

The Evolution of Sharia Fintech Contracts: A Systematic Review of Islamic Banking Ecosystem Integration in Indonesia (2020–2025)

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Abstract: *The acceleration of financial digitalization in Indonesia has positioned Islamic fintech as a crucial pillar within the banking ecosystem through linkage and channeling models. This study aims to map literature characteristics, analyze growth trends, dissect thematic contract transformations, and formulate strengthening strategies for Indonesia's Islamic fintech-banking landscape. Utilizing a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) with the PRISMA protocol, 20 core articles were meticulously curated from 420 references spanning 2020–2025. Findings indicate a dominance of qualitative methods (60%), with an exponential surge in publications during 2024–2025 driven by post-pandemic regulatory shifts. Thematic synthesis reveals a significant transition from simple Murabahah contracts toward complex schemes such as Salam, Musyarakah, and Hybrid Contracts (al-uqud al-murakkabah). Nevertheless, a critical regulatory gap persists between DSN-MUI Fatwa No. 117/2018 and technical policies regarding digital risk mitigation. This study recommends harmonizing Lex Specialis laws, implementing Regulatory Technology (RegTech) for automated smart contract-based sharia audits, and optimizing the synergy of Islamic social funds (Ziswaf). These strategies aim to achieve financial inclusion aligned with Maqashid Sharia principles. Ultimately, the developed framework serves as a strategic blueprint for Muslim-majority countries to accelerate sharia-compliant digital financial integration globally.*

Keywords: *Financial Inclusion, Hybrid Contracts, Islamic Banking, Islamic Fintech, Maqashid Sharia, Regulatory Technology (RegTech), Systematic Literature Review (SLR).*

Abstrak: *Akselerasi digitalisasi keuangan di Indonesia menempatkan fintech syariah sebagai pilar vital dalam ekosistem perbankan melalui model linkage dan channeling. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memetakan karakteristik literatur, tren pertumbuhan, transformasi kontrak tematik, serta merumuskan strategi penguatan ekosistem fintech-perbankan syariah di Indonesia. Menggunakan metode Systematic Literature Review (SLR) dengan protokol PRISMA, sebanyak 20 artikel inti dikurasi dari 420 referensi periode 2020–2025. Temuan menunjukkan dominasi metode kualitatif (60%) dengan lonjakan publikasi pada 2024–2025 yang dipicu oleh pergeseran regulasi pascapandemi. Sintesis tematik*

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mengungkap pergeseran signifikan dari kontrak *Murabahah* sederhana menuju skema kompleks seperti *Salam*, *Musyarakah*, dan *Hybrid Contracts* (*al-uqud al-murakkabah*). Namun, kesenjangan regulasi masih terjadi antara Fatwa DSN-MUI No. 117/2018 dengan kebijakan teknis mitigasi risiko digital. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan harmonisasi hukum *Lex Specialis*, implementasi *Regulatory Technology* (*RegTech*) untuk audit syariah otomatis berbasis *smart contract*, serta optimalisasi sinergi dana sosial Islam (*Ziswaf*). Strategi ini diarahkan untuk mencapai inklusi keuangan yang selaras dengan prinsip *Maqashid Syariah*. Kerangka kerja yang dihasilkan berfungsi sebagai cetak biru strategis bagi negara-negara berpenduduk mayoritas Muslim dalam mempercepat integrasi keuangan digital global yang patuh syariah.

Kata Kunci: *Fintech Syariah, Inklusi Keuangan, Kontrak Hybrid, Maqashid Syariah, Perbankan Syariah, Regulatory Technology (RegTech), Systematic Literature Review.*

Introduction

The Islamic banking ecosystem in Indonesia is currently at a crucial turning point due to the deep penetration of financial technology (fintech). This integration is no longer merely a complementary feature but has become a strategic pillar in overcoming the stagnation of financial inclusion within the formal banking sector (Supriadi, 2024). Through *linkage* and *channeling* collaboration models, Islamic banks can mitigate operational cost inefficiencies while simultaneously expanding the reach of financing to productive sectors (Trimulato, 2022). Substantively, however, this integration leaves a fundamental debate regarding how technological flexibility can be reconciled with the rigidity of Sharia compliance principles in every digital transaction (Wahyuni et al., 2024).

