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Quarterly Islamic Banking Bulletin



Islamic Finance Policy Department
State Bank of Pakistan



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PROGRESS & MARKET SHARE OF ISLAMIC BANKING INDUSTRY

OVERVIEW

Assets of Islamic Banking Industry (IBI) grew by PKR 299 billion during the quarter July to September, 2023 and were recorded at PKR 8,417 billion by end September, 2023. Deposits of IBI also expanded by PKR 290 billion during the period under review and crossed the six trillion mark to reach PKR 6,160 billion by end September, 2023. On a year on year (YoY) basis, assets and deposits of IBI witnessed upsurge of PKR 1,515 billion (21.9 percent) and PKR 1,139 billion (22.7 percent), respectively by end September, 2023. Market share of assets and deposits of IBI in the overall banking industry stood at 19.6 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively by end September, 2023 (**Table-1**).

Particulars	Period			Yearly Growth (%)			Share in Overall Banking Industry (%)		
	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23
Assets	6,902	8,118	8,417	41.3	19.7	21.9	20.0	19.9	19.6
Deposits	5,021	5,870	6,160	31.4	20.9	22.7	21.1	21.9	22.5
Investments (net)	2,821	3,472	3,928	105.8	30.0	39.2	15.7	16.1	16.9
Financing (net)	2,985	3,324	3,026	31.7	12.3	1.4	27.0	27.6	26.1
Number of Islamic Banking Institutions	22	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Branches*	4,191	4,534	4,666	14.8	11.0	11.3	-	-	-
Number of Islamic Banking Windows	1,467	1,834	1,893	(7.1)	25.4	29.0	-	-	-

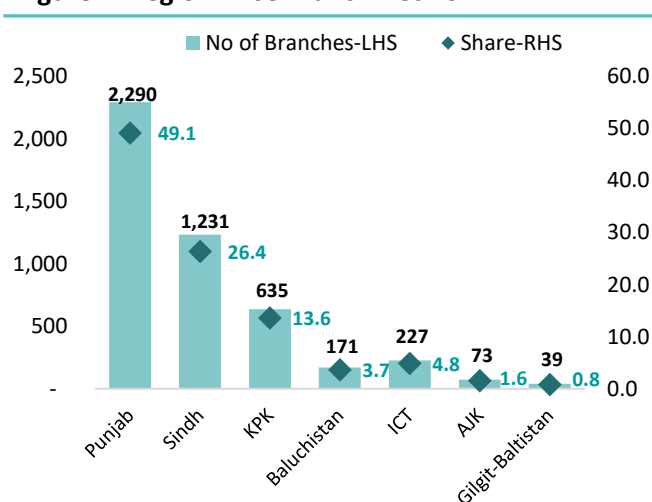
* including sub-branches

Source: Data submitted by banks under quarterly Reporting Chart of Accounts (RCOA)

BRANCH NETWORK OF ISLAMIC BANKING INDUSTRY

Branch network of IBI consisted of 22 Islamic Banking Institutions (IBIs), including 6 full-fledged Islamic banks (IBs) and 16 conventional banks having standalone Islamic Banking Branches (IBBs) by end September, 2023. During the period under review, 132 branches were added to the branch network of IBI. Resultantly, the branch network of IBI increased to 4,666 branches (spread across 131 districts of the country) by end September, 2023. **Figure 1** shows geographical distribution of branches in different regions of the country. The number of Islamic banking windows (dedicated counters at conventional branches) operated by IBBs was recorded at 1,893 by end September, 2023 (**Annexure-I**).

Figure 1: Region Wise Branch Network



Source: SBP



ASSETS AND LIABILITIES STRUCTURE

ASSETS

During the period under review, assets of IBI observed a quarterly growth of PKR 299 billion and were registered at PKR 8,417 billion by end September, 2023. On a YoY basis, assets of IBI up by PKR 1,515 billion, recording a growth of 21.9 percent by end September, 2023. Market share of IBI's assets in overall banking assets was registered at 19.6 percent by end September, 2023.

The quarterly growth in assets was mainly driven by increase in investments (net), which exhibited a quarterly rise of PKR 456 billion and increased to PKR 3,928 billion by end September, 2023. On the other hand, financing (net) of IBI was recorded at PKR 3,026 billion by end September, 2023. The share of investments (net) and financing (net) in total assets of IBI was recorded at 46.7 percent and 35.9 percent, respectively by end September, 2023 (see section below on **Investments** and **Financing and Related Assets** for details).

BREAK UP OF ASSETS OF IBs AND IBBs

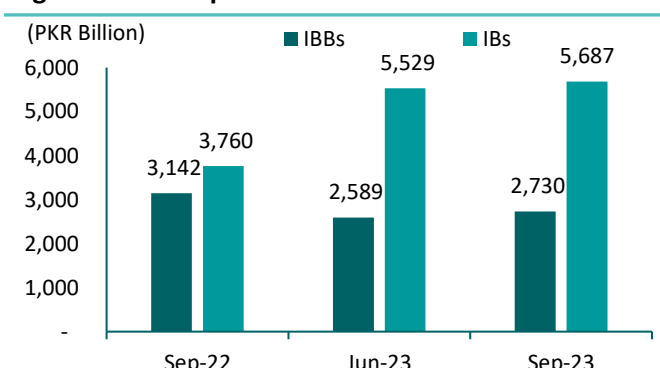
During the period under review, assets of IBs increased by PKR 158 billion and reached PKR 5,687 billion by end September, 2023. Likewise, assets of IBBs up by PKR 141 billion and were recorded at PKR 2,730 billion by end September, 2023. The share of IBs and IBBs in the overall IBI asset stood at 67.6 percent and 32.4 percent, respectively by end September, 2023 (**Figure 2**).

INVESTMENTS

Investments (net) of IBI posted a solid growth of PKR 456 billion (13.1 percent) during the period under review and stood at PKR 3,928 billion by end September, 2023. This increase was largely driven by IBI's investments in Government of Pakistan domestic Ijarah Sukuk (GIS).

