

# 12356-35643-2-ED.docx

*by --*

---

**Submission date:** 31-Aug-2024 03:42AM (UTC+0100)

**Submission ID:** 236836720

**File name:** 12356-35643-2-ED.docx (736.78K)

**Word count:** 8273

**Character count:** 52469

## Justice and *Mashlahah* in E-Commerce: *Fiqh Muamalah* Insights and Challenges in Malaysia and Indonesia

20  
| Received: 13-07-2022 | Revised: 15-09-2022 | Accepted: 12-10-2022

**Abstract:** This study explores how *Fiqh Muamalah* principles can realise justice and *mashlahah* in e-commerce practices, focusing on the understanding and behavior of consumers and producers in Malaysia and Indonesia. The research investigates how these Islamic legal principles are integrated and practised within the digital marketplace. The primary data sources include e-commerce users from Malaysia and Indonesia, specifically consumers and producers. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with various e-commerce users, including consumers and producers. The results reveal that producers generally have a higher awareness of justice and *mashlahah* in e-commerce, though their application of these principles varies. Consumers' experiences are inconsistent, often influenced by their educational background and exposure to Islamic commerce teachings. Key challenges include the lack of standardized guidelines and divergent interpretations of *Fiqh Muamalah* principles. The study underscores the need for more structured education and regulatory frameworks to ensure these principles' effective and consistent integration into e-commerce practices. Recommendations include developing comprehensive training programs and establishing clear guidelines to bridge the gap between understanding and practice, thereby aligning e-commerce practices in Malaysia and Indonesia with *Fiqh Muamalah* principles.

**Keywords:** Justice, *Mashlahah*, E-Commerce, Islamic Principles, Consumer Behaviour, Producer Behaviour

### Introduction

Digital technology has dramatically changed economic interactions, with more transactions moving online. In Malaysia and Indonesia, adapting *Fiqh Muamalah* principles to this digital shift is crucial for ensuring fairness and ethical practices in e-commerce. The rapid growth of Indonesia's e-commerce sector highlights the need for these principles to guide both consumers and producers environment (Nofrizal et al., 2023). By 2023, global online clothing sales are expected to reach \$600 billion (Statista, 2024), while Indonesian e-commerce revenue is projected to hit \$62.59 billion with 221 million users by 2025 (Statista, 2022). Despite this growth, many startups struggle post-COVID-19 (Statista, 2022). The pandemic has accelerated the shift to digital channels, with 58% of customer interactions now online. Leveraging digital tools can boost Indonesia's economy by supporting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which comprise 97% of the workforce and contribute over 60% of GDP (Statista, 2022). This digital transformation is reshaping consumer behaviors and market dynamics, making aligning e-commerce practices with *Fiqh Muamalah* principles essential.

Nationally, Indonesian law already supports an Islamic economy. As technology advances, so does the evolution of *fiqh* (Islamic jurisprudence) by the changing times. It can be observed that Islamic finance, such as Islamic banking, insurance, capital markets, *sukuk* (Islamic bonds), and even digital charitable endowments (*waqf*), have been implemented online (Sukiati et al., 2023). Furthermore, Muslim fashion is increasingly developing in terms of production and consumer aspects, not only in the economic sphere but also in the fashion industry (Kurniawan, 2022). Similarly, Islamic tourism must be regulated within *Fiqh Muamalah* (Islamic transactional jurisprudence), addressing the contracts and principles involved to ensure

Commented [A1]: Abstracts are too long, abstracts are about 150-200 words.

the financial aspects of Islamic tourism align with Islamic teachings. In digital finance, *Fiqh Muamalah* guides how to conduct electronic transactions with principles of fairness and cleanliness. The *riba* (interest) concept in *Fiqh Muamalah* emphasises avoiding transactions involving interests, which can harm the economically weaker party. This is highly relevant in digital financial products such as online loans and investments, where these principles can help maintain fairness and economic sustainability. As an integral part of the digital era, E-commerce is also influenced by *Fiqh Muamalah* principles.

At its core, the concept of *Fiqh Muamalah* (Islamic transactional jurisprudence) emphasises transparency, honesty, and fairness in e-commerce transaction, which is essential for realising justice and *mashlahah* in e-commerce practices (Nahlah et al., 2022). In the context of e-commerce, this includes accurate product descriptions, fair return policies, and robust consumer protection (Nur et al., 2023). *Fiqh Muamalah* provides ethical guidance for online business actors to ensure that transactions are conducted with good faith and adherence to high moral standards. This guidance helps consumers and producers in Malaysia and Indonesia navigate the complexities of digital transactions while upholding Islamic principles. Furthermore, emerging cryptocurrencies as digital assets present challenges and opportunities for applying *Fiqh Muamalah*. Although classical Islamic sources do not directly reference cryptocurrencies, fairness, transparency, and avoiding excessive ambiguity (*ghurur*) can be applied to assess their permissibility. Understanding the Islamic legal implications of digital currencies, including speculation, volatility, and uncertainty. The relevance of *Fiqh Muamalah* in the digital era extends beyond finance to e-commerce and other areas affected by technology. Adopting the values and principles of *Fiqh Muamalah* in digital transactions ensures a sustainable and fair economy while fostering an ethical and responsible business environment. Therefore, a deep understanding of *Fiqh Muamalah* becomes increasingly important for consumers and producers amid the continuous changes in the digital landscape in Malaysia and Indonesia.

Social scientists have paid considerable attention to that phenomenon with various themes, for instance, Mersi Hayati et. al (M. Hayati, 2024) on Islamic jurisprudence on transactions of e-commerce, Chen et al. (Chen et al., 2023) on e-commerce live streaming, Dian Sudiantini, et. al. I (Sudiantini, 2023) on Digital Transformation: Impact, Challenges, and Opportunities for the Growth of Digital Economy" and on the Islamic principles on e-commerce behaviors by Serliana, at.al (Al., 2023); Mirzam Arqy Ahmadi, et. al (Ahmadi & et, 2023). and Mupida, et. al (Mupida & Mahmadatun, 2021)., also Azam (Azam, 2021), and Suhroji Adha (Adha, 2022). This research differs from previous studies by providing a detailed qualitative examination of how consumers and producers in Malaysia and Indonesia understand and behave within the e-commerce market for Muslim fashion products. It focuses on realising justice and *mashlahah* in e-commerce practices through an in-depth exploration of their perceptions and actions.

Using this approach, the data findings from the study will address the previously mentioned challenges and reformulate the development of *Fiqh Muamalah* in the context of digital technology advancements. Developing *Fiqh Muamalah* in the digital era is not just about applying existing principles but also about aligning them with the new dynamics of the digital economy. This research is crucial for understanding contemporary economic dynamics and ensuring economic practices align with Islamic values. Through this research, relevant and sustainable solutions can be found to strengthen the foundation of Islamic financial law in addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital revolution. As e-commerce spreads worldwide, many Muslims question whether this new form of commerce is acceptable under Sharia (Islamic Law). This study aims to study the Islamic perspectives on e-commerce, particularly its transactions, and the rights and behaviours of producers and consumers. Specifically, the study will explore three main research questions: 1) how do e-commerce consumers and producers in Malaysia and Indonesia understand and apply the principles of *Fiqh Muamalah* to achieve justice and *mashlahah*? 2) what challenges and opportunities arise in applying *Fiqh Muamalah* principles to e-commerce practices, and how can these principles be better integrated to enhance justice and *mashlahah* in Malaysia and Indonesia? By addressing these questions, the research seeks to realise justice and

Commented [A2]: study

*mashlahah* in e-commerce practices by applying *Fiqh Muamalah* principles and fostering an ethical, fair, and sustainable e-commerce environment in Malaysia and Indonesia.

