

The Sukuk Market Overview Structure And Technical Insight

Over recent decades, Sukuk (Islamic bonds) have emerged as one of the most important tools for Islamic investment and financing. They have become the most successful financial product in the Islamic financing industry, which has grown at a phenomenal pace over the past decade. A key driver in this regard has been the development of the Islamic capital markets, which offer tremendous potential for sovereigns, financial institutions, firms, and investors alike. This book comes at a key juncture in the development of the Islamic capital markets, with the global pandemic crisis providing an opportunity for the different players in the Islamic capital markets to re-appraise successes and failures to date. More stringent Shariah oversight has also encouraged a recent critical re-evaluation of the structures used in the Islamic capital markets. This book provides a comprehensive overview of the Sukuk markets, tracking their development from the first Sukuk to the current outlook after the global pandemic crisis and the recent Shariah rulings for Islamic financial institutions in relation to Sukuk. It presents key insights for beginners, as well as more experienced practitioners, and will serve as a practical handbook for postgraduate research students, undergraduate students pursuing a degree in Islamic banking and finance, academics, researchers, and stakeholders in Islamic capital markets, among others.

A unique book, Islamic Asset Management combines the expertise of banks, asset managers, Shari'a scholars, service and distribution partners to provide you with

the latest, creative innovative solutions in the provision of Shari'a-compliant investment structures. Whether you are advising retail, high net worth, corporate or sovereign investors, on equity investments, sukuk, real estate investments, takaful and alternative investment vehicles, this book provides a comprehensive, global examination of Islamic asset management issues with contributions from the UK, US, the Gulf and Malaysia. Through 19 individual chapters, experts in Islamic finance and practitioners across the industry provide you with all you need to know about: Shari'a-compliant investment guidelines Shari'a supervision Screening criteria for Islamic equity funds Islamic indexes Islamic equities Sukuk Private equity investment Investing in real estate and leasing funds Takaful and health insurance plans Legal and regulatory issues, investor confidence and governance Contributors include BUPA, DIFC, Dow Jones Indexes, Ernst & Young, ICP Ltd, King & Spalding LLP, NCB, National Bank of Sharjah, Oasis, Shamil Bank, Vinson & Elkins LLP, and Wafra. Published in association with Kuwait Finance House and National Commercial Bank.

This book offers a unique, in-depth, and up-to-date overview of Islamic banking and finance, capital markets and sukuks at the grass-roots level. It deals with one of the most potent and increasingly popular financial instruments. It defines and explores the differences between conventional and sukuk bonds and also examines the integration of sukuk in various country contexts and both Muslim and Non-Muslim economies. The book consists of five core topics. Firstly, it describes the evolution of the Islamic finance industry and capital markets; secondly, it

discusses the basic features and instruments of Islamic Banking; and thirdly, it illustrates the current state of capital markets and Islamic finance. The book then examines the development of Sukuk in Islamic Capital Markets and Shariah perspectives, and finally, briefly discusses the structure of Sukuks and its development in the context of Pakistan. In a nutshell, this book provides a basic understanding of Islamic financial instruments, their implementation in different regions and their points of differentiation from conventional modes of finance, therefore, it will be a useful addition to the literature for scholars, researchers and students of Islamic banking and finance.

The first book to offer comprehensive coverage of Islamic finance and banking and its applications to the rest of the world, now fully revised and updated The ongoing international financial crisis has reignited debate over the development of a risk-sharing financial system, such as that required in Shariah Law. An Introduction to Islamic Finance: Theory and Practice, Second Edition highlights the core principles of risk sharing in Islam, arguing that a risk-sharing financial system is exactly what we need to promote greater financial stability. Providing comprehensive coverage of the fundamental theory behind Islamic finance and banking, according to the core concepts of Shariah law, authors Zamir Iqbal and Abbas Mirakhor clearly explain the distinct features of an Islamic financial system and how it compares with traditional financial models. Addressing the myriad important developments that have taken place in recent years, this second edition looks to the future, addressing emerging issues sure to influence future developments in Islamic

*finance. Explores the unique features of an Islamic financial system, how they compare to more traditional financial systems, and how they could improve them
Discusses all the most recent developments and emerging issues in Islamic finance
Updated with the latest developments, trends, innovations, and statistics, this new edition features additional chapters on the financial crisis, globalization, non-bank financial institutions, and recent developments in Takaful (Islamic insurance)
The first edition of An Introduction to Islamic Finance established the book as the market leader, and this newly revised and updated second edition incorporates the most recent developments in this booming financial sector, including financial stability, globalization, and non-banking financial institutions.*

Compliance of Sukuk

Islamic Asset Management

Sukuk Markets

Sukuk (Lease Certificate), New Locomotive of Global Islamic Finance. A Comparison with Sukuk Market of Turkey (2010-2018)

Asset-based Sukuk Rating Prediction

Islamic Financial Markets and Institutions

Innovations and Challenges

Essay from the year 2019 in the subject Economics - Other, Giresun University (Institute of Social Sciences), language: English, abstract: With the new products emerging in Islamic finance, the dynamics of the industry have begun to change.

