

Islamic Economic Views on the Fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) No. 83 of 2023

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Abstract: MUI Fatwa No. 83, which prohibits Israeli goods, might have a substantial impact on Indonesia's Islamic economy, influencing consumption, trade, investment decisions, and halal certification. If adhered to, demand for Israeli goods may fall, while the boycott effort may have an impact on investment decisions and worldwide trade. This can also help Muslims achieve greater unity and ethical consciousness. The author employs literature review methodologies to examine literature relevant to the research issue. The methodology includes a study of Islamic economics based on both bibliographic and secondary data. To get new ideas and information, the method used is analysis approaches such as interpretation, coherence, and heuristics. MUI Fatwa No.83 of 2023 requires legal assistance for the Palestinian fight against Israeli aggression, including the distribution of zakat, infaq, and alms. The fatwa's economic impact is determined by Muslim involvement and business reaction, which may have an impact on halal certification and Sharia banking. MUI Decree Number 83 of 2023 encourages a boycott of Israeli goods, which benefits the Muslim economy while cutting demand.

Keywords: Islamic Economics; Israeli; MUI Fatwa No. 83 2023

1. Introduction

The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) has issued a fatwa forbidding the use of Israeli products due to its actions against Palestine. MUI Fatwa Number 83 of 2023 initiated a boycott of products considered to be pro-Israel, which was carried out worldwide. This boycott may have an immediate impact in the short term, but it may take some time to return to normal. This boycott challenges business owners, yet calls for a boycott are purely sentimental. These boycotts might generate opportunities to promote local products, but they can have an impact on the firm (Hariyanto et al., 2023).

The issuance of MUI Fatwa No. 83, which prohibits the buying and promotion of Israeli goods, has significant economic ramifications within the scope of Islamic economics. These factors may have an impact on consumption and commerce, product replacements, investment decisions, and the halal certification procedure in Indonesia. If the general population follows this religious commandment, it is possible that demand for items produced in Israel may decline, hurting trade and the interrelated economy (Ulil albab; Mawardi, 2023).

A survey of 1,014 randomly selected respondents revealed that 95% of them followed Islamic law, with a margin of error of approximately 1.79 percent. The majority of responders were 45 years or older, with 47% obeying for religious, 46% for humanitarian, and 7% for other reasons. The majority of respondents were aware of the fatwa's existence; 97% were familiar with its contents, while 3% were unaware. The majority of respondents understood

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the fatwa's contents; 94% were aware of its existence, while 6% were unaware of its meaning. The survey indicated that the majority of individuals obey Islamic law for religious, humanitarian, and other reasons (Nurhisam et al., 2024).

Ace Hasan Syadzily, Deputy Chairman of Commission VIII DPR RI, supports the fatwa issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) in support of Palestine, noting that it is a protest against Israel's profits from items sold around the world, including in Indonesia. He feels that the Israeli government, which employs weaponry against the Palestinians, taxes Israeli goods. Syadzily applauded the move, but he also proposed clarity on the categories of transactions and trade products involving Israel. MUI released Fatwa Number 83 of 2023 on the Law on Supporting Palestinian Fighters, advising Muslims to avoid dealings with Israeli-affiliated products and those that support colonialism and Zionism (Prayogo et al., 2024). He underlined the significance of knowing the meaning of Israel-related items and transactions.

The fatwa may also encourage people to seek out non-Israeli items, opening the door for local producers or products from other countries to enter markets that were formerly dominated by Israeli products. Investment decisions could also be influenced by prohibitions or refusals to invest in Israel-related ventures (Widjaja, 2024).

This fatwa may also influence Muslim buyers' preferences for products that adhere to Islamic standards and support the Palestinian cause. This could potentially influence their purchasing patterns and encourage them to purchase other things unconnected to Israel.

The Muslim boycott campaign targeting Israeli goods has the potential to severely impact global trade. If a large number of Muslims follow the laws of this faith, it may result in a drop in exports and imports of Israel-related goods, influencing the nations' trade balances (Andalusi & Selian, 2019).

The publication of MUI Fatwa Number 83 in 2023 develops a sense of unity and ethical awareness among Muslims toward the Palestinian conflict, which influences their consumer decisions and proclivities. Government support for the Palestinian cause may be influenced by legislation or rules promoting a boycott of Israeli goods. This study investigates the Islamic economic perspective on MUI Fatwa Number 83 of 2023 (Prayogo et al., 2024).

