Utilising *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* into Cryptocurrency Structure: A Halal and Stable Digital Finance Model

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Abstract: This study introduces a pioneering conceptual framework for designing a halal and stable cryptocurrency system by embedding the higher objectives of Islamic law (*Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah*) directly into the structural architecture of digital currencies. Unlike prior works that focus narrowly on Shariah compliance through asset-backing or prohibition of riba, this research holistically integrates five core *Maqāṣid* principles—protection of faith, life, intellect, wealth, and lineage—across protocol layers. The proposed model rests on three foundational pillars: (1) asset-backing mechanisms to ensure price stability and wealth preservation, (2) dual-layer governance combining Shariah oversight with technical auditing for ethical and security assurance, and (3) embedded social-finance automation to institutionalize public welfare via smart-contract-based zakat and charitable allocations. The study's novelty lies in its systematic linkage between Islamic legal philosophy and the technical design of blockchain infrastructure—marking a significant advancement in Islamic digital finance theory. Globally, the framework contributes a value-driven model for ethical fintech innovation, offering regulators, developers, and Islamic finance institutions a practical blueprint for creating *Maqāṣid*-aligned digital assets. However, being conceptual, the framework requires empirical validation. Future research should focus on prototype development, performance benchmarking under real-world conditions, and comparative regulatory analysis across jurisdictions to assess feasibility, adoption, and socio-economic impact.

Keywords: *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah*; **Halal Cryptocurrency; Digital Finance Model; Shariah Governance; Blockchain Ethics**

Introduction

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has significantly transformed the landscape of economic activities, with cryptocurrencies emerging as a prominent innovation in global financial systems. While cryptocurrencies offer new avenues for digital transactions and financial inclusion, their integration into Islamic finance frameworks presents unique challenges and opportunities. Central to this discourse is the concept of *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah*—the higher objectives of Islamic law—which serves as a foundational guide for ensuring that financial innovations not only comply with Shariah principles but also promote social welfare, justice, and economic stability. [1]

Traditional cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, have often been scrutinized for their speculative nature, lack of regulatory oversight, and potential for facilitating unethical activities. These concerns have prompted calls within the Islamic finance community for a model of cryptocurrency that is firmly rooted in the ethical and legal imperatives of *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah*. Embedding these objectives in cryptocurrency architecture involves aligning technological features—such as transparency, decentralization, and security—with Shariah requirements like wealth protection (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), prevention of harm, and promotion of public benefit.[2]

While the burgeoning field of Islamic digital finance has seen growing interest in cryptocurrencies, existing academic discourse often focuses either on their technical permissibility under Shariah law or on general ethical considerations. For instance, recent work proposes a framework for Islamic inheritance and estate planning of crypto assets, highlighting the role of the Securities Commission Malaysia in upholding *maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* in safeguarding financial interests.[3] Furthermore, academic discussions on stablecoins and Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) have begun to address their broader societal implications. A study offers a comprehensive review of stablecoins from a business ethics perspective, examining their moral implications and risks for individuals, corporations, and systems.[4] While this study touches upon foundational Islamic objectives in the context of digital assets, it primarily focuses on post-acquisition aspects like inheritance and estate planning, rather than integrating principles of welfare, justice, and financial stability directly into the structural design of a cryptocurrency.

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[1] Mohammad Farid Fad and Ali Imron, "Halal Cryptocurrency Model Under the Maqashid Al-Shari'ah Scheme," *Journal of Islamic Economics Lariba* 8, no. 1 (October 19, 2022): 229–41, https://doi.org/10.20885/jielariba.vol8.iss1.art14.

[2] Muhammad Abdullah Dewaya, "Innovation in Islamic Finance: Integrating Blockchain with Maqāṣid al Sharīʿah & Ḥifẓ al Māl," *Journal of Emerging Economies and Islamic Research*, January 12, 2025, 3852, https://doi.org/10.24191/jeeir.v13i1.3852.

