The Relative Risk Performance of the Islamic Sukuks over the Conventional Bonds: New Evidence from Value at Risk Approach

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Abstract

Sukuk are financial instruments similar to bonds that are compliant with Islamic Shari’a law. Since their inception in 2002, Sukuk markets have experienced dramatic growth rates attracting the attention of investors, analysts and researchers alike. Despite Islamic bonds (thereafter termed as Sukuk) which held successfully their place in the international bond markets, the literature survey reveals that there are limited empirical studies on risk analysis of Sukuk market from the investors’ perspectives. Both the conventional bonds and Sukuk as financial instruments exposed to various types of financial and market risks. The purpose of this dissertation is to explore the risk analysis of Sukuk market compared to conventional bonds. Using a value at risk (VaR) approach, we examine whether the Sukuk expose to higher market risk than conventional bonds. In addition, we investigate whether the inclusion of the Sukuk in the investment portfolio will provide diversification benefit to individual investors. We find that, for a given issuer, (conventional) Bond VaR is significantly higher than Sukuk VaR, indicating that Sukuks are less risky. We also find evidence of persistent Sukuk illiquidity. We further show that introducing a Sukuk allocation to a bond portfolio improves the risk-return tradeoff. The findings of this dissertation have important policy implication for investors and Islamic bond issuers. Moreover, they are of particular importance to policy makers.

Key Words: Islamic finance, conventional bonds, Islamic bonds, Sukuk, VaR, Hedging analysis