ISLAMIC BANKING & FINANCE

PRINCIPLES, INSTRUMENTS & OPERATIONS

Adnan Trakic & Hanifah Haydar Ali Tajuddin



Islamic banking & finance: principles, instruments & operations / general editors: Adnan Trakic & Hanifah Haydar Ali Tajuddin Includes index

ISBN 978-967-0379-01-2

- 1. Banks and banking--Religious aspects--Islam.
- 2. Finance--Religious aspects--Islam. I. Adnan Trakic.
- II. Hanifah Haydar Ali Tajuddin.

332.1088297

Published by

The Malaysian Current Law Journal Sdn Bhd

E1-2, Jalan Selaman 1/2, Dataran Palma, 68000 Ampang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

[Co No 51143 M]

Tel: 603-42705400 Fax: 603-42705401

2012 © The Malaysian Current Law Journal Sdn Bhd ('MCLJ').

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any material form or by any means, including photocopying and recording, or storing in any medium by electronic means and whether or not transiently or incidentally to some other use of this publication, without the written permission of the copyright holder, application for which should be addressed to the publisher. Such written permission must also be obtained before any part of this publication is stored in a retrieval system of any nature.

Although every effort has been made to ensure accuracy of this publication, The Malaysian Current Law Journal accepts no responsibility for errors or omissions, if any.

Edited by Baizura Abd Razak

ISBN 978-967-0379-01-2

Printed by

Printmate Sdn Bhd No. 14 & 16, Jalan Industri P.B.P. 7, Taman Industri Pusat Bandar Puchong, 47100 Puchong, Selangor Darul Ehsan.

CONTENTS

Foreword vii Biographies of Contributors xi Abbreviation xix Table of Cases xxi Table of Legislation xxv Table of Articles xxxi	CHAPTER 3 PPROHIBITED ELEMENTS IN FIQH AL-MUAMALAT: CAUSES THAT INVALIDATE TRANSACTIONS 55 3.1 Riba and Its Definition 57 3.1.1 Prohibition of Riba in the 58 Holy Qur'an 58
PART I INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	3.1.2 Prohibition of <i>Riba</i> in the <i>Hadith</i>
CHAPTER I ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC BANKING AND FINANCE	of Riba
Arab Society	3.1.4 Riba Causes Injustice and
1.3 Islamic Banks Globally	3.2 Ambiguity (Gharar)
PART II THE SHARI'AH ASPECT CHAPTER 2 GENERAL CONCEPT OF ISLAMIC LAW	CHAPTER 4 ISLAMIC CONTRACTS FOR FINANCING (PART 1)
2.1 Introduction 37 2.2 Definition and Basic Characteristics of Islamic Law 38	4.1.1 Division of Sharikah
2.3 The Subject Matter of Islamic Law	4.1.4 Professional Partnership (Sharikatul Abdan)
2.4 Islamic Commercial Law 43 2.5 The Sources of Islamic Law 44 2.5.1 The Qur'an 45 2.5.2 The Sunnah 47 2.5.3 Ijma (Juristic Consensus) 48 2.5.4 Qiyas (Juristic Analogy) 49 2.6 The Secondary Sources of	(Sharikatul Wujuh)
	Distribution of Profit and
Islamic Law 51 2.6.1 Consideration of General 51 Welfare (Istislah) 51 2.6.2 Custom ('Urf) 52 2.7 Conclusion 53	Loss