[3] Norazlina Abd Wahab et al., "A Proposed Framework of Islamic Inheritance and Estate Planning of Digital Assets: The Malaysian Case of Crypto Assets," *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance* 16, no. 2 (June 28, 2024): 45–64, https://doi.org/10.55188/ijif.v16i2.713.

[4] Shan Meng, Martina K. Linnenluecke, and Xi Zhao, "Stablecoins and Business Ethics," *Academy of Management Proceedings* 1 (July 26, 2021), https://doi.org/10.5465/AMBPP.2021.12422abstract.

However, a critical void remains in the literature. There is a discernible lack of a comprehensive academic framework that systematically integrates the core *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah*—specifically welfare (*maslahah*), justice (adl), and economic stability—directly into the structural design and operational mechanisms of a cryptocurrency. Current discussions often address these pillars implicitly or in a fragmented manner, without offering a holistic conceptual model for a halal and stable digital finance system built on these foundational objectives.

This paper aims to develop a conceptual framework for a halal cryptocurrency. The significance of this contribution is to provide regulators and industry practitioners with a practical blueprint for embedding *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* within the rapidly evolving fintech landscape and to bolster the resilience of both Islamic and broader financial systems against volatility and systemic risks. For example, the governments and policymakers, especially in Muslim countries, can use this paper as a basis to create rules for digital currencies. Or Islamic scholars can use this framework to better evaluate new digital financial tools. Furthermore, this study also makes important contributions to academic fields like Islamic finance, digital economics, and ethical finance. It significantly moves the discussion forward by showing how core *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* principles can be directly built into the technical details of cryptocurrencies. Lastly, this study helps identify specific areas for future research. Scholars can now test how well cryptocurrencies built on these *Maqāṣid* principles actually perform, leading to a deeper, evidence-based understanding of their potential for ethical and sustainable digital finance.

Research Method

The paper adopts a qualitative approach to review the earlier studies and conceptual-framework methodology to explore how *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* can inform the design of a halal cryptocurrency. It begins with an exhaustive review of existing scholarship on conventional cryptocurrencies and the various halal crypto proposals that have emerged in recent years.[5] This foundational step ensures that the framework is grounded in both the practical realities of digital-asset innovation and the normative imperatives of Islamic finance. Moreover, as highlighted in the introduction, there is a significant void in academic literature concerning a comprehensive, integrated framework that systematically embeds the Maqāṣid of welfare, justice, and financial stability directly into the structural design of digital currencies. A conceptual approach is ideal for laying foundational theoretical groundwork, defining new paradigms, and articulating initial relationships in nascent or underdeveloped research areas where empirical data on such integrated models is non-existent.

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[5] Mohd Ma'Sum Billah, "Innovative Action of Halal Cryptocurrency Management," in *Halal Cryptocurrency Management*, ed. Mohd Ma'Sum Billah (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2019), 23–33, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-10749-9_3.

The insights gleaned from these two strands of analysis are synthesized into a unified architecture. This conceptual framework maps each *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* objective onto concrete technological features and governance structures. The result is a coherent blueprint that not only addresses the technical challenges of cryptocurrency issuance but also embeds the higher objectives of Islamic law at every level of the protocol.

Therefore, this study adopts the following steps from Jabareen[6] and put them into a table to show the stages of conceptual framework development:

Table 1 : the stages of conceptual framework development

Stage No.	Stage Title	Description of Activities
1	Mapping the selected data sources	- Mapping the spectrum of a comprehensive framework integrating *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* (welfare, justice, financial stability) into cryptocurrency structures.
2	Deep Dive Literature Review & categorizing of the selected data	- Comprehensive review of *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* (classical and contemporary interpretations). - Analysis of existing Islamic digital finance initiatives.
3	Identifying and naming concepts	- Analyzing how abstract *Maqāṣid* principles (welfare, justice, financial stability) can be translated into concrete design principles for digital finance.
4	Deconstructing and categorizing the concepts	- Identifying the essential structural and operational components of a cryptocurrency that would need to be shaped by the derived *Maqāṣid*-based principles (e.g., governance models, consensus mechanisms, value transfer protocols, dispute resolution).
5	Integrating concepts	- Developing the actual conceptual model, illustrating the interrelationships between the identified *Maqāṣid*, derived design principles, and cryptocurrency structural components.
6	Synthesis, resynthesis, and making it all make sense	- Rigorous review of the proposed framework for logical soundness, consistency, and alignment with foundational theories from both Islamic and blockchain domains.
7	Validating the conceptual framework	- Discussing the practical applications for developers, IFIs, regulators, and scholars.
8	Rethinking the conceptual framework	- Articulating the theoretical contributions of the framework to academic discourse. - Suggesting avenues for future empirical research.

