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Discussion on Islamic Finance and Cryptocurrency

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This study aims to see the development of research on the topic of "Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency" and research plans that can be carried out based on journals published on the theme. This research uses a qualitative method with a bibliometric analysis approach. The data used is secondary data with the theme "Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency" which comes from the Scopus database with a total of 40 journal articles. Then, the data is processed and analyzed using the R-Biblioshiny and VosViewer applications with the aim of knowing the bibliometric map of "Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency" research development in the world. The results of the study found that there are 4 clusters with the most used words are cryptocurrencey, islamic finance, blockchain technology, money, bitcoin, fintech, digital currency, and islamic crypto assets. Then, the research path topics related to Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency are (1)Blockchain Adoption in Islamic Finance, (2)Digital Currency Transactions in Islam, (3)Potential and Challenges of Islamic Crypto, and (4)Islamic Law Implications on Cryptocurrency.

Keywords: Islamic Finance; Cryptocurrency; Research Map

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INTRODUCTION

Cryptocurrency is a form of digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography for security. Unlike traditional currencies issued by central banks, cryptocurrencies operate on decentralized technology, usually based on blockchain. Lajuni et al (2024) also explained that cryptocurrency has emerged as an important financial software system that relies on secure distributed ledger data structures. Sharma et al (2023) state that cryptocurrencies are emerging as a new form of digital currency, operating independently of traditional financial institutions. The rise of cryptocurrencies affects the perception of payments and money, leading to a trend of capital outflow from traditional capital markets to the emerging global cryptocurrency market (López-Sorribes et al., 2023; Stevanović et al., 2023). The development of the cryptocurrency market is rapid and dynamic, becoming an increasingly popular payment method. This growth is associated with the progressive development of the cryptocurrency market infrastructure and the widespread use of stablecoins on crypto exchanges (Chaldaeva` & Danilin, 2021).

From an Islamic perspective, the use of cryptocurrencies is a complex issue with multiple views. The compatibility of cryptocurrencies with Shariah principles is questioned due to the presence of uncertainty (gharar) and speculative risk (Asyiqin et al., 2024; Batubara & Tho'in, 2023). In addition, due to volatility and lack of intrinsic value, cryptocurrencies do not qualify as money in Islam and do not conform to Islamic principles (Nabeel & Sumathy, 2023; Khan, 2023). However, some argue that cryptocurrencies are legitimate in Islam, depending on their benefits and alignment with Shariah (Abadi et al., 2023). If a cryptocurrency has clear benefits, underlying assets, and government regulations that realize public good (maslahah ammah), then it can be considered halal. Conversely, cryptocurrencies that lack clear regulations and asset backing may be considered haram due to the possibility of causing harm (mafsadat) (Abadi et al., 2023).

Furthermore, cryptocurrencies also present regulatory challenges. It is also expressed by Rabbani et al (2020) and Wahid et al (2023) that the application of cryptocurrencies in Islamic finance faces several challenges related to Shariah compliance, regulatory oversight, and market volatility. In addition, the absence of a strong regulatory framework and supervision by financial authorities poses risks and disadvantages to their implementation (Wahid et al., 2023). Nabeel & Sumanthy (2023) add that cryptocurrencies often have no intrinsic value, which goes against the principles of Islamic finance that emphasize real economic activity and asset-backed investments. In Indonesia, for example, cryptocurrencies are not recognized as legal tender, meaning they have no legal framework and users bear the risks associated with their use (Yusra et al., 2024).

Based on this, overcoming the challenges of implementing cryptocurrencies in Islamic finance requires a multifaceted approach that is in line with Shariah principles while utilizing the potential benefits of blockchain technology (Supriadi et al., 2024). One solution is to ensure transparency and compliance with Shariah contracts in digital payment transactions (Shuib et al., 2024). This includes perfecting the mode of operation in payment transactions when using new technologies (Shuib et al., 2024). Decentralized Islamic finance can leverage blockchain technology to reduce the dangers of corruption, money laundering, and illicit activities, while ensuring equitable access to financial participation (Supriadi et al., 2024).

Based on this background, it is important to see the extent of the current development of *Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency* through research, and one method that can be used to see the development of research is bibliometrics with using VosViewer. The method is able to create and display author journal maps and research paths based on co-citation data or keyword maps based on shared incident data. Some research that examines related to *Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*, namely Rabbani et al (2022) conducted a systematic review of the literature on cryptocurrencies and Sharia compliance, and explored the Sharia compliance of conventional cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Litecoin. The results of this study explain that financial technology (Fintech) has emerged as the most disruptive technology in recent times. Cloud computing with its disruptive technological innovations has changed the landscape of many industries and one such innovation is Blockchain-based cryptocurrencies. This study concludes that trading cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, Ripple, and Ethereum is not Sharia-compliant.

