

THE NEXUS OF PRE OWNED LUXURY CONSUMPTION AND SUSTAINABILITY IN ISLAMIC VALUE: A SYSTMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Ramdani Ramdani^{1*}, Azidni Rofiqo², Ach. Yasin³, Rachma Indrarini⁴, Ahmad Ajib Ridlwan⁵,
Soo-il Kim⁶

¹²³⁴⁵Islamic Economics Department, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

⁶Busan University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

*Email corresponding author: ramdaniramdani@unesa.ac.id

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Abstract

The growing popularity of pre-owned luxury consumption reflects a shift in consumer preferences toward sustainability, ethical consumption, and circular economy practices. This study aims to examine the nexus between pre-owned luxury consumption and sustainability while exploring how Islamic perspectives explain and support this emerging consumption behavior. The study employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) following the PRISMA framework by analyzing scholarly publications indexed in Scopus and Web of Science between 2010 and 2025. After a rigorous screening, eligibility assessment, and quality evaluation process, 90 studies were included in the final review. The findings indicate that pre-owned luxury consumption contributes to sustainability by extending product life cycles, reducing waste generation, promoting resource efficiency, and supporting circular economy objectives. Consumer participation in the secondary luxury market is influenced by environmental awareness, economic value, uniqueness-seeking behavior, social motivations, and trust-enhancing technologies such as blockchain. From an Islamic perspective, preowned luxury consumption is consistent with the principles of moderation (*wasatiyyah*), stewardship (*khalifah*), preservation of wealth, and the avoidance of wastefulness (*israf*). These principles encourage responsible resource utilization, ethical consumption, and sustainable economic practices. This study contributes to the literature by integrating sustainability and circular economy perspectives with Islamic economic ethics, offering a comprehensive framework for understanding responsible luxury consumption and providing practical implications for consumers, businesses, and policymakers seeking to promote sustainable and ethically grounded consumption patterns.

Keywords: Pre-Owned Luxury Consumption, Sustainability, Circular Economy, Islamic Economics, Ethical Consumption

INTRODUCTION

The consumption of pre-owned luxury goods has increased significantly in recent years, driven by growing sustainability awareness, changing luxury consumption patterns, and the expansion of digital technologies that support circular economy practices. Consumers increasingly view second-hand luxury products as environmentally responsible while also valuing their uniqueness, individuality, and social prestige (Gasulla-Tortajada et al., 2024; Silva et al., 2021). Technological innovations such as blockchain further strengthen consumer trust by enhancing transparency and authenticity in online resale markets (Swazan & Youn, 2024). Younger consumers, particularly Generation Z, are highly engaged in collaborative consumption of pre-owned luxury fashion due to both intrinsic sustainability motivations and extrinsic social signaling factors. Additionally, perceived social, emotional, and quality values, alongside motivations such as treasure hunting and bargain seeking, significantly shape purchasing behavior, while demographic and

income differences moderate consumers' attitudes toward sustainable luxury consumption ((Silva et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2023).

Sustainability has become a core issue across industries, with the luxury sector facing pressing challenges to reconcile its values of exclusivity and high quality with the growing demand for eco-conscious practices. Online discussions and social media analysis reveal that consumers are increasingly perceiving and evaluating luxury through the lens of sustainability, spurring brands to integrate sustainable practices in production, marketing, and supply chain management (Wiedmann et al., 2009).

The growing trend of pre-owned luxury consumption reflects changing consumer values toward sustainability, ethical consumption, and circular economy practices. In addition, Islamic principles provide an ethical framework that emphasizes moderation, responsibility, and the avoidance of wastefulness in consumption behavior. Based on this background, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What is the nexus between pre-owned luxury consumption and sustainability?
2. How does the Islamic perspective explain pre-owned luxury consumption?

Exploring this nexus illuminates pathways for responsible luxury consumption that respects both environmental imperatives and Islamic moral injunctions. It broadens the possibilities for luxury's transformation into a domain of positive ecological and social impact, guided by multidimensional value perceptions that include ethical, spiritual, and psychological dimensions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pre-Owned Luxury Consumption

Pre-owned luxury consumption refers to the purchase and use of second-hand luxury goods, including fashion items, accessories, and other premium products acquired through resale markets rather than directly from luxury brands. This market segment has experienced substantial growth as consumers become increasingly concerned with sustainability and circular economy practices that emphasize extending product lifecycles, reducing waste, and promoting responsible consumption (Slaton & Pookulangara, 2022; Swazan & Youn, 2024). In addition, technological innovations such as blockchain have improved transparency, product authentication, and consumer trust within resale platforms, thereby reducing concerns regarding counterfeiting and seller credibility that previously hindered the adoption of pre-owned luxury products (Swazan & Youn, 2024).

