

The Relationship between Sustainable Development and the Objectives of Islamic Law in Addressing Economic Challenges

Ahmed Salem Alqemzi, Nurazmallail Bin Marni

Academy of Islamic Civilization, Faculty of Social and Islamic Sciences, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia

Email: ahmedalqemzii@outlook.com, nurazmal@utm.my

DOI Link: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v16-i1/27481>

Published Date: 19 January 2026

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the relationship between sustainable development and the objectives of Islamic law (Maqasid al-Sharia) in addressing contemporary economic challenges, through an applied study of the United Arab Emirates. The study is based on the premise that the objectives of Islamic law are not merely an abstract theoretical framework, but rather constitute a normative and ethical reference point capable of guiding economic policies to achieve a balance between economic growth, social justice, and resource sustainability. The study examines the shared intellectual foundations between sustainable development and the objectives of Islamic law, highlighting the points of convergence between the goals of sustainable development and the overarching objectives of Islamic law, particularly in the areas of preserving wealth, protecting life, building human capacity, and achieving social solidarity. The study employs a descriptive-analytical approach to address the concepts of sustainable development and the objectives of Islamic law, alongside an inductive and analytical approach to assessing the UAE experience. The results demonstrate that UAE economic policies reflect a remarkable degree of alignment with the principles of sustainable development, especially in the areas of diversifying income sources, strengthening the non-oil economy, investing in human capital, and integrating environmental considerations into economic planning. The study also revealed that interpreting these policies from a purposive perspective demonstrates a clear alignment with the objectives of preserving wealth and ensuring financial stability, preserving life through improved living standards and services, and preserving intellect through support for education and innovation. The study concludes that integrating sustainable development with Islamic legal objectives enables the construction of a more inclusive and equitable development model and strengthens the legitimacy of economic policies in Muslim societies, while emphasizing the importance of deepening the distributive and social dimensions to ensure the long-term sustainability of development.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Sharia Objectives, Economic Challenges, Economic Policies, United Arab Emirates, Economic Sustainability

Introduction

Contemporary economies are increasingly confronted with complex and interrelated challenges, including volatility in global markets, heightened pressure on natural resources, and widening social and economic inequalities. These challenges have reshaped sustainable development from a largely normative or aspirational concept into an urgent strategic imperative for states seeking long-term economic resilience and social stability. In this evolving context, the need for normative frameworks that can guide economic policy toward balanced and inclusive development has become more pronounced.

Within the Islamic intellectual tradition, the objectives of Islamic law (maqasid al-shariah) provide a comprehensive ethical and normative framework aimed at safeguarding human welfare, promoting justice, and preserving the essential foundations of life. The maqasid framework, with its emphasis on the protection of religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property, offers a value-based approach that is inherently compatible with the core pillars of sustainable development. This convergence creates a meaningful opportunity to examine how maqasid al-shariah can inform contemporary economic policies in a manner that harmonizes economic growth with social equity and environmental sustainability.

Against this background, the present study investigates the role of maqasid al-shariah as a normative framework for addressing contemporary economic challenges through the lens of sustainable development, using the United Arab Emirates as an applied case study. The UAE represents a particularly relevant context due to its rapid economic transformation, its strategic commitment to sustainability, and its explicit reference to cultural and ethical values in national development strategies.

The central research problem of this study concerns the extent to which maqasid al-shariah can effectively function as a guiding normative framework for sustainable economic development in practice, rather than remaining confined to theoretical discourse. More specifically, the study seeks to examine whether and how the principles of maqasid al-shariah are reflected in the economic and sustainability-oriented policies adopted by the United Arab Emirates. This problem is further deepened by the potential gap between value-based Islamic economic theory and the practical realities of policy implementation, particularly with regard to achieving economic stability, social justice, and long-term sustainability.

The significance of this study lies in its attempt to address this gap by integrating two fields that are frequently examined in isolation: sustainable development and maqasid-based Islamic economic thought. By providing an analytical framework that connects ethical objectives with concrete policy measures, the study contributes to contemporary debates in Islamic economics and development studies. Moreover, it offers practical insights for policymakers by demonstrating how maqasid al-shariah can enhance the normative legitimacy, coherence, and societal acceptance of economic policies in the United Arab Emirates, thereby supporting a more holistic and sustainable development trajectory.