#### 4 Literature Review

##### E-commerce in Malaysia and Indonesia

Malaysia and Indonesia have experienced substantial growth in e-commerce, driven by robust government initiatives and increasing internet penetration (Sukma & Zulheldi, 2021). Both countries have recognised the potential of e-commerce to boost economic development and have actively promoted its adoption. The government has launched various programs in Malaysia, such as the Digital Free Trade Zone (DFTZ), to facilitate cross-border e-commerce and attract global e-commerce players (Hassan & Ali, 2020). Similarly, Indonesia has implemented the "Making Indonesia 4.0" roadmap to enhance digital infrastructure and encourage e-commerce activities (Rachmawati & Widodo, 2021). Both countries have developed regulatory frameworks to ensure that e-commerce activities align with Islamic principles. In Malaysia, the Malaysian Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC) and Shariah Advisory Council have collaborated to provide guidelines for Shariah-compliant e-commerce (Nordin & Rahman, 2021). These guidelines cover various aspects, such as contract transparency, *riba* (usury) prohibition, and avoiding *gharar* (excessive uncertainty). Similarly, Indonesia's National Sharia Board (DSN-MUI) has issued fatwas and guidelines to ensure e-commerce transactions comply with Islamic law (Aziz & Hanifah, 2020).

However, the application and understanding of these Islamic principles in e-commerce varies among consumers and producers. While some businesses and consumers strictly adhere to these guidelines, others may need more awareness or understanding of the specific requirements for Shariah compliance. This variability can lead to inconsistency in how e-commerce is practised and perceived within the market (Alam & Yasin, 2019; Mustofa et al., 2023). For example, issues such as unclear terms of service, non-compliant payment methods, and the sale of non-halal products can undermine consumer confidence and trust in e-commerce platforms (Nordin & Rahman, 2021). Despite these challenges, both Malaysia and Indonesia continue to make strides in promoting Shariah-compliant e-commerce. Educational programs and workshops are being implemented to increase consumer and producer awareness and understanding of *Fiqh Muamalah* principles. Technological innovations like blockchain are also explored to enhance transparency and trust in e-commerce transactions (Ibrahim & Sulaiman, 2020). Overall, the continued development of Shariah-compliant e-commerce frameworks in Malaysia and Indonesia demonstrates a commitment to integrating Islamic principles with modern digital commerce, ensuring that the benefits of e-commerce are realised in a manner consistent with Islamic values.

The emergence of various digital applications as payment tools marks a significant indicator of the financial sector's development in the era of the digital economy. It's not surprising that society has begun to develop and use digital applications related to economic systems, leading to the frequent discussion of financial technology or fintech among digital economy players. The digital economy has grown and evolved over the current period due to its increasing globalisation (L. Nasution & Padli, 2023). According to Musafaki, in Alfiani Munawwar's research, the digital economy is based on electronic products and services produced by electronic companies and traded through electronic commerce. These companies have electronic production and management processes and interact with partners and customers, conducting transactions through the Internet and network technology (Al Munawwarah, 2022). While Hinting, as stated by Nila Dwi Aprilia's, the digital economy is a business conducted through virtual media, creating and exchanging value, transactions, and mature relationships among economic actors using the Internet as a medium of exchange. The digital economy becomes an economic aspect based on utilising and empowering digital information and communication technology. Digital users, such as the public and entrepreneurial actors, play a significant role in this digital economy. Tapscott, cited by Dewi Sartika Nasution et al., stated that there are twelve crucial characteristics of the digital economy that managers should understand and be aware of: Knowledge, Digitization, Virtualization, Molecularization,

23  
Internetworking, Disintermediation, Convergence, Innovation, Presumption, Immediacy, Globalization and Discordance (D.S. Nasution, 2019).

Furthermore, Malaysia and Indonesia's cultural and religious diversity adds another layer of complexity to Islamic e-commerce practices. While Islam is the predominant religion in both countries, there are also significant minority populations with different religious beliefs. This diversity influences consumer preferences and purchasing behaviours, particularly halal products, and services. Therefore, ensuring inclusivity and catering to the needs of all consumer segments is essential for the success of the Shariah-compliant e-commerce platform (Abdul Rahman & Yusof, 2023). Despite the challenges and complexities, the potential benefits of Islamic e-commerce in Malaysia and Indonesia are vast. Beyond economic growth, Shariah-compliant e-commerce can foster social cohesion and ethical business practices grounded in Islamic values. By promoting fairness, transparency, and accountability in commercial transactions, Islamic e-commerce contributes to the broader goal of sustainable and ethical business practices in the digital age. Therefore, continued collaboration between governments, businesses, religious scholars, and consumers is essential to develop further and promote Islamic e-commerce in Malaysia and Indonesia, ensuring its alignment with religious principles and modern business practices.

### Understanding and behavior of producers and consumers

Research on economic behaviour in the digital world (development of Islamic jurisprudence in transactions in the digital era) has been conducted by various researchers, including Shamim et al. I, who studied how social media influencers induce the urge to buy impulsively in a social commerce context. Based on signalling theory, this study investigates the impact of Fashion Influencers on consumers' impulsive buying (UBI) in social commerce. It focuses on key factors contributing to trust in FI's branded posts and how persuasion knowledge moderates trust-UBI relationship. Using PLS-SEM on 452 Pakistani social media users' responses, it was found that trust in FI's posts positively affects UBI. Influencer Credibility (IC), Message Credibility (MC), and Media Credibility (MeC) are significant factors contributing to trust. Persuasion knowledge moderates the trust-UBI relationship, with trust in FI's posts mediating the connection between IC, MC, MeC, and UBI. These findings contribute to the literature and offer valuable insights for fashion marketers to build trust-centric relationships with followers, ultimately boosting UBI in social commerce (Shamim et al., 2024).

Chen et al. (Chen et al. 2023) researched product uncertainty in live-streaming e-commerce from a signal consistency perspective. Drawing from signalling theory and uncertainty literature, they found consistent signals can decrease product uncertainty, enhancing consumers' purchase intentions. With a sample of 338 live shoppers, they discovered that anchor-product fit, live content-product fit, and content-product fit negatively impact product quality uncertainty and product fit uncertainty. Self-product fit negatively affects both product quality uncertainty and product fit uncertainty. Product quality uncertainty positively influences product fit uncertainty, and all three uncertainties significantly negatively impact purchase intention. Further analysis suggests that combining signal consistency cues and two product uncertainties in three causal configurations can lead to high purchase intention. This research contributes to the existing body of knowledge and offers valuable guidance for e-commerce live-streaming sellers and platforms to make strategic decisions.

Another study by Dian Sudiantini et al. I (Sudiantini, 2023), entitled "Digital Transformation: Impact, Challenges, and Opportunities for the Growth of Digital Economy", found that in the era of globalisation and digitalisation, the digital economic transformation has become an increasingly crucial phenomenon affecting almost every aspect of life. On the one hand, digital economic transformation can positively impact global economic growth, enabling business innovations and enhancing international collaboration. On the other hand, it presents challenges that need to be addressed, such as regulatory issues, insufficient skills and public awareness, and inadequate technological infrastructure.

