



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Halal Drug Supervision from the Perspective of Maqasid Syari'ah and Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health

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ABSTRACT

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The issue of drug halal certification has become a crucial concern for Muslims, especially given the vital nature of drugs for the preservation of life (hifz an-nafs), which is one of the main objectives of Sharia law (Maqasid Syari'ah). The majority of drugs on the market still use raw materials or production processes whose halal status is questionable, such as the use of pork gelatin or alcohol. The government has responded to this challenge by issuing regulations, including Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) and, most recently, Law No. 17 of 2023 on Health. Law No. 17 of 2023 brings significant changes, containing provisions related to the supervision of medicines and pharmaceutical preparations. However, the emergence of various problems in the implementation of halal certification for drugs—including the testing process, the availability of alternative halal raw materials, and the urgency of drug availability for emergency conditions—requires in-depth analysis. This study aims to examine how the harmonization and implementation of halal drug requirements can be effectively realized without compromising the guarantee of drug availability and accessibility for the public, as mandated by the Health Law. This study formulates two main issues: (1) How can the issue of the halal status of medicines in circulation be analyzed and resolved within the framework of the five basic objectives of Maqasid Syari'ah, particularly in terms of protecting life (hifz an-nafs); and (2) How the synchronization, implementation, and urgency of halal drug procurement are regulated and guaranteed based on the provisions of Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health, as well as the legal challenges that arise in its implementation. This study uses a normative legal method with a conceptual approach and a statute approach. Primary data sources include Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health and Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning JPH, as well as various related implementing regulations. The results of the study show that the obligation of halal certification for medicines is in line with the principle of protection of life (hifz an-nafs) in Maqasid Syari'ah, which guarantees the safety and spiritual confidence of users. The issue of halal often centers on raw materials that come from unclean or haram sources, but from the perspective of Maqasid Syari'ah, exceptions (rukhsah) can be granted for drugs sourced from non-halal ingredients if there are no halal alternatives (darurat syar'iyah), as long as it is necessary to save lives, in line with the fiqh rule on the priority of preserving life. Law No. 17 of 2023 strengthens the role of the state in ensuring the availability of quality medicines and health services, including safety and halal aspects through an

integrated monitoring mechanism, although the main focus is on safety and clinical benefits. The biggest challenge in implementation is creating an integrated and rapid halal pharmaceutical raw material supply system, as well as ensuring that the certification process does not become an obstacle to the availability of essential medicines. Therefore, regulatory harmonization and incentive policies are needed to encourage the pharmaceutical industry to switch to halal raw materials without disrupting market stability and public access to needed medicines.

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Introduction

The Indonesian Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) continues to educate business actors to ensure their readiness to welcome the implementation of the second phase of halal certification, which will begin in October 2026, including for medicinal products. In fact, mandatory halal certification should be seen as a transition towards a more high-quality and productive pharmaceutical industry. The 2026 halal mandate is not just a deadline, but a momentum for transition towards a pharmaceutical industry that is more assured in terms of safety, quality, and halal compliance. To support the industrial sector, the government continues to accelerate efforts, including facilitating imported raw materials through the acceleration of accreditation of Foreign Halal Institutions (LHLN) and cooperation in the recognition of halal certificates through Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRA). For natural medicine products, quasi-medicines, and health supplements, the phased implementation of halal certification requirements begins on October 17, 2021, and ends on October 17, 2026. For over-the-counter and limited over-the-counter drugs, the phased implementation of halal certification requirements will begin on October 17, 2021, and continue until October 17, 2029. For prescription drugs, excluding psychotropic drugs, the phased implementation of halal certification requirements will begin on October 17, 2021, and continue until October 17, 2034. Bulk products and special foods for patients that are not sold to the general public are not required to display halal labels. However, production facilities such as hospital kitchens must still be halal certified. The BPJPH continues to educate industry players through forums like this, as a collaborative approach to monitoring and fostering halal product assurance, which leads to an industry that is compliant and adaptive to halal product assurance regulations and policies that increasingly support a dynamic, inclusive, and sustainable halal ecosystem.

Law No. 17 of 2023 on health formulates a new direction for national health policy that focuses on the integration of quality health services, drug safety, and comprehensive public health protection. This regulation calls for a more systematic policy response to how medicines are produced, distributed, and monitored throughout the supply chain. Conceptually, Law No. 17 of 2023 strengthens the role of the National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) as the main authority in drug supervision, including in terms of safety, quality, and benefits as well as the social impact arising from the use of these drugs. From a halal perspective, this law opens up space for the integration of halal standards into the drug supervision framework as part of comprehensive national health efforts. This perspective encourages synergy between scientific, ethical, and cultural aspects in health policy, so that halal drug policy is no longer limited to ritual dimensions alone, but also becomes an important element in public health protection.