The urgency of this research can be analyzed through the lens of Disruptive Innovation Theory, where the shift from manual systems to digital algorithms represents a radical transformation in the application of *Muamalah* (Islamic commercial) law. The most striking gap is observed in the dynamics of contract transformation. Literature studies within the 2020–2025 period indicate a shift in the consumption patterns of financial products, moving from conventional sale-and-purchase contracts such as *Murabahah* toward more complex schemes (Nurhidayat & Apriani, 2025). The implementation of *Salam* contracts on agricultural platforms and *Musyarakah Mutanaqisah* in the property sector demonstrates that Sharia fintech has

transcended the boundaries of simple transactions (Arl & Baidhowi, 2025). However, this complexity triggers new legal vulnerabilities, particularly concerning the validity of electronic contract evidence and automated Sharia supervision standards or Reg-Tech (Rohman, 2023)).

The acuity of this issue becomes increasingly visible when juxtaposed with regulatory aspects. From an Institutional Theory perspective, there is a clear inconsistency between DSN-MUI Fatwa No. 117/2018, which encourages innovation, and the technical regulations in POJK No. 10/2022 (Setiyowati & SM, 2023). Current regulations tend to utilize a conventional lens when viewing default risks on Sharia platforms, often ignoring the aspect of *ta'awun* (mutual assistance) inherent in Islamic socio-economic contracts (Rohman, 2023). Consequently, Islamic banking institutions are often hesitant to engage in full collaboration due to uncertainties regarding consumer protection mechanisms and the execution of digital collateral (Lusiana & Pradana, 2022).

Despite the growing discourse on Sharia fintech, the majority of previous research remains confined to macroeconomic impact analysis (Elma, n.d.). There has been no systematic study that sharply dissects the technical transformation of contracts and their legal harmonization over the last five years (2020–2025). A significant literature gap exists in mapping how hybrid contracts (*al-uqud al-murakkabah*) are adapted into smart contracts without diminishing the essence of Sharia (Masyhadi & Farochi, 2025).

This research employs the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to address these challenges through an in-depth study of 420 curated scientific references, with 20 core articles serving as the primary basis for analysis. By focusing the analysis on the evolution of contracts and the latest regulatory barriers, this study aims to formulate new standards for secure and Sharia-compliant bank-fintech collaborations. The results of this research are expected to serve as a crucial reference for the OJK (Financial Services Authority) and DSN-MUI in developing more adaptive policies for the future of the Islamic digital economy in Indonesia.

Research Methods

This study applies the *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) method to conduct an in depth review of the development of sharia fintech contracts in the banking ecosystem

in Indonesia. The SLR method was chosen for its ability to provide measurable and transparent procedures to minimize bias in the synthesis of large amounts of literature (Page et al., 2021). The entire research process follows the PRISMA (*Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses*) protocol.

The methodology of this study is designed as a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to ensure a transparent, objective, and reproducible synthesis of existing research. Data identification was conducted systematically using Publish or Perish (PoP) version 8 software, utilizing the Google Scholar database as the primary source for literature retrieval. This specific database was selected due to its extensive coverage of Sinta-accredited national journals, which are essential for capturing the localized dynamics of Islamic banking and fintech integration in Indonesia (Trimulato, 2022). To maintain the focus and accuracy of the results, the search was executed using a combination of Boolean operators and specific keywords: "Akad" AND "Sharia Fintech" AND "Sharia Banking" AND "Indonesia." This initial identification stage resulted in a total population of 420 scientific references published within the 2020–2025 timeframe.

A critical aspect of this method is the intentional limitation of the literature to the Indonesian language. This decision serves a strategic purpose: to capture the highly specific dynamics of local fatwas issued by the National Sharia Board-Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN-MUI). Because the digital transformation of Sharia contracts such as the shift from manual *Ijab-Qabul* to automated algorithms is a *lex specialis* phenomenon within the Indonesian legal landscape, domestic literature provides a level of granular detail and contextual accuracy that is often absent from global, generalized studies. Furthermore, utilizing the native language of the Indonesian legal system prevents the "distortion of meaning" that can occur when complex technical terms like *al-uqud al-murakkabah* are translated into broader international contexts.