Alam et al (2019) elaborated on the usage issues and challenges of cryptocurrencies from an Islamic finance perspective. Cryptocurrencies are digital assets designed to serve as a medium of exchange that use cryptography to secure financial transactions, control the creation of additional units, and verify asset transfers. There is an ongoing debate about the legality

and permissibility of cryptocurrencies in Islamic finance. Cryptocurrency has the potential to be the currency of the future and may even be backed by governments in the long run, but for it to be accepted in mainstream Islamic finance, it must overcome the negative sentiments surrounded by excessive volatility and use in fraudulent activities as well as be properly regulated by banking law and Sharia law.

Muedini (2018) examined the compatibility of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies in the context of Islamic law. The research explains that Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies are highly compatible in Islamic finance, and in many cases, actually provide a solution to the problem of currencies controlled by government agencies, arguing that Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies better address some of the issues that concerned early Islamic finance scholars. Unlike traditional fiat, the supply of Bitcoin and many other digital currencies is fixed, thus eliminating the potential for gharar (fraud), as well as inflation. Also, unlike fiat and precious metal coins, digital currencies cannot be altered, counterfeited, or manipulated. Furthermore, the peer-to-peer transactions of cryptocurrencies eliminate the need for any banking institution, thus eliminating any risk with a third party controlling one's money.

Abdeldayem et al (2020) investigated cryptocurrencies in Islamic finance in general and specifically in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. The study found that there is no consensus on the halalness of cryptocurrencies in Islam, but its blockchain technology is likely to be accepted, provided there is strict supervision by financial and Sharia law, especially in the Gulf countries. Tlemsani & Matthews (2023) investigated the compatibility of cryptocurrency structures with Islamic finance principles in the context of digital transformation, reviewing its history, mechanisms, and various types of mining, as well as analyzing its compatibility with the concept of Mal in sharia and the challenges of its integration into Islamic finance. Bakar et al (2017) analyzed the operation of cryptocurrency systems in the perspective of Islamic finance, and this study highlighted the uncertainty (gharar) in its transactions due to the anonymity of account holders, the volatility of value, and the absence of physical form or intrinsic value, thus posing challenges to its compliance with sharia rules.

Siswantoro et al (2020) evaluated the suitability of cryptocurrencies as money from an Islamic perspective, and found that their high volatility and use in speculation make them not meet the characteristics of money in Islam, so Muslims tend to be reluctant to use them as a means of transaction. Siddique & Shah (2023) examined blockchain and cryptocurrencies for Islamic finance from the perspective of scholars, and asserted that the use of cutting-edge technologies such as Blockchain in Islamic finance can improve financial inclusion and transaction efficiency, while the adoption of cryptocurrencies in the Islamic finance sector still requires strict regulation and government support to be in line with Sharia principles. Bedoui & Robbana (2019) highlighted the importance of issuing national and supranational social cryptocurrencies for social projects to support the SDGs, and discussed the challenges from a regulatory and Shariah-compliant perspective in their implementation. Prasetiyo & Janah (2022) analyzed the position of cryptocurrencies in Islamic finance and found that their function is more inclined as a store of value with high risk, which is incompatible with the principle of property rights protection in maqasid al-shari'ah. Hassan et al (2021) explored the prospects of implementing precious metal-backed cryptocurrencies (PMBCs) in Islamic finance, and found that while PMBCs have the potential to replace fiat currencies in Islamic financial contracts, their implementation still faces regulatory, infrastructure and political will challenges.

This research was conducted to complement existing research and fill the gaps of previous research and to expand the literature related to *Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency* through the research path. In particular, the purpose of this research is to see the development of "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*" research published by journals with this theme and see future research opportunities by formulating a research agenda.

METHOD

In this research, various scientific journal publications related to the theme of "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*" around the world are used as data sources. The data is collected by searching for Scopus database indexed journal publications using the keywords "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*". After that, scientific articles or journals that are relevant to the research theme will be selected based on the publication data that has been collected. Journals equipped with DOI are the criteria in the filtering process and data processing using software. There are 40 journal articles published from within the research theme "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*". The development of publication trends related to the research topic was analyzed using R-Biblioshiny and VOSviewer software, which can generate bibliometric maps and allow for more detailed analysis.

