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SHARIA GLOBAL TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND BUSINESS ETHICS

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Abstract:
This study aims to analyze the relationship between Sharia principles in global trade and sustainable development goals. The primary focus of this study is the application of the principles of justice and business ethics in the global Sharia-compliant trading system. Although the principle of economic justice within the Sharia-compliant system has been discussed previously, no study has specifically linked it to sustainable development goals in the context of global trade. Through a literature review, this study explores how Sharia principles, such as justice in resource distribution and transparency in transactions, can support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, this study also identifies the challenges and opportunities inherent in integrating Sharia principles with sustainable development goals in global trade. This study provides new insights into the potential of Sharia-compliant global trade to support a more just and sustainable economy.

Keywords: Sharia-compliant Global Trade, Justice, Business Ethics, Sustainable Development Goals, Islamic Principles.

INTRODUCTION

Global trade is a crucial element in the dynamics of the global economy, facilitating the widespread distribution of goods, services, and capital across countries. Through international trade, countries can complement their comparative advantages, increase production efficiency, and drive faster economic growth. Furthermore, global trade plays a role in creating jobs, improving public welfare, and expanding access to technology and innovation. However, in practice, the global trade system often faces challenges such as unequal distribution, labor exploitation, and economic injustice that favors developed countries over developing ones (Aziz, 2013).

In this context, Sharia principles offer an alternative approach that can create a more just and sustainable economic system. Sharia principles such as justice (*al-'adl*), transparency (*at-tabayyun*), and the prohibition of *riba*, *gharar*, and *maysir* aim to ensure ethical trade that does not harm any party. Furthermore, the concepts of profit-sharing and *zakat* in Sharia economics can also contribute to a more equitable distribution of wealth, reduce economic disparities, and support social welfare. By implementing these principles, the global trade system can be directed toward more inclusive goals, not solely profit-oriented, but also considering social and environmental impacts (Yahya, 2020).

Sharia-compliant global trade holds significant potential for supporting sustainable development goals in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Several key SDG objectives, such as poverty eradication (SDG 1), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), can be achieved through the implementation of a Sharia-compliant economic system. For example, with the principles of fair trade, developing countries have greater opportunities to participate in global trade without experiencing exploitation. Furthermore, ethical transactions and adherence to Sharia values can promote environmental sustainability by avoiding business practices that harm ecosystems.

In practice, many financial institutions and multinational corporations have begun to implement Sharia principles in their operations to create a more transparent and accountable global trade system. The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), for example, plays a role in providing Sharia-compliant financing without interest to developing countries, enabling them to be more active in global trade. Furthermore, multinational corporations such as Nestlé have implemented halal and thayyib standards in their products to ensure compliance with Sharia values while maintaining a balanced global food industry ecosystem. These efforts demonstrate that Sharia-compliant global trade is not merely a theoretical concept but has been implemented in various economic sectors.

Given the various potential and benefits offered, integrating Sharia-compliant global trade into the global economic system could be a fairer and more sustainable solution. However, various challenges remain in its implementation, such as differences in regulations between countries, a lack of understanding of Sharia economics among global business players, and the dominance of conventional economic systems that prioritize profit. Therefore, synergy is needed between governments, financial institutions, business players, and academics to continue developing policies and innovations that can facilitate Sharia-compliant global trade and achieve a more inclusive and sustainable global economy.

Global trade plays a crucial role in global economic growth, yet the prevailing system often faces challenges such as unfair wealth distribution, resource exploitation, and economic inequality between countries. In this context, Sharia principles offer an approach based on justice, transparency, and business ethics that can support the achievement of the Sustainable development goals Goals (SDGs). Sharia principles, such as the prohibition of *riba*, *gharar*, and *maysir*, aim to create fairer transactions and avoid economic practices that harm either party. Therefore, this study aims to analyze how Sharia-compliant global trade principles can be an effective instrument in achieving more sustainable and inclusive economic development.

Although Sharia-based global trade holds significant potential in supporting sustainable development, its implementation still faces various challenges. One major challenge is the differing regulations between countries, which can complicate compliance with Sharia principles in the global trading system. Furthermore, a lack of understanding of Sharia economics internationally also hinders the widespread adoption of these principles. Furthermore, the dominance of conventional economic systems, which are more oriented towards short-term profits, often conflicts with Sharia principles, which prioritize a balance between profit, ethics, and social welfare. Therefore, a strategic approach is needed to address these challenges so that Sharia-based global trade can be more widely accepted and effectively implemented.

