



Legal Analysis of Sharia Banking Regulations: A Case Study at BCA Syariah

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Article	Abstract
<p>Keywords: Islamic banking; digital; finance; transformation</p> <p>Article History Received: 21/06/2025; Reviewed: 04/09/2025; Accepted: 10/09/2025; Published: 12/09/2025;</p>	<p><i>The development of the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia over the past two decades has shown significant growth, driven by government regulations and public demand for an inclusive financial system based on Islamic principles. However, major challenges remain, particularly low levels of Islamic financial literacy, limited technological innovation, and increasingly fierce competition from conventional and other Islamic financial institutions. This study uses a literature review method by analyzing scientific journals, industry reports, regulations, and statistical data related to the transformation of Islamic banking in Indonesia. The focus of the study is on PT Bank BCA Syariah's strategies in facing these challenges, including through strengthening service digitalization, implementing governance and risk management principles, strengthening capital structure, and community education programs. The results show that the implementation of digital services such as the BSya application, sharia-based product innovations, and strategic collaborations with various partners have been able to expand service access, increase sharia financial inclusion, and strengthen BCA Syariah's competitive position at the national level. In addition, BCA Syariah's success in maintaining its financial health ratio, obtaining information security certification, and integrating sustainable finance principles reflects its contribution to building a modern and competitive Islamic banking ecosystem (.). In conclusion, the Islamic banking transformation carried out by BCA Syariah has not only improved the company's financial performance but also has practical implications for the development of the Islamic finance industry in Indonesia more broadly, namely by creating innovative, sustainable, and Sharia-compliant service models to support inclusive and equitable national economic growth. Keywords: Islamic banking, digitalization, financial inclusion, industry transformation, BCA Syariah.</i></p>



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INTRODUCTION

The development of the Islamic finance industry in Indonesia has shown significant dynamics over the past two decades. As the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has great potential in developing a sharia-based financial system¹. The government, through various regulations, including Law No. 21 of 2008 concerning Islamic Banking, has encouraged the growth of banking institutions that prioritize sharia economic principles. Islamic banking in Indonesia is not only an alternative to the conventional banking system, but also part of efforts to build a financial system that is fair, inclusive, and based on moral values. Islamic banking in Indonesia has undergone significant development and has become an integral part of the national financial system. Based on data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the total assets of national Islamic banking reached IDR 980.30 trillion at the end of 2024, growing 9.88% compared to the previous year, with a market share of 7.72% of total national banking assets. This growth is in line with the increase in total Islamic financing disbursements of IDR 643.55 trillion (+9.92%) and Third Party Funds (DPK) of IDR 753.60 trillion (+10%). Industry health ratios, such as CAR (25.4%), AL/NCD (154.52%), and gross NPF (2.12%), also indicate a stable and controlled condition².

One institution that plays a strategic role in the transformation of Islamic banking in Indonesia is PT Bank BCA Syariah. As a subsidiary of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk., BCA Syariah offers superior infrastructure, an extensive network, and high market confidence. Officially operating as a sharia commercial bank since April 5, 2010, BCA Syariah carries the vision of becoming a leading sharia bank that excels in transaction, financing, and investment services based on sharia principles. The transformation carried out by BCA Syariah can be observed from various financial and operational performance indicators. BCA Syariah's 2022 annual report shows a 34.5% increase in net profit to Rp1 17.6 billion. The composition of low-cost funds (current account saving account/CASA) also experienced a significant increase, reaching 38.6% of total deposits, which demonstrates the effectiveness of an efficient fund collection strategy³.

In terms of infrastructure, the number of Islamic banking offices continues to grow. By the end of 2024, there will be 2,001 offices (KPO + KCP) throughout Indonesia, with Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) dominating around 55% of the total network. This shows an increase in access to Islamic finance in various regions, while also reflecting the national financial inclusion objectives as mandated by OJK Regulation No. 76/POJK.07/2016. In particular, PT Bank BCA Syariah ("BCA Syariah") recorded encouraging growth. In the first quarter of 2025, BCA Syariah's assets jumped 19.34% YoY to IDR 17.13 trillion. Financing disbursed increased by 17.99% to IDR 11 trillion, while third-party funds grew by 25.86% to IDR 13.46 trillion⁴.

¹ Husni Shabri. (2022). Digital Transformation of Indonesia's Islamic Banking Industry. *El-Kahfi | Journal Of Islamic Economics*, 3(02), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.58958/Elkahfi.V3i02.88>

² Taga, A., Nawawi, K., & Kosim, A. M. (2019). The Development of Islamic Banking Before and After Spin-Off. *Journal of Islamic Economic Law and Personal Status Law*, 4(1), 79–110.

³ Dewi, S., Ulya, Z., & Hisan, K. (2022). Determinants of Profit Growth of PT. Bank BCA Syariah Suvina. *J-Reb: Journal of Economic and Business Research*, 1(1), 12–24.

⁴ Mokoagow, F. R. (2024). Sharia Compliance in Sharia Banking Business Activities: A Normative Legal Analysis. *Journal of Islamic Economics Law*, 4(1), 44–53.

The success of Islamic banking transformation cannot be separated from the factors of Islamic financial literacy and inclusion. The 2019 National Survey of Financial Literacy and Inclusion conducted by the OJK shows that the level of Islamic financial literacy has only reached 8.93%, while Islamic financial inclusion is at 9.10%⁵. These figures are far below the national average for financial inclusion, which is above 75%. The low level of public understanding of the concepts and mechanisms of Islamic banking poses a challenge that hinders the expansion of this sector. BCA Syariah responds to this condition through education and training programs aimed at MSMEs and the general public, including by organizing seminars, Sharia-based entrepreneurship training, and actively participating in Islamic finance campaigns initiated by regulators and industry associations. This approach is one of the efforts to build public awareness and trust in Islamic financial products and services, while strengthening BCA Syariah's positioning as an institution oriented towards education and solutions⁶.

