

- The main issue in the conventional debt market is interest bearing loan transaction.
- In case of zero coupon bond, investors will receive accumulated interest at maturity of the bond as the bond will be issued at a discount.

	Conventional Bond	Asset Backed Securities	Sukuk
Primary Level Relationship	Lending and borrowing transaction (loan); thus <i>haram</i> .	Sale of debt or income generating asset	Variety underlying Shariah contracts (' <i>uqud</i>)
Return to Investors	Interest on loan.	Income generated from underlying asset	Profit elements in underlying contracts (sale, lease or partnership)
Recourse	To issuer	To asset	To the rights and obligations of the contracts.
Tradability in Secondary Market	Sale of debt	Sale of debt or income generating asset	Depends on nature of underlying assets. Majority scholars allow sale of tangible asset, some intangible asset and interest in ventures, except issues on receivables.

What is Sukuk? [Print](#) [E-mail](#)

Sukuk (Arabic: صكوك, plural of صك sakk, "legal instrument, deed, check") is the Arabic name for a financial certificate but can be seen as an Islamic equivalent of bond. However, fixed income, interest bearing bonds are not permissible in Islam, hence Sukuk are securities that comply with the Islamic law and its investment principles, which prohibits the charging, or paying of interest. Financial assets that comply with the Islamic law can be classified in accordance with their tradability and non-tradability in the secondary markets.

Conservative estimates by the Ten-Year Framework and Strategies suggest that over \$700 billion of assets are managed according to Islamic investment principles.[1] Such principles form part of Shari'ah, which is often understood to be 'Islamic Law', but it is actually broader than this in that it also encompasses the general body of spiritual and moral obligations and duties in Islam.

Sharia-compliant assets worldwide are worth an estimated \$500 billion and have grown at more than 10 per cent per year over the past decade, placing Islamic finance in a global asset class all of its own. In the Gulf and Asia, Standard & Poor's estimates that 20 per cent of banking customers would now