



Reinterpreting Waqf Law Governance in the Era of Digital Asset Management

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ABSTRACT

The integration of digital asset management into waqf governance raises complex legal and regulatory challenges. This study examines the transformation of waqf legal governance in response to digital asset management, including tokenization and IT-based waqf platforms. Using a normative qualitative and juridical-comparative approach, the research finds that existing waqf legal frameworks have not fully accommodated smart contracts, tokenized waqf assets, cross-jurisdictional digital transactions, and digital consumer protection. The study highlights the need for legal clarification on the status and valuation of digital waqf assets. It proposes an adaptive regulatory model integrating sharia principles, national law, and fintech standards to enhance transparency, accountability, and public participation, contributing both theoretically to Islamic legal scholarship and practically to policy development for regulators and waqf institutions.

INTRODUCTION

Waqf has long been recognized as one of the most important Islamic legal and socio-economic institutions, playing a strategic role in supporting social welfare, education, healthcare, and sustainable development within Muslim societies. Traditionally, waqf governance has been grounded in classical fiqh principles that emphasize perpetuity, inalienability, and the preservation of benefits for designated beneficiaries (*mauqūf ‘alayh*). However, the rapid development of digital technology and financial innovation has fundamentally altered the landscape of asset management, including the administration of waqf in contemporary contexts (Hasan & Abdullah, 2021; Kahf, 2022).

Over the past decade, the emergence of digital platforms, blockchain technology, smart contracts, and asset tokenization has introduced new mechanisms for managing, mobilizing, and distributing waqf assets. Digital waqf platforms enable broader public participation, cross-border fundraising, and real-time transparency, while blockchain-based systems promise immutability, traceability, and automated compliance through smart contracts (Muneeza & Arshad, 2020; Mohsin et al., 2023). These innovations have the potential to transform waqf governance from a largely manual and institution-centered model into a more decentralized, transparent, and participatory system.

Despite these opportunities, the integration of digital asset management into waqf governance raises complex legal and regulatory challenges. Existing waqf legal frameworks in many jurisdictions were developed within analog institutional settings and often lack explicit provisions addressing digital assets, tokenized ownership, or automated contractual arrangements. As a result, significant legal uncertainty persists regarding the status of digital waqf assets, the enforceability of smart contracts under Islamic law, and the compatibility of tokenization with the classical principles of waqf such as perpetuity (*ta’bīd*) and irrevocability (*luzūm*) (Razak et al., 2022; Hidayat & Firmansyah, 2024).

Furthermore, digital waqf practices increasingly involve cross-jurisdictional transactions that transcend national legal boundaries. Blockchain-based waqf platforms may operate simultaneously across multiple legal systems, creating regulatory fragmentation and governance gaps related to jurisdiction, accountability, consumer protection, and dispute resolution. Scholars have noted that without a coherent legal governance framework, digital waqf initiatives risk undermining public trust and exposing beneficiaries to legal and financial vulnerabilities (Zainudin et al., 2021; Ahmed & Salleh, 2023).

From a sharia perspective, the adoption of digital instruments also necessitates a careful reinterpretation (*ijtihād mu’āṣir*) of waqf legal principles to ensure that technological innovation does not compromise the *maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah*, particularly the protection of property (*ḥifz al-māl*), justice (*‘adl*), and public benefit (*maṣlaḥah ‘āmmah*). While several studies have explored Islamic fintech governance more broadly, focused analysis on waqf-specific digital assets, such as tokenized waqf certificates, digital valuation mechanisms, and blockchain-based governance remains limited and fragmented (Mansour & Bhatti, 2022; Wahid et al., 2024).

This research addresses this gap by examining the transformation of waqf legal governance in the era of digital asset management. It seeks to reinterpret waqf legal principles within contemporary technological contexts and to develop a governance model that is adaptive, sharia-compliant, and responsive to emerging regulatory challenges. By employing a normative qualitative approach and juridical-comparative analysis of waqf regulations in countries that have adopted technological integration, this study aims to contribute to both theoretical discourse and practical policy development.