This study is necessary to understand the extent to which BCA Syariah's strategy has impacted the expansion of Islamic financial access, the strengthening of institutional structures, and service innovations relevant to the needs of contemporary society. In addition, this study is expected to identify best practices that can be replicated by other Islamic banking institutions in order to accelerate national industrial development. Thus, this study not only contributes to the theoretical level of Islamic banking transformation, but also offers practical implications in strengthening the Islamic finance ecosystem in Indonesia. BCA Syariah's success in providing competitive services in accordance with Islamic principles is a concrete example of how synergy between innovation, literacy, and compliance with Islamic values⁷.

This study aims to analyze in depth the dynamics of Islamic banking transformation in Indonesia by highlighting the strategic role played by BCA Syariah as one of the major players in the industry. The transformation of Islamic banking in Indonesia is not only marked by quantitative growth, such as an increase in assets, financing, and third-party funds (DPK), but also by qualitative changes that include product innovation, service digitalization, and strengthening of governance and risk management. As a subsidiary of the largest conventional bank in Indonesia, BCA Syariah is uniquely positioned to drive the development of the Islamic banking industry through a modern and integrative approach while remaining grounded in the principles of Islamic finance⁽⁸⁾. This study aims to identify and explain the strategies implemented by BCA Syariah in facing the challenges and opportunities arising from changes in consumer preferences, developments in financial technology, and increasing competition from other financial institutions, both conventional and Islamic. In addition, this study also aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the transformation measures undertaken by BCA Syariah, such as the development of digital platforms, improvement of human resource quality, and strengthening of institutional structures, in an effort to strengthen the competitiveness of the Islamic banking industry nationally⁹.

⁵ Trimulyana, R. A. (2024). Digital Transformation in Islamic Banking and Its Impact on Muslim Communities. *Persya: Journal of Islamic Banking*, 2(1), 8–12. <https://doi.org/10.62070/Persya.V2i1.52>

⁶ Yusri. (2024). Juridical Analysis of Legal Protection Aspects of Customer Personal Data in the Provision of Internet Banking Services. *Urnal Al-Mashrafiyah Islamic Banking*, 9(2), 35–48.

⁷ Qothrunnada, N. A., Iswanto, J., Fitrotus, D., Hendrarti, B. G., & Subekan, S. (2023). Digital Transformation of Islamic Financial Institutions: Opportunities and Implementation in the Industry 4.0 Era. *Indonesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(3), 741–756. <https://ejournal.lai-tribakti.ac.id/index.php/ijhss>

⁸ Rantemangiling, Y., Mamesah, E. L., & Setiabudhi, D. O. (2022). Legal Analysis of the Merger of Bank Syariah Mandiri, BRI Syariah, and BNI Syariah into Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). *Lex Crimen*, 11(5), 1–15.

⁹ Surepno, S., & Minoto, M. (2018). The Role of Good Corporate Governance in the Profitability of Islamic Banking. *Akshara: Jurnal Ilmiah*, 1(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.30605/akshara.v1i1.407>

METHOD

This scientific article was written using the literature study method, which involves collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing various relevant reference sources. The data used came from scientific journals, books, official reports from the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Bank Indonesia (BI), and Bank Central Asia (BCA) publications. In addition, information was also obtained from economic news articles, banking industry research reports, and statistical data related to digital banking transformation in Indonesia¹⁰. In this study, the literature study method was used to understand banking digitalization trends, BCA's role in digital service innovation, and the challenges faced in implementing banking technology. The references used were critically analyzed to obtain a comprehensive picture of digital banking transformation in Indonesia¹¹. With this approach, this scientific article can present a discussion based on actual and in-depth data on the development of the digital banking sector, particularly regarding BCA's role and strategy in facing the digital era.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Development and Transformation of Islamic Banking in Indonesia

The development of Islamic banking in Indonesia has undergone significant transformation since its inception in the early 1990s to the present. This transformation includes institutional aspects, regulations, product innovation, service digitalization, and contributions to national economic development. Islamic banking in Indonesia began with the establishment of Bank Muamalat Indonesia in 1991 as the first Islamic bank in Indonesia. Over time, several conventional banks opened Islamic business units (UUS), such as BNI Syariah, BRI Syariah, and Mandiri Syariah¹². This step expanded public access to banking services in accordance with Islamic principles. However, the initial growth of Islamic banking was still limited, with a small market share compared to conventional banking.

A significant institutional transformation occurred in 2021 with the merger of three state-owned Islamic banks, BRI Syariah, BNI Syariah, and Mandiri Syariah, into Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). This move aims to create a more resilient and competitive Islamic bank at the national and international levels. BSI is now the largest Islamic bank in Indonesia with assets reaching IDR 280 trillion by the end of 2022¹³. This merger also reflects the government's commitment to strengthening the Islamic finance sector as an integral part of the national financial system.

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) has launched the Roadmap for the Development and Strengthening of Islamic Banking in Indonesia (RP3SI) 2023–2027. RP3SI aims to build a resilient, efficient, and competitive Islamic banking sector that contributes significantly to the national economy. This roadmap covers five main focuses, namely strengthening the structure and resilience of the industry, accelerating digitalization, strengthening the characteristics of Islamic banking, increasing its contribution to the national economy, and strengthening regulation and supervision¹⁴.

