

The Phenomenon of Using Shopeepaylater in Tanjung Village Reviewed in the Perspective of Sharia Economic Law

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ABSTRAK: Aplikasi Shopee, adalah salah satu platform e-commerce yang paling populer dan digunakan oleh berbagai kalangan yang memiliki fitur pinjaman online. Shopee PayLater menawarkan fitur seperti metode pembayaran dan penagihan yang mirip dengan kartu kredit dan disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan masa kini untuk memenuhi kebutuhan penggunaannya. Shopee PayLater adalah solusi pinjaman instan yang memungkinkan pengguna membeli sekarang, bayar nanti. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menentukan posisi hukum Shopee PayLater dalam ekonomi syariah. Data yang diperoleh dari studi pustaka seperti jurnal, buku, dan Al-quran. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa transaksi Shopee PayLater hanya boleh dilakukan jika sudah sesuai dengan syariah Islam, tetapi karena ada biaya tambahan untuk cicilan dan transaksi, serta denda untuk pembayaran yang terlambat, penggunaan Shopee PayLater dianggap tidak sah.

Kata kunci: Shopeepaylater, Qardh, Hukum Ekonomi Syariah

ABSTRACT: Shopee app is one of the most popular e-commerce platforms and is used by various groups that has an online loan feature. Shopee PayLater offers features such as payment and billing methods similar to credit cards and is tailored to today's needs to meet the needs of its users. Shopee PayLater is an instant loan solution that allows users to buy now, pay later. This study aims to determine the legal position of Shopee PayLater in sharia economics. Data obtained from literature studies such as journals, books, and the Koran. The results show that Shopee PayLater transactions may only be carried out if they are in accordance with Islamic sharia, but because there are additional fees for installments and transactions, as well as fines for late payments, the use of Shopee PayLater is considered invalid.

Keywords: Shopeepaylater, Qardh, Sharia Economic Law

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of globalization today has a major impact on various aspects of human life, especially in the fields of technology and the internet. Technology and the internet play an important role in facilitating our various life activities. The rapid growth in technology and the internet has also influenced changes in social lifestyles, including among modern Muslim communities. Innovations in technology and the internet have made social activities, such as transactions and interactions between individuals, easier and more efficient. In this modern era of globalization, the main goal is to carry out all human activities in a faster, simpler, and more efficient manner with the help of advanced electronic devices designed to make human work easier.

E-commerce offers various services to make it easier for people to make transactions online. These services include online buying and selling, online banking services, bill payments, hotel, plane, or movie theater ticket bookings, and even online credit. The popularity of these facilities in e-commerce has changed the way people shop, shifting from manual methods to the use of internet-based technology. Online

shopping is an activity that is often done by modern society today, allowing people to do shopping as they please using the internet and cellphones (Monica, 2020).

One example of a muamalah transaction is buying and selling. In Islamic law, buying and selling is known as "al-bay," which refers to the act of selling, exchanging, or substituting goods for other goods. Buying and selling involves the process of exchanging assets using a bargaining agreement (ijab qabul), which results in the transfer of ownership. Property is defined as something that has value and benefits that can be used by humans (Nursyamsiyah, 2022).

An e-commerce platform that is very popular and used by various groups, including teenagers and adults, is the Shopee application. Shopee is an application that provides a place for sellers and buyers to transact. Even though it is done indirectly. The platform offers a wide range of products, secure payment options, reliable delivery services, and advanced social features to create an easier, safer, and more enjoyable shopping experience. The Shopee app also offers various payment options such as bank transfers, credit cards, ShopeePay and most recently Shopee PayLater. With Shopee PayLater, users who do a lot of shopping on Shopee will be able to make purchases by taking out loans at affordable interest rates. Shopee PayLater is a form of electronic money lending that has been adapted to the demands of modern times to meet the needs of its users. Generally, people get loans from banks or financial institutions, but over the years, various online platforms have emerged that provide loan or credit services, simplifying the process of applying for loans for the public (Safitri, 2022).

Shopee PayLater is an instant loan alternative with a limit of up to IDR 750,000.00 that allows users to make payments for their purchases on pre-arranged dates and months, providing the desired convenience with interest starting at 0%. Users also have the option to pay in 2, 3, or 6 month installments, without the need for a credit card. Shopee partners with PT Lentera Dana Nusantara (LDN), a peer-to-peer lending provider, to offer this PayLater feature. ShopeePayLater is only available for purchases made on the Shopee platform and cannot be used for products in the Gift Voucher category. The loan amount available through ShopeePayLater will automatically be added to your ShopeePayLater balance and can be used for purchases on the Shopee app, but cannot be withdrawn in cash. Shopee users should be aware that the ShopeePaylater service carries an interest rate of up to 2.95% per month (Salsabella, 2020).