In order to build the map, VOSviewer uses the abbreviation VOS which refers to Visualizing Similarity. In previous studies, the VOS mapping technique has been used to obtain bibliometric visualizations which are then analyzed. Furthermore, VOSviewer is able to create and display author journal maps based on co-citation data or keyword maps based on co-incidence data. Therefore, this research will analyze journal maps related to "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*", including author maps, and keywords which are then analyzed for research paths that can be carried out in the future through clusters on *keyword mapping*.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with meta-analysis and descriptive statistical literature study based on 40 journal publications that discuss the theme " *Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency* ". Meta-analysis is a method that integrates previous research related to a particular topic to evaluate the results of existing studies. Furthermore, the qualitative method used in this research is also referred to as a constructive method, where the data collected in the research process will be constructed into themes that are easier to understand and meaningful. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive non-probability sampling method, which aims to fulfill certain information in accordance with the desired research objectives. Studies using bibliometric analysis in research on other topics of Islamic economics and finance, for example, can be seen in Napitupulu, et al., (2024); Rusydiana et al., (2021), Yenice et al., (2022), Khalifah et al., (2024), Mi'raj & Ulev (2024), Rusydiana et al., (2023), Ozdemir & Selçuk (2021) and also Rukmana et al., (2023).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study counts relevant words used in the document collection that is the object of research, where there are several words with a quantity of occurrence between 0 to more than 32 occurrences. The top 30 words listed are marked with blue circles showing a comparison of the number of occurrences of each word usage and its relevance to the theme of Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency.

The top word with the highest number of occurrences and the most relevant to the research theme is the word 'Islamic' with a total of 32 uses of each word and the most relevant shown by the dark blue circle color, followed by 'finance', 'cryptocurrency', 'blockchain', and 'digital'. This illustrates that the research theme of Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency is closely related to the words mentioned above which often appear in research on the theme.