¹⁰ Aziz, J. A. (2012). Transformation of Classical Muamalah Contracts in Islamic Banking Products. *Al-Tahrir: Journal of Islamic Thought*, 12(1), 21. <https://doi.org/10.21154/Al-Tahrir.V12i1.45>

¹¹ Tho'in, M., & Heliawan, Y. A. (2020). Analysis of Factors Affecting the Liquidity of BNI Syariah Bank and BCA Syariah Bank. *Journal of Islamic Economics*, 6(3), 582. <https://doi.org/10.29040/Jiei.V6i3.1426>

¹² Prasetyo, D. E., Udayana, I. B. N., & Cahyani, P. D. (2023). The Influence of Service Quality and Brand Image on BCA Syariah Customer Loyalty with Customer Satisfaction as a Variable. *Journal of Sharia Economic Law*, 6(1), 55. <https://doi.org/10.30595/Jhes.V6i1.16738>

¹³ Cupian, C., Mulyana, F. A., & Noven, S. A. (2023). The Influence of Corporate Governance on the Green Banking Disclosure Index in Islamic Banking for the Period 2016-2019 Case Study: Bank Mandiri Syariah, Bank BNI Syariah, Bank BCA Syariah, Bank BRI Syariah, Bank Mega Syariah, and Bank Muamalat. *Islamic Economics Scientific Journal*, 9(2), 2385. <https://doi.org/10.29040/Jiei.V9i2.8932>

¹⁴ Putri, L. T., Maulidah, S., Amin, M., & Latifah, P. N. (2024). Analysis of Business Feasibility Studies in the Islamic Banking Industry in Indonesia: A Study of PT Bank BCA Syariah. 2(3), 242–249.

. Through RP3SI, OJK encourages Islamic banking to not only comply with sharia principles, but also provide positive socio-economic impacts for the community.

Digital transformation is a crucial aspect in the development of Islamic banking. Islamic banks in Indonesia have adopted digital technology to improve operational efficiency and customer convenience. Services such as mobile banking, internet banking, and Islamic banking applications have been introduced to meet the needs of customers who are increasingly digitally literate. This digitalization also enables Islamic banks to reach previously underserved segments of society, such as Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and communities in remote areas. However, Islamic banking in Indonesia still faces challenges, including low Islamic financial literacy and inclusion. A 2019 OJK survey showed that Islamic financial literacy levels had only reached 8.93%, while Islamic financial inclusion stood at 9.1%¹⁵. These figures indicate the need for further efforts in educating and socializing Islamic financial products and services to the public.

Islamic banking needs to strengthen risk management and sharia governance to face increasingly complex challenges. This strengthening includes improving the quality of human resources, developing innovative products that are in accordance with sharia principles, and implementing reliable information technology. Thus, Islamic banking can increase competitiveness and make a greater contribution to national economic development. The transformation of Islamic banking in Indonesia has shown significant progress, but there is still room for further improvement and development. Through institutional strengthening, supportive regulations, the adoption of digital technology, and increased Islamic financial literacy, Islamic banking is expected to play a greater role in the national financial system and support the welfare of the community.

PT Bank BCA Syariah (BCA Syariah) is an Islamic banking institution that has been operating in Indonesia since April 5, 2010. This bank is the result of the acquisition of PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (BCA) by PT Bank Utama Internasional Bank (Bank UIB) in 2009, which was then converted into an Islamic commercial bank after obtaining permission from Bank Indonesia. Since its inception, BCA Syariah has been committed to providing reliable and trustworthy Islamic banking services¹⁶. The bank targets business and individual customers who want quality banking products and services with easy access and fast transactions.

In an effort to expand its service coverage, BCA Syariah utilizes BCA's infrastructure network, including ATMs and EDCs, so that customers can easily make transactions in various locations. In addition, the bank is also developing digital services through a mobile banking application to improve customer convenience. BCA Syariah's financial performance shows positive growth. By the end of 2023, the bank's total assets reached IDR 16.6 trillion, with financing disbursements of IDR 10.7 trillion and Third Party Funds (DPK) of IDR 13.3 trillion¹⁷. This growth reflects the effectiveness of the business strategy implemented and customer trust in the services provided. In facing the challenges of the banking industry, BCA Syariah continues to innovate and develop products. The bank actively promotes sharia financial literacy and inclusion through various educational programs and participation in various sharia

¹⁵ Cupian, C., Mulyana, F. A., & Noven, S. A. (2023). The Influence of Corporate Governance on the Green Banking Disclosure Index in Islamic Banking for the Period 2016-2019: A Case Study of Bank Mandiri Syariah, Bank BNI Syariah, Bank BCA Syariah, Bank BRI Syariah, Bank Mega Syariah, and Bank Muamalat. *Islamic Economics Scientific Journal*, 9(2), 2385. <https://doi.org/10.29040/Jiei.V9i2.8932>

¹⁶ Surepno, S., & Minoto, M. (2018). The Role of Good Corporate Governance in the Profitability of Islamic Banking. *Aktsar: Journal of Islamic Accounting*, 1(1), 131. <https://doi.org/10.21043/Aktsar.V1i1.4079>

¹⁷ Tho'in, M., & Heliawan, Y. A. (2020). Analysis of Factors Affecting the Liquidity of BNI Syariah Bank and BCA Syariah Bank. *Islamic Economics Scientific Journal*, 8(2), 100-103. <https://doi.org/10.29040/Jiei.V8i2.1426>

financial events. These efforts aim to increase public understanding of the benefits of sharia banking services and expand the customer base¹⁸.