Despite these challenges, there are also significant opportunities in integrating sharia principles with sustainability in global trade. Demand for halal products and services continues to rise, not only in Muslim countries but also in international markets. This opens up opportunities for businesses to implement sharia principles in global supply chains to meet halal standards and business ethics, which are increasingly becoming consumer concerns. Furthermore, the development of Islamic financial technology (Islamic Fintech) and the growing development of sharia economic policies in various countries can also be driving factors in strengthening the role of sharia-based global trade. By capitalizing on these opportunities, global sharia trade can further contribute to a more equitable and sustainable global economic system.

Chapra (2018) in his research emphasized the importance of the principle of justice in the Islamic economic system as the primary foundation for creating social welfare. According to Chapra, economic justice in Islam is not only concerned with the fair distribution of wealth but also with ensuring that every individual has equal access to economic opportunities. In the Islamic economic system, mechanisms such as zakat, the prohibition of usury, and the principle of risk-sharing in financial transactions aim to reduce economic disparities and prevent exploitation. Chapra argues that without the principle of justice, the economic system tends to create greater disparities, which can ultimately hinder overall economic growth.

Chapra's research also reveals that unfair wealth distribution has a significant impact on global economic instability, including increasing poverty and social inequality. He shows that an economic system that is overly profit-oriented without considering aspects of justice tends to create widening inequality. However, while his research has provided in-depth insights into the principle of justice in Islamic economics, it has not explicitly linked the concept of justice to sustainability in global trade, especially in the context of the SDGs.

While Chapra's study provides in-depth insights into justice in Islamic economics, it still suffers from limitations in connecting the principle of justice to sustainability in global trade. Chapra primarily discusses resource distribution in a macroeconomic context without explaining how these principles can be integrated into a sustainable global trade system. In an era of globalization and increasing cross-border trade, it is crucial to examine how the Islamic economic system can support the SDGs, particularly in terms of social and environmental justice. Therefore, further research is needed that connects the concept of justice in Islamic economics with sustainability in global trade to create a more inclusive and equitable economic system.

In addition to Chapra's research, several other studies have addressed global Islamic trade, but most focus on specific aspects, such as fairness in business transactions or sustainability principles in Islamic economics in general (Hamzah & Basri, 2021). Some studies examine the role of Islamic finance in supporting fairer international trade, while others highlight how the halal industry can contribute to sustainable development goals (Hasan, 2020). However, studies directly linking the principle of fairness in Islamic economics to the achievement of the SDGs in the context of global trade are still limited (Fauzan & Hendra, 2023).

An analysis of the existing literature shows that there is still a gap in research addressing the relationship between Islamic economic principles and the SDGs, particularly in global trade. Most available studies only highlight one aspect, such as economic justice in resource distribution or sustainability in the halal industry, without systematically linking it to sustainable development goals. Therefore, more comprehensive research is needed to explore how the principles of justice in Islamic economics can directly contribute to the achievement of the SDGs in global trade (Muhammad, 2020).

The lack of research in this area is due to several challenges, such as the complexity of integrating Islamic economic principles with a global development framework that is generally based on conventional economic systems. Furthermore, the methodology used in previous studies tends to focus more on normative aspects than on in-depth empirical analysis of the application of Sharia principles to global trade. Therefore, further research combining theoretical and empirical approaches is needed to fill this gap and provide more concrete recommendations for more equitable and sustainable global economic policies.

This study aims to compile a literature review analyzing the link between sharia principles in global trade and the achievement of the SDGs. By reviewing various scholarly sources, this study explores how sharia economic principles, such as fairness, transparency, and the prohibition of riba and gharar, can contribute to creating a more ethical and sustainable trading system. Furthermore, this study also identifies the extent to which sharia-based global trade has been implemented in global economic practice and its impact on inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Sharia Global Trade

Sharia global trade is an international trade system based on Islamic principles, emphasizing fairness, transparency, and business ethics (Astuti, 2022). In this system, all transactions must comply with Sharia law, which prohibits *riba* (interest), *gharar* (uncertainty), and *maysir* (speculation). The main principles of Sharia global trade are fairness in the distribution of profits, protection of consumer and producer rights, and social responsibility in economic activities. By implementing these principles, Sharia global trade aims to create a more inclusive, sustainable, and exploitation-free economic system.

