

Shariah Governance

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1. Framework Overview

1.1 This document describes the Shariah governance framework in place to guide Sadaqah.io users, beneficiaries and the Sadaqah.io team in managing Sadaqah payments.

2. Sadagah Funds

- 2.1 Sadaqah.io only accepts Sadaqah Nafilah. Any obligatory form of Sadaqah is not called for and is neither encouraged to be paid through this platform.
- 2.2 The platform will make it very clear that it does not collect any other type of payment.
- 2.3 If any other form of payment is paid, the platform will refund the amount to the payer if possible. Otherwise, the payment will be allocated to a Zakat compliant category to ensure the payment is valid on behalf of the payer.

3. Principles for the Sadaqah Donor

- 3.1 The donor must be a mature individual with mental capacity.
- 3.2 The donor must not be a small child¹.
- 3.3 The wealth of a minor child should not be paid as Sadagah².
- 3.4 A person who lacks mental capacity cannot pay Sadaqah.
- 3.5 The wealth of a person who lacks mental capacity should not be given as Sadagah.
- 3.6 Any person who is legally barred from transacting should not pay Sadaqah³.
- 3.7 The Sadaqah payer is encouraged to ensure that the Sadaqah payment is beyond their immediate need and that of their family⁴.
- 3.8 The Sadaqah payer should have an intention of reward and pleasing Allah⁵.
- 3.9 The Sadaqah payer should not have a Shariah non-compliant intention or discouraged intention when paying Sadaqah.

4. Principles for the Sadaqah Beneficiary

- 4.1 The beneficiary can be:
 - o A child
 - o A person who lacks mental capacity
 - o A person legally barred from transacting and spending
 - o A bankrupt or insolvent person

- 4.2 Sadaqah can be paid to the family of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).
- 4.3 It is acceptable to pay Sadaqah to one's family and relatives through the platform⁶.
- 4.4 The beneficiary should be in need of funds and relatively poor in their location.
- 4.5 It is permissible to give Sadaqah to a wealthy person. However, a wealthy person should abstain from asking for Sadaqah as he is not in need. It is unlawful for a wealthy person to take Sadaqah if pretentiously express poverty⁷.
- 4.6 Sadaqah can be given to a needy non-Muslim⁸.

5. Principles of the Sadaqah Payment

- 5.1 Sadaqah should be paid from halal and lawful earnings⁹.
- 5.2 Once the Sadaqah has been paid to the beneficiary, it cannot be recalled or clawed back¹⁰.

6. Principles for Sadagah.io

- 6.1 Sadaqah.io must allocate the Sadaqah payment to the selected cause.
- 6.2 All fees and expenses must be clearly stipulated and communicated.
- 6.3 Any Sadaqah for a beneficiary cannot be used by Sadaqah.io.
- 6.4 Sadaqah.io cannot permit any non-Shariah compliant beneficiary on the platform.
- 6.5 Sadaqah.io cannot permit any terrorist or illegal fundraise onto the platform.
- 6.6 Sadaqah.io must abide and ensure it fulfils all legal, regulatory and accounting requirements.

7. Audit and Assurance

- 7.1 The Shariah advisor has full authority and complete access to review any process, service, facility or Sadaqah payment grant.
- 7.2 The Shariah advisor can question, review or interview staff on any practice.



!!وَأَمَّا الصَّغِيرُ الْمُمَيِّرُ: فَإِنَّ الصَّدَقَةَ مِنْهُ تُعْتَبُرُ مِنَ التَّصَرُّفَاتِ الضَّارَّةِ ضَرَرًا مَحْضًا، وَقَدْ ذَهَبَ الْفُقَهَاءُ إِلَى أَنَّ التَّصَرُّفَاتِ الضَّارَّةِ ضَرَرًا مُحْضًا، وَقَدْ وَالْوَقْفِ، وَسَائِرِ النَّبَرُّعَاتِ لاَ تَصِحُّ، بَل تَقَعُ بَاطِلَةً، حَتَّى لَوْ أَذِنَ الْوَلِيُّ أَوِ للْوَصِيُّ؛ لأِلَّنَ إِحَازَتَهُمَا فِي التَّصَرُّفَاتِ الضَّارَّةِ لاَغْيَةٌ، وَقَدِ اسْتَثْنَى الْمَالِكِيَّةُ، وَالْحَنَابِلَةُ، وَصِيَّةَ الصَّبِيِّ الْمُمَيِّزِ الَّذِي يَعْقِل الْوَصِيَّةَ (الموسوعة الفقهية الكويتية ج 26 ص 327)

