

TKBB

PARTICIPATION
BANKS
ASSOCIATION
OF TÜRKİYE
ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE



MUISEF
Institute of Islamic Economics
and Finance

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**FUNDEMANANTAL LEVEL
PARTICIPATION (ISLAMIC) FINANCE
CERTIFICATION PROGRAM**

FUNDEMANANTAL LEVEL PARTICIPATION (ISLAMIC) FINANCE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

TOPIC

INSTRUCTOR

MODULE	TOPIC	INSTRUCTOR
MODULE-1	ISLAMIC BANKING SYSTEM, ITS ORIGINS, HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, BASIC PHILOSOPHY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir ATAR
MODULE-2	BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND FINANCE	Prof. Dr. Saim KAYADİBİ
MODULE-3	PARTICIPATION INSURANCE IN THE WORLD AND IN TÜRKİYE	Asst. Prof. Dr. Hasan MERAL
MODULE-4	METHODOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY OF ISLAMIC LAW	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdürrahim KOZALI
MODULE-5	THE THEORY OF CONTRACT IN ISLAMIC LAW AND CONTRACTS IN Participation (Islamic) banking	Prof. Dr. Murat ŞİMŞEK
MODULE-6	FUND COLLECTION METHODS IN PARTICIPATION BANKS	Prof. Dr. Abdullah DURMUŞ
MODULE-7	FUND UTILIZATION METHODS IN PARTICIPATION BANKS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir ATAR
MODULE-8	Islamic Finance STANDARDS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynelabidin HAYAT
MODULE-9	BANKING SERVICES IN PARTICIPATION BANKS: PAYMENT CARDS AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS	Asst. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Yuşa ÖZMEN
MODULE-10	SHARIAH GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE IN THE Participation (Islamic) banking SECTOR	Prof. Dr. Şakir GÖRMÜŞ
MODULE-11	Participation (Islamic) banking IN THE WORLD AND INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC BANKING INSTITUTIONS	Prof. Dr. Şakir GÖRMÜŞ
MODULE-12	Islamic Finance LEGISLATION WITHIN THE SCOPE OF BANKING LAW	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eyüp Sabri KALA

PURPOSE OF THE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM:

It is aimed to address issues such as interest-free banking principles, core values, Islamic Finance and application principles, legal and legislative infrastructure applied in Türkiye and in the world for.

TARGET AUDIENCE:

New Bankers in Islamic Banks Interested Parties who want to gain basic knowledge about interest-free banking

FORMAT:

It consists of interactive and hands-on trainings to be given in Microsoft Teams.



12
MODULE



6
DAYS



24
HOURS



OLINE
TRAINING/EXAM

MODULE 1:

Islamic Banking System, Its Origin, Historical Development, Basic Philosophy



Instructor

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir ATAR
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)*

Purpose of Training:

To get knowledge on The birth of banks, modern banking practices in Europe, bank-like financial institution practices such as money foundations in the Ottoman Empire, the introduction and development of modern banking in the Ottoman Empire, the banking system and mentality debates in the Ottoman Empire, the emergence of Islamic banks and their introduction to Türkiye.

Sub-Topics:

- Pre-modern banking-like practices in the world
- Pre-modern banking-like practices in the Ottoman Empire
- Capital accumulation in Europe and the emergence of modern banking
- Discussions of Islamic scholars on money foundations in the Ottoman Empire
- The emergence of modern banking in the Ottoman Empire
- The emergence of modern Islamic banks in the world
- Entry of Islamic banks into Türkiye
- Development of Islamic banking in Türkiye from Special Finance Institutions to Participation (Islamic) banking
- Current status of Participation (Islamic) banking in Türkiye
- Questions - Answers

Outcomes of the Training:

The banking system, which today has quite complex derivative products and applications, has existed with different names and applications since the early periods of human history. Banking has emerged to meet two basic needs of human beings. As; the need for people to keep their cash assets, i.e. savings, left over from their expenditures in secure physical spaces and the need to apply to an institution/person to meet their financing needs. These two needs continue to exist as the two most basic elements of modern banking: fund collection and fund utilization.

This course will introduce the participants to the bank-like institutions developed by human beings long before the emergence of modern banking and will enable them to comprehend the emergence and spread of modern banking in a cause-and-effect relationship. The course also deals with how Muslims have met their financial needs and which products they have developed throughout Islamic history. The course covers the conditions under which modern Islamic banks emerged as an alternative to modern banking and the development processes of these banks from the first period when they started their activities in Türkiye today.