The expansion of the pre-owned luxury market is also influenced by a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic consumer motivations. Intrinsic motivations include hedonic enjoyment, treasure hunting, uniqueness, nostalgia, and the desire to engage in sustainable consumption practices (Ruan et al., 2022; Silva et al., 2021). At the same time, consumers are attracted by extrinsic benefits such as lower prices compared to new luxury products, social desirability, ego defense, and the influence of peers and social norms that encourage sustainable and smart shopping behavior (Ruan et al., 2022). As a result, online resale platforms and luxury rental services have expanded rapidly across global markets, reflecting a broader shift toward more value-driven, sustainability-oriented, and socially responsible luxury consumption patterns (Ruan et al., 2022; Slaton & Pookulangara, 2022).

Beyond providing personal and economic benefits, pre-owned luxury consumption contributes significantly to sustainability and the circular economy by extending product lifespans and encouraging resource efficiency (Silva et al., 2021; Slaton & Pookulangara, 2022). The growth of the secondary luxury market has also encouraged luxury brands and retailers to develop innovative business models, including resale partnerships and authentication services that strengthen consumer trust and market innovation ((Silva et al., 2021; Swazan & Youn, 2024). More importantly, this consumption trend challenges conventional status-oriented narratives of luxury by emphasizing sustainability, individuality, ethical responsibility, and community influence (Silva

et al., 2021). Consequently, consumers are increasingly viewed as active contributors to sustainable development through their participation in secondary luxury markets and their support for environmentally conscious consumption practices (Slaton & Pookulangara, 2022).

Sustainability in Consumption

Sustainability in consumer behavior refers to consumption patterns that meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to fulfill their own needs. It emphasizes ecological responsibility, social equity, and economic viability by encouraging consumers to select environmentally friendly, ethically produced, and socially responsible products and services (Chen et al., 2024). Sustainable consumption is closely associated with reducing environmental impacts through resource efficiency, waste minimization, and support for circular economy practices, such as purchasing recyclable products and promoting the reuse of materials to decrease waste generation. Ethical considerations also play an essential role, particularly regarding fair trade practices, humane working conditions, and responsible sourcing within supply chains. Consumers increasingly value transparency and sustainability certifications, including blockchain-based ecolabels, which strengthen trust in ethical and sustainable production processes.

The integration of environmental and ethical dimensions requires consumers to possess sufficient knowledge and motivation to prioritize sustainable products and responsible consumption behaviors (Lou et al., 2022). In this context, businesses play a critical role in promoting sustainability by developing eco-friendly and ethically produced products while effectively communicating their environmental value to consumers. Companies increasingly adopt strategies such as green advertising, eco-branding, eco-labeling, and blockchain technology to enhance supply chain transparency and build consumer trust in sustainable products (Lou et al., 2022). Furthermore, businesses seek to reduce barriers to sustainable consumption, particularly concerns regarding higher prices, by leveraging innovation, economies of scale, and educational campaigns that increase environmental awareness and encourage responsible purchasing behaviors.

Consumers themselves serve as key drivers of sustainable consumption through their environmental concerns, ethical commitments, and green purchase intentions. Individuals with stronger environmental awareness and personal responsibility are more likely to prioritize ecofriendly products despite challenges such as higher costs or limited availability (Zeng et al., 2026). Their purchasing decisions are influenced by perceived product quality, sustainability benefits, and trust in sustainability claims, which highlights the importance of transparent eco-labeling and reliable sustainability communication (Mustafa & Sharma, 2022). Additionally, technological advancements such as artificial intelligence can support sustainable consumer behavior by providing sustainability recommendations and facilitating more consistent eco-friendly lifestyle choices, particularly among younger consumers.

