

Editorial Note

Synergizing Digital Innovation, Sustainability, and *Maqashid al-Shariah* in the Global Islamic Economy

ABSTRACT - This issue presents an extensive and timely collection of scholarly works that examine the continuing transformation of Islamic economics and finance in response to digital disruption, sustainability imperatives, institutional reform, and changing socio-economic behavior. The articles published in this volume engage with several critical domains, including the digitalization of Islamic social finance, the strengthening of zakat and waqf governance, the expansion of halal industries and halal tourism, the advancement of Islamic banking stability and corporate governance, and the evolving dynamics of Islamic capital markets and financial behavior. In addition, this edition places significant emphasis on the socio-economic application of *Maqashid al-Shariah*, particularly in the context of digital economic transformation, institutional efficiency, household resilience, and contemporary Islamic financial instruments. Collectively, these contributions offer rigorous theoretical reflections, robust empirical findings, and practical policy recommendations for building an Islamic economy that is ethical, inclusive, adaptive, sustainable, and spiritually grounded in the digital era.

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INTRODUCTION

This edition (Volume 15, Number 1, 2026) of *Share: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Islam* appears at a crucial moment when the global economy is undergoing profound transformation. Rapid digital advancement, geopolitical uncertainty, sustainability concerns, and shifting socio-economic behavior have collectively reshaped the priorities of financial institutions, public policymakers, entrepreneurs, and civil society organizations. Within this changing landscape, Islamic economics and finance continue to offer a distinctive intellectual and practical framework rooted in justice, welfare, accountability, risk-sharing, and the preservation of human dignity.

The articles featured in this issue demonstrate the breadth and maturity of contemporary Islamic economic scholarship. They do not merely revisit classical concepts, but reinterpret them in relation to pressing modern challenges such as digital zakat, digital waqf, halal certification, artificial intelligence adoption, sustainable banking, geopolitical risk, Islamic capital market volatility, financial innovation, and household economic resilience. For instance, studies on digital waqf and digital zakat adoption highlight how Islamic philanthropic practices are increasingly mediated by technology and user behavior (Nurazizah et al., 2026; Sukirman et al., 2026). Similarly, research on Islamic banking stability, green banking, and fintech profitability demonstrates the need to align technological transformation with institutional resilience and Shariah-based financial objectives (Hasibuan et al., 2026; Siregar et al., 2026).

A key feature of this issue is the strong connection between digital transformation and Islamic ethical governance. Digital platforms have changed how Muslims donate zakat, participate in waqf, purchase halal products, engage with Islamic savings, and access financial services. At the same time, this transformation raises new questions regarding trust, accountability, inclusion,

consumer protection, institutional readiness, and the preservation of spiritual values. The studies in this volume respond to these questions by offering evidence-based analyses and context-sensitive recommendations, particularly in relation to zakat governance, digital readiness, and Good Amil Governance (Azzahra et al., 2026; Cholili et al., 2026; Prawira et al., 2026).

Equally important is the renewed attention to *Maqashid al-Shariah*. Several contributions in this issue show that the objectives of Shariah are not abstract ideals detached from socio-economic reality. Rather, they provide a powerful evaluative framework for assessing digital economies, Islamic banking mergers, sukuk-waqf innovation, *pesantren* financial administration, and household survival strategies. The *Maqashid*-based analysis of Islamic digital transformation, for example, emphasizes that economic modernization must be assessed not only through efficiency and productivity, but also through its capacity to preserve religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth (Wahyudi et al., 2026). In a similar spirit, studies on sukuk-waqf and Islamic bank mergers demonstrate how contemporary financial innovation can be evaluated through welfare-oriented Islamic legal reasoning (Anwari, 2026; Faiza et al., 2026).

This issue also highlights the increasingly global character of Islamic economics and finance. While many articles focus on Indonesia, they address themes of wider international significance, including Islamic banking risk, halal market development, financial innovation, sustainable performance, and Islamic economic growth in developing countries. By combining local empirical insights with global theoretical relevance, this volume contributes meaningfully to the advancement of Islamic economics as both a scholarly discipline and a practical policy field.

As the discourse on Islamic economics continues to evolve, this issue is expected to serve as a valuable reference for academics, policymakers, regulators, Islamic financial institutions, zakat and waqf organizations, halal industry stakeholders, *pesantren* administrators, and practitioners seeking to develop Shariah-compliant solutions in dynamic and uncertain environments.