The development of BCA Syariah is a manifestation of the bank's commitment to providing competitive and sustainable Islamic banking services. Through the right strategies and continuous innovation, BCA Syariah has succeeded in strengthening its position in the national Islamic banking industry and making a positive contribution to Indonesia's economic growth. PT Bank BCA Syariah has implemented various strategies and innovations to support the transformation of national Islamic banking. These steps include the development of digital services, strategic collaborations, and the application of sustainable finance principles¹⁹. In an effort to increase Islamic financial inclusion, BCA Syariah launched an online account opening feature through the BCA Syariah Mobile application. This feature allows people to open accounts without having to visit a branch office, thereby facilitating access to Islamic banking services. As of August 2023, online account openings reached 233 thousand, with the total number of customers increasing to 513 thousand, a 154% growth compared to the previous year²⁰.

BCA Syariah has launched the #Jadimabrur program in collaboration with Myhajiumroh. This program combines the Tahapan Mabrur iB savings product with a special umrah package, making it easier for customers to plan for umrah financially²¹. This step demonstrates BCA Syariah's commitment to providing financial solutions that are in line with the spiritual needs of its customers. From an operational perspective, BCA Syariah has adopted Robotic Process Automation (RPA) technology to automate the Emas iB financing application process. The use of RPA increases service efficiency and speed, as well as reducing the potential for human error in operational processes²².

Information security is a top priority in BCA Syariah's digital transformation. BCA Syariah has obtained ISO 27001:2013 certification for its Information Security Management System, demonstrating its commitment to protecting customer data. BCA Syariah implements multi-layered security covering human, process, and technology aspects to prevent cybercrime. In supporting sustainable finance, BCA Syariah has developed and published a sustainable finance policy and formed a special work unit to coordinate its implementation²³. The bank also conducts environmental and social risk assessments in financing distribution to ensure that the funds disbursed do not harm the environment²⁴.

The various strategies and innovations implemented by BCA Syariah demonstrate the bank's active role in supporting the transformation of national Islamic banking. Through the development of digital services, strategic collaborations, and the

¹⁸ Tomayahu, F. (2025). A Legal Review of Sharia Banking Regulations and Resolutions in Indonesian Court Practices. *Journal of Legal Studies*, 1(1), 44–49. <https://doi.org/10.18592/jils.v6i2.7941.3>

¹⁹ Abrar, M., & Ihza, M. H. (2025). Digital Transformation in Islamic Banking: Adopting Current Technology to Improve Services. *Journal of Applied Finance and Management*, 6(1), 425–443

²⁰ Trimulyana, R. A. (2024). Digital Transformation in Islamic Banking and Its Impact on Muslim Communities. *Persya: Journal of Islamic Banking*, 2(1), 8–12. <https://doi.org/10.62070/Persya.V2i1.52>

²¹ Dewi, S., Ulya, Z., & Hisan, K. (2022). Determinants of Profit Growth of PT. Bank BCA Syariah Suvina. *J-Reb : Journal- Research of Economic and Business Journal*, 1(1), 12–24.

²² Ardianto, R., Ramdhani, R. F., Apriliana Dewi, L. O., Prabowo, A., Saputri, Y. W., Lestari, A. S., & Hadi, N. (2024). Digital Transformation and Anticipating Global Economic Change in the Banking World. *Maras: Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 2(1), 80–88. <https://doi.org/10.60126/Maras.V2i1.114>

²³ Aziz, J. A. (2012). Transformation of Classical Muamalah Contracts in Sharia Banking Products. *Al-Tahrir: Journal of Islamic Thought*, 12(1), 21. <https://doi.org/10.21154/Al-Tahrir.V12i1.45>

²⁴ Bagas, & Fasa, M. I. (2024). Digital Transformation in the Industry 4.0 Era: A Service Revolution That Is Changing the Landscape of Islamic Banking in Indonesia. *Jurnal Intelek Dan Cendekiawan Nusantara*, 5(November), 7653–7665.

application of sustainable finance principles, BCA Syariah contributes to expanding public access to modern and inclusive Islamic financial services²⁵.

2. Legal Analysis of Islamic Banking in Indonesia

Islamic banking in Indonesia has a legal framework that has been gradually formed and strengthened in line with the increasing need for a financial system that complies with Islamic principles. One of the main pillars is Law Number 21 of 2008 concerning Islamic Banking, which substantively establishes the legal basis, institutional structure, and operational principles of Islamic banks in Indonesia²⁶. This law is a milestone because it explicitly distinguishes the operations of Islamic banks from conventional banks, while also emphasizing that all Islamic banking activities must comply with the fatwas of the National Sharia Council–Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN-MUI). This is stated in Article 26 paragraph (1), which states that Islamic banking products and services must refer to fatwas issued by the DSN-MUI. This regulation ensures that every financial activity carried out by Islamic banks has a basis in muamalah fiqh and does not conflict with Islamic principles²⁷.

In addition to Law No. 21 of 2008, there are also other laws and regulations that strengthen the operations of Islamic banking, including Law No. 10 of 1998, which is an amendment to Law No. 7 of 1992 concerning Banking. Through this amendment, the government introduced the term "banks based on sharia principles" and allowed the establishment of sharia business units under conventional banks²⁸. Furthermore, Law No. 4 of 2023 concerning the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (P2SK Law) is one of the most recent and strategic regulations. This law affirms the position of DSN-MUI as the sole authority with the power to issue sharia economic fatwas, which form the legal basis for the entire sharia financial services industry, including sharia banks.