2. Proposed Method

The author employs literature study approaches as a research method, which entails considerable reading and analysis of current literature. The literature in issue is a relevant source related to the research topic. Understanding this collection of literature will allow you to grasp the fundamental objective of the problem you wish to tackle. Understanding this collection of literature will allow you to grasp the fundamental objective of the problem you seek to solve (Sugiyono, 2019).

The research technique includes an examination of the meaning of economics in Islam, which serves as the foundation for the research. The study methodology employs data

collection techniques. In library studies, data is collected by gathering bibliographic information from libraries(Moleong, 2018): As the primary data source, begin by gathering the works of people who have conducted in-depth analyses of the subject under investigation. Next, read and investigate further works written by the individual on various areas. Second, it is checked by examining other people's works on the issue or topic under consideration, which is known as secondary data(Abizar; Ulil Albab; Dkk, 2023).

Following data collection, numerous approaches are used for analysis, such as: Interpretation is the purposeful endeavor to gain an accurate understanding of factual information and observable indicators. Coherence: To ensure that the conversation is understood correctly, all definitions of consumption are reviewed based on their coherence and applicability to the prior discussion. Heuristics is the examination of novel materials and procedures by researchers to achieve fresh insights and knowledge(Abizar; Ulil Albab; Dkk, 2023).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Understanding Islamic Economy

Islamic economics is a scientific system that addresses economic issues. Just like other traditional economic principles. Only in this economic framework do Islamic ideals become the foundation and basis for all activities(Pratama et al., 2019).

According to M. Umer Chapra in the book "Exclusive Introduction to Islamic Economics", Mustafa Edwin Nasution, et al. (2010): *"Islamic economics was defined as that branch which helps actualize human well-being through the allocation and distribution of finite resources in accordance with Islamic doctrine without unreasonably limiting individual freedom or causing continuous macroeconomic and ecological imbalances."*

So, Islamic economics is a body of knowledge that aids in the pursuit of human happiness by allocating and distributing limited resources within the corridors of Islamic teachings while preserving individual freedom, sustainable macroeconomic behavior, and environmental balance.

Meanwhile, Syed Nawab Haider Naqvi (2010) defines Islamic economics as the study of representative Muslims' economic behavior in current Muslim culture. So Islamic economics is defined as a discipline of science that seeks to evaluate, analyze, and eventually solve economic problems in an Islamic context. According to Abdul Mannan (1997), Islamic economics investigates not just social persons, but also humans with religious abilities.

3.2 Basics of Islamic Economic Law

Science has a strong legal foundation, allowing it to be acknowledged as an essential component of the knowledge system. Similarly, the implementation of Sharia in the economic sphere aims to turn society into an Islamic civilization(Widjaja, 2024). Economic activities can include multiple sorts of agreements. A contract is a legally binding agreement between two

people that establishes rights and responsibilities. According to Sharia principles, a written instrument known as a contract is required to form a legal agreement between people that includes the fulfillment of rights and obligations over an extended period of time. Islamic Economics (Ridwan & Zain, 2021). Islam is built on a set of laws that serve as the foundation for conceiving and deciding on economic principles.

The major principles of Islamic law are as follows:

a. Al-Quran

The Quran contains muamalat legal provisions, the majority of which are broad principles, however the number is modest. For example, verse 188 of Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah prohibits earning riches unlawfully, including bribery. The section states the following.

That is to say, "And do not let some of you consume the property of others among you in a false way and (do not) bring (the affairs of) that property to the judge, so that you can consume part of the property of others by (doing) sin, even though you know" (Q.S Al-Baqarah, p. 188).

Q.S. An-Nisa verse 29 states that voluntarily purchasing and selling is a permissible form of muamalat. The conditions are as follows.

Meaning: "O you who believe, do not devour each other's wealth in a false way, except through legitimate commerce between you." Therefore, do not murder yourselves; really, Allah is most merciful to you. (Q.S. An-Nisa, Verse 29)

b. Hadits

Hadith provides more sophisticated legal regulations than the Quran. These hadiths, reported by Ibn Majah, Ad-Daruquthni, and others from Sa'id Al-Khudri ra, provide additional information regarding the Prophet SAW's teachings. Rasulullah SAW stated, "Do not harm yourself and others." (Thohari, 2018)

3.3 Goals of Islamic Economics

Islamic economics attempts:

- a. to promote global harmony.
- b. The importance of Islam extends beyond the lives of Muslims to all living species on Earth.
- c. The essence of the Islamic economic process is the fulfillment of human needs using Islamic norms to attain religious aims (falah).