Islamic View on Consumption and Sustainability

Islamic economics is founded upon principles derived from the Qur'an and Sunnah, emphasizing that economic activities, including consumption, must align with the objectives of Shariah (maqasid al-Shariah), which prioritize justice, equity, and social welfare. In this framework, consumption is viewed not merely as an individual economic activity but also as a moral and social responsibility shaped by ethical values. Islam discourages extravagance and wastefulness (israf) while promoting moderation (wasatiyyah) to ensure equitable resource distribution and long-term sustainability (Anggraini, 2025). Economic transactions are also expected to uphold ethical principles such as cooperation, fairness, and social welfare rather than focusing solely on profit maximization as commonly emphasized in conventional economic systems (Komorowski, 2022). Furthermore, Islamic institutions such as waqf demonstrate how economic resources can be managed sustainably to support social and environmental welfare across generations.

Moderation (*wasatiyyah*) represents a central ethical principle in Islamic consumption, encouraging balanced behavior that avoids both excess and negligence. The Qur'an explicitly condemns extravagance because it may generate social inequality and environmental harm, while ethical consumption in Islam requires individuals to make responsible and purposeful choices guided by divine principles (Helfaya et al., 2018; Shaleh & Islam, 2024a). Islamic teachings emphasize that consumption should focus on necessity rather than greed, vanity, or excessive materialism. In addition, ethical consumption requires fairness, transparency, and the avoidance of harmful products or exploitative practices, thereby integrating morality into every stage of economic activity (Shahimi & Zahari, 2024). Through these values, Islam promotes a sustainability-oriented culture that connects personal behavior with collective welfare, social justice, and environmental responsibility.

Islam also positions humans as stewards (*khalifah*) of the earth who are entrusted with preserving environmental balance (*mizan*) and preventing corruption or destruction (Basri et al., 2025; Haider, 2025; Shaleh & Islam, 2024b). Both the Qur'an and Hadith emphasize the intrinsic value of nature and encourage the sustainable use of resources while discouraging wasteful behavior and environmental exploitation. Islamic legal and ethical frameworks increasingly incorporate ecological responsibility as both an individual and collective obligation, supporting sustainable environmental management practices that align with religious and societal values (Alathmani & Bin Marni, 2025; Basri et al., 2025; Hussein et al., 2024). Consequently, Islamic environmental stewardship promotes sustainable development grounded in justice, intergenerational equity, and responsibility toward God, humanity, and nature, offering a faith-based approach that can contribute meaningfully to addressing contemporary environmental challenges.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research utilized a systematic search strategy to identify articles aligned with the study's objectives. The analysis adhered to the guidelines specified in the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses for Protocols (PRISMA-P) (Liberati et al., 2009; Moher et al., 2015). Data were obtained from leading academic indexing services, namely Scopus and Web of Science (WoS), both of which are esteemed for their extensive and high-quality coverage across diverse fields, including public health and social sciences (Levac et al., 2010).

The selection of these databases requires clear justification, particularly regarding the thematic scope and interdisciplinary nature of the research topic. The choice of databases should not be arbitrary; it must align with the research aims and the characteristics of the literature being targeted to ensure comprehensive coverage and methodological precision (Pham et al., 2014). A four-step process was employed to maintain a systematic approach: identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion. These steps, as depicted in figure 1, were adapted from Moher et al. (2015).