The sukuk were initially issued to attract the funds of the gulf countries and but it has become known all over the world over time. The aim of this paper is to intruduce Sukuk that has become one of the most important and popular products of today's Islamic finance industry. With this study, we will also investigate to look at differences between Turkey and Global sukuk market in terms of theirs volume, market share, the total amount of issuances and market structures. This paper has been divided into two parts. The first part deals with how the global sukuk market had been established and developed. The second part begins by laying out the Turkish sukuk market and its development process, and investigates the similarities and differences between Turkish and global sukuk market. The result of this paper shows that sukuk market of Turkey have a large number of structural problems. Nevertheless, it is seen that growth rate of Turkish Sukuk Market is higher than growth rate of global sukuk market. This paper can be used as a guide by sukuk investors. It was also aimed to detect obstacles in the growth of sukuk in Turkey, compared to global sukuk market and made a suggestion to whom it may concern.

The essential guide to global sukuk markets worldwide Sukuk Securities provides complete information and guidance on the latest developments in the burgeoning sukuk securities markets. Written by leading Islamic finance experts, this

essential guide offers insight into the concepts, design features, contract structures, yields, and payoffs in all twelve global sukuk markets, providing Islamic finance professionals with an invaluable addition to their library. The first book to fully introduce the market, this book provides a detailed overview of the sukuk market, with practical guidance toward applying these instruments in real-world scenarios. Readers will learn how sukuk securities are regulated and the issues that arise from regulations, and gain insight into the foundation and principles of Islamic finance as applied to these instruments. Extensive tables illustrate t-test comparisons between conventional bonds and sukuk, risk factors, and the issuance of different types of sukuk securities by country to give readers a deeper understanding of the markets. In 2010, the World Bank recommended sukuk as the best form of lending for growth in developing countries; since then, the value of new issues has grown at 45 percent per year. The market's present size is close to US \$1,200 billion, with private markets in major financial centers like London, Zurich, and New York. This book provides comprehensive guidance toward understanding and using these instruments, and working within these markets. Get acquainted with the sukuk market, definitions, classification, and pricing Learn the different approaches to structuring and contract design Discover how sukuk is applied, including regulations, ratings, and securitization

Examine payoff structures and suggested sukuk valuation in the context of Islamic finance principles With the sukuk market growing the way it is, regulators, investors, and students need to fully understand the mechanisms at work. Sukuk Securities is the complete guide to the sukuk markets, with expert insight. July 2014 saw the first sukuk listing in London. Hong Kong and Seoul have also entered this niche market. Predictions are that there will be continued high growth of sukuk debt markets around the world, all providing targeted funding via sukuk contracting modes.

While the sukuk market was not spared by the recent global financial crisis, its track record in preceding years has been quite unique. Indeed, between 2001 and 2007, the growth rates experienced in the Islamic Finance industry and the sukuk industry in particular have been impressive. From 2005 to 2007, the growth in issuance value was 204%. As an Islamic alternative to the conventional bond, sukuk provide a unique tool of financing for Islamic as well as non-Islamic entities. With high growth rates in the recent past and a solid potential for further growth, the sukuk industry has many challenges to overcome. Lack of standardization, higher costs and structuring complexities are some of the key issues addressed in this paper. This paper proposes a model for standardization in the sukuk market that also addresses authenticity issues in sukuk structures.

More specifically, it addresses the common practice of using orphan SPVs as third parties to facilitate shari'a compliance. Indeed, the standardization model presented here is based on the creation of an authentic third party that acts as an Islamic clearing agent of sort, and fulfills the role of an independent central Islamic trustee that could be used by many issuers.

Sukuk products offer a vast scope of innovation and a large potential for the growth of Islamic finance. Various structures of sukuk based on ijarah, musharakah, mudarbah and many hybrids such as sukuk based on the combination of ijarah with istisna[or the combination ijarah with istisna[and murabahah etc., has evolved. Structures with convertibility features and those allowing the possibility of substitution of the underlying assets have also come in the market. However, these innovations have generated various Shari[ah, legal and economic issues and controversies. This paper discusses some of these important issues and challenges. Specifically, it deals with the issues of capital guarantee, contractual structures, pricing, and asset substitution in case of ijarah sukuk, musharakah sukuk, and their various forms. It also covers the issues pertaining to rating of sukuk, harmonization of Shari[ah rules, and problems involved in defining the governing law for sukuk issuance.

