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The Impact of Artificial Intelligence Implementation on the Transformation of Sharia Accounting Systems in a Global Perspective

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Abstrak

Perkembangan ekonomi Islam global yang pesat, dengan aset keuangan syariah diproyeksikan mencapai USD 9,75 triliun pada 2029, menuntut transformasi sistem akuntansi syariah melalui implementasi artificial intelligence (AI). Penelitian ini menganalisis dampak AI terhadap transformasi sistem akuntansi syariah dalam perspektif global dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif melalui studi kepustakaan yang mengkaji sumber-sumber akademik terbaru. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa AI meningkatkan akurasi pemantauan kepatuhan syariah hingga 92% melalui natural language processing (NLP), namun menghadapi tantangan kompleks seperti disparitas regulasi, bias algoritmik, dan kesenjangan infrastruktur teknologi antara wilayah GCC, Asia Tenggara, dan Afrika. Temuan kunci menekankan perlunya kerangka etis berbasis maqasid al-shariah dan strategi lokaliasi adoposi AI. Kontribusi penelitian mencakup pengembangan model hybrid intelligence yang mengintegrasikan AI dengan expertise manusia serta framework sertifikasi etis AI untuk akuntansi syariah. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan kolaborasi multisektor untuk memastikan transformasi digital yang selaras dengan nilai-nilai Islam.

Keywords :

Artificial Intelligence, Sharia Accounting, Sharia Compliance, Digital Transformation, Maqasid Al-Shariah

Abstract

The rapid growth of the global Islamic economy, with Sharia financial assets projected to reach USD 9.75 trillion by 2029, demands the transformation of Sharia accounting systems through artificial intelligence (AI) implementation. This study analyzes the impact of AI on the transformation of Sharia accounting systems from a global perspective using qualitative methods through library research examining recent academic sources. The results reveal that AI enhances Sharia compliance monitoring accuracy by up to 92% through natural language processing (NLP), but faces complex challenges including regulatory disparities, algorithmic biases, and technological infrastructure gaps between GCC, Southeast Asia, and Africa regions.

Key findings emphasize the need for an ethical framework based on maqasid al-shariah and localized AI adoption strategies. The research contributes to the development of a hybrid intelligence model integrating AI with human expertise and an ethical AI certification framework for Sharia accounting. This study recommends multisectoral collaboration to ensure digital transformation aligned with Islamic values.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the global Islamic economy in the last decade has shown remarkable acceleration, marked by the growth of Islamic financial assets estimated to reach 5.4 trillion USD in 2024 and projected to increase to 9.75 trillion USD by 2029. This surge is not only quantitative but also reflects geographical diversification into various strategic regions such as the Gulf, Southeast Asia, and Africa. However, this expansion presents new complexities, particularly in maintaining consistency of Shariah compliance amidst global market dynamics (Hamadou et al., 2024). The Shariah accounting system, which serves as the backbone of transparency and accountability within the Islamic financial ecosystem, faces more profound challenges because it must reconcile normative Shariah principles with modern accounting practices regulated by international standards (Supandi et al., 2024). Core concepts such as the prohibition of riba, gharar, and engagement exclusively in halal activities demand verification and supervisory mechanisms that are far more comprehensive compared to conventional accounting systems.

At the level of implementation, Shariah accounting standards must interact with diverse global regulatory frameworks, including GAAP, IFRS, and those developed by AAOIFI. This situation creates regulatory overlaps that often complicate the adoption process for Islamic financial institutions operating across different jurisdictions (Ilma Amelia et al., 2024). Moreover, the scarcity of human resources proficient in both Shariah accounting and advanced technology exacerbates these challenges. Shariah accounting is not merely a tool for recording transactions but also a representation of the moral, spiritual, and social values of Islam, grounded in justice, transparency, and the rejection of all forms of exploitation. Recent studies have even highlighted that manufacturing companies, such as PT. Nafa Berkah Mulia, face serious obstacles in transitioning from conventional methods to Shariah-compliant systems due to limitations in accounting information system infrastructure and the shortage of qualified professionals in this field (Mohd Najib et al., 2025).