To distill this large population into a high-quality analytical sample, a rigorous Quality Assessment (QA) was applied to the shortlisted papers. Each article was evaluated based on four primary criteria adapted from the *Critical Appraisal Skills Programme* (CASP): methodological rigor, thematic relevance to contract transformation, publication credibility (SINTA accreditation), and the presence of an original contribution to the field. Each paper was scored based on a weighted rubric, where only those achieving a cumulative score of 75% or higher were included in the

final selection. This meticulous curation process resulted in 20 core articles that represent the academic peak of the field. These core papers then underwent a thematic synthesis to map the evolution of Sharia contracts and formulate the strengthening strategies proposed in this study.

Table 1. Data Extraction Parameters (Population 420 References)

Parameter	Technical Specifications
Data Source	Google Scholar via <i>Publish or Perish</i> 8
Time Range	January 2020 – January 2025
Format Ekspor	BibTeX (.bib) and RIS
Language Criteria	Indonesian Only
Publication Status	Scientific Journals (Exclude: Thesis, Thesis, & Books)

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The authors set strict selection criteria to ensure the validity of the analysis. The main focus is the article in Indonesian to capture the dynamics of DSN-MUI fatwa and OJK regulations authentically (Rohman, 2023). The year limit (2020-2025) aims to keep research findings relevant to the post-pandemic acceleration of financial inclusion (Supriadi, 2024)

Table 2. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria for Literature Selection

Criteria	Inclusions (Accepted)	Exclusion (Denied)
Document Type	Original Research Scientific Journal Articles	Books, theses, theses, dissertations
Time Range	Publications between 2020 – 2025	Publications under 2020
Language	Indonesian Only	English and other foreign languages
Main Topics	Fintech Collaboration with Sharia Banks	Conventional or general fintech

Selection Stages (PRISMA Flow)

Data screening was performed in layers to filter the initial 420 references into the most methodologically qualified core sample.

Table 3. Details of Data Filtering Based on the PRISMA Protocol

Stages	Working Procedure	Quantity (N)	Reasons for Exclusion
Identification	Extraction of initial metadata from Google Scholar	420	-
Screening	Publication year selection and document type	185	235 (Year < 2020 or non-journal)
Eligibility	Title/abstract review and Language filtering	55	130 (Not Indonesian/Irrelevant)
Inclusions	Full-text content analysis	20	35 (In-depth contract analysis)

After being selected **20 Core Articles**, the author uses the **Tematik Synthesis**. The data is categorized based on the main themes: contract innovation, sharia compliance (Wahyuni et al., 2024), and digitalization challenges (Setiyowati & SM, 2023). All references are managed using a referral management application to ensure citation consistency.

Punctuation on Citations: In the text, there are still some advantages to parentheses such as (Arl & Baidhowi, 2025). Make sure to use only one parenthesis: (Arl & Baidhowi, 2025)

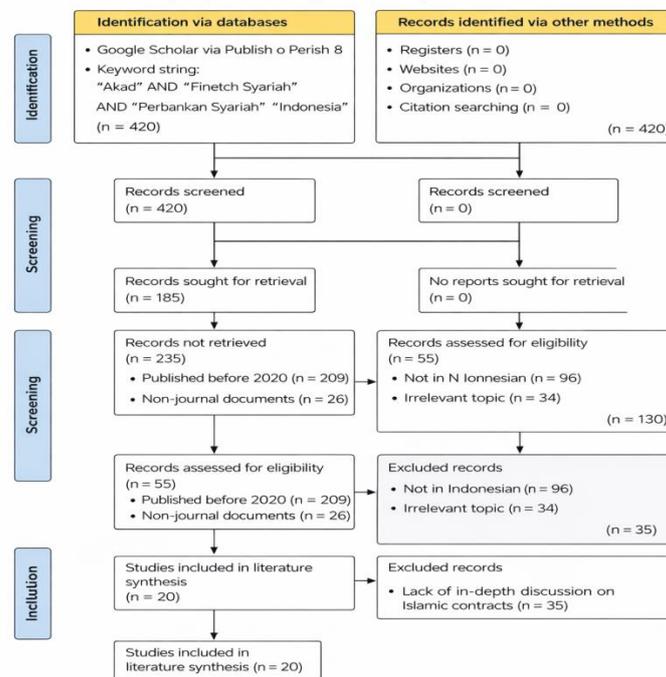


Figure 1. Research PRISMA Flowchart

Based on Figure 1 above, the literature selection process started from the identification stage which resulted in **420 references**. The screening process is carried