Islamic economics transcends national borders and encompasses economic, social, cultural, and political components, making it a global gift. Islamic economics efficiently blends the value of social phenomena while maintaining true to the principles of Islamic economic theory (Pratama et al., 2019).

4. Discussion

4.1 Fatwa No.83 2023 Regarding the Law on Support for the Palestinian Struggle

MUI fatwa no.83 2023 about the legislation of support for the Palestinian cause states:(Fatimah et al., 2024)

a. Rule of Law

- 1) It is imperative to support the Palestinian independence fight in response to Israeli aggression.
- 2) Support, as described in point (1) above, including the distribution of zakat, infaq, and alms to aid the Palestinian people in their battle.
- 3) Essentially, zakat payments must be allocated to mustahik who reside near the muzakki. In the event of an emergency or urgent need, zakat funds may be provided to mustahik living further away, such as for the Palestinian resistance.
- 4) It is haram to support Israeli aggression against Palestine or groups that support Israel, whether directly or indirectly.

b. Recommendation

- 1) Muslims are encouraged to support the Palestinian cause through movements that generate finances for humanity and fight, pray for victory, and offer unseen prayers for Palestinian martyrs.
- 2) The government is asked to take bold steps to support the Palestinian cause, including as using UN diplomacy to halt the war and impose sanctions on Israel, delivering humanitarian relief, and uniting OIC members to put pressure on Israel to stop aggression.
- 3) Muslims are encouraged to avoid any transactions and use of Israel-related products, as well as those that support colonialism and Zionism.

4.2 Islamic Economic Perspectives on MUI Decision No. 83 of 2023

Imron Mawardi, Sharia Economics Expert of Airlangga University, stated that MUI Fatwa Number 83 of 2023 is solidly based on Sharia principles. This fatwa instructs Muslims to desist from using Israel-related things and advises the government to take decisive action(Hariyanto et al., 2023).

From an Islamic economic standpoint, this fatwa presents an excellent chance to boycott Israeli-related items all across the world. MUI Fatwa Number 83 of 2023, which restricts the purchasing of pro-Israeli items, has the potential to boost the Muslim economy.

The effects of MUI decision Number 83 of 2023 in the realm of Sharia economics are as follows:

- a. MUI Decree Number 83 of 2023 advises Muslims to avoid purchasing or utilizing Israel-related goods. This may have an impact on the Islamic economy by incentivizing Muslims to avoid purchasing Israeli-related goods. From an Islamic economic standpoint, this

boycott can help assist Palestinian resistance while also benefiting the Muslim economy (Unair News, 2023).

- b. Boycott efforts targeting Israeli goods may have an influence on consumption and trade in Indonesia. Increasing public awareness has the potential to greatly impact Israel-related goods. However, the magnitude of this influence is determined by the general public's tastes and market players' reactions.
- c. MUI Decree Number 83 of 2023 encourages all Muslims to stand together and raise moral awareness. This fatwa is interpreted as a forceful moral demand to support the Palestinian cause while refraining from purchasing anything associated to Israel. According to Zahlul Ikhsan (2023), this may influence Muslims' purchasing habits and product selections, as they prefer things that accord with Islamic ideals.
- d. Vice President K.H. Maruf Amin encouraged authorities to identify and categorize products that genuinely support and are linked to Israel. This demonstrates that the government is also involved in the product selection process, as required by MUI Decree No. 83 of 2023. The government has the authority to monitor and control items sold in the market. (wapresri.go.id).

In conclusion, MUI Decision Number 83 of 2023 has important implications for the Sharia economy. This provoked a boycott of Israel-related items, affecting consumption and trade. In addition, it promotes consumer solidarity and moral consciousness. Furthermore, it requires government engagement in product selection.