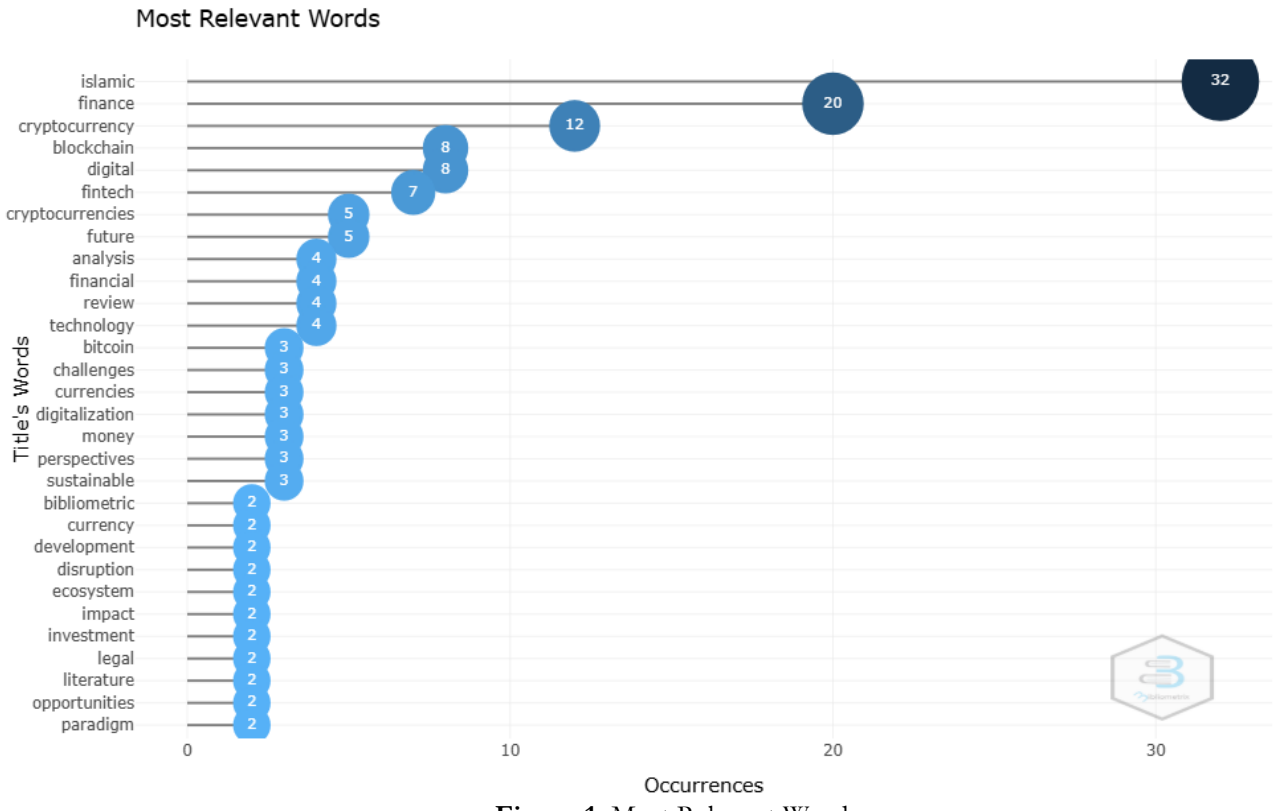

Figure 1. Most Relevant Words

Topic trends are also part of this research, where Figure 2 displays an overview of the development of topics over time with a division per year. So that it is known what topics have been used for a long time and what topics have been used recently. The appearance of the topic is also adjusted to the frequency of the quantity of the word's appearance in the *Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency* theme research. The larger the circle indicates the more the word is used and the more towards the right indicates the more often the word is used. The development of the topic started in 2018, meaning the topic is relatively new.

Based on Figure 2, topics that have started to be used since 2018 such as 'application', 'bank', 'underlying', especially those related to *Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*. Widely used topics such as artificial intelligence where the topic has started to be used from 2018 to 2024 are marked with a circle that is larger than the others. Newer topics include 'asset', 'crypto', 'policymaker', and 'stock'.

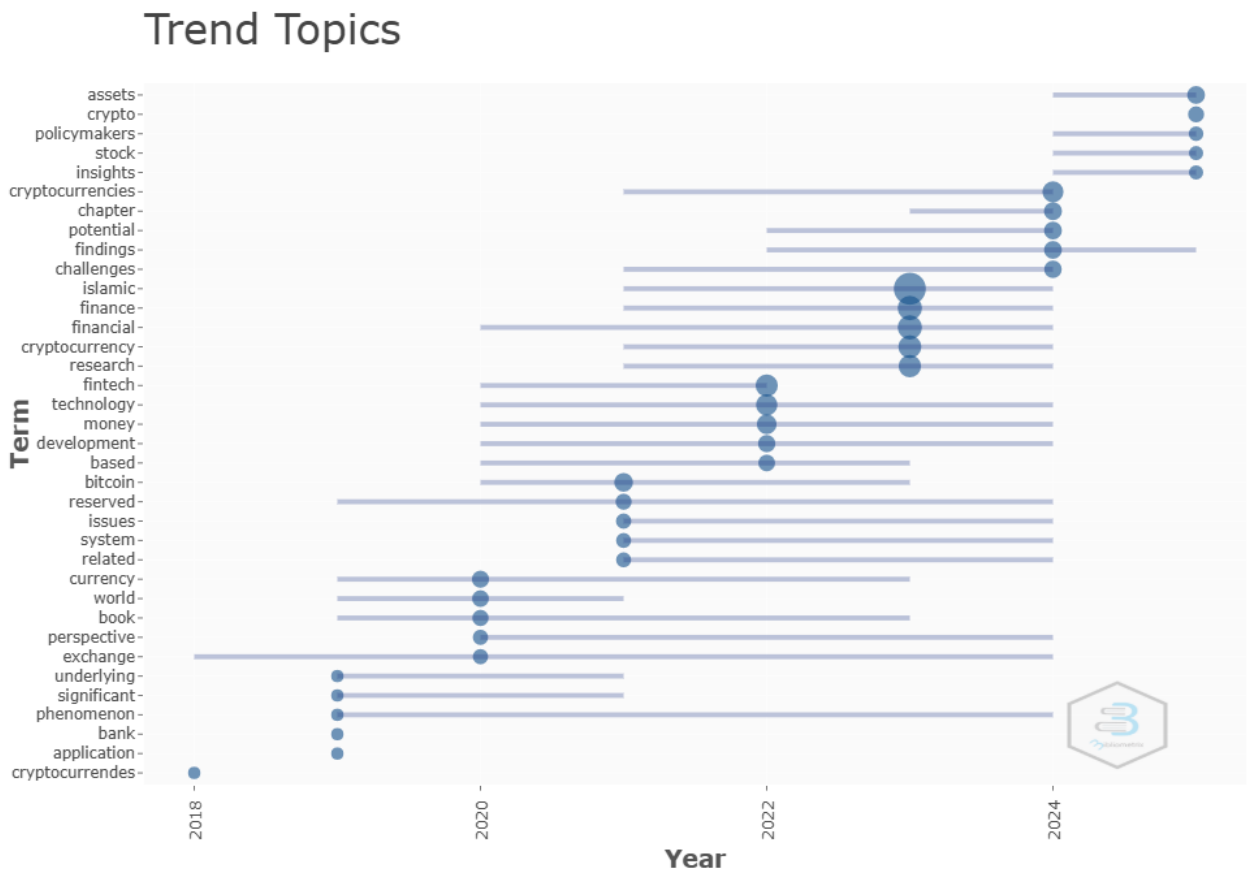

Figure 2. Trend Topics

Research Map

The figure below describes the trend of keywords that appear in the research theme " *Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency* " and the larger shape is the most used word in journal publications with the theme "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*". As for the mapping, the keywords that appear most in the publication of "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*" include cryptocurrencey, Islamic c finance, blockchain technology, money, bitcoin, fintech, digital currency, and Islamic crypto assets, which are then divided into 4 clusters, as follows.

