



**QATAR FACULTY OF ISLAMIC STUDIES
QATAR FOUNDATION**



**ISLAMIC RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK**



**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ISLAMIC
ECONOMISTS**



**STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH &
TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES**

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ISLAMIC ECONOMICS & FINANCE

**SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE**

**December 19-21, 2011
Doha, Qatar**

CALL FOR PAPERS

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ISLAMIC ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Sustainable Growth and Inclusive Economic Development from an Islamic Perspective

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CALL FOR PAPERS

The global economy continues to face the perennial problems of poverty, persistent youth unemployment, excessive inequalities of income and wealth, high levels of inflation, large macroeconomic and budgetary imbalances, exorbitant debt-servicing burdens, inadequate and aging public utilities and infrastructure, skyrocketing energy prices, and growing food insecurity. The reoccurring regional and global financial crises further intensify and magnify these problems particularly for the underprivileged segments of the world population. As a result, many countries are at the risk of failing to achieve the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations. On the other hand, some countries also present optimistic experiences to share, and from which useful lessons can be drawn for shaping the future economic scene in other countries.

The Eighth International Conference on Islamic Economics and Finance is jointly being organized by the Qatar Foundation's Faculty of Islamic Studies (QFIS) through its Islamic Economics and Finance Centre, the Islamic Development Bank Group through its Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI), the International Association for Islamic Economics, and the Statistical, Economic & Social Research & Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRI), with the support of other stakeholders. The Conference will provide a platform for dialogue and discussions between policymakers, academics, researchers, graduate students, and practitioners to address the problems of poverty alleviation, inclusive economic growth, and macroeconomic stability from the perspective of the Islamic Economics and Finance discipline. It will be held for three days during December 19 – 21, 2011 in Doha, Qatar.

Theoretical and empirical research papers are invited in Arabic and English languages for submission to the Conference in the following and related areas, subject to any conditions described in this announcement.

ISLAMIC ECONOMICS

- Economic doctrines and values of Islam.
- Faith, values, and economic development.
- Islamic economics, its methodology and scope.
- History of Islamic economic thought and economic management.
- Islamic economics and comprehensive human development: its concepts, aspirations, strategies and policies in perspective of Maqasid al Shariah.
- Role of Islamic socio-economic institutions in economic development.
- Islamic critique of conventional economic theories.
- Methodology of Islamic Economics, including critique of Islamic economics and finance.
- Role of Islamic principles in microeconomic institutions, exchange and market discipline.
- Effects of Islamic principles on macroeconomic management - fiscal, monetary and financial policies.
- Effects of Islamic principles on law, property rights, governance of public, private and voluntary sector institutions.
- Human capital development; education and training in Islamic Economics and Finance.
- Implications of Islamic economic values and institutions for inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction, sustainable development and economic stability.

CRITIQUE/ASSESSMENT OF DIFFERENT MODELS AND POLICIES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Case Studies on Poverty Alleviation and Progress on MDGs

- Poverty, human development and progress on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Country case studies on economic development in OIC member countries and observer states, including but not limited to: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Northern Cyprus, Oman, Pakistan,

Palestinian territories, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

- Global and regional surveys of economic indicators and socio-economic dynamics in the OIC countries as compared with the wider world; challenges of food insecurity and energy crisis; access to safe water, basic health facilities and education; education, inclusive growth and reform policies; the role of the non-profit sector (e.g. NGOs); economic growth and the environment; resource gap and mobilizing alternative forms of external resources.
- The OIC Makkah Declaration (December 2005): An assessment of prospects and progress, the state of trade, investment and economic cooperation in the OIC region; performance of regional groupings and economic cooperation organizations in the OIC region; responses to the new international economic order.

Case studies on the Knowledge Economy and Entrepreneurship Development Nexus

- The need for entrepreneurship development with an emphasis on success stories.
- Female participation in entrepreneurship, professional fields and workforce in the OIC region and in the Islamic finance industry: its determinants, challenges, and current state.
- Knowledge economy and its relationship with inclusive economic development.
- Challenges of good governance, and its implications for sustainable economic growth.
- Assessment of the impact of globalization.
- Investment in human capital and the challenges of human capital flight ('brain drain').

