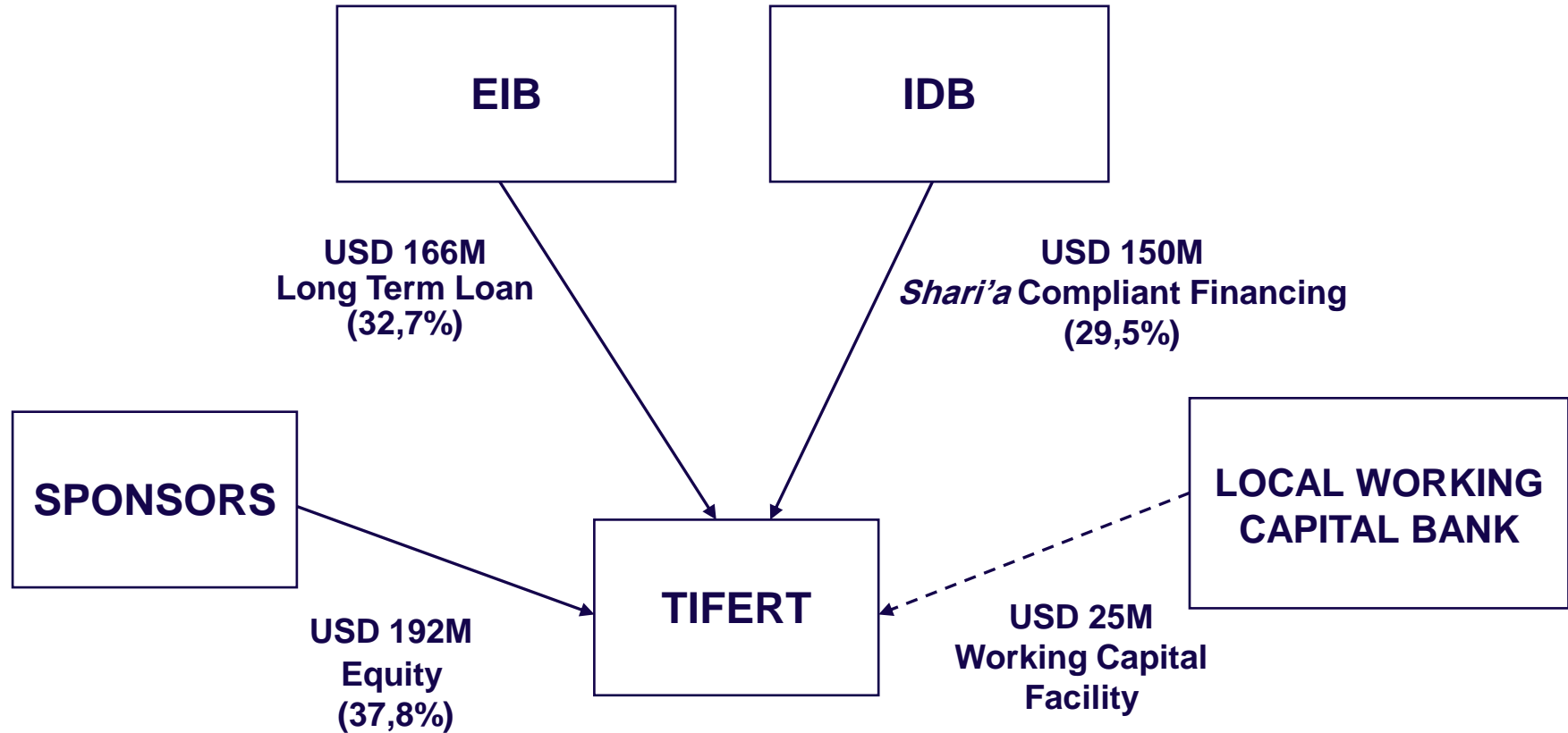
Tifert - background

Capital ownership structure of Tifert



Tifert - background

Financing of the project

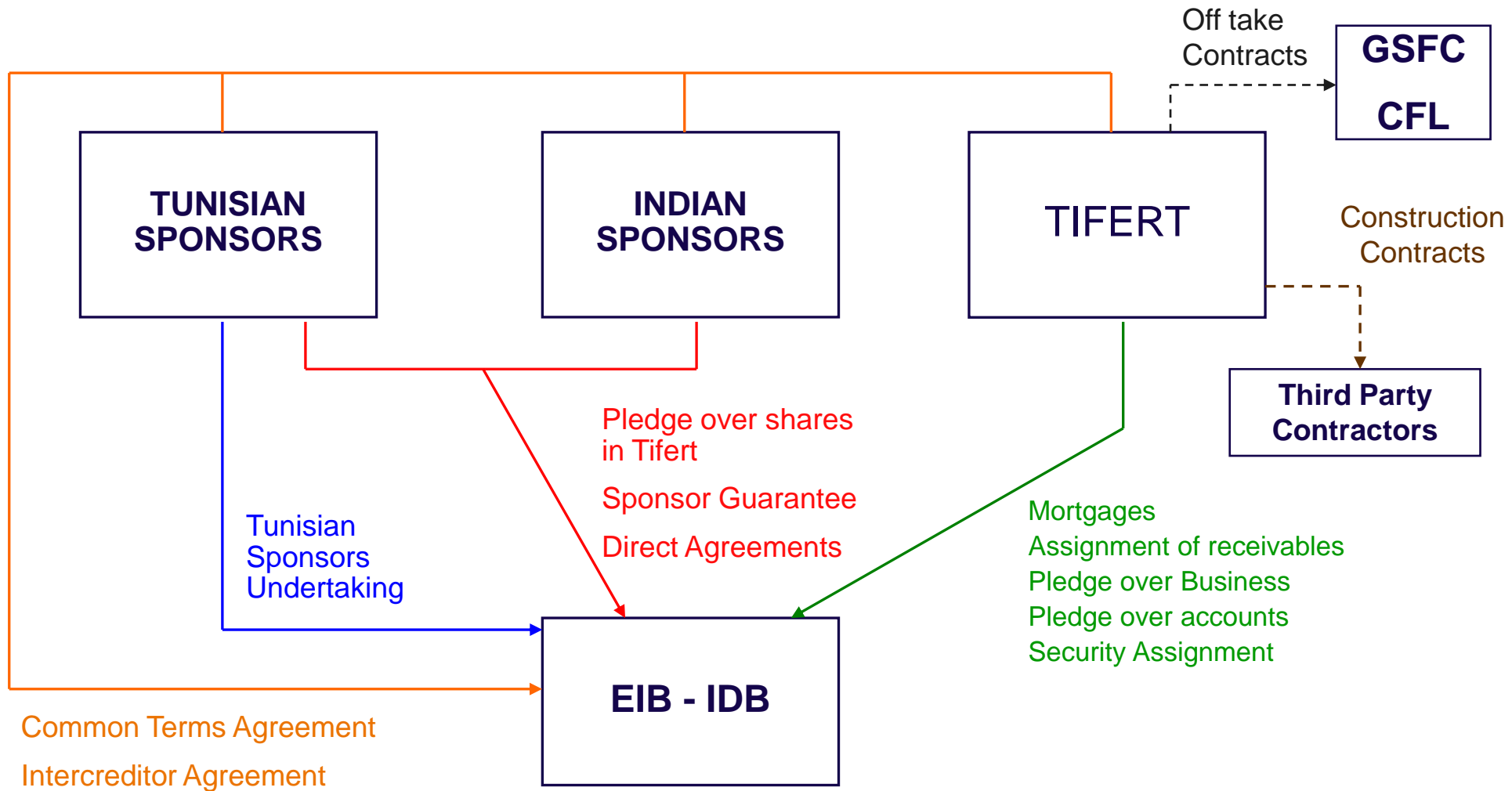


Tifert - background

Islamic financing

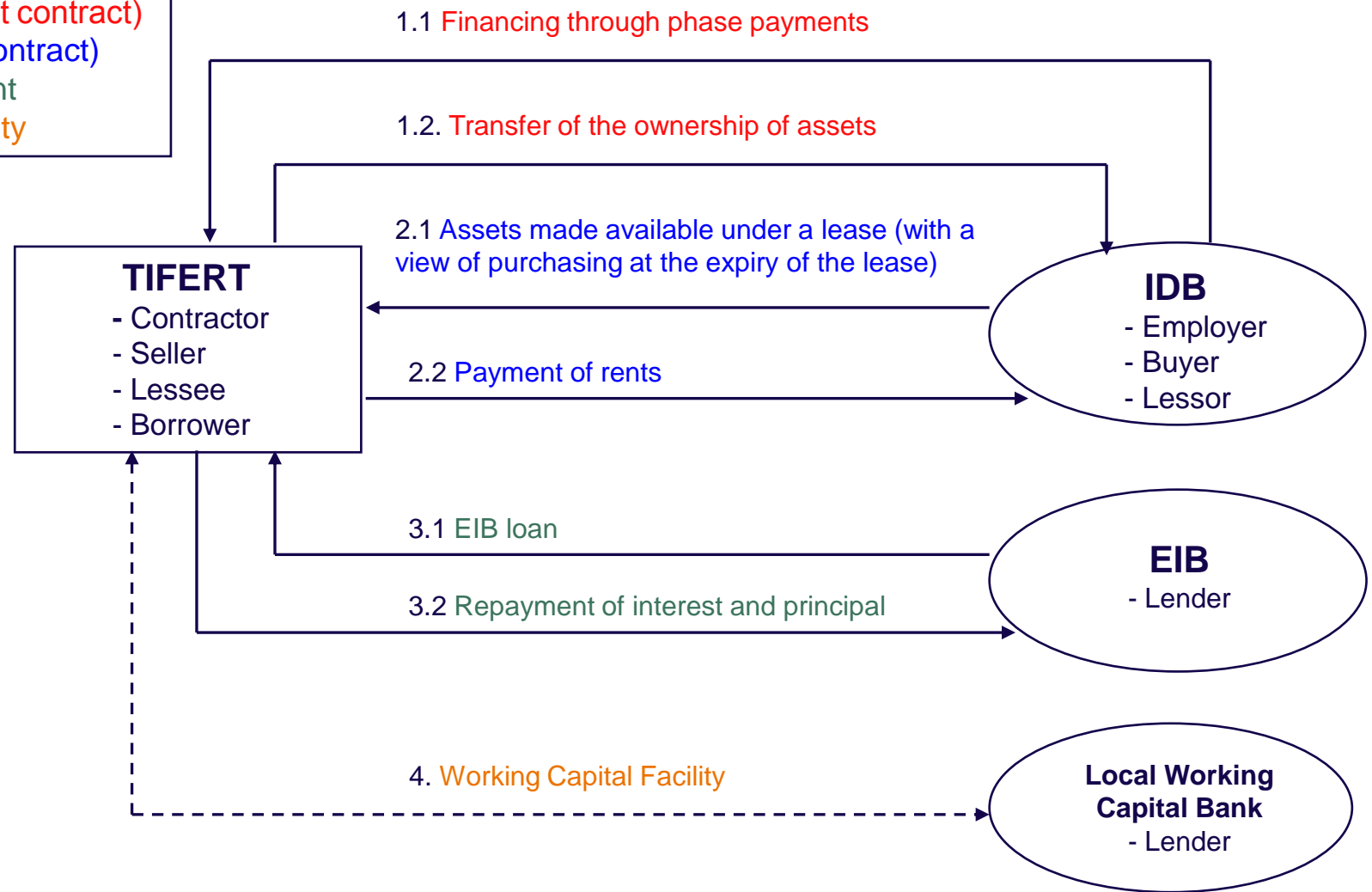
- IDB's tranche was **lease-based** (IDB being the owner of the Islamic Project Assets) whereas EIB acted as a **conventional project lender** with security over the Other Project Assets
- There was thus a need to reconcile within the same project:
 - an asset-based financing structure (IDB)
 - a conventional project financing structure (EIB)
- From a technical standpoint, this was made easier as the construction was split in five lots
- Nevertheless, the Project from an economic standpoint is a single production unit: **the challenge was to create contractually, to the greatest extent possible, a single project financing instead of two financings of various project assets**