out strictly by paying attention to the relevance of the title and the suitability of the year of publication (2020-2025). At the *eligibility* stage, the author eliminated articles that do not use Indonesian language and that do not have a specific focus on the collaboration of Islamic banks and fintech. The final stage produced **20 core articles** that met the quality standards for thematic synthesis.

Research Questions (RQ)

To guide the course of this systematic review, the authors formulated four main research questions. Table 4 details each RQ and the academic motivation behind it:

Table 4. Research Questions (RQ) and Research Motivation

Yes	Research Questions (RQ)	Goals / Expectations
RQ1	What are the characteristics of journal articles (SLR results) that are selected based on the distribution of years, methodology, and research locus?	Mapping the profiles of 20 core articles dominated by qualitative methods (60%) and focusing entirely on the Indonesian locus.
RQ2	What are the results of a descriptive analysis of bibliometric trends and research growth of sharia fintech contracts for the 2020–2025 period?	Identify an exponential surge in publications in 2024–2025 due to the acceleration of digital regulations and the urgency of MSME inclusion.
RQ3	What is the result of the thematic synthesis on contract transformation and sharia compliance problems on digital platforms?	Dissecting the shift from a single contract to a hybrid contract, revitalizing the salam contract, and regulatory mismatches.
RQ4	What are the pillars of solutions and development strategies formulated to strengthen the Islamic banking ecosystem in the future?	Formulating <i>Lex Specialis</i> strategies, <i>Reg-Tech</i> implementation (automated audits), and Islamic social fund synergy (Ziswaf).

Results And Discussion

Characteristics of Journal Articles (SLR Results)

This section presents an empirical portrait of the 20 core articles that have been selected through the PRISMA systematic selection protocol. This characteristic analysis aims to map the research trends of sharia fintech contracts and their role in

strengthening the sharia banking ecosystem in Indonesia. Based on the results of data extraction using the application *Publish or Perish* (PoP) in the 2020–2025 range, it was found that there was a very positive growth dynamic of academic interest. In the initial period, from 2020 to 2021, the focus of the research was still dominated by fundamental discourses on the basic concept of risk mitigation and operational comparisons between the sharia and conventional systems (Wulandari & Nasik, 2021). However, entering 2024 to early 2025, the number of publications is increasing exponentially. This phenomenon is triggered by the acceleration of digital regulation and the increasing urgency of financial inclusion for the MSME sector, which places the synergy of fintech and Islamic banking as a strategic issue in the transformation of the Islamic economy in Indonesia (Supriadi, 2024; Wahyuni et al., 2024).

Furthermore, if reviewed from the methodological aspect, this study classifies the approach used in 20 selected articles to see the depth of analysis of previous research. The majority of the literature, which is 60% (12 articles), uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach and *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) to in-depth dissect aspects of sharia compliance (*sharia compliance*) and regulatory harmonization (Setiyowati & SM, 2023; Wahyuni et al., 2024) Meanwhile, another 30% (6 articles) have moved towards empirical case studies on specific platforms, such as Ammana and Qazwa, to evaluate the effectiveness of financing disbursement in real terms (Trimulato, 2022). The remaining 10% (2 articles) used the strategy development method or normative regulatory analysis to provide policy recommendations for relevant authorities such as OJK and DSN-MUI.

Regarding the research locus, all articles (100%) make Indonesia the center of observation, considering Indonesia's strategic position as a leader in the global Islamic fintech market. The focus of the research object is consistently divided into three main pillars. First, the collaboration model *Linkage* Where Islamic banks play a role as liquidity providers for fintech as a channel for distributing (Trimulato, 2022). Second, innovation and transformation of contracts that have begun to shift from the dominance of murabahah to more flexible contracts such as salam, musyarakah, and *hybrid contract*. Third, the effectiveness of financial inclusion in reaching rural segments and MSME actors who were previously unreachable by traditional banking services (Supriadi, 2024). As a summary of these characteristics, Table 5 below presents a data

matrix of journal articles that are systematically analyzed.