4.2 Trade Partnership (Mudarabah) 84	5.2.1 Important Conditions of a
4.2.1 Pillars of Mudarabah	Sales Contract 106
4.2.2 Conditions of Mudarabah 85	5.2.2 Nonstandard Sale Conditions 107
4.2.3 Division of the Profit 86	5.2.3 Two Sales in One Sale 107
4.2.4 Types of Mudarabah	5.3 Classification of Sales 108
4.2.5 What a Mudarib Cannot Do 87	
4.2.6 The Status of a Mudarib	5.3.1 Trust Sales (Bay' al-Amanah) 108
4.2.7 Maintenance of a Mudarib 88	5.3.1.1 Cost-Plus-Profit Sale
4.2.8 Void Mudarabah	(Murabahah) 108
4.2.9 Termination of a Mudarabah 89	5.3.1.2 Sale with No Profit
	(Tawliyah) 109
4.3 The Main Differences between	5.3.1.3 Sale with Loss (Wadi'ah) 109
Musharakah and Mudarabah	5.4 Deferred Payment Sale (Bay'
Contracts 90	Bithaman Ajil) or BBA 109
4.4 Agency (Wakalah) 91	
4.4.1 The Necessity for an Agency 92	5.5 Tripartite Sale (Bay'al-Tawarruq) 110
4.4.2 Conditions of Wakalah	5.6 Deferred Delivery Sale (Salam) 111
	5.6.1 Legality 111
4.5 The Types of Wakalah 94	5.6.2 Conditions 112
4.5.1 Particular Agency/Wakalah	
or Special Agency	5.7 Manufacturing Sale (Istisna) 113
4.5.2 General Agency/Wakalah 94	5.7.1 The Legality for Istisna 114
4.5.3 Restricted Agency/Wakalah 94	5.7.2 Conditions 114
4.5.4 Absolute Agency/Wakalah 94	5.7.3 Options of Istisna 115
4.5.5 Wakalah in Sale 95	5.8 Lease and Employment (Ijarah) 116
4.5.6 Wakalah in Purchase 96	5.8.1 Legality of <i>Ijarah</i>
4.6 Can an Agent Appoint another	5.8.2 Types of <i>Ijarah</i>
Agent? 96	5.8.3 The Pillars of <i>Ijarah</i>
5 / 8	5.8.3.1 Conditions for the
Relations 97	Usufruct/Service 118
4.7.1 A Seller or an Agent	5.8.3.2 Conditions for the Wage 119
4.7.2 A Middleman or a Seller 97	5.8.3.3 Maintenance of the Leased
4.7.3 An Agent or an Employee 97	Asset 119
4.7.4 Termination of an Agency 98	5.8.3.4 Sale of Leased Asset 120
4.8 Safekeeping/Deposit	5.8.4 Termination of Ijarah 120
(Al-Wadi'ah) 98	
4.8.1 The Pillars of Wadiah	PART III
Contract	
4.8.2 Conditions	RIBA (INTEREST)
4.8.3 Relationship between the	CHAPTER 6
Parties99	GESSEL'S CONCEPT OF FREE-MONEY
4.8.4 When is the Depository	ELIMINATING INTEREST THROUGH
Held Liable? 100	INFORMATION-MONEY 121
4.8.5 Using Deposited Money	6.1 Introduction 123
for Investment 102	
	6.2 Literature Review 125
CHAPTER 5	6.2.1 Classical Theory 125
ISLAMIC CONTRACTS FOR FINANCING	6.2.2 Liquidity Preference Theory 125
(PART 2) 103	6.2.3 Horizontalist Theory 126
5.1 The Contract of Sale (Bay) 105	6.2.4 Wicksellian Theory 127
	6.3 Silvio Gessel and the 'Tribute'
5.2 The Subject-Matter and the	on Money Usage 127
Price 105	