MODULE 2:

Basic Principles of Islamic Economics and Finance



Instructor

Prof. Dr. Saim KAYADİBİ
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)

Purpose of Training:

To understand Islamic Economics and Finance in a healthy way, the basic principles and values of this field. These principles and values are the values that have been filtered from the basic sources of Islam. These values are the most important elements that distinguish Islamic economics and finance from conventional economics and finance. In this context, The main objectives of Islamic Economics and Finance is summarised at this module knowledge.

Sub-Topics:

- Introduction
- Foundations of Islamic Economics and Finance
- Definitions of Islamic Economics and Finance
- Basic Sources of Islamic Economics and Finance
- Causes of Illegitimate Financial Transactions.
- Basic Principles of Islamic Economics and Finance
- Interest-Free Principle
- Distinctive Characteristics of Islamic Economics
- Important personalities in Islamic Economics and Finance Thought
- Questions and Answers

Outcomes:

Participants who attend and successfully complete the Basic Principles of Islamic Economics and Finance module within the framework of basic level interest-free banking certification program will have the following gains: Have a well-equipped knowledge of the foundations, definitions and the main sources of Islamic Economics and Finance. Learn the reasons that cause financial transactions to be illegitimate. The basic principles of Islamic economics are known. The difference between Islamic Economics and Finance and conventional economics and finance is clearly seen and the ability to analyze these differences with current issues is gained. It is understood that Islamic Economics and Finance is a system of economics and finance aimed at winning the world and the hereafter, and the reflections and effects of this system on life are realized. The distinctive features of Islamic economics are comprehended and important figures of its thought are recognized.

MODULE 3:

Participation Insurance in the World and Türkiye (Takaful)



Instructor

Asst. Prof. Dr. Hasan MERAL
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)

Purpose of Training:

Participation insurance is an insurance system that works in line with the principles of Islamic Finance. The aim of the training is to develop a basic understanding of participation insurance for professionals working in the field of Participation (Islamic) banking. For this purpose, participants will be introduced to the principles and functioning of participation insurance and current issues in the sector.

Sub-Topics:

- Basic Principles of Participation Insurance
- Participation Insurance Models in the World
- Türkiye Participation Insurance Model
- Participation Insurance Products
- Participation Pension Products
- Questions - Answers

Outcomes of the Training:

After the training, participants will learn the basic principles of participation insurance, its functioning and its differences from traditional insurance. They will also learn about participation insurance legislation in Türkiye and participation insurance and pension products. The training will provide participants with an understanding of key products such as life, health, motor insurance and private pensions and will equip them with the competence to effectively present insurance products to their customers. These outputs will increase the awareness of Participation (Islamic) banking professionals in the field of participation insurance, support participation bancassurance production and contribute to the deepening of the Islamic Finance ecosystem.

MODULE 4:

Methodology and Philosophy of Islamic Law



Instructor

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahim KOZALI
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)

Purpose of Training:

It is well known that the disciplines of Islamic economics and finance are essentially built on the foundation of the discipline of Islamic law (fiqh). Undoubtedly, those who are involved in the practice carry out their transactions based on the provisions that have been obtained, in other words, based on what has already happened. The main difference between the participation sector and conventional institutions in terms of mentality is mainly in the intellectual dimension, more precisely, in terms of the mentality that produces the provisions within the scope of Islamic law, economics and finance. It is essential for everyone interested in the subject to know, even at a very basic level, the basic sources of these provisions, the process of deriving the provisions from these sources, and the higher purposes of Islamic law (Maqasid al-Shari'ah). In this regard, the methodology and philosophy of Islamic law course aims to provide the fundamental level knowledge Islamic law.

Sub-Topics:

- Definitions and Main Topics of Fiqh and Method of Fiqh
- Sources of Islamic Law: Holy Quran and Sunnah
- Sources of Islamic Law: Ijma, Qiyas, Maslahah, Istihsan, Custom, Evidence etc.
- Provisions Proposed Provisions
- Provisions Legislative Provisions
- The higher aims of Islamic law (maqā id al-shari'a)
- Questions - Answers

Outcomes of the Training:

Although participation sector employees are dealing with transactions and products that are essentially created with the sensitivity of Islamic law, they may often lack the logic of the formation of these transactions and products. What is decisive not only for Islamic law, but for all legal systems, is the mentality and mechanism that creates legal (and economic) norms. Being away from this mentality and mechanism may lead to a lack of intellectual and scholarly infrastructure related to the transactions carried out, and in this case, employees will have to carry out a work that they do not have a command of its logic and integrity. With the Islamic legal methodology and philosophy course, which is planned to be conducted within the framework of the certificate program, it will be possible to provide the employees in the sector with the aforementioned formation, albeit at a minimum level, and thus, the employees will be able to master the background and internal consistency of the transactions they carry out, albeit to some extent.