The significance of this study lies in its attempt to bridge classical Islamic legal doctrines with modern financial technology governance. The findings are expected to enrich contemporary Islamic legal scholarship on waqf and sharia fintech regulation, while also providing policy-relevant insights for regulators and waqf management institutions seeking to design legal frameworks that ensure transparency, accountability, and sustainable public participation in digital waqf ecosystems.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Waqf as an Islamic Legal Institution: Normative Foundations

Waqf constitutes a central institution in Islamic law that embodies the principles of social justice, sustainability, and long-term public benefit. The legitimacy of waqf is rooted in the Qur'anic injunction to promote enduring charity (*ṣadaqah jāriyah*) and social solidarity. The Qur'an emphasizes the virtue of allocating wealth for the public good, stating: "You will never attain righteousness until you spend from that which you love" (Qur'an 3:92). This verse has been widely interpreted by classical jurists as a normative foundation for charitable endowments, including waqf (Kamali, 2019).

In addition, the Prophetic tradition reinforces the perpetual nature of waqf. The well-known hadith narrated by Muslim states that when a person dies, all deeds cease except three: ongoing charity (*ṣadaqah jāriyah*), beneficial knowledge, and righteous offspring who pray for them (Muslim, no. 1631). Classical scholars such as Ibn Qudāmah and al-Nawawī interpreted *ṣadaqah jāriyah* as a direct reference to waqf, thereby establishing its legal permanence and moral significance (Ismail & Haneef, 2020). From a juridical perspective, waqf is governed by principles of perpetuity (*ta'bīd*), inalienability (*taḥbīs al-aṣl*), and irrevocability (*luzūm*), which aim to safeguard the asset and ensure continuous benefit to beneficiaries (*mauqūf 'alayh*) (Kahf, 2015). While these principles provide strong normative stability, they were developed in pre-digital socio-economic contexts and thus require reinterpretation in light of contemporary technological developments.

Digitalization and the Evolution of Waqf Management

The rapid expansion of digital technology has reshaped the governance of charitable institutions, including waqf. Digital waqf platforms facilitate online donations, real-time reporting, and broader public participation, thereby addressing chronic governance challenges such as limited transparency, administrative inefficiency, and low public trust (Aziz et al., 2021). Information technology has enabled waqf institutions to operate beyond geographical constraints, transforming waqf from a localized institution into a potentially global philanthropic mechanism.

Recent studies indicate that digital governance models enhance accountability and traceability in waqf management, particularly when supported by distributed ledger technologies (DLT) (Rahman & Saleh, 2022). These systems reduce reliance on manual oversight and mitigate risks of mismanagement by embedding compliance mechanisms within digital infrastructures. However, scholars caution that technological adoption without legal adaptation may create governance vacuums, especially in jurisdictions where waqf laws remain rigid and institution-centered (Furqani & Huda, 2023).

Smart Contracts and Sharia Compliance in Digital Waqf

Smart contracts self-executing agreements operating on blockchain networks have been proposed as governance tools for automating waqf administration. By encoding sharia-compliant rules into programmable contracts, smart contracts can ensure that waqf assets are distributed strictly according to the donor's stipulations (shurūṭ al-wāqif) (Zulkhibri & Sarea, 2021). This approach resonates with the Islamic legal maxim "The condition set by the donor is equivalent to a binding legal text" (sharṭ al-wāqif ka-naṣṣ al-shāri'). Nevertheless, the legal enforceability of smart contracts under Islamic law remains debated. Some scholars argue that smart contracts fulfill the requirements of 'aqd (contract) insofar as offer (ijāb), acceptance (qabūl), and lawful subject matter are present, albeit in digital form (Alam & Parveen, 2022). Others raise concerns regarding legal capacity, intent (niyyah), and dispute resolution mechanisms when contractual execution is fully automated. These debates underscore the necessity of integrating classical contract theory with contemporary digital jurisprudence.

Tokenization of Waqf Assets: Opportunities and Legal Tensions

Tokenization of waqf assets has emerged as one of the most controversial innovations in digital waqf governance. By converting asset value or usufruct rights into digital tokens, waqf institutions can enable fractional participation and enhance fundraising capacity (Saiti et al., 2023). This model is often justified on the basis that what is being tokenized is not ownership of the waqf asset itself, but rather the right to benefit from its returns (manfa'ah).

However, jurists caution that improper token design may conflict with the inalienability principle of waqf if tokens are freely tradable or speculative in nature. Islamic legal theory strictly prohibits the sale or transfer of waqf assets, as emphasized in classical jurisprudence and supported by the hadith prohibiting the sale of endowed property (al-Bukhari, no. 2772). Consequently, scholars emphasize the need for clear legal distinctions between asset ownership, usufruct rights, and investment claims within tokenized waqf structures (Hassan & Ali, 2024).