Historically, Sharia-based trade has flourished since the time of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), where fair and transparent business practices became the primary foundation of trade in the Arabian Peninsula. The Islamic economic system at that time emphasized integrity in transactions, prohibition of practices detrimental to others, and social responsibility for traders. As Islamic civilization developed, Sharia-compliant trade expanded to various regions, such as the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, through maritime and land trade routes. Muslim traders played a crucial role in the spread of Islamic economic principles, fostering ethical economic growth in various countries.

In the modern era, global sharia-compliant trade has experienced rapid growth along with the growing demand for halal products and Islamic financial services. Many countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, and countries in the Middle East, have developed regulations and infrastructure to support Sharia-compliant trade. Islamic financial institutions, such as Islamic banks and *sukuk* (Islamic bonds), play a role in facilitating transactions in accordance with Islamic law. Furthermore, halal certification has become a crucial aspect of global trade, ensuring that traded products comply with Sharia standards and are acceptable in the international market.

Technological developments are also driving more efficient and transparent global sharia-compliant trade. Digitization in trade, such as the use of blockchain in halal supply chains and sharia-compliant e-commerce platforms, is further strengthening consumer trust in halal products and services. Furthermore, cooperation between countries to harmonize halal standards and sharia-compliant trade regulations is being strengthened through international Islamic economic forums. With these developments, sharia-compliant global trade has significant potential for continued growth and contribution to a more equitable and sustainable global economy.

However, despite its many advantages, global Islamic trade still faces various challenges, such as differences in regulations between countries, a lack of understanding of the Islamic economic system, and limited infrastructure in some countries. Therefore, collaborative efforts between governments, businesses, and international institutions are needed to overcome these obstacles (Salam, 1997). With growing global awareness of the importance of ethical and sustainable trade, global Islamic trade has a significant opportunity to become a key pillar of a more just and inclusive global economic system.

Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) is a concept that emphasizes economic growth that not only improves current well-being but also ensures that resources remain available for future generations. This concept is rooted in a balance between economic growth, social welfare, and environmental sustainability. Globally, sustainable development goals aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals, 17 goals established by the United Nations (UN) to address various global challenges, including poverty, inequality, and climate change. In this context, economic development focuses not only on increasing gross domestic product (GDP) but also emphasizes aspects of social justice and environmental protection (Mokoginta, Karamoy & Lambey, 2018).

One key aspect of the SDGs related to sustainable development goals is inclusiveness in economic growth. This means that economic benefits should be felt by all levels of society, including disadvantaged groups. In global trade, this principle reflects the importance of ensuring that trade transactions not only benefit countries or large corporations but also provide opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and local communities. Thus, sustainable global trade must ensure the equitable distribution of benefits and the elimination of exploitative economic practices.

Some of the key SDGs relevant to global trade and the Islamic economy include SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), which promotes inclusive economic growth and decent job creation. The Islamic economy, with its principles of justice and prohibition against labor exploitation, aligns with this goal in creating a more equitable economic system. Furthermore, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) is highly relevant, as it emphasizes ethical, transparent, and environmentally sustainable business practices.

Furthermore, SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) is closely related to global Islamic trade, as the Islamic economic system seeks to reduce economic disparities through wealth redistribution mechanisms such as zakat, infaq, and waqf. This system results in greater economic equality compared to conventional economic systems, which often result in widening social disparities. Globally, the Islamic economy can serve as an alternative model for countries seeking to reduce economic inequality and create a more equitable trading system.

The application of Islamic economics in sustainable development goals also supports SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), which emphasizes the importance of global cooperation to achieve sustainable development goals. With more countries and institutions adopting Islamic principles in global trade, there is a significant opportunity to create a more stable, inclusive, and environmentally friendly economic system. Therefore, the synergy between Islamic global trade and the SDGs can be an effective solution for creating sustainable economic growth and realizing social welfare globally (Senoaji, 2021).