The Shopee PayLater payment and billing process is almost the same as the credit card method. After making a transaction using ShopeePayLater, consumers must pay the bill before the specified deadline. Purchase goods in installments according to the agreement made at the time of the transaction with a clear due date, and the agreed installment value does not conflict with the principles of Islamic Sharia. In buying and selling transactions with a credit system, there is usually an additional fee as compensation for the delay in payment. However, the views of scholars on buying and selling with a credit system are still debated because of the additional costs that can be said to be usury in the transaction (Fajrussalam et al., 2023). Therefore, it is necessary to further discuss and evaluate aspects such as how Shopee PayLater transactions are viewed from the Islamic economic perspective, the provisions of fines for late payment of Shopee PayLater transactions from the Islamic economic perspective, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of Shopee PayLater.

2. METHOD

2.1 Type Of Research

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method, which means that the researcher explains the results of the research in detail with words to help readers understand the phenomenon under study. This research focuses on the PayLater

payment method in the Shopee application, which includes general aspects about Shopee, installment schemes, penalties, interest, and the like.

2.2 Data Source

1. Primary data source, is data as the first information collected by yourself sourced from a person or the results of experiments in research subjects (first hand) (Abdullah et al., 2022). In this article, data was collected directly through interviews with young people from Tanjung village.
2. Supporting data in the form of written data obtained indirectly through books, documents, journals or articles related to the research topic (second hand) (Abdullah et al., 2022). Secondary data in this study was obtained from pre-existing sources such as books, articles, and the Quran related to the research topic.

3. THEORETICAL REVIEW

3.1 Debt and Credit in Islamic Law

In terminology, debt refers to when someone gives money or assets to another party with the condition that he must return the value at an agreed time. However, in the Compilation of Shariah Economic Law, debt is defined as the act of an Islamic financial institution that provides or promises to provide funds to a borrower, which will then be repaid in cash or in installments within a specified period of time. This definition applies to loan agreements between financial institutions as lenders (muqridh) and customers as borrowers (muqtaridh) (Rofi'ah & Fadila, 2021).

The Prophet ordained debt as a sunnah, perhaps even an obligation. Moreover, the Qur'an does not prohibit or even encourage debt and credit because they can help ease the burdens and sorrows of others. The creditor is not allowed to set a refund amount higher than the original amount. Thus, the money owed must be returned in the same amount as the amount originally received. This is done so that the transaction does not become usury. Similarly, the borrower is not permitted to defer repayment of the debt in accordance with the original agreement if the borrower is in a position to repay the debt at the specified time. In such a case, the borrower is not entitled to delay the payment in accordance with the original terms of the agreement (Zulkarain Muhammad & Malihah, 2020). The following paragraphs present a selection of arguments regarding debt and credit:

"And let not your hatred of a folk who (once) stopped your going to the inviolable place of worship seduce you to transgress; but help ye one another unto righteousness and pious duty. Help not one another unto sin and transgression, but keep your duty to Allah. Lo! Allah is severe in punishment." (Q.S. Al Maidah (5): 2)

"Who is it that would loan Allāh a goodly loan so He may multiply it for him many times over? And it is Allāh who withholds and grants abundance, and to Him you will be returned." (Q.S. Al Baqarah (2): 245)

"And if someone is in hardship, then [let there be] postponement until [a time of] ease. But if you give [from your right as] charity, then it is better for you, if you only knew." (Q.S. Al Baqarah (2): 280)

"Who is it that would loan Allāh a goodly loan so He will multiply it for him and he will have a noble reward?." (Q.S. Al Hadid (57): 11)

"If you loan Allāh a goodly loan, He will multiply it for you and forgive you. And Allāh is [most] Appreciative and Forbearing." (Q.S. At Taghabun (64): 17)

Bank Indonesia and the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN MUI) have established the principles and conditions of qardh (loan/debt) transactions. These principles and conditions are as follows (Andriyana, 2020):

The pillars of Qardh

- a. Borrower (Muqtaridh)
- b. Fund owner or lender (Muqridh)
- c. Amount of funds (Qardh)
- d. Ijab Qabul (Sighat)

Terms of Qardh

- a. The agreement between the two parties involved must be valid and binding.
- b. The money to be used must have a legitimate and useful value.