Regulatory Gaps and Cross-Jurisdictional Challenges

Despite growing experimentation with digital waqf, regulatory frameworks have lagged behind technological innovation. Many national waqf laws do not explicitly recognize digital assets, blockchain-based records, or smart contracts, leading to legal uncertainty and inconsistent governance practices (OECD, 2022). This gap is particularly problematic in cross-border digital waqf platforms, where transactions may involve donors, beneficiaries, and administrators operating under different legal regimes. Islamic legal scholars argue that regulatory ambiguity undermines the maqāṣid al-sharī'ah, particularly the objectives of protecting wealth (ḥifẓ al-māl) and preventing harm (daf' al-mafāsid) (Auda, 2020). Without adequate legal safeguards, digital waqf initiatives risk exposing beneficiaries to financial loss and donors to fraud or misuse of funds. Therefore, regulatory harmonization and adaptive legal governance are increasingly viewed as essential components of sustainable digital waqf ecosystems.

Research Gap and Conceptual Direction

Although existing literature has explored aspects of digital waqf, Islamic fintech, and sharia governance, significant gaps remain. First, few studies integrate Qur'anic principles, classical waqf jurisprudence, and contemporary digital asset regulation within a single analytical framework. Second, the legal status of tokenized waqf assets and smart contracts remains underdeveloped in positive law and comparative regulatory analysis. Third, there is limited scholarship proposing an adaptive governance model that balances technological innovation with sharia legitimacy and beneficiary protection. This study addresses these gaps by advancing a normative and juridical-comparative analysis of digital waqf governance, grounded in Islamic legal sources and contemporary regulatory theory. By doing so, it contributes to the evolving discourse on how waqf law can remain normatively faithful while structurally adaptive in the digital era.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Legal Approach

This study adopts a normative qualitative legal research design, focusing on the systematic analysis of legal norms governing waqf in the context of digital asset management. Normative legal research is appropriate for examining legal concepts, principles, and regulatory structures, particularly in areas where technological innovation precedes formal legal regulation (Ibrahim, 2020; Soekanto & Mamudji, 2019). This approach enables the study to critically assess whether existing waqf legal frameworks remain adequate in addressing emerging digital instruments such as smart contracts and tokenized assets. The research combines Islamic legal doctrinal analysis (*fiqh al-awqāf*) with positive law analysis, allowing for an integrated evaluation of sharia principles and contemporary regulatory systems. Such an integrative approach is essential in Islamic legal studies, where normative religious sources and state-based legal frameworks coexist and interact (Kamali, 2019).

Juridical-Comparative Method

To address the cross-jurisdictional nature of digital waqf governance, this study employs a juridical-comparative method. Comparative legal analysis is utilized to examine how different jurisdictions respond to the governance challenges arising from the digitalization of waqf management. As emphasized by Zweigert and Kötz (2017), comparative law facilitates the identification of functional similarities and regulatory divergences that may not be apparent within the confines of a single legal system.

The jurisdictions examined in this study were selected based on their demonstrated engagement with Islamic finance regulation, fintech innovation, and waqf governance reform. The comparative assessment focuses on several key dimensions, including the legal recognition of digital and tokenized waqf assets, the regulatory treatment of blockchain-based records and smart contracts, the structure of institutional supervision and accountability mechanisms, and the extent of legal protection afforded to donors and beneficiaries participating in digital waqf platforms. Through this comparative analysis, the study establishes a normative foundation for formulating an adaptive legal governance model that is responsive to technological innovation while remaining applicable across diverse legal contexts.

Sources of Legal Materials

This study relies on three categories of legal materials, as commonly applied in doctrinal legal research (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2019; Marzuki, 2021). Primary legal materials comprise Qur'anic verses and Prophetic traditions (*hadith*) related to waqf and charitable endowments, classical Islamic jurisprudential texts (*kutub al-fiqh*) addressing waqf law, as well as national statutes, regulations, and official policy documents governing waqf, Islamic finance, and digital assets. These primary sources constitute the normative foundation for assessing the sharia legitimacy and legal validity of digital waqf instruments.