Source : Jabareen (2009)[7]

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[6] Yosef Jabareen, "Building a Conceptual Framework: Philosophy, Definitions, and Procedure," *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 8, no. 4 (December 2009): 49–62, https://doi.org/10.1177/160940690900800406.

[7] Jabareen.

Results

The framework is built upon three pillars: asset-backing mechanisms to ensure price stability, a dual governance structure combining Shariah oversight and technical auditing for compliance and security, and integrated social-finance features like automated charitable allocations to institutionalize public welfare. These 3 pillars are synergistically designed to realize the 5 core objectives of *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah*, namely the preservation of religion (hifz ad-diin), life (hifz an-nafs), intellect (*hifz al-ʿaql*), wealth (*hifz al-māl*), lineage (*hifz an-nasl*)[8] which visually depicted in the following diagram:
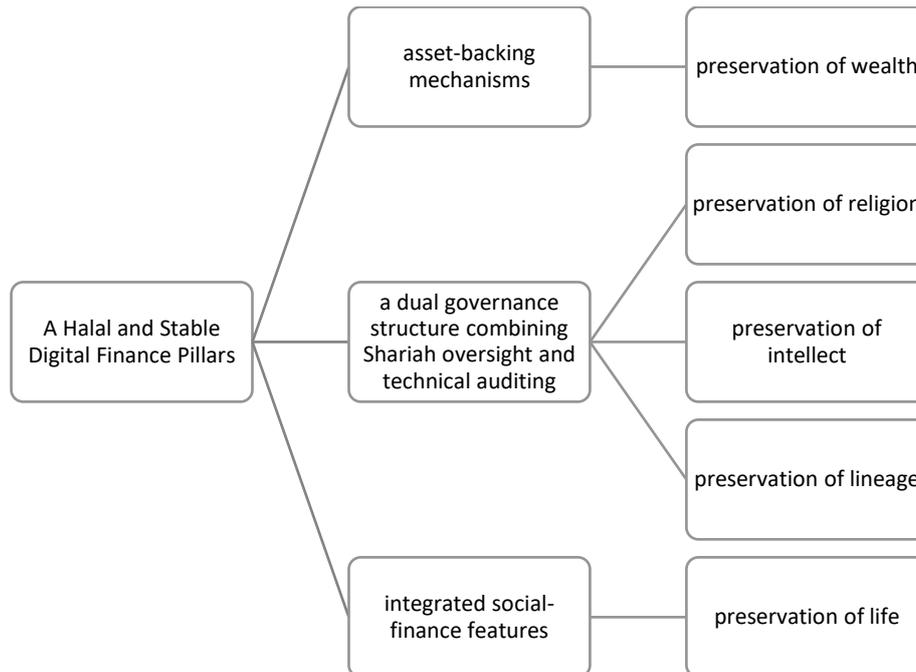

Figure 1. Conceptual Diagram of the Study

To implement those pillars, this study proposes 4 schemes in the following:

1. Volatility Dampening via Asset-Backing

Halal tokens backed by real assets or SDR-type reserves establish a dependable price floor, curbing the extreme spikes and crashes that plague unbacked altcoins.[9] By tying each token to tangible value—whether commodity holdings, fiat reserves, or an accepted currency basket like the Islamic Dinar—investors gain assurance that losses will be limited even under severe market stress.

