The combination of Islamic finance and the use of Fintech is highly disputed among the Imam. However there are companies that having already begun financing services with the restrictions of Sharia have utilized Fintech to there advantage. One such company is Qardus. Qardus is a London based financing and investing company that functions both as a investment platform and as a financeer for startup businesses. Founded and focused on the investment and startup consumer with Sharia compliance as a need, thecompany is Sharia certified as a of the Musharakah

Musharakah structure for investors and commodity Murabahah for customers requiring financing. This is a more popular format and philosophy on Islamic commodity which can be for the benefit of the customer in both position both of investor and business finances. Musharakah is a joint enterprise or partnership structure in Islamic finance in which partners share in the profits and losses of an enterprise. This is as fair as possible between broker and investor. The basic concept and difference with Murarbanah is the position of loses. Here with Murarbanah the losses are limited to the first investor for the business investment, here Qardus and further investors using the platform as a means of support the business. Both of these structures have been developed based on AAOIFI Sharia Standards.

"Under the commodity Murabahah agreement a Qardus Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) uses the funding provided by the investors to acquire commodities (usually non-precious metals such as tin or steel available from the London Metal Exchange) from the open market that it sells to an SME at cost price plus a profit margin. The SPV, as the agent, then sells the commodities back to the open market on immediate payment terms and consequently the SME receives an amount of cash equivalent to the cost price of the commodities but has an obligation to pay to the SPV the cost of the commodities plus the agreed profit margin over the term of the facility."-qardus statement on the financing protocol

This is the complex statement which can be further explain and shown as a key difference standard banking loans. If a business fails who has taken a loan and that loan was produced by a bank putting the company open to receive loans, the bank losses money and not either the investors or the business(beyond the losses they are already suffering).

What makes the company is they have a complete online platform. To invest for example it is a four step process that allows you to make the initial investment. The intersection of the sharia with technology presents. The company sets a threshold compliance types and amount of productivity for the companies which the investor can select,then the access companies online. This is different the both fractal shares or general share, the position is as if the banks and the investor a giving only for a specific purchase where a repayment is split on a regular basis, here 6 to 36 months. Again both the business receiving lone and the loaners must be sharia compliant. Also because the are so heavily invested the are restricted to take on investors only from the UK. However, the work is otherwise no different than another financing Fintech, algorithms are used to calculate the value threshold, the difference of sharia and not intentional sharia versus not compliant, and contracts use a decentralized ledger. The companies limitations may dissapate as lease in geographic limit as company growth. For now however this is a good example of the combination of startup, Islam, and Fintech