4.3 MUI Fatwa No. 83 Impacts the Islamic Economy

The MUI Fatwa Number 83 of 2023 has various consequences for Sharia economics, including:

- a. Implementing a boycott of Israeli goods: This religious decree encourages Muslims to avoid using things affiliated with Israel. This boycott may lead to a drop in demand for Israel-related items. These factors may have a substantial impact on the sales and earnings of companies who produce and distribute such products.
- b. Implications for trade: Muslims' boycott campaign against Israeli goods has the potential to affect global trade. If Muslims become more aware of and involved in boycotts, trade in items related to Israel, both exports and imports, may drop. This has the potential to impact the trade balances of the countries involved.
- c. This fatwa may influence consumer preferences, leading to changes in product selections. People who follow these religious rules may be more likely to choose products unconnected to Israel. This circumstance presents an opportunity for local producers or alternative products unrelated to Israel to capitalize.
- d. Support for the Palestinian Struggle: This Islamic decision promotes Muslim unity and ethical consciousness in support of the Palestinian cause. This may have an impact on

Muslims' purchasing habits and preferences, as they are more inclined to purchase things that are consistent with Islamic values and support the Palestinian cause.

- e. The role of the government: This fatwa instructs the government to take decisive measures to enhance its support for the Palestinian cause. The economic ramifications of this situation include the probable implementation of legislation or regulations that encourage the avoidance of Israeli goods, either through import bans or incentives for domestically manufactured commodities unrelated to Israel.

In summary, MUI fatwa Number 83 of 2023 has implications for the Islamic economy, including a potential decrease in demand for Israeli goods, a shift in consumer preferences, an influence on world trade, sympathy for the Palestinian cause, and government engagement in the matter support the boycott(Wibowo et al., 2024).

4.4 Correlation of MUI Fatwa No. 83 and Islamic Economics

The issuance of MUI Fatwa Number 83 of 2023 on Legislation Supporting the Palestinian Struggle has the potential to have an impact on the Islamic economy, but the overall impact may be limited. There are numerous factors that affect the relationship between fatwas and Islamic economics:

- a. Consumer Awareness: These religious considerations may influence Muslim consumers' selections for goods that adhere to Islamic standards and support the Palestinian cause. If consumer knowledge rises, changes in consumption behavior and product patterns may emerge, regardless of Israel.
- b. Implementing a boycott of Israeli goods: This religious decree encourages Muslims to avoid everything associated to Israel. If Muslims follow this fatwa in large numbers, demand for Israeli goods may fall. Circumstances like this could have a considerable impact on the sales and profits of companies who produce and distribute these products.
- c. Implications for trade: A Muslim-led boycott of Israeli goods has the potential to affect global trade. If Muslims' knowledge and involvement in boycotts grows, trade in Israel-related items, both exports and imports, may fall. This has the potential to impact the trade balances of the countries involved.

According to economic analyst Mohammad Faisal in a BBC News Indonesia story (2023), not all Muslims will follow the terms of MUI Fatwa Number 83 of 2023 due to their reliance on items associated with Israel. Finally, MUI Fatwa Number 83 of 2023 has the potential to have an impact on the Islamic economy by affecting consumer preferences, initiating boycotts of Israeli goods, and influencing international trade. However, the overall impact may be limited, depending on Muslim participation and traffickers' reactions(Prayogo et al., 2024).

4.5 Contribution of MUI Fatwa No. 83 to Islamic Economics

MUI Fatwa Number 83 of 2023, which focuses on helping the Palestinian struggle, has the potential to have a significant impact on the Sharia economy. It has the power to affect

consumer preferences, influence global trade, and unite Muslims in favor of the Palestinian cause. This could lead to a drop in exports and purchases of Israeli goods, affecting the trade balance of the nations involved.

The fatwa also advises Muslims to help the Palestinian cause by campaigning for policies or regulations that allow boycotts of Israeli products, such as setting import limits or offering incentives for locally made goods unconnected to Israel. This has the potential to influence demand and supply of Israeli-made items, as well as encourage customers to seek alternative options in accordance with the fatwa. However, the total influence may be limited, and the success of this religious decision is dependent on Muslim participation and business enterprises' reactions (Nurhaliza et al., 2024).

