

The Waqf Bank .. An original jurisprudential study Among the publications of Dar Konoz Eshbelia for Publishing and Distribution.

By Dr. Muhammad bin Ahmed bin Muhammad Aba Al-Khail

**Origin of the book: An academic thesis submitted for PhD in
jurisprudence, from the College of Sharia in Riyadh at Imam
Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University.**

The endowment bank is: an idea for a banking institution that holds capital, distributing profits, and it is a new addition in contemporary endowment forms and in the Islamic commercial banking system, and is considered a banking alternative that performs its economic and social role efficiently through legitimate financing methods to achieve the desired purposes.

The endowment bank includes a number of characteristics that distinguish it from other banks in terms of: achieving justice and real economic growth, and it is an important tributary to the State's social and economic developmental work. It also, carries out banking and investment activities recognized in commercial banks in a way that does not conflict with the provisions of the endowment, and does not contradict the statute of the endowment bank considered as the conditions of the endowers in terms of following its rules.

The shareholder in the bank is the dower, the bank's capital is the endowment, and the beneficiary of the bank's profits is the recommended by the dower. There is no legal objection to the endowment bank to take the form of a joint stock company, as required by the regulations, and its incorporation is allowed, exteriorization on authenticity of monetary endowment. It is considered one of the legitimate forms of collective endowment. It has internal and external financial resources, the internal: its capital, its reserves, and the external: deposits, and donations. And it may take precautions by graduating from the agreement of the jurists on the legality of endowment architecture, restoring it, reforming it, and doing what it preserves, and the external: deposits, and donations.

The bank's endowment capital has symptoms, including:

1. Increasing its capital: Either by offering new shares, it is permissible or by withholding a portion of the profits added to the capital. If it is not due to a lack of capital accident, and is not required by the bank system, it is illegal. Or the increase should be conditional on the bank's system, so it is permissible to work on the condition of the

correct standing. Or the increase is due to a lack of capital of the bank, so it is permissible. Related to the legality of the reform and restoration of the waqf.

2. Reducing its capital is not permissible because as its reality to increase for the endowment a part of its capital. It contradict with the condition of exterminating the waqf.

It is not allowed to circulate the bank's shares, because the fact of circulation is selling, which contradicts with the perpetuation of the suspension. If the suspension of the bank's shares is temporary, it is valid to trade them after the end of the time as said by some scholars. The objects that are bought with the capital of the bank are not Waqf in place of the capital, but may be sold and invested, and the endowment remains the origin of the monetary amount of capital.

The Bank of The Waqf conducts a number of banking operations; it receives deposits on demand, which is likely as some scholars said in the matter of debt on the endowment; for other reasons included in the research. It has the right to receive savings and investment deposits based on speculation, because the bank is specialized to speculate with its capital, and receive this type of deposit, which is a part of the speculative activity;

The Bank has the right to issue a documentary guarantee letter of credit, totally covered. It is not covered, and if the beneficiary was the Bank itself, it is permissible. If the beneficiary was not the bank, and can be covered by banks capital, it is not permissible. If the guarantee letter can be covered by the banks yield, its permissible. The research states the agreement of shares rules. The bank has the right to open letter of credit, ruling in terms of the fact of the guarantee such as the provision of the letter of guarantee, and in terms of the agency's contract, with no harm. and the bank will issue credit cards if the guarantee is fulfilled from the profits of the bank, and it is not permissible if it fulfills from its capital, and the bank has the right to make bank transfers and collect commercial papers, because their reality is an agency for the bank's wages that benefits the bank, and it is not harmful to it, and this is part of the bank's speculation with its funds, and it has exchange. currencies, and has the right to hold cash money for the sake of speculation.

It is permissible to make a bank subscription by offering and marketing the shares of a company without guaranteeing its issuance,

It is not permissible to make a banking subscription through it to a company if the bank is obliged to buy the remaining shares without a subscription. It has the right to own the shares of a company and then sell them after the establishment of the company and practice the activities, and it is not permissible for it if sold the shares during the establishment of the company. It can open safe funds, which consider an amege of

Mudaraba that endowed for it monetary endowment. In all, Waqf bank disbarred banking activities did not conflict with it as Waqf Bank.

The waqf bank makes development investment; With the trend towards real investments that result in an added economic value, the endowment bank's investments must be legitimate in and of themselves, taking into account the bank's articles of association, and proceeding according to the investment principles recognized by experienced people, and among the forms of development investment: diminishing participation, *Istisna'a*, *almsag* and cultivation, and each Among these images are developmental characteristics that can be used in the endowment bank's investments. Developmental investment in the endowment bank is permissible if the source of the invested money is from capital, or from reserves, or from profits if investing part of the profit is stipulated in the statute of the endowment bank. Likewise, it is permissible to invest in demand deposits and savings and investment deposits.

The bank's profits are spent on its operational and administrative work related to what was previously decided by jurists to spend on the restoration, repair and expenditure of the waqf. If liquidated, the bank's capital does not return at all, but remains as Waqf stop, and the funds are spent on any project. The payout of this project is distributed among the beneficiaries even if it were not of the waqf's type.

The central bank supervises the endowment bank as a bank, and supervises it as an endowment authority, and the bank has a general assembly that is the overseer of the endowment. And what happened to the custom, which does not contradict it

From the previous details, it is clear that the bank, generally can take a formula in terms, and it may be presented to the principle in this form, which prevents it from being Waqf, from what has been missed by the researcher. And Allah God know.

Contact the researcher for feedback:

Maa54321@hotmail.com