Cluster 1: Blockchain Adoption in Islamic Finance

This cluster has 15 keyword items, namely addition, area, blockchain, field, finance, financial technology, fintech, impact, investment, investor, islamic financial institution, islamic fintech, islamic fintech company, technology, world. The Blockchain Adoption in Islamic Finance topic discusses how blockchain technology is being implemented in Islamic finance, including its benefits, challenges, and implications for sharia principles. It also covers how Islamic financial institutions and Islamic fintech companies are utilizing blockchain in various products and services, such as smart contracts for Islamic contracts, digital sukuk, and Islamic crypto assets.

A number of studies relevant to the topic include Unal & Aysan (2022) discussing fintech, digitalization, and blockchain in Islamic finance. The results of this study are categorized into three parts,

digitalization of Islamic banks, Blockchain and Crypto Asset research, and digitalization of Islamic non-bank financial institutions. Islamic fintech has great potential mainly because of the overlapping norms of Shariah and fintech, making it easier to implement technological disruption into Islamic finance. In addition, the shift of trust to Islamic finance can combine with fintech opportunities and increase the potential of Islamic fintech even further.

Chong (2021) examined the application of blockchain in Islamic finance in promoting trust and transparency to increase accountability between parties involved in the provision of Shariah-compliant products and services. The study identified two challenges in the use of blockchain in Islamic Fintech. The first challenge refers to the extent to which Shariah principles can be encoded computationally. Blockchain publishes all transactions which makes it easy to check Shariah compliance and determine whether these transactions are Islamic, but this check can only be done after the transaction is operational. The second challenge relates to the algorithmic protocols used to validate smart contracts (including smart Sukuk). This situation calls into question the Maqasid al-Sharīʿah principles which state that transactions should not harm society.