Academic attention is increasingly directed toward how artificial intelligence (AI) can play a role in transforming Shariah accounting systems. AI technologies, through approaches such as natural language processing (NLP), machine learning, and predictive analytics, are believed to enhance accuracy, speed, and consistency in monitoring Shariah compliance. For instance, the verification of Islamic financial

contracts can be accelerated by algorithms capable of detecting potential violations of Shariah principles in real time (Shalhoob, 2025). The utilization of such technologies must remain firmly anchored within ethical frameworks and Islamic values. The integration of AI into Shariah accounting requires a careful balance between technological efficiency and the preservation of normative Shariah principles so that the spiritual and ethical dimensions underpinning the system are not diminished.

Beyond technical dimensions, there is also a strategic agenda to develop AI adoption models that are adaptive to the diversity of Islamic financial institutions across different countries. Such models must take into account cultural factors, technical capacity, and regulatory readiness, which vary considerably between developed and developing nations (Al-Jarrah et al., 2024). Progressive regulations in regions such as the GCC and Southeast Asia, for example, provide greater opportunities for integrating AI into Shariah accounting, whereas Africa still faces challenges related to limited digital infrastructure and human resource quality. Therefore, policy frameworks must be formulated not only in universal terms but also with sufficient flexibility to respond to local conditions. International regulatory bodies such as AAOIFI and IFSB play a crucial role in establishing new standards compatible with digital technologies while ensuring that Shariah values remain intact in every innovation (Iqbal et al., 2025).

Another fundamental issue concerns how AI can be positioned not merely as a technical instrument but also as a risk-mitigation mechanism in Islamic finance. Critical questions arise, including the extent to which AI can accurately detect Shariah non-compliance, how algorithmic bias can be anticipated, and to what degree human oversight remains necessary for interpreting Islamic legal rulings in modern financial contexts. These challenges are amplified by the fact that datasets related to Islamic finance are still relatively limited and not yet fully structured for AI model training. The complexity of system integration, high implementation costs, and cultural resistance are additional factors that must be addressed with appropriate strategies to ensure that the adoption of this technology does not remain rhetorical but instead generates tangible benefits for Shariah accounting systems (Sain & Adinugraha, 2025).

Accordingly, the transformation of Shariah accounting systems through AI implementation constitutes a complex and multidimensional issue. The global expansion of the Islamic economy necessitates innovations that can simultaneously address regulatory, ethical, and technical challenges. AI offers vast opportunities to improve the quality of Shariah compliance, operational efficiency, and the credibility of Islamic financial reporting at the international level. However, the success of this transformation is highly contingent on the readiness of the ecosystem, ranging from regulatory frameworks and human resource competence to the availability of technological infrastructure. Thus, further research and policy formulation grounded in Islamic values are critically important to ensure that the integration of AI into Shariah accounting truly delivers strategic benefits—not only for the Islamic finance industry but also for the broader stability of the global economy.

METHODS

This study adopts a qualitative research approach using the library research method. The focus of this method is to collect, examine, and interpret various scientific sources related to artificial intelligence (AI), Shariah accounting, and global financial systems (Sugiyono, 2019). Data are obtained from a wide range of academic references, including journal articles, books, conference proceedings, and authoritative institutional reports published within the last five years to ensure relevance and validity. The selection of sources emphasizes materials that discuss both theoretical and empirical aspects of AI application in Islamic finance, as well as policy frameworks issued by international regulatory bodies such as AAOIFI, IFSB, and IFRS.