Sukuk spreads determinants and pricing model methodology

*The Structure, Formation and Management of Sukuk
Forming the Future for Shari'a-compliant Investment Strategies
Multi-Country Report*

*Asset Securitisation and Synthetic Structures
Does Macroeconomic Factors Influence the Construction of Certain Structure of
Sukuk?*

The issuance of sukuk, as an instrument in Islamic finance, has been growing in recent years. Many policy makers and businesses are looking at the sukuk markets as sources of long-term financing. The paper identifies key issues impeding further development of sukuk markets globally, namely, standardization of structures and practices, investor protection concerns relating to insolvency and governance regimes, and market liquidity. The paper also offers approaches in developing domestic sukuk markets and in accessing the international market. The authors suggest that, in developing domestic sukuk markets, policy makers use a framework similar to that of the development of conventional bond markets, that is, by establishing (1) well-functioning money markets, (2) efficient primary markets and securities-offering regimes, (3) a robust and diversified investor base, (4) a market infrastructure that facilitates trading, price

transparency, and efficient clearing and settlement of transactions, (5) derivatives market and hedging tools to support risk management by issuers and investors, and (6) a credible legal and regulatory framework. In accessing the international market, the issues policy makers or potential sukuk issuers should consider include awareness of and knowledge of sukuk, legal foundation, taxation, governance, and obligors' credit rating.

This book focuses on forward lease sukuk, which is one of the most viable and dynamic Shari'ah-compliant instruments in the Islamic capital market. The idea of forward lease sukuk is to raise funds from non-existent assets whose subject matter does not exist at the time of the sukuk issuance. This book discusses the significant features of forward lease sukuk and demonstrates its vital contribution to project construction and manufacturing within the expanding field of Islamic finance.

This book explores several non-traditional and under-researched fields in Islamic finance through its investigations into how the newly-emergent financial instrument Sukuk behaves in the broader field of finite-period financing and pricing in the market place. It provides readers with didactic information on the fundamental theories of term structure and in-depth information on this nascent financial instrument in the Islamic capital market. The book employs one and two-

factor models of term structure in order to analyse sovereign and corporate Sukuk bonds from the world's leading Islamic economy, Malaysia. For the purposes of the study, the book establishes "profit rate yield curves" in the tradition of the conventional bond yield curve in order to define different risk classes of Sukuk. The dynamics of term structure of profit rates are captured with the inclusion of volatility as a factor in one of the models. The book provides informative case studies for interested students and researchers in the field of financial economics and mathematical finance. It also provides examples that will serve to simplify future research in term structure analysis and reduce its computational inefficiency.

This is how Islamic Banking really works ? In a sector where publications focus on theory, the Islamic Banking in Practice series concentrates solely on market practice. ? The evolution of principles into practice is explained clearly and concisely. Sukuk ? Sukuks, sometimes referred to as the Islamic version of bonds, are one the most visible products in islamic banking and finance, and with a global reach. ? This volume will explain why Sukuks were created, and how they work. The different structures of Sukuk will be explained, and reinforced through detailed analysis of market transactions. ? Areas covered include Issuance process Pricing Asset injection Risk management Shariah compliance Chapter headings include Common Sukuk

structures Ijara, Musharakah, Mudarabah, Wakala, Murabaha Project finance Perpetual Equity linked / Exchangeable Hybrid Shariah compliance AAOIFI developments Credit rating Defaults The issue of a "True Sale"

Managing Capital and Liquidity Requirements Under Basel III

A Study of the Underlying Assets in Debt-based Sukuk Structure from the Shari'ah Perspective

Structure and Governing Rules

Developments and Current State of Sukuk

Innovations in the European Credit Markets

The Role of Sukuk in Islamic Capital Markets

Eurasian Economic Perspectives

The relatively new sukuk (or Islamic debt securities) markets have grown to more than US \$800 billion over the past decade, and continue to grow at a rate of around 20-30 per cent per year. Arguably the first of its kind, this path-breaking book provides a highly unique reference tool relating to key issues surrounding sukuk markets, which are found in 12 major financial centres, including Kuala Lumpur, London and Zurich. The internationally renowned contributors present an in-depth study of sukuk securities, beginning with a comprehensive definition and history. They go on to discuss Islamic financial concepts and practices that govern how sukuk securities are issued, how markets are carefully regulated to

protect investors, and how securities are designed to safeguard invested money. The prospects and challenges of developing sukuk Islamic debt markets across the world are also illustrated. This comprehensive guide to sukuk markets will prove a fascinating and useful reference tool for academics, students, researchers and practitioners with an interest in Islamic finance, and, more specifically, in the nascent field of sukuk securities.