6.4	The Importance of Sufficient Supply of the Medium of Exchange	 7.7 The Insurance Debate
6.5	Demand for and Supply of Money	CHAPTER 8
6.6	Laws of Circulation 134	ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKET AND THE
6.7	Interest vs. Profit	CONCEPT OF THIRD PARTY
6.8	The Concept of Free-Money 140	GUARANTEE 175
6.9	•	8.1 Introduction 177
0.9	Free-Money and the Islamic Perspectives	8.2 Definition of Islamic Capital Market
6.10	The Proposed Model:	8.3 Activities and Types of Islamic
	A Gold-based Information	Capital Markets180
	System 149	8.3.1 Types of Islamic Capital Market 182
6,11	Conclusion 152	8.3.1.1 Money Market
	PART IV	8.3.1.3 Stock Market
IS	LAMIC FINANCE INDUSTRY	8.3.1.4 Islamic Stock Market 187
СНА	PTER 7	8.4 Derivatives 189
	MIC FINANCIAL SYSTEM 155	8.4.1 Types of Derivatives 190
7.1	Introduction	8.4.1.1 Options
7.2	What is a Financial System? 158	8.4.1.2 Futures
	•	8.4.1.3 Swaps
7.3	Tenets of the Islamic Financial System	8.5 Legality of Derivatives Contracts
7 2		in Islamic Law 195
	1 Freedom from Interest (Riba) 163 2 Economic Rationale for	8.5.1 Fictitious Contract 195
• • • •	Prohibition of Interest (Riba) 163	8.5.1.1 Views of Jurists on
7.3.	3 Freedom from Excessive	Fictitious Contract 195
	Uncertainty (Gharar) 165	8.5.2 Legality of Options of
7.3.	4 Freedom from Coercion	Contract in Islamic Law 197
73	(Ikrah) 166 5 Freedom from Gambling	8.5.2.1 Legality of Options of
	(Qimar) and Unearned	Contract in Islamic Law
	Income (Maysir) 166	as Practiced in Stock
7.3.	6 Freedom from Hoarding	Market 198
	(Ikhtikar) 166	8.5.2.2 The Views of Contemporary
7.3.	7 Freedom from Insufficient	Muslim Scholars on Selling Right of Options in Stock
	and False Information (Ghish) 166	Market 199
7.4	Nature and Objectives of the	8.5.3 Legality of Futures Contracts
- -	Islamic Financial System 167	in Islamic Law 202
7 .5	Types of Islamic Financial	8.5.4 Legality of Swaps in Islamic
	Markets	Law 203
	.1 Debt and Equity Markets	8.6 Sukuk and Securitisation 204
7.3	Markets 169	8.6.1 Significance of Sukuk in
7.5	3 Money and Capital Markets 169	the Contemporary Era 206
	4 Islamic Money Market 169	8.6.2 Issues on Sukuk 209
7.6	Islamic Financial Intermediaries	8.7 Application of Third Party
	and their Role170	Guarantee in Islamic Capital
		Market 711

8.7.1 Application of Third Party	PART V		
Guarantee in Sukuk	REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF		
8.8 Conclusion	ISLAMIC FINANCE		
CHAPTER 9	CHAPTER 11		
OVERVIEW OF ISLAMIC	ISLAMIC BANKING BUSINESS IN MALAYSIA: THE REGULATORY		
MICROFINANCE 217	MALAYSIA: THE REGULATORY ASPECTS		
9.1 Introduction 219	11.1 Introduction		
9.2 Review of the Literature 221			
9.3 Islamic Microfinance	11.2 Islamic Banks: Its Emergence 261		
9.3.1 Definition of Islamic	11.3 Banking Facilities of Islamic Banks		
Microfinance 226			
9.3.2 Poverty Alleviation as an	11.4 Islamic Financial System under the Central Bank of Malaysia		
Objective of Shari'ah 227	Act 2009 (Act 701)		
9.3.3 Microfinance Models 230	11.5 Dual Nature of the Malaysian		
9.4 Financial Instruments of	Financial System		
Islamic Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)232	11.6 Relationship between Shari'ah		
9.5 Islamic MFls vs. Conventional	Committees of the Islamic		
MFIs	Financial Institutions and the		
9.6 Problems Faced by MFIs 236	Shari'ah Advisory Council (SAC)		
Translation raced by his is a summing about	of Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) 271		
CHAPTER 10	11.7 Binding Nature of the SAC's Rulings		
TAKAFUL: THE MALAYSIAN	11.8 Islamic Banks: Licensing and		
EXPERIENCE	Regulations		
10.1 Introduction	11.8.1 The Definition of 'Islamic		
10.2 Risk Mitigation in Islam 244	Bank' and 'Islamic Banking		
10.3 Takaful Concept and Principles 246	Business' 277		
10.4 Differences between Takaful	11.9 Obtaining a Licence to Operate		
and Conventional Insurance 247	as an Islamic Bank 281		
10.5 Malaysia's Comprehensive	11.10 Operations of Islamic Banking		
Takaful System	Divisions of Conventional Banks		
10.6 Takaful Challenges	under the Banking and Financial Institutions Act 1989 (BAFIA)		
10.6.1 Legal, Regulatory and			
Standardisation	11.11 Jurisdiction of Courts in Islamic Banking Disputes		
Governance 253	11.12 Conclusion		
10.6.3 Expertise and Manpower 253	TITE CONCLUSION		
10.6.4 Accounting Standards	CHAPTER 12		
10.6.5 Shari'ah-Compliant Rating 254 10.6.6 Takaful for the Poor and	REGULATION OF ISLAMIC BANKS IN		
Disadvantaged	RELATION TO ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTER		
10.6.7 Shariah-Compliant Dispute	FINANCING OF TERRORISM (AML/CFT):		
Resolution System 255	THE MALAYSIAN SCENARIO 293		
10.7 Conclusion 256	12.1 Introduction 295		
	12.2 International Regulation on		
	Anti-Money Laundering and		
	Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)		