METHODOLOGY OF ARTICLE SELECTION

The manuscripts included in this issue underwent a rigorous editorial and peer-review process designed to uphold the academic standards of *Share: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Islam*. Each submission was assessed through a double-blind peer review mechanism involving qualified reviewers with expertise relevant to the manuscript's subject area, theoretical orientation, and methodological design.

The evaluation process considered several key criteria. First, manuscripts were reviewed for originality and contribution to the field of Islamic economics and finance. Articles were expected to advance scholarly understanding, offer new empirical evidence, develop conceptual frameworks, or provide critical perspectives on contemporary issues. Second, methodological rigor was carefully examined, including the suitability of research design, clarity of data collection procedures, appropriateness of analytical techniques, and coherence between research questions, findings, and conclusions.

Third, particular attention was given to the relevance of each article to the journal's core focus. Priority was given to studies addressing Islamic social finance, halal industry development, Islamic banking and finance, governance, sustainability, digital transformation, financial

inclusion, risk management, behavioral finance, and *Maqashid al-Shariah*. Fourth, manuscripts were evaluated based on their practical implications. The journal sought contributions that not only strengthen academic debate but also provide actionable insights for regulators, policymakers, industry practitioners, and Islamic socio-economic institutions.

This systematic selection process reflects the journal's mission to publish research that is academically sound, ethically grounded, socially impactful, and relevant to contemporary economic challenges. The articles in this issue collectively demonstrate that Islamic economics and finance remain vibrant fields capable of responding to complex global transformations while preserving their normative foundations.

THEMATIC OVERVIEW

This issue reflects the dynamic interplay between tradition and innovation across five interconnected themes: Islamic social finance and digitalization; halal industry, tourism, and MSME ecosystem; Islamic banking stability and corporate governance; financial markets, instruments, and behavioral dynamics; and *Maqashid al-Shariah* and socio-economic governance.

Islamic Social Finance and Digitalization

The first major theme concerns the revitalization of Islamic social finance through digital transformation and institutional strengthening. Islamic social finance has long played an essential role in promoting redistribution, solidarity, poverty alleviation, and community empowerment. In this issue, several articles demonstrate how zakat and waqf institutions are adapting to new technological and developmental demands.

Prawira et al. (2026) examine the relationship between Islamic philanthropy and the Sustainable Development Goals through evidence from zakat institutions in North Sumatra. Their study highlights how zakat institutions can contribute to broader development objectives when their programs are aligned with measurable welfare outcomes and institutional accountability. This contribution is particularly important because it positions zakat not merely as a religious obligation, but also as an institutional mechanism for achieving inclusive development.

Sukirman et al. (2026) investigate whether digital waqf intention leads to actual use, using evidence from West Java. Their article moves beyond intention-based models and explores the transition from willingness to real behavioral adoption. This provides a deeper understanding of how digital waqf platforms can be designed to increase trust, accessibility, and user participation.

Nurazizah et al. (2026) examine the determinants of digital zakat adoption among Muslim millennials in Indonesia. Their study underscores the importance of generational change in Islamic philanthropy. As younger Muslims increasingly interact with financial and religious services through digital platforms, zakat institutions must strengthen digital literacy, platform reliability, and communication strategies.

Azzahra et al. (2026) assess digital transformation in zakat management organizations in Indonesia. Their contribution provides insight into institutional readiness, technological capacity, and organizational adaptation. This is crucial because digital transformation is not

merely a matter of adopting platforms, but also involves governance reform, human resource development, data management, and strategic leadership.

Cholili et al. (2026) further expand this discussion by examining Good Amil Governance, digitalization, and zakat performance. Their study reinforces the idea that digital tools must be supported by strong governance principles. Transparency, accountability, professionalism, and stakeholder trust remain central to the effectiveness of zakat institutions.

Taken together, these articles show that the future of Islamic social finance depends on the integration of technological innovation with sound governance and spiritual accountability. Digitalization can expand outreach, improve efficiency, and increase public trust, but only when it is embedded within ethical and institutional frameworks consistent with Islamic values.