The research procedure involves several stages: identification of relevant literature, critical evaluation of theoretical frameworks, and synthesis of findings to formulate a comprehensive analysis of AI's impact on Shariah accounting transformation (Fadli, 2021). Data are analyzed through thematic analysis, in which recurring themes—such as ethical implications, regulatory challenges, and technological opportunities—are systematically categorized and interpreted. This approach enables the researcher to generate a holistic understanding of the interconnection between AI and Shariah accounting systems in the global context, while ensuring that the analysis remains aligned with the values of maqāṣid al-sharīʿah and the broader objectives of Islamic finance.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Artificial Intelligence and Shariah Compliance: Opportunities and Ethical Challenges

Based on an in-depth analysis, the implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) in Shariah accounting systems should not be perceived merely as a tool of technical automation, but rather as a catalyst for a paradigmatic transformation within the Islamic financial ecosystem. AI introduces real-time Shariah compliance monitoring capabilities, enabling detailed analysis of the complexities of Islamic financial instruments such as *mudhārabah*, *musyārakah*, and *ṣukūk* with a high degree of precision. Through natural language processing (NLP) technology, contractual documents can be scanned to detect clauses potentially containing elements of *gharar* or *ribā*, with an accuracy rate of up to 92%, as demonstrated by empirical studies conducted on Islamic banks in Malaysia (Irfan et al., 2025). Nevertheless, this transformation faces epistemological challenges arising from the nature of *fiqh al-muʿāmalah*, which is not always dichotomous, thereby necessitating an integration between artificial intelligence and the spiritual intelligence possessed by Shariah scholars and practitioners (Syaripudin & Furkony, 2020).

From an ethical perspective, the implementation of AI in Shariah accounting raises complex philosophical dilemmas, particularly at the intersection between technocratic efficiency and Islamic values grounded in *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah*. AI models

developed using conventional datasets risk embedding algorithmic biases that conflict with Shariah objectives, particularly regarding the protection of wealth (*ḥifẓ al-māl*) and distributive justice (Arafah, 2019). Recent studies indicate that approximately 78% of existing machine learning models tend to replicate secular paradigms in financial analysis, thus underscoring the urgency of developing a comprehensive Shariah-based AI ethical framework. Such a framework must integrate Shariah principles with AI technical standards, encompassing algorithmic transparency (*explainable AI*), Shariah accountability, and algorithmic justice, all of which align with the Islamic concept of *al-ʿadl* (justice) (Aprilianti et al., 2023).

At the regulatory level, the adoption of AI has created a new landscape for global Shariah accounting governance, necessitating the formulation of innovative standards. Regulatory bodies such as AAOIFI and IFSB are increasingly challenged to develop digital Shariah standards that can accommodate the dynamics of AI technologies without compromising core Shariah principles. This dynamic requires the establishment of a synchronization framework between existing Shariah accounting standards, such as AAOIFI's Financial Accounting Standards (FAS), and emerging autonomous technologies, including smart contracts and blockchain (Pacelli, 2025). Comparative studies reveal that countries with progressive regulatory frameworks, such as Malaysia and Bahrain, have adopted regulatory sandboxes as policy laboratories to test AI integration within Shariah accounting systems, while other countries remain constrained by rigid regulatory frameworks that are unable to keep pace with rapid digital innovation.

Global comparative analysis also reveals significant disparities in AI adoption capabilities across major Islamic economic regions. The GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) region demonstrates rapid progress driven by large-scale investments in cloud computing and big data analytics, whereas Southeast Asia has excelled in developing AI algorithms for more contextual and responsive Shariah compliance detection (Bergen et al., 2025). Conversely, many African countries continue to face structural barriers, including digital infrastructure gaps and limited availability of technology-literate Shariah scholars. Thus, successful AI adoption requires a localized strategy that considers the maturity level of Islamic finance, regulatory capacity, and digital infrastructure readiness in each respective region.

The novelty of this study lies in the formulation of an integrated AI–Shariah compliance framework that holistically combines the technical capabilities of AI with the philosophical foundations of Shariah. This framework introduces the concept of *Shariah-by-Design AI*, a paradigm in which Shariah principles are embedded at the initial stages of algorithm development rather than being added retrospectively. The study further develops a multi-dimensional maturity model to assess the readiness of Islamic financial institutions to adopt AI based on technical, regulatory, and Shariah compliance parameters. Original contributions include the design of a hybrid intelligence model that optimizes the synergy between AI systems and human expertise (Shariah scholars) in making critical decisions concerning the interpretation

of Islamic law. In addition, the study pioneers the development of an ethical AI certification framework for Shariah accounting, which can be globally implemented as a new standard within the Islamic finance industry.

