Accounting for Waqf in the Digital Era: A Systematic Literature Review on the Integration of Sharia Principles and Islamic Fintech

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ABSTRACT

This research undertakes a systematic literature review (SLR) to investigate the evolution of waqf accounting within the context of the digital era, emphasizing the incorporation of Sharia principles alongside Islamic fintech. A comprehensive analysis was conducted on 62 scholarly articles published from 2015 to 2024, sourced from esteemed academic databases. The findings indicate that waqf accounting is experiencing a significant metamorphosis propelled by technological advancements and a heightened demand for transparency and social accountability. Prominent themes discerned include blockchain-enabled waqf accounting, digital crowdfunding initiatives, Sharia-compliant financial reporting frameworks, and the complexities of regulatory compliance. Furthermore, the study underscores the discrepancies between existing accounting standards and the distinctive attributes of waqf assets. Proposals are advanced to align Sharia-based accounting frameworks with international standards and to utilize Islamic fintech to enhance the transparency and sustainability of waqf institutions.

Introduction

The waqf, recognized as a pivotal mechanism within the domain of Islamic social finance, plays a significant role in fostering economic development within the ummah (Widiastuti, et al., 2025). Nonetheless, the administration and accountability of waqf frequently encounter impediments concerning transparency and operational efficiency. As articulated by Napitupulu et al. (2024), a minimum of three fundamental principles must be contemplated to enhance waqf governance, specifically accountability, transparency, and the disclosure of financial statements.

The evolution of Islamic financial technology (fintech) presents viable solutions to address the challenges associated with waqf management. The confluence of Sharia principles and digital technologies has the potential to augment both efficiency and transparency in the administration of waqf. Research conducted by Kasmon et al. (a) (2025) posits that Islamic fintech can be effectively employed within the sphere of Islamic social finance, exemplified by the application of blockchain technology in waqf.

The digitization of waqf may also serve to bolster community involvement in waqf initiatives. Research by Kasmon et al. (b) (2025) indicates that digitization influences waqf activities, emphasizing the roles of blockchain, crowdfunding, and artificial intelligence in forecasting future trends within waqf digitization. However, the adoption of Islamic fintech continues to confront a myriad of challenges, encompassing factors such as trustworthiness, user-friendliness, and alignment with Sharia principles.

The implementation of technology within the waqf sector necessitates the establishment of a robust governance framework. Napitupulu et al. (2023) contend that governance in Islamic social finance should incorporate the tenets of accountability, transparency, and financial statement disclosure to guarantee effective and Sharia-compliant management practices.

Innovation in the realm of cash waqf likewise warrants attention regarding the development of products and services by Islamic financial institutions. The investigation conducted by Nofianti et al. (2023) explored the potential for waqf innovations to be formulated as products and services within Islamic financial institutions, drawing on case studies from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Turkey.

The application of technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence has the capacity to enhance both transparency and efficiency in waqf management. Alsadi (2025) asserts that the intersection of blockchain technology with the Islamic economy presents a decentralized solution for Sharia-compliant finance, accentuating transparency, equity, and decentralized governance.

Nevertheless, the incorporation of technology within the waqf sector also introduces ethical dilemmas and necessitates adherence to Sharia principles. The analysis conducted by Khan et al. (2018) underscores the ethical complexities arising from the utilization of Internet of Things (IoT) technology and the imperative of employing technology in concordance with Islamic doctrines.

Existing scholarly literature indicates that while substantial potential exists within the digitization of waqf, comprehensive research remains essential to elucidate the integration of Islamic Sharia and fintech principles within waqf accounting practices. The study by Kasmon et al. (a) (2025) provides valuable insights into the applicability of fintech in Islamic social finance, particularly in relation to waqf.

Consequently, the objective of this study is to undertake a systematic literature review concerning waqf accounting in the digital era, with a focus on the synthesis of Islamic Sharia and fintech principles. This research is anticipated to contribute to the development of a robust framework for the management of waqf that adheres to Sharia principles and leverages digital technologies.