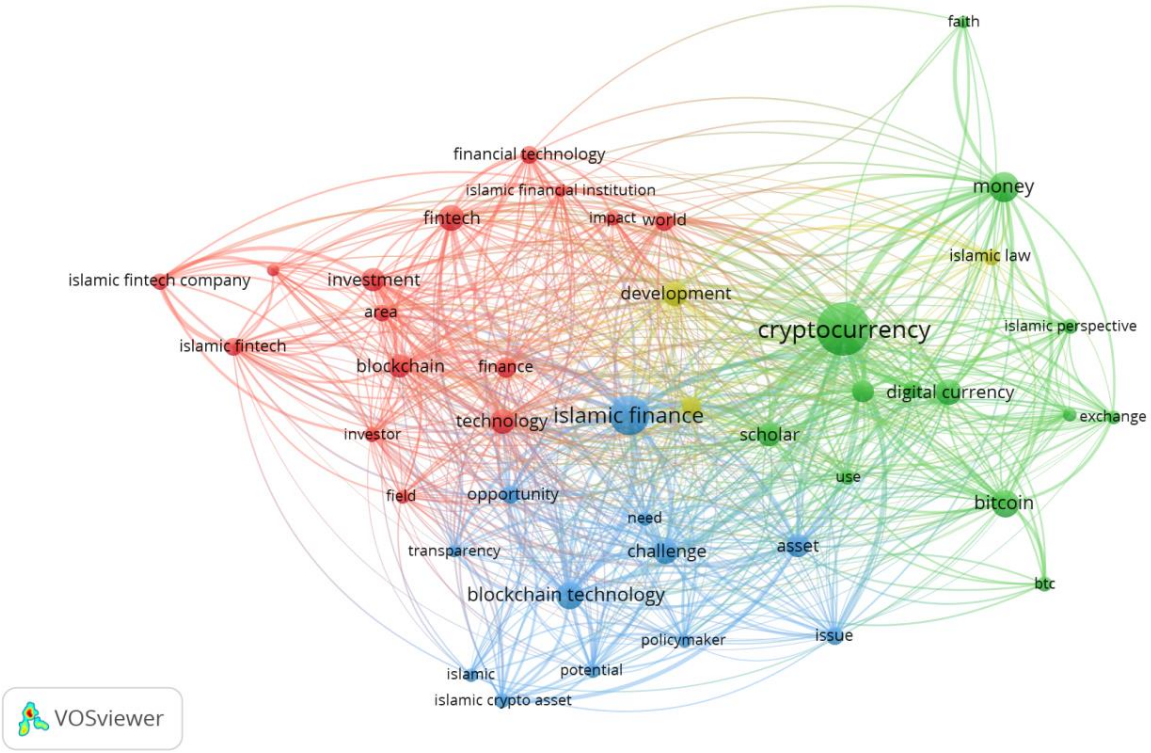

Figure 3. Research Path

Dahdal et al (2022) examine how distributed ledger technology (DLT) affects the world of Islamic finance. Blockchain is the underlying technology on which cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin are based. Cryptocurrencies have received significant attention in recent years. This research argues that blockchain has the ability to mediate and harmonize various sharia compliance regimes thereby opening up a single digital marketplace for Islamic financial products and services. Alaeddin et al (2021) describes the application of blockchain technology in the Islamic finance industry. This research highlights the main opportunities and challenges facing the application of Blockchain Technology in the Islamic finance industry and highlights the way forward to address these issues. The research confirms the huge opportunities for utilizing blockchain technology in various Islamic finance applications such as Waqf, Zakat, and Sukuk. On the other hand, the major challenge towards the application of blockchain in this industry is the complexity of Islamic finance products added to the vagueness of its application which ends up with unclear regulations and lack of standards.

Tok (2021) explores the various responses from the Islamic banking and finance industry to digital currencies, highlighting the significant impact of Shariah scholars' rulings on the adoption of digital currencies. This research addresses the uncertainties stemming from

various fatwas on cryptocurrencies and examines how industry players are working to implement digital currencies and blockchain technology to align with Islamic economic and financial principles. Aysan & Bergigui (2021) evaluated the potential of blockchain technology to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its application in Islamic finance and circular economy. The research highlights the immaturity of current blockchain solutions, emphasizing the need for further research to address existing gaps and improve the technology's effectiveness as an SDG accelerator.

Al-Okaily & Alsmadi (2024) investigated the relationship between technology adoption, user experience, and financial transparency in e-Islamic finance, emphasizing the moderating role of cultural sensitivity in Jordan. The research findings revealed that cultural sensitivity significantly influences user experience, which in turn affects perceptions of financial transparency and accountability in the metaverse. This research highlights the complex interplay between technological advancements, Shariah compliance, and cultural expectations in the context of digital Islamic finance. Mbaidin et al (2024) investigated the key factors influencing the successful implementation of blockchain technology in Islamic banks in the UAE, focusing on variables such as Trust, Financial Transfers, Operational Costs, and Security and Safety. The findings revealed that these factors significantly increase the effectiveness of blockchain implementation, improve transaction efficiency, reduce costs, and ensure compliance with Sharia law, thus contributing to innovation in Islamic banking.

Mohamed & Sari (2020) discuss how advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and blockchain are transforming Islamic capital markets by enabling real-time collaboration and efficient operations among market participants. This research highlights the potential for innovation and significant improvements in fraud detection and compliance, while overcoming barriers to adoption in this financial system. Kabuye (2018) examined the impact of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), specifically blockchain, on financial disintermediation and its potential benefits for Islamic finance. The research examines various DLT platforms, including public blockchains such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, and permissioned systems such as Ripple and Hyperledger, while addressing challenges related to adoption and regulatory issues. It also highlights the shift towards peer-to-peer value transfer without intermediaries and discusses the implications for financial intermediaries and the legality of virtual currencies. Muharam & Osman (2024) explored the integration of blockchain technology in Islamic social finance to enhance global sustainability, focusing on its potential to improve the management of zakat, waqf, and alms processes. The research highlights the practical application of blockchain in digital philanthropy, specifically through collaboration of iBantu and Hidayatullah in Indonesia, and emphasizes the need for easy-to-use solutions to encourage widespread adoption and support the Sustainable Development Goals.

Cluster 2: Digital Currency Transactions in Islam

This cluster has 13 keyword items, namely bitcoin, btc, cryptocurrency, digital currency, exchange, faith, islamic perspective, medium, money, scholar, transaction, use, value. The topic Digital Currency Transactions in Islam discusses how transactions using digital currencies, including cryptocurrencies, are valued from an Islamic finance perspective. The main focus of this study is the conformity of digital transactions with sharia principles, such as the prohibition of usury, gharar (uncertainty), and maysir (speculation). Digital currencies such as Bitcoin and stablecoins raise questions regarding their status as legal tender in Islam, their speculative nature, and their level of transparency and security. A number of relevant studies include Alzubaidi & Abdullah (2017) explaining the development of digital currencies from an Islamic perspective. The findings of this study point to the ability to introduce Sharia-compliant digital currencies if all issues regarding validity are addressed and resolved.