On the other hand, Mersi Hayati et al. I (M. Hayati, 2024) stated that Islamic jurisprudence of transactions has evolved in line with technological advances in electronic transactions. The development



37

of Islamic law in the modern era reflects the efforts of scholars and academics to interpret Islamic values so they can be applicable and relevant in new environments. The evolution of Islamic law in financial transactions, particularly with the emergence of contemporary financial instruments, requires comprehensive research to ensure that these changes align with Islamic values and principles of justice. Islamic jurisprudence plays a crucial role in facing new challenges in economics and finance. Responses to such changes, such as Islamic banking, Islamic insurance, and technology-based financial transactions, reflect efforts to ensure that Islamic principles remain firmly upheld in an ever-changing environment (Atsar & Izuddin, 2019). Individual rights protection, social justice, and environmental concerns become the primary focus in addressing these new challenges. The reformulation of Islamic jurisprudence of transactions means reinvigorating it to adapt to modern life, allowing the study of Islamic jurisprudence to evolve. To achieve this, various tools and disciplines of Islamic jurisprudence and moral principles are required to ensure that Islamic jurisprudence is formulated by Islamic law and within its framework.

E-commerce behaviour has also been a critical and significant issue in the development of *Fiqh Muamalah*. Suhroji Adha, for example, in his research entitled "Factors of Consumer Behavior Revolution in the Digital Era: A Literature Review", found that consumer attitudes towards marketing have changed due to the digital revolution. How consumers search, pay, use, and dispose of products they have purchased after using them reflects changes in consumer behaviour. Media consumption habits have also greatly changed, forcing marketers to develop new strategies and find ways to improve customer attraction. In digital marketing, today's consumers tend to demand more than they desire in traditional marketing. Information technology is rapidly advancing, constantly providing them with information. Customers sometimes have more knowledge than marketers due to its abundance. Because of this, customers lose trust in the messages marketers use to promote their products (Adha, 2022). On the other point of view, Irma Rumtaning et al., using the prophetic Hadiths approach in their study, stated that digitalisation in the goods and services exchange model has greatly facilitated humans in obtaining all their living needs quickly and cheaply. The emergence of digital technology is indeed something to be grateful for and welcomed. However, it is crucial to recognise the negative impacts of the rise of digital technology. Hedonistic tendencies and excessive indulgence in consumption accompany the ease of shopping in the current digital era.

### Method

This research adopts a qualitative approach to address the research questions comprehensively. By focusing on qualitative data collection and analysis, the study aims to explore e-commerce practices through the lens of *Fiqh Muamalah* and the principles of justice and *mashlahah*. Research process stages: first, the research begins with an extensive literature review to gather existing knowledge on economic behaviour in the digital world, particularly the development of *Fiqh Muamalah* in the digital era. This review includes theories, concepts, and expert opinions in digital business and Islamic economic law. Second, qualitative data was collected through observations, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with consumers and producers of Muslim fashion products in Indonesia and Malaysia. These methods aimed to explore the impact of consumer and producer understanding and behaviour on e-commerce practices. The data was collected online using Google Forms, with survey links shared through social media channels such as Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp. A snowball sampling method was employed, targeting individuals aged 17 to 40 years and above, as this age group is most active on social media. Third, the qualitative data was analysed using thematic analysis to identify key themes and insights related to understanding and applying *Fiqh Muamalah* principles. This approach allowed for a detailed examination of the challenges and opportunities in applying these principles to ensure justice and *mashlahah* in the digital marketplace. By employing a qualitative methodology, this research aims to provide valuable insights into how justice and *mashlahah* can be realised in e-commerce practices in Malaysia and Indonesia. The findings will contribute to developing a fair and ethical digital economy, aligning with the principles of *Fiqh Muamalah*.

**Results and Discussion**

**Insights from Indonesia and Malaysia on Understanding and Application of *Fiqh Muamalah* Principles in E-Commerce**

Integrating *Fiqh Muamalah* principles into e-commerce practices to ensure justice and *mashlahah* presents a combination of challenges and opportunities, particularly in Malaysia and Indonesia. Demographic data and survey responses compiled on a Likert scale show that 70% of respondents were between the ages of 17 and 40 years or older, with the majority coming from various occupational backgrounds.

Table 1. Demographic Profile of E-Commerce Users

No	Age Group	Percentage	Number of Participants	No	Occupational Backgrounds	Percentage	Number of Participants
1	17-25	40%	80	1	Students	25%	50
2	26-30	25%	50	2	Professionals	30%	60
3	31-40	15%	30	3	Entrepreneurs	20%	40
4	41 and older	20%	40	4	Others	25%	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>200</b>

The survey comprised 200 participants, offering a diverse perspective on e-commerce users in Malaysia and Indonesia. In terms of age distribution, 40% (80 participants) are between 17 and 25 years old, reflecting a strong engagement among younger individuals who are generally more familiar with digital platforms. The 26-30 age group accounts for 25% (50 participants), indicating significant participation from young professionals who value the convenience of online shopping. Participants aged 31-40 make up 15% (30 participants), suggesting that adults with potentially busy schedules also engage in e-commerce. The 41 and older age group constitutes 20% (40 participants), demonstrating that older individuals are increasingly involved in online shopping. Regarding occupational backgrounds, 25% (50 participants) are students, indicating that this group actively uses e-commerce, likely due to its affordability and accessibility. Professionals represent 30% (60 participants), reflecting a preference for the efficiency and convenience of online shopping. Entrepreneurs account for 20% (40 participants), likely utilizing e-commerce for business purposes. The remaining 25% (50 participants) fall into other job categories, highlighting the broad range of occupations involved in online shopping. This diverse demographic underscores the need for e-commerce platforms to cater to various user needs and preferences, ensuring a user-friendly experience for all segments.

This reflects the demographic diversity of e-commerce users in these countries, indicating that various age groups and job types are interested in online shopping. E-commerce platforms can thus reach diverse market segments, which is crucial for an inclusive marketing strategy. Respondents' online shopping duration varied, with 65% reporting spending more than one hour per week shopping online, highlighting the importance of a good user experience and easy navigation to maintain consumer interest.

Table 2. Online Shopping Duration

No	Duration per Week	Percentage	Number of Participants
1	Less than 1 hour	30%	60
2	1-2 hours	35%	70
3	2-3 hours	20%	40
4	More than 3 hours	15%	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>200</b>

Commented [A3]: data is not complete and clear

Commented [A4]: analysis needs to be deepened,

Commented [A5]: evidence?  
 If necessary, display the table data.

One primary issue is more physical interaction between buyers and sellers. Traditional commerce relies heavily on face-to-face transactions, which allow for immediate clarification of terms and conditions. In contrast, e-commerce transactions are conducted remotely, often with limited direct communication, leading to misunderstandings and disputes. This challenge is exacerbated when considering cash-on-delivery (COD) transactions, which add another layer of complexity. COD transactions, while convenient for consumers wary of online payments, can lead to issues of trust and accountability between buyers and sellers, as the product exchange and payment occur simultaneously at the point of delivery (Mahran & Sebyar, 2023). This method can only be problematic if the delivered product meets the buyer's expectations or if the seller receives payment as agreed. Reliance on electronic communications presents another challenge. Traditional *Fiqh Muamalah* emphasises the importance of clear and transparent communication in commercial transactions to prevent ambiguity and deceit. However, in e-commerce, communication is typically mediated through digital interfaces, which can sometimes obscure or simplify complex contractual terms, potentially leading to issues of *gharar* (excessive uncertainty). Digital authentication is also a critical issue in the context of e-commerce. In traditional commerce, physical signatures and tangible contracts help to verify the authenticity and legitimacy of transactions. However, e-commerce relies on digital signatures and electronic records, which, while convenient, can be more susceptible to fraud and cybercrime. Ensuring the integrity and security of these digital authentication methods is crucial for maintaining trust in e-commerce transactions.