Methodologically, the study adopts a descriptive analytical approach to clarify the conceptual foundations of sustainable development and maqasid al-shariah and to identify areas of convergence between them. In addition, an inductive method is employed to examine selected Emirati economic and sustainability policies, while a maqasid-based analytical framework is used to evaluate their alignment with the objectives of Islamic law. The analysis draws on credible academic literature, international development reports, and official policy documents to ensure a rigorous and balanced treatment that integrates theoretical foundations with empirical application.

The Intellectual Foundations of the Relationship Between Sustainable Development and Maqasid Al Shariah

The relationship between sustainable development and maqasid al shariah is grounded in a shared intellectual and normative foundation centered on promoting human welfare and ensuring the continuity of dignified life for present and future generations. At its core, sustainable development is not limited to achieving economic growth but extends to maintaining a balance among economic, social, and environmental dimensions. This approach clearly corresponds with the overarching philosophy of maqasid al shariah, which seeks to safeguard human interests and prevent harm (Mousa, 2021).

Maqasid al shariah is based on a holistic vision of the human being as a steward on earth, which reinforces the principle of moral responsibility in dealing with economic and natural resources. The essential objectives of Islamic law, namely the preservation of religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth, constitute a normative framework through which development policies can be directed toward achieving economic justice, ensuring resource sufficiency, and preventing exploitation and corruption. The preservation of wealth is among the maqasid most directly related to sustainable development, as it extends beyond the protection of property to include sound resource management, development, and rational use in a manner that serves the public interest (Shaaban, 2024).

These intellectual foundations are also based on the principle of balance, which is a fundamental value in Islamic law and corresponds to the concept of sustainability in development thought. Islam rejects extravagance and waste and calls for moderation in production and consumption. These principles align with the goals of sustainable development that seek to reduce excessive resource depletion and protect the environment. Moreover, maqasid al shariah places strong emphasis on social justice and solidarity, making it a key supporter of development policies that consider vulnerable groups and seek to reduce economic disparities (Al Qasbi, 2021).

Accordingly, maqasid al shariah may be viewed as an intellectual and ethical reference capable of providing a value based and normative dimension to sustainable development, thereby contributing to addressing contemporary economic challenges within a framework that achieves economic efficiency, social justice, and long term sustainability.

The Convergence between the Sustainable Development Goals and Maqasid Al Shariah

The convergence between the Sustainable Development Goals and maqasid al shariah is reflected in their shared ultimate objective, despite differences in conceptual frameworks. Both seek to promote human welfare and ensure the continuity of development in a fair and

balanced manner. The Sustainable Development Goals, as endorsed by international organizations, focus on eradicating poverty, promoting inclusive economic growth, achieving social justice, and protecting the environment. These aims are inherently consistent with the overarching purposes of Islamic law, which seek to preserve human interests and prevent harm (Al Maghribi, 2023).

This convergence is clearly evident in the objective of preserving life, which corresponds to the Sustainable Development Goals related to good health, food security, and decent living standards. Islamic law considers the preservation of life to be fundamental to the continuity of human civilization, which aligns with the aim of sustainable development to improve quality of life and reduce economic and social risks that threaten human well being, such as poverty, unemployment, and inadequate basic services. Similarly, the objective of preserving intellect corresponds with the goals of quality education and human capacity building. Islamic law emphasizes the development of intellect through knowledge, while sustainable development places education at the heart of long term economic growth (Al Mahdar, 2023). The objective of preserving wealth also directly corresponds with the economic goals of sustainable development, particularly those related to sustainable economic growth, decent work, and responsible consumption and production. Islamic law does not regard wealth as an end in itself but as a means to achieve public welfare. This perspective is consistent with calls for responsible patterns of production and consumption that safeguard the rights of future generations. In addition, the objective of preserving lineage corresponds with goals related to family stability and sustainable social development (Abu Runiya, 2022).

On this basis, the convergence between the Sustainable Development Goals and maqasid al shariah reflects the possibility of constructing an integrated development model that combines economic efficiency with a value based dimension and enhances the legitimacy of development policies in Islamic societies by linking them to a maqasid framework that simultaneously promotes sustainability and justice.