Financing structure



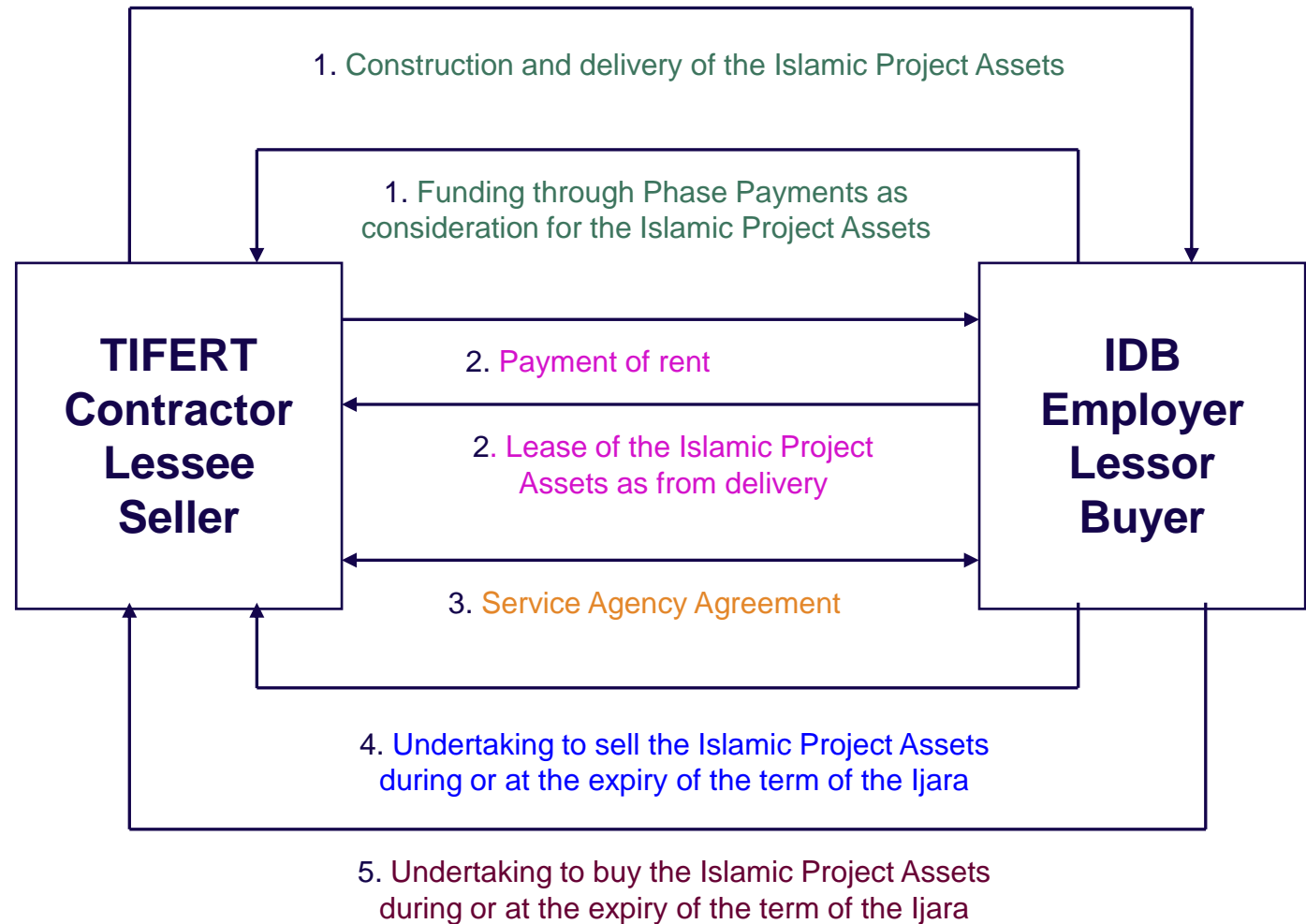
Tifert – financing agreements

1. Istisna'a (procurement contract)
2. Ijara (forward lease contract)
3. EIB Facility Agreement
4. Working Capital Facility



Tifert – Islamic tranche

1. Istisna'a (Procurement contract)
2. Ijara (Forward Lease)
3. Service Agency Agreement
4. Sale Undertaking
5. Purchase Undertaking