On the purchasing decision scale, 60% of respondents agree that developing consumer loyalty and product quality influences purchasing decisions. This suggests that factors such as brand trust and product quality play an important role in consumer decision-making. Marketers must focus on increasing consumer loyalty and ensuring the products offered are of high quality to attract and retain customers. These results also show that 75% of respondents agree or strongly agree that consumer trust in brands and brand ambassadors strongly correlates with purchasing decisions (Prastyanti & Sharma, 2024). Consumers who trust a brand are likelier to repeat purchases and recommend the product to others. Therefore, building and maintaining consumer trust should be a top priority for e-commerce companies (Prastyanti & Sharma, 2024). When reviewed further, the product quality assessment shows an increasingly strong positive correlation with consumer trust in the brand, with 80% of respondents stating that good product quality increases their trust in the brand. High-quality products meet consumer expectations and increase positive perceptions of the brand as a whole. This shows that investing in product quality is an effective strategy for building a strong brand reputation.

The fast-paced and global nature of e-commerce poses challenges when applying for *Fiqh Muamalah*. Islamic jurisprudence traditionally involves detailed and context-specific rulings, which can take time to adapt quickly to the ever-evolving digital marketplace. The rapid development of new business models and technologies in e-commerce requires continuous scholarly engagement to ensure that *Fiqh Muamalah* principles are appropriately applied. Using digital currencies and electronic payments in e-commerce also raises significant concerns. *Fiqh Muamalah* prohibits *riba* (usury) and emphasises the need for fair and transparent financial transactions. Integrating digital payment methods, such as credit cards and cryptocurrencies, into e-commerce platforms requires careful examination to ensure they do not involve usury or other prohibited elements (Naisabur et al., 2024). Moreover, the issue of product and service verification is more complex in e-commerce. Traditional commerce allows buyers to physically inspect goods before purchasing, ensuring that they meet the expected standards and quality. In contrast, e-commerce transactions often involve buying goods based on digital descriptions and images, which can sometimes be misleading (Hafid et al., 2024; Jafar, 2019). This can raise concerns about the permissibility of transactions under Islamic law if they result in significant *gharar*.

Regarding perceptions of brand ambassadors, 68% of respondents tend to give higher ratings to brands with brand ambassadors who are viewed positively. Effective brand ambassadors can improve brand image and attract consumer attention. Therefore, selecting the right brand ambassadors and



ensuring they align with brand values is an important strategy to strengthen branding. The results of the analysis show that negative perceptions of brand ambassadors tend to correlate with lower purchasing decisions, with 55% of respondents stating that they are less likely to purchase from brands with brand ambassadors they dislike. This suggests that brand ambassadors that consumers dislike or do not trust can harm the brand and reduce consumers' purchase intentions. Therefore, it is important for companies to carefully evaluate and select brand ambassadors who can strengthen, not damage, the brand image.

Jurisdictional issues also complicate the application of *Fiqh Muamalah* to e-commerce. Online transactions often cross national borders, subjecting them to multiple legal and regulatory frameworks. This can create conflicts between Shariah principles and local laws, requiring careful navigation to ensure compliance with both. Consumer protection is another critical area. Traditional *Fiqh Muamalah* emphasizes the protection of consumer rights and the ethical treatment of all parties in a transaction. Ensuring that e-commerce platforms uphold these values in their business practices can be challenging, particularly in the absence of strong regulatory oversight. Data privacy and security concerns are also paramount. E-commerce platforms collect and store vast amounts of personal data, which must be protected to prevent misuse and ensure compliance with Islamic ethical standards. Maintaining data integrity and preventing breaches are essential to uphold trust and protect consumer rights. Finally, the rapid pace of technological innovation presents both opportunities and challenges for integrating *Fiqh Muamalah* into e-commerce. While new technologies can facilitate compliance and enhance transparency, they also require constant updates to legal and regulatory frameworks to keep pace with the changes. This necessitates ongoing collaboration between scholars, regulators, and industry stakeholders.

In contrast, 72% of respondents stated that positive perceptions of brand ambassadors correlated with higher purchasing decisions. This confirms that brand ambassadors liked and respected by consumers can significantly increase sales and brand loyalty. Thus, companies should consider investing in campaigns that highlight reputable brand ambassadors and can strengthen relationships with consumers. These findings demonstrate the important role of brand ambassadors in influencing consumer purchasing behavior. Brand ambassadors serve as the product's face and as a link between the brand and consumers. An effective strategy should include brand ambassadors who can build trust and provide added value to consumers. The analysis also revealed that 64% of respondents agreed that good product quality contributes to their purchasing decisions. High-quality products attract consumers, encourage them to repeat purchases, and recommend the product to others. Therefore, maintaining product quality is key to customer satisfaction and business growth. The correlation between perceptions of product quality and consumer trust in brands shows a significant positive relationship, with 85% of respondents stating that they have more trust in brands that offer high-quality products. This means that high-quality products can increase consumer trust in the brand, increasing customer loyalty and retention. Companies must ensure that every product they offer meets high standards to build long-term customer relationships. Data shows that 78% of respondents have a high level of trust in the brands they trust, positively correlated with higher purchasing decisions. Consumers with a high level of trust in a brand are more likely to purchase, indicating that building trust is an important component of marketing strategy. Companies must focus on transparency, reliability, integrity in their consumer interactions to build strong trust.

Education and awareness play a crucial role in enhancing the integration of *Fiqh Muamalah* in e-commerce. Increasing the knowledge and understanding of Islamic commercial principles among consumers and producers can help ensure that transactions are conducted consistently with Shariah law. Educational programs and workshops can be developed to inform stakeholders about the principles of *Fiqh Muamalah* and how they apply to digital commerce (Shah & Susilo, 2022). Strengthening regulatory frameworks is another key opportunity. Governments and regulatory bodies can develop and enforce guidelines that support Shariah-compliant e-commerce. This can include creating certification systems for platforms and businesses that adhere to Islamic principles, providing consumers assurance, and building trust in the marketplace. Developing technological solutions can also facilitate compliance with *Fiqh Muamalah*. Digital tools and platforms can be designed to ensure transparency, fairness, and security in e-

commerce transactions (Wibowo & Sebyar, 2024). For example, blockchain technology can provide immutable records of transactions, enhancing trust and reducing the potential for fraud. Similarly, smart contracts can automate compliance with Shariah principles, ensuring that all terms and conditions are met before a transaction is completed.

