Applicable to:
1. Licensed Islamic banks
2. Licensed takaful operators and professional retakaful operators
3. Licensed banks and licensed investment banks carrying on Islamic banking business
4. Prescribed institutions carrying on Islamic financial business
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PART A     OVERVIEW

1. Introduction

1.1 Compliance with Shariah requirement is a prerequisite in ensuring the legitimacy and integrity of Islamic financial products and services. In meeting this expectation, it is essential for an Islamic financial institution to establish sound operational framework and infrastructure to ensure that its conduct of Islamic financial transactions is consistent with Shariah.

1.2 The Shariah contract-based regulatory policy is intended to promote consistency of Shariah contract application in Islamic financial products and services. This policy is envisaged to strengthen legal certainty and Shariah compliance practices by an Islamic financial institution.

1.3 This policy document aims to–
   (a) provide reference on the Shariah rulings applicable to qard;
   (b) set out key operational requirements for the implementation of qard; and
   (c) promote end-to-end compliance with Shariah requirements, which further promote sound Islamic banking and takaful practices and safeguard consumer interests.

1.4 This policy document sets out the following:
   (a) salient features and essential conditions of qard in Part B; and
   (b) regulatory and supervisory expectations for the operational requirements on governance and oversight, structuring, risk management, business and market conduct as well as financial disclosure in Part C.

1.5 This policy document also sets out the requirements for the revision of wadi`ah yad dhamanah involving fungible asset to qard, subject to the transition period.

2. Applicability

2.1 This policy document is applicable to Islamic financial institutions as defined in paragraph 5.2.

3. Legal provisions

3.1 The requirements in Part B of this policy document are specified pursuant to–
   (a) section 29(1) of the Islamic Financial Services Act 2013 (IFSA); and
   (b) section 33E(1) of the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002 (DFIA).

3.2 The requirements in Part C of this policy document are specified pursuant to–
   (a) sections 29(2), 57, 135(1) and 155 of IFSA; and
   (b) sections 33E(2), 41, 42C(1) and 116 of the DFIA.
3.3 The guidance in this policy document is issued pursuant to section 277 of the IFSA and section 126 of the DFIA.

4. Effective date

4.1 This policy document comes into effect on 31 July 2018, except for paragraph 22 which takes effect immediately upon issuance of this policy document.

5. Interpretation

5.1 The terms and expressions used in this policy document must have the same meanings as assigned under the Financial Services Act 2013 (FSA), IFSA and DFIA, as the case may be, unless otherwise defined in this policy document.

5.2 For the purpose of this policy document—

"S" denotes a standard, an obligation, a requirement, specification, direction, condition and any interpretative, supplemental and transitional provisions that must be complied with. Non-compliance may result in enforcement actions;

“G” denotes guidance which may consist of statements or information, intended to promote common understanding and advice or recommendations that are encouraged to be adopted;

“direct costs” refers to costs that are directly related to the qard transaction, either based on actual or estimated amount, without any profit or mark-up element;

“contractual benefit” refers to any form of incentives, gifts, privileges or benefits that the borrower is legally bound to give to the lender under the qard contract or any other contracts that relate exclusively to the qard;

“Islamic financial institution” or “IFI” means—

(a) licensed Islamic banks;
(b) licensed takaful operators and professional retakaful operators;
(c) licensed banks and licensed investment banks approved under section 15(1)(a) of the FSA to carry on Islamic banking business; and
(d) prescribed institutions approved under section 33B(1) of the DFIA to carry on Islamic financial business.

5.3 A glossary of terms used in this policy document is set out in Appendix 2.

6. Related legal instruments and policy documents

6.1 This policy document must be read together with other relevant legal instruments and policy documents that have been issued by the Bank.
PART B  SHARIAH REQUIREMENTS AND OPTIONAL PRACTICES

7.  Compliance with Part B

S 7.1 An IFI which uses the qard contract for its products and services must ensure that such products and services are in compliance with Part B of this policy document.

8.  Definition

S 8.1 Qard refers to a contract of lending money by a lender to a borrower where the latter is bound to repay an equivalent replacement amount to the lender.

G 8.2 Money may include cash in any currency, gold or silver.

