INDONESIA HALAL POLICY

86.7% of Indonesians are Muslim

- Having the largest Muslim population in the world, the Halal Policy is very important in Indonesia,
- Government wants to protect the Muslim rights and increase sense of security in the products they use
- New Halal regulation was passed in 2021, which includes Medical Devices in scope



In line of this policy, Medical Device companies have 2 available options

Obtain Halal Certification for their products and include Halal Label on packaging



Indicate product is non-Halal on labelling if product is not Halal certified or contains Haram materials

Implications



Impact on economic growth as industry faces significant challenges from the policy



Risk of implicating patient's access to advanced technologies and life-saving treatment options due to lack of Halal alternatives

Challenges



Increased costs and manpower for halal readiness



Halal Labelling requirements after supply chain management



Limited number of overseas halal agencies



Leadership changes and limited coordination among stakeholders



No protocols to calculate accurate costs for compliance

Recommendations

Leverage global harmonization MD classification

Indonesia government to publish a List of MD not within Halal Certification scope

Specific consideration through *fatwa* on product categories that are critical/life saving



Encourage alignment amongst Halal implementation authorities such as MoH, BPJPH and MUI



Explore MRA between Indonesia government and other Halal certification bodies to recognize Halal certification

Halal certification and labeling requirements required only for products within scope

Abbreviations = MoH: Ministry of Health Indonesia, BPJPH: Indonesia's Halal Product Assurance Agency, MUI: Ulama Council of Indonesia, MRA: Mutual Recogniiton Agreement, MD: Medical Devices