3.2 Usury in Islamic Law

Usury is a financial transactions that is prohibited in Islamic law. The majority of scholars concur that usury is the addition of funds without an explicit business rationale. While there is considerable divergence in definitions of usury, a consensus emerges that usury is the appropriation of additional funds that is not in accordance with Sharia law. This may occur in the context of lending, purchasing or selling (Elpianti, 2019).

In essence, usury can be divided into two categories: usury related to debt, which is explicitly prohibited by the Qur'an, and usury related to buying and selling transactions, which may or may not be conducted in accordance with the guidance of the As-Sunnah (Setyowati & Oktafia, n.d.).

- a. Qardh usury is a specific addition or profit imposed on the borrower (muqtarid) as a condition in a debt transaction.
- b. Jahiliyah usury is defined as the practice of charging an additional fee on the principal amount of a loan to a borrower who is unable to repay the loan according to the predetermined time period.
- c. Fadl usury refers to the exchange of similar goods with differences in levels or sizes, and the goods traded are included in the category of ribawi goods.
- d. Nasiah usury is the practice of delaying the payment of debt by giving additional interest on the original amount of debt. In this context, this kind of usury can also occur by delaying the delivery of one of the commodities involved in the sale and purchase transaction of similar ribawi goods.

In Islamic economics, the prohibition of usury is a fundamental tenet. Usury is defined as the act of providing financial assistance to another individual with the intention of deriving personal benefit and satisfaction through the demand for a return that exceeds the original loan amount. The majority of scholars concur that usury encompasses the accrual of additional debt and receivables (Ramadhan & Yuniar, 2021). As in the word of Allah which reads:

"That which ye give in usury in order that it may increase on (other) people's property hath no increase with Allah; but that which ye give in charity, seeking Allah's Countenance, hath increase manifold." (Q.S. Al Rum (30): 39)

"Those who consume interest cannot stand (on the Day of Resurrection) except as one stands who is being beaten by Satan into insanity. That is because they say, "Trade is (just) like interest." But Allāh has permitted trade and has forbidden interest. So whoever has received an admonition from his Lord and desists may have what is past, and his affair rests with Allāh. But whoever returns (to dealing in interest or usury) - those are the companions of the Fire; they will abide eternally therein." (Q.S. Al Baqarah (2): 275)

"O you who have believed, fear Allāh and give up what remains [due to you] of interest, if you should be believers." (Q.S. Al Baqarah (2): 278)

3.3 Shopee Paylater

The Shopee PayLater service is a financial tool offered to Shopee Indonesia users. It enables them to obtain loans or make purchases in installments. In using this service,

before the due date, users must make payments on time. Shopee PayLater provides the opportunity to increase their payment limit in Shopee. The Shopee PayLater service offers a range of features designed to meet the diverse financial needs of its users. These include a credit limit that can be tailored to suit individual requirements, with options available from Rp. 500,000 to Rp. 15,000,000. Additionally, customers can select from a variety of convenient installment periods, choose the date on which their bill is due, and request an increase in their credit limit based on their positive payment history. Furthermore, the service offers a competitive interest rate, which is designed to provide a balance between flexibility and affordability. This feature can be utilized as a PPOB (Payment Point Online Bank) purchase and or payment transaction. However, some product categories, such as vouchers, gold, electronic money, and zakat, cannot be purchased using Shopee PayLater. It should be noted that Shopee PayLater credit cannot be withdrawn in cash, but can only be utilized for Shopee platform transactions (Evi, 2022).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Practice of Sale and Purchase Transaction in ShopeePaylater

In conjunction with the advancement of contemporary times and technology, particularly among the younger demographic, the scope of information available is expanding and becoming increasingly accessible. The prevalence of online shopping with a multitude of payment options, particularly in the Shopee application with the paylater feature, has become a common practice among younger individuals. The Shopee paylater feature is no longer a subject of social taboo among this demographic.

The results of interviews with informants who are residents of Tanjung village as well as students in Pekalongan Regency indicated that the subject has considerable expenses and also has a part-time job. The income of part-time workers enables one of these students to fulfill his needs. Given the high level of consumerism and desire for instant gratification, paylater represents a solution for one of these students. According to the information of the interviewed informant brother "H", he uses shopeepaylater to support his personal needs. Because, this paylater feature makes it easy to make shopping transactions with a non-face-to-face or indirect payment system or pay later.