MODULE 5:

Contract Theory in Islamic Law and Contracts in Participation (Islamic) banking



Instructor

Prof. Dr. Murat ŞİMŞEK
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)

Purpose of Training:

Participation banks use many contracts in the field of Islamic law of obligations on various occasions. Contracts such as purchase and sale, lease, selem, work contract, wakalah, suretyship, sarf (buying and selling foreign currency), remittance and partnership are among the types of contracts that are used daily in Participation (Islamic) banking. In Islamic law, some conditions must be met for a contract to produce a legitimate legal result. In this course, it is aimed to learn the theory of contracts in Islamic law at a basic level and to establish their connection with the transactions used daily in Participation (Islamic) banking.

Sub-Topics:

- Property Law (Ownership)
- Property Law - (Goods and Types)
- Law of Obligations - Basic Concepts and Contract Theory
- Basic Conditions in Contracts
- Various Types of Contracts
- Sale, Rent, Sale
- Power of Attorney, Suretyship, Sarf and Partnerships
- Ribal Contracts, Gararlı Contracts
- Contracts in Participation (Islamic) banking
- Questions - Answers

Outcomes of the Training:

Legal contracts have a great importance in social life. Contractual transfers of property have an indispensable place in meeting the needs of human beings, who are social beings. For this purpose, people have developed many types of contracts. Buying and selling, renting, debt, partnership, proxy and surety are the most common types of contracts that people use. However, people can do injustice to each other through contracts and argue over the mistakes and deficiencies in their contracts. Thus, while Islamic law is generally positive towards contracts in general, it tries to prevent contracts from leading to unjust gains and social turmoil. Participation banks enter into various contracts with their customers and provide services to them to the extent permitted by Islamic law without going beyond the legal framework.

The trainees who take this course will learn the characteristics, conditions and types of contracts in Islamic law of obligations and will be able to guide their customers correctly in their daily transactions in Participation (Islamic) banking and ensure that the transactions are carried out in accordance with Islamic procedures.

MODULE 6:

Fund Collection Methods in Participation (Islamic) Banking



Instructor

*Prof. Dr. Abdullah DURMUŞ
Head of Islamic Economics and
Finance Department,
Marmara University Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)*

Purpose of Training:

One of the first and most important transaction stages of Participation (Islamic) banking is the collection of needed funds. In this way, individuals and institutions with excess funds have the opportunity to utilize their savings both safely and effectively. In this training, it is aimed to inform the participants about the different types of accounts that can be opened by customers in the Participation (Islamic) banking system, their basic features and the contracts on which they are based in terms of Islamic law, and thus to raise awareness about the distinctive differences between fund collection methods in participation banks and account types in conventional banks.

Sub-Topics:

- Fund Collection and Account Types in Conventional Banking
- Overview of Fund Raising in Participation (Islamic) banking
- Special Current Account in Participation (Islamic) banking and its Fiqhi Analysis
- Gold and Foreign Currency Accounts
- Comparison between Special Current Account and Demand Deposit Account in Interest-Bearing Banking
- Participation Account, Its Features and Fiqh Analysis
- Comparison and Differences between Participation Account Dividend and Deposit Interest
- An Explanation of the Close Correspondence between Dividends and Deposit Interest
- Explanation of Non-Commitment of Dividends
- Justifications for the Legitimacy of Dividends
- Basic Contracts on which the Participation Account is Based: Mudarabah, Investment Agency and Features
- Question and Answer

Outcomes of the Training:

Thanks to this training, it will be possible to make a comparison between interest-free bank and interest-bearing bank fund collection products, to comprehend the differences between dividends and interest, to learn the types of accounts in Participation (Islamic) banking and their fiqh-based contracts and

MODULE 7:

Fund Utilization Methods in Participation (Islamic) Banking



Instructor

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir ATAR
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)

Purpose of Training:

As is known, the two main functions of banking are fund collection and fund utilization. Fund disbursement transactions are the area where participation banks meet the cash or non-cash financing needs of individual and commercial customers in activities that are legitimate in terms of Islamic Finance principles. Fund disbursement transactions, which constitute one of the most important Participation (Islamic) banking processes in contact with the customer, are one of the most important areas of knowledge that participation bank personnel should know in terms of Participation (Islamic) banking. For example, there are some significant differences between a conventional bank's mortgage and vehicle loan disbursement process and a participation bank's fund disbursement process in these products. Knowing and understanding these differences and providing healthy information to customers and external stakeholders is also extremely important for the spread of Islamic Finance literacy to the grassroots.