This paper presents country experiences with reforms to strengthen regulatory oversight of the Islamic banking sector. Based on the selected country experiences, a number of important lessons and policy options can be drawn that have implications for the stable and sound development of Islamic banking. An enabling regulatory and institutional framework and a level playing field for conventional and Islamic banks is critical for the sound and stable growth of the Islamic banking industry. The country experiences also underscore the importance of providing an enabling framework while letting market forces determine the size of the industry. This newsecond edition featuresfully updated, insightfulchapters by leading practitioners in Islamic financing (including fromHogan Lovells, White & Case and Taylor Wessing), and analyses market trends, key developments and structures for sukuk, syndications, funds, takaful, project financing and Islamic liquidity management. New to the second edition are chapters on the regulation of Islamic finance and an overview

of the sukuk market."

Islamic Finance, as a recent phenomenon in the financial world, has developed to become an important market niche, an investment alternative for all kinds of market players. Sukuk, Islamic financial products best described as Islamic securities, offer an alternative to conventional fixed income products for institutional investors. This thesis focuses on the problems that Sukuk issuers and the Sukuk market faces, regarding the lack of sophistication and the difficulties of clearly defining which Sukuk-structures are considered Sharia-compliant. Basic information about the Sukuk market is provided, the most common Sukuk flaws are discussed and the difficulties of Sukuk-compliance in the case of the Goldman and Sachs Sakk are highlighted. At the end, a brief overview of the flaws, the reasoning on why the GSI Sakk failed and the author's opinion and expectations will be given.

The Malaysian Sukuk Model

Term Structure of Profit Rates of Sukuk

Ensuring Financial Stability in Countries with Islamic Banking-Case Studies-Press Release; Staff Report

The Theory and Practice of Profit Sharing Investment Sukuk and Its Risk Management

The Report: Malaysia 2011 - Oxford Business Group Evolution, Performance and Potential

The development of sukuk market as the alternative to the existing conventional bond market has risen the issue of sukuk issuance's rating. These credit ratings fulfil a key function of information transmission in capital market. Issuers seek ratings for a number of reasons, including to improve the trust of their business counterparties or because they wish to sell securities to investors based on preferences over ratings. Moreover, Basel Committee for Banking Supervision has now instituted capital charges for credit risk based on credit ratings. Basel II framework allows the bank to establish capital adequacy requirements based on ratings provided by external credit rating agencies or determine rating of its investment internally for more advance approach. For these reasons, ratings are considered important by issuers, investors, and regulators alike. Focusing on Malaysian outstanding long-term corporate sukuk from the period of 2001 to 2012, this study aims to test the efficacy and accuracy of sukuk rating model compared to the actual rating assigned by Malaysian rating agencies using statistical and data mining method, namely: Multinomial Logistic Regression, Decision Tree and Neural Network. To address the limited study on sukuk rating prediction, this research provides an empirical foundation for the investors to estimate the sukuk ratings assigned. The study examines variables from past researches on bond ratings, corporate ratings and financial distress prediction model taking into account on the various sukuk structures, credit enhancement facilities, industrial sector and macroeconomics variables. Interestingly, both statistical and data mining methods strongly indicate that share price, sukuk structure and guarantee status are empirically proven as key factors to predict sukuk rating. In addition, neural network method obtains the highest accuracy rate to predict the actual rating in the market compared to the other two methods. Therefore, it is expected that the proposed models are beneficial to the rating agencies, sukuk issuer companies, corporate managers, private and

institutional investors to support their investment decision making. The regulatory agencies may also take advantage to consider this model as benchmark for Internal Rating Based (IRB) approach as required in Basel II. In line with those practical implications, this study is also aimed to contribute the novelty aspects in the body of Islamic finance.

This book offers a unique, in-depth, and up-to-date overview of Islamic banking and finance, capital markets, and sukuk at the grassroots level. It deals with one of the most potent and increasingly popular financial instruments. It defines and explores the differences between conventional and Sukuk bonds and also examines the integration of Sukuk in various country contexts and both Muslim and non-Muslim economies. The book consists of five core topics. First, it describes the evolution of the Islamic finance industry and capital markets; second, it discusses the basic features and instruments of Islamic banking; and third, it illustrates the current state of capital markets and Islamic finance. The book then examines the development of Sukuk in Islamic capital markets and Shariah perspectives and, finally, briefly discusses the structure of Sukuk and its development in the context of Pakistan. In a nutshell, this book provides a basic understanding of Islamic financial instruments, their implementation in different regions, and their points of differentiation from conventional modes of finance; therefore, it will be a useful addition to the literature for scholars, researchers, and students of Islamic banking and finance. "The issuance of sukuk, as an instrument in Islamic finance, has been growing in recent years. Many policy makers and businesses are looking at the sukuk markets as sources of long-term financing. The paper identifies key issues impeding further development of sukuk markets globally, namely, standardization of structures and practices, investor protection concerns related to insolvency and governance regimes, and market liquidity. The paper also offers approaches

