

The Impact of the US-China Trade War on the Application of Islamic Law in Indonesia

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Abstract: The main issue addressed in this research is the impact of the US-China trade war on the application of Islamic law in Indonesia, particularly from the perspectives of *Jināyah*, *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah*, and Islamic Economic Law. This study aims to understand how Islamic law can provide a relevant framework for addressing this trade conflict's social and economic challenges. The methods employed include qualitative analysis, with data obtained through literature studies and observations of social phenomena within the community. The research findings indicate that the trade war has triggered an increase in economic crimes and disrupted social family structures, while highlighting the importance of applying Sharia principles to mitigate these negative impacts. The limitations of this study lie in the lack of in-depth quantitative data and the representation of the perspectives of all involved stakeholders. However, this research offers novelty by integrating legal theories of Islam within the context of a dynamic global economy, as well as providing practical, Sharia-based alternative solutions. Further research is recommended to utilize quantitative approaches and surveys to explore broader community perspectives. By involving various societal elements, a more holistic view of the impact of this trade war is expected, leading to more effective and sustainable policy strategies. This study significantly contributes to the development of Islamic law studies by addressing contemporary challenges faced by Indonesian society within a global context.

Keywords: Islamic Law, the US-China Trade War, *Jināyah*, *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah*, Islamic Economic Law.



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Introduction

The impact of the US-China trade war has spread to various domestic economic sectors in Indonesia, creating a complex social situation and inviting much uncertainty among business actors. With increasing import and export tariffs (Chor & Li, 2024; Cigna et al., 2022; Ma et al., 2021), various industries that rely on goods from China have struggled (Boylan et al., 2021; Cooray & Palanivel, 2022; Dollar, 2022; Zhan, 2022), especially in the context of rising inflation and unemployment (Bown & Clausing, 2023; Chukwuma et al., 2024; Moridian et al., 2024; Rifa'i, 2025; Rishi & Mishra, 2025; Syed, 2025). The negative impacts felt by society are very real, with workers forced to face layoffs, while small businesses struggle to survive in an increasingly tight market (Boylan et al., 2021; Caporaso, 2022; Liu, 2024; Rifa'i, 2025; Tambunan, 2024). Various analyses have shown that, despite the government's efforts to take mitigation measures, many doubt the effectiveness of this approach in protecting the economy (AHMED, 2023; Khan & Ullah, 2024; Shang et al., 2024; Yue et al., 2024). Indonesia's reliance on Chinese imports—particularly in strategic sectors like electronics (35% of total imports), textiles (20%), and raw materials for pharmaceuticals—has exacerbated supply chain disruptions and price volatility, disproportionately affecting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in West Java and North Sumatra (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023). For instance, the imposition of retaliatory tariffs under WTO frameworks has led to violations of *Ḍarūrāt al-Khamsah* (protection of livelihoods) in Islamic law, as MSMEs in garment clusters in Cimahi and toy manufacturing hubs in Medan face bankruptcy, revealing systemic gaps in aligning trade policies with sharia-based welfare objectives. This phenomenon shows a significant social and field gap, where public law and policy have not been responsive enough to deal with the impacts of the trade war that touch on fundamental aspects of people's lives. Thus, there is an urgent need to examine these dynamics through the lens of Islamic Law, which can provide an alternative perspective to the developing situation. This is a call to analyze and evaluate how Islamic Law can provide understanding and solutions for affected communities.

In the existing literature review, previous studies have generally focused on the economic and political aspects of the impact of the trade war, but have often ignored the deeper legal implications, including the perspective of Islamic Law that regulates the rights and obligations of society. Previous studies have not explored much about how the theories of *Jināyah*, *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah*, and Sharia Economic Law can be integrated to understand the current conditions. In addition, the existing knowledge gap includes a lack of analysis of how Sharia law can be a solution to the socio-economic changes resulting from this global trade tension (Contractor, 2025; Lee & Zulkefli, 2021; Li et al., 2025; Pandit, n.d.). There is a need to bridge the understanding between dominant business policies (Chen et al., 2023; Cheng et al., 2023; Huang et al., 2023; Sykes, 2021) and Sharia values that can strengthen communities in facing challenges (Aulia et al., 2024; Muchtar et al., 2025; Nugroho & Winoto, 2024; Saifurrahman & Kassim, 2024; Tarar & Bhatti, 2022). Notably absent in prior studies

is the analysis of how Indonesia's trade regulations—such as the Mandatory Halal Certification Law (UU JPH No. 33/2014) and the Ministry of Trade's Regulation No. 74/2022 on Import Licensing—intersect with Islamic legal frameworks like *Muḍārabah* (profit-sharing) and *ghunm bi al-Ghurm* (risk-reward balance). For example, while UU JPH aligns with *Maqāṣid al-Sharia* (higher objectives of Sharia) (Al Idrusiah et al., 2024; Kurniawan et al, 2020; Kurniawan & Zaiful, 2022; Kurniawan) by ensuring consumer protection, its rigid procedural requirements burden small-scale halal exporters in Aceh and West Nusa Tenggara, revealing a tension between state regulation and Islamic economic ethics that remains unexplored in global trade literature. The position of this research is to identify various dimensions of Islamic theology and law that operate in the context of the trade war, considering their impact on society in Indonesia. In other words, this study is committed to examining and filling the gap in knowledge in this field with an interdisciplinary approach that links legal science and social phenomena.