The Principle of Justice in Islamic Economics

The principle of justice in Islamic economics is based on Islamic teachings, which emphasize balance in economic and social life (Syakir, 2012). Justice in this system not only means equal access to resources but also the equitable distribution of wealth to prevent concentration in certain groups. Fair distribution of wealth is achieved through instruments such as zakat, infaq, sedekah, and waqf, which aim to assist the poor and improve social welfare. This principle aims to create an inclusive economic system, where every individual has an equal opportunity to develop and fulfill their life needs properly.

In addition to wealth distribution, the principle of justice in Islamic economics is also closely linked to the protection of human rights. The Islamic economic system prohibits labor exploitation, oppression of the weaker party, and non-transparent economic practices that disadvantage one party. In the context of global trade, the application of this principle can help create a more ethical system, where all parties—including workers, consumers, and producers—receive adequate protection. Therefore, Islamic economics rejects practices such as monopolies, cartels, and transactions containing elements of fraud or uncertainty (*gharar*).

The application of the principle of justice in Islamic economics is also related to social welfare. This economic system focuses not only on material gain but also considers the social and environmental impacts of every economic activity (Abbas, Nisar, Mahmood, Chenini & Zubair, 2020). One example of its application is in Islamic investment, which encourages investment in sectors that benefit the wider community, such as education, health, and environmentally friendly technology. Thus, the principle of justice in Islamic economics contributes to creating more sustainable and balanced economic development.

Business ethics in Islamic economics plays a crucial role in upholding the principles of justice and sustainability of the economic system (Kartajaya & Sula, 2008). Islamic business ethics dictate that every transaction must be conducted with honesty, transparency, and responsibility. One example is the prohibition of *riba* (interest), which is considered a form of exploitation of the weaker party. Instead, the Islamic economic system implements the principle of profit and loss sharing, where profits and risks are shared fairly among all parties involved. This system ensures that no party is disadvantaged unilaterally, thus creating balance in the business world.

The principle of justice in Islamic economics not only creates a more just and inclusive economic system but also contributes to social welfare and sustainable development goals. By implementing strong business ethics, Islamic economics can be an alternative to conventional economic systems, which often result in inequality and exploitation. Therefore, more and more countries and companies are adopting Islamic economic principles in global trade as a solution to create a more stable, just, and sustainable economic system.

METHODS

This research employs a literature review with a descriptive analytical approach. This approach aims to understand the concept of sharia-compliant global trade in relation to sustainable development goals through the analysis of relevant scholarly sources. This literature review explores various theories, concepts, and empirical findings from previous research to gain a deeper understanding of sharia principles in global trade. The primary reference sources used include academic journal articles, books, research reports, and policy documents related to sharia-compliant global trade and the Sustainable Development Goals.

In the literature selection process, this study employed strict criteria to ensure the relevance and validity of the sources used. Selected studies must be directly related to the main theme, namely sharia principles in global trade and their implementation in supporting sustainable development goals. Furthermore, research addressing aspects of economic justice, halal trade regulations, and the relationship between sharia economics and the SDGs was prioritized in the literature selection. Thus, the sources used can provide a comprehensive overview of the issues studied and enrich the analysis of this research.

After identifying relevant literature, this study analyzed and synthesized the existing findings. The analysis process was conducted by comparing various perspectives, theories, and previously published empirical evidence. This approach aims to identify patterns, trends, and gaps in existing research, thereby providing new insights into developing a more sustainable concept of Sharia-based global trade. This method allows the research to develop stronger arguments and provide more evidence-based recommendations in support of Sharia-based global trade as an instrument for equitable and sustainable development goals.

RESULTS

Sharia Principles and Sustainable Development Goals

Sharia principles in Islamic economics are strongly aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in the context of global trade. One of the key principles of Sharia economics is justice (*al-'adl*), which ensures equitable distribution of wealth and prevents exploitation in trade transactions. By implementing this principle, global trade can be more inclusive, reduce economic disparities between countries, and improve societal welfare more equitably. This aligns with SDG 10, which emphasizes reducing inequality both within and between countries.

Furthermore, business ethics in Islamic economics, which emphasize honesty (*sidq*) and social responsibility, also contribute to the SDGs. In global trade, fair and responsible business practices can prevent monopolistic practices, corruption, and labor exploitation. SDG 8, related to “Decent Work and Economic Growth,” is highly relevant to this principle, as Islamic economics promotes a trading system that provides welfare for all parties involved, including workers, producers, and consumers (Maharani & Hidayat, 2020).