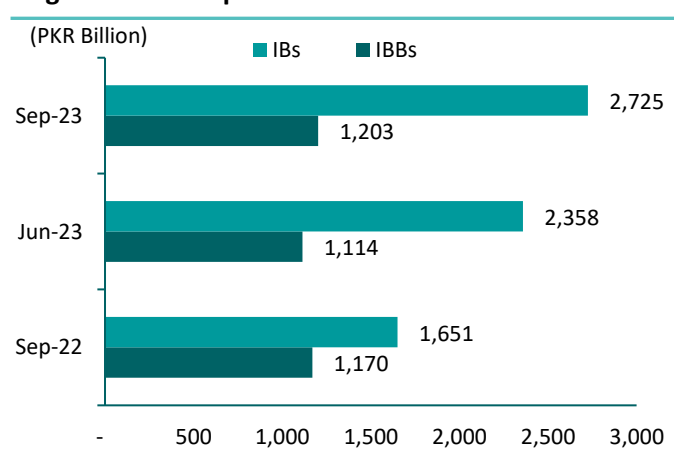
The breakup of investments (net) portfolio of IBs and IBBs shows that investments of IBs grew by PKR 367 billion and stood at PKR 2,725 billion. On the other hand, investment (net) of IBBs increased by PKR 89 billion and were recorded at PKR 1,203 billion by end September, 2023. The share of IBs and IBBs in overall investments (net) of IBI stood at 69.4 percent and 30.6 percent, respectively by end September, 2023 (**Figure 3**).

Figure 2: Breakup of Assets



Source: SBP

Figure 3: Breakup of Investment



Source: SBP



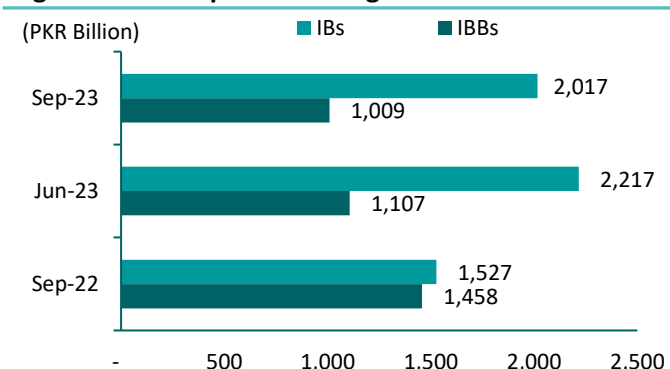
FINANCING & RELATED ASSETS

Financing and related assets (net) of IBI were recorded at PKR 3,026 billion by end September, 2023. The market share of financing (net) of IBI in advances of overall banking industry stood at 26.1 percent by end September, 2023. The share of IBs and IBBs in overall financing of IBI was registered at 66.7 percent and 33.3 percent, respectively by end September, 2023 (**Figure-4**).

In terms of mode wise financing, the share of Diminishing Musharakah (34.4 percent) persisted highest in the overall financing of IBI, followed by Musharaka (22.7 percent) and Murabaha (14.8 percent) by end September, 2023 (**Table-2**).

Sector wise breakup of financing shows that textile (17.6 percent) and agribusiness (11.7 percent) were two leading sectors in terms of their share in the overall financing of IBI by end September, 2023 (**Table 3**).

Figure 4: Breakup of Financing



Source: SBP

Table-2: Mode Wise Financing (Share in %)

Mode	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23
Murabaha	15.7	13.6	14.8
Ijarah	4.6	3.8	4.1
Musharaka	22.9	25.2	22.7
Diminishing Musharakah	35.2	32.4	34.4
Salam	1.4	2.0	1.1
Istisna	8.4	8.1	8.6
Others	11.8	14.9	14.3
Total	100	100	100

Table 3: Sector Wise Financing (Share in %)

Sector	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23	Overall Banking Industry
Chemical and Pharmaceuticals	4.6	4.8	5.0	3.1
Agribusiness	13.6	15.4	11.7	7.9
Textile	16.4	15.6	17.6	16.1
Cement	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.1
Sugar	2.3	3.3	2.0	1.8
Shoes and leather garments	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Automobile and transportation equipment	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4
Financial	0.4	1.4	1.5	3.2
Electronics and electrical appliances	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0
Production and transmission of energy	10.9	10.5	11.3	13.9
Individuals	12.4	10.7	11.2	9.0
Others	33.6	33.5	34.5	40.1
Total	100	100	100	100



The breakup of client wise financing reveals that the share of corporate sector (72.1 percent) continued highest in overall financing of IBI followed by commodity financing (13.4 percent) and consumer finance (9.9 percent) by end September, 2023. Whereas, the share of SME and agriculture financing of IBI remained low compared to the overall banking industry's share in financing to these sectors (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Client Wise Financing Portfolio (Share in %)

	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23	Overall Banking Industry
Corporate	68.8	66.8	72.1	68.1
SMEs	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.5
Agriculture	0.8	1.1	1.0	3.8
Consumer	10.8	9.4	9.9	7.0
Commodity	16.2	19.3	13.4	12.0
Others	1.6	1.7	2.0	5.6
Total	100	100	100	100

ASSET QUALITY

Key indicators of asset quality including non-performing finances (NPFs) to financing (gross) and net NPFs to net financing, were recorded at 3.6 percent and -0.1 percent, respectively by end September, 2023. Provisions to NPFs ratio was registered at 103.7 percent by end September, 2023. The aforementioned ratios remained relatively better than those of overall banking industry averages (**Table 5**).

Table-5: Assets Quality Ratio (%)

Ratios	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23	Overall Banking Industry
NPFs to Financing (gross)	2.6	3.2	3.6	7.7
Net NPFs to Net Financing	0.1	(0.01)	(0.1)	0.4
Provisions to NPFs	94.4	100.3	103.7	95.5

LIABILITIES

Deposits of IBI increased by PKR 290 billion during the period under review and crossed the six trillion mark to reach PKR 6,160 billion by end September, 2023. On YoY basis, deposits of IBI increased by PKR 1,139 billion, reflecting a growth rate of 22.7 percent by end September, 2023. The market share of IBI's deposits in overall banking industry deposits surged to 22.5 percent by end September, 2023.

Category wise breakup of customers' deposits illustrates that saving deposits grew by PKR 181 billion (9.1 percent) during the period under review. While, current deposits and fixed deposits reflected a rise of PKR 40 billion (1.7 percent) and PKR 59 billion (6.4 percent), respectively. Deposits of financial institutions surged by PKR 13 billion (2.3 percent) during the period under review (**Table-6**).