Secondary legal materials consist of peer-reviewed journal articles, academic monographs, policy reports, and authoritative fatwas published between 2019 and 2025. These materials provide analytical and interpretative perspectives on digital waqf governance, Islamic fintech regulation, blockchain-based financial systems, and sharia compliance (Auda, 2020; Furqani & Huda, 2023). Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and technical reference works related to financial technology and digital assets. These sources support conceptual clarification, terminological precision, and methodological consistency throughout the legal analysis.

Analytical Techniques

Legal materials in this study are analyzed using qualitative normative analysis through several complementary interpretative techniques. Textual and doctrinal interpretation is employed to examine legal texts in order to identify both explicit and implicit rules governing waqf and asset management. This technique enables an assessment of the extent to which existing waqf laws accommodate, regulate, or exclude digital instruments and technological mechanisms (Marzuki, 2021). In addition, systematic interpretation is applied by situating waqf regulations within the broader legal framework, including Islamic finance law, digital asset regulation, and consumer protection law. This approach allows the study to evaluate regulatory coherence, internal consistency, and potential normative conflicts across intersecting legal regimes (Ibrahim, 2020).

The analysis further incorporates teleological interpretation grounded in the *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, whereby legal norms are assessed in light of the overarching objectives of Islamic law, particularly the protection of wealth (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), the realization of justice (*'adl*), and the promotion of public benefit (*maṣlaḥah 'āmmah*). This interpretative method is widely utilized in contemporary Islamic legal scholarship to assess the adaptability and normative soundness of legal rules in response to evolving socio-economic conditions (Auda, 2020; Kamali, 2019). Finally, a comparative normative evaluation is conducted by systematically comparing regulatory approaches across different jurisdictions. This step facilitates the identification of best practices, regulatory gaps, and areas of normative convergence, thereby supporting the formulation of a governance model that is both sharia-compliant and legally robust across diverse legal systems (Zweigert & Kötz, 2017).

Research Validity and Rigor

To ensure analytical rigor, the study applies source triangulation, cross-referencing Qur'anic texts, hadith, classical jurisprudence, statutory regulations, and contemporary scholarly literature. This method minimizes interpretive bias and strengthens doctrinal consistency (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2019). Only authoritative and peer-reviewed sources are used to support normative claims.

Ethical Considerations

As a normative legal study, this research does not involve human subjects or personal data. Ethical considerations are therefore limited to academic integrity, accurate citation of legal sources, and faithful interpretation of Islamic legal texts and statutory materials.

Research Outcome

The methodological approach employed in this study aims to produce a normative-adaptive legal governance model for digital waqf, integrating sharia principles, national legal systems, and contemporary financial technology standards. The findings are intended to inform policymakers, regulators, and waqf management institutions in designing legal frameworks that enhance transparency, accountability, and public trust in digital waqf governance.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Structural Limitations of Existing Waqf Legal Frameworks in the Digital Context

The findings of this study demonstrate that existing waqf legal frameworks are structurally ill-equipped to address the governance of digital asset management. Most waqf regulations continue to conceptualize waqf assets within traditional classifications, such as immovable property and conventional financial instruments, without explicit recognition of digital assets, blockchain-based records, or tokenized representations. As a result, digital waqf initiatives frequently operate in a legal gray area, characterized by uncertainty regarding asset status, enforceability, and institutional accountability (Aziz et al., 2021; OECD, 2022).

From an Islamic legal perspective, this limitation does not stem from doctrinal rigidity. Classical waqf jurisprudence prioritizes substance (*ma'nā*) and objectives (*maqāṣid*) over technical form, allowing adaptive interpretation as long as core principles perpetuity (*ta'bīd*), inalienability (*taḥbīs al-aṣl*), and designated public benefit are preserved (Kamali, 2019; Auda, 2020). However, in the absence of positive legal recognition, waqf institutions face heightened regulatory and reputational risks that may undermine donor confidence and institutional legitimacy (Furqani & Huda, 2023). These findings confirm that regulatory inertia, rather than sharia incompatibility, constitutes the principal obstacle to effective digital waqf governance.