The purpose of this paper is to conduct an in-depth analysis of the impact of the US-China Trade War on Indonesian society through three main perspectives, namely *Jināyah*, *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah*, and Sharia Economic Law. In addition, this study also seeks to uncover the shortcomings in the existing literature, especially in the sustainability of Sharia norms amidst changing conditions due to the trade war. Specifically, this study seeks to answer the question of how Islamic legal principles can be applied to mitigate the negative impacts caused by this international trade policy. Given the shift in social dynamics, the main focus of the study is to explore the effectiveness of the application of *Jināyah* law in tackling widespread economic crimes, as well as how *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* can address issues such as marriage and inheritance amidst economic hardship. At the same time, the approach of Sharia Economic Law is expected to provide sustainable solutions that are in line with the development of positive law in Indonesia. Overall, this study aims to explore the interaction between Islamic law and the contemporary socio-economic context faced by society.

The arguments put forward in this paper are based on the belief that Islamic Law, through its various approaches, can provide a fairer and more logical solution to the challenges posed by the US-China Trade War. Therefore, this study tentatively concludes that applying the *Jināyah* theory can serve as a tool to control economic crimes, which are increasing due to uncertainty in the market. Furthermore, by applying the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* theory, the researcher hopes to provide new insights regarding individual adjustments in their personal affairs amidst dramatic economic changes. Meanwhile, Sharia Economic Law has the potential to offer a better alternative for a more humane and welfare-oriented trade policy. These arguments are expected to fill the gap in understanding law and policy when facing global instability that impacts people's welfare. With a comprehensive approach, this paper aims to show how Islamic Law is able to establish a connection between legal accountability and the changing needs of society.

Method

The material object of this research paper and its unit of analysis is the Impact of the US-China Trade War on Indonesia, focusing on the social, economic, and legal dynamics that arise as a result of this global situation. The selection of this object has been based on its strong relevance in the socio-economic context of Indonesia, where the impact of the trade war not only affects business aspects but also triggers changes in social interactions and legal values that are adopted. The selection of objects has been carried out by considering factors such as the frequency of news coverage in the media, the direct impact on daily life, and the significance of Islamic legal education in facing the challenges that arise. By connecting the perspectives of *Jināyah*, *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah*, Sharia Economic Law, and Sustainable Development Goals, this analysis has been designed to illustrate the complexity of the existing problems. This study has recognized that law does not operate in a vacuum but is influenced by a wider social context, so the choice of this object is expected to provide complementary, in-depth insights. By linking these various perspectives, the study is expected to be able to explore the various implications of the trade war holistically.

The research design used in this paper is qualitative-descriptive and normative to broaden the understanding of how the impact of the US-China Trade War affects legal and social arrangements in Indonesia. The qualitative-descriptive method has been chosen because it is able to provide a deeper and more nuanced understanding of social phenomena and offers a view beyond just statistical data. In this process, normative analysis has explored the relevance and application of Islamic law in the developing context through literature studies and critical interpretations of applicable legal norms. This research has been carried out systematically, from data collection to analysis, and has included various perspectives. With this approach, researchers have wanted to explain how law and policy can adapt to the challenges faced by society, with reference to inclusive Sharia principles. Through a combination of qualitative and normative designs, this research is committed to obtaining strong and accountable insights.

The primary sources for this paper consist of online media coverage and national government reports, which provide actual and relevant information related to the direct impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia. The selection of these sources has been based on the need to explore information from various perspectives, including public opinion and official policy analysis. Government reports have been the main reference because they include verified data and current information that can be relied upon to describe socio-economic conditions. Media coverage has offered a variety of perspectives and reflects public sentiment that may be overlooked in formal discussions. The source selection process has been carried out by prioritizing information that has credibility, relevance, and is current so that the research can reflect the real dynamics that occur in the field. This research has committed to creating a solid basis for in-depth argumentation and analysis.

The data collection technique in this paper combined digital observation and literature study, which will help explain this complex phenomenon from various perspectives. Digital observation was carried out by searching online content related to the direct impact of the trade war to obtain contemporary and relevant information. Meanwhile, literature studies provided space to explore and analyze existing content, both in academic and non-academic forms, to understand the broader context. Combining these two techniques allowed researchers to gain a holistic picture of the social and economic impacts caused by trade wars. The content selection process was carried out by paying attention to the suitability of the information with the research objectives and the quality of the sources presented. By combining these techniques, this research has provided a comprehensive and evidence-based analysis.