Halal Industry, Tourism, and MSME Ecosystem

The second theme focuses on the halal industry, halal tourism, and MSME development. The halal ecosystem is no longer limited to food compliance or religious certification; it has become a multidimensional sector involving consumer behavior, tourism, creative economy, digital marketing, productivity, and institutional support.

Utami et al. (2026) provide a bibliometric perspective on halal certification and MSME performance. Their article helps map the intellectual development of research on halal certification and demonstrates its strategic importance for strengthening MSME competitiveness. Halal certification functions not only as a religious compliance instrument but also as a market signal that can enhance consumer trust, product legitimacy, and business growth.

Cupian et al. (2026) examine the factors driving online halal food purchasing decisions among Indonesian Muslim consumers. Their study is highly relevant in the age of digital commerce, where consumer decisions are influenced by information quality, trust, online reviews, platform design, and perceived halal assurance. The article suggests that halal businesses must develop credible digital communication strategies to remain competitive.

Najma (2026) investigates digital transformation and tourist loyalty in rural halal tourism, using evidence from Aceh. This article demonstrates how social media, digital visibility, and service innovation can enhance tourist loyalty in halal destinations. It also emphasizes that rural halal tourism should combine digital promotion with local authenticity, cultural values, and community participation.

Syaripuddin et al. (2026) develop an integrated model of creative economy and halal tourism in Aceh Tengah using an Analytic Network Process approach. Their contribution is significant because it links halal tourism development with creative economic potential. The integration of these sectors can support regional development, strengthen local identity, and create new opportunities for community-based entrepreneurship.

Feriandy (2026) examines digitalization, AI adoption, and MSME productivity through an Ibn Khaldunian perspective. By combining contemporary technology with classical Islamic socio-economic thought, the article offers a distinctive framework for understanding productivity,

institutional development, and economic transformation. This approach shows that Islamic intellectual heritage can still provide valuable analytical tools for modern economic challenges.

Collectively, these studies affirm that the halal ecosystem has become a strategic arena for inclusive economic development. However, its success depends on certification credibility, digital capability, consumer trust, local empowerment, and the ability to harmonize innovation with Islamic ethical principles.

Islamic Banking Stability and Corporate Governance

The third theme addresses Islamic banking stability, financial innovation, corporate governance, and institutional resilience. Islamic banking continues to face complex challenges, including risk management, profitability pressure, digital disruption, regulatory change, sustainability expectations, and market uncertainty.

Bessouyah and Mimouni (2026) examine whether financial innovation mediates risk in Islamic banking, using evidence from Algeria. Their study contributes an international perspective and highlights the dual nature of innovation. Financial innovation can enhance competitiveness and efficiency, but it must be carefully managed to avoid increasing systemic or operational risks.

Hasibuan et al. (2026) investigate whether Islamicity performance and green banking improve Islamic bank stability in Indonesia. Their article reflects the growing importance of sustainability in Islamic banking. It suggests that Islamic banks must not only comply with Shariah principles but also demonstrate environmental responsibility and long-term institutional soundness.

Mardiaton et al. (2026) analyze corporate governance and fraud prevention in Indonesian Islamic banks. This article reinforces the centrality of governance in protecting institutional integrity. Effective governance structures are essential for reducing fraud risk, strengthening accountability, and sustaining public confidence in Islamic banking institutions.

Anwari (2026) examines Islamic bank mergers and the efficiency–risk trade-off, using evidence from Bank Syariah Indonesia. This article is important in the context of consolidation within Islamic banking. While mergers may create economies of scale and strengthen market position, they also raise questions about efficiency, risk exposure, and the protection of wealth, or *hifz al-mal*, within the broader framework of *Maqashid al-Shariah*.

Siregar et al. (2026) analyze contract-specific effects of fintech on Islamic financing profitability. Their article offers nuanced insight into how fintech affects different Islamic financing contracts. This is particularly valuable because Islamic finance instruments have distinct contractual structures, risk profiles, and revenue mechanisms.

Jannah et al. (2026) examine digital transformation and sustainability in Islamic finance in relation to geopolitical uncertainty in an emerging regional economy. Their study highlights the need for Islamic financial institutions to develop adaptive strategies capable of maintaining sustainable financial performance amid external shocks.

Together, these contributions show that Islamic banking must pursue innovation, sustainability, and efficiency without weakening governance, risk control, or Shariah compliance. Institutional

resilience in Islamic finance requires not only technological modernization but also ethical discipline and strategic foresight.