Furthermore, Minister of Health Regulation No. 3 of 2024 concerning Guidelines for Halal Drug Inspection and Supervision enriches the operational framework for producing drugs that are not only safe and effective, but also halal according to sharia principles. This regulation emphasizes that the aspect of halal must not stand alone as a single variable, but must be integrated into quality testing procedures, production processes, and drug labeling and registration systems. Thus, this policy directs health authorities to assess not only the chemical composition and clinical impact of drugs, but also

the source of raw materials, the manufacturing process, and the supply chain that meets halal standards. Permenkes No. 3 of 2024 also emphasizes the importance of stakeholder participation, including scholars, manufacturers, halal certification institutions, and consumers, to ensure that the interpretation of halal status for drugs is not unilateral but rather through a transparent and accountable verification mechanism. In practice, these guidelines can utilize cross-institutional collaboration to conduct ongoing halal evaluations, ensuring that drugs circulating in the market have credible and accountable halal guarantees.

Overall, the background for halal drug supervision within the framework of Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning health and Minister of Health Regulation No. 3 of 2024 is a comprehensive effort to ensure that drug products available on the market not only meet safety and therapeutic benefit standards, but also meet halal dimensions that are an integral part of the religious and cultural values of Indonesian society. This policy requires synergy between regulators, industry, health workers, religious scholars, and the public to build a credible, sustainable, and responsive halal drug ecosystem that addresses changing health needs while upholding human dignity within the context of national health. This reflects the state's efforts to balance institutional demands for drug quality with aspirations for halal products, which are an integral part of the nation's cultural identity. The basic concept of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* (the main objectives of Sharia law), particularly the five basic elements (*al-ḍarūriyyāt al-khamsah*): *Ḥifz al-Dīn* (preserving religion), *Ḥifz al-Nafs* (preserving life), *Ḥifz al-'Aql* (preserving reason), *Ḥifz al-Nasl* (preserving offspring), and *Ḥifz al-Māl* (preserving wealth). This raises the issue of halal medicine because when there is an effort to achieve *Ḥifz al-Nafs* (availability of medicine for healing), it conflicts with the effort to achieve *Ḥifz al-Dīn* (the obligation to consume what is halal). *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* provides a hierarchical solution through the concepts of *ḍarūrah* (emergency) and *ḥājah* (necessity). *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* serves as a philosophical basis and assessment framework for the implementation of halal medicine, especially in balancing health aspects (*Ḥifz al-Nafs*) and religious aspects (*Ḥifz al-Dīn*). Then, the position of halal medicine as part of the protection of life (*Ḥifz al-Nafs*) —as a treatment effort that must be in line with religious protection (*Ḥifz al-Dīn*) by avoiding the concepts of emergency (*ḍarūrah*) and necessity (*ḥājah*) in the context of the availability of non-halal drugs if there are no halal alternatives. For this reason, it is necessary to formulate several important issues for this study. This study aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of the issues and challenges faced in ensuring the halal status of medicines in Indonesia, particularly from the perspective of Islam and positive law in Indonesia.

1. How does the Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) process work in the pharmaceutical sector in Indonesia after the enactment of Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health and the perspective of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*?
2. How is halal drug supervision carried out in the perspective of Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health?..

Method

This study will use a normative juridical approach supported by a philosophical-theological (*Islamic law*) approach.

Type of Research

This study is normative legal research (library research) that focuses on the analysis of literature, legislation, and Islamic legal concepts, including:

Research Approach

1. Statute Approach: Critically analyzing Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health, Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) and its amendments, as well as its implementing regulations (Government Regulation/BPJP Regulation) related to drugs.
2. Conceptual Approach: Examining Islamic legal concepts, particularly the concept of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* (Al-Ghazali or Al-Syatibi) and contemporary *fiqh* related to the halal status of medicines.

Sources of Legal Materials

1. Primary Legal Materials Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee (Al-Qur'an and Hadith related to halal and good (ṭayyib) consumption, as well as fatwas from the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) related to medicines.
2. Secondary Legal Materials Books, scientific journals, and relevant research results on halal medicines, halal certification, Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah, and the latest health laws.
3. Tertiary Legal Materials: Legal dictionaries and Islamic encyclopedias.

Legal Material Analysis Techniques

The analysis is conducted qualitatively and descriptively using interpretation, systematization, and synthesis methods. The collected legal materials will be analyzed to find inconsistencies or harmonization between positive law and sharia principles, then concluded to answer the problem formulation

Results and Discussion

The halal product assurance process (JPH) in the pharmaceutical sector in Indonesia: Perspectives from Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health and Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah

The Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) process, which is regulated by Law No. 33 of 2014 and its amendments, is a concrete manifestation of the state's protection of its citizens' religious rights. However, the essence of the JPH obligation does not only stop at fulfilling legal-formal aspects, but is strongly rooted in the philosophical dimensions and fundamental objectives of Islamic law, known as Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah. The demand for halal medicine for Muslims is fundamentally rooted in two main objectives (al-ḍarūriyyāt al-khamsah) in Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah. Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah can be understood as the main objectives and secrets behind the enactment of a law. In the context of consumption and JPH, there are two main pillars of Maqṣad that form the basis, namely Protection of Religion (Ḥifẓ al-Dīn) and Protection of Life (Ḥifẓ al-Nafs). Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah can be understood as the main objectives and secrets behind the enactment of a law. In the context of consumption and JPH, there are two main pillars of Maqṣad that serve as the foundation, namely Protection of Religion (Ḥifẓ al-Dīn) and Protection of Life (Ḥifẓ al-Nafs).