Literature Review

Digital Transformation in Waqf Accounting

The phenomenon of digital transformation within the realm of waqf accounting constitutes a systematic adaptation of information and communication technologies aimed at enhancing efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the governance of waqf assets. By harnessing advanced technologies such as blockchain, smart contracts, and digital platforms, the management of waqf can be executed with greater efficacy and reliability. A notable advancement in the digital transformation of waqf accounting is the incorporation of blockchain technology and smart contracts. This technological innovation facilitates the transparent and immutable recording of waqf transactions, consequently fostering increased public trust in the stewardship of waqf assets. Research conducted by Megat et al. (2024) elucidates that the deployment of smart contracts within digital waqf platforms can significantly augment both efficiency and accountability in the administration of waqf funds.

Furthermore, the technological integration in waqf management also serves to promote community engagement via waqf crowdfunding platforms. Through these digital platforms, community members are afforded the opportunity to contribute to waqf initiatives while simultaneously monitoring the allocation of funds in real-time. This observation aligns with the findings of Asyari et al. (2024), which assert that knowledge and trust in digital waqf are pivotal in enhancing community involvement.

In the context of Indonesia, the digital transformation of waqf accounting has commenced implementation across various waqf management entities. For instance, organizations such as Muhammadiyah have embraced innovative methodologies in waqf governance through collaborative partnerships and the development of waqf land. A case study conducted by Medias et al. (2025) reveals that cooperation with diverse stakeholders can fortify innovation in waqf administration.

In Malaysia, the application of technological advancements in the management of waqf has also garnered significant attention. The study by Shaikh and Amin (2025) highlights imperative factors that influence societal acceptance of technology pertaining to the utilization of digital wallets for waqf purposes. The findings indicate that ease of use and consumer innovation are critical determinants in the adoption of digital waqf technologies.

In summary, the digital transformation in waqf accounting presents substantial opportunities to enhance efficiency, transparency, and community engagement in waqf management. Nevertheless, the realization of this technological implementation necessitates careful consideration of regulatory frameworks, data security, and the digital literacy of the populace to ensure optimal and sustainable outcomes.

Integration of Sharia Principles in Islamic FinTech

Maniam (2024) asserts that Islamic FinTech represents an amalgamation of Islamic finance and financial technology, ensuring that financial transactions adhere to Sharia principles while simultaneously leveraging contemporary technological advancements. The incorporation of Sharia principles within Islamic FinTech seeks to offer financial products and services that are not only efficient but also aligned with Islamic ethical values, including the prohibition of usury, gharar, and maysir.

Sharia Maqasid, or the objectives of Sharia, play a crucial role in the assessment of Islamic FinTech products. A study conducted by Izadin et al. (2025) underscores the significance of integrating Maqasid Sharia principles in the evaluation of stablecoins and traditional cryptocurrencies to diversify Islamic investment portfolios. This methodology guarantees that innovations in digital finance adhere to Sharia objectives, such as equity, transparency, and social welfare.

The execution of Sharia principles within the FinTech sector encounters considerable regulatory obstacles. A comparative analysis conducted by Muryanto (2023) underscores the pressing necessity for sharia compliance regulations pertaining to Islamic FinTech within Indonesia, Malaysia, and the United Kingdom. The variances in legal frameworks and interpretations of sharia across these jurisdictions highlight the imperative for harmonized regulatory standards to facilitate the global advancement of Islamic FinTech.

Islamic FinTech possesses substantial potential in fostering financial inclusion and societal transformation, particularly within Muslim communities. Investigative efforts by Qizam et al. (2025) reveal that halal value chains, sharia financial inclusion, and the digital economy significantly contribute to socio-economic transformation within boarding schools in Indonesia. By harnessing technological advancements, Islamic FinTech can broaden access to sharia-compliant financial services for communities that have historically been marginalized.

The prospective trajectory of Islamic FinTech is intrinsically linked to its amalgamation with cutting-edge technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence. A recent investigation by Alourani & Khan (2024) elaborates on the application of blockchain technology and artificial intelligence in ensuring the authenticity of halal products via a transparent and immutable tracking system. Such integration not only bolsters consumer confidence but also guarantees adherence to Sharia principles throughout the entirety of the supply chain.

Review of Prior Research and Research Gap

Mohamed and Akande (2025) are examining the significance of waqf-based green infrastructure within the framework of sustainable development. This comprehensive library review encompasses the fields of green infrastructure and waqf. The infrastructure provided by waqf can substantially bolster sustainable development initiatives. This investigation aspires to furnish empirical research in this specific area. A discernible research gap exists, characterized by a deficiency of empirical studies pertinent to this subject matter.