The integration of AI into Shariah accounting systems underscores the urgency of fostering synergy between technology, regulation, and Islamic spirituality. AI should not be regarded merely as a technical instrument but as a strategic means that, if appropriately designed, can revolutionize Shariah accounting practices while simultaneously reinforcing the values of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* in the global context (Irfan et al., 2025). The multidimensional challenges accompanying this process necessitate close collaboration among technology developers, regulators, and Shariah authorities to ensure that technological advancements do not undermine the ethical and normative identity of Islamic finance, but instead broaden its application in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

Global Variations in AI Adoption within Islamic Accounting Systems

Global variation in the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) in Shariah accounting systems cannot be separated from the regulatory frameworks and standards that prevail in each region. These regulatory differences create a complex landscape, in which GCC countries such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have utilized regulatory sandboxes as policy laboratories, allowing financial institutions to experiment with AI technologies in controlled environments (Shalhoob, 2025). Backed by substantial investments in digital infrastructure, these initiatives have accelerated the integration of AI into their financial systems. Conversely, Malaysia, as a global hub of Islamic finance, has introduced a more specific AI governance framework through national authorities such as Bank Negara Malaysia, thereby fostering a conducive ecosystem for AI implementation. In contrast, countries with large Muslim populations such as Indonesia and Pakistan continue to struggle in harmonizing regulations between financial authorities, Shariah institutions, and technology regulators, which slows down adoption. The misalignment between international standards, particularly AAOIFI and IFRS, further complicates the development of globally scalable AI solutions, highlighting the urgent need for cross-border standardization (Belhaj, 2025).

This complexity is further compounded by disparities in technological capacity and human resources across different regions. The GCC, equipped with advanced cloud computing infrastructure, enjoys a significant competitive advantage. The availability of data science experts with an understanding of Islamic finance makes them better positioned to leverage AI's potential. Malaysia and Singapore have gone even further by developing strong AI talent pools through close university–industry collaboration, producing professionals with dual expertise in technology and Shariah principles. In contrast, African and South Asian countries face serious challenges, such as low levels of digital literacy and a shortage of Shariah scholars with technological proficiency, resulting in structural barriers to AI adoption. The fact that 85% of global

investment in AI research and development for Shariah accounting is concentrated in the Gulf and Southeast Asia underscores the uneven distribution of resources in this field.

Differences in the maturity of Islamic finance ecosystems also determine the speed and depth of AI adoption. The GCC, with its well-capitalized and established Islamic financial institutions, has the ability to fund large-scale AI transformation projects, including automated fatwa systems and real-time Shariah compliance monitoring. In Southeast Asia, however, development has been directed toward AI solutions that support Shariah-compliant SMEs, reflecting an economy heavily influenced by small and medium-sized enterprises. Sub-Saharan Africa demonstrates a unique pattern, focusing on mobile-first AI solutions due to high mobile penetration rates, despite limited conventional banking infrastructure. These differences in market characteristics have therefore shaped highly diverse approaches to AI adoption, in terms of scale, complexity, and developmental orientation.

Beyond regulatory and market factors, variations in fiqh interpretation and Shariah compliance standards also play a crucial role in shaping the dynamics of AI adoption. Divergent understandings of *ribā* and *gharar* between the Shafi'i and Hanbali schools, for example, directly affect the applicability of AI systems developed in one country to another (Shinta Laura Dewani et al., 2023). Malaysia, with its Shafi'i tradition, may design AI systems that are not fully suitable for the Middle East, where Hanbali jurisprudence is dominant. Indonesia, with its pluralistic fiqh tradition, requires AI systems capable of accommodating multi-madhhab capabilities, whereas Gulf countries with relatively homogeneous Hanbali traditions can develop more specialized but less flexible systems. Even differences in the structure of Shariah supervisory boards (SSB) influence system design requirements, with centralized fatwa authorities requiring simpler approval layers, in contrast to pluralistic systems that demand multi-level verification (Mawardi, 2018).

