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COURSE BROCHURE

Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms Training Course

20 – 24 June 2027
Doha

Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms Training Course

Ref: 2449_92574 **Date:** 20 – 24 June 2027 **Location:** Doha **Fees:** 5500 GBP

Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms is a 1-week training course for Islamic bank product and digital staff, ending in a digital Islamic product proposal. Customers now expect Shariah-compliant finance inside mobile journeys, and banks must prove that every automated feature keeps the contract logic intact. Jupiter Prime Training delivers Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms for this audience.

Why Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms Matter Now

Three forces shape the field today: digital-first customers who compare Islamic apps with conventional neobanks, distributed ledger technology that lets sukuk be issued, registered and settled as tokens, and Shariah scholars who must approve features that now run as code rather than paper. A bank that handles this well launches products faster and widens its investor base. One that handles it badly risks features that drift from murabaha, ijarah or wakalah logic and costly product withdrawals. The course rests on the classical nominate contracts and on smart contract design principles.

Who Gains Most from Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms

- Product owners who translate Islamic contract structures into app journeys and pricing screens
- Digital channel leads responsible for onboarding, wallets and payment features
- Treasury and capital markets officers preparing sukuk issuance or tokenised placements
- Shariah coordination officers who document feature reviews for the scholar board
- Partnership managers assessing crowdfunding and fintech platform alliances

Cross-functional product squads gain most when a product owner, a channel lead and a Shariah coordination officer attend together and share one proposal.

Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms Capabilities

Participants turn contract structures into feature specifications that scholars and engineers can both read.

- Map murabaha, ijarah, musharakah and wakalah flows to digital journey steps — product owners
- Specify smart contract rules that preserve ownership transfer and risk sequence — engineering teams
- Assess tokenised sukuk structures for asset backing and investor rights — treasury committees
- Weigh equity and debt crowdfunding models against profit-sharing principles — partnership decisions
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Design Shariah-compliant payment and wallet features without interest-bearing balances — channel leads
- Build a feature review dossier for scholar approval — the Shariah board

Key Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms Terms

- Digital sukuk — Investment certificates representing undivided ownership in assets, issued and recorded as tokens on a distributed ledger.
- Smart contract — Ledger code that triggers payments or transfers when agreed conditions are met.
- Commodity murabaha — Cost-plus sale using a traded commodity, common in app-based financing.
- Wakalah — Agency contract where a bank or platform acts for a client for a fixed fee.
- Islamic crowdfunding — Raising funds from many investors through a platform using profit-sharing, lease or sale contracts.
- Purification — Donating any impermissible income earned unintentionally to charity.

Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms Day by Day

Day 1: The Islamic Digital Finance Landscape

- Islamic Neobank and Digital Wallet Models — Choosing a Market Entry Route
- Nominate Contract Map — Linking Murabaha, Ijarah and Wakalah to Features
- Customer Journey Research for Islamic Apps — Prioritising Unmet Needs
- Distributed Ledger Basics for Bankers — When Tokenisation Adds Real Benefit
- Fintech Partnership Archetypes — Build, Buy or White-Label Decisions

Day 2: Shariah Review of Fintech Features

- Feature-Level Shariah Screening Checklist — Approving or Redesigning a Function
- Ownership and Possession in Digital Sales — Sequencing Automated Steps
- Late Payment and Charity Clauses in Apps — Handling Overdue Instalments
- Purification Tracking Logic — Reporting Impermissible Income to Customers
- Scholar Review Dossier Format — Documenting Decisions for Audit Trails

Day 3: Digital Sukuk Structures and Platforms

- Ijarah and Wakalah Sukuk Token Design — Matching Assets to Certificates
- Smart Contract Coupon and Redemption Rules — Automating Investor Distributions
- Ledger Choice and Custody Arrangements — Permissioned Versus Public Networks
- Retail Fractional Sukuk Distribution — Widening the Investor Base
- Secondary Trading of Tokenised Certificates — Debt Trading Limits and Liquidity

Day 4: Crowdfunding and Shariah-Compliant Payments

- Musharakah and Mudarabah Crowdfunding Models — Profit and Loss Allocation
- Platform Due Diligence Scorecard — Selecting Crowdfunding Partners
- Buy Now Pay Later Structures — Avoiding Hidden Interest in Instalments
- Wallet Float and Prepaid Balances — Keeping Customer Funds Interest-Free
- Cross-Border Remittance Using Wakalah — Fee Design and Transparency

Day 5: Practising the Digital Islamic Product Proposal

- Contract Map Applied to a Chosen Feature — Selecting the Proposal Scope
- Screening Checklist Applied to the Prototype — Flagging Redesign Points
- Token or Platform Structure Applied to Funding — Choosing the Channel
- Revenue and Risk Sketch for the Product — Testing Commercial Viability
- Digital Islamic Product Proposal — Presenting to Product and Scholar Panels

Applying Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms After the Course

- Run the feature-level screening checklist on one live app function and log any redesign needs in a scholar review dossier.
- Draft a contract map for a planned wallet, crowdfunding or tokenised sukuk feature and share it with engineering before sprint planning.

Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms Questions FAQ

What is Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms and why does it matter now?

It is the design of app features, payment tools and tokenised certificates that follow Islamic contract rules. It matters now because customers expect digital Islamic products and investors increasingly accept sukuk issued and settled on distributed ledgers.

Which roles gain most from Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms?

Product owners, digital channel leads and treasury officers gain most. Shariah coordination officers and partnership managers also benefit.

How does Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms differ from a general Islamic banking course?

It focuses on digital features rather than branch products. A general Islamic banking course explains contracts and accounting; this one shows how those contracts behave inside apps, smart contracts, wallets and crowdfunding platforms.

What do you bring back from Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms?

You bring back a reviewed product idea ready for internal approval. It includes a contract map, a feature screening record, a funding structure and a revenue sketch that product and scholar panels can discuss.

Islamic Fintech and Digital Sukuk Platforms: The Way Forward

The digital Islamic product proposal first informs whether a feature enters the development backlog or returns for redesign. Product owners, channel leads and the scholar board use it together to agree scope and contract structure. After its first use, revisit how tokenised funding and crowdfunding partners change the customer journey, since both evolve faster than branch products.