9.  Nature

S 9.1 A qard contract is established when ownership of a sum of money belonging to the lender is transferred to the borrower and the borrower is obliged to repay the lender in full.

S 9.2 The inherent nature of a qard contract is the obligation of the borrower to repay the money borrowed in full.

S 9.3 Terms and conditions of the qard contract that have been mutually agreed upon between the contracting parties and consistent with Shariah shall be binding on the contracting parties.

10. Components of qard contract

S 10.1 Qard contract shall consist of the following components:
(a) contracting parties, comprising lender and borrower;
(b) offer (ijab) and acceptance (qabul); and
(c) money.

11. Contracting parties

S 11.1 The contracting parties in a qard contract shall be a lender and a borrower.

S 11.2 The lender must be the owner of the money to be lent to the borrower under the qard contract.
12. Offer (ijab) and acceptance (qabul)

S 12.1 The qard contract must be entered through an offer and acceptance between the contracting parties.

G 12.2 The offer and acceptance may be expressed orally, in writing or by any other methods recognised by Shariah.

13. Money

S 13.1 The subject matter in a qard contract shall be fungible, deliverable and recognised by Shariah.

S 13.2 The borrower has the obligation to repay the subject matter in a qard contract to the lender at all times and in all circumstances.

G 13.3 In relation to paragraph 13.2, the obligation to repay the subject matter may be secured through arrangement such as third party guarantee (kafalah), pledge/charge (rahn) and takaful.

14. Salient features of qard contract

No contractual benefit to the lender

S 14.1 The qard contract must not contain any contractual benefit to the lender. This includes—

(a) execution of contracts for sale of assets conditional on the purchaser (borrower) borrowing money from the seller (lender);

(b) pre-agreed periodic rebate (ibra’) to the purchaser on the instalment of a deferred selling price which is linked to the qard contract from the purchaser to the seller;

(c) any form of incentives based on a binding promise (wa’d mulzim) to a lender to enter into a qard contract; or

(d) hibah granted by the borrower to the lender in the form of cash, in kind or benefit that is conditional to the qard contract.

1 Legal capacity of a person, from Shariah perspective, is defined as the capacity to assume rights and responsibilities and capacity to give legal effect to his action. Among the important conditions are that the person must possess sound mind and the capacity to distinguish between what is harmful or beneficial to one’s interests. Legal capacity of a legal entity is defined as eligibility of an entity to acquire rights and assume responsibilities. In Malaysia, this legal capacity is subject to the Contracts Act 1950 and the Age of Majority Act 1971.
S 14.2 Contractual benefit that is generic in nature, not dependent on qard contract and not exclusive to the lender, is allowed.

S 14.3 Any ibra’ upon settlement of the full selling price of the sale contract that is independent from the qard contract shall not be construed as a contractual benefit to the lender.

S 14.4 Identified services, facilities or privileges provided by the borrower which are not exclusive to the lender shall not be construed as contractual benefit to the lender and are permissible.

Granting of hibah in qard

S 14.5 The borrower under a qard contract must not grant hibah that is conditional to the qard contract to the lender, in the form of cash, in kind or benefit.

S 14.6 The granting of hibah that is solely based on the borrower’s discretion to the lender is allowed.

S 14.7 The borrower must not disclose, promote or market the indicative rate or prospective granting of hibah.

S 14.8 The borrower shall have the discretion to disclose historical information on the hibah granted provided that such information shall not–
   (a) be construed as an indicative hibah; or
   (b) give rise to any obligation on the part of the borrower to provide such hibah to the lender.

Benefit or revenue to the borrower

S 14.9 The borrower shall be entitled to any benefit or revenue gained from the money borrowed.

Repayment of qard

S 14.10 The money borrowed under the qard contract must be repaid according to the agreed term of the qard contract or, in the event that there is no such term, at the request of the lender.

S 14.11 In the event the contracting parties agree that the money borrowed under the qard contract is to be repaid in a different currency, such repayment must be based on the prevailing exchange rate on the payment date or any rate agreed by the parties on the payment date.

G 14.12 In the event that the borrower fails to repay the money, the borrower may be subject to late payment charges as determined by the relevant authorities.