12.3	The Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism Financing Act 2001 (AMLATFA)	14.3	3.1 Excessive Delay and Costs	
12.4	Development of Islamic Banking in Malaysia and its Compliance with AML/CFT Laws and	14.3	Use 'Equity' and 'Amiable Composition'	
12.5	Regulations 310 Conclusion 314	14.4	Rules for Arbitration of Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre	
	PART VI	14.4	for Arbitration 1.1 The Model Arbitration	303
RE	SOLUTION OF THE ISLAMIC	14.4	Clause	366
	FINANCE DISPUTES		.2 Applicable Law	367
	PTER 13		A Amiable Composition	368
	PUTE SETTLEMENT MECHANISMS E MALAYSIAN APPROACH 315	14.4	4.4 Superseding Application of UNCITRAL Rules	369
13.1	Introduction 317	14.5	Synchronising of the Legal	
13.2	Jurisdiction of Courts 318		Framework	369
13.3	Legal Framework 321	14.6	Conclusion	370
13.4	Situation Prior to Central	СНА	PTER 15	
	Bank of Malaysia Act 2009 327		H AS A FORM OF DISPU	
13.4	.1 Is Bay' Bithaman Ajil Contrary		DLUTION	
	to the Islamic Banking Act 1983 and Banking and	15.1	Introduction	373
	Financial Institution Act	15.2	Methods of Alternative Dispute	274
	1989? 330	15.3	Resolution (ADR)	3/4
13.5	Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009	13.3	Sulh and the Traditions of Islamic Law	376
13.6	Developments After the New	15.4	Islamic Legal System	
	Central Bank of Malaysia Act	15.5	Sulh-Traditional Islamic ADR	
13.7	2009	15.5	1.1 The Workings of Sulh	
	Banking and Finance Cases 340		of Judgments'	
	'.1 Arbitration 341	15.6	Conclusion	382
	.2 Mediation 343	СНА	PTER 16	
13.8	Conclusion 346	MED	LATION IN ISLAMIC BANKING	38 3
СНА	PTER 14	16.1	Introduction	385
	WEEN THE CLASSICAL AND	16.2	Definition and Types of	
	DERN MECHANISMS OF DISPUTE DLUTION349		Mediation	
14.1	Introduction	16.3	Mediation and Shari'ah	3 9 1
14.1	Classical Mechanisms of	16.4	Malaysian Judiciary and	705
14.4	Dispute Resolution in Islamic	166	Mediation	כענ
	Law	16.5	Lawyers and Mediation in Malaysia	396
14.3	Polemics Over the Modern	16.6	Mediation in Islamic	- 70
	Framework of Alternative Dispute Resolution	. 5.0	Commercial Banks	400