The fund disbursement methods applied by Turkish participation banks will be explained in terms of the nature, definition, preferred areas and weight in the sector on the basis of product / contract, and the legislation and standards issued regarding these products will be introduced.

Sub-Topics:

- An overview of fund disbursement methods
- Fund disbursement products in Turkish Participation (Islamic) banking (murâbaha, mudâreba/mutâreke, karz-ı hasen, ijara, tawarruq, etc.)
- Funding methods in the light of legislation and standards (examples of Banking Law, PBAT Advisory Board and AAOIFI Standards)
- Questions - Answers

Outcomes of the Training:

With this training, participants will be informed about the types of fund disbursement transactions carried out by Islamic banks through cash, non-cash, partnership and leasing methods, which fund disbursement methods are predominantly preferred in practice and their reasons, whether there are different preferences or standards in fund disbursement methods in the world and in Türkiye, and what kind of differences exist in the fund disbursement transactions and processes of conventional (commercial) banks and participation banks. In the light of the data, the course of development in the fund disbursement pillar of Turkish Participation (Islamic) banking and product-based breakdowns will also be conveyed to the participants, and they will be informed about the status (market share) of Turkish participation banks in the general banking sector. In this way, participation bank members will gain the ability to provide accurate, up-to-date and healthy information in terms of Islamic finance to all parties who are stakeholders in the fund disbursement process.

MODULE 8:

Islamic Finance Standards



Instructor

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynelabidin HAYAT
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)

Purpose of Training:

This training program aims to explain the standards of the Advisory Board of the Participation Banks Association of Türkiye (TKBB). In the course, references will also be made to AAOIFI Standards that regulate Islamic banking activities for comparison.

Sub-Topics:

- TKBB as an institution
- TKBB Standards
- TKBB Resolutions
- Malaysian Standards
- AAOIFI as an organization
- Comparison of TKBB and AAOIFI Standards
- Questions - Answers

Outcomes of the Training:

There are a number of standards that regulate and set the conditions for Islamic banking products and services. The TKBB standards are issued by the Advisory Board of the Participation Banks Association of Türkiye and bind all participation banks in Türkiye. In many other Islamic countries, the Sharia Standards of the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) are applied. In this module, participants will be introduced to the TKBB standards and some comparisons will be made with AAOIFI standards.

MODULE 9:

Banking Services in Participation (Islamic) Banks: Payment Cards & Negotiable Instruments



Instructor

*Asst. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Yuşa Özmen
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)*

Purpose of Training:

In this module, it is aimed to raise awareness about the application processes of card and check transactions that are frequently used in participation banks and the interest-free banking principles that should be observed in these matters. To provide information about the principles and standards of Islamic Finance that should be observed in product development activities within the scope of the aforementioned banking services.

Sub-Topics:

- Bank Cards
- Credit Cards
- Charge Cards
- Prepaid Cards
- Evaluation of Payment Cards in terms of Islamic Law
- Alternative Card Applications for Interest-Free Financial Institutions
- Murabaha Card
- Karz-i Hasen Card with Fee Supplement
- Tawarruq Card After Borrowing
- Cash Versus Card
- Card System Organizations
- Legal Regulations on Payment Cards
- Nature and Types of Check Transaction
- Acceptance of Negotiable Instruments for Protection Purposes
- Acceptance of Negotiable Instruments for Collection Purposes
- Acceptance of Negotiable Instruments for Crushing (Discounting)

Outcomes of the Training:

To have knowledge about payment cards, check transactions and their basic references in Islamic law, to acquire the knowledge needed in product development activities to be carried out in interest-free financial institutions on these issues.