H: *"I bought it on Shopee Paylater because I really wanted it and my paycheck hadn't come yet. I work part-time, so I can pay for it then."* In addition to purchasing the desired items, individuals utilize this payment method to procure credit, quotas, and other financial resources. In accordance with the information provided by informant brother A, the activation of the Shopee Paylater criteria is contingent upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

A: *"Based on my personal experience, I often make shopping transactions at shopee, so shopee paylater appears on its own, then I can register by manually filling out the form and including a photo of my ID so that in the event of unwanted things it can be handled."* According to the information provided by the informants, the payments can be made in one, three, six, or twelve installments. The payments are to be made according to the due date of each month. To activate this feature, users must first access the Shopee app and navigate to the My tab menu. From there, they should select the option for Shopee paylater. Once this is done, users must upload a photo of themselves along with their ID card. The verification process will then commence, and the results will be made available within minutes.

According to informant brother A, Shopee Paylater is guaranteed security. Its activation process is also relatively straightforward and convenient, involving a simple bill payment system (which can be completed at various financial institutions, including banks, Alfamart, and Indomaret). Furthermore, the loan limit is increased with the number of transactions made.

4.2 Shopeepaylater In Islamic Law

As the Industrial Revolution 4.0 progresses, access to information has become more prevalent and accessible. This has led to a notable increase in online shopping, particularly through the Shopee app, which offers a diverse range of payment options, including the paylater feature. The Shopee PayLater feature is currently becoming increasingly common among the younger generation. The Shopee PayLater feature is no longer a taboo for young people. However, the question that arises is whether the use of PayLater has followed the provisions of Islamic law in buying and selling? The overall structure of the PayLater purchase transaction may be regarded as a qardh contract. This is because Shopee provides a purchase fund loan, based on a credit limit assigned to the user, which is initially available to the purchaser. In a credit transaction conducted via Shopee, customers act as the party being lent credit (muqtaridh), while Shopee acts as the party giving credit (muqridh) (Wati & Ningsih, 2023).

All online transactions can be said to be legally valid if they comply with the rules of sharia law and do not include any elements that could be deemed harmful between the parties involved in the contract. Furthermore, for the sale and purchase transaction to be considered valid, it must fulfill the conditions and principles that are applicable in the relevant jurisdiction. The aforementioned requirements are as follows: the existence of parties to the deal, the offer and acceptance upon confirmation of purchase, the goods being traded, and the payment. All of these requirements have been implemented in the context of buying and selling through Shopee, and thus it can be considered valid (Ananda & Yasin, 2022). The pillars and conditions of qardh, as implemented by Shopee, are as follows:

a. Aqid (people who do debt and credit)

The qardh contract is a type of transaction where the individual entering into the contract makes the transaction without any form of external pressure and with a mutual agreement between the two parties involved. This has been applied to Shopee PayLater in a way that allows the customer to choose the goods they wish to purchase, and that also includes an element of agreement regarding the payment period.

b. Mauqud Alaih (Object)

The object of the contract must be clearly defined and in accordance with the provisions of Islamic economic law, namely full ownership. This means that the object of the contract must actually be the full ownership of the owner. In this case, Shopee has provided a variety of goods through pictures/photos that indicate that the goods exist to be used as the object of the contract. After the agreement between the contracting parties, the goods sold become the property of the buyer when there is a specific agreement, namely when the buyer chooses the offered installment payment period and confirms the purchase. Some of the terms are in line with the characteristics of debt in a qardh contract.

c. Sighat (Ijab/Qabul)

In the implementation of a qardh contract, both parties must be reasonable, have an element of voluntariness, and agree to the terms of the contract. In this situation, users can make purchases through the Shopee app. Upon confirming the purchase of an item in the Shopee app, both parties have agreed to the terms of the transaction.

