Islamic Banking Functions and Shariah Governance Training Course

24 – 28 May 2027
Seoul

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Ref: 1237_191404 **Date:** 24 – 28 May 2027 **Location:** Seoul **Fees:** 10000 Euro

Overview

Islamic Banking Functions and Shariah Governance Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for Islamic banking, governance, board-support, risk, compliance, audit, product, operations, finance, and supervisory teams that leaves participants with an Islamic Banking Governance File. Participants connect funding and financing functions, product structures, investment accounts, risk, product approval, board accountability, Shariah oversight, compliance, internal audit, disclosure, and decision records. The course uses international standards while requiring local verification and does not issue religious rulings. Agile Leaders Training Center presents Islamic banking functions and Shariah governance as one controlled operating system.

Who Should Attend

- Banking functions responsible for deposits, financing, investments, treasury, and customer operations
- Board and committee support functions responsible for governance calendars, information, decisions, and follow-up
- Shariah governance functions responsible for oversight, decisions, review, compliance, and reporting
- Risk and compliance functions responsible for prudential controls, conduct, product obligations, and monitoring
- Audit functions responsible for assurance over financial, operational, and Shariah control processes
- Product and finance functions responsible for structures, documentation, accounting information, and disclosures

The course assumes participants already support banking products, operations, governance, risk, compliance, or audit and leaves out religious rulings, personal financial advice, legal opinions, and jurisdiction-specific regulatory interpretation.

Departments and Industries

The course supports Islamic banking governance across:

- Retail, corporate, investment, treasury, operations, product, finance, risk, compliance, and audit departments
- Islamic banks, Islamic banking windows, finance companies, and deposit-taking institutions
- Financial groups, holding companies, shared-service organizations, and supervisory functions
- Institutions managing investment accounts, financing portfolios, liquidity, and customer funds
- Organizations coordinating boards, Shariah supervisory boards, committees, executives, and control functions

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze Islamic banking functions and balance-sheet relationships
- Compare financing, investment, and banking-service structures
- Apply board, management, and Shariah-governance responsibilities
- Build product approval and Shariah-compliance controls
- Evaluate risk, audit, disclosure, and investment-account governance
- Prioritize governance gaps, actions, and decision evidence

Course Agenda

Day 1: Islamic Banking Functions

- Islamic Bank Business and Balance-Sheet Function Map
- Funding, Deposit, and Investment-Account Structure Matrix
- Financing, Investment, and Banking-Service Portfolio Map
- Profit Distribution and Account-Holder Information Flow
- Conventional and Islamic Banking Function Comparison

Day 2: Product and Operating Structures

- Murabahah and Tawarruq Process-Control Map
- Ijarah and Asset-Ownership Responsibility Matrix
- Musharakah and Mudarabah Risk-Sharing Framework
- Salam and Istisna Delivery-Obligation Register
- Qard, Guarantees, Agency, and Banking-Service Control Grid

Day 3: Governance Architecture

- Board, Senior Management, and Shariah Supervisory Board Responsibility Map
- AAOIFI Shariah Governance Framework Structure
- Shariah Decision, Documentation, and Communication Workflow
- Independence, Competence, Conflict, and Appointment Register
- Islamic Banking Governance Committee Calendar

Day 4: Compliance, Risk and Assurance

- Shariah Compliance Function Risk-Based Plan
- Internal Shariah Review and Audit Evidence Matrix
- Product Approval, Change, and Exception Control
- Islamic Banking Risk and Control Register
- Governance, Investment-Account, and Financial Disclosure Checklist

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Day 5: Islamic Banking Governance Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Map Banking Functions and Product Flows
- Suggested Exercise: Test Product Governance Responsibilities
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose Compliance and Audit Evidence
- Suggested Exercise: Review Risk, Disclosure, and Conflicts
- Capstone Exercise: Islamic Banking Governance File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to practice Islamic banking governance decisions:

- Suggested activity: map funding, financing, investment, service, and account-holder information flows across the banking model
- Suggested activity: compare product structures, ownership responsibilities, documentation, risks, and operational controls
- Suggested activity: assign board, management, Shariah supervisory board, compliance, and audit responsibilities for a product decision
- Suggested activity: assemble governance evidence linking approval, compliance, review, audit, disclosure, exceptions, and corrective actions

FAQs

Who does Islamic banking functions and Shariah governance training suit, and what does it assume?

Islamic banking functions and Shariah governance training suits professionals supporting products, operations, boards, oversight, risk, compliance, audit, finance, or supervision and assumes prior exposure to banking work.

How does Islamic banking governance training differ from a general Islamic finance introduction?

Islamic banking governance training connects institutional functions, accountability, product controls, Shariah oversight, compliance, audit, risk, and disclosure, while a general introduction mainly explains principles, markets, and contract concepts.

What are the main components of a Shariah governance framework?

A Shariah governance framework should define oversight bodies, authority, independence, competence, decision processes, compliance, review, internal audit, reporting, disclosure, records, conflicts, escalation, and corrective action according to applicable standards and local requirements.

How should an Islamic banking product be governed?

An Islamic banking product should pass documented concept, structure, Shariah, legal, risk, accounting, operational, disclosure, approval, implementation, monitoring, change, exception, and review controls with clear ownership.

How do Shariah compliance and internal Shariah audit differ?

Shariah compliance supports ongoing control design, advice, monitoring, and issue management, while internal Shariah audit independently assesses whether governance, processes, transactions, records, and corrective actions operate as required.

Conclusion

Participants take back an Islamic Banking Governance File containing the function map, product-control records, responsibility matrix, decision workflow, compliance plan, audit evidence, risk register, disclosure checklist, and action log. The file makes accountability, standards, evidence, exceptions, and follow-up traceable. It helps institutions connect Islamic banking operations with documented governance and assurance.