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Islamic Finance, FinTech, and the Road to Sustainability

Reframing the Approach in the Post-Pandemic Era

palgrave macmillan *Editors* Zul Hakim Jumat[®] Center for Islamic Economics and Finance, College of Islamic Studies Hamad Bin Khalifa University Doha, Qatar

Syed Nazim Ali Research Division, College of Islamic Studies Hamad bin Khalifa University Doha, Qatar Saqib Hafiz Khateeb Research Division, College of Islamic Studies Hamad Bin Khalifa University Doha, Qatar

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PREFACE

The unprecedented economic downturn and global supply chain disruption caused by the recent pandemic have accelerated the urgency of identifying and relying on sustainable financing infrastructures that are agile, adaptable, and transformable. The global health and economic crises have pushed a vast number of populations into extreme poverty. The report of the World Bank soon after the pandemic hit revealed that daily wage workers across the world, including those in Muslim countries, have been impacted severely, and a previous report had highlighted that many people exclude themselves from benefitting from loans due to religious reasons (i.e., interest-based loans). Thus, the Islamic finance institutions come into the picture to play a vital role by structuring interest-free loans, while the essential underlying social good and ethical foundations of Islamic finance promise the sustainability of the individuals and the institutions of the economy irrespective of the good or bad times the economy has been going through.

Islamic social finance, through the institutions of *waqf* (Islamic endowments), *zakat* (compulsory charity), *sadaqah* (voluntary charity), *qard hasan* (interest-free loans), and crowdfunding platforms, has the potential to provide the urgently needed support for poverty alleviation, economic recovery, pandemic response, and sustainable development in the post-pandemic era. The funds and reserves at *awqaf* organizations with the general purpose of serving the people suffering from natural disasters can be a good source for easing the situation and energizing the small and medium sized entities of the economy. Islamic finance can

play a huge role in ensuring economic recovery from the current setback and can provide a prospect for a new chapter of human development by utilizing a good blend of both the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the higher objectives of Islamic law, otherwise known as the *maqasid al-shariah*. In the past, several initiatives have been undertaken by Islamic multilateral institutions like the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to ease the situation of natural calamities and disasters in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sudan, other member countries. In present times, the prevalence of the internet and omnipresence of technology along with the enhancements in financial products help support the idea of stretching the social finance products and making them panglobal initiatives through the various platforms, which in turn serves both the aims of maqasid al-shariah and SDGs at once in times of emergency and otherwise.

The book, thus, provides critical discussions on the role of Islamic finance in the post-pandemic economic recovery. It highlights how selected Islamic finance tools can help usher in a new era that will not only ensure financial sustainability but also promote socio-economic policies that will aid the much-desired economic recovery. In particular, it focuses on the role of Islamic finance in the post-pandemic economic recovery while focusing its analysis to three key areas: sustainability and socio-economic recovery, social and sustainable impact financing, and the role of FinTech. An effort has been made to bring studies on the current issues related to the tools of Islamic social financing that provide opportunities to usher in much needed resilience in the post-pandemic era. It will help industry leaders, policymakers, and people from all income groups and nations, to navigate financial industry disruptions and transition to a new normal by harnessing converging technologies. Thus, the book aims to discuss the importance of leveraging social finance to mitigate the impacts of the raging pandemic while utilizing the digital world that in turn is creating both vast promises and potential perils. The book compiles current topics related to the adoption of FinTech and its related technologies that have been adopted by Islamic finance institutions, in addition to those promising technologies that may be adopted by them. In brief, it provides fresh discussion in relation to the 4th Industrial Revolution and its relevance to the Islamic Finance industry.

ICIF, the International Conference on Islamic Finance, an annual event at the College of Islamic Studies (CIS), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (HBKU), is the platform for sharing the research results on the burgeoning area of Islamic finance and economy. The Islamic Finance MSc and Ph.D. programs and their faculty members serve as knowledge incubators for the generation of new ideas and concepts. The program under the leadership of its director, Professor Ahmet Faruq Aysan, along with Professor Nasim Shirazi's extensive experience in Islamic social finance continues to provide much leadership for the Center for Islamic Economics and Finance (CIEF). I am grateful to other faculty members; Professor Abdulazeem Abozaid, Dr. Dalal Aassouli, Dr. Mohamed Eskandar Rasid, and Dr Mustafa Disli, who continue to provide support and participate in CIEF-sponsored activities. It's their enthusiasm and interest which motivates CIEF staff to undertake challenging roles and activities. CIS student body deserves to be mentioned especially for their interest in CIEF events and for their keen participation in sharing their research findings.

