

In addition to the prohibition of specific industries, Islamic finance does not trade in the fixed income market and does not allow the receipt or payment of interest. Sukuk represents certificates of equal value with undivided beneficial (proportional to the investor's participation) ownership in the underlying assets (both tangible and intangible), usufruct, services, or investment in selected projects or special investment activities, whereas a bond represents the issuer's pure debt. According to the Accounting and Auditing Organization of Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI): The Investment Sukuk are certificates of equal value indicating undivided shares in ownership of tangible assets, usufructs, and services, or ownership of a project's or special investment activity's asset. Also the Islamic Financial Services Board (IFSB) define the sukuk : Sukuk (certificates) each of which indicates the holder's proportional ownership in an undivided share of an underlying asset where the bearer undertakes all rights and duties to such an asset. Furthermore, Islamic finance instruments mirrored similar characteristics by Islamic zing conventional financial products such as Sukuk against bonds. Ijarah Sukuk, Musharakah Sukuk, Murabaha Sukuk, Mudarabah Sukuk, Istisna Sukuk, and combinations of these types are the most frequent 14 varieties of sukuk on the worldwide market. This direct link between investment and profit distinguishes Islamic banking from conventional banking, which views shareholder wealth maximization as the main goal of the company. Sukuk investments worth vast sums have arisen recently, and numerous Islamic institutions have committed to them. In the last part we defines some differences between the sukuk and bond which The discrepancies might be attributed to operational technique, legal principles, and financial strategy. firstly bond traders' primary goal is to profit from rising fixed-interest bond prices when changeable market interest rates decline. Lastly Sukuk varies from bonds in terms of interest rates and the inclusion of deferred payments. Sukuk have been increasingly popular in recent decades as demand for Islamic financing products has expanded. Bond trading is thus primarily concerned with profiting from interest rate changes and dealing in paper that is unconnected to the value of any underlying asset.