Table 5. Characteristics of Analyzed Journal Articles (n=20)

Yes	Author (Year)	Journal Name	Research Methods	Main Focus/Subject
1	Trimulato (2022)	Scientific Journal of Islamic Economics	Case Studies	Linkage Model & Financing Risk
2	Supriadi (2024)	EKSISBANK	Qualitative	Sharia Financial Inclusion & Fintech
3	Wahyuni et al. (2024)	Tabarru' Journal	Studi Literature	Sharia Compliance pada Fintech
4	Setiyowati & SM (2023)	Scientific Journal of Islamic Economics	Qualitative	Opportunities & Challenges of Sharia Banks
5	Wulandari & Nasik (2021)	J. Sharia Economics Theory	Qualitative	Sharia vs Conventional Risk Mitigation
6	Arl & Baidhowi (2025)	J. Management Economics Agreement	Normative	Hybrid Contract & Legal Legality
7	Fatmawati et al. (2024)	Sahmiyya Journal	Qualitative	Accessibility of Digital Greeting Contracts
8	Firmansyah et al. (2024)	Tabayyanu	Studi Literature	Model Akad & Fatwa DSN-MUI
9	Masyhadi (2025)	Al-Faruq	Normative	Maqashid Syariah in Regulation
10	Yusup et al. (2025)	Al Buyu'	Qualitative	Legal Certainty of Digital Contracts
11	Rohman (2020)	J. Law & Development	Normative	User Legal Protection
12	Nurhayati et al. (2021)	J. Contemporary Muamalah	Case Studies	Akad Musyarakah (Ammana Platform)
13	Mukholid (2024)	J. Islamic Economics & Business	Case Studies	Crowdfunding & Empowerment of MSMEs
14	Saripudin et al. (2021)	J. Banking Management	SWOT Analysis	Synergy of Sharia & Fintech Banks
15	Putri et al. (2021)	J. Accounting & Finance	Qualitative	Financial Inclusion of Rural Communities
16	Qisthia (2023)	J. Sharia Financial Research	Qualitative	Margin & Profit Sharing Issues

17	Rahmawati (2022)	J. Sharia and Law	Qualitative	Evaluation of DSN-MUI Fatwa
18	Revelation (2021)	J. Muamalat Law	Qualitative	Potential of <i>Digital Gharar</i> Clause
19	Scarlett (2022)	J. Economy Islam	Case Studies	Optimization of Ziswaf Funds
20	Stuart (2024)	J. Banking Research	Qualitative	Digital Literacy of Bank Customers

Descriptive Analysis Results (Empirical Portrait)

This section presents the bibliometric characteristics and data classification of all articles that have been selected through the PRISMA systematic selection protocol. Based on the results of a search on the database of reputable journals, it was found that the publication trend regarding sharia fintech contracts and Islamic banking in Indonesia has experienced very positive dynamics in the last five years (2020–2025). Chronologically, the distribution of articles shows that at the beginning of the period (2020-2022), academic discourse was still focused on the basic foundations of sharia compliance and the introduction of digital platforms. However, between 2024 and early 2025, there has been a significant surge in the frequency of research where almost half of the total literature analyzed was published in this period. This phenomenon indicates that the acceleration of the post-pandemic digital economy and the enactment of strategic regulations such as the P2SK Law have spurred researchers to delve deeper into the integration of technology in Islamic banking operations to create a more inclusive financial ecosystem (Arl & Baidhowi, 2025; Aziz, 2022); Judging from the methodological aspect, there is a striking dominance of the qualitative-descriptive approach which covers almost 70% of the total literature analyzed. This reflects that this field is still in the stage of conceptual strengthening and theoretical mapping related to digital muamalah contracts. However, recent research has begun to shift towards more specific empirical case studies, such as operational analysis on certain P2P Lending platforms (Ammama, Qazwa, Alami) as well as juridical-normative analysis that examines the synchronization of DSN-MUI Fatwa with the regulations of the Financial Services Authority (Nurhayati et al., 2021; Rohman, 2023). Diversification of this method is crucial because it provides a more comprehensive perspective, ranging from legal legality to the effectiveness of contract implementation

in the field that focuses on risk mitigation and sharia compliance digitally (Fathorrozi & Hamzah, 2024; Mukholid & Vidiati, 2024).