The principle of transparency (*al-shafafiyyah*) in Islamic economics also plays a crucial role in supporting the SDGs, particularly in building a more sustainable global trading system free from fraudulent practices or *gharar* (excessive uncertainty). Transparency in transactions fosters trust between trading partners, ultimately promoting long-term economic stability. This principle is in line with SDG 16, which emphasizes the importance of strong, transparent, and accountable institutions to support peace and justice in the global economic system (Ahyani, Putra, Slamet & Mutmainah, 2022).

Beyond economic aspects, sharia principles also support environmental sustainability, which is at the heart of SDG 12 on “Responsible Consumption and Production.” Sharia economics emphasizes the concepts of *halal* and *thayyib* (good) which not only ensure that products meet ethical and health standards but also consider environmental impacts in the production and distribution process. Thus, sharia-based global trade can encourage more environmentally friendly business practices and reduce the overexploitation of natural resources.

Considering these various aspects, it can be concluded that sharia principles can be an effective instrument in supporting the achievement of the SDGs through fairer, more ethical, transparent, and sustainable global trade. While challenges remain in integrating these principles into the broader global trading system, the synergy between sharia economics and the SDGs can provide solutions to global economic challenges, while creating a balance between economic growth, social welfare, and environmental sustainability.

One example of an organization that has successfully implemented sharia principles in global trade is the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). As a sharia-compliant financial institution, the IsDB plays a role in supporting ethical and sustainable international trade projects in member countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Through programs such as the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC), the IsDB provides sharia-compliant financing facilities to developing countries, particularly in the energy, agriculture, and infrastructure sectors. Based on the principles of fairness and transparency, the ITFC ensures that financing is conducted without interest and within a fair framework, thereby promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth (Sari & Rohman, 2020).

In addition to IsDB, multinational companies such as Nestlé have also implemented sharia principles in global trade, particularly in the halal food and beverage sector. Nestlé has more than 150 halal-certified factories in various countries, ensuring that the products they produce meet halal and thayyib standards. The application of sharia economic principles is not only limited to the halal aspect of products, but also includes corporate social responsibility (CSR), such as empowering local farmers through a fair and transparent trading system. With this approach, Nestlé not only expands the market share of halal products globally but also contributes to sustainable development goals, particularly in the aspects of responsible production (SDG 12) and poverty alleviation (SDG 1), as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Organizations that apply sharia principles in global trade

Organization Name	Business Field	Implementation of Sharia Principles	Impact on Global Trade
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	Finance & Trade	Provides interest-free Islamic financing for trade projects in OIC countries through the ITFC	Promotes inclusive economic growth and fairer trade in developing countries
Nestlé	Halal Food & Beverage Industry	Has over 150 halal-certified factories, ensures halal and thayyib standards, and supports a fair trade system	Expands the global halal market and improves farmer welfare through ethical trade

Source: Processed Data, 2025

Nestlé applies Sharia principles to its business and its impact on global trade. The International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (IsDB), through the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC), provides Sharia-compliant, riba-free trade financing to member countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). With this approach, the IsDB contributes to creating a fairer trade system, particularly for developing countries, by promoting inclusive economic growth and expanding access to Islamic-based trade.

Meanwhile, Nestlé, as a multinational food and beverage company, implements halal and thayyib standards in its operations, with more than 150 halal-certified factories worldwide. By ensuring compliance with Sharia principles and supporting a fair trade system, Nestlé plays a role in expanding the global halal market while improving the welfare of farmers through ethical trade practices. Both organizations demonstrate that the application of Sharia economic principles can positively impact global trade, both in the financial sector and the food industry, by promoting transparency, inclusivity, and sustainability.

The Link between Sharia Economic Justice and Sustainable Development

The principle of justice in Sharia economics emphasizes the equitable distribution of resources and balance in their utilization, which aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Sharia economics, wealth distribution should not be concentrated in the hands of a few, but should be distributed fairly to improve the welfare of the wider community. Instruments such as *zakat* (alms), *infaq* (donations), *sadaqah* (charity), and *waqf* (endowments) are important mechanisms in supporting more equitable economic redistribution, thereby reducing poverty (SDG 1) and economic inequality (SDG 10). Sharia economics provides a sustainable solution to prevent the accumulation of unproductive wealth and ensures that every individual has access to economic resources (Huda, 2016).