Maqasid Al Shariah as a Normative Framework for Addressing Economic Challenges

Maqasid al shariah represents a comprehensive normative framework that can be employed to address contemporary economic challenges due to the universal principles it embodies in regulating economic behavior and guiding public policies toward the realization of public welfare and social justice. Economic challenges such as poverty, unemployment, widening social disparities, and resource depletion do not affect only material conditions but also extend to social and human stability. This makes their resolution dependent on an ethical and normative reference that goes beyond purely technical solutions (Al Rawahneh, 2022).

Maqasid al shariah is founded on the principle of achieving benefit and preventing harm, a principle that can serve as a basis for evaluating economic policies and financial decisions. The objective of preserving wealth, for example, is not confined to protecting individual property but also includes regulating the circulation of wealth, preventing monopoly practices, and ensuring economic sufficiency. This contributes to reducing financial concentration and structural imbalances within the economy and provides a criterion for assessing the effectiveness of fiscal policies in promoting development without undermining economic or social stability (Al Qasbi, 2021).

Maqasid al shariah also guides economic policies toward achieving justice and balance by linking economic efficiency with social responsibility. The objective of preserving life obliges the state to guarantee a minimum standard of decent living, including access to food, employment, and healthcare. The objective of preserving intellect supports investment in education and human capacity building as a foundation for sustainable economic growth. The objective of preserving lineage is associated with family stability policies and social development strategies that reduce multidimensional poverty and ensure the sustainability of human capital (Mousa, 2022).

Accordingly, adopting maqasid al shariah as a normative framework for addressing economic challenges enables the formulation of more comprehensive and balanced development policies that combine economic effectiveness with social justice and contribute to achieving sustainable development grounded in deeply rooted ethical values that remain applicable in contemporary contexts.

The Role of Islamic Values in Supporting Economic Sustainability

Islamic values play a pivotal role in supporting economic sustainability by establishing an ethical framework that regulates the economic behavior of individuals and institutions and directs economic activity toward the realization of public interest and long term sustainability. Islam does not view the economy as a value neutral sphere detached from moral considerations. Rather, it integrates economic activity within a comprehensive ethical system founded on responsibility, stewardship, and justice. These principles constitute a solid foundation for any sustainable development model (Al Abd Al Karim, 2024).

The value of stewardship (istikhlaf) is among the most prominent Islamic principles that support economic sustainability. It affirms that human beings are entrusted with resources rather than being their absolute owners, which obliges them to manage these resources responsibly and to avoid their depletion or corruption. This principle is reflected in the call for rational production and consumption and in the rejection of extravagance and waste. Such practices correspond closely with the essence of economic sustainability, which aims to preserve resources and ensure their continuity for future generations. The value of moderation further contributes to achieving a balance between the requirements of economic growth and the preservation of financial and environmental stability (Belfaqih, 2025).

Islamic values also reinforce the principle of economic justice through an emphasis on social solidarity, the prohibition of monopoly practices, the prohibition of usury, and the promotion of financing mechanisms based on profit and loss sharing. These values contribute to reducing economic inequality and promoting a more equitable distribution of wealth, thereby supporting social stability and mitigating recurring economic crises. In addition, zakat, waqf, and charitable giving function as socio economic instruments that contribute to poverty alleviation and the promotion of comprehensive development (Hassoun, 2024).

Accordingly, Islamic values provide a supportive framework for economic sustainability by combining economic efficiency with an ethical dimension. This enhances trust in the economic system, encourages responsible productive and financial practices, and contributes

to building a sustainable economy capable of confronting contemporary challenges without compromising the rights of future generations.

Emirati Economic Policies in Light of Sustainable Development

Economic policies in the United Arab Emirates are characterized by a high degree of alignment with the principles of sustainable development. The state has adopted a strategic approach based on achieving long term economic growth while maintaining financial stability, promoting social justice, and ensuring the rational use of resources. Economic objectives in the Emirati experience are no longer confined to maximizing output or revenues. Instead, they have shifted toward building a diversified economy capable of sustaining itself in the face of global challenges (Al Neyadi and Asokum, 2025).