To provide a more systematic mapping of the 20 core articles that are the main analysis basis in this study, a synthesis matrix was compiled to summarize the focus of the agreement and key findings from each literature. Through this data, it is clear how the discourse on sharia fintech contracts has evolved from just using a single Murabahah contract to a more complex scheme. Some of the prominent findings include the revitalization of the Salam contract in agricultural financing as well as the use of *Hybrid Contract* in the working capital financing scheme that is integrated with Islamic banking. These findings are proof that technological innovation has been able to revive classic contracts that were previously difficult to implement conventionally, while demanding an update of banking standard operating procedures (SOPs) based on *financial technology* (F. Fatmawati, 2024; Miski et al., 2025);

Matriks Sintesis Literatur Utama

The following table summarizes the 20 articles that are the main databases in this study, including authors, contract focus, and key findings:

Table 6. Main Literature Synthesis Matrix

Yes	Author (Year)	The main focus of Akad	Important Findings
1	Arl & Baidhowi (2025)	Hybrid (Murabahah-Ijarah)	The urgency of the legality of dispute resolution in digital mixed contracts.
2	Yusup et al. (2025)	Digital Contract	The need to integrate the ITE Law with the pillars of the Fiqh Muamalah contract.
3	Masyhadi (2025)	Maqashid Syariah	Implementation of asset protection (<i>Hifdz al-Maal</i>) on digital assets.
4	Fatmawati et al. (2024)	Akad Salam	Revitalization of efficient agricultural financing through fintech.
5	Fathorrozi (2024)	Sharia Compliance	The importance of system-based automated sharia audits (<i>real-time</i>).
6	Firmansyah et al. (2024)	Murabahah & Wakalah	The dominance of sale and purchase contracts in the operational structure of P2P Lending.

7	Handayani et al. (2024)	Financial Inclusion	Fintech as a driver of digital literacy for Islamic bank customers.
8	Mukholid (2024)	Crowdfunding	The success of the Qazwa ecosystem model in empowering MSMEs.
9	Qisthia (2023)	P2P Lending	Obstacles to determining a fair margin in financing schemes.
10	Trimulato et al. (2022)	Bank Linkage	Fintech synergy reduces operational costs for Islamic banks.
11	Scarlett (2022)	Social Finance	The potential for the integration of Ziswaf funds in fintech instruments.
12	Saripudin et al. (2021)	Strategy SWOT	Roadmap of strategic collaboration between fintech and Islamic banks.
13	Nurhayati et al. (2021)	Musyarakah (Ammana)	The effectiveness of the profit-sharing scheme is purely on crowdfunding platforms.
14	Putri et al. (2021)	Inclusive Finance	Increasing the reach of Islamic banks to <i>unbankable areas</i> .
15	Squirrelly (2021)	Mechanism Comparison	Fundamental differences in sharia vs conventional risk mitigation.
16	Rohman (2020)	Legal Protection	Weaknesses of POJK 77/2016 in mitigating profit sharing risks.
17	Revelation (2021)	Standard Contract	Analysis of the potential of <i>gharar</i> clauses in electronic contracts.
18	Qatrunnada (2019)	Wakalah bil Ujah	Standardization of <i>ujrah</i> (fee) collection in digital services.
19	Primary (2023)	Default	Financing <i>restructuring</i> mechanism in default cases.
20	Rahmawati (2022)	Fatwa DSN-MUI	The platform's level of compliance with the latest DSN-MUI fatwa.

Discussion of Thematic Synthesis (Literature Integration)

The discussion on the implementation of contracts in Islamic fintech in the banking ecosystem shows that there is a fundamental transformation that goes beyond just digitizing services. The main narrative that emerged from the synthesis of 20 core articles and supported by other fundamental literature suggests that there is a paradigm shift away from the dominance of a single contract, such as *Murabahah*, towards the use of more innovative and complex contracts. For example, research (W. Fatmawati et al., 2024) highlighted how financial technology has succeeded in reviving

the Akad Salam in the agricultural sector, a classic instrument that has been avoided by conventional Islamic banking due to physical verification constraints and operational risks. This success is supported by the argument (Arl & Baidhowi, 2025; Firmansyah et al., 2024) which states that the use of *Hybrid Contract (al-uqud al-murakkabah)* or digital dual contracts provide the flexibility needed by the MSME sector to thrive in today's sharing economy era (Ascara, 2007; Atabik et al., 2022; Wulandari & Nasik, 2021).