Fageh (2021) explains digital currency in the perspective of Islamic law. This research clarifies Fatwa Number: 28/DSn-MUI/III/2002 regulates the sale and purchase of money in the fatwa which reads "buying and selling currency transactions are basically permitted, provided that: not for profit (speculation), just in case (savings), transaction needs if the currency transaction is similar, must be of the same value and cash". This study also explains that if different types, it must be based on the exchange rate at the time of the transaction and cash delivery. The concept of digital currency for buying and selling transactions has fulfilled the terms and conditions. However, in the mechanism there is an element of ambiguity. The nature and form (jahalah) is unknown, which is contained in the software. The use of digital money is also seen as having many disadvantages. The reason is, when the price rises, this digital money will be sold, even the price can reach zero. Here there is a dark side, namely to attract profit and

seek profit. So to avoid bad things, digital money is not recommended for use.

Chowdhury & Razak (2019) explored the issues and mechanisms of such cryptocurrencies to evaluate with an Islamic perspective. The research findings tend to show that there is still a lack of digital currency mechanisms to comply with the Islamic perspective such as real asset backing and legal authorization. Alam & Nazim (2021) examined fintech, digital currency and the future of Islamic finance. This research highlights that the banking and finance landscape has been flooded with technology over the past decade, with FinTech, InsurTech, and RegTech being just some of the new applications in finance. In the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), FinTech has yet to find its place despite several digital transformation efforts initiated by local governments in the UAE and Bahrain. Compared to conventional finance, the use of FinTech in Islamic financial institutions (IFIs) in the GCC countries is still at a very early stage. However, the potential disruption that technology can bring to the Islamic finance sector in the region cannot be underestimated.

Santoso et al (2021) determined the best type of digital currency according to Islam. The results showed that Gold-Based Digital Money is the best type of digital currency according to Islam. The main attribute in the ownership of Gold-Based Digital Money is its ability to remove usury. Other factors include the elimination of gharar, the elimination of maysir, the principle of justice, the function as a medium of exchange, a measure of value, a store of value, and a delayed payment instrument. In addition, this model is also able to accommodate seven criteria for the role of currency in the economy. Mustofa et al (2023) examined the legal details of Bitcoin transactions as a digital currency in terms of maslahah. This study explains that the benefits obtained from Bitcoin transactions as a digital currency have met the requirements to be used as the basis for maslahah. Then, the law of Bitcoin transactions as digital currency can change according to the situation and conditions of the transaction, which can change to mubah if it can bring benefits and can also change to haram if it causes mudhorat (badness). The law of Bitcoin transactions as a digital currency has two conditions, namely taqobut (handover during transactions) and tahalul (cash) if Bitcoin transactions use different means of exchange. If Bitcoin transactions use the same medium of exchange, then one more condition is added, namely tamasul (the same exchange rate). Conversely, the law of Bitcoin as a digital currency changes to haram if these three conditions are not met. These three conditions must exist so that the benefit can be realized and not harm one of the parties to the transaction using Bitcoin.

Cluster 3: Potential and Challenges of Islamic Crypto

This cluster has 12 keyword items, namely asset, blockchain technology, challenge, islamic, islamic crypto asset, islamic finance, issue, need, opportunity, policymaker, potential, transparency. The Potential and Challenges of Islamic Crypto topic discusses the opportunities and challenges in the development and adoption of crypto assets that are in accordance with the principles of Islamic finance. In terms of potential, Islamic crypto can be an innovative financial instrument by applying blockchain technology to improve transparency, security, and efficiency in Islamic transactions. Islamic crypto also has the potential to expand financial inclusion for the global Muslim community, provide halal investment alternatives, and support the development of a sharia-based digital economy. However, there are various challenges in its implementation, including regulatory uncertainty, lack of universal sharia standards, and potential speculation risks that can lead to gharar and maysir. In addition, the understanding and acceptance of Islamic scholars and financial institutions towards Islamic crypto still varies, which requires an in-depth study of sharia compliance mechanisms.

Not enough research has been found on the topic. A number of relevant studies include Zaman et al (2024) explaining the challenges and opportunities in Islamic crypto assets. This study explains that the use of blockchain technology in the context of smart contracts and decentralized applications began in 2014 after the creation of the Ethereum platform. Due to the higher level of decentralization in finance, DeFi assets can protect against monopoly, censorship, mutability, and counterparty risk. Another class of decentralized financial assets are non-fungible tokens (NFTs), NFTs exist on decentralized digital platforms and are unique digital assets that represent real-world items, such as photos, music, videos, and trading cards. Since its inception, the cryptocurrency market has risen rapidly.