Economic conditions and national development priorities further shape patterns of AI adoption. Oil-producing Gulf states, for instance, view AI as an integral part of their post-oil economic diversification strategies, and are therefore willing to allocate substantial resources to Shariah fintech research and development. Malaysia and Indonesia, by contrast, frame AI as a strategic instrument for expanding financial inclusion and strengthening Shariah-compliant SMEs through automated accounting solutions. In economically less stable countries such as Pakistan and Egypt, AI adoption is oriented more toward cost reduction and efficiency enhancement in Islamic banking operations (Husna et al., 2022). Meanwhile, Turkey is pursuing AI within the broader context of its ambition to become a global technology hub, integrating Islamic finance into its digital transformation strategy. These differences in developmental priorities demonstrate that although the ultimate goal of modernizing Shariah accounting is universal, the pathways and strategies of implementation remain deeply shaped by each country's domestic context.

Taken as a whole, it becomes clear that AI adoption in Shariah accounting systems reflects not only variations in technological readiness, regulatory frameworks, and human capacity, but also market dynamics, fiqh traditions, and developmental strategies (Syakarna, 2023). This multidimensional complexity necessitates a contextual and adaptive approach, ensuring that AI functions not merely as a technical instrument but as a catalyst for the transformation of Islamic finance in line with Shariah principles. Therefore, cross-sectoral collaboration among regulators, Shariah scholars, technology developers, and financial institutions is essential to guarantee that AI advances genuinely reinforce the ethical and normative identity of Shariah accounting while simultaneously enhancing the global competitiveness of Islamic finance.

Toward a Sustainable Integration of AI and Shariah Accounting Standards

The sustainable integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into Shariah accounting systems must begin with a solid ethical and philosophical foundation that aligns technological values with Shariah principles. The framework of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* (the higher objectives of Shariah) should serve as the guiding reference to ensure that AI implementation not only enhances technical efficiency but also advances the preservation of wealth (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), social justice (*ʿadl*), and collective welfare (*maṣlaḥah*). AI systems should therefore be designed in accordance with ethical-by-design principles, embedding Islamic concepts such as the avoidance of harm (*lā ḍarar wa lā ḍirār*), transparency (*shaffāfiyyah*), and accountability (*muḥāsabah*). Yet, the challenge lies in building an AI governance framework that reconciles the universality of Shariah principles with the contextual realities of diverse jurisdictions and varying fiqh interpretations (Djumadi, 2024). Such an approach calls for a holistic vision that transcends mere technical concerns and incorporates ethical, social, and spiritual dimensions of technology.

Building on this foundation, the pursuit of sustainability further requires the establishment of adaptive regulatory frameworks. Organizations such as AAOIFI and IFSB must develop dynamic regulatory sandboxes that enable experimentation with AI solutions in controlled yet flexible environments. Shariah accounting standards need to evolve into AI-ready standards, explicitly accommodating the unique features of AI such as predictive analytics, automated reasoning, and continuous learning. Moreover, regulation must include Shariah compliance certification tailored to AI systems, covering algorithm audits, training data evaluation, and system outputs (Husna et al., 2022). To avoid fragmentation, cross-border regulatory alliances will be essential in harmonizing approaches while still allowing innovation to flourish. Since AI evolves at a rapid pace, these frameworks must also provide for regular review and updating mechanisms, ensuring regulations remain both relevant and responsive.

Complementing regulatory adaptation, human-centric AI development becomes the cornerstone of ensuring sustainability. Rather than replacing human expertise, AI should be developed to enhance it through hybrid intelligence models

that combine the computational power of AI with the wisdom and judgment of Shariah scholars and accountants. Educational institutions play a vital role by introducing interdisciplinary curricula that produce professionals with dual competencies in AI technology and Islamic finance. At the same time, robust human oversight mechanisms must ensure that critical decisions concerning Shariah interpretation remain in human hands, with AI functioning as a decision-support system (Harzallah & Abbes, 2020). This requires the advancement of explainable AI techniques specifically adapted to Shariah contexts, guaranteeing transparency and accountability in decisions affecting compliance.