Issued on: 3 August 2016
ARRANGEMENT OF QARD WITH OTHER CONTRACTS OR CONCEPTS

15. Arrangement of qard with fee (ujrah)

G 15.1 A lender in a qard contract may impose an ujrah in exchange of providing identified services, benefits, facilities or privileges which are in accordance with paragraph 14.4.

S 15.2 In relation to paragraph 15.1, the identified services, benefits, facilities or privileges must be Shariah compliant and must not in any way be related to the qard contract or provided exclusively to the lender.

S 15.3 The lender must not charge ujrah for providing the identified services, benefits, facilities or privileges that relate to the qard contract.

G 15.4 Notwithstanding paragraph 15.3, the lender may impose charges to cover the direct costs of providing the identified services, benefits, facilities or privileges that relate to the qard contract.

S 15.5 The imposition of ujrah must be fixed and mutually agreed by the contracting parties.

G 15.6 The amount of ujrah may vary according to the value of different types of the identified services, benefits, facilities or privileges.

S 15.7 The ujrah must not be imposed on loan extension, delay in loan repayment or exchange of cash with cash at a different value (cash back services).

COMPLETION (INTIHA') OF QARD CONTRACT

16. Completion of qard contract

S 16.1 A qard contract completes upon fulfilment of all obligations of the contracting parties under the qard contract, which include settlement of the qard amount either by way of–
(a) full settlement of the qard amount at maturity;
(b) early settlement through mutual agreement of the contracting parties;
(c) full transfer of the obligation of the borrower to pay the qard amount to a third party;
(d) full waiver by the lender of his right to receive the qard amount; or
(e) full set-off (muqassah) of the qard amount between the contracting parties.

S 16.2 Upon completion of the qard contract, the contracting parties are free from any contractual obligations under such qard contract.
PART C OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

17. Governance and oversight

G 17.1 The requirements under this part complement the broad governance and oversight expectations specified under the relevant policy documents on governance issued by the Bank.

S 17.2 While the broad governance and oversight principles are applicable to qard, an IFI must observe specific requirements on governance arrangements as outlined in this policy document to address distinct risks associated with qard.

S 17.3 An IFI must have sufficient understanding of its risk profile and ensure the availability of personnel with the appropriate knowledge and skills to offer qard.

Board of Directors

S 17.4 The Board of Directors of an IFI (the Board) must establish sound governance structure to facilitate effective oversight on the management and implementation of qard. The adequacy of the governance structure shall commensurate with the nature, complexity and risk profile of qard.

S 17.5 The Board has overall responsibility for Shariah governance and Shariah compliance of an IFI. As such, the Board must–
(a) approve the business and risk strategies of an IFI with regard to the application of qard;
(b) approve and oversee the implementation of policies and procedures governing the application of qard, which must include, at minimum, the following aspects:
   (i) acceptance of funds for deposit or other liabilities;
   (ii) risk management;
   (iii) reserve management, if applicable;
   (iv) information disclosures;
   (v) marketing strategies; and
   (vi) fees and charges;
(c) ensure that appropriate internal controls, systems and infrastructure are in place to implement qard in accordance with Shariah requirements;
(d) ensure that sufficient resources are in place, and that the IFI has adequate and qualified personnel with sufficient knowledge and competency on the concept, application and risks associated with the qard arrangement; and
(e) ensure that independent reviews are conducted regularly to assess compliance with the policy documents issued by the Bank and internal policies established by the IFI.

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Shariah Committee

S 17.6 The Shariah Committee has the responsibility to advise an IFI in ensuring its business, affairs and activities involving qard transaction comply with Shariah. As such, the Shariah Committee must—
(a) endorse the application of Shariah requirements in the relevant policies and procedures governing the qard;
(b) review the terms and conditions stipulated in the legal documentation and other documents such as information published on promotional materials, product manuals or other publications, and endorse that the terms and conditions are in compliance with Shariah;
(c) endorse policies on fees and charges imposed on a qard transaction or identified services, benefits, facilities and privileges that relate to the qard to ensure that such fees or charges do not contain any profit or mark-up element;
(d) endorse policies relating to acceptance of funds for deposits or other liabilities to ensure that the IFI is not exposed to reputational risk arising from any Shariah non-compliant activities associated with the source of the funds;
(e) advise and provide clarification on relevant Shariah rulings, decisions or policy documents on Shariah matters issued by the Bank, and if relevant, any other authorities; and
(f) assess the work carried out by Shariah review and Shariah audit and endorse any rectification measures that are needed to ensure that the qard complies with Shariah requirements.