Table-6: Break up of Deposits (Amount in PKR Billion, Growth in %)

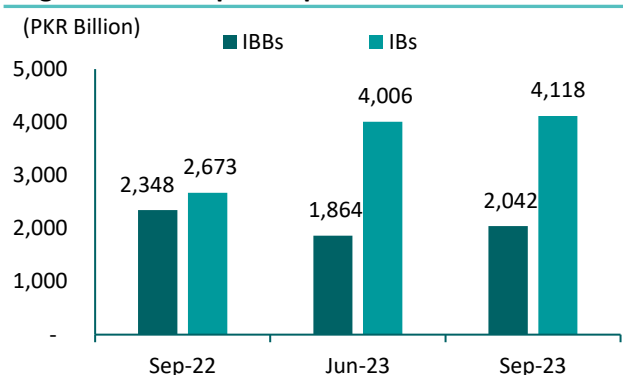
Category	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23	Yearly Growth (%)	Quarterly Growth (%)
1. Customers					
Fixed Deposits	927	940	999	7.8	6.3
Saving Deposits	1,688	1,986	2,167	28.4	9.1
Current Deposits	1,878	2,277	2,317	23.4	1.8



Others	81	117	114	40.7	(2.6)
Sub-total	4,574	5,320	5,597	22.4	5.2
2. Financial Institutions					
Remunerative Deposits	431	524	532	23.4	1.5
Non-remunerative Deposits	16	26	31	93.8	19.2
Sub-total	447	550	563	26.0	2.4
Total (1+2)	5,021	5,870	6,160	22.7	4.9

Breakup of deposits of among IBs & IBBs demonstrates that deposits of IBs increased by PKR 112 billion (2.8 percent) to reach PKR 4,118 billion by end September, 2023. In contrast, deposits of IBBs showed a growth of PKR 178 billion (9.5 percent) and were registered at PKR 2,042 billion by end September, 2023. The share of deposits of IBs and IBBs in overall deposits of IBI was registered at 66.9 percent and 33.1 percent, respectively by end September, 2023 (**Figure-5**).

Figure 5: Breakup of Deposits



Source: SBP

LIQUIDITY

The increasing trend of liquidity ratios of IBI sustained during the period under review. Liquid assets to total assets and liquid assets to total deposits ratio increased to 48 percent and 65.5 percent, respectively by end September, 2023. The main reason behind increase in both these ratios can primarily be associated with investments made by IBI in GIS during the period under review.

Table-7: Liquidity Ratios (%)

Ratios	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23	Overall Banking Industry
Liquid Assets to Total Assets	40.8	44.6	48.0	62.1
Liquid Assets to Total Deposits	56.1	61.7	65.5	97.4
Financing to Deposits (Net)	59.4	56.6	49.1	42.4

Financing to deposits ratio (net) of IBI declined to 49.1 percent by end September, 2023 mainly due to greater progress in deposits of IBI compared to financing. Though, financing to deposits ratio (net) of IBI remained significantly higher than the industry average (**Table-7**).



CAPITAL

During the period under review, capital ratios of IBI witnessed upward trend. Both capital to total assets and capital minus net NPAs to total assets ratios of IBI were increased to 6.7 percent each by end September, 2023 (**Table-8**).

Table-8: Capital Ratios (%)

Ratios	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23	Overall Banking Industry
Capital to Total Assets	5.8	6.2	6.7	5.7
(Capital - Net NPAs) to Total Assets	5.6	6.1	6.7	5.6

PROFITABILITY

Profit before tax of IBI was recorded at PKR 266.7 billion by end September, 2023. Profitability ratios like 'return on assets (ROA)' and 'return on equity (ROE)' (before tax) stood at 4.5 percent and 72.9 percent, respectively by end September, 2023. Operating expense to gross income ratio of IBI dropped to 34.8 percent by end September, 2023 (**Table 9**).

Table-9: Profitability Ratios (%)

Particulars	Sep-22	Jun-23	Sep-23	Overall Banking Industry
Profit before tax (PKR billion)	124.5	154.4	266.7	884.0
ROA before tax	2.6	4.0	4.5	3.0
ROE before tax	46.4	66.8	72.9	52.1
Operating Expense to Gross Income	44.0	36.9	34.8	41.8



COUNTRY MODEL – UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

i. Introduction

Tanzania's Muslim population makes up 35 percent of overall population of 59.05 million. It has a diversified economy that focuses on construction, agriculture and transport, which accounts for majority of its growth. According to World Bank, the GDP growth rate reached 4.6 percent in 2022 and it is expected to rise to 5.1 percent in 2023, supported by the implementation of structural reforms to strengthen the competitiveness of the economy, improve the business and investment environment, and reduce the cost of regulatory compliance.

ii. Islamic Banking and Finance

In Tanzania, Islamic banking started to emerge in 2011 and Bank of Tanzania (BOT) had granted approval to Amana Bank Limited to operate as a fully-fledged Islamic bank by the end of September 2017, which currently operates eight branches nationwide. Also, three other banks namely Kenya Commercial Bank Limited (KCB), NBC Limited and Peoples' Bank of Zanzibar Limited (PBZ) were given the green light to open up windows for Islamic banking products and services. In 2019, Bahrain's Al Baraka Banking Group announced plans to extend its operations in Tanzania and in 2021, CRDB Bank, one of the two largest banks in the country, launched its Islamic banking unit.

iii. Regulatory Framework

The banking sector in Tanzania is characterized by some commercial banks fully practicing Islamic banking; while many others have developed financial products that are Sharia compliant. The supervisory framework for Islamic banking in Tanzania is governed by the same regulations as conventional banking. In 2020, the BOT (regulatory body for the banking sector), began collaborating with regional and global industry experts to create a distinct Islamic banking regulatory framework.

iv. Capital Markets and Sukuk

The Shirkah Sharia Index tracks Shariah compliant stocks listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange. It is expected to pave the way for the first Shariah compliant exchange-traded funds in the country. Meanwhile, in 2022, investment firm SSC Capital launched Shirkah, a Halal investment platform that offers pre-screened opportunities across equities, Sukuk, real estate, commodities and start-ups. Tanzanian Capital Market allowed issuance of first-ever Sukuk worth TZS 2.72 billion (US\$1.16 million) in 2021 to Imaan Finance's, a Shariah compliant microfinance company. The company went on to issue three more Sukuk, all oversubscribed, while KCB Bank Tanzania and Amana Bank both followed suit and raised funds through their respective debut Sukuk issuances in 2022.

v. Takaful

In 2018, the Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) started working on a new framework to accommodate Takaful and Banca Takaful products, which was expected to be published by the end of 2019. As per IFSB, TIRA has launched Takaful guidelines that have taken effect since May 2022, welcomed by market players who have been waiting for this development for at least a decade. There is, however, yet to be a Takaful company in the country. The first Takaful licensees are expected to be announced in 2023 — the



frontrunners for which include government-owned Zanzibar Insurance Company, National Insurance Corporation, Takaful Insurance Africa, Azam and Mo Assurance.

vi. Outlook

Much remains to be done from both legal and regulatory perspectives, as well as on the awareness front, according to industry players. However, the recent developments in the Tanzanian Islamic finance industry have been remarkable, and should be recognized as the first steps that will nudge the sector, particularly its Sukuk and Takaful markets, forward. Market experts are also optimistic and expect to see more developments in the near future, particularly in sovereign Sukuk issuances and Halal investing.