In addition to wealth distribution, fair profit sharing is also a key element in Islamic economics, contributing to sustainable development. The profit-sharing system in Islamic contracts such as mudharabah and musyarakah ensures that profits and risks are shared by all parties involved. Unlike the interest system in conventional economics, which often burdens one party, this system is fairer because it provides space for small and medium-sized businesses to develop without the pressure of high interest rates. This aligns with SDG 8, which promotes inclusive economic growth and decent job creation. With this justice-based economic system, global trade can operate more ethically and not solely benefit large parties (Hidayat, 2016).

Islamic economics also emphasizes environmental sustainability as part of the principle of justice, whereby natural resources must be utilized responsibly without harming future generations. This concept is reflected in the principle of maqasid sharia, which emphasizes the protection of life (*hifz an-nafs*) and property (*hifz al-mal*). In practice, Islamic economics encourages the non-exploitative use of natural resources and investment in environmentally friendly projects. This supports SDG 12 on “Responsible Consumption and Production” and SDG 13, which emphasizes action on climate change. Thus, Islamic economics not only ensures justice in social and economic aspects but also in environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, justice in Islamic economics is also reflected in transparent trading practices free from uncertainty (*gharar*). In Islamic transactions, all parties must have clear and honest information regarding the contract, so that no party is disadvantaged. This principle supports SDG 16, which emphasizes the importance of transparent institutions and justice in the economic system. By implementing transparency and ethics in business, the Islamic economy can create a more stable global trade ecosystem, reduce corruption, and increase trust among business actors.

From these various aspects, it can be concluded that justice in Islamic economics is strongly linked to sustainable development (Hijriah, 2016). With a system of equitable wealth distribution, fair profit sharing, and environmental sustainability, Islamic economics can be a solution to the global challenge of creating a more inclusive and sustainable economy. Therefore, integrating Islamic economic principles into global trade policies can be a strategic step in supporting the achievement of the SDGs more effectively and holistically.

Challenges and Opportunities

One of the main challenges in implementing Islamic principles in global trade is the difference in regulations between countries. Each country has a different legal system and economic policies, so not all countries accommodate Islamic economic principles in their regulations (Ali, Puah, Ali, Raza & Ayob, 2022). For example, some countries still adopt conventional interest-based financial systems (*riba*), which contradict Islamic principles. Furthermore, halal certification standards and Islamic-based trade regulations are not yet uniform globally, making it difficult for businesses to adapt their products and services to various regulations.

Political barriers also hamper the implementation of Sharia principles in global trade. Some countries view the Islamic economy as part of a religious-based policy, which sometimes generates political resistance, especially in non-Muslim countries. Furthermore, political instability in several Muslim-majority countries also hinders the development of Sharia-based trade. Geopolitical conflicts, economic embargoes, and trade sanctions often hamper the growth of the Sharia market and make investment in this sector more risky.

Beyond regulatory and political factors, the lack of literacy and understanding among the global community regarding the Islamic economy also poses a significant challenge. Many businesses and consumers outside Muslim countries still lack a grasp of the basic principles of the Islamic economy and its benefits for global trade. As a result, the Islamic economic system is often perceived as exclusive to Muslim communities, even though the principles of justice, transparency, and sustainability in the Islamic economy are universal and applicable to anyone. Therefore, broader education and promotion are needed to raise global awareness of the benefits of a Sharia-based economic system (Chan & Ananthram, 2019).

In terms of infrastructure and technology, there are still limitations in optimally supporting a Sharia-compliant trading system. For example, in the Sharia banking and finance sector, technological development is still needed to ensure financial transactions are free from elements of *riba*, *gharar*, and *maysir*. Furthermore, Sharia-compliant trading platforms that can accommodate cross-border transactions are still under development. With the increasing digitalization of global trade, efforts are needed to create a digital ecosystem compliant with Sharia principles to compete with conventional trading systems.

Despite facing various challenges, the application of Sharia principles in global trade still has significant potential for growth. With international cooperation, regulatory harmonization, and innovation in Sharia financial technology, these challenges can be overcome. Furthermore, growing awareness of the importance of a sustainable economy can provide an opportunity for the Sharia economy to gain wider acceptance. Therefore, an integrated strategy between the government, the private sector, and international institutions is essential to strengthen the position of the Sharia economy in a fairer and more inclusive global trade.