The data analysis stages in this paper have been conducted using three separate approaches that provide depth to the research. The first approach used the *Jināyah* theory by Dr. Mahmoud Cherif Bassiouni, which describes the application of criminal law as a way to protect society and uphold justice in the context of increasing economic crimes due to the trade war (Bassiouni, 2002, 2005, 2017a, 2017b, 2007, 2007, 2008, 2013a, 2013b, 2015, 2016b, 2016a). The second approach has applied the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* theory by Abdul Rahman al-Sheha, which analyzes how changes in socio-economic conditions due to the trade war affect the regulation of personal affairs such as marriage and inheritance (A.-R. Al-Sheha, 2007; A.-R. Al-Sheha et al., 2016; A.-R. Al-Sheha & Murad, 2013; A. Al-Sheha, 2000, 2018; A. B. A. Al-Sheha, 2012; A. R. Al-Sheha & Dabas, 2001). The third approach has used the principles of Islamic Economic Law by M. Syafi'i Antonio, which offers useful solutions for society in facing this global challenge (Antonio, 1999, 2001b, 2001a, 2006b, 2006a, 2009; Antonio et al., 1999; Antonio & Insani, n.d.; Syafi'i Antonio, 1999). All data have been reviewed within a textual and contextual framework to ensure that the analysis is not only in-depth but also relevant to the problem. In this way, this study has committed to producing a comprehensive understanding of the interaction between Islamic law and the contemporary challenges faced by society.

Islamic Law Analysis of the Impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia through the *Jināyah* Theory in Islamic Law

Islamic Law Analysis of the Impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia through the Theory of *Jināyah* in Islamic Law, as explained by Dr. Mahmoud Cherif Bassiouni, has explored the relationship between the application of criminal law and the socio-economic conditions faced by Indonesian society in the context of the tug-of-war of global trade relations. A news report from ANTARA entitled "Indonesia's Opportunities Amid US-China Trade Tensions" has shown that although Indonesia is threatened by the increasingly high tariff policies of the US, there is also the potential to seize new strategic opportunities. In this context, the *Jināyah* law functioned more than just as a law enforcement tool; it has also become a necessary instrument to

protect society from the potential increase in economic crimes due to unstable market pressures. Failure to maintain legal stability has increased social risks, such as increased fraudulent crimes or corrupt practices that can harm the economy. On the other hand, it was important to emphasize that criminal law in Islam should be responsive to these impacts in a way that creates legal awareness among the community so that it can protect itself and increase trust in the legal system. Therefore, this analysis has assessed the efficiency of law enforcement and how criminal law has played a role as a pillar of social justice amidst the waves of uncertainty.

Figure 1. The relationship between the application of criminal law and the socio-economic conditions



Data source: (*Indonesia's Opportunities amid US-China Trade Tensions, 2025*)

In a deeper exploration, the analysis of Islamic Law on the Impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia through the Review of Criminal Law Theory has been optimized by collecting secondary data from relevant studies. Data from Radio Republik Indonesia regarding "Indonesia and US Begin Discussions on Reciprocal Tariffs" has provided a crucial perspective, where the negotiations carried out by the Indonesian government with the US on reciprocal tariffs indicate a strategic step that must be combined with a solid legal framework. The meeting between the Indonesian Foreign Minister and US officials has indicated that, in addition to the economic aspect, this bilateral relationship also requires legal clarity to safeguard national interests. The principles of criminal law include the responsibility to regulate the behavior of individuals and institutions to remain within the legal corridor. Thus, the evaluation of the effectiveness of criminal law in this context referred to legal penalties and the application of social norms that build awareness among the community regarding the need to comply with the law to achieve peace and order. This research emphasized that without strong enforcement, the negative impacts of US policies could multiply, creating new hardships for already vulnerable communities.

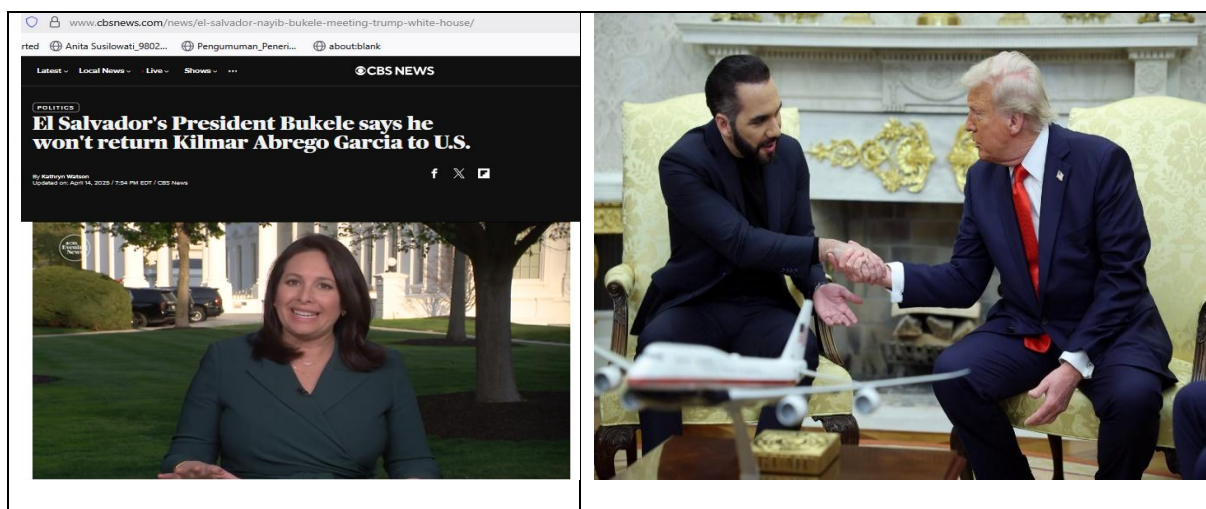
Figure 2. The Indonesian government with the US on reciprocal tariffs