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[8] I. Al-Ghazali, *Al-Mustashfa Jilid 1: Rujukan Utama Ushul Fikih*, Al-Mustashfa (Indonesia: Pustaka Al-Kautsar, 1997), https://books.google.co.id/books?id=WJ6UEAAAQBAJ.
[9] Billah, "Innovative Action of Halal Cryptocurrency Management."

Stablecoin studies demonstrate that transparent asset-backing powerfully dampens volatility in digital currencies.[10] Regular reserve attestations and on-chain visibility reduce counterparty and liquidity risks, encouraging broader adoption and smoother price dynamics. This alignment between Halal token design and established stablecoin principles highlights the feasibility of combining *Sharīʿah* compliance with proven stability mechanisms.

2. Enhanced Governance & Risk Management

A *Sharīʿah* Advisory Board, in concert with specialized technical advisors, establishes a rigorous two-tier governance framework that guarantees all smart contracts conform to both ethical injunctions and legal requirements.[11] The Advisory Board critically evaluates contract provisions to ensure alignment with *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah*—explicitly prohibiting elements such as excessive uncertainty (*gharār*) or usury (*ribā*)—while technical experts perform in-depth code audits to verify security, correctness, and performance. This integrated oversight not only preserves *Sharīʿah* integrity but also strengthens system resilience and stakeholder confidence.

Complementing this governance regime, multi-factor authentication—melding industry-standard cryptographic encryption with biometric verification—provides a robust defence for user wallets.[12] Even in the event of private-key compromise, the requisite biometric check (e.g. fingerprint or facial recognition) thwarts unauthorized access. By mitigating risks such as phishing and key-theft, this layered security model ensures that only duly authenticated participants can execute transactions. Collectively, ethical governance and advanced authentication protocols forge a secure, *Sharīʿah* -compliant environment for cryptocurrency operations.

3. Built-in Social Finance

Built-in Social Finance embeds social finance directly into every transaction, making welfare disbursement a core protocol feature. The existing scholars has explored the use of blockchain for enhancing the transparency and efficiency of specific Islamic social finance instruments like Zakat and Waqf.[13] Specifically, 2.5% of each transfer is automatically allocated as Zakat, with an additional portion going to *Tabarruʾāt* (charitable) pools.[14] This is not optional; it is hardwired into the smart-contract logic, ensuring these

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[10] Hanna Kołodziejczyk and Klaudia Jarno, "Stablecoin – the Stable Cryptocurrency," *Studia BAS* 3, no. 63 (2020): 155–70, https://doi.org/10.31268/StudiaBAS.2020.26.

[11] Billah, "Innovative Action of Halal Cryptocurrency Management."

[12] Mauro Conti et al., "Internet of Things Security and Forensics: Challenges and Opportunities," *Future Generation Computer Systems* 78 (January 2018): 544–46, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.future.2017.07.060.

[13] Wike Juniati and Tika Widiastuti, "Intention to Adopt Blockchain Technology for Zakat Management in Indonesia," *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, November 19, 2024, https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-12-2023-0384; Balkis Kasmon et al., "FinTech Application in Islamic Social Finance in Asia Region: A Systematic Literature Review," *International Journal of Ethics and Systems* 41, no. 1 (January 30, 2025): 213–37, https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-07-2023-0155.

[14] Billah, "Innovative Action of Halal Cryptocurrency Management."

funds are irrevocably designated for social causes. This approach mirrors the "programmable philanthropy" concept in blockchain, where on-chain governance automatically supports specific social good.[15]

Empirical evidence underscores the efficacy of embedding charitable triggers within distributed-ledger protocols. A February 2023 FEBEA report shows that blockchains with built-in disbursement rules significantly cut administrative costs and speed up fund delivery, all while creating an unchangeable audit trail for oversight.[16] Likewise, Smart Blockchain Networks show that donation-tracking smart contracts for donations can automate grant releases when certain conditions are met, aligning donor wishes with beneficiary needs and supervision.[17] Moreover, a recent study of Indonesian zakat stakeholders finds that performance expectancy, social influence, facilitating conditions, and positive sentiment each exert a significant positive effect on the intention to adopt blockchain-based zakat systems—whereas effort expectancy (perceived ease of use) does not significantly influence that intention.[18] Collectively, these advancements confirm that the *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* objectives can be smoothly integrated with advanced programmable philanthropy, resulting in a financially strong and socially responsible digital currency.