Case Studies on Access to Financial Services and Inclusive Financial Sector Development

- Impact of the global financial crisis, and the lessons to be learned for Islamic economics, banking and finance.
- The importance of access to finance, its present state, and the use of Islamic banking and finance to increase the availability of financial services to Muslim and non-Muslim communities.
- An assessment of inclusive financial sector development policies.
- Experiences with Islamic microfinance and the role of Zakah and Awqaf institutions.
- Performance measurement of Zakah and Awqaf in Muslim societies; Zakah and Awqaf funds, and their use in stimulating economic growth; establishing disclosure, transparency, and monitoring requirements of Zakah and Awqaf activities.

THE WAY OUT – TOWARDS PRACTICAL AND IMPLEMENTABLE ROAD MAPS

Challenges of developing Islamic economics as a scientific economic discipline

- Challenges of education and teaching institutions and human resources.
- Challenges facing research in Islamic economics.
- Challenges of building linkages with market applications and public policies.
- Balancing resources between Islamic economics and Islamic finance research and teaching and integrating Islamic finance within Islamic economics.
- The state of research journals and Internet resources in Islamic economics.

Parameters and Modalities for Policy Reforms

- Integrating comprehensive human development and poverty alleviation in economic and financial sector reforms.
- Developing the requisite institutions for sustainable development with fair distribution and poverty alleviation, including Zakah and Awqaf.
- Islamic finance, Zakah, Awqaf and developing practical and implementable modalities for enhancing the access of micro, small and medium enterprises to financial services.
- Reforms of macroeconomic management and governance.
- Reforming public sector resource mobilization and allocation based on genuine Islamic economics and finance principles.
- Reforming the legal and regulatory framework and infrastructure for financial markets and institutions.
- Comprehensive socio-economic policy reforms based on the Maqasid Al Shariah.

Enhancing the Resilience and Inclusiveness of Islamic Financial Markets and Institutions

- Enhancing the architecture and infrastructure for Islamic financial markets and institutions.
- Resilience of Islamic financial services industry and the role of internationally mandated institutions (The Islamic Development Bank, Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions, Islamic Financial Services Board, International Islamic Financial Markets, International Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation).
- Impact of Basel III, G20 reform agenda, IFSB and AAOIFI standards on Islamic financial services industry.

- Finance and governance in the post-crisis world; democracy and transparency in governance of Islamic finance – critique of the Western and IFSB/AAOIFI models of corporate and financial governance.
- The challenges of authenticity, financial product development, competition and sustainability.
- Enhancing the effectiveness of legal, regulatory and support infrastructure for Islamic finance.

Assessing the Development and Stability of Islamic Financial Services

- Critical assessment of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund's Financial Sector Assessment Program.
- Developing templates for assessing the development and stability of Islamic financial services.
- Actual assessment of stability and development of Islamic financial industry in different countries.

DATES TO WATCH

Submission of abstracts with CVs	April 15 th
Decision of Academic Committee	May 5 th
Submission of First Draft of Papers	July 15 th
Decision of Academic Committee	September 30 th
Submission of Final Draft	October 31 st

TICKETS AND HOTEL

One author of each accepted paper will be paid by IRTI round-trip economy class air tickets and hotel stay during the conference.

ACADEMIC CONTACTS:

Kindly e-mail your submissions to both of the following contacts:

Dr. Salman Syed Ali
Senior Economist
Islamic Research and Training Institute
Islamic Development Bank
P.O. Box 9201, Jeddah 21432
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Email: 8ICIEF@isdb.org

Mr. Wijdan Tariq
Senior Researcher
Qatar Faculty of Islamic Studies
Islamic Economics and Finance Centre
Qatar Foundation
P.O. Box 34110 Doha, Qatar
Email: wtariq@qfis.edu.qa
Email: wtariq@qf.org.qa

BACKGROUND OF CONFERENCE SERIES

The first conference in the series was held in Makkah Al Mukaramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1976 under the auspices of King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah and it marked the start of development of Islamic economics and finance as modern scientific disciplines. The second conference was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, in 1983 under the auspices of the International Islamic University, Islamabad. The third conference was held in 1992 at the International Islamic University, Selangor, Malaysia. The fourth conference was held in 2000 at Loughborough University, Loughborough, U.K. The fifth conference was held in Bahrain under the auspices of Bahrain University, Bahrain in 2003. The sixth conference was held in 2005 in Jakarta under the auspices of the Indonesian Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Indonesia. The Seventh Conference was held in Jeddah under the auspices of King Abdulaziz University in 2008. For more information about previous conferences in this series, please visit: http://islamiccenter.kau.edu.sa/7iecon/index_english.html