Data source: (Azzahra, 2025)

In a broader context, the Theory of Sharia Economic Law by M. Syafi'i Antonio provided a critical analysis of the application of Sharia principles in responding to the challenges faced by Indonesia as a result of the US-China Trade War. This situation required the country to think about the short-term impacts and long-term strategies that prioritize social justice in economic policies. Data from CBS News on the interaction between the President of El Salvador and the President of the US has highlighted a pragmatic approach in dealing with discriminatory trade policies while showing that policies based on ethical and fair principles can increase Indonesia's bargaining power in the global market. However, to achieve this, Sharia economic law must be integrated comprehensively into the planning and implementation of national trade strategies. This included the development of strategic sectors that not only improve the economy but also provide equal opportunities for weaker groups in society. The use of a Sharia-based approach has been able to help maintain the stability needed to overcome these pressures in the broader economic context while ensuring that economic development does not violate moral values that are upheld in society. Thus, integrating Sharia principles into this policy is not merely a normative response but a serious effort to create a fair and sustainable system for all levels of society, especially amidst the ongoing global uncertainty.

Figure 3. Social justice in economic policies



Data source: (Watson, 2025)

Islamic Law Analysis of the Impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia through the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* Theory

Islamic Law Analysis of the Impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia through the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* Theory by Abdul Rahman al-Sheha revealed the socio-economic impacts felt in family values in Indonesian Muslim society. In a report from SBS News entitled "World leaders, markets react to Trump's tariff 'pause' and 125 percent levy against China", the ability of families to maintain economic stability was

increasingly threatened by price fluctuations caused by sharp tariff policies. The uncertainty caused by these policies weakened people's purchasing power while influencing family decisions in daily affairs, including spending on basic needs. The decline in income due to the adverse financial impact allowed for conflict within the family structure, which could affect household harmony. When commodities that are usually relied on begin to feel difficult to access, this increases stress levels among family members who are supposed to function as a support unit. On a broader aspect, continued economic instability allowed for the neglect of family values taught in Islamic law, where welfare and mutual support within the family are expected to be the upheld norm.

Figure 4. The socio-economic impacts felt in family values in Indonesian Muslim society

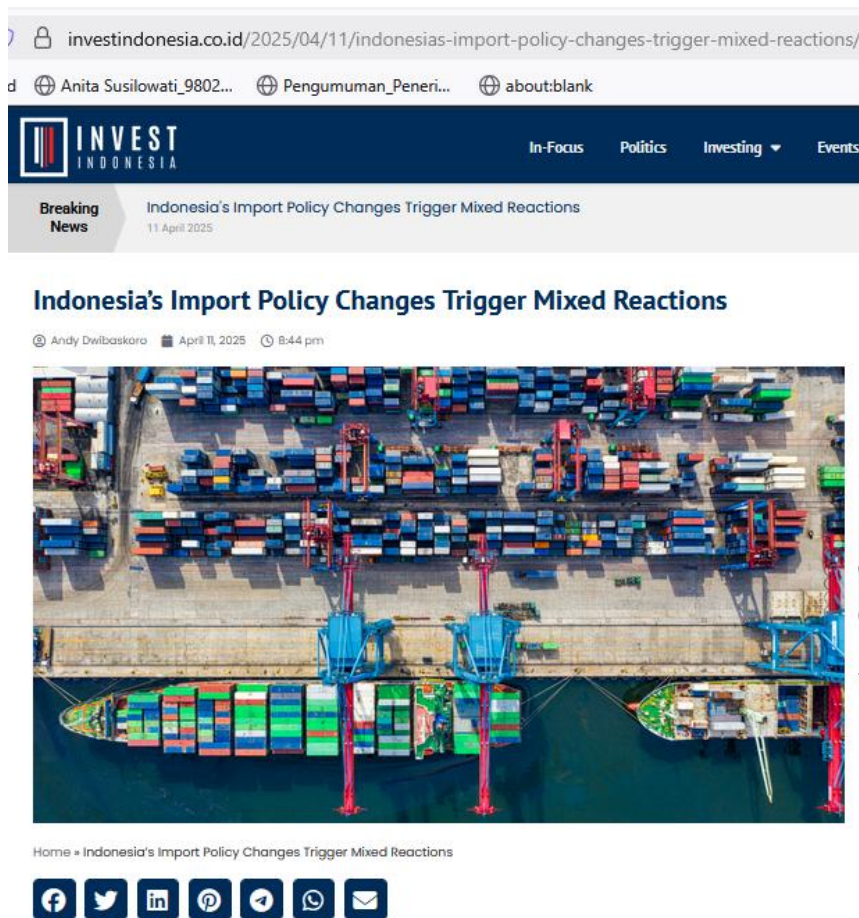


Data source: (*World Leaders, Markets React to Trump's Tariff "pause" and 125 per Cent Levy against China, 2025*)