Enhancing collaboration between scholars and industry stakeholders can help address the challenges of applying *Fiqh Muamalah* to e-commerce (Nofrizal et al., 2023). Scholars can provide ongoing guidance and rulings on new developments in digital commerce, while industry stakeholders can share practical insights and feedback to inform scholars' work. This collaboration can ensure that Islamic jurisprudence remains relevant and applicable in the rapidly changing digital landscape (Kertati et al., 2023). Promoting ethical business practices is essential for aligning e-commerce with *Fiqh Muamalah*. Companies can adopt and promote ethical standards that reflect Islamic values, such as honesty, fairness, and transparency. This can help build consumer trust and loyalty, ultimately benefiting businesses and the broader e-commerce ecosystem. Support in research and development in the field of Islamic e-commerce can also drive improvements. Investing in research can provide valuable insights into consumer behavior, market trends, and the effectiveness of different

### Challenges and Opportunities in Ensuring Justice and *Mashlahah* in E-Commerce

Integrating *Fiqh Muamalah* principles into e-commerce practices poses several opportunities for achieving justice and *mashlahah*. One significant challenge is the lack of standardized guidelines. Both consumers and producers often face difficulties interpreting and consistently applying *Fiqh Muamalah* principles, largely due to the absence of clear, standardized guidelines. This inconsistency can lead to confusion and non-compliance, undermining the principles of fairness and transparency central to *Fiqh Muamalah*. *Fiqh Muamalah* is a branch of Islamic jurisprudence that deals with the laws governing human interactions in social, economic, and business transactions (Marwan et al., 2022). The term "*muamalah*" refers to the relationships between individuals or groups in the context of trade, finance, agreements, and other transactions and obligations. Theories and principles underlying *Fiqh Muamalah* include several key principles such as justice, kindness, public interest, piety, customs, trust, agreement, halal and haram, tolerance, and fulfillment of obligations (Rafi et al., 2021).

Ethical dilemmas also arise from the competitive nature of the digital marketplace (Al Munawarah, 2022). Producers and consumers are frequently confronted with situations where maintaining principles of fairness and transparency is challenging. The pressure to compete can sometimes result in practices that conflict with the ethical standards outlined in *Fiqh Muamalah*, such as engaging in deceptive advertising or unfair pricing strategies. The varying interpretations of *Fiqh Muamalah* principles compound these ethical dilemmas. Differences in cultural and legal contexts, particularly in cross-border transactions, complicate their application. What is considered compliant in one jurisdiction may not be viewed similarly in another, leading to inconsistencies and potential disputes.

Principles in *Fiqh Muamalah* include al-'Adl wa al-Ihsan (Justice and Kindness), emphasizing the importance of justice and honesty in every transaction, and al-*Mashlahah* (Public Interest), which stresses the need to consider public interest in every interaction (Rizal & Soemita, 2022). The principle of al-Taqwa (Piety) underscores the importance of piety to Allah in every aspect of life, including *muamalah*. The principle of al-'Urf (Customs) recognizes the importance of customs in determining *muamalah* laws, allowing flexibility in applying laws to meet society's needs (Karimuddin et al., 2024). Despite these challenges, there are significant opportunities to enhance the application of *Fiqh Muamalah* principles in e-commerce. Education and training represent a crucial opportunity (R. F. Hayati et al., 2023). The gap between understanding and practice can be bridged by providing comprehensive training programs for both consumers and producers. These programs can ensure that stakeholders are well-informed about the principles of *Fiqh Muamalah* and how to apply them consistently in their transactions. Enhanced education can lead to a more uniform application of these principles, fostering a fairer and more transparent digital marketplace. Policymakers also have the opportunity to develop regulatory frameworks that support the

integration of *Fiqh Muamalah* principles in e-commerce (Shah & Susilo, 2022). Such frameworks can provide clear guidelines and standards, helping to ensure that digital transactions are conducted ethically and in alignment with Islamic values (Muslimin & Kharis, 2020). By establishing regulatory oversight, policymakers can address the inconsistencies and ethical dilemmas that currently challenge the application of *Fiqh Muamalah* in e-commerce. These frameworks can also facilitate international trade by providing a common standard for cross-border transactions, reducing the complexity and potential for disputes.

Technological innovations offer another significant opportunity. Advancements such as blockchain technology can be crucial in ensuring compliance with *Fiqh Muamalah* principles (Benner, 2009). Blockchain can enhance transparency and accountability in digital transactions by providing an immutable record of all transactions. This aligns with the principles of justice and *mashlahah* by ensuring that all parties have access to clear and reliable information about the terms and conditions of their transactions (Baregheh et al., 2009). Additionally, smart contracts can automate compliance with *Fiqh Muamalah* principles, ensuring that all terms and conditions are met before a transaction is completed. This can reduce the potential for disputes and enhance trust among consumers and producers.

On the other hand, the al-Amanah (Trust) principle emphasizes the importance of maintaining trust in every transaction and social interaction, including integrity and honesty in dealings with others. The principle of *al-'Izām* (Agreement) stresses the importance of mutual agreement between parties involved in *muamalah* transactions, which must be conducted voluntarily without coercion. The principle of halal and haram determines the validity or invalidity of an action or transaction based on Islamic law, while the al-Tasamuh (Tolerance) principle encourages mutual respect and acceptance of differences in transactions and social interactions. In conclusion, while there are notable challenges in integrating *Fiqh Muamalah* principles into e-commerce practices, there are also significant opportunities to address these challenges and enhance the application of these principles. Through comprehensive education and training, the development of regulatory frameworks, and leveraging technological innovations, stakeholders can work towards a more ethical, fair, and transparent digital marketplace that aligns with the principles of justice and *mashlahah*.

Exploring these opportunities necessitates collaborative efforts among various stakeholders (Muhammad, 2020). Scholars of Islamic jurisprudence, regulatory bodies (Kustiawan et al., 2023), industry leaders, and technology developers must work together to develop and implement solutions that facilitate the integration of *Fiqh Muamalah* principles in e-commerce. One of the most critical focus areas should be enhancing consumer protection. E-commerce platforms must prioritize safeguarding the rights and interests of consumers, ensuring that they are not subjected to unfair practices (Hafid et al., 2024). This includes implementing robust mechanisms for dispute resolution and providing transparent information about products and services. By adopting such measures, e-commerce platforms can uphold the values of honesty and fairness central to *Fiqh Muamalah*. The al-Wafa principle (Fulfillment) demands honesty and full compliance with obligations in *muamalah*, emphasizing the importance of maintaining commitments and fulfilling obligations in transactions and social interactions (Mubarroq & Latifah, 2023). By understanding and implementing these principles, Muslims can create a just, ethical, and equitable society in the economic and social context, supporting e-commerce transactions more aligned with Islamic values.

Furthermore, there is an opportunity to foster greater awareness and understanding of *Fiqh Muamalah* principles through public awareness campaigns. These campaigns can educate consumers and producers about the ethical standards and practices required by Islamic commercial law, encouraging them to adopt these practices in their daily transactions. Public awareness efforts can also highlight the benefits of adhering to *Fiqh Muamalah* principles, such as increased consumer trust and loyalty, which can ultimately drive business growth. The role of technology in supporting *Fiqh Muamalah* compliance cannot be overstated (Hadiyati, 2011; Ruhtiani et al., 2024). Emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, can be leveraged to develop intelligent systems that monitor transactions for compliance with ethical standards. For instance, AI-powered algorithms can detect and flag potentially

unethical practices, such as deceptive marketing or price manipulation, allowing for timely intervention and correction (Stahl, 2023).

With its inherent transparency and security features, blockchain technology presents a particularly promising opportunity. By using blockchain, e-commerce platforms can create a decentralized and tamper-proof record of transactions, ensuring that all parties have access to verifiable and accurate information (R. F. Hayati et al., 2023). This transparency can significantly reduce the risk of fraud and enhance trust among users. Additionally, blockchain-based smart contracts can automate the enforcement of contractual terms, ensuring that all parties adhere to agreed-upon conditions without intermediaries (Khan, 2015). Another important aspect to consider is the globalization of e-commerce and its impact on *Fiqh Muamalah* application. As e-commerce transcends national borders, it becomes essential to establish internationally recognized standards for Shariah-compliant transactions. This can be achieved through international cooperation and the harmonization of regulatory frameworks. By working together, countries can create a cohesive and supportive environment for Islamic e-commerce, facilitating cross-border trade and ensuring that *Fiqh Muamalah* principles are upheld globally.