- ² وَكَمَا لاَ تَصِحُّ صَدَقَةُ التَّطَوُّعِ مِنَ الصَّبِيِّ، وَالْمَحْنُونِ، وَالْمَحْجُورِ عَلَيْهِ، لاَ تَصِحُّ الصَّدَقَةُ مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ مِنْ قِبَل أَوْلِيَاثِهِمْ نِيَابَةً عَنْهُمْ، لاِٰۤالَّنَهُمْ لاَ يَمْلِكُونَ التَّبَرُّعَ مِنْ أَمْوَال مَنْ تَحْتَ ولاَيَتِهمْ (1)
 - 3 وَأَمَّا الْمَحْجُورُ عَلَيْهِمْ لِلسَّفَءِ، أَو الإَٰ الفَارَس، أَوْ غَيْرهِمَا فَهُمْ مَمْنُوعُونَ مِنَ التَّصَرُّفِ فَلاَ تَصِحُّ مِنْهُمُ الصَّدَقَةُ
- 4 يُستْحَبُّ أَنْ تَكُونَ الصَّدَقَةُ بِفَاضِلٍ عَنْ كِفَايَتِهِ، وَكِفَايَةِ مَنْ يَمُونُهُ، وَإِنْ تَصَدَّقَ بِمَا يُنْقِصُ مُؤْنَةَ مَنْ يَمُونُهُ أَثِمَ. وَمَنْ أَرَادَ التَّصَرُّفَ بِمَالِهِ كُلّهِ، وَهُوَ يَعْلَمُ مِنْ نَفْسهِ حُسْنَ التَّوَكُّل وَالصَّبْرِ عَنِ الْمَسْأَلَةِ فَلَهُ ذَلِكَ، وَإِلاَّ فَلاَ يَحُوزُ.
 - وَيُكْرَهُ لِمَنْ لاَ صَبْرَ لَهُ عَلَى الضِّيقِ أَنْ يُنقِصَ نَفَقَةَ نَفْسهِ عَنِ الْكِفَايَةِ التَّامَّةِ.
- 5 الصَّدَقَةُ قُرْبَةٌ؛ لأَلَّنَهَا تَمْلِيكٌ بِلاَ عِوَضٍ، لأِلَّجْل ثَوَابِ الأُخِرَةِ، فَلاَ بُدَّ فِيهَا مِنَ النَّيَّةِ، وَقَدْ وَرَدَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَال: إِنَّمَا الأُلَّاعُمْال بالنِّيَّاتِ (2) ويُسْتَحَبُّ فِي الصَّدَقَةِ أَنْ يَنْوِيَ الْمُتَصَدِّقُ ثَوَابَهَا لِجَمِيع الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِاتِ.
- ٥ لا خِلاَفَ بَيْنَ الْفُقَهَاءِ فِي حَوَازِ التَّصَدُّقِ عَلَى الْأَاقْرِبَاءِ، وَالْأَازْوَاجِ صَدَفَة التَّطَوُّعِ، بَل صَرَّحَ بَعْضُهُمْ: بِأَنَّهُ يُسَنُّ التَّصَدُّقُ عَلَى الْمُتَصَدِّقِ (2) ، فَعَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَال: قَال رَسُول اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: إِذَا أَعْفَقَ الرَّجُل عَلَى أَهْلِهِ يَحْتَسِبُهَا فَهُو لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ (3) وَقَال صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: الصَّدَقَةُ عَلَى الْمِسْكِينِ صَدَقَةٌ، وَعَلَى ذِي الرَّحِمِ ثِنْتَانِ: صَدَقَةٌ وَصِلَةٌ
 (4) .
- الأاصل أن الصدقة تعطى لِلْفقرَاءِ وَالْمُحْتَاجِينَ، وَهَذَا هُوَ الأافضل، كَمَا صَرَّحَ بِهِ الْفقَهَاءُ (1) . وَذَلِكَ لِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: {أَوْ مِسْكِينًا ذَا مَثْرَبَةٍ }
 (2) وَاتَّفَقُوا عَلَى أَنَّهَا تَحِل لِلْغَنِيِّ (3) ؟ لِإ الَّنَّ صَدَقَة التَّطَوُّعِ كَالْهِبَةِ فَتَصِحُّ لِلْغَنِيِّ وَالْفَقِيرِ (4) . قال السَّرَحْسِيُّ: ثُمَّ التَّصَدُّقُ عَلَى الْغَنِيِّ يَكُونُ وَيَدْرَةً، وَالنَّاسُ يَتَصَدَّقُونَ عَلَى مِثْلِ هَذَا لِنَيْلِ الثَّوَابِ، فَقَدْ يَكُونُ عُنِيًا يَمْلِكُ النِّصَابَ، وَلَهُ عِيَالٌ كَثِيرَةٌ، وَالنَّاسُ يَتَصَدَّقُونَ عَلَى مِثْلِ هَذَا لِنَيْلِ الثَّوَابِ، فَقَدْ يَكُونُ عَنِيًّا يَمْلِكُ النِّصَابَ، وَلَهُ عِيَالٌ كَثِيرَةٌ، وَالنَّاسُ يَتَصَدَّقُونَ عَلَى مِثْلِ هَذَا لِنَيْلِ الثَّوَابِ (5) . لَكِنْ يُستَحَبُّ لِلْغَنِيِّ اللَّغَنِيِّ اللَّهُ وَعَلَى مَدَحَ الْمُتَعَفِّفِينَ عَنِ السُّؤَالِ مَعَ وُجُودٍ حَاجَتِهِمْ، فَقَال: {يَحْسَبُهُمُ الْحَاهِلِ أَغْنِياءَ مِنَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى مَدَحَ الْمُتَعَفِّفِينَ عَنِ السُّؤَالِ مَعَ وُجُودٍ حَاجَتِهِمْ، فَقَال: {يَحْسَبُهُمُ الْحَاهِلِ أَغْنِياءَ مِنَ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى مَدَحَ الْمُتَعَفِّفِينَ عَنِ السُّؤَالَ مَعَ وُجُودٍ حَاجَتِهِمْ، فَقَال: {يَحْسَبُهُمُ الْحَاهِلِ أَغْنِياءَ مِنَ اللَّهُ وَلَاكُ الْغَنِيُّ بِالْمَالَ،