CIS Dean, Professor Emad El-din Shahin, deserves special endorsement for his vision to make CIS a research-based college as part of HBKU. During the past five years under his stewardship, the college has transformed into creating a vibrant ecosystem by involving stakeholders' engagements in producing impactful research and publications. In this respect, the institution which has joined hands with CIS in this journey is Qatar Financial Centre (QFC) Authority, especially its CEO, Mr. Yousuf Al Jaidah and its Managing Director, Mr. Henk J. Hoogendoorn for their unconditional support and encouragement. QFC's vision and commitment to promote Islamic finance industry in Qatar and globally must be commended.

The chapter contributors and other academics who are behind producing this book are acknowledged for their support. Initially, it was a bit difficult to complete this monograph but their zeal and enthusiasm and availability to respond to our queries has made to produce this volume. Finally, my co-editors, Mr. Zul Hakim Bin Jumat and Mr. Saqib H. Khateeb who took the burden on their shoulders in completing this book. It was not an easy task to undertake especially since both of them are occupied with their roles as researchers at CIS. I would like to congratulate them in completing this volume and I am sure its readership will appreciate and endorse their efforts. We hope that this volume will advance the scholarship and knowledge and create good impact among the scholarly community. To all those who helped in completing this project including CIEF staff, Ms. Bahnaz Al-Quradaghi, Mr. Umar Farooq Patel and CIEF student researchers, Mr. Mohammed M. Musab and Mr. Munir S. Khamis for their availability for their assistance and cooperation.

Syed Nazim Ali Director, Research Division, Qatar Foundation Research Division, College of Islamic Finance Hamad Bin Khalifa University Doha, Qatar

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Notes on Contributors

Abdulazeem Abozaid holds a Ph.D. and a Master's in Islamic financial law. He also holds three BAs in Islamic law, Arabic language, and English literature and two higher studies diplomas in Islamic law and human sciences. He has extensive working experience as a Lecturer at Damascus University since 1998 and then at International Islamic University Malaysia, specializing in Islamic financial law. He has conducted many workshops and training courses at several Islamic banks, financial institutions, and universities. He combines practical Islamic banking experience as a Shariah expert, trainer, and Shariah head at various Islamic banks with academic knowledge of Islamic financial law. His academic works are published in many international journals and newspapers, and he has presented more than 50 papers at international conferences. His expertise in Islamic finance is demonstrated by his release of more than 70 publications in Islamic finance. Currently, he is a Professor at the College of Islamic Studies, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar Foundation, and Islamic Finance Program.

Ines Ben Abdelkader holds a Ph.D. in Management (Accounting and Finance) from the Higher Institute of Management in Sousse, Tunisia. She is a member of the research laboratory (LaREMFiQ) at the University of Sousse, Tunisia. She teaches accounting and finance at the Faculty of Economics and Management in Sousse. Her main research interest relates to microfinance. **Jamila Abubakar** is a Ph.D. Candidate in Islamic Finance at Hamad Bin Khalifa University, researching on FinTech and its contributions to Sustainable Development Goals in Africa. She holds a B.Sc. in International Securities Investment & Banking from the University of Reading (UK) and a Master's in Global Banking and Financial Markets from Barcelona Business School (Spain). She is also a Researcher on the global team at Prospectus (Qatar) with a focus on executive and board roles in the beyond profit sector. Previously, she was the Risk Management Officer (2012–2020) for Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria.