developing domestic sukuk markets and in accessing the international market. The authors suggest that, in developing domestic sukuk markets, policy makers use a framework similar to that of the development of conventional bond markets, that is, by establishing (1) well-functioning money markets, (2) efficient primary markets and securities-offering regimes, (3) a robust and diversified investor base, (4) a market infrastructure that facilitates trading, price transparency and efficient clearing and settlement of transactions, (5) derivatives market and hedging tools to support risk management by issuers and investors, and (6) a credible legal and regulatory framework. In accessing the international market, the issues policy makers or potential sukuk issuers should consider include awareness of and knowledge of sukuk, legal foundation, taxat governance, and obligors' credit rating"--Abstract.

The Challenges and Prospects of Sukuk
A Content Analysis-Based Study
Cambridge Scholars Publishing

MATLAB Stochastic Simulation

Current Issues of the Sukuk Market and Using Sukuk for the Global Infrastructure Projects

The Formation, Structure and Management of Sukuk

An Introduction to Islamic Finance

Islamic finance : a practical guide

Islamic Capital Market

Sukuk

The present paper examined the reasons Macroeconomic Factors Influence the Construction of Certain Structure of Sukuk. The scope of our study covers the most Sukuk issuers' countries namely: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait,

Online Library The Sukuk Market Overview Structure And Technical Insight

UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Pakistan, and Gambia observed over the period 2003–2012. The study has analyzed the influence of (i) Economic and Macroeconomic factors, (ii) Global financial Crisis (iii) Financial System (iv) Institutional Environment (v) Legal Origin and (vi) Religion and Society Factors on the Development of the Sukuk Market. The study showed that Macroeconomic factors such GDP per capita; economic size, trade openness, and percentage of Muslims have a positive influence of the growing of the Sukuk market. Financial crisis has a significant negative effect on the development of the Sukuk market since the amount of Sukuk issued in those years has declined considerably. Regulatory quality has a significant effect on the development of Sukuk market. This implies that countries ranking higher in regulation quality have a larger Sukuk market. This is can be interpreted as efficiency and reliability of regulations.

Sukuk market has witnessed massive development in recent years, many governments and financial institutions expressed interest in Sukuk and its unique Islamic principles. However, the securitization activities and the evolution of financial engineering process of fixed income Sukuk have become very challenging in terms of its conformity with the principles of shariah law. Asset based Sukuk which includes debt securitization that evidences indebtedness originating from the

contract of exchange of bay' bi thaman ajil, murabahah, istisna, salam and ijarah Sukuk are seen by many scholars as controversial products. This is due to many issues surrounding the securitization process of the underlying assets used in debt based Sukuk structures such as non-existent assets and future assets (ma'dum), tangible and intangible assets usufruct and rights. Bay' al-inah and dayn are also among the controversial issues analyzed in this study. The evolution of Sukuk structures still remain active and continue to grow despite all the challenges. The meaning of tangible and intangible assets according to their linguistic origin and their various applications in Islamic law are explained and contrasted with the contemporary applications and Sukuk practices. Special attention is given to understanding the concept of futures assets and ayn ma'dum to ascertain whether or not they are acceptable asset for Sukuk transaction. Several forms of Islamic contracts are analyzed in details; couple with their various components in order to assess their validity based on the various opinions of the four main schools of Islamic thought. In this, the differences between schools are identified along with the sources of these differences. The finding of the research shows that asset in debt based Sukuk should be legally owned by the originator and should be free from any encumbrances. Debt based Sukuk certificates may only be negotiable in the secondary market if they form a small part of a

larger portfolio comprising mostly of other negotiable instruments such as musharakah, and mudarabah Sukuk. Ijarah asset should be legally transferred to investors and the issuer should not in any circumstance include the asset in his balance-sheet.

Recent years have witnessed a surge in the issuance of Islamic capital market securities (sukuk) by corporates and public sector entities amid growing demand for alternative investments. As the sukuk market continues to develop, new challenges and opportunities for sovereign debt managers and capital market development arise. This paper reviews the key developments in the sukuk market and informs the debate about challenges and opportunities going forward.

This volume of Eurasian Studies in Business and Economics includes selected papers from the 25th Business and Economics Society (EBES) Conference, held in Berlin, Germany, in May 2018. While the theoretical and empirical papers presented cover diverse areas of economics and finance from different geographic regions, the main focus is on the latest research in the economics of innovation, investment and risk management together with regional studies. The book also includes studies on law and regulation themes such as economic offences by women, formation of contracts via the internet and public tender for residents of communes.