Financial Markets, Instruments, and Behavioral Dynamics

The fourth theme explores Islamic financial markets, contemporary instruments, and behavioral dynamics. In modern financial systems, Islamic finance operates within environments shaped by volatility, consumer psychology, regulatory complexity, digital persuasion, and changing investment behavior.

Ramadhan et al. (2026) examine commodity price dynamics and Islamic stock market volatility in Indonesia. Their article is relevant for investors, regulators, and portfolio managers because it shows how external market forces and geopolitical risk can affect Islamic stock market behavior. Understanding volatility transmission is essential for improving risk mitigation and market resilience.

Maghviroh et al. (2026) reassess Islamic hedging fatwa in Indonesia by examining accounting, regulation, and market practices. Their contribution addresses the practical implementation of Shariah-compliant hedging. The article highlights the need to align fatwa, accounting treatment, regulatory frameworks, and actual market behavior to ensure both compliance and effectiveness.

Faiza et al. (2026) reconstruct social *fiqh* in contemporary Islamic finance through a *Maqashid* analysis of the DSN-MUI fatwa on sukuk-waqf. Their article provides an important conceptual bridge between Islamic legal reasoning and financial innovation. Sukuk-waqf has the potential to mobilize long-term social investment, but its development requires careful attention to welfare, justice, and public benefit.

Purno and Azizurrohman (2026) examine behavioral drivers of Buy Now Pay Later over-indebtedness in Indonesia. Their article is especially timely because digital credit services are rapidly expanding among consumers. The study warns that convenience, persuasive interface design, impulsive spending, and limited financial literacy may increase debt vulnerability. From an Islamic finance perspective, this raises important ethical questions regarding consumer protection and responsible financial design.

Kusnandar (2026) analyzes the effect of Sharia influencers on Islamic savings intention among Generation Z in Indonesia. This article highlights the growing role of digital religious authority and social media persuasion in shaping financial behavior. It suggests that Islamic financial institutions must understand how younger generations receive religious-economic messages and how trust is formed in digital spaces.

These articles collectively demonstrate that Islamic finance is increasingly shaped by behavioral, technological, and market forces. A resilient Islamic financial ecosystem must therefore combine regulatory clarity, product innovation, ethical communication, and consumer protection.

Maqashid al-Shariah and Socio-Economic Governance

The fifth theme centers on *Maqashid al-Shariah* and socio-economic governance. This theme provides the normative foundation connecting many articles in this issue. It reminds us that

Islamic economics is not only concerned with financial efficiency but also with human welfare, justice, moral development, and social balance.

Wahyudi et al. (2026) propose a *Maqashid*-based framework for Islamic digital economy transformation in Indonesia. Their article is one of the key conceptual contributions of this issue. It argues that digital transformation should be evaluated not only by speed, scale, and efficiency, but also by its contribution to the preservation of religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth.

Chairawan et al. (2026) critically evaluate Islamic economic growth in developing countries. Their work invites readers to reflect on the broader trajectory of Islamic economic development and the challenges faced by Muslim-majority and developing economies. It emphasizes the need for context-sensitive policymaking that recognizes institutional capacity, social inequality, governance quality, and development priorities.

Humaidi et al. (2026) examine the implementation of virtual accounts at Tebuireng Islamic Boarding School. Their article captures an important tension between administrative efficiency and spiritual values. While digital financial administration may improve transparency and operational effectiveness, *pesantren*-based institutions must ensure that technological systems remain aligned with educational, ethical, and spiritual missions.

Almizan et al. (2026) explore household economic management among Muslim single-parent families in a matrilineal context. This article broadens the scope of Islamic economics by focusing on family-level resilience, gendered responsibility, social support, and adaptive economic strategies. It reminds us that Islamic economic governance begins not only at the level of banks, markets, or state policy, but also within households and communities.

Together, these studies affirm that *Maqashid al-Shariah* remains a vital framework for guiding Islamic economic transformation. It ensures that digitalization, institutional reform, and market development remain anchored in human welfare and ethical accountability.

SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

The research compiled in this volume carries significant implications for policy formulation, institutional practice, industry development, and academic inquiry. At the policy level, the studies on digital zakat, digital waqf, and zakat management readiness provide evidence-based insights for strengthening Islamic philanthropic infrastructure. Policymakers and regulators may draw from these findings to design more inclusive, transparent, and technologically capable zakat and waqf systems (Azzahra et al., 2026; Nurazizah et al., 2026; Sukirman et al., 2026).