Mustafa Adil is the Head of Islamic Finance, Data & Analytics, for the London Stock Exchange Group. He is responsible for leading the Islamic finance and Islamic markets businesses for the organization, providing knowledge solutions and bespoke services to support the continued growth and increasing depth of the Islamic finance industry. He works in collaboration with government entities, multilateral organizations, and leading financial institutions to support them in fulfilling their aspirations and executing their strategies in the Islamic market space. Previously, he was the Head of Islamic Finance for Refinitiv and for Thomson Reuters. He has also served as a leading consultant in the Islamic Financial Services team at Ernst & Young, providing advisory services to some of the leading Islamic financial institutions in the GCC and globally. He is a qualified Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales and holds a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics from Imperial College in London.

Abu Umar Faruq Ahmad is currently an Adjunct Professor at United International University, Bangladesh and Guidance College, Texas, USA. An alumnus of Western Sydney University, Australia (with "High Distinction" in Ph.D. and 'distinction' in LLM-Hons.), he is an international figure renowned within the world of Islamic Economics and Finance. His accomplishments are featured in the 2018 and 2019 ISLAMICA500 Global Leaders of the Islamic Economy. His accomplishments include associate professorships at King AbdulAziz University, Jeddah, KSA; INCEIF University in Malaysia; Universiti Brunei Darussalam in Brunei; and Assistant Professorship at Hamdan Bin Mohammed Smart University in the UAE. He has over 100 published peer-reviewed refereed journal articles, books, chapters in edited books, conference proceedings, and other intellectual contributions to his credit on: shariah compliance of Islamic banks' products and structures; the opportunities and challenges of Islamic finance; case studies of Islamic banks and financial institutions; Islamic insurance and reinsurance; Islamic microfinance; sukuk; and dispute resolution in Islamic banking and finance, among others. He is currently the founding editor, senior editor, and editorial advisory board member for a number of internationally renowned refereed journals, including some published by Emerald Group Publishing in the United Kingdom. He is also serving as the Shariah Audit Executive at the Islamic Bank of Australia Group.

Syed Nazim Ali is currently the Director of the Research Division and Director of the Center for Islamic Economics and Finance at the College of Islamic Studies, Hamad Bin Khalifa University (HBKU). Prior to joining HBKU, he was the Executive Director (Acting) of the Islamic Legal Studies Program (2010–2013) at Harvard Law School and the Founding Director of the Islamic Finance Project at Harvard University since its establishment in 1995. During the last thirty years, he has spearheaded many research landmarks in the areas of Islamic finance and faith-based financial initiatives. He has paid special attention to lines of inquiry that seek to examine and interrogate the frontiers, facilitate research, and encourage dialogue among various stakeholders and external discussants. During his nearly two-decade association with Harvard, he has led the organization of several conferences, workshops, and symposia in the field, including the internationally renowned biennial Harvard University Forum on Islamic Finance, the proceedings of which are serially compiled and published under his supervision; and the annual workshop at the London School of Economics, which brings together the sector's leading economists, shariah experts, and practitioners. He is a member of the International Advisory Board of the Centre for Islamic Finance at the University of Bolton. His most recent publications include FinTech, Digital Currency and the Future of Islamic Finance (Springer, 2020), FinTech in Islamic Finance: Theory and Practice (Routledge, 2019), and Shari'a Compliant Microfinance (Routledge, 2012). He received his Ph.D. from the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, U.K.

Dawood Ashraf is a Senior Research Economist at the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He holds a Ph.D. in Banking and Finance, and he is also a member of the CFA Institute. He has combined banking and academic experience of more than 20 years. Before

joining the IsDB, Dr. Ashraf worked with Prince Mohammad Bin Fahad University in Saudi Arabia and TD Bank Financial Group in Canada. His research interests are in sustainable ethical finance, portfolio management, banking, corporate finance, and artificial intelligence applications in finance. He has published in several international journals, and he has presented his research work at various international conferences. He is also a subject editor of Emerging Markets Review and the Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions, and Money. He has led teams to produce several vital reports on the policy side, including the first two editions of the Global Report on Islamic Finance, the impact of COVID-19 on Islamic finance and the use of artificial intelligence to harness financial inclusion.