In this context, the loan provided through Shopee PayLater fulfills the requirements and principles of the qardh contract. This is due to the agreement between the two

contracting parties that the goods being traded are actual goods and can be owned, and the confirmation of the purchase by both parties in accordance with the qardh contract. Should the user and Shopee reach a mutual agreement with respect to the stipulated conditions, the requisite requirements and principles set forth in the qardh contract will be regarded as fulfilled. However, in view of the persisting divergence of opinion concerning the compatibility of Shopee PayLater with sharia principles, it is deemed necessary to undertake a further evaluation (Ulum & Asmun, 2023). Shopee users can pay off the PayLater bill before the due date provided that the order has been completed. This can be done via a virtual account or a bank transfer. Those who use the payment method through Shopee PayLater will be charged a handling fee of 1% and interest of 2.95% of the total payment. Furthermore, a 5% surcharge is applied to the total bill on a monthly basis for late payments. If the 1% handling fee is related to the ijarah contract, namely as a fee for renting the Shopee application, then this is permissible. In the Islamic economic system, all people are encouraged to conduct economic transactions based on the Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet. In Islam, all trading activities are allowed, while usury is prohibited, as explained in the Quran, especially in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 275. In the context of online buying and selling, Islamic law permits this practice, provided that it does not involve prohibited elements such as usury, gharar (uncertainty), harmful risks, harm to other parties, or oppression. However, when using Shopee PayLater, there is an additional fee on top of the basic fee, which is considered usury in Islamic law. Therefore, the use of Shopee PayLater violates the principles of Islamic Shariah because it involves the element of usury (Nur Dianti et al., 2022).

Previous research conducted by (Faqih et al., 2023) considers that transactions using Shopee PayLater are permissible according to Islamic law because they are in accordance with the provisions of the qardh contract. However, this research does not explain how the mechanism for adding Shopee PayLater interest, which is prohibited by Sharia law, is reconciled with the aforementioned provisions.

A study conducted by (Arianti et al., 2023) on the PayLater payment system from the perspective of Islamic economic law found that the practice of buying and selling using the Shopee Paylater system does not conflict with Islamic economic law, as all the terms and conditions of buying and selling have been fulfilled. However, from the perspective of Islamic economic law, this system is considered to contain elements of usury if consumers are late in paying the due bills, as fines are imposed.

Research conducted by (Agustina et al., 2023) also states that the use of Shopee PayLater, which employs a qardh or debt contract, is considered to be in conflict with the fatwa. This is due to the existence of several aspects in its practice that contradict the principles of Islamic sharia. Previously, the fatwa has emphasized that the use of electronic money should be avoided in transactions involving ribawi elements and elements that can harm the parties involved in the transaction.

Then refer to the provisions in Fatwa DSN-MUI No. 116/DSN-MUI/IX/2017 regarding electronic money that complies with sharia principles. The conclusion is that Shopee PayLater does not fulfill the requirements in the fatwa because electronic money should be issued based on the amount of money that has previously been deposited with the issuer. Shopee PayLater users do not need to make deposits to Shopee to access electronic money. Users only need to register by using the identity card (KTP) that they have. According to this fatwa, sharia electronic money is used to pay merchants outside the issuer of the money. However, in the case of Shopee PayLater, the payment is returned to Shopee. It can be argued that Shopee is lending this money and using it for its own benefit, thereby increasing Shopee's trading activities and reputation. This is in clear contravention of the requirements of Islamic e-money as set out in this fatwa. Furthermore, in the DSN-MUI fatwa No. 117/DSN-MUI/IX/2017, the application of the qardh contract at Shopee Paylater is accompanied by a penalty for late payment, which falls into the category of usury. This contradicts the fatwa, which has prohibited these

harmful practices (Monica, 2020). This analysis leads to the conclusion that Shopee PayLater is not in accordance with Islamic Sharia principles. The feature generates profits from users, and the loans provided are considered to contain elements of usury. The Shopee PayLater feature was thus created with the intention of benefiting Shopee itself from the loans provided to users. This is contrary to the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who stated, "Any receivable to which a benefit is added outside the Islamic provisions is usury."

4.3 Sharia Financial Literacy to Reduce Usury Potential

The development of Islamic finance holds great significance for Muslims who live their lives according to the principles and rules laid down in the religion of Islam. For Muslims, the principles of Islamic finance are an integral part of their religious responsibilities. Sharia represents the primary foundation of Islamic teachings, encompassing a comprehensive body of norms, values, and laws that guide the conduct of Muslims (Gunawan et al., 2022). According to Faridho in (Adiyanto & Purnomo, 2021), Islamic financial literacy is the ability to understand and apply Islamic financial principles and effectively manage finances in accordance with these principles to achieve the desired goals based on sharia teachings. Nasution in (Sugiarti, 2023) states that Islamic financial literacy reflects a person's understanding, knowledge, and ability to make decisions, recognize, and apply concepts related to finance cognitively.