16.7	Mediation of Disputes and Customer Grievances	PART VIII REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF
16.8	Financial Mediation Bureau - Mediation of Disputes and	ISLAMIC FINANCE CHAPTER 19
16.9	Customer Grievances	THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC FINANCE IN MALAYSIA463
	Mediation 411	19.1 Islamic Finance Industry 465
16.10	Conclusion 414	19.2 Growth of Islamic Banking and Finance 472
	PART VII	19.3 Takaful - The Preferred
(CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	Choice 476
GOV	PTER 17 ERNANCE OF ISLAMIC BANKS IN	19.4 Islamic Securities - The Way Forward
	AYSIA: CHALLENGES AND SPECTS415	19.5 Conclusion 483
17.1	Jurisdiction over Islamic Banks According to Constitution	CHAPTER 20 REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC FINANCE: THE MIDDLE EAST EXPERIENCE
17.2	Regulation of Islamic Banks 419	20.1 Emergence and Growth of
17.3	Rationale of Islamic Banking 421	Islamic Finance
17.4	Jurisdictional Issues 423	20.2 Sukuk Market 494
17.5	Judicial Interpretation of art. 121(1A)	20.3 Regulation of Islamic Finance 496
17.6	Judicial Decisions in Islamic	20.4 Challenges
	Banking Disputes 430	20.5 Conclusion 500
17.7	Shariah Courts as Adjudicators of Islamic Banking Disputes 432	CHAPTER 21 ISLAMIC BANKING AND FINANCE IN
17.8	Conclusion 434	THE UNITED KINGDOM 501
СНА	PTER 18	21.1 Introduction 503
	ERVISION OF ISLAMIC BANKS: WITH ERENCE TO MALAYSIA435	21.2 Development of Islamic Banking 504
18.1	Introduction 437	21.2.1 Establishment of the First
18.2	Role of Shari'ah Supervisory Board441	Standalone Islamic Bank - Islamic Bank of Britain
18.3	Role of Shari'ah Advisory	
	Council with Reference to the Central Bank of Malaysia	21.3 United Kingdom's Legal Framework for Islamic Banking 512
	Act 2009 445	21.3.1 Role of the Financial
18.4		Services Authority and the Authorisation of Islamic
	the Supervision of Islamic	Banks 513
10.5	Banks 452	21.3.2 Amendments to United
18.5	Conclusion 461	Kingdom's Legislative 519
		21.4 Approach of the English Courts
		21.5 Conclusion 533

CHAPTER 22 ISLAMIC BANKING AND FINANCE IN FRANCE535	24.6.2 Are the Trading and/or Contractual Concept in Islam Different from the
22.1 Licensing and Supervision of the Financial Institutions 538	Common Law?
22.1.1 Legal Authorisation of	24.6.5 Wagering Contracts (Qimar and Maysir) 607 24.6.6 Fraud 608 24.6.7 Contingent Contracts 608
22.2 Authorisation of the Islamic Banks	24.6.8 Shariah-Compliance (Maqasid al-Shariah)
22.3 Islamic Finance in France - A Way Forward	Contracts (Sahih, Fasid and Batil)
CHAPTER 23 ISLAMIC BANKING AND FINANCE - THE AUSTRALIAN WAY561	24.7.1 Contract of Sale
23.1 Introduction	of Sale
23.3 The Regulatory Framework 566 23.4 The Perceptions of the Financial Players 578 23.5 Conclusion 591	24.8.3 Contract of Pledge (Rahn) 614 24.8.4 Leasing or Rental Contract 615 24.8.5 Agency Contracts (Wakalah) 615 24.9 Cases and Arguments on Riba 616
PART IX CONTENTIOUS ISSUES, CHALLENGES, AND PROSPECTS	24.10 Role of Court 619 24.11 Legal Stratagem and Circuitous 620 24.12 Case for Legislation 621
CHAPTER 24 CRITICAL THOUGHTS ON ISLAMIC BANKING: CONCEPT, PRACTICE AND CASE LAWS	24.12.1 Object and Scope of Legislation 622 24.13 Conclusion 624
24.1 Introduction	CHAPTER 25 BAY' BITHAMAN AJIL: GRAVE AND SERIOUS ISSUES TO BE TRIED
24.3 Terminologies 597 24.4 Sources of Islamic Law 598	25.1 Introduction 627 25.2 Islamic Banking Business 628
24.4.1 Mejelle 601 24.5 Concept in Islamic Banking 602 24.6 Concept of Justice, Legal 603 Stratagem and Shariah 603 24.6.1 Legal Stratagem 604	25.3 Bay' Bithaman Ajil (BBA)