Ahmet Faruk Aysan is a Professor and the Director of the Islamic Finance and Economy Ph.D. program at the College of Islamic Studies, Hamad Bin Khalifa University. He has been a board member and monetary policy committee member of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey. He served as a consultant for various institutions, such as the World Bank, the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, and Oxford Analytica. He has also served as the Deputy Director of the Center for Economics and Econometrics at Bogazici University, a member of the G-20 Financial Safety Net Experts Group, a member of the Advisory Board of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Group of TUBITAK, a National Expert of the European Union and the Dean of Management and Administrative Sciences at Istanbul Sehir University. He received grants from various international funds, including the ERF, Newton funds, and TUBITAK. He has also served on the advisory board of the Contemporary Turkish Studies at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences (LSE) European Institute.

Said Bouheraoua is currently a Senior Researcher and Director of the Research Affairs Department at the International Shariah Research Academy (ISRA) for Islamic Finance and a lecturer at the Global University of Islamic Finance (INCEIF). He is the editor-in-chief of ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance, and an Independent Board Member of Affin Islamic Bank. He has published various books, book chapters, and several articles in refereed journals. He has also presented several papers at international conferences, including the International Fiqh Academy of the OIC. He has conducted several trainings in Islamic banking and finance in Malaysia and abroad. Farrukh Habib is the Co-founder of Alif Technologies (Dubai) and Shariah Experts (London). He is an expert in the areas of Islamic law, finance, and FinTech. He is an advisor, trainer, and product developer by profession, with a strong educational background and vast global experience spanning more than nine years. He is involved in the Islamic FinTech and halal digital economy, focusing on crowdfunding, micro-investments, tokenization, decentralized economy, halal supply chain management, and shariah compliance. He has developed his own proprietary shariah-compliance screening criterion for crypto-assets. Previously, he was a researcher at the International Shariah Research Academy for Islamic Finance (ISRA). He is also the co-editor of the ISRA Journal of Islamic Finance and a reviewer for various reputable academic journals. He holds a Ph.D. degree in Islamic Finance from INCEIF, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and an M.Sc. in Banking and Finance from Queen Mary University of London, UK. Prior to that, he obtained Master's and Bachelor's degrees from the University of Karachi, both in Economics. He also received traditional Islamic (Shariah) education through an extensive eight-year course in Jamia Uloom-E-Islamya Banuri Town, Karachi, acquiring another Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Islamic studies.

M. Kabir Hassan is Professor of Finance in Capital Market Unit at the International Shariah and Finance at the University of New Orleans, Louisiana. He currently holds three endowed chairs—Hibernia Professor of Economics and Finance, Hancock Whitney Chair Professor in Business, and Bank One Professor in Business—at the University of New Orleans. He is the winner of the 2016 Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Prize in Islamic Banking and Finance. He received his BA in Economics and Mathematics from Gustavus Adolphus College, Minnesota, and his MA in Economics and Ph.D. in Finance from the University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Nebraska.

Sutan Emir Hidayat is currently the Director of Islamic Economy Infrastructure Ecosystem at the National Committee for Islamic Economy and Finance (KNEKS), Indonesia. In addition, he has also been involved in regulatory bodies for international Islamic financial institutions, such as Members of the Sustainability Working Group, General Council Islamic Bank and Financial Institutions (CIBAFI), and a member of the FAS1 Working Group, the Accounting and Audit Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOFI). He obtained his Ph.D. and MBA degrees in Islamic Banking and Finance from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). He was the Head of the Business Administration Department at the University College of Bahrain (2015–2019) with the academic rank of Associate Professor (2018–2019). He has published quite a significant number of research papers in reputable international journals. He also serves as an associate editor for the Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development, SESRIC, and as an editor for a number of other journals. He was recognized as one of the top influential 500 personalities on a global scale from 2015 to 2020 by ISFIN, a leading advisory firm for Islamic markets.

Henk Jan Hoogendoorn is the Chief of Financial Sector Office at QFC, where he is responsible for delivering on QFC's mission of attracting financial and regulated businesses to Qatar through the QFC platform. He has extensive experience in international finance, management, and transforming and building businesses in the financial sector. Henk has held senior management roles at ABN AMRO Bank and Deutsche Bank in the Netherlands and the Middle East and has a solid track record of implementing businesses in the financial sector. Prior to joining QFC, he served as Mashreq Qatar's Country CEO and Managing Director of Deutsche Bank, Head of Non-Bank Financial Institutions, where he was responsible for insurers, pension funds, FinTech, and implementing strategic and business plans across Europe. He holds a Master's degree in Law from the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands and has participated in executive education at the London Business School and INSEAD.