In further exploration of this topic, the analysis of Islamic Law on the Impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia through the Theory of *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* also covered changes related to personal affairs resulting from the transformation of economic conditions. News from *Investasi Indonesia* entitled "Indonesia's Import Policy Changes Trigger Mixed Reactions" has shown the impact of the import quota reduction policy voiced by Minister Prabowo Subianto. This policy has proven to promise greater access to foreign products, but on the other hand, it has brought long-term threats to local farmers and industry players who are not ready to compete. The perception that free markets can improve efficiency should be viewed with skepticism, given its implications at the local level that can help change the dynamics that apply

on a household scale. Families who depend on the local agricultural and industrial sectors will face the risk of losing their livelihoods, which can further lead to less-than-ideal childcare and have a dual effect on the development of future generations. Therefore, the proposed legal reforms in the context of *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* must be able to adapt to rapid market changes, while maintaining the essence and values of the family in society.

Figure 5. The changes in personal affairs resulting from the transformation of economic conditions



Data source: (Dwibaskoro, 2025)

Concluding the analysis, the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* approach in Islamic Law also adheres to the adaptation of law to the ever-changing economic situation. News data from Kompas TV entitled "Negotiations between Indonesia and the US on Reciprocal Import Tariffs Begin on April 16, 2025, in Washington" emphasized the importance of meetings between parties to formulate fairer and more mutually beneficial policies. During this series of negotiations, it was important to apply legal principles that reflect a balance between domestic and international interests. The strategic plan outlined by Coordinating Minister for the Economy Airlangga Hartarto has illustrated the government's attention to ensuring that negotiations focus not only on tariffs but also on restoring family incomes and protecting important sectors for society. Awareness

of how this policy can impact the social structure at the micro level has provided an opportunity for the Sharia law approach to support a more inclusive solution. Changes in the proposed policy must not forget the values of individuals and families that uphold aspects of welfare and social responsibility. To realize this, the adaptation of law in *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* has become relevant and needs to be considered in order to be able to maintain humanitarian values in situations colored by global political and economic interests.

Figure 6. The adaptation of law to the ever-changing economic situation



Data source: (Kompasarina, 2025)

Islamic Law Analysis of the Impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia through the Sharia Economic Law Theory

Islamic Law Analysis of the Impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia through the Theory of Sharia Economic Law developed by M. Syafi'i Antonio reflected the serious challenges faced by the Indonesian economy due to increasing tariff pressures. A report from Indonesia Investments entitled "Trump's Tariff Effect on Indonesian and Southeast Asian Market" explained how Indonesia, known as a mixed market economy, has tried adapting to the impact of international trade influenced by US

protectionist measures. In this context, the introduction of new tariffs that include an increase of up to 32% on goods from Indonesia has the potential to harm vital sectors such as palm oil and electrical equipment that were the backbone of national exports. Given this situation, the micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) sector, which contributes 60% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), ultimately becomes the most vulnerable group because they often depend on local markets and stable trade realization for their survival. This uncertainty has the potential to weaken people's purchasing power, as well as creating a wider social gap, and reduce the quality of life of families at the grassroots level. Therefore, applying sharia economic principles oriented towards welfare, justice, and sustainability has become very relevant as a guarantee for the affected communities.

Figure 7. The serious challenges faced by the Indonesian economy due to increasing tariff pressures