Islamic Bond Issuance

Towards Building Statistical and Data Mining Models

What Sovereign Debt Managers Need to Know

Structuring Sukuk in the Netherlands

The Challenges and Prospects of Sukuk

Standardization and Authenticity in the Global Sukuk Market

The Report: Sharjah 2008

The Sukuk market has proven its usefulness as a significant source of capital for the public and private sector entities. As a result, the Sukuk market has gained great popularity both in the Islamic and the non-Islamic countries. The Sukuk market has a flexible nature in product structuring and poised to grow even further. On the other hand, the public financing of infrastructure is a worldwide problem in today's world. World Economic Forum reports an annual infrastructure financing gap of \$1 trillion. As a fast growing segment of the Islamic finance, the Sukuk market has significant potential to bridge that gap. However, only a small part of the great potential of Sukuk has been released until now. Although huge as it is today, the Sukuk market still suffers from the illiquidity of the secondary market for Sukuk instruments. The yield curve for Sukuk products is still incomplete and regular sovereign issuances is most needed as part of governments' debt financing programs. That could serve as a benchmark for pricing so corporate Sukuk market could develop further. However, there are a myriad questions to answer regarding the public financial management issues before making Sukuk issuances an integral part of sovereign debt management policies. Safety nets,

resolution frameworks are missing in many jurisdictions. Investors are facing many more risks beyond the conventional fixed-income instruments but they are not adequately protected. There are many complex Sukuk structures but there is not sufficient harmonization of Shari'ah ruling or legal treatment regarding those products at the international level. Once these problems were resolved, the Sukuk market in theory could be much more useful in providing funds to infrastructure projects all around the world. This paper documents the contemporary issues that need to be addressed in the Sukuk market and discusses whether the Sukuk market could be used to channelize the needed funds for the infrastructural projects.

The Islamic banking and finance market is growing fast. With an annual growth of 15%, this sector appears quite promising. Within the Islamic finance market, sukuk are arguably the most important Islamic financial products, being referred to as the Shari'ah-compliant equivalent of bonds. These securities are an excellent instrument to attract investments from the Middle East and Southeast Asia to the Western world. In addition, with a significant Muslim population in Europe, the demand for Islamic financial products seems to be present in Europe as well. Thus, European countries - such as the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Luxembourg - are aiming to become Islamic finance centers. However, Islamic financial products are rather unknown in the Netherlands. This raises the question to the possibilities for Islamic finance in the Netherlands, and more in particular, for sukuk. Most of the sukuk issuances have been

realized in Dubai and Malaysia, whereby English law concepts are used to structure these transactions. Adapting these instruments to the Dutch legal context requires a thorough understanding of sukuk and of its religious, legal, and transactional requirements. Through an interdisciplinary approach and a comparative study, this book leads to more insight into Islamic financial principles and Islamic financial contracts, enabling the reader to understand sukuk structures and transactions. The main focus of the study is to analyze the legal aspects of sukuk structure under Dutch civil law.

Ensure Basel III compliance with expert analysis specific to Islamic Finance Islamic Capital Markets and Products provides a thorough examination of Islamic capital markets (ICM), with particular attention to the products that they offer and the legal and regulatory infrastructure within which they operate. Since Islamic banks act as asset managers, attention is paid to the regulatory challenges which they face in the light of Basel III, as regards both eligible capital and liquidity risk management. The authors of the chapters are professionals and practitioners, and write from experience. The editors also contributed to some of the chapters. The markets and products covered include Islamic equities, Islamic investment certificates (Sukūk) which are Shari'ah compliant alternatives to conventional bonds, and Islamic Collective Investment Schemes. The coverage of legal and regulatory issues includes an examination of the implications for ICM of securities laws and regulations and of Basel III, as well as collateralisation

issues. Shari'ah compliance aspects, in terms both of the selection criteria for Islamic equities and of the 'purification' of impermissible components of income, are also examined in some detail, as are the implications of Basel III for eligible capital in general and for Shari'ah compliant capital instruments in particular. A similar analysis is also made of the implications of the Basel III requirements for liquidity risk management and high quality liquid assets (HQLA), including Shari'ah compliant HQLA. The book concludes with three case studies, two describing the ICM in Malaysia and Bahrain and a third which describes Sukūk issued as Shari'ah compliant capital instruments, followed by brief concluding remarks by the editors.