Before choosing products and services, it is important for a person to have an understanding of Islamic financial management. The products and services provided must comply with sharia principles, which avoid *riba*, *gharar*, and *maysir* (Nasution, 2019). An understanding of the principles of sharia, which govern the management and use of assets with the aim of achieving prosperity in this world and the hereafter, is one way to assess Islamic financial literacy. In this context, the characteristics under consideration include awareness and knowledge of Islamic financial values, an understanding of Islamic financial institutions, knowledge of halal products and services, and the capacity to handle and use finances in accordance with Sharia rules. In addition, preparedness to address future issues that require effective financial management is an important factor to consider when calculating the Islamic financial literacy score (Rurkinantia, 2021). The principles of Islamic financial management are founded on the fundamental tenets of Sharia. Shariah principles are guided by the Qur'an and Hadith, which aim to bestow benefits upon the ummah. Islamic financial literacy has various great benefits for financial activities, including (Khasanah, 2023):

- a. Individuals have the capacity to select and utilize Islamic financial products and services in accordance with their specific requirements.
- b. Individuals are able to devise financial plans that incorporate sharia principles in a more effective manner.
- c. Individuals are not engaged in the investment of financial instruments that are ambiguous or unclear.
- d. Individuals possess a comprehensive understanding of the benefits and risks associated with Islamic financial products and services.

Islamic financial literacy plays a pivotal role in mitigating the potential for usury in the use of Shopee PayLater. With a robust comprehension of Islamic economic principles, individuals are better equipped to make informed financial decisions and refrain from products that involve usury practices. Through Islamic financial literacy, people can understand how important it is to avoid usury in their financial transactions as well as seek alternatives that are more in line with sharia principles. Thus, Islamic financial literacy not only helps individuals better manage their finances but also has the potential to create a more equitable and sustainable economic environment. With a deep understanding of Sharia financial literacy, individuals can also develop skills in managing their budgets more effectively, identifying alternatives that are more consistent with

Sharia economic principles, and understanding the long-term consequences of any financial decisions taken. In addition, Shariah financial literacy can help promote awareness of the risks associated with interest-related financial products, such as ShopeePaylater, and encourage people to find better solutions that fit the shariah economic values. Consequently, Shariah financial literacy serves not only to diminish the likelihood of resorting to Shopeepaylater but also to facilitate sustainable financial empowerment for individuals and the community of Tanjung village as a whole.

5. CONCLUSION

The author's explanation and analysis indicate that the concept of Shopee PayLater employs the "buy now, pay later" feature, which allows buyers to make purchases on credit with the option of deferring payment until a later date. The operational mechanics of Shopee PayLater are analogous to those of a credit card. In essence, the service provider furnishes a deposit fund, and the creditor subsequently makes payments to the deposit fund in accordance with the terms of the initial agreement.

This Shopee loan uses a qard contract, or debt and credit, which can be recognized by the way it allows for payment in installments. Qard is the giving of wealth to a borrower for use, with the agreement to return it at any time according to the agreement. Some opinions consider the use of ShopeepayLater invalid because there are additional fees charged for installments and transactions, as well as fines if the payment is late. The qardh agreement on the ShopeepayLater system meets the pillars and conditions if no interest or late payment fees are charged. In the practice of using Shopee PayLater, there are rules that do not comply with the principles of Shariah electronic money stated in DSN MUI Fatwa No. 116/DSN-MUI/IX/2017.

With a strong understanding of Sharia financial literacy, individuals can enhance their ability to manage budgets efficiently, identify alternatives that conform to Sharia economic principles, and be aware of the long-term implications of financial decisions taken. Moreover, Sharia finance literacy helps raise awareness of the risks associated with financial products involving interest, such as Shopeepaylater, and encourages people to find solutions that are more in line with Sharia economics principles. It is also an important step towards sustainable financial empowerment for individuals and the community of Tanjung village as a whole.

The Shopee side should not apply the interest system in these transactions, it would be even better if the interest was replaced in administrative charges. And for the Shopee users, especially the Muslim village community of Tanjung to be more careful in conducting transaction that is not in accordance with the sharia. This research is still descriptive, therefore, it is recommended for further research to study more in depth about payment aspects such as Shopee PayLater in an Islamic perspective.

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The 1st International Conference on Islamic Economics (ICIE) 2024

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