4. Complementarity Fiat Systems

Operating as a parallel medium of exchange, this proposed framework can act as a financial safety net. Especially when used alongside an Islamic Dinar central bank digital currency (CBDC). Because it's backed by real assets and follows Shariah law, it offers an alternative, stable place to hold value.[19] This means that during times of financial trouble or when traditional money loses value, people can quickly move their funds into Halal crypto. This helps prevent large withdrawals from regular banks and reduces money fleeing the country.

This idea is supported by research on CBDCs and stablecoins. A study show that a CBDC paired with a trustworthy, asset-backed digital currency makes the overall financial system stronger by giving people more safe options.[20] Their suggest that having multiple

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[15] Tricia Harraway and James Bekker, "Voucher Tokenisation Using Blockchain and Smart Contracts to Support People in Need," *South African Journal of Science* 120, no. 11/12 (December 4, 2024), https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2024/18150.

[16] Wolfgang Spiess-Knafl and Gian-Luca Gasparini, "The Role of Blockchain in Social Finance" (Europe, European Center for Social Fiance and FEBEA, 2023), https://febea.org/publication/the-role-of-blockchain-in-social-finance/.

[17] Harraway and Bekker, "Voucher Tokenisation Using Blockchain and Smart Contracts to Support People in Need."

[18] Juniati and Widiastuti, "Intention to Adopt Blockchain Technology for Zakat Management in Indonesia."

[19] Muhamed Zulkhibri, "Halal Cryptocurrency and Financial Stability," in *Halal Cryptocurrency Management*, ed. Mohd Ma'Sum Billah (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2019), 35–49, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-10749-9_4.

[20] Raphael Auer and Rainer Boehme, "The Technology of Retail Central Bank Digital Currency," *BIS Quarterly Review*, March 1, 2020, 85–100, https://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r_qt2003j.htm.

safe assets makes it less likely for any single one to face a sudden rush of withdrawals.[21] Transposed to a Halal-crypto/Islamic-Dinar pairing, these findings imply that building *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* into digital currencies does not just protect, but actually *boosts* the stability benefits of a diverse digital money system.

Discussion

Embedding the higher objectives of *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* into cryptocurrency architecture represents a paradigm shift that stitches together two domains often seen in tension: ethical-legal imperatives and cutting-edge technological innovation. By foregrounding *Maqashid al-Sharīʿah*'s core objectives at the protocol level, the proposed model ensures that every layer of the system, from smart-contract code to governance processes, is assessed against moral and social welfare benchmarks.[22]

To achieve these overarching *Maqāṣid* objectives, our framework is built upon three core pillars. The first, central to this approach is the use of asset-backing and full transparency. Drawing directly on lessons learned from conventional stablecoins, the framework mandates that each token be firmly anchored to real-world reserves—whether commodities, fiat currency, or a basket of Islamic Dinar equivalents.[23] On-chain attestations and third-party audits provide continuous, verifiable proof of these reserves.[24] Such transparency not only reins in speculative bubbles by guaranteeing a stable floor price but also builds trust among users who might otherwise be wary of uncollateralized digital assets.

Beyond ensuring financial stability through asset-backing, the framework's second critical pillar is its dual governance structure. This structure equally important, marries Shariah-expert oversight with rigorous technical auditing. A dedicated *Sharīʿah* Advisory Board reviews all aspects of the protocol—tokenomics, smart-contract clauses, fee structures—to verify that no element contravenes Islamic injunctions against usury (ribā) or excessive uncertainty (*gharār*).[25] In parallel, a team of cryptography and software-security experts performs systematic code reviews and penetration testing.[26] This two-pronged oversight not only upholds legal and ethical integrity but also hardens the platform against hacks and exploits, thereby fostering confidence among regulators, institutional investors, and end-users alike.