Raimi and Bamiro (2025) explored the role of Islamic sustainable finance in fostering eco-friendly entrepreneurship. The literature scrutinizes the interplay between Islamic sustainable finance, eco-entrepreneurship, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Sharia finance possesses the capacity to catalyze eco-friendly entrepreneurial ventures. There exists a significant lack of empirical research in the context of developing nations. A research gap is evident, manifested in the inadequacies of empirical studies within this field.

Zaman and Sedera (2016) executed a comprehensive review of the organizational determinants influencing the adoption of Eco-Friendly Information Technology. This literature review rigorously investigates the domain of Green IT, concentrating specifically on the organizational factors that impact its implementation. The identification of organizational determinants is critical for the successful execution of Eco-Friendly IT initiatives. Importantly, the study integrates empirical research within the public sector context. Substantial gaps are present in the literature due to the scarcity of empirical studies conducted in this area. The findings primarily pertain to the integration of digital technologies within the waqf framework.

Qing & Jin (2023) undertook an analysis of the influence of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors alongside digital transformation on corporate sustainability. Statistical evaluations concerning ESG indicate that digital transformation and ESG initiatives exert a favorable impact on corporate sustainability. The study predominantly concentrated on the private sector, uncovering significant deficiencies in research pertaining to the public sector. This investigation holds considerable relevance concerning the integration of digital technologies within the waqf sector.

Hilario-Caballero et al. (2020) conducted an inquiry into the development of a low-carbon mutual fund portfolio model utilizing a mathematical framework. The model addresses investor preferences while concurrently assessing carbon-related risks. The mutual fund portfolio model represents a crucial instrument in the portfolio selection process. The study primarily focused on European financial markets, illuminating significant shortcomings in research related to Asian markets. This investigation signifies a pivotal moment in this discourse, particularly regarding the incorporation of sharia principles in investment practices.

Ferrer et al. (2021) implemented an analysis of the existing interdependence between environmentally sustainable financial instruments and conventional assets through the utilization of a network analysis methodology. The relationship between environmentally sustainable financial instruments and conventional assets is characterized by a relatively tenuous connection. The research predominantly emphasizes global markets while underscoring significant gaps in studies involving emerging markets. The findings of this study are primarily related to the integration of Sharia principles within the investment domain.

Junarti et al. (2025) undertook a comprehensive evaluation of the integration of social business principles within the governance of waqf, with the objective of achieving a sustainable impact through a meticulous systematic literature review. The examination of social business principles, in conjunction with the governance framework of waqf, is conducted with respect to social impact and financial sustainability. The assimilation of social business methodologies possesses the capacity to enhance the sustainability of waqf. Furthermore, there exists a significant paucity of empirical research addressing the practical application of social business models within the waqf framework. This investigation highlights the imperative need to amalgamate Sharia principles with contemporary digital technology in the administration of waqf.

Elmahgop et al. (2025) executed a rigorous analysis of the impact of waqf investment funds on socioeconomic advancement within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, employing a quantitative methodological approach that encompasses surveys and interviews. The review accentuates the interconnections between waqf investment funds and an array of socioeconomic indicators pertinent to socioeconomic development. The outcomes indicate that waqf investment funds impart a positive effect on individual income, accessibility to healthcare, and levels of educational achievement. Recommendations are posited for the proliferation of similar studies to encompass a broader array of countries and to facilitate longitudinal analyses. The scope of this research is confined to the Saudi Arabian context and has not investigated the ramifications of digital technology. This study establishes a foundational framework for assessing the impact of digital technologies, notably Sharia fintech, on the management of waqf funds.

Fahad & Khan (2022) conducted an exhaustive review of the extant literature concerning Green Sukuk and its ramifications for sustainable development, utilizing a systematic literature review methodology. Green Sukuk is acknowledged as a Sharia-compliant financial instrument capable of financing sustainable initiatives. Investigations into the confluence of Green Sukuk with digital technology and waqf have not sufficiently examined the potential synergies that exist among Green Sukuk, waqf, and Sharia fintech. The findings of this study provide a fundamental framework for scrutinizing the incorporation of Green Sukuk within the management of waqf in a digital milieu.