This is How Islamic Banking Really Works Volume 2 of the "Islamic Banking in Practice" series covers the broad and subtle subject of Sukuk. In a sector where publications focus on theory and are rarely written by experienced practitioners, the "Islamic Banking in Practice" series concentrates firmly on market practice. Sukuks (sometimes referred to as Islamic versions of bonds) are one of the most visible products in Islamic banking, and their global reach has ensured a rapid growth in issuance. This volume will explain how Sukuks work and why they were created. The reader will be guided in how to structure a Sukuk product from first principles of Islamic commercial law. We will discover how a simple purchase of an asset can evolve into a complex structure to issue a \$1bn Sukuk. Most of the different major types of Sukuk in issuance will also be described in detail, such as: Ijara Sukuk Mudarabah Sukuk

Wakala Sukuk Musharakah Sukuk Hybrid Sukuk Perpetual Sukuk Project Finance / Istisna Sukuk Murabaha Sukuk Equity-linked or convertible or exchangeable Sukuk

This will be reinforced through the presentation and detailed analysis of market transactions by examination of prospectuses that are publicly available. At all stages, the focus will be on the aspects of Sukuk that relate to compliance with the rules of Islamic banking. Areas covered include: the issuance process asset injection pricing and relation to underlying asset price how asset price risk is managed and mitigated Shariah compliance, and how the risk of non-compliance is managed Other relevant areas such as credit rating, defaults and the impact of introducing assets (including the controversial topic of a "true sale") will be covered. The key development in the markets as a consequence of AAOIFI rule changes are analysed. We will see a picture emerge of instruments, and markets, that behave in a manner far removed from the existential nature of the classic contracts that underpin the transactions.

REVIEW OF VOLUME 1

"This is a book written by a practitioner in Islamic Finance, Safdar Alam, about what many would consider to be quite a dry topic, that of Islamic Banking. In fact, that is quite simply not the case. This is a book as the author describes it as "A download of what I have done and what I know." From its very outset, this first volume, which tackles money market, FX and other market contracts, gives the view of a pioneer in the industry who was challenged with a blank sheet of paper and asked to create something from the ground up, without any guidance, without a frame of reference and

the minimum of support infrastructure. The story that unfolds is very readable. The book captures the imagination vividly of what it was really like in this industry less than 20 years ago, when the pioneering spirit of a few created the global industry that we now see today. This is about as real as it gets because there is a very big difference between creating something yourself and replicating something that has already been created. The author, in both a logical and engaging fashion takes us through this journey and shares his insights "warts and all" of what it took to do the needful. I would consider this book as essential reading for practitioners, students, academics and anyone who shares an interest in finding out how something new is created from the ground up. I, for one, eagerly await the sequel in Volume 2 on Sukuk." By Daud Vicary Abdullah Managing Director of DVA Consulting and former President and CEO of INCEIF The Global University of Islamic Finance

Sukuk Market

A Proposed Approach for Development

Islamic Capital Markets and Products

Islamic Capital Markets

Islamic Finance

Structural, Legal and Regulatory Issues

Proceedings of the 25th Eurasia Business and Economics Society Conference

Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject Business economics -

Investment and Finance, grade: 1,0, Istanbul Marmara University (Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences), course: Bank Funds Management, language: English, abstract: The Islamic finance industry has been on the rise with the Islamic banking sector growing throughout crises. Turkey's Islamic banking sector is said to have shown just a moderate growth compared to its actual potential and global developments. The country's Islamic banks are said to grow further depending on whether they're able to improve investments, and to find sources of mid- to long-term funding for their investment activities. In the Islamic finance industry Sukuk, a form of Shariah-compliant securitization, emerged as a viable form of finance for both sovereign and corporate entities that seek for Shariah-compliant long-term financing sources. Since the international breakthrough in 2001, Sukuk certificates have been increasingly issued in various jurisdictions throughout the Middle East and Asia, and in parts of the western world. The upward rise supposedly represents the need of Islamic financial institutions for longer-term funding sources to overcome their short-term liquidity constraints. This paper provides a comparative analysis (quantitative and qualitative) of developments

and the current state of applications of Sukuk financing in Turkey and the global Islamic finance sector. Sukuk markets have surely become one of the main sections of the Islamic finance industry. Islamic banks in Turkey just recently tapped the market, though. In line with trends in global Sukuk issuances, Turkish Sukuk were sponsored by corporate entities and of the Ijarah and Murabaha Sukuk types. However, sovereign / quasi-sovereign Sukuk issuance has been globally on the rise lately. In the near future, this trend could happen to be also true for the Turkish Sukuk market.