Md. Aminul Islam is a Professor of Finance at the Faculty of Applied and Human Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Perlis. He received his Bachelor's degree from the International Islamic University Malaysia, and graduated with an MBA and Ph.D. from Universiti Sains Malaysia. He also completed an advanced diploma in teaching in higher education from Nottingham Trent University. He is a Visiting Professor at Ubudiyyah University in Indonesia, Northern University in Bangladesh, Daffodil International University, East Delta University, and Thammasat University in Thailand. He is also an Academic Advisor at Sentral College in Penang. He has bagged a number of accolades, including "The Best Ph.D. Thesis Award 2011" and Research Excellence Awards in 2020 and 2022 at Universiti Malaysia Perlis. He is a member of the Asian Academy of Management, the Malaysian Institute of Management, and an associate member of the Malaysian Finance Association. His most recent research has focused on FinTech, entrepreneurship, blockchain, the blue economy, Islamic banking, and sukuk.

Sameh Jouida has a Ph.D. in Finance from the Higher Institute of Management in Sousse, Tunisia. She is a member of the research laboratory "Business and Economic Statistics Modeling (BESTMOD)" and a member of the research unit "Management and Risk Management." She has research papers published in international journals like Managerial and Decision Economics, Procedia Economics and Finance, Journal of Multinational Financial Management, and Research in International Business and Finance. Her teaching and research interests are in the areas of corporate finance and accounting.

Zul Hakim Jumat is a Researcher for the Center of Islamic Economics and Finance (CIEF) and a Ph.D. Candidate in Islamic Finance and Economy at the College of Islamic Studies, Hamad Bin Khalifa University (HBKU), Qatar. Before joining CIEF, he was a Research Editor with the Dow Jones Risk & Compliance team that focuses on Sanction Ownership Research. He holds a Bachelor's degree (Hons) in Jurisprudence and Principles of Jurisprudence (minoring in Economics) from Kuwait University (2015) and an M.Sc. (Hons) in Islamic Finance from HBKU.

Noor Suhaida Kasri is a Senior Researcher and Head of the Islamic Capital Market Unit at the International Shariah Research Academy for Islamic Finance (ISRA). Prior to joining ISRA, she had almost twelve years of experience as a Malaysian advocate and solicitor, as well as a shariah lawyer. She sat as one of MUFG Bank (Malaysia) Berhad's Shariah Committee from 2017 to 2020. She received her Ph.D. in Islamic Banking, Finance, and Management from the University of Gloucestershire (in collaboration with Markfield Institute of Higher Education), UK, under the sponsorship of ISRA. After completing her Bachelor of Laws and a Diploma in Shariah Legal Practice from the International Islamic University of Malaysia, she pursued her Master's in Laws from King's College London under the funding of the British Chevening Scholarship Award.

Saqib Hafiz Khateeb is a Research Fellow at the College of Islamic Studies, Hamad Bin Khalifa University (HBKU), Qatar. After graduating from the Islamic University of Madinah (2011) with an LLB in Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, he went on to complete his M.Sc. in Islamic Finance from HBKU (2015). He also holds an MA in Islamic Studies with a major in law from SOAS, University of London (2017). He has worked extensively throughout his academic career as a Research Assistant at the Law Department at SOAS-London and as a graduate research assistant at HBKU-Doha. He had also gained hands-on experience as a research assistant for a year at the Center of Islamic Economics and Finance, Doha. His career includes a stint as a legal assistant at a law firm in London in 2017–18.