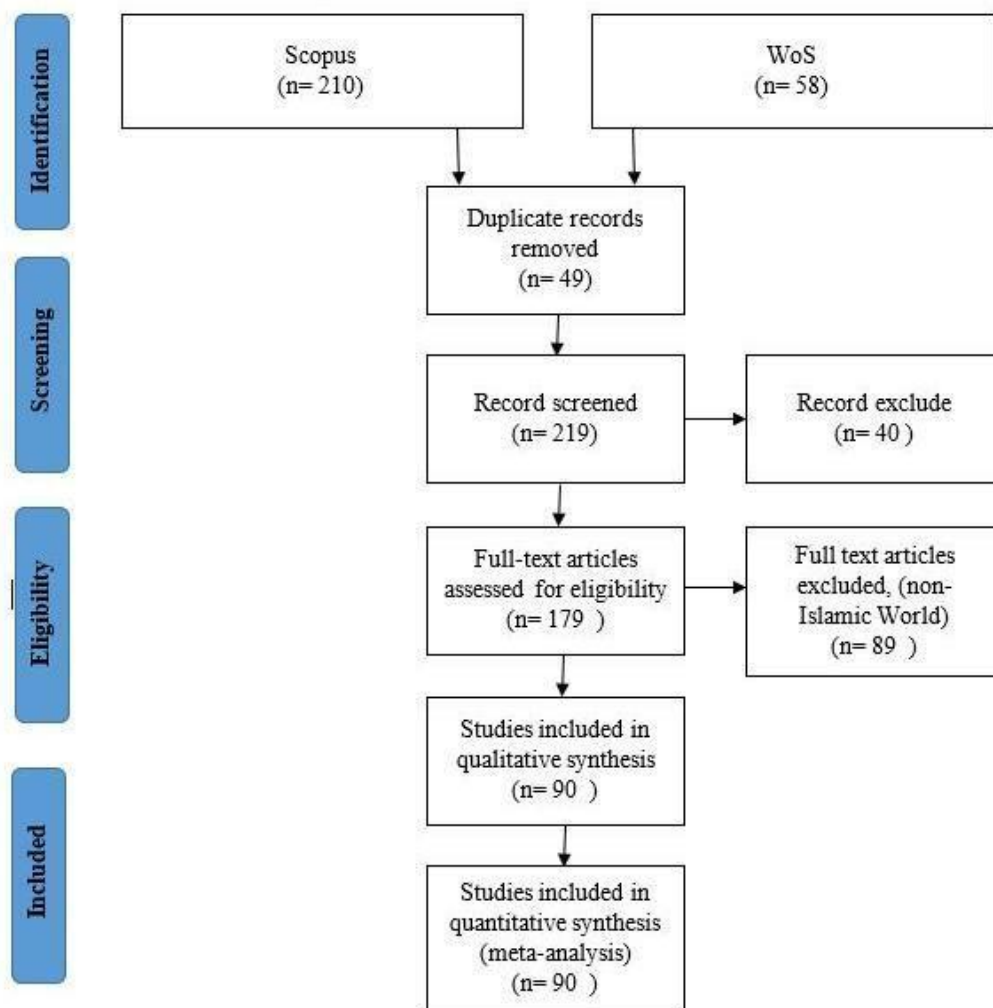


Figure 1. PRISMA flow process

Identification

To ensure a thorough and high-quality review of pertinent literature, a systematic search was conducted using two major academic databases: Scopus and WoS. These databases were selected for their extensive access to peer-reviewed journals in management, marketing, and consumer behavior. Both are internationally recognized for their academic rigor and comprehensive indexing, ensuring coverage of high-quality, peer-reviewed literature (Ramdani, 2021).

However, journal quartile rankings were not employed as a selection criterion to avoid excluding foundational or niche contributions that might have been published in emerging or lowerranked journals. The literature search strategy followed the framework of Kitchenham et al. (2009) to ensure the relevance of keywords and the suitability of retrieved articles for analysis.

Occasionally, search results included data not fully aligned with the initial criteria, necessitating the use of substrings to maintain alignment with the established criteria. Boolean operators were employed to refine the search parameters by utilizing "OR". The "OR" operator was used to account for synonyms or related terms. This approach enhanced the accuracy and relevance of the search, adhering to the specified protocol. The keywords used in journal database searches included preowned luxury, pre-owned luxury, secondary luxury, resale luxury, secondhand luxury, and second-hand luxury. These were incorporated into a Boolean operation as follows:

1. For Scopus, the search string was: title-ABS-KEY (('preowned luxury' OR 'pre-owned luxury' OR 'secondary luxury' OR 'resale luxury' OR 'secondhand luxury' OR 'second-hand luxury')) AND PUBYEAR >2010 AND PUBYEAR < 2025;

2. For WoS, the equivalent query was: TS=((‘preowned luxury’ Or ‘pre-owned luxury’ OR ‘secondary luxury’ OR ‘resale luxury’ OR ‘secondhand luxury’ OR ‘second-hand luxury’)) AND PUBYEAR >2010 AND PUBYEAR < 2025.

The investigation concentrated on English-language publications from 2010 to 2025, a 14-year period marked by significant advancements in Secondary Luxury. This timeframe underscores shifts in consumer behavior influenced by sustainability, the rise of online resale platforms, and the impact of global disruptions such as economic downturns (Thanasi-Boçe & Al-Issa, 2025). To mitigate bias in article selection, an analysis was conducted, and criteria were established as delineated in Table 1.

Table 1. Inclusion Criteria

S/No.	Inclusion Criteria
1	Focuses on pre owned luxury goods
2	Written in English
3	Research articles and survey results
4	Excludes review articles
5	Accessible online

Utilizing predefined keyword strings and Boolean operators aligned with the research objectives, the search identified 268 records, comprising 210 articles from Scopus and 58 from Web of Science.