This orientation is clearly reflected in the policy of income diversification, which aims to reduce dependence on oil and strengthen non-oil sectors such as industry, trade, tourism, and the knowledge economy. This transformation represents a fundamental pillar of sustainable development, as it reduces risks associated with global market volatility and enhances long term economic stability. The state has also supported this direction through investment in innovation and technology and the development of infrastructure, thereby raising economic efficiency and competitiveness (Salman, 2025).

At the social level, Emirati economic policies have taken into account the social dimension of sustainability through the strengthening of the labor market, the promotion of national workforce participation, and investment in education and training. These measures contribute to building human capital capable of supporting sustainable growth. The state has also ensured the provision of social safety nets and support programs for various segments of society, reflecting a clear commitment to balancing economic efficiency with social justice (Zahia, 2020).

At the environmental level, environmental considerations have been integrated into economic policies through the expansion of renewable energy, the promotion of the green economy, and the adoption of sustainability standards in major development projects. Accordingly, Emirati economic policies can be regarded as a practical model of sustainable development, having achieved a relative balance between economic growth, social stability, and resource preservation in a manner consistent with present needs and the rights of future generations.

An Integrated Model Linking Sustainable Development and Maqasid Al Shariah

An integrated model linking sustainable development and maqasid al shariah can be constructed by viewing maqasid as a governing normative framework and sustainable development as an applied and executive framework. Neither should be regarded as a substitute for the other. Rather, they represent two complementary paths toward a single objective, namely the flourishing of the earth, the realization of human well being, and the preservation of resources and justice across time. This model combines the ethical and value based dimension provided by maqasid al shariah with the planning and institutional dimension embodied in contemporary sustainable development.

The model is grounded, first, in the universal objectives of Islamic law as a supreme reference for guiding development policies. The objectives of preserving religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth constitute the normative basis for evaluating economic goals and the means used to achieve them. In this model, development success is not measured solely by economic growth rates but by the extent to which such growth contributes to the preservation of essential necessities and the realization of sufficiency, justice, and social stability. The objective of preserving wealth occupies a central position in linking maqasid with the economic dimension of sustainable development, as wealth is redefined as a means to achieve public welfare rather than an end in itself. This imposes regulatory constraints on production, distribution, and financing mechanisms.

The second dimension of the model is based on the three pillars of sustainable development, namely the economic, social, and environmental dimensions, which are reframed within a maqasid oriented perspective. Economic sustainability is associated with achieving efficiency without compromising justice. Social sustainability is linked to the preservation of life and lineage and the promotion of solidarity and family stability. Environmental sustainability is connected to the principle of stewardship and the prohibition of corruption on earth. In this way, the three dimensions are transformed from technical indicators into ethical and normative commitments binding on policymakers.

The integrated model also relies on the principle of balance, a shared value between maqasid based thought and contemporary development theory. Islamic law rejects both excess and negligence and calls for moderation in consumption and production. This principle corresponds with the essence of sustainable development, which seeks to meet present needs without undermining the rights of future generations. In practical terms, this principle is translated into economic policies that respect resource limits, promote responsible production, and restrain irrational consumption patterns.

The institutional dimension constitutes another fundamental pillar of this model. Linking maqasid with sustainable development requires institutions capable of transforming values into policies, standards into legislation, and objectives into executive programs. Within this framework, economic and financial institutions are expected to adopt financing and investment instruments that are consistent with maqasid principles, such as partnership-based financing, support for the real economy, and the encouragement of initiatives with positive social and environmental impact. Zakat, waqf, and charitable activities are also reintegrated into organized development policies that contribute to poverty alleviation and the strengthening of social sustainability.

The model further emphasizes the human dimension of development, viewing the human being as both the objective and the means of development. The objective of preserving intellect supports investment in education, innovation, and capacity building, while the objective of preserving life supports the provision of decent work, healthcare, and food security. These measures strengthen human capital and ensure the sustainability of economic growth. Development thus becomes a comprehensive process aimed at empowering human beings rather than merely improving aggregate economic indicators.

Accordingly, the integrated model linking sustainable development and maqasid al shariah offers a theoretical and practical framework capable of addressing contemporary economic challenges within a comprehensive ethical and human centered vision. It balances economic efficiency with social justice and reconciles growth requirements with the rights of future generations. Moreover, it grants development policies a value-based legitimacy that enhances their societal acceptance and long-term sustainability.

