# Musharakah Tutorial - chart

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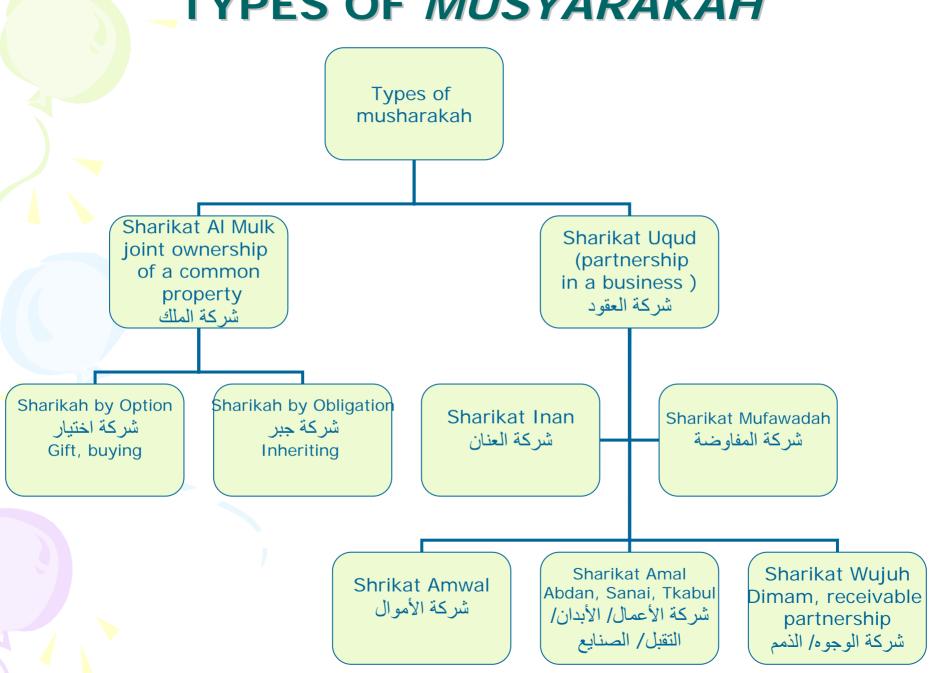
#### **Definition**

The word *musyarakah* in Arabic is a derivative from *syaraka* الشركة which means mixing, joint.

Al-Shirkah covers both **shirkah al-mulk** a joint ownership of a common property as well as **shirkah al-aqad** or a partnership in a business as a consequence of a mutual contract. The term *musyarakah*, as it is used in modern financing, is confined to the second type of *al-shirkah* only, that is, contractual partnership.

The Hanafi scholars define *musyarakah* as a contract between partners on both capital and profit.

#### TYPES OF MUSYARAKAH



## Type of Sharikat Uqud (Contract)

Sharikat Uqud (Contractual partnership) شركة العقود

Sharikat Inan شركة العنان

Sharikat Mufawadah شركة المفاوضة

#### shirkah al-amwal

(the subject matter is in the form of money)

2:shirkah al-amal

(the subject matter is in the form of labour)

3: shirkah al-wujuh

(If the subject matter is reputation)

#### 1. Inan(Unequal Shares Partnership) شرکة العثان

This contract means two or more people commit themselves to paying a specified share into a capital which is to be used in trade and profit would be divided between them according to a specified rate agreed upon by them.

Equality
in
investment
Amount
is not
require

Equality of personal status or distribution of profit and liabilities among the partners is not a requirement.