Screening

During the screening phase, 49 duplicate records were identified and removed, refining the dataset for initial evaluation. Titles and abstracts were systematically reviewed to ensure alignment with the study's conceptual focus and contextual scope. At this stage, 40 records were excluded due to thematic irrelevance, lack of focus on the Islamic world context, or insufficient conceptual engagement with the research domain. To enhance reliability and minimize subjective bias, two reviewers independently conducted the screening process. Inter-reviewer agreement was evaluated prior to reconciliation, and any discrepancies were resolved through discussion to reach a consensus.

Eligibility

This dual-review approach enhanced the internal validity of the selection process and ensured consistency in applying inclusion and exclusion criteria. A total of 179 full-text articles were evaluated for eligibility using predefined criteria that assessed contextual relevance, theoretical contribution, and methodological rigor. Studies were required to explicitly address Islamic sociocultural, ethical, or religious dimensions and present a clear analytical framework. This stage involved a thorough examination of research design, sampling strategy, data analysis techniques, and conceptual grounding. Of the 179 full-text articles assessed, 89 were excluded due to a lack of substantial focus on the Islamic world context. To ensure methodological robustness, a quality appraisal was conducted using an adapted critical assessment framework based on established systematic review guidelines. This appraisal assessed the clarity of research objectives, appropriateness of methodology, transparency of data analysis, and coherence between findings and conclusions. Studies that did not meet minimum quality thresholds were excluded to reduce bias risk and enhance the credibility of the synthesis.

Included

After evaluating eligibility, 90 studies met all the inclusion and quality assessment criteria and were incorporated into the final synthesis. These studies formed the analytical foundation of the review and were systematically coded using a structured data extraction framework. The coding scheme documented bibliographic details, methodological features, theoretical perspectives, key findings, and contextual aspects pertinent to the Islamic world. In systematic literature reviews (SLR), there is no universally defined minimum or maximum number of studies to include; rather, adequacy is judged by the thoroughness of screening, clarity of criteria, and depth of analysis. For instance, Baz and Toraman (2022) initially retrieved 1,270 records but retained only 17 after quality assessment, while narrowed a large initial pool to two studies that met strict inclusion standards. In accordance with PRISMA's methodological guidance, the current review prioritized methodological rigor over the sheer number of studies

Basically, this section explains how the research was conducted. The important points of this section are: (1) research design; (2) population and sample (research target); (3) data collection and instrument development techniques; (4) and data analysis techniques. For research that uses tools and materials, it is important to write down the specifications of the tools and materials. The tool specification describes the sophistication of the tool used while the material specification describes the type of material used. For qualitative research such as classroom action research, ethnography, phenomenology, case studies, etc., it is necessary to add the presence of researchers, research subjects, informants who help collect research data, the location and duration of the research and a description of the validity check of the research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nexus of Pre-Owned Luxury Consumption and Sustainability

Recent research underscores a growing shift towards pre-owned luxury consumption as part of a broader movement toward circular economy principles and sustainable consumer behavior. The expansion of the online luxury resale market reflects consumers' rising preference for preowned luxury items, which aligns with sustainability goals by extending product life cycles and reducing resource consumption associated with manufacturing new luxury goods (Swazan & Youn, 2024). This shift resonates with evolving consumer values that emphasize environmental stability, social responsibility, and ethical considerations in purchasing decisions (Giri et al., 2022).

Additionally, consumer attitudes influenced by environmental concern significantly affect the perceived value and purchase intention toward pre-owned luxury fashion. Prospective buyers' sustainability motivations mediate this relationship, indicating that environmental awareness is a critical driver for engaging in luxury resale markets. The nexus is also evident in evolving psychological facets—such as the need for uniqueness and social desirability—that shape sustainable luxury consumption, mirrored in the uptake of pre-owned items (Giri et al., 2022).

Furthermore, technological advancements like blockchain have emerged as essential enablers in this domain by addressing concerns about authenticity and provenance, which are critical trust factors for consumers when purchasing pre-owned luxury goods online. This transparency helps reduce uncertainty and thus promotes consumer confidence in sustainable luxury consumption patterns (Swazan & Youn, 2024).

