

ABSTRACT

The free interbank fund transfer service offered by Flip has more economic value compared to using bank services or BI Fast. However, in practice, there are provisions that raise questions regarding their compliance with the principles of fiqh muamalah, such as the potential presence of gharar and usury elements in its mechanism. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the practice of fund transfer transactions between banks through the Flip application, as well as to analyze the conformity of these fund transfer practices with the principles of muamalah fiqh, particularly regarding the clarity of the contract, and indications of usury and gharar elements.

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. To obtain relevant and in-depth data, this research uses the field research method. The researchers conducted direct data collection through in-depth interviews with experts in muamalah jurisprudence, observation of the use of the Flip application, and related literature.

The results of this study indicate that Flip acts as an intermediary between users and fund recipients (destination accounts), tasked with forwarding the funds received from users to the destination transfer accounts. Flip's fund transfer service is in accordance with the wakalah bi al-ujrah contract. Overall, the mechanism of interbank fund transfer transactions on the Flip application, whether free of charge or with transaction service fees, is in accordance with the principles of Islamic commercial law (fiqh muamalah) and does not contain elements of gharar (excessive uncertainty) or riba (usury).

Keywords : Flip, wakalah, wakalah bi al-ujrah, usury, gharar