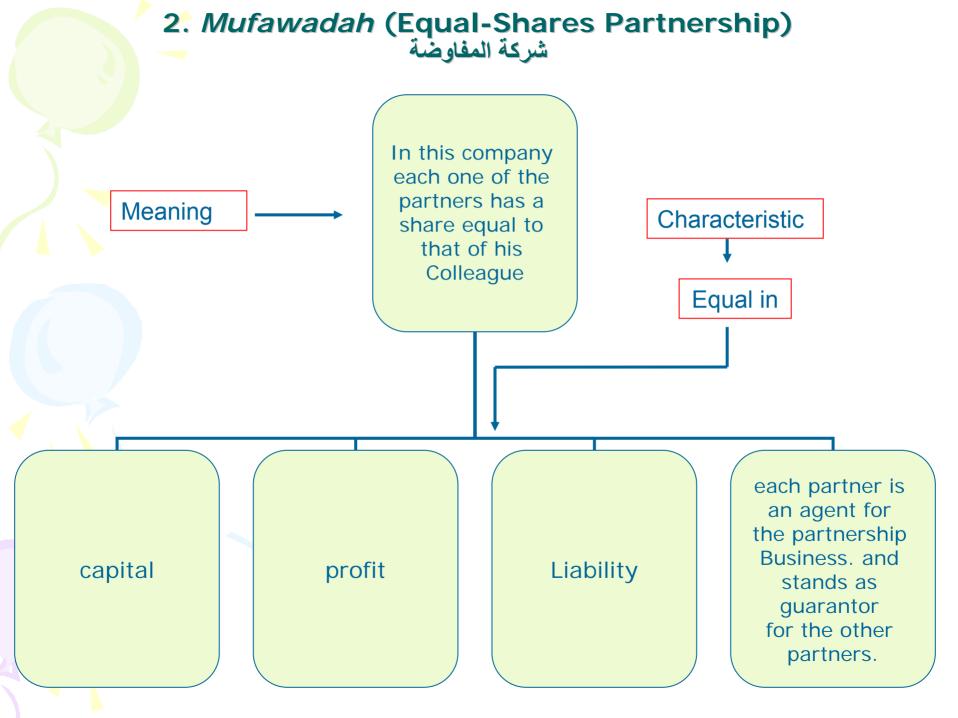
each partner is considered as an agent of the other concerning the capital of the company and trade transactions.

each partner transact with capital according to the terms of the partnership agreement.

each one
of them
must act to
serve the best
interest of the
company.

each of the partners will not guarantee the liabilities of the other partners.

The contract of this company is not binding



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shirkah al-amwal
(the subject matter is in
the form of money)
where all the partners
invest some capital into
the commercial enterprise.

2:shirkah al-amal

(the subject matter is in the form of labour) the partners undertake some services to the customers, the income generated will be distributed

3: shirkah al-wujuh
(If the subject matter is reputation) whereby the parties purchase commodities on a deferred price and sell them on the spot. The profit will be distributed

#### Legality of Musharakah Legality of Musharakah Inana, Mufawadah, al-amwal, al-amal, Wujuh Shafi School & Hanbali School Hanafi School Maliki School Zahiriat All lawful expect All lawful except All Sharikat All unlawful expect Shariat Al wujuh Sharikat al & Mufawadah Sharikat Al inan Are lawful mufawada with Hanafi concept

#### **ELEMENTS & CONDITIONS**

Condition of subject matter of the contract

Capital contributed shall be in cash
Or asset

Shafi'is and Malikis require capital to be commingled.

Hanafis do not stipulate this condition provided the capital was in cash.

The Hanbalis do not require commingling of capital at all.

#### THE BASIC RULES OF MUSYARAKAH

Basic shariah rules

Distribution of Profit (according to agreed Ratio)

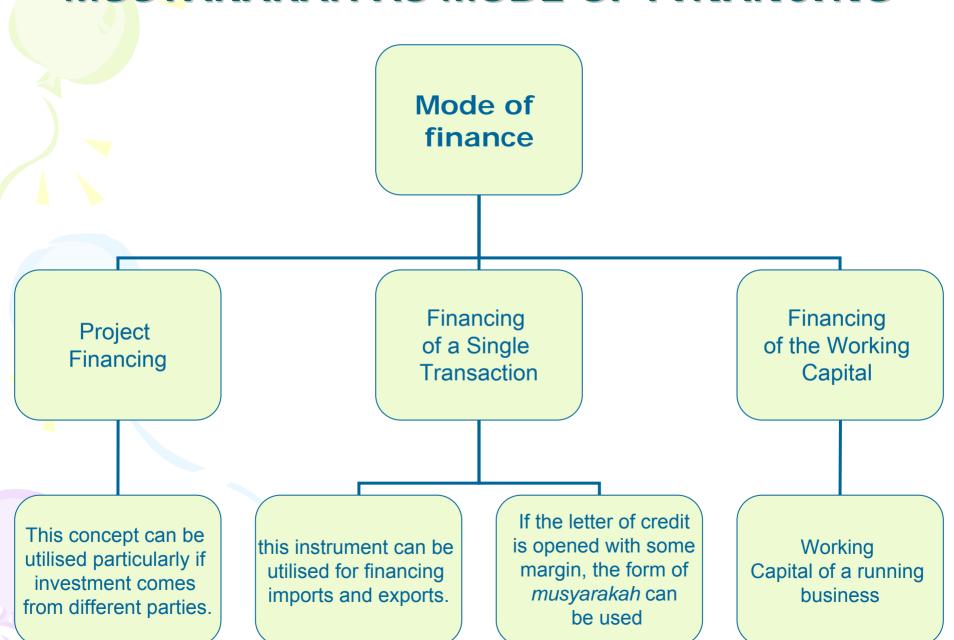
Sharing of Loss (according to the ratio of investment) Management of
Musyarakah
(all partners have
a right to take
part in the
Management)