Pre-owned luxury consumption embodies circular economy principles by encouraging reuse and reducing the demand for new production, thereby diminishing waste and resource depletion inherent in luxury manufacturing (Swazan & Youn, 2024). Extending the life cycle of luxury products reduces environmental footprints by lowering raw material extraction, water consumption, and emissions associated with producing new items (Bilancia et al., 2026). Consumers with strong environmental concerns find enhanced value in pre-owned luxury products, which satisfy both their desire for high-quality goods and sustainable purchasing behavior (Salah et al., 2024). Tools like blockchain increase transparency and trust, mitigating risks of counterfeit products in the resale

market and facilitating the wider adoption of pre-owned luxury transactions (Swazan & Youn, 2024).

Despite technological aids, information asymmetry remains a hurdle, particularly concerning product condition and provenance, which can inhibit consumer trust and slow market growth (Yao & Bao, 2024). High prices of pre-owned luxury goods can negatively affect sales, especially if the product condition does not meet consumer expectations, challenging accessibility and large-scale adoption (Yao & Bao, 2024). Sustainable luxury consumption may clash with conspicuous consumption motives where ostentatious display is prioritized over sustainability, particularly in certain cultural contexts (Balabanis et al., 2024). Understanding the nuanced psychological drivers connecting subjective well-being and sustainable luxury consumption is still emerging, leaving gaps in crafting behavior-change strategies (Lee & Furukawa, 2023).

Although some studies explore cultural influences on sustainable luxury consumption, there is a lack of comprehensive research addressing how cultural norms affect acceptance and engagement with pre-owned luxury globally, which calls for more nuanced, comparative studies (Balabanis et al., 2024; Lee & Furukawa, 2023). The exact psychological pathways through which sustainability considerations influence pre-owned luxury consumption — such as the interplay between self-control, social desirability, and novelty-seeking — require further elaboration (Giri et al., 2022). Although blockchain and other digital solutions are recognized for mitigating trust issues, empirical evidence quantifying their impact on sustainable consumption behaviors is sparse and fragmented (Swazan & Youn, 2024). There is a need for deeper segmentation analysis regarding consumer attitudes across different demographic groups, including the economic implications of pricing strategies and the moderating role of product condition in resale markets (Salah et al., 2024; Yao & Bao, 2024). Despite acknowledging circular economy benefits, rigorous environmental impact assessments quantifying the sustainability gains from pre-owned luxury consumption remain limited in the literature (Bilancia et al., 2026).

Islamic Perspective on Pre Owned Luxury Consumption

Islamic economics is grounded in ethical and moral principles derived from the Qur'an, Hadith, and principles of Shariah (Islamic law), emphasizing justice, moderation, stewardship of resources, and social welfare. Key tenets include maqasid al-shariah (objectives of Shariah) aimed at preserving faith, life, intellect, progeny, and wealth, and prohibitions against wastefulness (israf), extravagance, and unethical exploitation. The concept of pre-owned luxury consumption aligns with Islamic economic principles in several ways. It promotes sustainable consumption by extending product life cycles, which resonates with the Shariah goal of safeguarding wealth and preventing waste (israf) by reusing valuable goods rather than disposing and encouraging excessive new production (Arifinsyah et al., 2025; Waluyo, 2022). Moreover, reusing luxury goods supports environmental stewardship, preserving the physical environment—a critical component of the maqasid (Waluyo, 2022).

Further, Islamic economics encourages prudence, moderation, and social responsibility in consumption and trade (Waluyo, 2022). Pre-owned luxury markets facilitate access to high-quality goods at potentially lower prices, promoting equitable resource distribution without encouraging overconsumption or the display of ostentatious wealth, which may contradict Islamic ethics emphasizing humility and avoidance of excessive conspicuous consumption (Al-Issa et al., 2024). Pre-owned luxury consumption inherently fosters sustainable practices by reducing demand for new goods, lowering environmental impact, and echoing the Islamic principle of moderation and avoiding waste (Waluyo, 2022). The ethical imperative in Islam cautions against extravagance, endorsing thoughtful consumption, which resonates with findings on consumer motivations for sustainability and social responsibility in pre-owned luxury markets (Al-Issa et al., 2024).

Facilitating resale of luxury goods can enhance market inclusion and economic justice by enabling broader segments of society to access luxury items affordably, consistent with Islamic

social justice emphases (Arifinsyah et al., 2025; Waluyo, 2022). Islamic teachings advocate for honesty, transparency, and trustworthiness in trade. The adoption of technological tools such as blockchain to ensure authenticity and provenance in pre-owned luxury goods supports these ethical imperatives by reducing information asymmetry and fraud risk (Swazan & Youn, 2024).