Technical legal instruments such as Bank Indonesia Regulations (PBI) and Financial Services Authority Regulations (POJK) also play an important role in detailing the implementation of sharia law in the banking sector. One example is PBI No. 10/32/PBI/2008 concerning the Sharia Banking Committee, which explains the supervisory function of sharia compliance in the banking system²⁹. On the OJK side, a number of regulations such as POJK No. 16/POJK.03/2023 concerning Sharia Bank Governance and Sharia Business Units emphasize that sharia banking institutions are required to have a Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) that has strategic and operational responsibilities to ensure that all activities are in accordance with sharia principles. In recent developments, the DPS is no longer merely an advisory body, but its position has been strengthened to be on par with the board of directors or commissioners in important decision-making processes³⁰.

²⁵ Cupian, C., Mulyana, F. A., & Noven, S. A. (2023). The Influence of Corporate Governance on the Green Banking Disclosure Index in Islamic Banking for the Period 2016-2019: A Case Study of Bank Mandiri Syariah, Bank BNI Syariah, Bank BCA Syariah, Bank BRI Syariah, Bank Mega Syariah, and Bank Muamalat. *Islamic Economics Scientific Journal*, 9(2), 2385. <https://doi.org/10.29040/Jiei.V9i2.8932>

²⁶ Dewi, S., Ulya, Z., & Hisan, K. (2022). Determinants Of Profit Growth Of Pt. Bank Bca Syariah Suvina. *J-Reb : Journal- Research Of Economic Dan Bussiness Journal*, 1(1), 12–24.

²⁷ Tomayahu, F. (2025). Judicial Review of Sharia Banking Regulations and Resolutions on Judicial Practices in Indonesia. *Journal of Legal Studies*, 1(1), 44–49. <https://doi.org/10.18592/Jils.V6i2.7941.3>

²⁸ Husni Shabri. (2022). Digital Transformation of Indonesia's Islamic Banking Industry. *El-Kahfi | Journal Of Islamic Economics*, 3(02), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.58958/Elkahfi.V3i02.88>

²⁹ Rantemangiling, Y., Mamesah, E. L., & Setiabudhi, D. O. (2022). Legal Analysis of the Merger of Bank Syariah Mandiri, Bri Syariah, and Bni Syariah into Bank Syariah Indonesia (Bsi). *Lex Crimen*, 11(5), 1–15.

³⁰ Mokoagow, F. R. (2024). Sharia Compliance in Islamic Banking Business Activities: A Normative Legal Analysis. *Journal of Islamic Economics* **14**(1), 40–50. ISSN (Print) 1410-0500 -ISSN (Online) 0000-0000

The presence of DSN-MUI fatwas has become a fundamental quasi-legal element. Although fatwas are not formally legislative products, their existence has been accommodated by laws and regulations, including being used as a basis in POJK and laws. Sharia contract products such as murabahah (margin sale), mudharabah (profit sharing), musyarakah (capital cooperation), ijarah (lease), and wakalah (representation) are all designed based on DSN-MUI fatwas, then elevated to banking legal documents through a process of legal drafting and notarization. This shows how Islamic law and Indonesian positive law are synchronously harmonized. In practice, after banking supervisory authority was transferred from Bank Indonesia to OJK in 2014, OJK's role became increasingly dominant³¹. In the P2SK Law, the OJK is given an explicit mandate to ensure that Islamic financial institutions not only comply with prudential and consumer protection principles, but also comply with sharia principles. To that end, the OJK collaborates with the DSN-MUI in drafting and updating regulations and ensuring their implementation in all Islamic banking institutions³².

3. Legal Analysis of BSya BCA Syariah Digital Products

The BSya digital product, which is the official mobile banking application of PT Bank BCA Syariah, is presented as a sharia-based financial technology solution integrated into the e-channel system. Legally, BSya operates within the regulatory framework established by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and Bank Indonesia (BI). The official Terms and Conditions for using the BSya application explain that this platform functions as an official channel to facilitate banking activities and provide account information for customers. This stipulation is in line with laws and regulations, including OJK Regulations (POJK) and Bank Indonesia Regulations (PBI) governing digital banking services, particularly in the context of risk management, data security, and the validity of electronic-based transactions³³.

As a sharia-based banking product, BSya is required to operate in accordance with Islamic law principles. All transactions made through this application automatically use sharia contracts that have been regulated and issued by the Indonesian Ulema Council's National Sharia Board (DSN-MUI). Internal supervision of the implementation of these principles is carried out by the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS), which has been part of BCA Syariah's structure since the bank's acquisition and conversion in 2010. The contracts used in BSya features, such as zakat auto-debit, account opening, and transfer transactions, include mudharabah, wakalah, and ijarah contracts. These three types of contracts have a valid legal basis () in Indonesian Islamic banking law and are used as a reference to ensure compliance with sharia provisions (³⁴).

In terms of contract digitization, BSya has adopted the use of electronic signatures (e-signatures) and electronic certificates. This is supported by a strategic

³¹ Mokoagow, F. R. (2024). Sharia Compliance in Islamic Banking Business Activities: A Normative Legal Analysis. *Journal of Islamic Economics Law*, 4(1), 44–53.

³² Muslimin, M., Ballo, F. W., & Kiak, N. T. (2024). Challenges of Digital Product Transformation in Islamic Banking: A Case Study of Bank Syariah Indonesia Kc Kupang. *Journal of Economic Research and Publication*, 2(3), 69–79.