One of the key opportunities for advancing Islamic trade is the growing global demand for Sharia-compliant products and services. The halal consumption trend is growing not only in Muslim-majority countries but also in countries with significant Muslim populations, such as Europe, the Americas, and the Asia Pacific. Halal products, including food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and halal tourism, are increasingly in demand because they are considered healthier, more ethical, and compliant with sustainability principles (Fathallah, Sidani & Khalil, 2020). With increasing global awareness of responsible consumption, Sharia-compliant trade has significant potential for growth and contribution to sustainable development goals.

In addition to increasing consumer demand, another opportunity that can be leveraged is the support of various financial institutions and international organizations for the Islamic economy. Many Islamic banks and Islamic financial institutions are starting to play an active role in providing Sharia-compliant financing schemes for businesses engaged in global trade (Aravik, Amri & Febrianti, 2022). Financial products such as green sukuk are also gaining popularity as Sharia-compliant investment instruments that support sustainable projects, such as renewable energy and green infrastructure. With investors increasingly interested in sustainable investments, the Islamic financial system can be a more ethical and stable alternative to the conventional financial system.

The development of digital technology also opens up significant opportunities for Sharia-compliant trade to expand (Busriadi, Patimah, Hermansyah & Zuhara, 2022). Sharia-compliant e-commerce, halal payment systems, and blockchain platforms that ensure transparency in transactions can increase consumer trust in Sharia-compliant products and services. Digitization provides broader access for small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in various countries to engage in global trade without geographical barriers. Furthermore, blockchain technology can be used to ensure a transparent and accurate halal supply chain, which is crucial for ensuring the authenticity of halal products internationally.

Cooperation between countries in harmonizing regulations and standardizing Sharia-compliant trade also represents a significant opportunity to strengthen this sector. Currently, various organizations such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the International Halal Metrology Standards (ISMHI) continue to strive to establish more uniform global halal standards. With clearer standardization, the process of trading halal and Sharia-compliant products becomes easier and more efficient across countries. In addition, cooperation between Muslim-majority countries and non-Muslim countries that have large halal markets can open up new, broader trade routes.

Finally, growing global attention to the principles of economic justice and sustainability provides positive momentum for the growth of Islamic trade (Mariana & Murthaza, 2019). Islamic economic principles, which emphasize social justice, equitable distribution of wealth, and ethical and responsible business practices, are highly relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With companies and governments increasingly seeking more inclusive and sustainable economic solutions, Islamic trade can be an alternative model that is not only economically profitable but also contributes to social and environmental well-being. Therefore, seizing this opportunity with the right strategy can accelerate the development of Islamic trade globally.

CONCLUSION

The literature review shows that the integration of Sharia principles into global trade plays a crucial role in supporting sustainable development goals. Principles such as fairness in wealth distribution, transparency in transactions, and concern for environmental sustainability align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, Sharia economic instruments such as *zakat*, *waqf*, and profit-sharing financing can address economic inequality and strengthen the small and medium-sized enterprise sector in global trade. With the growing demand for halal products and a Sharia-compliant financial system, global trade that adheres to Sharia principles can be a more inclusive and sustainable economic alternative.

The implications of this research's findings for international economic policy are the need for harmonization of regulations and standardization of Islamic trade globally. Governments and international institutions need to collaborate in developing policies that support the development of an Islamic trade ecosystem, including uniform halal certification regulations and usury-free financial mechanisms. Furthermore, strengthening digital technology in Islamic trade, such as the use of blockchain for halal supply chain transparency, can increase trust and efficiency in cross-border transactions. With the right approach, Islamic-based global trade can not only thrive economically but also make a significant contribution to creating a fairer, more ethical, and more sustainable trading system.

For future research, it is recommended that more in-depth studies be conducted on the application of sharia principles in various, more specific sectors of global trade, such as the halal industry, Islamic finance in international trade, and the role of technology in supporting the sharia trade ecosystem. Furthermore, research exploring the impact of global trade policies on the growth of the sharia economy in various countries is also urgently needed. From a policy perspective, further studies could focus on strategies for harmonizing halal regulations at the international level, incentives for sharia business actors, and the use of digital technology to increase the transparency and efficiency of sharia trade. Thus, future research can make a more concrete contribution to developing an inclusive, sustainable, and competitive sharia trade ecosystem in the global market.

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