Musyarakah
can be terminated
in any one:
1: By giving notice
2: If any one
passes away.
3: If any one
becomes insane

**Termination of** 

Termination
of Musyarakah
without Closing
the Business
(By purchasing
the share)

#### **MUSYARAKAH** AS MODE OF FINANCING



### Some Issues in Musyarakah Financing

Issues in Musharakah

**Risk of Loss** 

Dishonesty and Moral Hazard

Secrecy of the Business

Clients'
Unwillingness
to Share Profits

The depositors being constantly exposed to the risk of loss so they will not want to deposit their money in the banks

dishonest clients may exploit the instrument of *musyarakah* by not paying any return to the financiers

by making the financier
a partner in the
business of the client, it
may disclose the secrets
of the business to the
financier, and through
him to other traders

They think: the bank has no right to share the actual profit Because of Taxation

## Diminishing Musyarakah

musyarakah Mutanaiqisah (under Sharikat Inan)

#### Concept:

the Islamic bank transfer gradually to the partner share in the *musyarakah*, so that the Islamic bank's share Declines, the other partner's share increases until becomes the sole proprietor of the venture.

The requirement Of DM

Should not be a finance base on credit, must be Real partnership, sharing Losses & profit The bank should have full ownership on its Shares, with right of Management in the Venture.

#### Illustration of D M

DM comes in banking in 3 forms

1

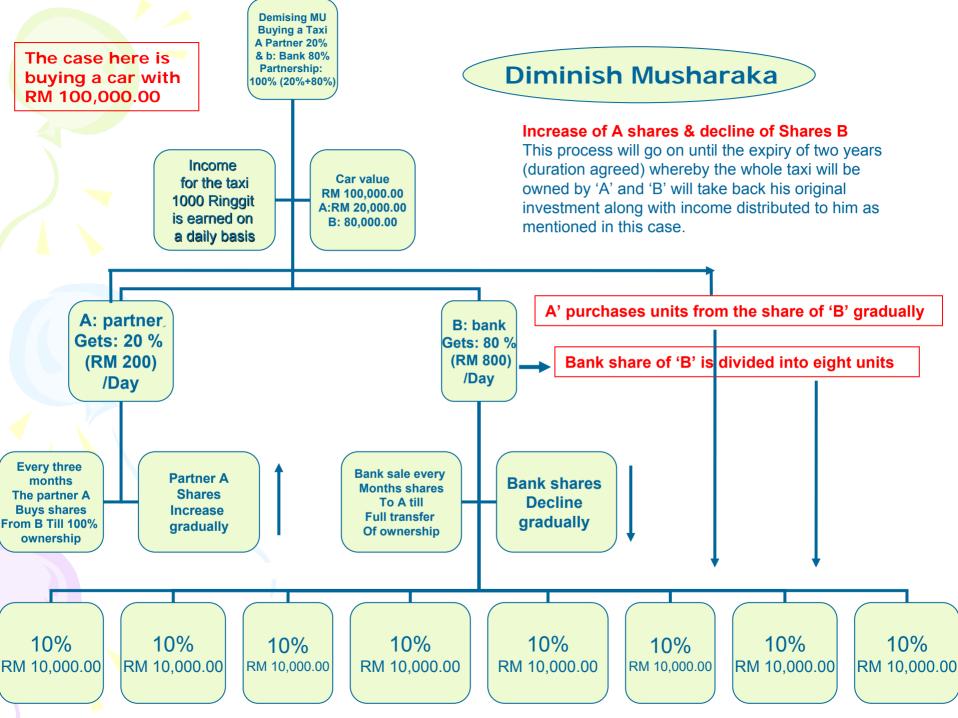
the Islamic bank transfer gradually to His partner share in the *musyarakah*, so that the Islamic bank's share Declines, the other partner's share increases until becomes the sole proprietor of the venture.

2

The partner take over the remaining Shares from the Bank during the contract or at The end of the contract by buying Banks shares with an Independent contract. 3

The profit will be divided to 3
Portions, the first goes to the
bank as return for its
Investment, the second to
bank for payment Settlement
of MD, the third to the partner.

- To the bank as profit
- •To the bank for payment
- To the partner



# Thank you אלע אינעל hasan@inceif.org