Senior management

S 17.7 The senior management has the responsibility to ensure that the business and operations of an IFI complies with Shariah requirements. As such, the senior management must—
(a) develop and implement internal control and risk management policies and procedures in line with the business and risk strategies approved by the Board;
(b) establish policies, procedures and processes with regard to proper management of the qard including those relating to fees and charges and acceptance of funds for deposits or other liabilities;
(c) implement relevant internal systems and infrastructure and adequate mechanisms to identify, measure, control and monitor risk associated with qard are effectively managed;
(d) identify, assign and train key personnel with the appropriate skill and ensure that the roles and responsibilities are properly delegated to the relevant functions to undertake the different activities under the qard;
(e) undertake regular review and monitor compliance with the approved internal policies; and
(f) ensure timely disclosure of relevant information to the Board and the Shariah Committee.
18. Structuring

Shariah compliance

S 18.1 An IFI must ensure that—
(a) the overall operations of qard are in compliance with Shariah requirements as provided in Part B of this policy document;
(b) product structure, legal documents, internal policies and procedures involving qard are endorsed by the Shariah Committee;
(c) any issues pertaining to Shariah matters must be discussed and deliberated by the Shariah Committee; and
(d) the opinion of the Shariah Advisory Council of the Bank (SAC) is sought if there are any unresolved Shariah issues involving qard.

S 18.2 In structuring a qard product, an IFI must ensure that the product developed does not contravene the following basic features of qard:
(a) ownership of money from the lender is transferred to the borrower;
(b) an IFI as borrower is obliged to repay the principal amount to a lender in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions;
(c) no contractual benefits offered by a borrower to a lender unless it is based on the borrower’s discretion and not made conditional to the qard; and
(d) fees and charges are based on the direct costs of the identified services, benefits, facilities or privileges that relate to the qard.

Purpose

S 18.3 In the event that an IFI acts as a lender under the qard contract, the IFI must take reasonable steps to ensure that the purpose of lending is only for Shariah compliant activities.

Contracting parties

S 18.4 An IFI must ensure that the contracting parties’ roles and responsibilities are stipulated clearly in the legal documentation.

S 18.5 In cases where the customer is a minor, the IFI must ensure that consent from his or her guardian is obtained for the purpose of entering into a qard contract. The guardian must have the right to act on behalf of the minor in the qard arrangement.

S 18.6 Where an agent acts on behalf of an IFI in executing a qard transaction, the IFI must—
(a) ensure that the agent has the requisite capacity and capability to perform its duties and obligations in the qard transaction;
(b) ensure that the agent complies with the requirements of this policy document; and
(c) remain accountable for its agent’s conduct in relation to the qard transaction.
Gold or silver

S 18.7 For qard transaction involving gold or silver, an IFI must, at minimum, clearly prescribe the following details in the legal documentations:
(a) nature or type of gold or silver;
(b) quantity of gold or silver; and
(c) market value of gold or silver.

Offer and acceptance

S 18.8 In entering into a qard contract, an IFI must ensure that an offer and acceptance is clearly evidenced by appropriate documentation or record².

Fees and charges

S 18.9 An IFI must ensure that fees and charges are based on the direct costs of completing the qard transactions.

Documentation

S 18.10 An IFI must develop a complete set of legal documentation for qard contract that complies with Shariah.

S 18.11 For the purpose of paragraph 14.1, an IFI must ensure that legal documents do not stipulate any contractual benefits to the lender.

S 18.12 An IFI must ensure that legal documents specify the agreed terms and conditions for the qard transactions. The legal documentation must include at minimum, the following terms:
(a) purpose of the qard;
(b) contractual relationship between the contracting parties;
(c) rights and obligations of the contracting parties to the qard;
(d) arrangement with other Shariah contracts or concepts such as ujrah, where applicable;
(e) arrangement in the event of customer’s death or termination of qard contract;
(f) arrangement upon completion of the qard contract; and
(g) fees and charges.