 التَّعَفُّفِ } (6) ويُكْرَبُ لَهُ أَخْذُهَا وَإِنْ لَمْ يَتَعَرَّضْ لَهَا. وَيَحْرُمُ عَلَيْهِ أَخْذُهَا إِنْ أَظْهَرَ الْفَاقَةَ، كَمَا يَحْرُمُ أَنْ يَسْأَل، وَيَسْتَوِي فِي ذَلِكَ الْغَنِيُّ بِالْمَال،
 - 8 اخْتَلَفَ الْفُقَهَاُءُ فِي جَوَازِ صَدَقَةِ التَّطَوُّعِ عَلَى الْكَافِرِ، وَسَبَبُ الْخِلاَفِ: هُوَ أَنَّ الصَّدَقَةَ تَمْلِيكٌ لاِ الشَّوَابِ، وَهَل يُثَابُ الشَّخْصُ بِالاِ النَّفَقَ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ؟ .
 - فَقَال الْحَنَابِلَةُ: وَهُوَ الْمَشْهُورُ عِنْدَ الشَّافِعِيَّةِ، وَالْمَنْقُول عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ فِي السَّيرِ الْكَبِيرِ: إِنَّهُ يَجُوزُ دَفْعُ صَدَقَةِ التَّطَوُّعِ لِلْكُفَّارِ مُطْلَقًا، سَوَاءٌ أَكَانُوا مِنْ أَهْل الذَّمَّةِ أَمْ مِنَ الْحَرْبِيِّينَ؟ مُسْتَأْمَنينَ أَمْ غَيْرَ مُسْتَأْمَنينَ، وَذَلِكَ لِعُمُوم قَوْله تَعَالَى: {وَيُطْعِمُونَ الطَّعَامَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ مِسْكِينًا وَيَتِيمًا وَأَسِيرًا }
 - 9 لَقَدْ حَثَّ الإْ□سْلاَمُ أَنْ تَكُونَ الصَّدَقَةُ مِنَ الْمَال الْحَلاَل وَالطَّيْبِ، وَأَنْ تَكُونَ مِمَّا يُحِبُّهُ الْمُتَصَدِّقُ. فَقَدْ وَرَدَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ − رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ − قَال: قَال رَسُول اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: مَا تَصَدُّقَ أَحَدٌ بصَدَقَةٍ مِنْ طَيِّب، وَلاَ يَقْبَل اللَّهُ إِلاَّ الطَيِّبَ
 - 10 اتَّفَقَ الْفُقَهَاءُ عَلَى آنَّهُ لاَ يَصِحُّ لِلْمُتَصَدِّقِ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ فِي صَدَقَتِهِ؛ لاَ∐َنَّ الْمَقْصُودَ بِالصَّدَقَةِ النَّوَابُ، وَقَدْ حَصَل، وَإِنَّمَا الرُّجُوعُ يَكُونُ عِنْدَ تَمَكُّنِ الْخَلَل فِيمَا هُوَ الْمَقْصُودُ كَمَا يَقُول السَّرَخْسِيُّ .وَيَسْتَوِي أَنْ تَكُونَ الصَّدَقَةُ عَلَى غَنِيٍّ أَوْ فَقِيرٍ فِي أَنْ لاَ رُجُوعَ فِيهَا، كَمَا صَرَّحَ بِهِ فُقَهَاءُ الْحَنَفِيَّةِ (المُوسوعة الفقهية الكويتية)



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Mufti Faraz Adam is a UK-based Islamic Finance & FinTech advisor and heads the Shariah advisory firm Amanah Advisors. He serves as an advisor on several global Shariah boards in countries such as Bahrain, Singapore, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom and the United States. He has published over a dozen research papers in contemporary Islamic Finance matters and has published many chapters in Islamic FinTech.

Mufti Faraz studied his Islamic degree in the UK and completed his Mufti training and course in South Africa. He completed a master's degree in Islamic Finance, Banking and Management from Newman University, UK in 2017. He has attained various finance-industry qualifications such as the IFQ, CIFE and is a Certified Shariah Advisor and Auditor (CSAA). He has completed an MBA diploma and specialised in Fintech at the University of Michigan, US. He holds an ACCA Accounting and Business diploma and is currently a candidate at the Chartered Insurance Institute for Regulated Financial Planning.





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