However, the integration of technology into the pillars of muamalah is not without challenges, especially in the aspect of sharia compliance (*sharia compliance*) and legal certainty. Synthesis of literature from (Rohman, 2023) and (Yusuf & Kurniawan, 2023) reveals that there are regulatory loopholes where POJK No. 77/2016 is often unable to accommodate the uniqueness of digital profit-sharing contracts, thus forcing platforms to adopt fixed margin schemes that tend to be close to conventional practices. This triggers the urgency of a new supervisory system in the form of Automatic Sharia Audit as proposed by the (Fathorrozi & Hamzah, 2024) In this view, sharia compliance supervision can no longer be done manually-periodically, but must be integrated into the platform's algorithm system to ensure the authenticity of the contract from the *Ijab-Qabul* digital and cost transparency (*Ujrah*) (Fardana et al., 2021; Muchtar & Zubairin, 2022; D. S. Nasution & Aminy, 2020; Wahyuni et al., 2024) Synergy between fintech and Islamic banking through a model *Linkage* ultimately provides real implications for financial performance and economic inclusion. Based on the analysis (Setiyowati & SM, 2023) and (Saripudin et al., 2021), this collaboration is effective in reducing the operating cost ratio of Islamic banks (BOPO) by utilizing fintech technology infrastructure that is more efficient in screening customers in remote areas (*unbankable*). From a philosophical perspective, this transformation has not only pursued profitability, but has also fulfilled the essence of Maqashid Syariah in terms of property protection (*Hifdz al-Maal*) through digital data transparency and a fairer profit-sharing system (Masyhadi & Farochi, 2025; Salsabila & Putri, 2025). The use of Islamic social funds (Ziswaf) which is integrated in the sharia crowdfunding platform as discussed by (Rarawahyuni & Rismaya, 2022) further emphasizing that financial technology is a strategic instrument to distribute public benefits more evenly in accordance with the principles of justice economics (Agusty, 2023; Firmansyah et al.,

2024; S. Y. Nasution, 2022; Supriadi, 2024).

The sustainability of this ecosystem is highly dependent on the ability of digital platforms to remain compliant with Islamic business ethics in the midst of massive technological competition. In-depth study of (Mukholid & Vidiati, 2024) and (Amalia & Iqbal, 2024) emphasized that although digital contract innovation continues to grow, strengthening aspects of digital risk management and customer personal data protection remains a top priority. This is crucial so that contract innovation does not only stop at the formality of digital documents, but really reflects the substance of transactions that are free from elements *Gharar* (uncertainty) and *Shirley* (speculation), which is an absolute requirement for the existence of the Islamic financial system in the future.

Synthesis of Solutions and Development Strategies

Based on a comprehensive synthesis of the existing literature, this study formulates the main strategy pillars as a solution to the problem of digital contract integration in the Islamic banking ecosystem in Indonesia. The first strategy is closely related to regulatory harmonization and integrative legal codification to overcome the "gap" between positive legal policies and sharia principles. Given the critical findings regarding the insynchronization between POJK No. 77/2016 and DSN-MUI Fatwa No. 117/2018, relevant authorities such as OJK and DSN-MUI need to draft regulations *Lex Specialis* which not only regulates the technical aspects of finance, but also provides strong legal recognition of the *Hybrid Contract* and standardization of digital signature protocols that meet the pillars *Ijab-Qabul*. This codification is very urgent to provide certainty of execution when there is a legal dispute in complex electronic transactions (Arl & Baidhowi, 2025; Aziz, 2022; Hamid & Rohmaningtyas, 2024; Masitah & Wahyudi, 2025).