Further enhancing its social utility and adherence to *Maqāṣid* principles, the model integrates programmable philanthropy. This marks a significant social-finance innovation. By embedding Zakat and *Tabarruʾāt* allocations directly into transaction logic, the protocol elevates charitable giving from an optional act of goodwill to an automatic, self-executing

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[21] Auer and Boehme.
[22] Fad and Imron, "Halal Cryptocurrency Model Under the Maqashid Al-Shari'ah Scheme."
[23] Kołodziejczyk and Jarno, "Stablecoin – the Stable Cryptocurrency."
[24] Zulkhibri, "Halal Cryptocurrency and Financial Stability."
[25] Billah, "Innovative Action of Halal Cryptocurrency Management."
[26] Conti et al., "Internet of Things Security and Forensics."

feature.[27] Every token transfer trigger a predetermined percentage split: a portion earmarked for obligatory alms and another for communal welfare initiatives. Empirical evidence from FEBEA indicates that such embedded disbursement rules markedly reduce administrative overhead and expedite fund deployment, all while maintaining an immutable audit trail.[28]

In addition to its internal design features, the proposed Halal cryptocurrency also contributes to broader financial resilience. By coexisting alongside fiat CBDCs, the halal cryptocurrency extends macroprudential stability through diversification of digital monetary instruments. During periods of systemic stress—whether triggered by bank runs, currency devaluations, or geopolitical shocks—participants can migrate value into the Shariah-compliant token as a recognized "safe haven," relieving pressure on traditional banking and central-bank reserves. Auer and Boehme demonstrate that a CBDC operating in concert with a credible, asset-backed digital token enhances overall monetary resilience by broadening the suite of central-bank liabilities available to the public.[29]

While the burgeoning field of Islamic digital finance has seen attempts to create Shariah-compliant digital assets, the proposed framework distinguishes itself significantly from existing models such as OneGram (OGC) and HelloGold. Current initiatives, while commendable in their efforts to align with Islamic finance principles, primarily focus on ensuring Shariah permissibility through asset-backing and the avoidance of prohibited elements like (*ribā*) and excessive uncertainty (*gharār*).[30] For instance, OneGram, launched as a gold-backed cryptocurrency, aims to offer a Shariah-compliant store of value that preserves wealth by being tethered to a tangible commodity.[31] Similarly, HelloGold facilitates Shariah-compliant gold savings, emphasizing accessibility and asset-backing to meet basic Islamic finance requirements for digital assets.[32]

However, these models predominantly address the preservation of wealth objective by ensuring the underlying asset's permissibility, and often lack the comprehensive, multi-dimensional integration of all *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* objectives directly into their core protocol design.[33] This paper's framework moves beyond mere Shariah compliance to become inherently *Maqāṣid*-oriented. By embedding a dual governance structure and, integrating automated social-finance features, the current study proactively institutionalizes

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[27] Harraway and Bekker, "Voucher Tokenisation Using Blockchain and Smart Contracts to Support People in Need."

[28] Spiess-Knafl and Gasparini, "The Role of Blockchain in Social Finance."

[29] Auer and Boehme, "The Technology of Retail Central Bank Digital Currency."

[30] Billah, "Innovative Action of Halal Cryptocurrency Management."

[31] Edib Smolo and Ziyaad Mahomed, "Digital Currencies and Their Compatibility in the Islamic Finance Industry," in *The Future of Islamic Finance*, ed. Edib Smolo and Mohamed Mahees Raheem (Emerald Publishing Limited, 2024), 189–206, https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-83549-906-120241012.

[32] Shoaib Ali, Imran Yousaf, and Xuan Vinh Vo, "Comovements and Hedging Effectiveness between Conventional and Islamic Cryptocurrencies: Evidence from the COVID-19 Pandemic," *International Journal of Emerging Markets* 19, no. 12 (December 2, 2024): 4383–4408, https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOEM-10-2021-1571.