S 18.13 Where there is an arrangement of qard with other Shariah contracts or concepts in one transaction, an IFI must ensure that the qard documentation is independent from other Shariah contracts or concepts.

19. Risk management

G 19.1 The distinct risk profile of qard may expose an IFI to various types of risks, such as Shariah non-compliance risk, legal risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk and reputational risk. The adoption of sound risk

² This is to avoid legal risk as well as to safeguard the interest of the customer.
management framework is critical to ensure that the inherent risks associated with *qard* are effectively managed.

**S 19.2** An IFI must institute and implement sound risk management framework and internal controls to manage risks associated with *qard* in line with its risk appetite, which shall include, at minimum, the following:

(a) processes and procedures for the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of risks associated with *qard*;

(b) appropriate risk management policies, including policies relating to asset liability management and liquidity management;

(c) measures to mitigate potential reputational risk on acceptance of funds for deposits or other liabilities; and

(d) reporting requirements to the Board, Shariah Committee and senior management.

**S 19.3** For the purpose of paragraph 19.2(b), the liquidity management policy must enable an IFI to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet an IFI’s obligations at all times, particularly for repayment of *qard* deposits. At minimum, an IFI must observe the regulatory requirements on liquidity risk management as prescribed by the Bank.

**S 19.4** In lending activities, an IFI must adhere to the requirements with regard to risk management practices outlined by the Bank which includes, at minimum:

(a) approach in identifying customer and vulnerable segment that heightens the level of credit risk;

(b) mechanism to monitor the lending portfolio, for example delinquencies;

(c) method to measure potential credit losses; and

(d) controls to ensure credit risk is mitigated, including recovery process in managing any customers in default as well as collateral management.

**S 19.5** An IFI must establish a systematic process to regularly review and update its policies and procedures, processes and internal limits to ensure consistency with its risk appetite, taking into account significant changes that would increase its risk exposures.

### 20. Business and market conduct

**General principle**

**S 20.1** An IFI must take into consideration customer’s interests in developing policies, processes and procedures to ensure that a *qard* transaction is conducted in a fair, transparent, responsible and professional manner.
Fair dealings

S 20.2 An IFI must ensure that its internal policies and procedures on business and market conduct for the qard transaction must reflect fair dealings, including—
(a) information provided must be accurate and clear;
(b) fees and charges must be disclosed, if any; and
(c) reasonable care must be taken prior to providing suitable advice and recommendations, if any.

Disclosure of information

S 20.3 An IFI must develop and implement appropriate disclosure and promotional and marketing materials to ensure that the customer receives clear and adequate information, including at pre-contractual stage, on the following:
(a) features and purpose of the qard;
(b) overview of product structure including roles and responsibilities of the contracting parties;
(c) terms and conditions of the contract including arrangement with other Shariah contracts or concepts such as ujrah; and
(d) fees and charges.

S 20.4 An IFI must ensure that all promotional and marketing activities comply with qard requirements. This includes promoting and marketing identified services, benefits, facilities or privileges through—
(a) debit card, credit card, charge card, online banking, system and services;
(b) facilitating the customer in this contract or other financial products; or
(c) other marketing channels or promotional activities which are approved by the Shariah Committee.

S 20.5 In the event an IFI discloses any historical information on hibah granted under a qard contract, the IFI must—
(a) ensure that the historical hibah information is based on the actual hibah rate; and
(b) provide a clear disclaimer that at minimum, contains—
(i) a customer may or may not receive any hibah for qard deposits; and
(ii) the historical hibah information is not to be construed as an indicative or prospective rate of return, a guarantee or a legally-binding promise that hibah will be granted on placement of qard deposits.

S 20.6 An IFI must adequately clarify the use of Arabic terminology, if any, in its documentation to enhance the customer’s understanding on the Shariah contract.
21. Financial disclosure

S 21.1 An IFI must maintain proper accounting and other records for the reporting of financial performance in a timely manner to ensure that financial statements are prepared in a true and fair manner.

22. Transition period and revision of terms and conditions

S 22.1 The requirements under this paragraph is applicable to existing products and services using wadi`ah yad dhamanah\(^3\) as the underlying contract.

S 22.2 An IFI is given until 31 July 2018 to revise all products based on wadi`ah yad dhamanah to qard and fully comply with the requirements in this policy document.