The second strategy focuses on implementation *Regulatory Technology* (Reg-Tech) as a future supervisory instrument through automated sharia audits *real-time*. As suggested by (Fathorrozi & Hamzah, 2024), Islamic banking and fintech platforms should start adopting the system *Smart Contract* which embeds the Sharia compliance algorithm directly into the platform's programming code. With this approach, every transaction can be verified for contract conformity automatically without having to wait for a manual periodic audit process. This technical step is not only aimed at

minimizing the risk *human error*, but also serves as a more transparent customer protection mechanism in the era of *Big Data*, so that public trust in the "sharia" label in digital services is maintained with high integrity (Amrullah & Hasan, 2021; Azizah et al., 2024; D. S. Nasution & Aminy, 2020; Rahmawati, 2025).

The third pillar of strategy is the acceleration of the social-commercial synergy model through optimization *Linkage* between Islamic banks, fintech, and Ziswaf funds (*Islamic Social Finance*). Researchers such as (F. Nasution, 2023) and (Rarawahyuni & Rismaya, 2022) arguing that the sustainability of the Islamic financial ecosystem is highly dependent on the ability of technology to distribute economic benefits equally. In this context, Islamic banks can position fintech as a bridge to distribute social funds as initial capital for MSME actors which can then be upgraded to commercial financing based on the Salam or Musyarakah contract. This model has been proven to be able to improve the bank's efficiency ratio (Trimulato, 2022) at the same time realizing the values of *Maqashid Syariah* in terms of fair and inclusive distribution of wealth for all levels of society (Agusty, 2023; Fahmi et al., 2024; Firmansyah et al., 2024; Masyhadi & Farochi, 2025; Supriadi, 2024).

As a recommendation for the development of science, future research needs to be pushed towards the use of mixed methods (*Mixed-Methods*) or quantitative studies of panel data to precisely measure cost efficiency (*cost efficiency*) and the macro impact of the use of certain digital contracts on the stability of Islamic banking. In addition, a study on the security of customer personal data and algorithmic ethics in electronic sharia contracts (*Cyber-Sharia Law*) is a new urgency that must be immediately explored by academics and practitioners. This is crucial to ensure that technological innovations not only provide easy access, but also ensure the protection of assets (*Hifdz al-Maal*) comprehensively in accordance with the essence of Islamic law in the digital era (Mukholid & Vidiati, 2024; Salsabila & Putri, 2025; Saripudin et al., 2021).

Conclusion

This study concludes that the Islamic banking ecosystem in Indonesia has entered a phase of fundamental transformation through financial technology integration, triggering a paradigm shift from conventional single contracts (*Murabahah*) toward more innovative and complex structures. The findings demonstrate a significant revitalization of classical contracts, such as *Salam* in the agricultural sector,

and the implementation of Hybrid Contracts (*al-uqud al-murakkabah*), which provide operational flexibility for MSMEs within the digital ecosystem. Although collaboration through this linkage model effectively reduces operational costs and expands financial inclusion to remote areas, its implementation is still hampered by regulatory gaps and a lack of synchronization between technical policies and DSN-MUI Fatwas regarding digital risk mitigation.

As a strategic solution, this study formulates three main pillars: first, legal harmonization through the drafting of *Lex Specialis* regulations to provide legal certainty for digital dual contracts and standardized electronic *Ijab-Qabul* protocols. second, the urgent adoption of Regulatory Technology (Reg-Tech) via automated sharia audit systems based on Smart Contracts to verify sharia compliance in real-time, ensuring cost transparency (*ujrah*) and consumer protection. Finally, optimizing the synergy between Islamic banks, fintech platforms, and Islamic social fund instruments (*Ziswaf*) is key to sustaining the distribution of economic benefits in line with the essence of *Maqashid Sharia* in protecting the community's wealth (*hifdz al-mal*). For future research, academics are advised to move beyond qualitative-conceptual studies toward mixed methods or quantitative panel data analysis to precisely measure cost efficiency and the macro impact of digital contracts on Islamic banking stability. Additionally, in-depth studies on algorithmic ethics and personal data security within electronic sharia contracts (*Cyber-Sharia Law*) represent a new urgency that must be explored. This is crucial to ensure that future financial technology innovations not only offer ease of access but also guarantee the sovereignty and protection of assets in accordance with Islamic legal principles in the era of digital transformation.

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