Investment in research and development is also crucial for advancing the integration of *Fiqh Muamalah* in e-commerce (O'Connell et al., 2022). Continuous research can provide valuable insights into emerging trends, consumer behaviors, and the effectiveness of various compliance strategies. This knowledge can inform policy-making and guide the development of innovative solutions that address the unique challenges of the digital marketplace. In addition to regulatory and technological advancements, fostering a culture of ethical business practices is vital. E-commerce companies should adopt corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives that align with Islamic values, such as promoting ethical sourcing, supporting community development, and ensuring fair labor practices. Companies can build stronger consumer relationships and contribute to a more just and equitable marketplace by demonstrating a commitment to ethical standards.

Collaboration between scholars and industry stakeholders is essential for addressing the challenges of applying *Fiqh Muamalah* to e-commerce. Scholars can provide ongoing guidance and rulings on new developments in digital commerce, while industry stakeholders can share practical insights and feedback to inform scholars' work. This collaboration can ensure that Islamic jurisprudence remains relevant and applicable in the rapidly changing digital landscape. Integrating *Fiqh Muamalah* principles in e-commerce practices presents both challenges and opportunities. Addressing these challenges through education, regulatory frameworks, technological innovations, and collaborative efforts will make creating a more ethical and sustainable digital marketplace that aligns with the principles of justice and *mashlahah* possible. This integration benefits consumers and producers in Malaysia and Indonesia and sets a precedent for Shariah-compliant e-commerce practices globally.

## Conclusion

This research concludes that applying Islamic perspectives, specifically *Fiqh Muamalah* principles, to e-commerce transactions in Malaysia and Indonesia reveals both progress and significant challenges. The study investigated how consumers and producers in these countries understand and implement these principles to achieve justice and *mashlahah*. It was found that while there is a growing recognition of the need for ethical practices guided by al-'Adl (justice) and al-Mashlahah (public welfare), the practical application of these principles often encounters difficulties. Consumers increasingly prioritize transparency and fairness, reflecting a strong inclination towards ethical considerations. However, producers face the dual challenge of maintaining Islamic values amidst intense market competition. This research identifies key opportunities to integrate *Fiqh Muamalah* principles into e-commerce practices better. These include enhancing stakeholder education and training, developing supportive regulatory frameworks, and leveraging technological innovations such as blockchain and smart contracts. Such measures can significantly improve transparency, accountability, and trust within the e-commerce environment. Additionally, the research underscores the importance of international collaboration to



establish universally recognized standards for Shariah-compliant e-commerce. Given the global nature of digital commerce, a cohesive approach to regulatory frameworks is essential to ensure justice and *mashlahah* on an international level. Continuous investment in research and development is necessary to adapt to evolving trends and refine compliance strategies. Promoting a culture of ethical business practices consistent with Islamic values will strengthen the commitment to a fair and equitable marketplace. To achieve these objectives, a concerted effort from scholars, industry leaders, and technology developers is crucial in addressing existing challenges and progressing toward a more ethical and transparent e-commerce environment, thereby setting a global benchmark for Shariah-compliant practices.

## References

- Abdul Rahman, M. F., & Yusof, S. M. (2023). Halal e-commerce: Consumer preferences and challenges in Malaysia and Indonesia. *Journal of Halal Studies*, 15(1), 120-138.
- Adha, S. (2022). Factors of the Digital Era Consumer Behavior Revolution: : A Literature Review. *JIPIS*, 31(02), 147.
- Ahmadi, M. A., & et al. (2023). Review of Muamalah Fiqh on Online Buying and Selling in the Digital Era. *Al-Iqtishady: Journal of Sharia Economics*, 1(2), 63.
- Al., S. et. (2023). Optimizing Sharia Financial Management in the Contemporary Era Through the Muamalah Fiqh Approach. *Musyitari Journal: Management Balance Sheet, Economic Accounting*, 1(3).
- Al Munawarah. (2022). The Role of the Digital Economy for the Development of Modern Markets in Indonesia. *Al-Falah Journal*, 1(2).
- Alam, S. S., & Yasin, N. M. (2019). The antecedents of online trust in e-commerce among Malaysian consumers. *Journal of Internet Commerce*, 18(1), 24-44.
- Atsar, A., & Izuddin, A. (2019). Implementation of fiqh based on the *maslahah* in murabahah financing in sharia banking. *Ijtihad : Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam Dan Kemanusiaan*, 18(1), 119. <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijtihad.v18i1.119-136>
- Azam, I. N. (2021). The Role of Sharia Economics in the Development of Economic Digitalization Related to Marketplace Prospects in Indonesia. *Al-Tahdzib : Journal of Islamic and Mu'amalah Studies*, 9(1), 99.
- Aziz, A. A., & Hanifah, H. (2020). Shariah-compliant e-commerce in Indonesia: Legal and regulatory frameworks. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(2), 321-339.
- Baregheh, A., Rowley, J., & Sambrook, S. (2009). Towards a multidisciplinary definition of innovation. *Management Decision*, 47(8), 1323-1339. <https://doi.org/10.1108/00251740910984578>
- Benner, M. J. (2009). Dynamic or Static Capabilities? Process Management Practices and Response to Technological Change \*. *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, 26(5), 473-486. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-5885.2009.00675.x>
- Chen, X., Shen, J., & Wei, S. (2023). What reduces product uncertainty in live streaming e-commerce? From a signal consistency perspective. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 74(June), 103441. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103441>
- Hadiyati, E. (2011). Kreativitas dan Inovasi Berpengaruh Terhadap Kewirausahaan Usaha Kecil. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.9744/jmk.13.1.8-16>
- Hafid, A., Bahri, S., Marzuki, S. N., Muis, M., & Idayanti, R. (2024). The Application of Khiyar Principles to E-Commerce Transaction: The Islamic Economy Perspective. *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Dan Hukum Islam*, 8(1), 403. <https://doi.org/10.22373/sjhk.v8i1.20890>
- Hassan, R., & Ali, N. (2020). Government initiatives for the development of e-commerce in Malaysia: A review. *International Journal of Business and Management Science*, 10(3), 50-65.
- Hayati, M. (2024). Development of Muamalah Fiqh in the Context of Electronic Transactions. *Al-Fiqh : Journal of Islamic Studies*, 02(01), 25-37.

**Commented [A6]:** References need to be added with reputable international journals, especially Indonesian law journals.