Smart Contracts as Governance Instruments in Digital Waqf

The analysis reveals that smart contracts possess functional compatibility with Islamic contract theory (*fiqh al-mu'āmalāt*) when positioned as governance-supporting instruments rather than autonomous legal actors. By encoding donor stipulations (*shurūṭ al-wāqif*) into programmable rules, smart contracts enhance compliance, reduce discretionary abuse, and improve operational efficiency in waqf administration (Zulhibri & Sarea, 2021; Alam & Parveen, 2022).

Nevertheless, the enforceability of smart contracts remains contingent upon their recognition within formal legal systems. In jurisdictions where digital contracts lack explicit statutory acknowledgment, smart contracts risk being treated merely as technical tools without binding legal force (OECD, 2022). From an Islamic legal standpoint, this limitation does not invalidate the sharia legitimacy of smart contracts; rather, it highlights the necessity of integrating technological mechanisms within institutional and legal oversight structures to ensure accountability and dispute resolution (Kamali, 2019).

Importantly, Islamic legal theory maintains that accountability (taklīf) cannot be delegated entirely to automated systems. Waqf administrators (nāẓir) remain morally and legally responsible for waqf management regardless of technological mediation (Ismail & Haneef, 2020). Therefore, smart contracts should be understood as instruments of compliance enhancement rather than substitutes for human legal responsibility.

Tokenization of Waqf Assets: Jurisprudential Constraints and Regulatory Risks

Tokenization emerges as one of the most transformative yet controversial dimensions of digital waqf. The findings indicate that tokenization can significantly expand participation by enabling fractional contributions and facilitating broader public engagement. These features align with the maqāṣid al-sharī'ah, particularly the promotion of public welfare (maṣlaḥah 'āmmah) and the mobilization of underutilized resources (Saiti et al., 2023; Hassan & Ali, 2024).

However, the study also identifies substantial jurisprudential and regulatory risks associated with tokenization. Freely tradable tokens that represent ownership claims over waqf assets contravene the principle of inalienability (taḥbīs al-aṣl), which lies at the core of classical waqf doctrine (Kamali, 2019). Consequently, only usufruct-based or benefit-based tokenization models, where tokens represent rights to benefits rather than ownership can be considered compatible with waqf law (Saiti et al., 2023). This finding underscores the necessity of normative filtering in evaluating financial innovation. Legal neutrality toward technology is insufficient; instead, regulatory frameworks must actively distinguish between permissible innovation and impermissible commodification of waqf property to safeguard its perpetual and non-commercial character (Auda, 2020).

Digital Valuation, Transparency, and Ethical Tensions

Another significant finding concerns the absence of standardized digital valuation mechanisms tailored to the unique characteristics of waqf assets. Many digital waqf platforms rely on market-based valuation models that prioritize liquidity and financial return, potentially conflicting with the ethical orientation of waqf as a perpetual public trust (amānah) (Rahman & Saleh, 2022).

While digital transparency enhances accountability and public trust, excessive reliance on commercial valuation metrics risks reducing waqf to a purely financial instrument, thereby eroding its normative identity (Furqani & Huda, 2023). The findings suggest that transparency must be accompanied by sharia-sensitive valuation standards that emphasize sustainability, continuity of

benefit, and beneficiary protection rather than short-term financial performance (Auda, 2020).

Regulatory Fragmentation and Cross-Jurisdictional Challenges

The comparative analysis reveals pronounced regulatory fragmentation across jurisdictions in governing digital waqf. National waqf laws generally lack provisions addressing blockchain-based records, cross-border digital transactions, and platform-based governance (OECD, 2022). This fragmentation is particularly problematic for transnational digital waqf platforms, where jurisdictional ambiguity complicates enforcement, dispute resolution, and digital consumer protection.

From a maqāṣid-oriented perspective, such fragmentation poses serious risks to the protection of wealth (ḥifẓ al-māl) and the prevention of harm (daf' al-mafāsid) (Auda, 2020). The findings indicate that isolated national regulatory approaches are insufficient to address the inherently transnational nature of digital waqf, thereby necessitating coordinated and adaptive legal governance mechanisms (Zweigert & Kötz, 2017).