<https://journal.areai.or.id/index.php/menawan/article/view/517%0ahttps://journal.areai.or.id/index.php/menawan/article/download/517/549>

³³ Utami, R. S., Suwarni, I., & Fajar, A. (2024). The Effect of Digital Application Use on Interest in Using BCA Syariah Mobile (Case Study of Bank BCA Kcu Tanjung Priok) Rafika. *Journal of Sharia Economic Law*, 2(2), 108–120. <https://doi.org/10.59166/mizanuna.v2i2.243>

³⁴ Prasetyo, D. E., Udayana, I. B. N., & Cahyani, P. D. (2023). The Effect of Service Quality and Brand Image on BCA Syariah Customer Loyalty with Customer Satisfaction as a Variable. *Journal of Sharia Economic Law*, 6(1), 55. <https://doi.org/10.30595/jhes.v6i1.16738>

partnership with PT VIDA, an electronic certification provider officially recognized by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia. This collaboration began in September 2023 and is part of BCA Syariah's efforts to strengthen the legal validity of customer digital transactions. The BSya application has also obtained ISO 27001 certification, which indicates that the information security management system meets international standards. The legal basis for the implementation of electronic contracts is found in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE), which equates the legal force of electronic signatures with wet signatures. This guarantees the legal validity of every digital transaction, including the principles of validity, authentication, and non-repudiation of instructions given by users³⁵.

In terms of personal data protection, BSya has demonstrated compliance with the provisions set forth in Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection. In its privacy policy, BCA Syariah regulates the collection, storage, and management of customer data, including sensitive data such as biometrics—for example, fingerprints and face ID scans³⁶. These activities are carried out based on the basic principles of personal data law, namely the explicit consent of the data subject, compliance with the service use agreement, and the fulfillment of legitimate legal interests. In addition, customers have rights over their personal data, including the right to access, correct, and request the deletion of data in accordance with the data retention provisions applicable in the financial sector³⁷.

Supervision of BSya product operations is carried out directly by the OJK. This institution stipulates that all digital banking channels (e-channels) such as BSya are required to implement an information technology risk management and cyber security system, as regulated in POJK Number 77/POJK.01/2016. This regulation also requires periodic internal audits and the implementation of comprehensive sharia supervision of bank activities. By obtaining ISO 27001 certification, BCA Syariah demonstrates that BSya has passed an independent assessment of its information security system, including cyber risk control and the security of sharia-based digital transactions.

4. BCA Syariah's Role in Improving Sharia Financial Inclusion and Literacy in Indonesia

PT Bank BCA Syariah has demonstrated a strong commitment to improving Islamic financial literacy and inclusion in Indonesia through various strategic initiatives. These efforts include public education, digital service development, and collaboration with various parties to expand access to and understanding of Islamic banking products and services. One concrete step taken by BCA Syariah is to hold

³⁵ Muslimin, M., Ballo, F. W., & Kiak, N. T. (2024). Challenges of Digital Product Transformation in Islamic Banking: A Case Study of Bank Syariah Indonesia Kc Kupang. *Journal of Economic Research and Publication*, 2(3), 69–79. <https://Journal.Areai.Or.Id/Index.Php/Menawan/Article/View/517%0ahttps://Journal.Areai.Or.Id/Index.Php/Menawan/Article/Download/517/549>

³⁶ Putri, L. T., Maulidah, S., Amin, M., & Latifah, P. N. (2024). Analysis of Business Feasibility Studies in the Islamic Banking Industry in Indonesia: A Study of PT. Bank BCA Syariah. 2(3), 242–249.

³⁷ Qothrunnada, N. A., Iswanto, J., Fitrotus, D., Hendarti, B. G., & Subekan, S. (2023). Digital Transformation of Islamic Financial Institutions: Opportunities and Implementation in the Industry 4.0 Era. *Indonesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 4(3) 741–756. (<https://ejournal.iain-suka.ac.id/index.php/IJHSS>)

Islamic financial literacy workshops for journalists³⁸. Through this training, it is hoped that journalists will gain a better understanding of Islamic financial products so that they can educate the public about the benefits and convenience of Islamic banking services. This activity is also part of BCA Syariah's support for Financial Inclusion Month, which was initiated by the Financial Services Authority (OJK).

BCA Syariah is also actively supporting women's empowerment through increasing Islamic financial literacy. Events such as Women Festive are the perfect platform to foster the inclusion of Islamic banking products, especially for women. At this event, BCA Syariah introduced online account opening through its BSya mobile banking service with more complete features to make transactions easier and more convenient for customers. In an effort to reach a wider segment of society, BCA Syariah also participates in various activities such as the Syariah Financial Fair (SYAFIF) organized by the OJK. BCA Syariah's presence at SYAFIF aims to provide convenience for people who want to enjoy ease and comfort in conducting transactions at Islamic banks. The development of digital services is also a major focus for BCA Syariah in improving sharia financial inclusion. Through the BSya mobile banking application, customers can enjoy various features such as transfers to BCA Virtual Accounts, e-wallet top-ups, gold financing, and sharia features to facilitate customers in performing their religious duties, such as online hajj fee deposits, qibla direction guides, and prayer schedules³⁹.

