

issues in first level between people who embrace Islam in the fields of marriage, inheritance, testament, grant, waqf, zakat, infaq, voluntary charity, and Sharia economy.

Dynamic of socio-economic life in society which keeps growing encourages the Religious Court to take further role in meeting the sense of justice in society. Expansion of authority in the Religious Court, trusted to be a medium to solve Sharia economic issues, needs to be welcomed positively. Participation of the Religious Court with the extended authority is required along with the development of business activities according to the Islamic principles.

- **Special Case: Islamic Law in Aceh (Indonesia)**

Aceh Province is one of the regions in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. History has recorded that Aceh Darussalam Kingdom was established by Sultan Ali Mughayatsyah (1516-1530). Aceh Darussalam Kingdom is recorded as one of the largest Islamic kingdoms worldwide. The heyday of Aceh Darussalam kingdom was in the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda (1607-1636). Codification of Islamic law as compiled by the scholars of Islam and established as Law (*Qounun*) applicable in the kingdom has been performed in that period.

Legal basis and government's acknowledgement in the implementation of Sharia in Aceh in the present is based on Law No. 44 Year 1999 concerning Implementation of the Privilege in Aceh Special Region Province and Law No. 18 Year 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Aceh Special Region Province as Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province. Islamic law in Aceh is currently stipulated through a number of *Qanun* with the status as Regional Regulations. Aspects in the implementation of Sharia in Aceh include faith, worship, muamalat, morality, education, and Islamic missionary endeavor/*amar ma'ruf nahi munkar, atuilma*, society, Islamic Sharia, defence of Islam, *qodho, jinayat*, marriage, and inheritance.