
Professional Certificate in Sukuk (Islamic Bonds) and Securitization

Sukuk Issuance Process

Sukuk is a type of Islamic financial certificate, similar to a bond in Western finance, that complies with Islamic law (Sharia). Sukuk can be defined as "Sharia-compliant bonds" that provide a mechanism for investors to generate returns that are consistent with the principles of Islamic finance. Sukuk issuance is the process of creating and issuing these Islamic financial certificates to investors.

In the context of the Professional Certificate in Sukuk (Islamic Bonds) and Securitization, there are several key terms and vocabulary related to the Sukuk issuance process that learners should be familiar with. In this explanation, we will discuss these terms and concepts, including the different types of Sukuk, the Sukuk issuance process, and the challenges and risks associated with Sukuk issuance.

Types of Sukuk:

1. **Ijara Sukuk:** Ijara Sukuk is a type of Sukuk that is based on a leasing agreement. The issuer of the Sukuk will purchase an asset and then lease it to the Sukuk holders. The holders will then receive rental payments from the issuer.
2. **Musharaka Sukuk:** Musharaka Sukuk is a type of Sukuk that is based on a partnership agreement. The issuer of the Sukuk will enter into a partnership with the Sukuk holders, and the profits from the partnership will be distributed among the partners in accordance with a pre-agreed ratio.
3. **Mudaraba Sukuk:** Mudaraba Sukuk is a type of Sukuk that is based on a trust financing agreement. The issuer of the Sukuk will act as the trustee of the funds raised from the Sukuk holders and will invest the funds in a Sharia-compliant manner. The profits from the investment will be distributed between the issuer and the Sukuk holders in accordance with a pre-agreed ratio.

Sukuk Issuance Process:

The Sukuk issuance process involves several key steps, including:

1. **Structuring:** The first step in the Sukuk issuance process is structuring the Sukuk. This involves determining the type of Sukuk to be issued, the assets to be used, and the terms and conditions of the Sukuk.
2. **Due Diligence:** Once the Sukuk has been structured, the issuer will conduct due diligence on the assets to be used and the Sharia compliance of the Sukuk. This involves obtaining opinions from Sharia scholars and conducting legal and financial due diligence.
3. **Prospectus:** After completing due diligence, the issuer will prepare a prospectus for the Sukuk. The prospectus will contain information about the Sukuk, including the terms and conditions, the assets to be used, and the risks associated with the Sukuk.
4. **Listing:** The Sukuk will then be listed on a stock exchange. This allows the Sukuk to be traded and provides liquidity for the Sukuk holders.
5. **Distribution:** The Sukuk will be distributed to investors. This can be done through a private placement or a

public offering.

6. Payment: The issuer will make regular payments to the Sukuk holders. These payments can be in the form of rental payments, profit distributions, or repayment of the principal.

Challenges and Risks:

There are several challenges and risks associated with Sukuk issuance, including:

1. Sharia Compliance: One of the main challenges of Sukuk issuance is ensuring that the Sukuk is Sharia compliant. This involves obtaining opinions from Sharia scholars and ensuring that the Sukuk complies with Islamic law.
2. Legal and Regulatory Risks: Sukuk issuance is subject to various legal and regulatory risks, including changes in laws and regulations, and legal challenges.
3. Credit Risks: Sukuk holders are exposed to credit risks, as the issuer may default on their obligations to make payments.
4. Liquidity Risks: Sukuk holders may be exposed to liquidity risks, as the Sukuk may not be easily tradable, and there may be a lack of buyers for the Sukuk.
5. Operational Risks: Sukuk issuance involves operational risks, including the risk of errors in the issuance process, and the risk of fraud.

Examples:

1. In 2019, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) issued a \$1.5 billion Sukuk to finance development projects in member countries. The Sukuk was structured as an Ijara Sukuk, with the IDB acting as the lessor and the Sukuk holders acting as the lessees.
2. In 2020, the government of Malaysia issued a \$1.5 billion Sukuk to finance infrastructure projects. The Sukuk was structured as a Musharaka Sukuk, with the government acting as the partner and the Sukuk holders acting as the partners.

Practical Applications:

Sukuk issuance can be used to finance various types of projects, including infrastructure projects, real estate projects, and manufacturing projects. Sukuk issuance can also be used to raise capital for Islamic banks and financial institutions.

Challenges:

One of the main challenges of Sukuk issuance is ensuring that the Sukuk is Sharia compliant. This involves obtaining opinions from Sharia scholars and ensuring that the Sukuk complies with Islamic law. Another challenge is the lack of standardization in the Sukuk issuance process, which can lead to differences in the terms and conditions of Sukuk issuances.

In conclusion, Sukuk issuance is the process of creating and issuing Islamic financial certificates, known as Sukuk, to investors. Sukuk can be structured as Ijara Sukuk, Musharaka Sukuk, or Mudaraba Sukuk, and the Sukuk issuance process involves several key steps, including structuring, due diligence, prospectus

preparation, listing, distribution, and payment. Sukuk issuance is subject to various challenges and risks, including Sharia compliance, legal and regulatory risks, credit risks, liquidity risks, and operational risks. Despite these challenges, Sukuk issuance can be a useful tool for financing various types of projects and raising capital for Islamic banks and financial institutions.