Data shows that this strategy has successfully increased customer growth and low-cost funds. As of December 2024, BCA Syariah's low-cost funds grew by 19.4% compared to the previous year, reaching IDR 4.9 trillion or 37.8% of the total third-party funds recorded at IDR 13 trillion. BCA Syariah also collaborates with various parties to improve sharia financial literacy and inclusion. One example is its collaboration with Henan Securities to improve sharia capital market financial literacy and inclusion. This activity includes education and financial inclusion in the sharia capital market for BCA Syariah employees, with the aim of increasing understanding of the benefits of investing so as to stimulate the Indonesian sharia stock market⁴⁰. BCA Syariah's efforts to improve Islamic financial literacy and inclusion in Indonesia reflect the active role of Islamic financial institutions in supporting inclusive and sustainable economic development. Through education, digital service development, and strategic collaboration, BCA Syariah contributes to expanding public access to modern Islamic financial services that are in accordance with Islamic principles⁴¹.

PT Bank BCA Syariah faces various challenges in the process of transforming Islamic banking in Indonesia. These challenges include aspects of Islamic financial literacy, digital technology adoption, risk management, and competition in the banking industry. However, through the right strategies and innovations, BCA Syariah has successfully overcome these obstacles and recorded significant growth. One of the main challenges faced is the low level of Islamic financial literacy and inclusion in the community. The 2024 National Survey of

³⁸ Ardianto, R., Ramdhani, R. F., Apriliana Dewi, L. O., Prabowo, A., Saputri, Y. W., Lestari, A. S., & Hadi, N. (2024). Digital Transformation and Anticipating Global Economic Change in the Banking World. *Maras: Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 2(1), 80–88. <https://doi.org/10.60126/Maras.V2i1.114>

³⁹ Abrar, M., & Ihza, M. H. (2025). Digital Transformation in Islamic Banking: Adopting Current Technology to Improve Services. *Journal of Applied Finance and Management*, 6(1), 425–443.

⁴⁰ Rantemangiling, Y., Mamesah, E. L., & Setiabudhi, D. O. (2022). Legal Analysis of the Merger of Bank Syariah Mandiri, BRI Syariah, and BNI Syariah into Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). *Lex Crimen*, 11(5), 1–15.

⁴¹ Surepno, S., & Minoto, M. (2018). The Role of Good Corporate Governance in the Profitability of Islamic Banking. *Aktsar: Journal of Islamic Accounting*, 1(1), 131. <https://doi.org/10.21043/Aktsar.V1i1.4079>

Sharia Financial Literacy and Inclusion (SNLKI) recorded a sharia financial literacy index of 39.11 percent and sharia financial inclusion of only 12.88 percent⁴². This condition shows that there are still many people who do not understand or have access to sharia banking products and services. To overcome this, BCA Syariah actively organizes various educational programs, such as Islamic financial literacy workshops for journalists and participation in the Syariah Financial Fair (SYAFIF). Through these activities, BCA Syariah strives to increase public understanding of the benefits and convenience of Islamic banking services⁴³.

The next challenge is the need for rapid and efficient digital transformation. Technological developments and changes in customer behavior require banks to provide easily accessible and secure digital services. BCA Syariah responds to this challenge by launching the BSya mobile banking application, which allows customers to open accounts online, make transactions, and access various Islamic features such as prayer times and qibla direction information. In addition, BCA Syariah has also adopted Robotic Process Automation (RPA) technology to improve operational efficiency. Risk management is an important aspect of Islamic banking transformation. BCA Syariah faces challenges in maintaining the quality of financing and managing operational risks. To that end, the bank applies the principle of prudence in disbursing financing and maintaining the gross Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio at a safe level of 1.54 percent. BCA Syariah has also improved information security by obtaining ISO 27001:2013 certification for its Information Security Management System⁴⁴.

Competition in the banking industry, both from conventional banks and other Islamic banks, also poses a challenge for BCA Syariah. To maintain its competitiveness, BCA Syariah continues to innovate in product and service development. For example, the bank launched the #Jadimabrur program, which combines the Tahapan Mabrur iB savings product with a special umrah package, making it easier for customers to plan for umrah financially. In addition, BCA Syariah also collaborates with various parties to improve Islamic financial literacy and inclusion, such as its collaboration with Henan Securities to improve Islamic capital market financial literacy and inclusion. Through the right strategies and innovations, BCA Syariah has achieved significant growth⁴⁵. As of December 2024, BCA Syariah's total assets reached IDR 16.6 trillion, a 15 percent increase compared to the same period last year. This achievement shows that BCA Syariah is capable of overcoming challenges in Islamic banking transformation and making a positive contribution to national economic growth.

The challenges faced by BCA Syariah in the Islamic banking transformation process include aspects of Islamic financial literacy, adoption of digital technology, risk management, and industry competition. However, through the right strategies, product and service innovations, and collaboration with various parties, BCA Syariah has successfully overcome these obstacles and recorded significant growth.

⁴² Bagas, & Fasa, M. I. (2024). Digital Transformation in the Industry 4.0 Era: A Service Revolution That Is Changing the Landscape of Islamic Banking in Indonesia. *Jurnal Intelek Dan Cendekiawan Nusantara*, 5(November), 7653–7665.

⁴³ Taga, A., Nawawi, K., & Kosim, A. M. (2019). The Development of Islamic Banking Before and After Spin-Off. *Journal of Islamic Economic Law and Personal Status Law*, 4(1), 79–110.