Muslehuddin Musab Mohammed is a student pursuing a Ph.D. in Islamic Finance and Economy at the College of Islamic Studies, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar. His research works have been published by Edinburgh University Press, UK and SESRIC, Turkey. He works as a Senior Shariah Auditor at Bait Al-Mashura Finance Consultations (Doha) and conducts training and workshops in the domain of Islamic finance for working executives. He is also a member of the editorial board of a peer-reviewed international scientific journal called Bait Al-Mashura Journal on Islamic Economics and Finance since its inception in 2014. He has also been an active member of the Scientific Committee of the Doha Islamic Finance Conference since its third edition in 2012.

Aishath Muneeza is an Associate Professor at the International Centre for Education in Islamic Finance (INCEIF), Malaysia. She is the first female Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and was the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury of the Republic of Maldives. Her contribution to Islamic finance includes structuring of the corporate sukuks and sovereign private sukuk of the country, including the Islamic treasury instruments, designing the first Islamic microfinance scheme, and establishing and heading the Maldives Hajj Corporation, the Tabung Haji of Maldives.

Khairunnisa Musari is currently an Assistant Professor at the Department of Islamic Economics, Postgraduate Program, and the Faculty of Islamic Business Economics (FEBI), KH Ahmad Shiddiq

State Islamic University (UIN KHAS), Indonesia. She is a member of the Indonesian Association of Islamic Economists (IAEI) and a Lead Independent Associate Ambassador of VentureEthica. She worked as a Senior Specialist for Islamic Finance for UNDP Indonesia. She was listed as one of the Top 150 Most Influential Women in Islamic Business & Finance 2020 by Cambridge-IFA. Her areas of research include sukuk, waqf, Ehsan, fiscal and monetary policies, Islamic microfinance, circular economy, and climate change.

Zhamal Nanaeva is a Ph.D. Candidate in Islamic Finance and Economy at Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha. She received her BA in Economics from Kyrgyz State National University and her M.Sc. in Finance and Banking from the British University in Dubai, where her thesis focused on comparative analysis of risks in sukuk and conventional bonds. Furthermore, she completed finance and sustainability courses at Harvard Extension School. Her professional experience started at the Kyrgyz Project Promotion Agency, where she facilitated collaboration with multilateral donor agencies. Before moving to Doha, Zhamal worked in multiple startups in the UAE and Estonia, where she performed industry research and wrote about innovation and entrepreneurship.

Umar A. Oseni is the Chief Executive Officer of the International Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation (IILM), a multilateral financial institution headquartered in Kuala Lumpur. Prior to this, he was an Executive Director and Acting Chief Executive Officer of the same multilateral financial organization. At some point in his career, he was an Associate Professor of Law and Regulation of Islamic Finance. He was also a Visiting Fellow at the Islamic Legal Studies Program of the Harvard Law School, Harvard University. Apart from being a Harvardcertified negotiator and dispute resolution expert, he has consulted for numerous bodies in the areas of law and regulation of Islamic finance. With a good blend of both significant academic and industry-wide experience in Islamic finance, he has completed strategic consultancy work for some United Nations agencies, COMCEC of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group, and other government and government-linked agencies. He is a Solicitor and Advocate of the Supreme Court of Nigeria. With over 100 publications, he has published widely in refereed journals

and books on Islamic finance and law. He co-authored the first textbook on Islamic finance titled: Introduction to Islamic Banking and Finance: Principles and Practice (United Kingdom: Pearson Education Limited, 2013). He is also a co-author of IFSA 2013: Commentaries on Islamic Banking and Finance, and Alternative Dispute Resolution in Islam (Kuala Lumpur: IIUM Press, 2013). He co-edited Islamic Finance and Development (Cambridge, Massachusetts: ILSP, Harvard Law School, 2014) and Emerging Issues in Islamic Finance Law and Practice in Malaysia (United Kingdom: Emerald Publishing, 2019). He is also the lead editor of FinTech in Islamic Finance: Theory and Practice (UK: Taylor and Francis, Routledge, 2019), a pioneering, authoritative book on the dynamics of financial technology in Islamic finance. He received his L.L.B. (Hons.) in Common and Islamic Law from the University of Ilorin, Nigeria; a Master of Comparative Laws (with Distinction); a Professional Master's degree in Financial Laws from York University, Canada; and a Ph.D. degree from the International Islamic University Malaysia.