While Islamic teachings discourage ostentation and the excessive display of wealth, luxury consumption—pre-owned or new—still carries the risk of fostering materialism and social competition. Studies emphasize how cultural and psychological factors can encourage conspicuous consumption even in pre-owned luxury markets, which could conflict with Islamic virtues of humility and simplicity (Al-Issa et al., 2024; Shukla & Rosendo-Rios, 2025). The perception and acceptability of pre-owned luxury vary across Muslim-majority cultures and individual contexts, influenced by globalization and acculturation. Some segments may view luxury resale as less prestigious or incompatible with traditional values, posing challenges for Islamic consumers balancing faith-based ethics and contemporary consumption patterns (Al-Issa et al., 2024).

Informed and Ethical Consumption: Pre-owned luxury offers a path for consumers to align their consumption behaviors with Islamic ethics emphasizing sustainability, moderation, and social responsibility. Awareness campaigns highlighting the environmental and social benefits of preowned luxury can encourage Muslim consumers to make ethically congruent choices (Al-Issa et al., 2024). Consumers may need guidance to reconcile cultural preferences for newness or exclusivity with Islamic values advocating moderation and stewardship. Understanding the diversity within Muslim consumer groups regarding luxury consumption can empower personalized and valuesbased decision-making (Al-Issa et al., 2024).

Businesses can leverage Islamic sustainability principles to position pre-owned luxury offerings as ethically sound, trustworthy, and socially responsible. Incorporating certifications, authentication via blockchain, and transparency mechanisms responds to both Islamic ethical concerns and consumer trust issues (Swazan & Youn, 2024). Marketing strategies tailored to Muslim consumers' values should balance luxury desirability with ethical consumption narratives. Promoting moderation, philanthropy, and environmental care resonates with Islamic teachings and can differentiate businesses in competitive luxury resale markets (Al-Issa et al., 2024). Businesses can emphasize pre-owned luxury's potential to democratize access and foster sustainable local economies, aligning with Islamic social justice principles. Engaging Muslim communities in business development and fair trade practices bolsters ethical legitimacy and social impact (Arifinsyah et al., 2025; Waluyo, 2022).

CONCLUSION

This study has illuminated several important facets of pre-owned luxury consumption, particularly its increasing relevance within the frameworks of sustainability and consumer behavior. It reveals that environmental concerns significantly influence consumers' perceived value and purchase intention toward pre-loved luxury fashion products, with sustainability motives mediating this relationship. Attitude strength further moderates these effects, shaping how environmental concerns translate into buying behavior. The growth of the pre-owned luxury market has introduced unique challenges such as information asymmetry and pricing complexities, where providing richer visual cues and clear product conditions help facilitate transactions and moderate the negative effects of high prices.

Technological innovations like blockchain emerge as powerful tools enhancing transparency and consumer trust by addressing authenticity and provenance concerns in luxury resale platforms, thereby reducing uncertainty and fostering confidence in pre-owned luxury purchases. Furthermore, consumer motivations span a spectrum from bargain hunting and treasure hunting to individuality seeking, highlighting the nuanced and multifaceted nature of engagement with preowned luxury. From an Islamic economics perspective, the study's findings make several notable contributions. Pre-owned luxury consumption aligns well with the Islamic principles of moderation,

stewardship, and avoidance of waste (israf), underscoring the ethical imperative to extend product lifespans and reduce resource depletion—key aspects of Islamic economic justice and sustainability ethics. The emphasis on transparency and trustworthiness in commerce reflects core Islamic trade values, with blockchain technology offering practical solutions consistent with Islamic calls for honest and fair transactions.

By showcasing how Muslim consumers and businesses could engage ethically with luxury goods resale, the study broadens understanding of sustainable and socially just consumer behaviors within Muslim communities. It also highlights the potential for Islamic values to inform and shape sustainable consumption models, enhancing both market inclusivity and ethical business practices consistent with maqasid al-shariah (the objectives of Islamic law) that seek to protect wealth, environment, and social welfare. The study thus bridges empirical insights on sustainable luxury consumption with normative Islamic economic ethics, offering a foundation for future research and practical guidelines that support responsible consumption and economic equity in Muslim-majority contexts and beyond.

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