Sources of Information

World Bank {<https://www.worldbank.org/>}

Bank of Tanzania {<https://www.bot.go.tz/>}

Islamic Financial Services Board {<https://www.ifsb.org/>}

Islamic Finance News {<https://www.islamicfinancenews.com/>}



ADOPTION OF AAOIFI SHARIAH STANDARD No. (15): JU'ALAH

With a view to further strengthen Shariah compliance framework and harmonize the Shariah practices in Islamic banking industry, the AAOIFI Shariah Standards No. 15 (Ju'alah) has been adopted by State Bank of Pakistan (SBP). For the current issue, Standard No. (15): Ju'alah is discussed below along with the amendments advised by the Shariah Advisory Committee of State Bank of Pakistan (SBP).

1. Scope of the Standard

This standard sets out fundamental rules of the Shari'ah on Ju'alah and its application in activities for which the extent of the work required cannot be precisely determined for it continues throughout the determined period. It is for this reason that it does not cover the contract of Ijarah for employment/service or leasing, just as it does not cover maintenance contracts or stipulations of maintenance in relation to other contracts, such as the requirement of maintenance in a sale contract or an Istisna'a contract (construction contract).

2. Definition of Ju'alah

Ju'alah is a contract in which one of the parties (the Ja'il) offers specified compensation (the Ju'l) to anyone (the 'Amil) who will achieve a determined result in a known or unknown period.

3. Permissibility of Ju'alah

Ju'alah is permissible deeming the determination of the end result to be realised through it as sufficient, and it is not affected by the uncertainty that prevails with respect to the subject-matter of the contract, that is, the work to be done. It is for this reason that Ju'alah is suitable for activities for which Ijarah, which requires that the desired work be clearly specified, is not.

4. Shari'ah Status of Ju'alah

- 4/1 With due consideration to item (6) below in respect to the revocation of Ju'alah, Ju'alah, in principle, is not a binding contract. The general offeror (Ja'il) or the worker ('Amil) are entitled to revoke it unilaterally, however, it becomes binding for the Ja'il when the worker commences work. If the worker undertakes not to revoke the contract during a specified period, it is binding on him to abide by the undertaking.
- 4/2 The possession of the worker exercised over the property of the offeror is that of a trustee. He is, therefore, not liable except in the case of negligence, misconduct or violation of the conditions stipulated by the offeror.

5. Elements of Ju'alah and Its Conditions

The elements of Ju'alah are: The two parties (the offeror and the worker), the form of the contract and the subject-matter of the contract (the compensation and the work).

5/1 The two parties to the contract (the offeror and the worker)

The existence of legal capacity is a condition for both parties to the contract. It is not a condition that the worker be specified, therefore, Ju'alah is concluded by the issuance of an offer directed at the general public. Any person whom the offer reaches may undertake the work himself or with the help of another. If, however, the worker is specified, it is obligatory for him to undertake the work himself or with the express consent of the offeror through someone under his supervision and control.



5/2 Form of the contract

The Ju'alah contract is concluded by an offer directed towards a specified worker or towards the general public, irrespective of such an offer being made verbally, in writing or through any other means that indicate an invitation to work and an obligation to pay the compensation. Acceptance of the offer is not stipulated as a condition.

5/3 The subject matter of the contract (compensation and work)

The subject matter of the contract is the work that is agreed upon through Ju'alah as well as the compensation for the work.

5/3/1 Work that produces the desired result

5/3/1/1 Among the forms of activity that may be agreed upon on the basis of the Ju'alah contract are following

- a) An activity that is intended, through the agreement, to produce a result such as the extraction of minerals.
- b) Any information in which the offeror has an interest such as presenting a report or study or the completion of scientific works that realise a result, but in which the extent of the work cannot be determined.
- c) An activity that is intended, through the agreement, to return lost property to its seeker.

5/3/1/2 It is permissible to stipulate that the job is done within a specified period so that the worker will not be entitled to compensation after this period, except when the period is over and the result is close to realisation, in which case the period will be automatically extended.

5/3/1/3 When the period is over and the worker has done (part of) the work that will benefit the offeror, the worker is entitled to reasonable wages (*Ujrat al-Mithl*).

5/3/1/4 The Ju'alah contract is valid despite uncertainty as to the nature of the work, provided that the required result realised by the work is determined.

5/3/1/5 It is a condition that the work involves some type of effort.

5/3/1/6 It is a condition that the work not be obligatory for the worker.

5/3/2 The compensation

5/3/2/1 The compensation should be known, valuable in the eyes of the Shari'ah, and deliverable. If the compensation is unknown, unlawful or not deliverable, payment of reasonable compensation becomes binding.

5/3/2/2 The compensation may be a portion of the object of work in Ju'alah, for instance, a percentage of a debt agreed upon for collection or the right to utilise, for a determined period, a project whose implementation is agreed upon.

5/3/2/3 As a rule, entitlement to compensation is not established until the work is completed and delivered to the offeror. The following are the exceptions to the rule:

- a) Where it is evident that the work undertaken by the worker belongs to someone other than the offeror and has been decreed as such, the worker is entitled to the compensation.



b) Where an accident occurs during work undertaken by the worker causing loss that was not due to the tort or negligence of the worker, the worker is entitled to full compensation.

5/3/2/4 It is permissible to stipulate that all or part of the compensation be paid in advance at the conclusion of the contract or thereafter, even though this is before the completion of the entire work, however, it is considered "subject to accounts" and the worker is not entitled to it without the realisation of the result, the offeror having the right to reclaim it if the work is not realised.

6. Revocation of Ju'alah

- 6/1 If the offeror, or the worker, revokes the contract prior to the commencement of work, the worker is not entitled to compensation.
- 6/2 If the offeror prevents the worker from working after commencement of the work, the offeror is bound to pay reasonable wages.
- 6/3 If Ju'alah contract is terminated by the worker after the work is commenced; the worker is not entitled to a reward, except when the parties agree to otherwise.
- 6/4 If the worker revokes the contract after commencing the work, he has no claim against the offeror, unless they had agreed to the contrary.

7. Distinction between Ju'alah and Ijarah

Ju'alah is distinguished from Ijarah on the following grounds:

- 7/1 Ju'alah is valid despite uncertainty of work deeming the determination of the required result by the offeror as sufficient.
- 7/2 Ju'alah does not require acceptance.
- 7/3 Entitlement to compensation depends on completion of work and delivery of result.
- 7/4 Ju'alah is valid even if the other party is not known.
- 7/5 As a rule, Ju'alah is terminable, while Ijarah is binding.

8. Applications of Ju'alah

Among the applications of Ju'alah in activities where the extent of work is undetermined and in which uncertainty is overlooked are:

8/1 Exploration for minerals and extraction of water

Ju'alah contract may be used for the exploration for minerals and the extraction of water in situations where entitlement to wages is contingent upon the finding of minerals or water without reference to the amount of time or the extent of the period.