Malaysia has made commendable progress in developing the Sukuk Market. Sukuk also known as Islamic Bond, are widely used in meeting the capital needs of the government and corporate sectors. The present research aims to examine what makes Malaysia as an epicenter in Sukuk Market internationally. A thorough study was conducted on various aspects that give impetus to the subject matter. The objective of this study is to describe the Sukuk structures underlying the Islamic principles and identify how Malaysian experts evaluate the Sukuk in the Malaysian capital market, as well as explain the impact of the implementation of Sukuk and provide the possible

solutions for the issues that might arise from Sharia'h perspective. Thus, this research is an exploratory study of the Malaysian Sukuk Model in order to implement it in Bangladesh Capital Market. The method that has been used in this research is qualitative research methodology. The study has also employed a comparative method when dealing with the different opinions of scholars. Using a self-designed questionnaire, the aims of this interview was to know their opinions about its structure. The findings indicate that Malaysian Sukuk structure is positively associated with their perceived acceptability of implementation of Sukuk in Bangladesh Capital Market. The significant factor that influences the level of acceptability is professional qualification of the experts. Since the issue of Sukuk is considered new in Bangladesh, perhaps the exposure on the implementation might be a better understanding on the structuring Sukuk in Bangladesh Capital Market.

The rapid pace of progress in the Islamic financial market and investment space, coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath and recovery, has provided the necessary challenges to build a strong case for Islamic investment. This timely and unique

book focuses on the foundations of Islamic financial markets and institutions in the context of various products, their market application, Islamic asset management, and regulation. The authors provide a thorough overview of Islamic financing instruments and markets, such as Islamic debt and equity markets, through shares and the stock market, mutual funds, private equity, lease financing, Sukuk, green Sukuk, money market instruments, exchange-traded funds, cryptocurrencies, derivatives and so forth, which have emerged as alternative sources of financing. They offer insight into the numerous infrastructure institutions which have sprung up since the first decade of the new century, such as the Accounting and Auditing Organizations for Islamic Financial Institutions, Islamic Financial Services Board, Islamic International Rating Agency, and International Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation, as well as those being established, to satisfy different industry needs. With its uniquely competitive approach to the mainstream financial market, this book facilitates a greater understanding of the concept of Islamic investment. Through a discussion of the current state and future prospects of Islamic financial markets, the book's theoretical and

practical approach offers academic, practitioners, researchers, students, and general readers a well-balanced overview of Islamic financial markets, its ethics, Shari'ah foundation, the instruments and operational mechanism used by Islamic capital, money, and debt markets.

Islam is a religion of almost 1.6 billion people of the world. It is a practical religion from the Stone Age till modern era of technology and innovation. Islam gives everything that human society needs. Economy and financial system is one of those. Islamic finance is thus the economic and financial system which is established and monitored in compliance with the Shariah, the Islamic fundamental law. Islamic finance is acquiring a growing respected place in the world financial system and its market share has been growing by more than 15 percent annually for the last ten years. Sukuk is the financial instrument which is considered to be the icon of the Islamic finance now. It is now one of the fastest growing financial instruments in the world. In this book, Sukuk and its original structures are defined and discussed. The features of each structure and their practicality are also highlighted. The main and most important

contribution of this book is a discussion and an analysis of the risk identification of Sukuk structure and its management.

Theory and Practice

Sukuk Securities

Islamic Finance Application in Turkey in Comparison with Other Countries

The Determinants of Sukuk Market Development

Rating Methodology and Evaluating the Issuer of Sukuk

Islamic Banking in Practice, Volume 2

Raising Capital on Şukūk Markets

Şukūk markets have grown significantly worldwide since their emergence— in Islamic jurisdictions as well as conventional jurisdictions including the US, the UK, Germany, China, France and Singapore. The practices of şukūk markets, however, have come under close scrutiny. The legal and regulatory risks arising from the existing general legal environment and their impact on those investing and trading in şukūk markets has not received adequate attention. The topic of şukūk has been subject to

extensive research and academic discussion from different perspectives, but the existing literature has not adequately addressed the issues associated with these markets. This book examines the contemporary issues encountered in the foundation and operation of ṣukūk markets by providing an in-depth discussion of the issues facing ṣukūk markets from legal and regulatory perspectives and focusing attention on how soundness can be ensured in the wider context. These issues go to the heart of what the ṣukūk market is really about, as recent debate has recognised in ṣukūk the replication of conventional bonds in ways that are considered unsatisfactory from an Islamic law point of view.

Gain an in-depth analysis, expert opinion and practical advice from the experts in the European credit markets.

The Islamic Debt Market for Sukuk Securities

A Content Analysis-Based Study

New Ways of Debt Contracting

An Exploratory Study of Its Implementation in Bangladesh

Capital Market

Sukuk - Structuring, Pricing and Risk Management

Forward Lease Sukuk in Islamic Capital Markets

Sukuk in Malaysia