



SEO Shariah Board's View on Islamic Treasury Bills

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Introduction



- Issuing bonds particularly treasury bills (TB) is a common way when the governments in conventional markets face budget deficit. These securities that represent government debts, are tradable in secondary markets
- TB's most important functions are as follows:
 - I. Financing government budget deficit
 - 2. Providing short term investment instruments
 - 3. Determining a benchmark rate in the market
 - 4. Appropriate financial instrument for monetary policy



Introduction



- Since these securities are structured based on Qard (borrow) with Riba (interest) mechanism, they are not applicable in a fully fledged Islamic finance market such as Iran
- Therefore designing a suitable instrument which is deemed acceptable to Shariah requirements is necessary
- The government of Iran seeking for 8% growth has tens of billion dollars of debts (Dayn) due to the private sector; mainly the contractors. In order to help the government to achieve its goal and lessen its debts burden, Bay Al-Dayn could be the best solution that would form the building block for Islamic Treasury Bills (ITB)



Shariah View on Bay -Al Dayn



A. Bay-Al Dayn to debtor (Government)

- Selling deferred (Muajjal) or due (Hal) debt to the debtor for deferred payment is not allowed as this is a case of Bay-Al Dayn to Dayn; according to the opinion of majority of Shia and Sunni scholars
- Selling deferred (Muajjal) or due (Hal) debt to the debtor for spot payment is acceptable according to all Shia and majority of Sunni scholars



Shariah View on Bay –Al Dayn



B. Bay- Al Dayn to third party

- Selling deferred (Muajjal) or due (Hal) debt to third party for deferred payment is not allowed as this is a case of Bay- Al Dayn to Dayn; according to the opinion of majority of Shia and all Sunni scholars
- Selling deferred debt (Muajjal) to third party for spot payment is controversial case among Shariah scholars. However majority of Shia scholars consider it as a valid transaction
- Selling due (Hal) debt to third party for spot payment is allowed according to the opinion of majority of Shia scholars and a group of Sunni scholars



Shariah View on Bay -Al Dayn



- To summarize, in SEO Shariah Board's view the followings are permissible:
 - ✓ Selling of deferred (Muajjal) or due (Hal) debt to debtor for spot payment
 - ✓ Selling of deferred (Muajjal) or due (Hal) debt to third party for spot payment



Istifta on ITB



- Is it permissible to pay government debt with ITB?
- Is it permissible to sell ITB with discount?
- Is ITB's tradability permissible?

The Iranian Shia Mufties' answer to all above questions is

"Yes"!



Conclusion



I. Definition of ITB:

These securities that are issued by Iran Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance have the following features:

- ✓ Represent real government (deferred/due) debts to contractors, banks (ex. CBI and Gov. banks), and other non government companies
- ✓ Sellable to the government or third parties on discount basis and for spot payment
- ✓ Tradable in the secondary markets



Conclusion



- 2. The main difference between ITB & TB:
- TB securities are bought by investors
- ➤ ITB securities are given to government creditors directly and they can sell them to investors through an exchange (here: Farabourse)

However in both; treasury is responsible to pay the nominal value to the owner on due date



Conclusion



3. Benefits of issuing ITB:

The Iranian ITB that is built upon the Shariah principle of Bay-Al Dayn are appropriate instruments for:

- ✓ Paying off the government's debts and stimulating the economic growth
- ✓ Figuring out the real risk free rate in Iran economy
- ✓ Providing effective instruments for short term risk free investment and implementing monetary policy
- ✓ Helping the government to have financial discipline





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