8/2 Collection of debts

Ju'alah is used for collecting debts in cases where the entitlement to compensation is contingent upon the collection of all of the debt, in which case entitlement to the entire compensation is established, or part of the debt so that compensation proportionate to the amount of debt collected is due.

8/3 Securing permissible financing facilities



- 8/3/1 Securing permissible financing facilities means that the worker undertakes some work that leads the institution to agree to the granting of financing facilities to the offeror or to arrange syndicated financing.
- 8/3/2 Ju'alah contract may be used for securing facilities provided that the condition of the permissibility of Ju'alah is met, that is, the subject-matter of Ju'alah must be valid such as the creation of debt through Murabahah on deferred payment, Ijarah with deferred rental, raising of loans without interest, issuance of letters of guarantee or the opening of documentary credit with the condition that the transactions are not employed for raising interest bearing loans through stipulations, customary practice or dealings among institutions.

8/4 Brokerage

Ju'alah is used in brokerage activities in cases where the entitlement to compensation is contingent upon the conclusion of the contract for which intermediation is undertaken.

8/5 Discoveries, inventions and designs

Ju'alah is used for the realisation of scientific discoveries, innovative inventions and designs, such as symbols and trademarks, where entitlement to compensation is contingent upon the realisation of the discoveries, the registration of patents or the creation of designs conforming to the conditions elaborated by the offeror.

9. Role of Institutions in Ju'alah

- 9/1 It is permissible for an institution to have the status of a worker in Ju'alah by contract, for work benefiting others irrespective of the institution undertaking the work itself or by contracting out the work through another Ju'alah that is in the nature of a parallel, unless it is stipulated that the institution will carry out the work itself. It is obligatory that the two Ju'alahs are not linked.
- 9/2 It is permissible for an institution to have the status of the offeror whether the work benefits the institution or is for the fulfilment of its obligation in a Ju'alah for the benefit of another (parallel Ju'alah) ensuring that the two Ju'alahs are not linked.

10. Date of Issuance of the Standard

This Shari'ah Standard was issued on 7 Rabi' I, 1424 A.H., corresponding to 8 May 2004 A.D.

Adoption of the Standard in Pakistan for IBI:

For adoption of the Standard in Pakistan for IBI, following amendments have been made on the advice of the Shariah Advisory Committee of State Bank of Pakistan:

Clause No.	Clarifications/Amendments
4/1	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "With due consideration to item (6) below in respect to the revocation of Ju'alah, Ju'alah, in principle, is not a binding contract. The offeror (Ja'il) or the worker ('Amil) are entitled to revoke it unilaterally, however, it becomes binding for



	the Ja'il when the worker commences work. If the worker undertakes not to revoke the contract during a specified period, it is binding on him to abide by the undertaking."
5/1	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "The existence of legal capacity is a condition for both parties to the contract. It is not a condition that the worker be specified, therefore, Ju'alah is concluded by the issuance of an offer directed at the general public. Any person whom the offer reaches may undertake the work himself or with the help of another. If, however, the worker is specified, it is obligatory for him to undertake the work himself or with the explicit or implicit consent of the offeror through someone under his supervision and control."
5/2	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "Form of the contract The Ju'alah contract is concluded by an offer directed towards a specified worker or towards the general public, irrespective of such an offer being made verbally, in writing or through any other means that indicate an invitation to work and an obligation to pay the compensation. Acceptance of the offer by 'Amil is not necessary/required."
5/3/1/3	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "When the period is over and the worker has done (part of) the work that will benefit the offeror, the worker is entitled to prevailing market compensation (Ujrat al-Mithl)."
5/3/2/1	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "The compensation should be known, valuable in the eyes of the Shari'ah, and deliverable. If the compensation is unknown, unlawful/Shari'ah non-compliant or not deliverable, payment of prevailing market compensation becomes binding."
5/3/2/2	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "The compensation may be a portion of the object of work in Ju'alah, for instance, a percentage of a debt agreed upon for collection or the right to utilise, for a determined period, a project whose completion is agreed upon."
5/3/2/3	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "As a rule, entitlement to compensation is not established until the work is completed and delivered to the offeror. The following are the exceptions to the rule: a) Where it is evident that the work undertaken by the worker belongs to someone other than the offeror and has been decreed as such, the worker is entitled to the compensation. b) Where an accident occurs during work undertaken by the worker causing loss in the value of the project that was not due to the tort or negligence of the worker, the worker is entitled to full compensation."
5/3/2/4	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "It is permissible to stipulate that all or part of the compensation be paid in advance at the conclusion of the contract or thereafter, even though this is before the completion of the entire work, however, it is considered on account basis and the worker is not entitled to it without the realisation of the result, the offeror having the right to reclaim it if the work is not realised."
6/2	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "If the offeror prevents the worker from working after commencement of the work, the offeror is bound to pay prevailing market compensation (Ujrat alMithl)."
6/4	The following is added as a footnote to the clause:



	This clause may be read as follows: "If the contract is terminated due to a reason which is beyond control of the worker and the offeror has benefitted from the work, then the worker is entitled to the Ju'al up to the extent of which the offeror has benefitted."
7/3	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "Entitlement to compensation depends on completion of work and delivery."
7/5	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "As a rule, Ju'alah is non-binding, while Ijarah is binding."
8	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "Applications of Ju'alah Among the applications of Ju'alah in activities where the extent of work is not determinable and in which uncertainty is overlooked are:"
8/1	The following is added as a footnote to the clause: This clause may be read as follows: "Exploration for minerals and extraction of water Ju'alah contract may be used for the exploration for minerals and the extraction of water in situations where entitlement to wages is contingent upon the finding of minerals or water without reference to the amount of work or the extent of the period."

As per practice, these amendments are issued by SBP as footnotes of the standard.

Source:

1. AAOIFI website : <https://aaoifi.com/?lang=en>
2. IFPD Circular No. 01 of 2023 : <https://www.sbp.org.pk/ifpd/2023/C1.htm>



EVENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS AT ISLAMIC FINANCE GROUP (IFG) – STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN (SBP)

A. Events

Training Programs on “Fundamentals of Islamic Banking Operations (FIBO)”

Islamic Finance Development Department (IFDD), in collaboration with National Institute of Banking and Finance (NIBAF) conducted four (04) iterations of ‘Fundamentals of Islamic Banking Operations (FIBO)’ program for participants in different cities across the country. These programs were aimed to enhance the capacity of the industry professionals, Shariah scholars, academia, etc. The sessions were organized for participants in Karachi, Lahore, Multan, and Muzaffarabad during July – September, 2023.