Evaluating the United Arab Emirates Experience in Addressing Economic Challenges from a Maqasid Perspective

Evaluating the experience of the United Arab Emirates in addressing economic challenges from a maqasid perspective begins with redefining economic success not merely as growth in output or investment inflows, but as the realization of the universal objectives of Islamic law, particularly the preservation of wealth, life, intellect, and lineage, through policies that reduce risks, expand opportunities for lawful income, support social stability, and ensure resource sustainability.

From the perspective of preserving wealth and financial stability, international literature indicates that the UAE has strengthened its economic resilience by accelerating diversification and supporting non-oil activities. Reports by the International Monetary Fund indicate that non hydrocarbon growth has become a key driver of economic activity, supported by tourism, construction, financial services, and business friendly reforms, alongside strong growth prospects and continued fiscal and external surpluses (IMF, 2024). From a maqasid perspective, public revenue reforms, particularly the introduction of value added tax in 2018, can be understood as an instrument for preserving public wealth through the diversification of funding sources and the reduction of dependence on a single commodity, thereby supporting long term fiscal sustainability.

From the perspective of preserving life and achieving economic justice, the Emirati orientation toward inclusive growth is evident through investment in infrastructure and public services and the improvement of labor market conditions. World Bank reports address this orientation within the framework of building the foundations of economic sustainability in the Gulf Cooperation Council states through the development of human capital, the correction of fiscal imbalances, and the enhancement of productivity. From a maqasid viewpoint, diversification policies that are not translated into decent employment opportunities, reduced social vulnerability, and access to essential services remain incomplete in terms of realizing the objectives of alleviating hardship and achieving sufficiency (Abdeldayem et al., 2021).

The perspective of preserving intellect and strengthening competitiveness intersects with policies aimed at transforming toward a knowledge and innovation-based economy. This is clearly reflected in national development strategies such as “We the UAE 2031,” which emphasize building a more competitive and investment attractive economy and developing future oriented sectors. From a maqasid perspective, this orientation represents an investment in human beings and knowledge as productive assets rather than merely social expenditures.

With regard to environmental sustainability, which constitutes a condition for the preservation of both wealth and life, the UAE has adopted official pathways for energy transition and emissions reduction through initiatives such as the Net Zero 2050 Strategy and long-term climate strategies. These measures support a gradual transition toward a growth model that is less exposed to carbon risks and global supply chain disruptions. The expansion of clean energy projects, including the global growth of Masdar's renewable capacity, provides practical evidence that the green transition is being managed as an economic and investment choice rather than merely a regulatory slogan.

Overall, the Emirati experience demonstrates a significant degree of consistency with the objectives of preserving wealth through diversification and fiscal reform, preserving life and intellect through policies focused on human empowerment and the improvement of the economic environment, and fulfilling the principle of stewardship through the integration of environmental sustainability into national planning. Nevertheless, the ultimate *maqasid* based criterion of success remains linked to the quality of distribution, the depth of productivity and skills localization, and the capacity of policies to protect the most vulnerable groups from economic shocks. These dimensions are what ultimately transform economic growth into just and sustainable development rather than a mere numerical expansion of macroeconomic indicators.

Conclusion

This study concludes that the relationship between sustainable development and the objectives of Islamic law is not merely a theoretical convergence but rather a functional integration that can be practically employed to address contemporary economic challenges. The findings demonstrate that *maqasid al shariah*, with their normative and ethical dimension, constitute a reference framework capable of guiding economic policies toward the simultaneous achievement of efficiency, justice, and sustainability. At the same time, sustainable development provides the planning and institutional instruments necessary to translate these objectives into implementable policies and programs. The results further indicate that the convergence between the Sustainable Development Goals and *maqasid al shariah* is clearly reflected in their shared pursuit of safeguarding human welfare, achieving economic sufficiency, reducing social disparities, and ensuring the sustainability of resources for future generations.