25.4	Islamic Banking under BBA	27.5	Musharakah Based on PLS 690
	(Gharar, Dharar) 631	27.6	Mudarabah Based on PLS 693
	6.4.1 Islamic Banking Case 1 631 6.4.2 Islamic Banking Case 2 632	27.7	Conclusion 695
	6.4.3 Islamic Banking Case 3	СНА	PTER 28
	6.33 i.4.4 Islamic Banking Case 4		MAQASID FILTER IN TAKAFUL
25.5	-		IT 697
25	5.5.1 Islamic Perspective: Istihsan	28.1	Introduction 699
	and Bay' al-'inah 637	28.2	The Magasid Pinnacle 703
25.6	Conclusion 639	28.3	The Magasid of Wealth 705
	THE AC	28.4	The Magasid Filter 705
	PTER 26 A' AND ITS PRACTICE BY THE	28.5	Magasid-based Audit
	MIC BANKS: WITH REFERENCE TO	28.6	Conclusion
	AYSIA 641	20.0	Conclusion
26.1	Introduction 643		PTER 29
26.2	Concept of Ibra' 644		RIERS TO GROWTH OF
26	5.2.1 Ibra' in Cases of Early		MIC FINANCE: ISSUE OF NDARDISATION715
	Settlement of Debts 645	29.1	Introduction 717
26	5.2.2 Resolutions and Guidelines	29.1	
26	on Ibra'		Overview of Islamic Finance 718
20	Contracts due to Default	29.3	Barriers to Growth
	by Customers 650	29.4	Standardisation: What Does It Mean? 727
26.3	Malaysian Courts Approach 652	29.5	Literature Review
	.3.1 Ibra' - Tool to Attain Justice 652	29.6	A Need for Standardisation 729
26	.3.2 Court of Appeal - Payment	29.7	Standardisation of Financial
26	of the Full Sale Price		Instruments and Their
	Terms of Contract		Documentation 731
26	.3.4 Court of Appeal - Bank	29.8	Institutions Supporting
	Islam Malaysia Bhd v.		Standardisation Process
	Azhar Osman & Other Cases 670		of Islamic Finance
26.4	Conclusion	29.9	Conclusion 736
20.4	Conclusion 6/1	Inde	x
	PTER 27	-	
	FIT-LOSS SHARING MECHANISM IN MIC BANKING AND FINANCE	Glos	sary 765
27.1	Introduction		
27.2	Interest (Riba) 676		
27	.2.1 Alter the Environment,		
~~ ~	Not Contracts		
27.3	Profit-Loss Sharing (PLS) as the Foundation of Islamic		
	Banking and Finance 681		
27.4	Concept and Nature of PLS 685		

12 REGULATION OF ISLAMIC BANKS IN RELATION TO ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTER FINANCING OF TERRORISM (AML/CFT): THE MALAYSIAN SCENARIO

by Professor Dr. Norhashimah Mohd. Yasin*

12.1 Introduction

Money laundering covers the various methods that criminals use to hide the source of their funds derived from various types of illegal activities. The term 'money laundering' appears to have first been used in the United States in the 1920s when the Mafia had to hide their sources of ill-gotten gains. By setting up front businesses such as pizza restaurants and self-service laundrettes. Hence, the term can be referred to as the process of making dirty money clean or washing the ill-gotten proceeds so that it will look clean.'

The Central Bank of Malaysia defines money laundering as to 'cover all activities and procedures to change the identity of illegally obtained money so that it appears to have originated from a legitimate source'. While terrorism-financing generally refers to carrying out transactions involving funds that may or may not be owned by terrorists or that have been, or are intended to assist the commission of terrorism.

^{*} Professor, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyyah of Law, International Islamic University Malaysia. LLB (Hons), MCL, Post. Grad. Dip. Islamic Banking & Finance (IIUM); LLM, Ph.D (Warwick), Advocate & Solicitor of the High Court of Malaya.

¹ Central Bank of Malaysia, UPW/GP1: Standard Guidelines on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT), November 2006, at 1.

² Ibid at 2.