Capacity Building Programs on “Islamic Banking Branch Operations (IBBO)”

A short duration capacity building program titled ‘Islamic Banking Branch Operations (IBBO)’ aimed to upscale capacity levels of Islamic banking branch level staff, was developed in collaboration with NIBAF. During the quarter from July – September, 2023, two (02) iterations of this program were held in Quetta and Mardan.

Awareness Sessions for University Students

In the drive to increase awareness and clarify doubts about Islamic banking & finance in the young minds, IFDD in collaboration with NIBAF conducted two (02) awareness sessions for university students at Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta and Women University, Swabi during July – September, 2023.

Awareness Sessions for “Young Islamic Banking Professionals (Y-IBP)”

During July– September, 2023, two (02) programs were conducted with approximately 450 participants in order to bolster efforts to spread awareness of Islamic banking and finance. IFDD collaborated with SBP BSC and launched this specialized program for university students, which provided the top qualifiers an opportunity to enroll into FIBO to further develop their skills and capacity.



ISLAMIC BANKING NEWS

I. Local Industry News

SECP introduces legal framework for Shariah-compliant FI's

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) has issued the Shariah Governance Regulations, 2023, providing a legal framework for Shariah-compliant financial institutions and companies. These regulations, introduced through S.R.O. 1314 (I)/2023, mark a milestone in the SECP's efforts to eradicate Riba (interest) and Islamize the country's economy. Under these groundbreaking regulations, every company aspiring to be recognized as Shariah-compliant must obtain a Shariah compliance certificate from the Commission. This certificate signifies a company's commitment to adhering to Islamic finance principles and can only be obtained after fulfilling a set of stringent criteria. The application process for this certification involves submitting the necessary documentation along with a non-refundable processing fee, as specified in Schedule I of the regulations. Companies must also make a solemn commitment to abstain from raising loans on interest, irrespective of the loan amount. Furthermore, they are required to endeavor to settle any existing interest-bearing loans as promptly as possible.

<https://profit.pakistantoday.com.pk/>

SECP standardized structure for issuance of Sukuk

The Shariah Advisory Committee (SAC) of the SECP has approved standardization of the Shariah Structure based on Musharakah (ShirkatulAqd) for the issuance of Sukuk, along with draft agreements for Sukuk issuance, Sukuk subscription, issue agency agreements, and Musharakah. The standardized requirements shall facilitate the preparation of requisite documentation for seeking approval for the issuance of Shariah-compliant securities under the Shariah Governance Regulations, 2018, and the subsequent issuance of Sukuk, promoting consistency in practice and transparency in disclosures. Notable interest is being observed in the issuance of Sukuk by companies to meet short-term working capital requirements as an avenue to fund their financial resource requirements.

<https://www.brecorder.com/>

Sharia-compliant trading platform for RDA clients launched

The Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) will provide a dedicated Sharia-compliant trading platform for the clients of Roshan Digital Account (RDA), an online facility that lets overseas Pakistanis undertake banking, payment and investment activities in Pakistan. Set up in collaboration with Meezan Bank Limited, the trading platform will help expatriate Pakistani investors invest in Sharia-approved securities. The platform will be available through the online trading system provided by the PSX called KiTS or Karachi Internet Trading System. Any RDA client of an Islamic bank can now use it for investing in the PSX through the services offered by more than 100 stockbrokers using KiTS as an Order Management System (OMS). The criteria for investing on the Sharia-compliant platform has been developed by Meezan Bank Limited and vetted by the PSX's Sharia adviser. The specifications of the Sharia-compliant trading platform include investing in Karachi Meezan Index (KMI)-All Share securities, Sharia-compliant initial public offerings (IPOs) and Sharia-compliant exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

<https://www.dawn.com/news/>

**QistBazaar secures Shariah compliance approval becoming Pakistan's first licensed Islamic BNPL platform**

QistBazaar has secured a certificate from the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) verifying the Shariah compliance of its buy-now-pay-later (BNPL) offering, becoming the first non-banking finance company in the Republic to officially offer Muslim-friendly BNPL services. Founded in 2021, QistBazaar utilizes the Musawamah concept to build its BNPL offering. A requirement for the certificate, which was granted under the Shariah Governance Regulations 2018, is for QistBazaar to engage a Shariah advisor to structure its products.

<https://ifnfintech.com/>

II. International Industry News**Islamic Coin engages CoinDesk Indices to build Shariah crypto benchmarks for MENA**

Islamic Coin, the native currency of blockchain network HAQQ, has signed an MoU with CoinDesk Indices (CDI) to explore developing Shariah compliant crypto benchmarks for the MENA region. "This [partnership] is very interesting and promising. We are focusing on Shariah compliant products including ETFs [exchange-traded funds] and more. We have also signed an interesting partnership with Republic Crypto... this is part of our success stories and also the many signals that give us the confidence that we are moving in the right way," Mohammed AlKaff AlHashimi, the founder of Islamic Coin, said during his keynote at TOKEN2049. It is understood that the collaboration seeks to license CDI's benchmarks for exchange-traded financial products. Should it materialize, it could be the first crypto benchmark that could be used to structure Islamic ETFs and products.

<https://ifnfintech.com/>

Russia is set to launch Islamic banking

Russia is launching Islamic banking for the first time as part of a two-year pilot programme on September 1. With a sizeable Muslim population estimated to be up to 25 million, Islamic financial institutions have existed in Russia until now, but this is the first time the country's legislation has officially endorsed its launch. On August 4, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a law introducing Islamic banking to assess its "feasibility". The pilot programme will take place in four Muslim-majority republics – Tatarstan, Bashkortostan, Chechnya and Dagestan, areas that already have the most experience in Islamic finance. If the programme proves to be successful, the plan is to introduce the new regulation to the rest of the country.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/>

Uganda issues first Islamic banking license to unit of Djibouti bank

Uganda's central bank has issued its first Islamic banking licence to a unit of a Djibouti bank after President Yoweri Museveni last month signed a law legalising Islamic banking. The license was issued to Salaam Bank, the Ugandan unit of Salaam African Bank, which is the largest lender in the tiny Horn of Africa country of Djibouti. Salaam Bank was formed after its parent bank entered the East African country's market last year by acquiring Top Finance Bank Limited. The Bank of Uganda's (BoU) Deputy Governor Michael Atingi-Ego said in a statement that the launch of Salaam Bank was "a significant milestone for Uganda" as Islamic banking would not be limited to Muslims. Islamic banking would unlock fresh funding for businesses and individuals, and strengthen financial inclusion, he said. "The BoU is committed to providing oversight and support to Salaam



Bank as it embarks on this new journey," Atingi-Ego said. "We believe that Islamic banking has the potential to make a significant contribution to the development of Uganda's financial sector."