S 22.3 An IFI must notify the customer of any changes in terms and conditions arising from the transition from wadi`ah yad dhamanah to qard.

S 22.4 Pursuant to paragraph 22.3, an IFI must allow its customer to terminate the contract at no cost if the customer does not wish to accept the changes in the terms and conditions.

Product name

S 22.5 An IFI must not use the words “wadi`ah”, “wadi`ah yad dhamanah”, “safekeeping” or any other derivatives of such words for any new deposit products that are structured based on qard.

Implementation plan

S 22.6 An IFI must conduct a comprehensive impact assessment on the revision of existing wadi`ah yad dhamanah products to qard in compliance with the requirements in this policy document. An IFI must--

(a) submit the implementation plan to Jabatan Perbankan Islam dan Takaful (JPIT) latest by 30 December 2016;

(b) revise any relevant documentations to be consistent with the requirements in this policy document;

(c) configure any relevant systems to comply with this policy document;

(d) conduct necessary processes and procedures for product variation or approval;

(e) revise marketing materials, campaign, strategy and any other related materials to be consistent with the requirements in this policy document;

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\(^3\) IFI shall refer to paragraph 16 of Wadi`ah policy document issued by the Bank of which outlined that a wadi`ah contract shall be construed as a qard contract and shall be governed by the principles of qard if--

(a) the wadi`ah asset is fungible asset (mal mithli) such as money; and

(b) the custodian is allowed to utilise the asset.

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(f) communicate and provide training to the business lines and relevant functions of an IFI; and

(g) undertake operational adjustments to comply with this policy document, if any.

S 22.7 An IFI must conduct independent Shariah review on the operational adjustments made under this transition to ensure compliance with this policy document.
APPENDICES

Appendix 1  Legitimacy of qard contract

1. The legitimacy of qard contract is derived from the Quran and founded on Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), and the consensus of the Muslim jurists (ijma`).

The Quran

2. The following verse of the Quran implies the general permissibility of the qard contract:

من ذَا الَّذِي يُقْرِضُ اللَّـهَ قـَرْضًا حَسَنًا فَيُضَاعِفَهُ لَهُ أَضْعَافًا كَثِيرَةً. وَاللَّـهُ يـَقْبِضُ وَيـَبْسُطُ وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ.

“Who is that will grant Allah a goodly (sincere) loan so that He will repay him many times over? And (remember) it is Allah who decreases and increases (sustenance) and to Him you shall return.”

Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)

3. The following hadiths imply the permissibility of qard contract:

(a) عن ابن مسعود رضي الله عنه، أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: ما من مسلم يقرض مسلما قرضا مرتين إلا كان كصدقها مرة.

Ibn Mas`ud narrated that the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: “Every two loans extended by one Muslim to another count as one charitable payment.”

(b) عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: من أخذ أموال الناس يريد أداءها أدى الله عنه، ومن أخذ يريد إتلافها أتلفه الله.

Abu Hurairah narrated that the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: “Whoever takes people’s wealth with the intention of repaying it, Allah will repay it on his behalf; and whoever takes it in order to use it up, Allah will destroy him.”

Consensus of the Muslim jurists (ijma`)

4. Muslim jurists have reached ijma` on the permissibility of qard contract.

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4 Surah al-Baqarah, verse 245.
5 Ibn Majah, Sunan ibn Majah, hadith no. 2421.
6 Al-Bukhari, Sahih al-Bukhari, hadith no. 2212.
## Appendix 2 Glossary

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hibah</strong></td>
<td>A transfer of ownership of an asset from a donor to a recipient without any consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ibra’</strong></td>
<td>Rebate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ijma’</strong></td>
<td>Consensus of the muslim jurists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kafalah</strong></td>
<td>A contract where the guarantor conjoins the guaranteed party in assuming the latter's specified liability</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Muqassah</strong></td>
<td>Offsetting</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rahn</strong></td>
<td>A contract between a pledgor and a pledgee whereby an asset is pledged as collateral that will be used to fulfill the liability or obligation against the pledgee in the event of default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ujrah</strong></td>
<td>Fee</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wakil</strong></td>
<td>Agent</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wa`d mulzim</strong></td>
<td>A binding promise</td>
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