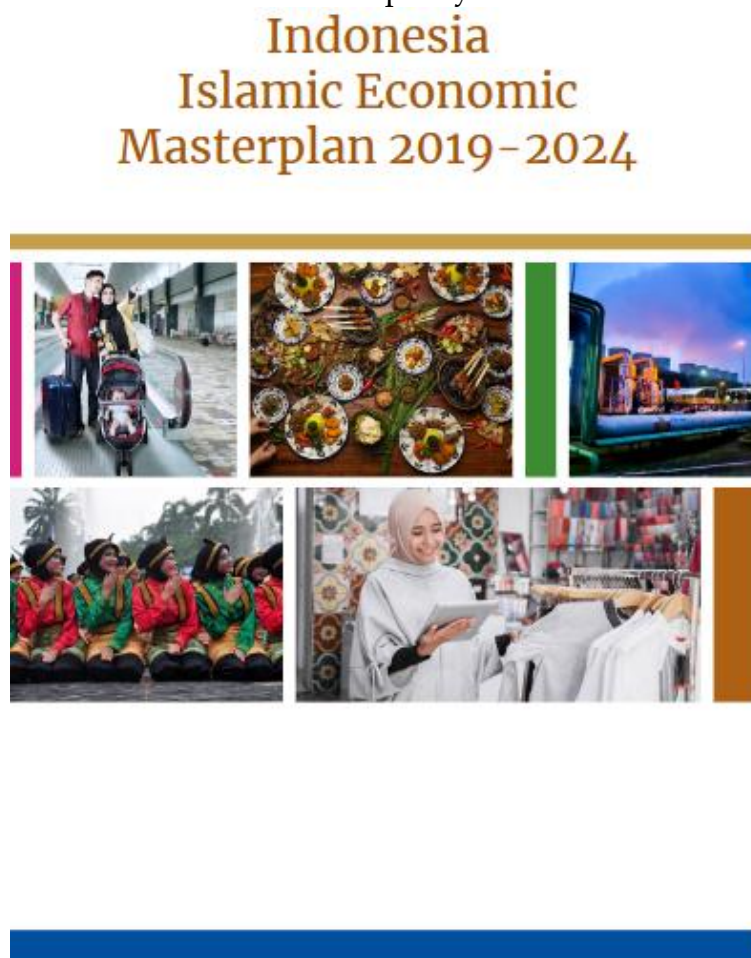


Data source: (*Trump's Tariff Effect on Indonesian and Southeast Asian Market*, 2025)

Furthermore, the application of Sharia economic principles has made it possible to provide a more constructive response in dealing with issues arising from this shift in trade policy. According to the Government Report entitled "Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning the Indonesia Masterplan of Sharia Economy 2019-2024", the development of Islamic economics in Indonesia must be based on the values of the Qur'an and Sunnah in order to create equitable social justice. By focusing on job creation and providing halal products, MSMEs have been motivated to increase their competitiveness amidst the increasingly sharp challenges of globalization. Adopting a synergistic approach in embracing innovation and enhancing the meaning of halal

in products has made it possible to become a strategic solution in presenting the supremacy of types of goods that are not only halal but also of high quality. Greater involvement in Sharia-based business incubation enabled Indonesia to strengthen its position as a global halal industry sector leader while providing opportunities for SMEs to adapt and thrive despite less stable market conditions. Efforts to increase legal awareness and social support between the government and society are also key to addressing these challenges more effectively.

Figure 8. The constructive response in dealing with issues arising from this shift in trade policy



Data source: (Deputy of Economy Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning, 2018)

Finally, the contribution of Sharia economic law is needed to improve people's welfare, especially after the challenges faced during the US-China trade war. Based on the OECD report entitled "OECD Economic Surveys INDONESIA", although GDP growth has begun to show improvement, the government needs to adopt a wiser fiscal policy to ensure long-term macroeconomic stability. In this case, a Sharia-based economy has been able to function as a means to encourage inclusive and sustainable growth and promote social responsibility among business actors. Sharia principles

that uphold justice and a sustainable economy are dedicated to being a guide in distributing resources fairly and sustainably. By integrating sharia practices into national economic policies, the potential for economic growth can be maximized, and social resilience can also be increased so that Indonesian society can adapt more efficiently to facing all kinds of economic challenges in the future. In line with sustainable development goals, the application of Sharia economic law allows for a stronger and more adaptive framework for the Indonesian economy in this era of uncertainty.

Figure 9. Social responsibility among business actors



Data source: (Development, 2025)

Reflection of Islamic Law: Analysis of the Impact of the US-China Trade War in Indonesia

The results of this study successfully describe in depth the complex impact of the US-China trade war on Islamic law in Indonesia, highlighting three main perspectives: *Jināyah*, *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah*, and Sharia Economic Law. Through the *Jināyah* theory approach, this study shows that increasing tariff policies not only creates economic challenges but also triggers an increase in economic crimes that can threaten the social

order of society. On the other hand, the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* theory explains changes in family structures and social values damaged by economic difficulties, creating uncertainty in the arrangement of personal affairs such as marriage and inheritance. Sharia Economic Law underlines the importance of an approach based on the principles of justice and sustainability, providing a framework for society to respond constructively to this challenge. The findings emphasize that the impact of the trade war has penetrated various aspects of life, making this issue more than just an economic problem but also a multidimensional challenge that requires serious attention from various parties. Thus, this study provides a comprehensive answer to the goal of understanding the role of Islamic law in a global situation full of uncertainty. Interpretation

The analytical process carried out in this study leads us to a deep understanding of the complex relationship between the various elements of Islamic law and the impacts caused by the trade war. The *Jināyah* theory serves as a reflection of the need to protect society, which, amid this crisis, has become very vulnerable to economic crimes. At the individual level, the shift in values that are the family's foundation is striking in applying the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* theory, where social and economic pressures begin to damage the normal structure of human life. On the other hand, Sharia Economic Law paves the way for analysis to offer alternatives that focus on meeting the needs of society fairly. The interaction processes between these theories provide a new, profound meaning to address the problems faced. Awareness of the interdependence between social and economic aspects calls for careful and strategic action for a better future. Therefore, the results of this study are not only a validation of existing facts but also a call for critical reflection and innovation in healthy policies.