Tifert – Islamic tranche

The purchase undertaking

- **Obligation** for Tifert to purchase the Islamic Project Assets from IDB:
 - upon the occurrence of a termination event – replicating events of default and mandatory prepayments events in conventional loans
 - if the Ijara is held to be invalid or unenforceable
 - Upon the expiry of the term of the Ijara

The sale undertaking

- **Right** for Tifert to make incremental payments towards the future purchase of the Islamic Project Assets during the lease – replicating voluntary pre-payment in loans
- **Obligation** for IDB to transfer the Islamic Project Assets to Tifert upon payment of the final lease or incremental payment – provided no other sums are due by Tifert to IDB

Tifert – Islamic tranche

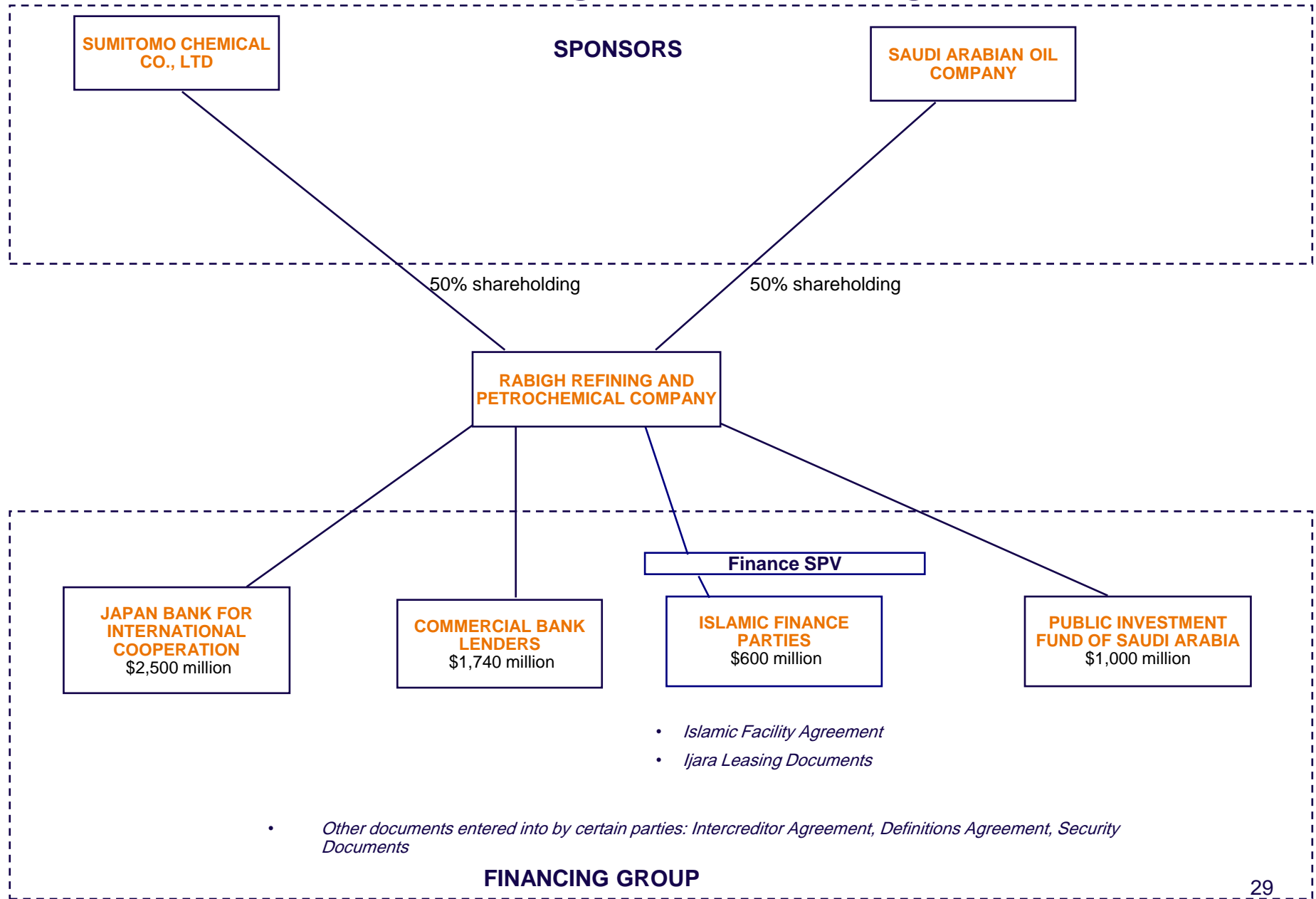
The service agency agreement

- As owner of the Islamic Project Assets, IDB was exposed to unusual risks for a bank (tax, insurance, maintenance, etc)
- Risks neutralised through the Service Agency Agreement
- Under the terms of this agreement, Tifert is appointed as IDB's agent for:
 - Maintenance of the assets
 - Insurance
 - Replacement of assets in case of damage/destruction (so far as not covered by insurance)
 - Payment of ownership taxes

Case Study 2: Rabigh: US\$9.8 billion integrated refining and petrochemical complex with a captive power station



Structure of the Rabigh Financing



Rabigh – Islamic tranche

Procurement Agreement

- Procurement of the *Ijara* assets and transfer of title to Finance SPV
- Payment of Phase Payment by Finance SPV

Forward Lease Agreement

- Lease of *Ijara* assets by the Project Company
- Payment of Lease Payments and Advance Amount Payments by the Project Company
- Project Company responsible for maintenance and insurance
- Mechanism to deal with ownership of *Ijara* assets at end of lease
- Mechanism for circumstances where *Ijara* assets totally destroyed before the end of the lease

Rabigh – Islamic tranche

Service Agency Agreement

- Project Company appointed as agent by Finance SPV to carry out major maintenance, arrange insurance, assert claims under manufacturer warranties, settle ownership taxes

Purchase Undertakings

- The Project Company agrees to purchase Ijara assets by paying the Termination Payment under the Forward Lease Agreement or to receive Ijara assets as a gift at end of lease
- The Project Company agrees to pay liquidated damages equal to the Termination Payment if the Forward Lease Agreement is held to be invalid or unenforceable