Harahap et al. (2023) performed a comprehensive assessment of the importance of Islamic law and Sharia finance in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through a methodical literature review. The study addresses the intersectionality of Islamic law, Islamic finance, and the SDGs in relation to the successful attainment of this global objective. Additionally, it investigates the congruence of Sharia principles with the overarching aim of sustainable development. This study delivers empirical insights concerning the application of Sharia principles within ongoing initiatives. Importantly, there are notable deficiencies in scholarly inquiries that concentrate on the integration of Sharia principles within the digital waqf context. The authors advocate for the necessity of embedding Sharia principles into the governance of technology-driven waqf systems.

The identification of research gaps based on prior research findings is delineated as follows. Firstly, there are limitations associated with Waqf Accounting Standards in a digital milieu. Despite the existence of various studies addressing Sharia accounting, there remains a significant void in the development of waqf accounting standards that are harmonized with digital technologies. This shortcoming has culminated in an absence of explicit guidelines for waqf agencies in the transparent and accountable management and reporting of waqf assets within the digital epoch.

Second, the Inadequate Integration of Sharia Principles within Waqf Fintech Platforms. A considerable number of fintech platforms utilized for waqf management have not sufficiently assimilated Sharia principles, including fairness, transparency, and social responsibility. This deficiency engenders apprehensions regarding the adherence to Sharia compliance in the operational aspects of waqf fintech.

Third, Regulatory and Policy Deficiencies Pertaining to Fintech in Waqf Management. There exist significant regulatory and policy voids that govern the employment of fintech in the realm of waqf management. The absence of a coherent legal framework may obstruct innovation and the adoption of advanced technologies within the waqf sector.

Fourth, Constraints of Empirical Investigation on the Efficacy of Fintech in Waqf Management. The majority of extant research is predominantly conceptual, with a scarcity of empirical studies assessing the efficacy of fintech applications in waqf management. This situation complicates the evaluation of the tangible effects that technology adoption has on the efficiency and transparency of waqf management.

Fifth, Insufficient Comprehension of the Role of Fintech in Augmenting Community Engagement in Waqf. Research on the capacity of fintech to enhance community participation, particularly among the youth, in waqf remains limited. A more profound understanding of the determinants influencing this participation is crucial for the formulation of effective strategies.

Sixth, Challenges in the Application of Blockchain Technology for Ensuring Transparency and Accountability in Waqf. Despite the prospective benefits of blockchain technology in augmenting transparency and accountability within waqf management, its implementation remains constrained. Additional research is requisite to investigate how this technology can be adeptly integrated into the waqf management framework.

By identifying the aforementioned research gaps, this study aims to contribute to the formulation of a waqf accounting framework that is harmoniously integrated with digital technologies, thereby ensuring adherence to Sharia principles and enhancing transparency and public engagement in waqf management amidst the digital epoch.

Research Methodology

Research Design

This investigation employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) methodology to systematically identify, critically evaluate, and synthesize existing literature concerning waqf accounting within a digital framework, the integration of Sharia principles, and the domain of Islamic fintech. This methodological framework facilitates a comprehensive understanding of advancements and challenges inherent in the field. The SLR methodology referenced adheres to the ROSES (Reporting Standards for Systematic Evidence Syntheses) guidelines.

Literature Search Strategies

The current study implemented the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) methodology grounded in the PRISMA protocol. Scholarly articles were meticulously selected from databases including Scopus, Web of Science, and ScienceDirect, utilizing search terms such as "waqf accounting," "Islamic Fintech," "Sharia principles," and "blockchain waqf." Inclusion criteria encompassed articles published in peer-reviewed journals from the years 2015 to 2024, written in English, and addressing the confluence of waqf, accounting, and digital technology. The review process encompasses the stages of identification, screening, feasibility assessment, and final inclusion. Ultimately, 62 pertinent articles were chosen for comprehensive thematic analysis. Exclusion criteria were applied to articles lacking full-text availability or those deemed irrelevant to the focal point of the research. The article selection process adheres to the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework to ensure transparency and reproducibility.

Study Selection and Evaluation Process

Subsequent to the initial search phase, the articles retrieved are evaluated based on title and abstract to ascertain their relevance to the research topic. Articles that satisfy the inclusion criteria are subjected to a rigorous evaluation process through comprehensive reading of the full texts. The assessment of study quality considers research methodologies, clarity of objectives, and contributions to the discipline of Islamic waqf accounting and fintech. This methodological process is designed to assure that only studies of high quality are incorporated into the analysis.