The study also shows that adopting *maqasid al shariah* as a normative framework contributes to overcoming the limitations associated with traditional economic approaches that focus primarily on quantitative growth while giving insufficient attention to ethical and human dimensions. At the applied level, the examination of the United Arab Emirates experience reveals a notable degree of alignment between economic policies and the principles of sustainable development. This experience can be interpreted from a *maqasid* perspective as reflecting a commitment to preserving wealth through economic diversification and financial stability, preserving life and intellect through investment in human capital, and safeguarding resources within the framework of stewardship.

Nevertheless, the study indicates that further strengthening of this alignment requires greater emphasis on the distributive dimension of development, deeper implementation of economic empowerment policies, and a closer linkage between indicators of economic

success and measures of social justice and sustainability. The study therefore recommends the adoption of the *maqasid* perspective as an analytical and evaluative tool for economic policies in Islamic countries, particularly within the context of sustainable development, given its capacity to provide value-based legitimacy and to achieve a balance between growth requirements and considerations of justice and sustainability.

Finally, the findings open avenues for future research that focus on measuring the *maqasid* based impact of economic policies and on developing quantitative and qualitative models for integrating *maqasid al shariah* into contemporary development planning.

References

- Abdeldayem, M. M., Aldulaimi, S. H., & Kharabsheh, R. (2021). Development of human capital resources to increase economic growth and innovation in the GCC countries. *International Journal of Green Management and Business Studies*, 1(1), 62–79.
- Abu Runiya, H. M. (2022). Sustainable development issues and the synergy of values and social responsibility in Islam. *Journal of Education*, 51(203), 261–282.
- Al-Abdulkarim, F. B. A. B. A. (2024). Work values that achieve sustainable development in light of Islamic education. *Al-Baha University Journal of Humanities*, 40, 179–216.
- Al-Maghribi, A. W. M. S. (2023). Sustainability in the objectives of Islamic legislation, a foundational and applied study. *Al-Jazira University Journal*, 6(11), 13–65.
- Al-Mahdar, R. B. S. A. B. S. (2023). Sustainable development in the objectives of Islamic law according to Imam Abu Al-Muzaffar Al-Sam'ani. *Al-Shamal Journal of Humanities*, 8(2), 717–745.
- Al-Neyadi, K. A. M. H., & Asokum, I. (2025). The role of UAE economic policies in promoting sustainable development and achieving economic diversification. *Scientific Readings Journal in Legal and Humanities Research and Studies*, 40, 77–89.
- Al-Qasbi, M. B. T. (2021). Sustainable development and its impact on preserving the objectives of Islamic law. *Journal of the Faculty of Islamic and Arabic Studies for Girls, Alexandria*, 2(37), 315–383.
- Al-Rawahana, A. J. A. (2022). Development of charitable funds and its impact on sustainability in Islamic jurisprudence. *Al-Sirat Journal*, 24(1), 635–658.
- Belfaqih, A. B. A. B. A. (2025). Ethical values necessary for building sustainable educational development and their foundation in the Prophetic Sunnah. *Al-Mahra University Journal of Humanities, Special Issue*, 13–37.
- Hassoun, I. B. K. M. (2024). The system of sustainable economic development in light of the Holy Qur'an and the Noble Sunnah. *Journal of Humanities Research and Studies*, 5(27), 117–134.
- International Monetary Fund. (2024). United Arab Emirates: Article IV consultation, press release and staff report. *IMF Staff Country Reports*, 2024(325).
- Mousa, A. A. (2022). The role of Islamic law in sustainable development. *Journal of Legal and Economic Research, Special Issue*, 994–1013.
- Mousa, A. M. A. (2021). Sustainable development as part of the objectives of Islamic law. *Journal of the Faculty of Sharia and Law, Tefahna Al-Ashraf*, 4(23), 3367–3456.
- Salman, A. (2025). Sustainable economic development policies and their role in enhancing human security, the UAE as a model. *Journal of Legal and Political Sciences, Special Issue*.

- Shaaban, S. A. A. (2024). The objectives of Islamic law and their role in sustainable human development. *Journal of the Faculty of Basic Education, Special Issue*, 651–669.
- Zahia, T. (2020). Initiatives and incentive projects towards the transition to the green economy in Arab countries, the experience of the United Arab Emirates and Algeria. *Shu'a' Journal of Economic Studies*, 4(1), 234–247.