Rabigh - Islamic tranche

Investment Agency Agreement

- Sets out agency relationship of Finance SPV for Islamic Facility Participants
- Contains LMA provisions e.g. participation procedures, sharing Contains provisions to deal with Article 180 event, including the Project Company indemnity
- Restrictions on transfers by Islamic Facility Participants

Islamic Share Pledge and Islamic Commercial Pledge

- Secures obligations of Finance SPV, Islamic Facility Participants and Islamic Facility Agent under all Islamic Finance Documents and Intercreditor Agreement and obligations of the Project Company under main Finance Documents
- Secured parties under main security package are the beneficiaries

Issues and Solutions

Intercreditor arrangements

- Usual intercreditor terms dealing with *pro rata* drawdown and prepayment, drawstops, ranking, termination, voting, payment distributions, etc.
- Islamic investors' proprietary interests (put option)
- No interest to Islamic investors (payment cascade)
- Insurance
- Security – either:
 - granted by Islamic investors over assets and shared; or
 - granted by SPV and title transfer subject to this security

Identifying and Resolving the Issues

- Governing Law
- Security over the Islamic Assets
- Islamic tranche's proprietary interest in the Islamically financed Assets – the role of the purchase undertaking
- Illegality
- Late Delivery / Non Delivery under the Istisna'a/Procurement Agreement
- Effecting Prepayments
- The approach to Total Loss
- Claiming Default Interest

Utilization in Iran

Utilizing Islamic Financing Techniques in Iran

- Islamic structuring only
- The opportunity
- Identifying the issues
 - Ownership of immoveable assets and/or land
 - Consent
 - Moveable asset selection
 - Local subsidiary/delegate
 - Non-ownership interest
 - Non-recoverability of loss of profit and consequential damages
 - Impact on Istisna'a termination sums and/or purchase undertakings
 - L.D.s recognised
 - Tax
 - Transfer of ownership
 - Lease payments/withholding

Conclusions

- Islamic finance is tried and tested (though developing)
- *Shari'ah* principles mean Islamic investors face different risks – more awareness of these
- Islamic institutions are now competing aggressively
- Increasing trend in many regions for sponsors to consider Islamic finance
- Understanding of issues becoming increasingly critical in advising or participating in Islamically financed deals

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