fix the metadata of the article because there are some errors



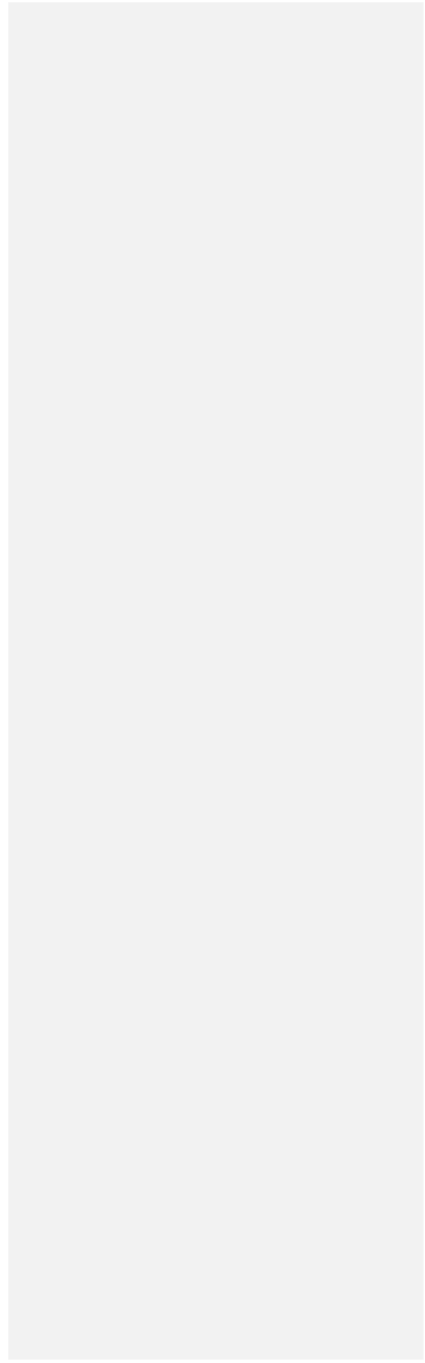
- Hayati, R. F., Arnes, O. V., & Kirin, A. Bin. (2023). Innovation Of Online Zakat Institutions: Opportunities And Challenges In The Era Of Smart Society 5.0. *MILRev : Metro Islamic Law Review*, 2(2), 175. <https://doi.org/10.32332/milrev.v2i2.8091>
- Ibrahim, M. H., & Sulaiman, S. (2020). The role of blockchain in enhancing transparency and trust in Islamic finance and e-commerce. *Journal of Islamic Finance and Business Research*, 8(2), 55–72.
- Jafar, W. A. (2019). Undian Berhadiah Alfamart di Kota Bengkulu dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Syari'ah. *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 4(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.29240/JHI.V4I1.634>
- Karimuddin, K., Haeqal, M., Efendi, R., Marhadi, M., & Meidina, A. R. (2024). Bank Interest in the Contemporary Era: Problem of Ad'afan Muda'afah Interpretation in Determining Law of Usury. *MILRev : Metro Islamic Law Review*, 3(1), 43–65. <https://doi.org/10.32332/MILREV.V3I1.8948>
- Kertati, I., Karningsih, K., & Astuti, T. M. P. (2023). Collaboration of Local Government and Stakeholders in the Prevention and Control of Child Marriage. *Sosiohumaniora*.
- Khan, I. M. (2015). Schumpeter, Entrepreneurship, and Creative Destruction. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2558433>
- Kurniawan, I. G. A. (2022). Digitalization of Business Law: Urgency and Orientation of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0. *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi*, 5(2), 253–265. <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v5i2.6847>
- Kustiawan, M. T., Rasidin, M., Witro, D., Busni, D., & Jalaluddin, M. L. (2023). Islamic Leadership Contestation: Exploring the Practices of Conservative Islamic Movements in Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Islam Futura*, 23(2), 196. <https://doi.org/10.22373/jiif.v23i2.14938>
- Mahran, A. Z., & Sebyar, M. H. (2023). Pengaruh Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan (PERMENDAG) Nomor 31 Tahun 2023 terhadap Perkembangan E-commerce di Indonesia Muhamad Hasan Sebyar. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Sosial*, 1(4), 51–67.
- Marwan, A., Garduño, D. O.-C., & Bonfigli, F. (2022). Detection of Digital Law Issues and Implication for Good Governance Policy in Indonesia. *BESTUUR*, 10(1), 22. <https://doi.org/10.20961/bestuur.v10i1.59143>
- Mubarroq, A. C., & Latifah, L. (2023). Analisis Konsep Muamalah Berdasarkan Kaidah Fiqh Muamalah Kontemporer. *Tadayun: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 4(1), 95–108. <https://doi.org/10.24239/tadayun.v4i1.101>
- Muhammad, H. (2020). Holistic Practice of Fiqh Al-Muamalat: Halal Accountability of Islamic Microfinance Institutions. *Nusantara Halal Journal (Halal Awareness, Opinion, Research, and Initiative)*, 1(1), 22–31. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um060.2020v1p022-031>
- Mupida, S., & Mahmatatun, S. (2021). Maqashid Syariah in Segmentation Fiqh Muamalah in the Contemporary Era. *Al-Mawarid: Jurnal Syari'ah & Hukum*, 3(1), 26–35.
- Muslimin, J. M., & Kharis, M. A. (2020). Istishsān and Istishāb in Islamic Legal Reasoning: Towards the Extension of Legal Finding in the Context of Indonesia. *Al-Risalah: Forum Kajian Hukum Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan*, 20(2), 163–179. <https://doi.org/10.30631/ALRISALAH.V20I2.589>
- Mustofa, I., Khairudin, K., Junaidi, Ak., Rahmad, R. A., & Jafar, W. A. (2023). The Law of Bitcoin Transactions as a Digital Currency from the Maslahah Perspective. *Manchester Journal of International Economic Law*, 20(1), 53–65. <https://doi.org/10.12963/M24433528.V20I01.6789>
- Nahlah, Lutfi, M., Lutfi, M., & Nasrullah Bin Sapa. (2022). Islamic Fiqh Views on E-Commerce. *Journal of Business and Management Studies*, 4(4), 231–136. <https://doi.org/10.32996/jbms.2022.4.4.22>
- Naisabur, N., Putra, H. M., Ahyani, H., Novita, D., & Kumiaty, P. (2024). The Prohibition of Social E-Commerce on TikTok Shop: A Fiqh Examination Based on Sharia Compliance and Economic Justice. *Al-Manahij: Jurnal Kajian Hukum Islam*, 59–78. <https://doi.org/10.24090/mnh.v18i1.9674>
- Nasution, D. S. (2019). *Digital Economy, (Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business. UIN Mataram :*

Mataram.