⁴⁴ Tho'in, M., & Heliawan, Y. A. (2020). Analysis of Factors Affecting the Liquidity of BNI Syariah Bank and BCA Syariah Bank. *Islamic Economics Scientific Journal*, 6(3), 582. <https://doi.org/10.29040/Jiei.V6i3.1426>

⁴⁵ Tomayahu, F. (2025). A Legal Review of Sharia Banking Regulations and Resolutions in Indonesian Court Practices. *Jurnal of Legal Studies*, 1(1) ISSN (Print) 0000-0000-1 ISSN (Online) 0000-0000

⁴⁶This success shows that Islamic banking transformation can be achieved with a holistic and sustainable approach. PT Bank BCA Syariah has carried out a significant strategic transformation in an effort to strengthen the competitiveness of the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia. This transformation covers various aspects, including service digitalization, strengthening the capital structure, and increasing Islamic financial literacy and inclusion.

In the field of digitization, BCA Syariah has developed the BSya mobile banking application that allows customers to open accounts online, make transactions, and access various Islamic features such as prayer times and qibla direction information. This aims to increase customer convenience and ease of transaction, as well as reach a wider segment of society. BCA Syariah also focuses on strengthening its capital structure and risk management. The bank applies the principle of prudence in disbursing financing and maintaining a gross Non-Performing Financing (NPF) ratio at a safe level⁴⁷. These efforts demonstrate BCA Syariah's commitment to maintaining financial stability and customer trust. In order to improve sharia financial literacy and inclusion, BCA Syariah actively organizes various educational programs, such as sharia financial literacy workshops for journalists and participation in the Syariah Financial Fair (SYAFIF). Through these activities, BCA Syariah strives to increase public understanding of the benefits and convenience of sharia banking services⁴⁸.

The transformation carried out by BCA Syariah has had a positive impact on the bank's financial performance. As of December 2024, BCA Syariah's total assets reached IDR 16.6 trillion, a 15 percent increase compared to the same period the previous year. Financing disbursements were recorded at IDR 10.7 trillion, a 19 percent increase, and Third Party Funds (DPK) reached IDR 13.3 trillion, a 20 percent increase⁴⁹. The transformation undertaken by BCA Syariah demonstrates its effectiveness in strengthening the competitiveness of the national Islamic banking industry. Through the digitalization of services, strengthening of capital structure, and improvement of Islamic financial literacy and inclusion, BCA Syariah has achieved significant growth and made a positive contribution to national economic growth⁵⁰.

CONCLUSION

The development of Islamic banking in Indonesia shows a significant transformation in terms of institutions, regulations, product innovation, service digitalization, and its contribution to national economic development. Starting with the establishment of Bank Muamalat Indonesia in 1991 as the first Islamic bank, the growth of Islamic banking has expanded with the opening of Sharia Business Units (UUS) by several conventional banks. Although it initially had only a small market share, an important step occurred in 2021 with the merger of three state-owned Islamic banks into Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI), making BSI the largest Islamic bank in Indonesia. The transformation of the national Islamic banking

⁴⁶ Trimulyana, R. A. (2024). Digital Transformation in Islamic Banking and Its Impact on Muslim Communities. *Persya: Journal of Islamic Banking*, 2(1), 8–12. <https://doi.org/10.62070/Persya.V2i1.52>

⁴⁷ Utami, R. S., Suwarni, I., & Fajar, A. (2024). The Effect of Digital Application Use on Interest in Using BCA Syariah Mobile (Case Study of Bank BCA Kcu Tanjung Priok) Rafika. *Journal of Sharia Economic Law*, 2(2), 108–120. <https://doi.org/10.59166/Mizanuna.V2i2.243>

⁴⁸ Yusri. (2024). Legal Analysis of Legal Protection Aspects of Customer Personal Data in the Provision of Internet Banking Services. *Al-Mashrafiah Journal of Sharia Banking*, 9(2), 35–48.

⁴⁹ Abrar, M., & Ihza, M. H. (2025). Digital Transformation in Islamic Banking: Adopting Current Era Technology to Improve Services. *Journal of Applied Finance and Management*, 6(1), 425–443

⁵⁰ Bagas, & Fasa, M. I. (2024). Digital Transformation in the Industry 4.0 Era: A Service Revolution That Is Changing the Landscape of Islamic Banking in Indonesia. *Jurnal Intelek Dan Cendekiawan Nusantara*, 5(November), 7653–7665.

sector is supported by OJK policies through the Roadmap for the Development and Strengthening of Islamic Banking in Indonesia (RP3SI) 2023–2027. This roadmap aims to build a resilient, efficient, and competitive Islamic banking sector through strengthening the industry structure, digitalization, strengthening Islamic characteristics, as well as regulation and supervision. One of the main challenges faced is the low level of sharia financial literacy and inclusion in the community. Based on a 2019 OJK survey, the level of sharia financial literacy was only 8.93% and sharia financial inclusion was only 9.1%. These figures show that the community's understanding of sharia financial products is still limited.

BCA Syariah's strategy in improving financial literacy includes holding workshops for journalists, participating in financial literacy events such as SYAFIF, and empowering women through Women Festive. The bank also collaborates strategically with various parties, such as Henan Securities in sharia capital market education. Data as of December 2024 shows a 19.4% growth in low-cost funds, as well as an increase in customers and online account openings to hundreds of thousands. BCA Syariah also demonstrates its commitment to data protection and information security by obtaining ISO 27001:2013 certification. The application of sustainable finance principles, including the establishment of a special work unit and social and environmental risk analysis in financing distribution, demonstrates the integration of sustainability values. Thus, BCA Syariah's transformation has become an important part of changing the national Islamic banking landscape. Through innovation, education, and commitment to Islamic principles and sustainability, BCA Syariah has made a significant contribution to increasing Islamic financial inclusion in Indonesia and strengthening an inclusive, fair, and sustainable national financial system.

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