Wiwoho et al (2024) formulated a governance and regulatory framework for Islamic cryptocurrencies (ICAs). ICA is a commodity/asset that may be traded if it meets the standards as a tradable good or commodity with a sale and purchase contract (sil'ah) and has an underlying asset (backed by a tangible asset such as gold). Islamic social finance activities such as zakat and

Islamic microfinance activities such as halal industries are supported by ICAs. The regulatory framework required to support ICAs includes the Islamic Financial Services Act, sharia supervisory boards, sharia governance standards, and ICA exchanges. Zaman et al (2025) investigated the potential of blockchain technology to build Islamic cryptoassets as a safe haven in equity markets in emerging Islamic economies. The results revealed that these assets exhibit lower volatility and low correlation compared to conventional assets, indicating their viability as a stabilizing force in Islamic stock markets.

Sanneh (2022) analyzed the evolution of monetary systems up to the emergence of cryptocurrencies and assessed the viability of Bitcoin as an alternative currency from both conventional and Shariah perspectives. The study highlights how humans continue to search for more efficient financial systems, ranging from barter, commodity money, metal money, to fiat and digital currencies. Cryptocurrencies, particularly Bitcoin, are emerging as a decentralized system free from government interference, but still face challenges in proving itself as a stable medium of exchange, unit of account, and store of value. From a Shariah perspective, scholars are still debating the status of Bitcoin, whether it is a permissible asset, currency or instrument in Islam. This study found that there are benefits as well as challenges in the use of cryptocurrencies in Islamic finance, with strong arguments both for and against their permissibility. Therefore, further studies are needed to obtain a clearer and more comprehensive fatwa on the status of Bitcoin in Islamic finance.

Cluster 4: Islamic Law Implications on Cryptocurrency

This cluster has 3 keyword items namely development, implication, Islamic law. The topic of Islamic Law Implications on Cryptocurrency discusses how Islamic law assesses cryptocurrencies in the aspects of financial transactions, ownership, and their use as a medium of exchange. However, research that examines the topic has not been found much, among the relevant research is Fatarib & Sali (2020) examining the legality of cryptocurrencies and digital money in Islamic law, and concluding that these currencies, including Bitcoin, do not meet the criteria set by Islamic economic principles due to their unclear nature, high speculation, and potential harm to individuals and the state. Islamic law only recognizes government-issued currencies as legal tender, which emphasizes the need for protection against financial fraud. Gaol et al (2022) conducted a normative juridical analysis of cryptocurrency regulation in Islamic law, focusing on Indonesia. The research examined key issues such as usury, gharar, and maysir, and explored the legal status and implications of cryptocurrencies within the framework of Islamic principles, while identifying gaps and challenges in current regulation.

Khan (2023) evaluated cryptocurrencies from a Shariah perspective. This study explains that Islamic scholars disagree on the legality of cryptocurrencies. Cryptocurrencies are intangible currencies with no precious metals or commodities backing them. Cryptocurrencies do not have any intrinsic value, and their prices are also highly volatile. On this basis, cryptocurrencies do not qualify as money in Islam. Abadi et al (2023) explored whether cryptocurrency is legitimate in Islam both as a currency and as a commodity. The results showed that, from the point of view of Islamic legal philosophy, the law of cryptocurrency as a currency is comprehensive (tafsil). Determining whether it is halal or haram depends on achieving certain goals, particularly benefits (maslahah). If cryptocurrency has clear benefits, such as the existence of underlying assets and the role of the government in realizing public benefits (maslahah 'ammah), then it can be considered halal. Conversely, cryptocurrencies that do not have clear regulations and are not supported by assets will be considered haram because they have the potential to cause damage (mafsadat). Although cryptocurrencies are considered as al-Ma'l al-ma'nawiyyah because they are not in accordance with the sharia objectives in asset ownership (maqashid as-shari'ah fi al-mal), the law of cryptocurrencies as assets (crypto assets) is not considered valid.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to find out the extent of the development of research on the theme of "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*" in the world. The results of the study show that the number of research publications related to "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*" there are 40 journal articles indexed by Scopus. Furthermore, in the development of research related to "*Islamic Finance & Cryptocurrency*" based on bibliometric keyword mapping, the most used keywords are cryptocurrencey, islamic finance, blockchain technology, money, bitcoin, fintech, digital currency, and islamic crypto assets. Based on frequently used keywords, it is then grouped into 4 research map clusters with topics that discuss

Blockchain Adoption in Islamic Finance, Digital Currency Transactions in Islam, Potential and Challenges of Islamic Crypto, and Islamic Law Implications on Cryptocurrency.

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