- Nasution, L. E., & Padli, M. I. (2023). Economic Transaction Behavior of Social Media Users as an Impact of Digital Economic Development. *Scientific Lens: Journal of Management and Resources*, 1(3).
- Nofrizal, Juju, U., Sucherly, N. A., Waldelmi, I., & Aznuriyandi. (2023). Changes and determinants of consumer shopping behavior in E-commerce and social media product Muslimah. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 70(July 2022), 103146. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2022.103146>
- Nordin, N., & Rahman, M. S. (2021). Shariah compliance in e-commerce: Guidelines and implications in Malaysia. *Journal of Digital Economy and Financial Innovation*, 5(1), 23–25.
- Nur, M., Asmorajati, A. W., Megawati, M., Zuliyah, S., & Isdiyanto, I. Y. (2023). A comparative assessment of digital platform worker protection in the EU and ASEAN. *Legality : Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 31(2), 367–391. <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v31i2.29823>
- O'Connell, V., AbuGhazaleh, N., Tahat, Y., & Whelan, G. (2022). The Impact of R&D Innovation Success on the Relationship between R&D Investment and Financial Leverage. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(3), 129. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8030129>
- Prastyanti, R. A., & Sharma, R. (2024). Establishing Consumer Trust Through Data Protection Law as a Competitive Advantage in Indonesia and India. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 4(2), 354–390. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v4i2.200>
- Rachmawati, E., & Widodo, P. (2021). Making Indonesia 4.0: The future of digital economy and e-commerce. *Journal of Emerging Economies and Islamic Research*, 9(2), 87–105.
- Rafi, M., Suswanta, S., & Wicaksono, B. (2021). The Importance of Maintaining the Neutrality of State Civil Apparatus Based on the Values of the Malay Culture. *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun*, 9(2), 451. <https://doi.org/10.26811/peuradeun.v9i2.540>
- Rizal, M., & Soemitra, A. (2022). Fiqh Muamalah in Sharia Capital Market in Indonesia. *I-BEST: Islamic Banking & Economic Law Studies*, 1(1), 48–65. <https://doi.org/10.36769/ibest.v1i1.244>
- Ruhtiani, M., Prihatinah, T. L., Sulistyandari, S., Park, H. K., & Whindari, Y. (2024). Legal Protection of Architectural Works as Copyright: An Epistemological and Islamic Law Perspective. *El-Mashlahah*, 14(1), 43–70. <https://doi.org/10.23971/EL-MASHLAHAH.V14I1.7645>
- Shah, H. S., & Susilo, A. (2022). E-Commerce on the Study of Maslahah Mursalah (A Review from an Islamic Economic Perspective). *Tasharruf: Journal Economics and Business of Islam*, 7(1), 17. <https://doi.org/10.30984/tjebi.v7i1.1944>
- Shamim, K., Azam, M., & Islam, T. (2024). How do social media influencers induce the urge to buy impulsively? Social commerce context. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 77(July 2023), 103621. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2023.103621>
- Stahl, B. C. (2023). Embedding responsibility in intelligent systems: from AI ethics to responsible AI ecosystems. *Scientific Reports*, 13(1), 7586. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-34622-w>
- Statista. (2022). *Digital Markets eCommerce*.
- Statista. (2024). *Fashion - Worldwide*.
- Sudiantini, D. (2023). Digital Transformation : Impact, Challenges and Opportunities for Digital Economic Growth. *Trending: Journal of Economics, Accounting and Management*, 1(3), 28.
- Sukiati, S., Rahmadany, R., Sebyar, M. H., & Harahap, P. H. (2023). Copyright as a Waqf Object in the Context of Fiqh and Positive Law. *Al-Istinbat : Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 8(1), 269–290.
- Sukma, F., & Zulheldi, Z. (2021). Government Policies in Economic Empowerment of Muslim Communities in the Digital Economy Era. *El-Mashlahah*, 11(2), 146–163. <https://doi.org/10.23971/elma.v11i2.3108>
- Wibowo, H., & Sebyar, M. H. (2024). Application of the Consumer Protection Law in Electronic Transactions. *Indonesian Journal of Applied and Industrial Sciences (ESA)*, 3(3), 301–318.

<https://doi.org/10.55927/esa.v3i3.9271>

Jahid Irfael || 15



ORIGINALITY REPORT

10%

SIMILARITY INDEX

5%

INTERNET SOURCES

6%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://discovery.researcher.life">discovery.researcher.life</a> Internet Source	1%
2	<a href="http://repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id">repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
3	<a href="http://ideas.repec.org">ideas.repec.org</a> Internet Source	1%
4	Lurong Chen, Fukunari Kimura. "Developing the Digital Economy in ASEAN", Routledge, 2019 Publication	1%
5	Submitted to Edge Hill College of Higher Education Student Paper	<1%
6	Submitted to Southern New Hampshire University - Continuing Education Student Paper	<1%
7	Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya Student Paper	<1%
8	<a href="http://digitalcommons.unl.edu">digitalcommons.unl.edu</a> Internet Source	<1%

9	Norazlina Zainul, Fauziah Osman, Siti Hartini Mazlan. "E-Commerce from an Islamic perspective", Electronic Commerce Research and Applications, 2004 Publication	<1 %
10	fastercapital.com Internet Source	<1 %
11	Passapol Phukhang. "THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN E-COMMERCE OPTIMIZATION, CONSUMER TRUST, AND IMPULSIVE BUYING: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS", Finansha: Journal of Sharia Financial Management, 2024 Publication	<1 %
12	jurnal.unitri.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
13	Hurriyati Ratih, Tjahjono Benny, GafarAbdullah Ade, Sulastri, Lisnawati. "Advances in Business, Management and Entrepreneurship", CRC Press, 2020 Publication	<1 %
14	Siti Nurjanah, Uswatun Hasanah. "Cash Waqf As Source Of Funding For Financial Technology Startups", International Journal of Islamic Economics, 2021 Publication	<1 %
15	Xiayu Chen, Junya Shen, Shaobo Wei. "What reduces product uncertainty in live streaming	<1 %



e-commerce? From a signal consistency perspective", Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 2023

Publication

16

Submitted to Crean Lutheran South High School

Student Paper

<1 %

17

Submitted to Georgia Institute of Technology Main Campus

Student Paper

<1 %

18

Submitted to INTI Universal Holdings SDM BHD

Student Paper

<1 %

19

Komal Shamim, Muhammad Azam, Tahir Islam. "How do social media influencers induce the urge to buy impulsively? Social commerce context", Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 2024

Publication

<1 %

20

[ojs.iainbatusangkar.ac.id](https://ojs.iainbatusangkar.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

21

Hegar Harini, Ahmad Jauhari Hamid Ripki, Sulistianingsih Sulistianingsih, Herlina Herlina, Syamzah Ayuningrum. "Innovative Strategies in Managing Human Resources in the Digitalization Era of Education: A Progressive

<1 %

Academic Perspective", Jurnal Minfo Polgan,  
2024

Publication

22

Paulo Botelho Pires, José Duarte Santos, Inês Veiga Pereira. "Digital Marketing - Analyzing its Transversal Impact", CRC Press, 2024

Publication

<1 %

23

[bajangjournal.com](http://bajangjournal.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

24

[online-journals.org](http://online-journals.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

25

Eloi Garcia, Mohammad Peyman, Carles Serrat, Fatos Xhafa. "Join Operation for Semantic Data Enrichment of Asynchronous Time Series Data", Axioms, 2023

Publication

<1 %

26

Muhammad Taufiq, Jihan Amalia Syahidah, Muhammad Fauzinudin Faiz, Erie Hariyanto. "Tengka, identity politics, and the Fiqh of civilization: The authority of Madura's Kiai in the post-truth era", Ijtihad : Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam dan Kemanusiaan, 2024

Publication

<1 %

27

Submitted to University of Cincinnati

Student Paper

<1 %

28

[e-journal.uajy.ac.id](http://e-journal.uajy.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

29	<a href="http://ejournal.uinsaizu.ac.id">ejournal.uinsaizu.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
30	<a href="http://jurnal.ut.ac.id">jurnal.ut.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
31	<a href="http://trepo.tuni.fi">trepo.tuni.fi</a> Internet Source	<1 %
32	<a href="http://www2.mdpi.com">www2.mdpi.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
33	Elena Rosillo-Díaz, Juan Francisco Muñoz-Rosas, Francisco Javier Blanco-Encomienda. "Impact of heuristic-systematic cues on the purchase intention of the electronic commerce consumer through the perception of product quality", Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services, 2024 Publication	<1 %
34	Maila D.H. Rahiem. "Religion, Education, Science and Technology towards a More Inclusive and Sustainable Future", CRC Press, 2024 Publication	<1 %
35	Imran Anwar Mir, Jari Salo. "Mapping content-driven engagement and attitudinal spillover effect of influencer marketing", Journal of Research in Interactive Marketing, 2024 Publication	<1 %

36

Rui Guo, Yuchen Wang. "Finding the best creation strategy: How influencer's photo-editing behavior affects consumer's engagement intention", *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 2024

Publication

<1 %

37

Siti Malaiha Dewi, Muhammad Hasan Syamsudin, Alwi Alatas, Ilyya Muhsin. "Islamic Revivalism: Dynamics of Islamic Parties in Legalizing Islamic Law Policies in Indonesia and Malaysia", *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam*, 2024

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On