Adaptive Legal Governance Model for Digital Waqf

Synthesizing the findings, this study proposes an Adaptive Legal Governance Model for Digital Waqf that integrates normative, legal, and technological dimensions within a unified framework.

a. Sharia Normative Foundation

At the core of the model lies a sharia normative foundation derived from the Qur'an, Prophetic traditions, and classical waqf jurisprudence. Principles such as perpetuity (ta'bīd), inalienability (taḥbīs al-aṣl), and public benefit (maṣlaḥah 'āmmah) function as immutable normative boundaries (Kamali, 2019; Ismail & Haneef, 2020). Digital innovation is evaluated based on its ability to preserve these objectives rather than its technological novelty.

b. Legal-Institutional Framework

The second layer consists of national legal frameworks governing waqf and related public regulations. This layer mediates between sharia norms and operational practice by providing legal recognition for digital waqf assets, clarifying the status of tokenized representations, and strengthening institutional accountability of nāẓir (Aziz et al., 2021).

c. Digital Technology Infrastructure

The operational layer comprises fintech and blockchain-based mechanisms, including smart contracts, digital valuation tools, and controlled tokenization models. Within this framework, technology functions as an enabling instrument rather than a source of normative authority (Zulkhibri & Sarea, 2021). Smart contracts automate compliance with donor stipulations, while tokenization is restricted to usufruct-based models to preserve the legal essence of waqf.

d. Governance and Accountability Mechanisms

The governance layer integrates sharia supervision, legal compliance, auditing, and digital consumer protection. This layer ensures that technological efficiency does not displace human responsibility and that waqf administrators remain accountable (Furqani & Huda, 2023). It also addresses cross-jurisdictional coordination to mitigate regulatory fragmentation in digital waqf platforms (OECD, 2022).

e. Sustainable Digital Waqf Outcomes

The ultimate outcome of this model is the realization of sustainable digital waqf governance characterized by transparency, public trust, beneficiary protection, inclusive participation, and long-term social impact. By aligning sharia principles, legal frameworks, and technological systems, the model provides a principled pathway for integrating digital innovation into waqf governance.

Theoretical and Practical Implications

Theoretically, this study contributes to contemporary Islamic legal scholarship by demonstrating how classical waqf doctrine can be reinterpreted through a maqāṣid-based approach to address digital transformation challenges (Auda, 2020). It challenges the assumption that technological innovation is inherently incompatible with Islamic law. Practically, the findings offer policy-relevant insights for regulators, waqf authorities, and fintech developers. The proposed governance model serves as a normative blueprint for legal reform, institutional design, and platform development, ensuring that digital waqf evolves as a credible, ethical, and sustainable instrument of Islamic social finance (Aziz et al., 2021; OECD, 2022).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study concludes that the rapid expansion of digital asset management has exposed the limitations of existing waqf legal governance frameworks, which remain largely rooted in conventional asset classifications and governance assumptions. While digital instruments such as smart contracts, blockchain platforms, and tokenization offer significant potential to enhance transparency, efficiency, and public participation, digital waqf initiatives often operate within legal uncertainty due to the absence of explicit regulatory recognition, clear asset classification, and institutional accountability.

From a sharia perspective, the findings affirm that classical waqf doctrine is inherently adaptable and compatible with technological innovation, provided that core objectives perpetuity (*ta'bid*), inalienability (*taḥbīs al-aṣl*), and public benefit (*maṣlahah 'āmmah*) are preserved. Smart contracts may serve as governance-supporting tools to enhance compliance and enforce donor intent under appropriate legal oversight, while tokenization can be considered permissible when limited to usufruct- or benefit-based models. Conversely, unrestricted or freely tradable token structures pose significant jurisprudential and regulatory risks that may undermine the foundational identity of waqf.

Based on these conclusions, the study proposes an Adaptive Legal Governance Model for Digital Waqf that integrates sharia principles, national legal systems, and contemporary financial technology standards. By prioritizing normative function over technological form, this model offers a principled framework to enhance transparency, protect beneficiary rights, and sustain public trust. Ultimately, the sustainability of digital waqf depends on collaborative regulatory development among policymakers, waqf institutions, and technology actors, and this study contributes a normative foundation and policy-relevant insights to support such efforts in the digital era.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future research should incorporate empirical and interdisciplinary approaches to examine the practical implementation of digital waqf governance, particularly regarding tokenization, smart contracts, and stakeholder adaptation. Comparative cross-jurisdictional studies are needed to support regulatory harmonization and transnational governance standards. Further research should also explore the jurisprudential and ethical implications of emerging technologies on core waqf principles to strengthen adaptive and sustainable waqf governance in the digital era.

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