<https://www.zawya.com/>

Islamic Development Bank launches \$1.75bln in 5-yr Sukuk – IFR

Saudi-based Islamic Development Bank is set to raise \$1.75 billion from a sale of Islamic bonds, or Sukuk, maturing in October 2028, fixed-income news service IFR reported. The spread on Sukuk has been set at 52 basis points over secured overnight financing rate mid-swaps, tightened 5 basis points from initial guidance reported. Demand for the debt sale topped \$1.9 billion. Barclays, BNP Paribas, Dubai Islamic Bank, First Abu Dhabi Bank, J.P. Morgan, Mizuho, NATIXIS, Standard Chartered Bank and The Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector are joint lead managers and bookrunners for the Sukuk sale.

<https://www.zawya.com/>

III. Articles and Views

How to encourage greater Islamic investment in sustainable finance

Sustainability and sharia-compliant finance are a natural fit, writes Omar Shaikh, the Managing Director of the Global Ethical Finance Initiative. Despite its in-built ethical focus, and the fact that many Muslim-majority countries are among the most impacted by climate change, Islamic finance has limited engagement with the wider sustainable finance world. The current global Islamic finance market is worth \$4trillion and is growing year on year, but with limited engagement with sustainability products, this represents a potential pool of untapped capital that could be used to help finance the transition to net-zero carbon emissions and achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

An examination of Islamic financial institutions' (IFIs) annual reports indicates few have developed net-zero goals, or joined frameworks such as the Principles for Responsible Investment or Principles for Responsible Banking. IFIs seem instead to have aligned themselves to their domestic national goals. The Tayyib Project, jointly launched by the Islamic Finance Council UK (UKIFC) and Global Ethical Finance Initiative (GEFI), seeks to change this situation. The Tayyib Project seeks to create a stamp that will verify that an investment product meets the standards of existing sharia-compliant practices as well as taking into consideration factors such as climate, nature and biodiversity, modern slavery and human rights as reflected in existing leading market practice environmental, social and governance (ESG)/sustainability standards.

<https://www.thebanker.com/>

Can Islamic Finance Drive Banking Sector Development in Uzbekistan?

Although there are challenges, such as a lack of legislation and expertise, Islamic finance may present new avenues for attracting investment. According to Mordor Intelligence, Islamic finance has been on the rise in recent years, with assets managed by Shariah-compliant financial institutions surpassing \$4.2 trillion in 2022 (a 93 percent increase from 2015). Standard & Poor's (S&P) Global Ratings forecasts growth of approximately 10 percent in 2023, and assets are expected to reach \$6 trillion by 2026. In Uzbekistan, there is a significant demand for Islamic finance.



A 2020 UNDP study showed that 56 percent of individuals and 38 percent of businesses surveyed in Uzbekistan do not take loans due to religious beliefs. However, according to the same survey it was found that more than 60 percent of individuals and businesses do not have a full understanding of how products of Islamic finance work. In Uzbekistan, steps are being taken to attract Islamic finance, bilateral agreements with Islamic finance institutions are being concluded, and work is underway to introduce Islamic windows into traditional commercial banks. The introduction of Islamic banking in Uzbekistan could trigger a multifaceted surge in economic activity. The attraction for investors from the Islamic world is obvious, potentially attracting foreign investors and stimulating local infrastructure development projects. Estimates by the Islamic Development Bank suggest an annual inflow of up to \$10 billion into Uzbekistan through Islamic banking.

<https://thediplomat.com/>

Islamic fintechs ‘gaining foothold after slow start’

Bahrain and Türkiye are the only countries that have adopted a standardised open banking framework and are seeing a strong pick-up in Islamic fintech development, Moody’s said in a new report. Other Islamic countries are either still drafting guidelines or just beginning to introduce the legal framework, the report adds. Once in place, the regulations will bring new opportunities for both conventional and Islamic fintech firms to flourish. Noting that the Islamic fintech sector is growing fast from a low base, Moody’s said the sector grew by 61 percent in 2021 but comprises just 0.8 percent of the global fintech sector for conventional finance. The ratings agency expects the sector to continue to grow as predominantly Islamic banking systems in the Middle East and parts of Asia increasingly lean towards ‘open’ banking rules that facilitate innovations in digital finance. Moody’s expects Islamic fintech assets to exceed 1 percent of the global fintech industry by 2025 from the current level of 0.8 percent.

Islamic fintech innovation has the potential to increase the efficiency of the Islamic finance sector and promote financial inclusion in some predominantly Muslim countries like Indonesia and Bangladesh given the two country’s considerably established Islamic finance sectors. Islamic fintechs are small and lack the economies of the scale to serve large corporates in terms of providing funding. Hence the sector predominantly serves retail consumers and SMEs. Islamic fintech development to date has focused on two main areas: fund-raising and digital banking. Countries with the greatest numbers of Islamic fintechs are Indonesia, the UK, the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. These countries host 59 percent of Islamic fintechs currently in operation globally. Moody’s expects competition to intensify in line with our expectation of growth in the Islamic fintech sector, particularly given the regulatory shift towards digitalisation of financial services and evolving open banking regulations.

<https://www.zawya.com/>



ANNEXURE I: ISLAMIC BANKING BRANCH NETWORK

Islamic Banking Branch Network (As of September 30, 2023)			
Type	Name of Bank	No. of Branches	Windows
Islamic Banks	AlBaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	164	-
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	303	-
	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	210	-
	Faysal Bank Limited	698	-
	Meezan Bank Limited	979	-
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	199	-
	Sub-Total	2,553	
Conventional Banks having Standalone Islamic Banking Branches	Allied Bank Limited	121	160
	Askari Bank Limited	117	-
	Bank Al Habib Limited	191	150
	Bank Alfalah Limited	312	-
	Habib Bank Limited	330	555
	Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	116	233
	National Bank of Pakistan	188	136
	Silk Bank Limited	23	-
	Sindh Bank Limited	14	13
	Soneri Bank Limited	41	15
	Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	2	38
	Summit Bank Limited	14	37
	The Bank of Khyber	123	-
	The Bank of Punjab	138	63
	United Bank Limited	204	483
	Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited	26	10
	Sub-Total	1,960	1,893
	Total Full-Fledged Branches and windows	4,513	1,893
Sub Branches	AlBaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	6	-
	Allied Bank Limited	1	-
	Askari Bank Limited	3	-
	Bank Alfalah Limited	5	-
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	100	-
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	2	-
	The Bank of Khyber	5	-
	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	25	-
	The Bank of Punjab	2	-
	Faysal Bank Limited	2	-
	United Bank Limited	2	-
	Total Sub-Branches	153	-
	Grand Total Branches/Sub-Branches/Windows	4,666	1,893