[33] Smolo and Mahomed, "Digital Currencies and Their Compatibility in the Islamic Finance Industry."

public welfare (*hifz al-nafs,*and *hifz al-nasl*) and ensures a deeper level of ethical responsibility at every transactional layer. This approach positions our model not just as a Shariah-compliant digital asset, but as a holistic, value-driven digital finance ecosystem designed for comprehensive societal benefit.

While this study offers a novel conceptual framework for integrating *Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah* into cryptocurrency structures, it is important to acknowledge certain limitations inherent to its theoretical nature and the potential challenges in its real-world implementation. Firstly, as a conceptual model, this research provides a foundational blueprint without undertaking empirical validation. The practical feasibility and efficacy of the proposed asset-backing mechanisms, dual governance structure, and integrated social-finance features, therefore, remain to be tested in live environments. This includes assessing the technological readiness for scaling such a complex system, ensuring its absolute security against sophisticated exploits, and achieving seamless interoperability with existing financial infrastructures. While smart contracts offer immense potential, translating all nuances of *Maqāṣid* into immutable code requires careful design and continuous expert verification.

Secondly, the regulatory landscape for cryptocurrencies and digital assets remains highly dynamic and often ambiguous across jurisdictions. Implementing a *Maqāṣid*-based cryptocurrency model would necessitate clear and supportive regulatory frameworks, which are currently nascent or non-existent in many regions. Harmonizing Shariah governance with conventional financial regulations and obtaining necessary licenses presents a significant hurdle. This includes establishing legal clarity on digital asset ownership, taxation, and the legal enforceability of smart contract-based social allocations.

Finally, market acceptance and user adoption pose another significant challenge. Despite its ethical appeal, a new digital currency model must overcome network effects, competition from established cryptocurrencies, and potential skepticism from both mainstream and Islamic finance participants. Educating the public about its unique benefits and ensuring user-friendly interfaces would be critical for widespread adoption, particularly in diverse global markets where understanding of both Maqāṣid and blockchain technology may vary.

These challenges highlight areas for future empirical research and collaborative efforts between technologists, policymakers, and Islamic finance scholars, rather than diminishing the theoretical contribution of this conceptual framework. Furthermore, future research could explore the techno-economic performance of Shariah-compliant blockchain implementations—examining metrics such as throughput, latency, and cost efficiency under different consensus algorithms. Longitudinal case studies of pilot projects in diverse Islamic jurisdictions would shed light on practical challenges and best practices in real-world deployment. Cross-disciplinary investigations involving legal scholars, computer scientists, and development economists could help refine governance mechanisms and assess socio-economic impacts, such as financial inclusion and poverty alleviation.

Conclusion

This study presents a novel conceptual framework that systematically integrates the higher objectives of Islamic law (Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah) into the foundational design of cryptocurrency. Aiming to move beyond basic Shariah compliance, the framework embeds the core Maqāṣid principles—namely the preservation of religion, life, intellect, wealth, and lineage—into three interlinked pillars: asset-backed stability mechanisms, dual-layered governance structures, and built-in social-finance features. These pillars work cohesively to construct a value-oriented digital finance model that is ethically grounded, technologically resilient, and socially inclusive. The findings demonstrate that aligning the architecture of digital currency with Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah not only enhances compliance with Islamic ethics but also contributes to broader financial stability and public welfare. The proposed framework offers meaningful implications for blockchain developers, Shariah scholars, regulators, and financial institutions seeking to innovate responsibly within the digital economy. It serves as both a theoretical foundation and a practical blueprint for constructing halal cryptocurrencies that embody justice, transparency, and sustainable development. Nevertheless, the conceptual nature of this research highlights the need for empirical testing. Future studies are encouraged to develop prototypes, evaluate user behavior, explore regulatory integration, and assess real-world performance in diverse jurisdictions. By doing so, the theoretical promise of a Maqāṣid-oriented cryptocurrency can be translated into a transformative solution for ethical and inclusive digital finance on a global scale.[]

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