Data Analysis and Synthesis

Data extracted from the selected studies were subjected to qualitative analysis aimed at identifying prominent themes, trends, and gaps in the literature pertaining to waqf accounting in the contemporary digital era. This analytical endeavor encompasses the identification of waqf accounting frameworks that align with Sharia principles, the role of fintech in waqf management, as well as the challenges and opportunities encountered. Data synthesis is executed employing a thematic approach to furnish an in-depth comprehension of the integration of Sharia principles and technological advancements in waqf accounting.

This methodological framework is anticipated to furnish a systematic and comprehensive basis for investigating the confluence of Sharia principles and technology in waqf accounting in the modern digital context. Through this approach, the research is poised to identify best practices, challenges, and opportunities for further advancement in this domain.

Results of Research and Discussion

The findings of this systematic investigation reveal that literature pertaining to waqf accounting in the digital era continues to proliferate in conjunction with the swift innovations within Islamic financial technology (Islamic Fintech). Among the 62 articles reviewed spanning the years 2015 to 2024, a predominant focus was observed on themes such as the integration of blockchain technology, financial transparency, and compliance with Sharia principles.

According to bibliometric analysis, a substantial proportion of publications originates from nations possessing robust Sharia financial ecosystems, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The most frequently cited publications encompass the Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research and the ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance.

In the domain of waqf accounting, an overwhelming consensus within the academic literature indicates that conventional accounting standards are currently inadequate in addressing the distinctive attributes of the waqf. This inadequacy primarily stems from the inherent non-profit nature, the permanence of assets, and the social objectives associated with waqf, which necessitate a financial reporting framework that is both value-oriented and sustainable.

Numerous scholarly articles underscore the necessity for alignment between international accounting standards (IFRS), local regulatory frameworks, and the sharia guidelines promulgated by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI). Such harmonization is critical to ensure that the financial statements of waqf are recognized, accountable, and compliant with sharia principles. Conversely, the literature also accentuates the pressing need for the digitization of waqf financial recording and reporting. The implementation of technologies such as blockchain is posited as a viable solution to enhance transparency, auditability, and the real-time tracking of waqf assets.

Empirical research has demonstrated that the incorporation of blockchain technology into waqf accounting can significantly mitigate the potential for financial statement manipulation while simultaneously fostering public engagement (wakif) through enhanced transparency in fund utilization. Furthermore, the utilization of smart contracts may facilitate the automated dissemination of outcomes derived from productive waqf. Nonetheless, challenges persist regarding the compatibility of blockchain technology with Sharia principles. Certain scholars and sharia authorities continue to express reservations regarding the legitimacy of asset tokenization and the yield mechanisms arising from the Decentralized Finance (DeFi) system.

In the realm of Islamic fintech, the synergy between waqf management agencies and sharia-compliant digital platforms is increasingly manifesting a beneficial trajectory. A variety of case studies conducted in Indonesia and Malaysia illustrate the successful implementation of waqf crowdfunding via mobile applications, thereby augmenting public accessibility and literacy concerning waqf.

The advent of digital audit trails and smart contract functionalities renders the reporting and accountability processes of waqf institutions more readily observable by the public, as well as by national zakat and waqf authorities. This advancement signifies a substantial improvement over traditional practices, which are predominantly manual and opaque.

The literature further explores innovative methodologies in the management of waqf financial statements, particularly through the lens of Value-Based Intermediation (VBI), a reporting framework that prioritizes social sustainability and spiritual impacts. This approach aligns with the maqashid al-shariah, which underscores the benefits to the ummah as the focal point of waqf activities.

Regarding the regulatory dimension, it has been ascertained that the efficacy of digital integration in waqf accounting is heavily contingent upon governmental policies. Nations possessing legal frameworks that are both adaptable to technological advancements and inclusive of sharia principles tend to exhibit a more expedited adoption of digital-based waqf financial reporting systems. Several studies advocate for the establishment of a new authoritative entity under the auspices of the ministry of religion or finance to standardize the digital waqf accounting framework. This institution could devise a cloud-based integrated platform that amalgamates financial reporting, auditing, and crowdfunding within a singular system.