4.6 Economic Analysis Following MUI Fatwa No. 83

MUI Fatwa No. 83 of 2023, which concerns the Law on Support for the Palestinian Struggle, has a substantial economic influence in Islamic economics. The following is a study of the fatwa's impact:

- a. **Boycott Israeli Products:** According to this fatwa, Muslims should avoid buying Israeli or Israeli-related products. This could affect the demand and supply of Israel-related products in the Islamic economic sector. If Muslims obey this fatwa in large numbers, demand for these products may decline.
- b. **Changes in Consumer Preferences:** This fatwa may alter Muslim consumers' preferences for products that are consistent with Islamic ideals and support the Palestinian cause. This could influence Muslims' purchasing habits and urge them to seek out alternative products that are not associated with Israel.
- c. **Trade Impact:** The boycott movement against Israeli products, which is being matched by Muslims, has the potential to disrupt international trade. If Muslims largely obey this fatwa, exports and imports of Israeli-related products may drop. This may have an influence on the trade balances of the countries involved.
- d. **Solidarity and Moral Awareness:** This fatwa fosters solidarity and moral awareness among Muslims toward the Palestinian struggle. This has the potential to impact Muslim buying habits and preferences in favor of products that uphold Islamic values and support the Palestinian cause.
- e. **The government's role:** This fatwa suggests that the government take decisive action to help the Palestinian cause. The economic implication of this is the possibility of legislation or regulations that favor boycotts of Israeli products, such as import restrictions or incentives for locally produced goods that are not linked with Israel.

To summarize, MUI fatwa No. 83 of 2023 has a significant economic impact in the context of Islamic economics, including a boycott of Israeli products, changes in consumer preferences, an impact on international trade, awareness of solidarity and morals, and the role

of the government in supporting the boycott. However, the impact is dependent on Muslim engagement and traffickers' responses (Supriadi & Dani, 2024).

4.7 Economic changes following the issuance of MUI Fatwa No. 83

Economic transformation may occur with the issue of MUI Fatwa No. 83. However, it should be noted that extant sources do not provide particular information about economic changes following the fatwa's promulgation. As a result, the following factors could be affected:

- a. The issuance of MUI Fatwa No. 83 may have an impact on the procedure of acquiring Halal certification in Indonesia. However, substantial changes to halal certification procedures have happened after the passage of Law Number 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantees (Khoeron, 2022).
- b. Sharia Banking Items: MUI fatwas are significant in developing sharia economic norms and principles, such as Murabahah contracts. However, clear details about modifications in this context according to MUI Fatwa No. 83 are still insufficient.
- c. Legal Implications: The MUI fatwa does not have the legal jurisdiction to amend statutory restrictions. As a result, this fatwa has no direct impact on changes in economic laws and regulations.
- d. MUI Fatwa No. 83 is unlikely to have a direct impact on the global economy. Changes in the global economy are frequently driven by larger and more complicated external causes.

4.8 The Impact of MUI Fatwa No. 83 on Economic Conditions

MUI Fatwa No. 83 had a significant impact on the economic situation, particularly in terms of Palestinian support and boycotts of Israeli goods (Afifah et al., 2024). This religious decree can affect numerous elements of the economy, including:

- a. Consumption and commerce: The implementation of MUI Fatwa No. 83, which restricts the purchase and permission of Israeli goods, may affect their consumption and commerce. If the general population follows this religious commandment, demand for Israeli-produced items may fall, hurting trade and the interrelated economy.
- b. Substitute Products: These religious edicts may also encourage people to seek out goods unrelated to Israel. This may open the door for local producers or items from other countries to enter markets traditionally dominated by Israeli products.
- c. Investments: Religious judgments can have an impact on financial decisions, such as direct and portfolio investments. Implementing a ban or rejection of Israel-connected investments may impair the flow of funds and investment to associated industries.

However, further analysis is required to assess the exact impact of this fatwa on the economic situation. The impact will be determined by the public's compliance with this fatwa and how it is executed.

5. Conclusions

MUI Fatwa No.83 of 2023 is a law requiring Muslims to assist the Palestinian cause against Israeli aggression. This encourages Muslims to boycott Israel-related goods, which could benefit the Muslim economy. This decision may lower demand for Israeli goods, affecting worldwide trade. The fatwa also exhorted Muslims to assist the Palestinian cause by campaigning for laws or rules that promote boycotts. The economic consequences of MUI Fatwa No. 83 include shifts in consumer preferences, effects on international trade, and the role of the government in advancing the Palestinian cause. However, the effectiveness of these religious choices is dependent on the participation of Muslims and the response of business entities. Economic transformation following the release of MUI Fatwa No. 83 may be influenced by a number of factors, including getting halal certification in Indonesia, the role of MUI fatwas in developing sharia economic laws, legal consequences, and global economic conditions. The economic situation, particularly support for Palestine and a boycott of Israeli goods, was heavily influenced by MUI Fatwa Number 83.

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