Source: Information/Data obtained from different banks



ANNEXURE II: PROVINCE/REGION WISE BREAK-UP OF ISLAMIC BANKING BRANCH NETWORK

Province/Region wise Break-up of Islamic Banking Branch Network (As of September 30, 2023)									
Type	Name of Bank	Azad Kashmir	Baluchistan	Federal Capital	Gilgit-Baltistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Grand Total
Islamic Banks	AlBaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	2	4	7	3	14	92	42	164
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	5	15	16	5	32	139	91	303
	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	7	5	15	3	10	86	84	210
	Faysal Bank Limited	11	25	30	7	55	390	180	698
	Meezan Bank Limited	10	39	40	5	73	526	286	979
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	2	10	12	1	24	101	49	199
	Sub-Total	37	98	120	24	208	1,334	732	2,553
Conventional Banks having Standalone Islamic Banking Branches	Allied Bank Limited	3	4	6	1	13	75	19	121
	Askari Bank Limited	-	3	10	1	19	56	28	117
	Bank Al Habib Limited	1	9	10	1	35	66	69	191
	Bank Alfalah Limited	1	9	21	-	37	187	57	312
	Habib Bank Limited	12	12	12	2	35	163	94	330
	Habib Metropolitan Bank	2	3	4	1	20	45	41	116
	National Bank of Pakistan	9	4	6	1	40	95	33	188
	Silk Bank Limited	-	1	3	-	3	9	7	23
	Sindh Bank Limited	1	1	-	-	2	7	3	14
	Soneri Bank Limited	-	1	2	1	11	19	7	41
	Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	Summit Bank Limited	-	1	2	2	1	2	6	14
	The Bank of Khyber	-	5	5	-	100	11	3	124
	The Bank of Punjab	3	6	7	2	21	91	8	138
	United Bank Limited	3	7	7	-	67	71	49	204
	Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited	-	-	1	3	13	8	1	26
	Sub-Total	35	66	96	15	417	906	426	1,961
	Total Full-Fledged Branches	72	164	216	39	625	2,240	1,158	4,514
Sub Branches	Allied Bank Limited	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	AlBaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
	Askari Bank Limited	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
	Bank Alfalah Limited	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	5
	BankIslami Pakistan Limited	1	6	8	-	4	33	48	100
	Dubai Islamic Bank Pakistan Limited	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	25
	MCB Islamic Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	Faysal Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	The Bank of Khyber	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
	The Bank of Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	United Bank Limited	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
	Total Sub-Branches	1	7	11	0	10	50	73	152
	Grand Total	73	171	227	39	635	2,290	1,231	4,666



ANNEXURE III: DISTRICT WISE BREAK-UP OF ISLAMIC BANKING BRANCH NETWORK

District wise Break-up of Islamic Banking Branch Network (As of September 30, 2023)								
S. No.	Province	District	No. of Branches*	S. No.	Province	District	No. of Branches*	
1	Sindh	Badin	3	67	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Abbottabad	35	
2		Dadu	9	68		Bannu	17	
3		Ghotki	6	69		Batagram	8	
4		Hyderabad	74	70		Buner	16	
5		Jacobabad	5	71		Charsadda	16	
6		Jamshoro	6	72		Chitral	10	
7		Karachi City	995	73		Dera Ismail Khan	20	
8		Kashmore	2	74		Hangu	12	
9		Khairpur	7	75		Haripur	20	
10		Larkana	9	76		Karak	7	
11		Matiari	4	77		Kohat	21	
12		Mirpurkhas	16	78		Lakki Marwat	3	
13		Naushahro Feroze	8	79		Lower Dir	38	
14		Shaheed Benazir Abad	20	80		Malakand	27	
15		Sanghar	19	81		Mansehra	26	
16		Shikarpur	3	82		Mardan	34	
17		Sukkur	21	83		Nowshera	31	
18		Shahdadkot	3	84		Peshawar	135	
19		Tando Allahyar	4	85		Shangla	8	
20		Tando Mohammad Khan	4	86		Swabi	15	
21		Thatta	5	87		Swat	78	
22		Umer Kot	8	88		Tank	2	
Sindh Total			1,231	89		Torghar	1	
23	Punjab	Attock	30	90	KPK Total	Upper Dir	19	
24		Bahawalnagar	32	91		Kohistan	3	
25		Bahawalpur	51	92		Bajaur Agency	9	
26		Bhakkar	8	93		Khyber Agency	15	
27		Chakwal	27	94		Mohmand Agency	1	
28		Chiniot	10	95		Orakzai Agency	2	
29		Dera Ghazi Khan	28	96		Kurram Agency	5	
30		Faisalabad	182	97		North Waziristan Agency	1	
31		Gujranwala	114			KPK Total	635	
32		Gujrat	94	98		ICT	Islamabad	227
33		Hafizabad	13			Islamabad Total	227	
34		Jhang	18	99		Gilgit-Baltistan	Astore	2
35		Jhelum	26	100			Baltistan	1
36		Kasur	29	101			Ghizer	2
37	Khanewal	39	102	Ghanche	1			
38	Khushab	13	103	Hunza	1			
39	Lahore City	665	104	Skardu	6			
40	Layyah	15	105	Diamir	8			
41	Lodhran	6	106	Shigar	1			
42	Mandi Bahauddin	21	107	Gilgit	17			
43	Mianwali	13		Gilgit-Baltistan Total	39			
44	Multan	132	108	Balochistan	Chaghi	4		
45	Muzaffargarh	29	109		Duki	1		
46	Nankana Sahib	15	110		Gawadar	8		
47	Narowal	13	111		Harnai	0		
48	Okara	42	112		Jaffarabad	3		
49	Pakpattan	19	113		Kalat	1		
50	Rahim Yar Khan	65	114		Kech	2		
51	Rajanpur	11	115		Khuzdar	3		
52	Rawalpindi	220	116		Kharan	1		
53	Sahiwal	48	117		Lasbela	7		
54	Sargodha	60	118		Loralai	8		
55	Sheikhupura	36	119		Mastung	1		
56	Sialkot	101	120		Noshki	2		
57	Toba Tek Singh	33	121		Nasirabad	2		
58	Vehari	32	122	Panjugur	4			
			123	Pishin	9			
			124	Qilla Abdullah	9			
			125	Qilla Saifullah	8			
			126	Quetta	84			
			127	Sibi	2			
			128	Sohbatpur	1			
			129	Turbat	3			
59	Azad Kashmir	Bagh	5	130	Zhob	4		
60		Bhimber	5	131	Ziarat	4		
61		Dadyal	4		Baluchistan Total	171		
62		Hattian Bala	1					
63		Kotli	10					
64		Mirpur	25					
65		Muzaffarabad	15					
66	Poonch	8						
Azad Kashmir Total			73		Grand Total	4,666		

*including sub-branches