For Islamic social finance institutions, this issue highlights the importance of combining digital innovation with Good Amil Governance. The use of digital platforms can improve collection, distribution, reporting, and donor engagement. However, technological adoption must be supported by accountability, human resource capacity, data protection, institutional trust, and Shariah compliance (Cholili et al., 2026; Prawira et al., 2026).

For the halal industry and MSME ecosystem, the articles in this issue demonstrate that halal certification, digital marketing, AI adoption, and tourism innovation can strengthen competitiveness. MSMEs should not view halal certification merely as an administrative

requirement, but as a strategic asset that enhances credibility and market access (Utami et al., 2026). At the same time, halal tourism stakeholders must integrate digital promotion with local culture, community participation, and sustainable destination management (Najma, 2026; Syaripuddin et al., 2026). The integration of AI and digitalization into MSME productivity further shows how technological modernization can be read through Islamic institutional thought (Feriandy, 2026).

For Islamic banking and financial institutions, the studies on financial innovation, bank mergers, green banking, fintech, governance, fraud prevention, and geopolitical uncertainty provide important lessons. Islamic banks must strengthen risk management, improve governance quality, and adopt digital technologies strategically (Bessouyah & Mimouni, 2026; Jannah et al., 2026; Mardiaton et al., 2026). Stability and profitability should be pursued together with ethical conduct, environmental responsibility, and the protection of stakeholder welfare (Anwari, 2026; Hasibuan et al., 2026; Siregar et al., 2026).

For financial market regulators and Islamic finance practitioners, the discussions on stock market volatility, Islamic hedging, sukuk-waqf, BNPL, and Sharia influencer effects offer new perspectives on contemporary financial behavior. These studies highlight the importance of designing regulatory frameworks that are responsive to digital financial products, behavioral risks, and the persuasive power of online platforms (Kusnandar, 2026; Maghviroh et al., 2026; Purno & Azizurrohman, 2026; Ramadhan et al., 2026).

From a theoretical perspective, this issue enriches Islamic economic thought by advancing several conceptual innovations. The *Maqashid*-based framework for digital economy transformation, the reconstruction of social *fiqh* in sukuk-waqf, and the Ibn Khaldunian analysis of MSME productivity demonstrate how classical Islamic concepts can be reinterpreted to address contemporary economic realities (Faiza et al., 2026; Feriandy, 2026; Wahyudi et al., 2026). These contributions strengthen the intellectual foundation of Islamic economics while expanding its relevance to modern policy and industry challenges.

Overall, this volume affirms that Islamic economics and finance are not static traditions but dynamic fields of knowledge and practice. They are capable of engaging with digital transformation, sustainability, institutional reform, financial innovation, and social vulnerability while remaining grounded in ethical and spiritual principles.

CONCLUSION

The articles published in this issue collectively demonstrate that Islamic economic thought continues to evolve in response to changing social, technological, and global realities. From digital zakat and waqf to halal tourism, from Islamic banking governance to capital market volatility, and from household resilience to *Maqashid*-based digital transformation, the contributions in this volume offer meaningful insights into the future direction of the field. A central message emerging from this issue is that transformation must be guided by values. Digital efficiency, market expansion, institutional consolidation, and financial innovation are important, but they must not be separated from justice, transparency, inclusivity, sustainability, and spiritual purpose. Islamic economics and finance have a distinctive role to play in ensuring that economic

modernization serves human welfare rather than merely accelerating transactions or maximizing profit.

We are confident that the insights presented in this volume will inspire further research and support evidence-based policymaking. We also hope that this issue will serve as a valuable resource for academics, regulators, Islamic financial institutions, zakat and waqf organizations, halal industry actors, *pesantren* administrators, and community stakeholders committed to building a more resilient, equitable, and sustainable Islamic economy. We extend our sincere gratitude to the authors whose expertise and dedication have shaped this issue. We also express our appreciation to the reviewers and editorial board members for their careful evaluation, constructive feedback, and unwavering commitment to scholarly excellence. Finally, we thank our readers for their continued engagement and support, which remain central to the mission of *Share: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Islam*.

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