From an institutional perspective, internal impediments such as a deficiency in digitally literate human resources, alongside a lack of sharia-specific accounting training tailored to waqf, represent significant barriers to the digitization of financial statements. Consequently, various articles propose capacity enhancement initiatives through partnerships between academic institutions and waqf organizations.

Studies additionally elucidate the critical role of transparency and public trust in facilitating the efficacy of waqf digital accounting. A reporting system that is accessible, standardized, and adheres to sharia principles will bolster the confidence of wakif and promote broader engagement in constructive waqf initiatives. Furthermore, a variety of hybrid model strategies have emerged that integrate traditional financial statements with digital dashboards predicated on social and spiritual Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). This framework permits the assessment of waqf performance from not only a financial perspective but also through the lens of sustainability and resilience.

In relation to methodology, the preponderance of the analyzed literature employed qualitative methodologies and case studies, whereas the application of quantitative methods remains comparatively sparse. This underscores the necessity for additional research employing quantitative and mixed-methods approaches to establish more rigorous measurement frameworks.

A substantial portion of the existing literature underscores the imperative for a synthesis of sharia social accounting and digital technologies in the conceptualization of future waqf information systems. This encompasses the utilization of big data, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things (IoT) to systematically oversee the sustainability of waqf assets.

In a broader context, the fortification of sharia-compliant and digital waqf accounting frameworks necessitates a collaborative paradigm involving academics, practitioners, regulators, and the global Muslim community. Such integration aims not only to enhance the governance of waqf but also to stimulate the economic revitalization of the Islamic social asset-based ummah.

With the rising levels of literacy in sharia and digital finance, the younger demographic of Muslims is exhibiting significant enthusiasm towards digital waqf platforms. This presents a remarkable opportunity for waqf institutions to reformulate their financial reporting methodologies to be more inclusive and participatory.

In summary, the findings of this systematic review suggest that the future trajectory of waqf accounting exists at a pivotal juncture among sharia compliance, technological advancement, and sustainability. Consequently, it is imperative to develop a digital waqf accounting model that aligns with sharia principles, is adaptive to technological innovations, and can holistically evaluate the social impact of waqf assets.

Conclusion

The research affirms that the amalgamation of Sharia principles with Islamic fintech technologies presents a considerable opportunity to enhance a more transparent, efficient, and participatory waqf accounting framework. The implementation of blockchain technology, smart contracts, and digital platforms has been demonstrably effective in augmenting accountability and fostering public trust in waqf management. Waqf accounting in the contemporary digital milieu necessitates the adoption of a value-based reporting paradigm that not only encapsulates financial performance but also incorporates the social and spiritual ramifications of waqf assets. This model ought to be consistently aligned with maqashid al-shariah and the Islamic tenets of social justice. An imperative policy consideration is the harmonization of international, national, and Sharia accounting standards in the governance of waqf. It is anticipated that governments and national waqf authorities will formulate digital waqf accounting guidelines that are synergistic with information technology and congruent with Islamic principles. There is a pressing need for policies that facilitate the digitization of waqf management agencies through incentives, human resource training, and the advancement of technological infrastructure. Furthermore, governments and regulatory bodies should enhance the legal framework to safeguard the integrity of digital waqf transactions. The collaboration among waqf institutions, Sharia fintech enterprises, academic institutions, and research organizations is pivotal in establishing an innovative and standardized ecosystem for waqf financial reporting.

This collaborative effort will also stimulate further inquiries while augmenting Sharia financial literacy within the community. Future research is recommended to develop a blockchain-based digital waqf accounting model that is calibrated with maqashid al-shariah indicators and is adaptable by waqf institutions at both local and national strata. A quantitative or mixed-methods approach is requisite to evaluate the impact of Islamic fintech integration on waqf financial reporting efficacy, particularly with respect to public participation, transparency, and financial sustainability. It is essential to conduct a thorough exploration of the accountability of digital waqf from the vantage point of Sharia ethics, especially concerning asset tokenization, yield, and smart contracts within the contemporary framework of fiqh muamalah. Research endeavors may also concentrate on a comparative analysis between conventional and digital waqf financial reporting systems across various Muslim nations, aimed at identifying best practices and globally standardized models that can be broadly implemented. Lastly, it is crucial to investigate the resilience and security of digital waqf accounting information systems, including assessments of susceptibility to cyber threats, data manipulation, and encryption-based solutions, as well as Sharia-compliant digital auditing practices.

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