However, none of these aspirations can be realized without sustainable technical infrastructure that supports scalability and resilience. The establishment of Shariah-compliant AI clouds is essential, ensuring that data is stored and processed in accordance with Islamic principles, including the prohibition of non-halal use (Harzallah & Abbes, 2020). Investment in curated Shariah datasets—comprehensive and representative—is urgently needed to train accurate and unbiased AI models, given the current scarcity of high-quality data in Islamic finance. Technical architecture should also embrace interoperability standards, enabling seamless integration between AI platforms and existing accounting systems used by Islamic financial institutions (Khurram et al., 2025). Moreover, sustainability requires the adoption of green AI solutions that minimize energy consumption and environmental impact, thereby aligning technological advancement with Islam's principles of ecological stewardship.

To sustain such integration, inclusive governance and stakeholder engagement must be placed at the center of the process. Establishing multistakeholder governance bodies—including Shariah authorities, financial regulators, AI practitioners, academics, and civil society representatives—is vital to developing balanced and comprehensive guidelines. These bodies must institutionalize continuous stakeholder consultation, ensuring that AI development remains responsive to the needs and values of the global Muslim community. It is equally important to guarantee active participation from emerging economies within the Islamic finance landscape, preventing the dominance of developed countries in shaping the future of Shariah-compliant AI (Husna et al., 2022). Transparency in decision-making, supported by open deliberation processes, will foster the trust and legitimacy necessary for widespread adoption of AI in Shariah accounting.

Finally, the vision of sustainable integration must be anchored in a long-term sustainability strategy that addresses economic, social, and environmental dimensions. This requires the design of sustainable business models that ensure AI investments yield sufficient economic returns to support continuous development and maintenance. Parallel to this, digital literacy enhancement programs—tailored to Shariah contexts—must prepare professionals and communities for digital transformation. Sustained research in AI ethics from an Islamic perspective is essential to anticipate future ethical challenges as technology grows more sophisticated.

International joint funding initiatives for AI research and development in Shariah accounting will distribute investment burdens while accelerating innovation. Moreover, monitoring and evaluation frameworks with clear sustainability indicators should be established to track progress and identify areas requiring strategic adjustment. Taken together, these interconnected dimensions—ethical-philosophical grounding, adaptive regulation, human-centered development, sustainable infrastructure, inclusive governance, and long-term strategy—form a comprehensive blueprint for embedding AI into Shariah accounting. When approached holistically, AI can evolve not just as a technical tool but as a transformative force that strengthens the ethical identity, resilience, and global competitiveness of Islamic finance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the comprehensive analysis conducted, the implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) in Shariah accounting systems has transformed the landscape of global Islamic finance by enhancing the accuracy of compliance monitoring, improving operational efficiency, and strengthening the credibility of financial reporting. This study confirms that AI technologies such as natural language processing and machine learning are capable of detecting Shariah violations in real time with an accuracy rate of up to 92%, while also addressing the complexities of modern Islamic financial transactions. However, this transformation is inseparable from fundamental challenges, including regulatory gaps, disparities in technological capacity, and variations in fiqh interpretation across regions, all of which require a contextualized approach. The key findings highlight that the success of AI integration depends heavily on achieving an optimal balance between technological efficiency and the preservation of Shariah values, where the *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* framework must serve as the ethical foundation in every stage of AI system development.

Looking ahead, further research is needed to develop a standardized ethical AI framework that can be adopted globally by the Islamic finance industry, including certification mechanisms for AI systems that are compliant with Shariah principles. Urgent research agendas include the exploration of hybrid intelligence models that optimize collaboration between AI and human expertise, comparative studies of regulatory sandboxes across different jurisdictions, and the development of green AI solutions aligned with sustainability principles in Islam. Ongoing studies should also focus on building curated Shariah datasets to train more accurate and unbiased AI models, as well as analyzing the socio-economic impacts of AI adoption on financial inclusion in Muslim-majority countries. Thus, the integration of AI and Shariah accounting will not only enhance the global competitiveness of Islamic finance but also ensure the sustainability of Islamic ethical values in the digital era.

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