MODULE 10:

Shariah Governance Structure in the Participation (Islamic) Banking Sector



Instructor

Prof. Dr. Şakir GÖRMÜŞ
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)

Purpose of Training:

It is important for the future of the sector that Islamic finance (IF) products, which have grown rapidly in recent years in terms of horizontal (regional) and vertical (product diversity), establish standards by minimizing regional and product differences by taking into account the principles of fiqh in terms of form and substance. The shariah governance system ensures compliance with shariah principles in IF institutions. The aim of this chapter is to provide information on the actors and stakeholders of the shariah governance system, its legal infrastructure, the structure, transparency and competence of advisory boards, the operating procedure, audit and evaluation of shariah governance, and to make country comparisons in terms of shariah governance.

Sub-Topics:

- The Concept and Importance of Shariah Governance in Islamic Finance
- Actors and Stakeholders of Shariah Governance in Islamic Finance
- Legal Infrastructure of Shariah Governance in Islamic Finance
- Structure, Transparency and Competence of Advisory Boards
- Functioning of the Shariah Governance (Advisory Boards and Compliance Units) System in Islamic Finance
- Regulations and Supervision in Shariah Governance in Islamic Finance
- Country Comparisons
- Questions and Answers

Outcomes of the Training:

- Have knowledge about the concept of Shariah Governance in Islamic Finance, its Legal infrastructure and Functioning.
- The structure, competence and functioning of advisory boards and compliance units, which are the most important actors of shariah governance, will be learned.
- To be informed about the regulations and audits in the field of Shariah Governance in Islamic finance.
- Students will be able to see the impact of regional, cultural and other factors on Shariah Governance in Islamic Finance through country comparisons.

MODULE 11:

Islamic Banking in the World and International Islamic Banking Organizations



Instructor

Prof. Dr. Şakir GÖRMÜŞ
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)

Purpose of Training:

Even though most of the Islamic geography was liberated from the de facto occupation of the West in the 19th century, it remained under the influence of colonial powers in the field of finance and banking as in many other fields. As a reaction to this, the idea of Islamic banking was expressed by different authors in many countries. In 1958, the Charity Bank established by landowners in West Pakistan, the Hajj Fund established in Malaysia in 1963, the Mith Ghamr Savings Bank established in Egypt and the Islamic Development Bank established in Jeddah in 1975 are the fruits of these ideas. In this section, the political and economic factors that have influenced the development of Islamic banking in the world, the historical development of Islamic banking and its current situation will be presented. In addition, selected country examples will be examined in the development of Islamic banking and international Islamic banking institutions and their contribution to the development of Islamic banking will be revealed.

Sub-Topics:

- Historical Development of Islamic Banking from Past to Present
- Political and Economic Factors Affecting the Development of Islamic Banking
- Development of Islamic Banking in Numbers
- Development of Islamic Banking in Selected Countries
- International Islamic Banking Institutions and Functions
- Questions and Answers

Outcomes of the Training:

- To have knowledge about the role of social, economic and political factors in the development of Islamic banking.
- By analyzing the general and country-based development of Islamic banks in numbers, the reasons for temporal and country-based differences will be learned
- The structure, functioning and functions of international Islamic banking institutions will be analyzed comparatively.

MODULE 12:

Islamic Finance Legislation within the Scope of Banking Law



Instructor

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eyüp Sabri KALA
Marmara University
Institute of Islamic
Economics and Finance (MUISEF)*

Purpose of Training:

To examine Participation (Islamic) banking legislation within the scope of banking law.

Sub-Topics:

- Banking law
- Participation (Islamic) banking legislation
- Question and Answer

Outcomes of the Training:

Thanks to this training, it will be possible to learn Participation (Islamic) banking legislation within the scope of the banking law.

Principles of the Certification Program

- Certification training will be carried out in accordance with the "**TKBB TRAINING ACADEMY**".
- The minimum attendance requirement is **70%**. Participants below this rate will not be accepted for the exam.
- In measuring success, the exam success rate is **70** points out of **100**.
- Certification Program will be completed in **6 days, 12 Modules, 24 Hours**.
- During the training program, **10 Instructors** will give lectures.
- The instructor staff consists of **Marmara University Institute of Islamic Economics and Finance (MUISEF) faculty members**.
- This program was developed on the basis of centralized supervision.
- The exam will be held online via the **TKBB LMS Platform**.
- A total of **50 questions** will be asked in the exam.
- The exam will be multiple choice (**4** options).
- The duration of the exam will be **75** minutes.
- Exam results will be sent to your Bank's Training Unit.
- Participants who are successful at the end of the exam will receive a "**E-Certificate of Achievement**". Participants who fail the exam will not be given any documents.

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