(

_



الجامعة السلامية العالمية عالين با INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA ويُنْبَرَسِنْتِي الشِّلِزِعُ انْبَارًا نِجْسًا مُلْسِنْتِياً

(

111 (

•

ABSTRACT

The present research studies the concept of Transaction of Unknown Commodities (Bay al-Majhool), its laws, impacts and issues related to contact of petroleum transactions. The finding was in compliance with the consensus of Islamic scholars on prohibition of ignorance of the commodity agreed upon and unlawfulness of the deal. The ignorance that would annul the transaction is that the ignorance of basic elements and necessary specification of the transaction. This, in fact, differs from the ignorance of condition of the commodity and estimation. The ignorance of the conditions of the commodity is a kind of deceit in the deal; unless there are significant differences made in terms of content and rules. It also differs from the ignorance that might lead to usury in transactions for many reasons. Libyan civil laws comply with Islamic laws in defining and annulling ignorance of contact and invalidating the transactions made based on such condition in principle. Meanwhile, the Libyan civil laws and Islamic laws contradict in certain aspects related to invalidation of Transaction of Unknown Commodities. Thus, the Libyan civil laws do not comply in this case as it has contradictions within itself. As for transaction of excavation and exploration of petroleum, its legality could be established theoretically according to Islamic laws. As some ambiguities appeared in certain legal texts on contracts, efforts were made to clarify those ambiguities surrounded and a few suggestion were proposed to amend those ambiguous legal provision. The study was done based on wisdoms, insights and essence of the thoughts of previous scholastic works and inferring rules from them. The issue was considered as an existent reality as it is to be discussed rather than confining to any formalities.

APPROVAL PAGE

(For Ph. D.)

The thesis of followings:	Daw	Moftah	Abugrara	has	been	examined	and	approved	by	the
		Н	afiz Ali Isı	mail ((Super	V1SOr)				
			Azn	an H	asan					
	Ab	dullah @	Alwi Hj. I	Hassa	ın (Ex	ternal Exan	niner)			
		II	orahim M.	Zein	(Chai	rman)				

DECLARATION

I hereby d	leclare t	hat this	thesis is	the	result of my ow	n ir	vestigation	s, excep	ot where
otherwise	stated.	Other	sources	are	acknowledged	by	footnotes	giving	explicit
references	and a b	ibliogra	phy is ap	pend	ded.				

Name:	
Signature:	Date:

2005 ,(.1 .2 .3 .4 .5

• ı 1 . –

1	•••••	•••••	• • • • • •	•••••
18				:
19			:	
20		:		
34		:		
45			:	
46		:		
64		:		
87				:
88				
89		:		
103		:		
115			:	
116		:		
129		:		
140	,			:
141,			:	
142		•		
157		:		
178			:	
179		:		

192	:
208	:
209	
210	
218	: :
230	:
231	
237	
248	:
249	:
250	:
268	:
279	:
280	:
296	:
311	
325	•••••

()

.()

.()

:
1 (

):):):):): ⁷(.): 2 .62 58/8 () .60/8 .59/8 .434/5 ((1993 .2/8 (1992 .389/ 5)

2

.254/6 (1984

1404

.47/5 (

•

· I

.

. -1

ı

-2

,

:

• -

.

ı

.

:

: -1

1

•

-3

.

: :

: -

ı

, ı

.

-2

. -3

1 1

.

:

: -1

·

. -2

•

:

I ı

:

. :

.4

ı

1

· :

1

. .5

. ()

1- Sale and contracts in early Islamic law, by Abdullah Alwi Haji Hassan

- 2- Note on legal aspects of 'price ' under the Islamic law of sale of goods, by: Shafaai Mohmor Musa.
- 3- Studies in the Islamic law of contracts the prohibition of gharar, by Ahmed Hidayat Buang.

): ¹⁰(.

.15/2 (

:

•

.

•

.

•

.

.

. :