The application of Islamic legal principles, particularly *Jināyah*, within Indonesia's national legal system faces systematic challenges that need to be addressed. In Indonesia, as a country adopting a mixed legal system (civil law, common law, and Islamic law), implementing *Jināyah* principles can be carried out through national legislation by adopting substantial values from Islamic criminal law without changing the existing legal structure. For example, strengthening Law No. 7 of 2014 on Trade could include progressive sanctions for perpetrators of economic crimes that harm the wider community, in line with the principle of *Ta'zīr* in *Jināyah*. Additionally, community-based monitoring mechanisms (*Ḥisbah*) can be integrated with existing market supervision systems such as KPPU (Business Competition Supervisory Commission) by giving Islamic community organizations a greater role in monitoring unfair trading practices. In the aspect of *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah*, implementation can be strengthened by expanding the authority of Religious Courts, which already have a constitutional foundation, to handle family problems due to economic pressure with a more holistic approach. Meanwhile, Sharia Economic Law can be implemented by issuing derivative regulations from Law No. 21 of 2008 on Sharia Banking that specifically regulate Sharia-based international trade transactions.

Thus, this integration does not create legal conflicts but rather enriches the existing system with values that are more just and attentive to public welfare.

This study successfully provides an in-depth context regarding the impact of the trade war through a critical reading of Islamic law-forming theories. The *Jināyah* theory by Dr. Mahmoud Cherif Bassiouni offers a framework to protect society from the negative impacts of economic crimes that may increase due to this crisis. In this context, criminal law is not only a punitive tool but also functions as a social welfare supervisor that demands comprehensive improvements. Meanwhile, the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* theory by Abdul Rahman al-Sheha contributes to analyzing changes in the regulation of personal relationships caused by social and economic blackercedmentality, with special attention to how this condition can cause chaos in the family structure. On the other hand, the theory of Sharia Economic Law by M. Syafi'i Antonio is relevant, showing that Sharia principles not only answer legal needs but also function to balance economic and moral needs in society. By establishing a dialogue between these aspects, this study opens up the insight that Islamic law can adapt and provide contextual solutions while presenting a comprehensive view that can guide public policy in facing existing challenges.

Despite the potential solutions offered by Islamic legal principles to address the impact of the US-China trade war, several significant obstacles must be acknowledged in their implementation. First, political resistance to strengthening aspects of Islamic law in national policy remains quite high, especially from groups concerned that the formalization of sharia will threaten pluralism. This is reflected in the slow legislative process of sharia-nuanced laws at the national level. Second, limitations in legal infrastructure pose a real challenge, particularly in terms of human resources, who deeply understand the integration of Islamic law with positive law in the context of the global economy. Data from the Ministry of Religious Affairs shows that only 37% of Religious Court judges have specializations in Islamic economics. Third, differing interpretations of sharia among various schools of thought and Islamic organizations in Indonesia often result in diverse views regarding the application of Islamic law in contemporary contexts. For instance, there are differences of opinion regarding the concepts of *Gharār* and *Ribā'* in derivative transactions commonly used in international trade. Fourth, national economic policy priorities that are more growth-oriented often conflict with the principle of distributive justice in Islamic economics. Finally, pressure from international trading partners, especially non-Muslim countries, can create diplomatic barriers if Indonesia puts too much emphasis on Sharia law in its trade policies. Recognition of these obstacles is important for developing a more realistic and gradual approach to integrating Islamic legal principles into Indonesia's response to the US-China trade war.

The findings of this study have significant implications not only for national economic policies but also for the social structure and values held by Indonesian society. The impact of shifting trade policies can worsen economic conditions, which

in turn threatens social stability and leads to increased dissatisfaction. Therefore, utilizing the principles of sharia economic law is very important in offering innovative ways to build economic resilience based on social justice. The strategic implementation of these options should be a priority in policymaking that aims to improve economic welfare and maintain social cohesion within society. Thus, the potential to strengthen Indonesia's position on the global economic stage can be better realized if combined with an inclusive legal approach based on Sharia principles. The community will directly benefit from policies that favor them, creating space for sustainable development that benefits all parties. Through these steps, the prospects for building a more responsive and adaptive economic system in facing global challenges can be brighter.

When comparing the results of this study with previous studies, there is significant alignment in identifying the negative impacts of trade wars on the economy and social life of society. Previous studies have also noted how political decisions at the international level greatly affect the economic and social stability of the countries involved, especially in a context similar to Indonesia's current experience. The results obtained show that in addition to the economic impact, there is also a spike in crime rates that will be faced if legal intervention is not carried out carefully. In line with this, the existing literature review shows that the success of tariff reductions and better international cooperation often requires time and a deep understanding of local needs. This comparison not only illustrates the relevance of the results of this study to previous studies but also emphasizes the need for a more holistic understanding that includes social and legal dimensions in addressing the problems faced. In this way, this study provides new knowledge and highlights the significance of integrating Islamic law as a strategic approach in a dynamic global context. This conclusion is united with the belief that the quality of knowledge in the legal field cannot be separated from the ever-changing social reality.