Silmi Mohamed Radzi is a Research Officer at ISRA, where she has gained decent hands-on experience and is involved in various research projects. Among her published works are "Trading of Shares via Salam Contract: An Exploratory Study," "Islamic Banking: A Solution for Unequal Wealth Distribution?", and "Trailblazing Value-Based Intermediation: The Dawn of a New Era in Islamic Banking Experience in Malaysia." She obtained her Bachelor's degree in Shariah (with majors in Islamic Economics & Banking) from Yarmouk University, Jordan and continued her Master's in Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Heritage (Fiqh and Usul Fiqh) at International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM).

Mohammad Sahabuddin currently serves as an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Business Administration, University of Science and Technology Chittagong (USTC), Bangladesh. He is also a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Finance Division of the Faculty of Applied and Human Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Perlis. His areas of interest in research are financial markets and conventional and Islamic finance. His current projects are Islamic FinTech, halal tourism, entrepreneurship, blended learning, internationalization, and a sustainable education system. He has presented papers at national and international conferences and published several articles in international journals. He holds a Ph.D. in Business Economics from Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). He graduated with a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) and a Bachelor of Business Administration (B.B.A.) majoring in finance from the University of Chittagong, Bangladesh. He is currently an advisor to the Bangladeshi Students' Association in UPM, and is the country representative for Bangladesh in Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM).

Asma Ben Salem is Assistant Professor at the Higher Institute of Theology, Ez-Zitouna University, Tunisia. She received a Ph.D. in Economics and Finance from Lyon 2 Lumière University in France. She is a member of the research laboratory "Monnaie, Finance et Développement (MOFID)" at the Faculty of Economics and Management of Sousse (Tunisia). She has teaching experience at Umm Al-Qura University (Saudi Arabia), and universities in France and Tunisia. She has published papers in international journals and is a reviewer for the International Journal of Emerging Markets. Her research interests are in the areas of social finance, Islamic microfinance, and philanthropic institutions.

Salman Ahmed Shaikh is an Assistant Professor at Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST) University, Pakistan. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the National University of Malaysia and has received a Master's in Economics from the Institute of Business Administration, Karachi. He has presented many research papers at international conferences, has published research papers in top international journals, and has contributed book chapters with acclaimed publishers. He is on the editorial advisory board of several research journals. He also won a paper prize at the World Islamic Finance Forum in 2018. His research interests lie in economics, finance, and the role of faith in the post-modern scientific age.

Nasim Shah Shirazi is a Professor at the College of Islamic Studies (CIS), Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha. Before joining CIS, he worked as Lead Economist and Acting Manager, Islamic Economics & Finance Research Division, IRTI, Islamic Development Bank. Previously, he worked as Deputy Dean (Suleyman Demirel University, Almaty), Dean, Director of Research, and Director General, International Institute of Islamic Economics (IIIE), International Islamic University

Islamabad (IIUI), Pakistan. He served as a professor at International Islamic University Malaysia as well. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the IIIE and IIUI. He has designed, developed, and taught courses at the graduate and post-graduate levels in economics, finance, Islamic economics, and decision sciences at national and international universities. With more than 76 publications, he is well respected for his research in development economics, public finance, and Islamic finance for social development. He has supervised several Ph.D., M.Phil., and Master theses. Besides academic excellence, he has completed several consulting assignments with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, PPAF, and private organizations.

Sukaynah O. D. Shuaib is currently a Risk Intern at the International Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation. She graduated from the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) majoring in Islamic Finance (B.Sc.). She holds an Associate Islamic Finance Professional (AIFP) certificate from the Institute of Islamic Finance Professionals (IIFP), Nigeria, and is a Certified Islamic Specialist in Risk Management (CISRIM) from the General Council for Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions (CIBAFI). She completed her Diploma in Business Administration from the International University of Malaya-Wales (IUMW), Malaysia, and a Diploma in Arabic for Non-Native Speakers from the Open University of Sudan. She is currently enrolled in the Data Analyst Fellowship at Quantum Analytics, Nigeria, and previously worked as an intern trainee at Masryef Advisory, Malaysia, and EtiqaFinans Limited, Nigeria.

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