Based on the research findings outlined, the proposed action plan should align with a deep understanding of the interconnection between Islamic legal principles and the challenges faced in the global context. First, the government needs to create proactive policies to support MSMEs, especially with stronger enforcement of Islamic Economic Law, so that they are able to compete with foreign products while maintaining halal business ethics. Second, training and education for the community to understand and implement Islamic economics as part of daily activities must be a priority on the agenda to create sustainability and resilience of the community's economy. In this regard, the expansion of Sharia-based micro-financing and assistance programs must be strengthened, providing opportunities for individuals and groups to cultivate businesses without sacrificing their moral principles. In addition, international cooperation in the development of halal products must also be strengthened to increase Indonesia's economic competitiveness in the global market. Its opportunity to conduct fairer trade negotiations with partner countries must be utilized, where Indonesia is a market and an active player in the global arena.

Ultimately, by integrating these approaches, Indonesia can build economic resilience based on the principles of sharia and social justice to achieve equitable and sustainable prosperity for all levels of society.

Based on the research findings outlined, the proposed policy action plan should align with a deep understanding of the interconnection between Islamic legal principles and the challenges faced in the global context. First, the government needs to create proactive policies to support MSMEs with concrete measures such as: (a) establishing a special unit in the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs focused on implementing Islamic economic principles with a minimum budget of 5% of the ministry's total budget; (b) developing derivative regulations from Law No. 20 of 2008 on MSMEs that specifically regulate sharia-based financing schemes; and (c) building a halal certification system integrated with national e-commerce platforms such as BLANJA.com and Ina-Trade. Second, training and education for the community must be prioritized through: (a) developing Islamic economics curricula in 100 Islamic boarding schools and 50 universities over the next two years; (b) launching a "Sharia Economic Village" program in 500 priority villages affected by the trade war; and (c) collaborating with MUI and Islamic community organizations to conduct 1000 practical Islamic economics training sessions. Third, strengthening sharia-based micro-financing must be done by: (a) encouraging Islamic banks to allocate at least 30% of their financing portfolios to MSMEs; (b) providing tax incentives for financial institutions that channel financing to sectors affected by the trade war, and (c) developing special sharia fintech platforms for supply chain financing. Fourth, for international cooperation, concrete steps include: (a) forming strategic alliances with OIC countries to strengthen bargaining positions in trade negotiations; (b) developing a "Halal Trade Corridor" with Malaysia, Brunei, and Gulf countries with a target of increasing trade volume by 25% in five years; and (c) proposing international halal product standardization through G20 and ASEAN forums. By implementing these concrete measures, Indonesia can build sustainable and inclusive economic resilience amid global uncertainty.

Conclusion

This study reveals unexpected findings regarding the complex relationship between the US-China trade war and the implementation of Islamic law in Indonesia, which has received little attention. One striking aspect is that the tariff policy's impact created an economic crisis and triggered significant changes in social behavior, especially in the context of economic crime. An analysis of the *Jināyah* perspective found that increasing import tariffs led to high rates of economic crime, which was previously not fully predicted. In addition, the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* theory shows that economic pressures can change the dynamics of family relationships and social norms, creating instability in family structures. Sharia Economic Law provides a solution that is more based on moral values amid this situation, providing hope for society to continue

operating within ethical corridors even in difficult times. These findings emphasize that the impact of the trade war is multidimensional, affecting aspects often overlooked in discussions of economic policy and opening the door to a more holistic approach to addressing issues of law and trade policy.

This research contributes significantly to studying Islamic law, especially in the context of applicable Sharia economics. One aspect of the novelty of this research is the introduction of the relationship between the *Jināyah* theory and the socio-economic impact of the trade war, which broadens the horizon of thinking about protecting society in facing global challenges. In addition, applying the *Aḥwāl al-Shakhṣiyyah* analysis amid this trade conflict shows the relevance of Islamic law in answering personal issues arising from economic change. Another novelty lies in the proposal to develop a more responsive legal framework, integrating Sharia principles into economic policies to be more just and sustainable. Through this research, the argument that Islamic law is relevant not only in a spiritual context but also offers pragmatic solutions to the economic challenges faced by modern society is strengthened. Therefore, these results enrich the literature on Islamic law and provide a new foundation for the development of Sharia-based public policies.

While this study provides comprehensive insights into the impact of the trade war on Islamic law, several limitations need to be acknowledged. First, the approach focuses more on qualitative analysis so that more in-depth quantitative data on its economic and social impacts are minimal. In addition, exploration of the views of various groups in society is still limited, so this analysis does not fully represent the voices of all social elements affected. Further research is recommended to explore these aspects more holistically, for example, by using survey methods to obtain data from various levels of society. In addition, the synergy between legal and economic approaches also needs to be improved by examining the impact of other global policies that can directly affect Indonesia. Thus, further research can lead us to more inclusive and adaptive solutions to meet the challenges faced in the context of Islamic law and Sharia economics in the future.

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