Ḥifẓ al-Dīn (Protection of Religion)

The protection of religion is the highest goal (al-ḍarūriyyāt) in Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah. The JPH process directly aims to realize Ḥifẓ al-Dīn through several means:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ كُلُوا مِمَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطُوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ ﴿٢٠١﴾

Fulfillment of Sharia Obligations: Consuming halal food is a strict command in the Qur'an QS Al-Baqarah: 168) which means "All mankind, eat what is lawful and good from what is on earth.." JPH ensures that every product on the market has undergone halal verification, so that Muslim consumers can fulfill their religious obligations without worry (syubhat).lawful and good from what is on earth.." JPH ensures that every product on the market has undergone halal verification, so that Muslim consumers can fulfill their religious obligations without worry (syubhat).

Protecting Faith ('Aqīdah): Consumption of haram substances, whether intentional or not, is considered to damage a person's spiritual aspect and obedience. With JPH, the community is protected from contamination by impure or haram substances, so that the spiritual and religious integrity of the people can be maintained.

Ḥifẓ al-Nafs (Protection of Life and Health)

The aspect of halal is always accompanied by the aspect of ṭayyib or goodness, which refers to the quality, safety, and benefits of a product. This is the main correlation between JPH and Ḥifẓ al-Nafs:

Food Safety and Health: Halal assurance covers the entire production process, from raw materials, processing, to storage. Halal standards are often parallel to standards of hygiene, food safety, and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). Thus, halal certification indirectly guarantees the safety and quality of products, which are absolute prerequisites in efforts to maintain human health and life.

Spiritual and Physical Balance: Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah emphasizes that good physical health is essential for worship. By consuming halal and wholesome food, the body is protected from harmful substances, allowing worship to be performed optimally. In the context of medicine, JPH ensures that treatment is carried out in a manner that does not violate Sharia law, so that there is no conflict between the need for treatment (Ḥifẓ al-Nafs) and religious compliance (Ḥifẓ al-Dīn).

The Implementation of JPH in the Context of Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah

The JPH process, which involves the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH), the Halal Inspection Agency (LPH), and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), is a state mechanism for realizing Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah. This effort reflects the role of ulil amri (the government) in realizing public interest (maṣlaḥah), where the inner peace of the people in worship and physical security are guaranteed. Therefore, JPH is not only regulatory in nature, but is a public policy based on morality and sharia philosophy to achieve a halalan tayyiban life.



Figure 1. Halal Certification Application Mechanism for halal certification by the MUI Fatwa Commission



Figure 2. Halal Certification Application Mechanism for BPJPH halal certificates

Halal drug supervision in the perspective of Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health.

The policy of halal drug supervision in Indonesia stems from the need to provide access to safe, high-quality, and beneficial drugs for all levels of society, including those who consider halal aspects in their drug consumption practices. The paradigm shift from merely considering effectiveness and safety to also considering halal aspects marks a new phase in the range of national health regulations. In this context, through clinical drug quality standardization, but also through an emphasis on the availability of drugs that comply with Islamic law, without neglecting the needs of other religious communities and the overarching principles of national health science, halal certification supervision instruments are tools used to measure and ensure that products that have obtained halal certification remain in accordance with established halal standards. The fulfillment of halal certification requirements for drugs, biological products, and medical devices is carried out with reference to the

Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH), which is a systematic integrated approach that is developed, implemented, and maintained in order to ensure and maintain the continuity of the halal product process in accordance with predetermined requirements. In implementing SJPH, guidelines on halal manufacturing for medicines, biological products, and medical devices are required to be compiled as guidelines for business actors and research institutions in the process of developing and manufacturing medicines, biological products, and medical devices that meet thoyyiban and halal requirements as tools used by the Halal Product Guarantee Agency (BPJPH) and other relevant institutions to conduct inspections and assessments of products circulating in the market. This is in line with the mandate outlined in Ministry of Health Regulation No. 3 of 2024 concerning Guidelines for Halal Manufacturing Practices for Medicines, Biological Products, and Medical Devices, as well as the Inclusion of Information on the Origin of Materials for Medical Devices. The method of manufacturing halal drugs is regulated in Article 4, which states:

- 1) Halal Manufacturing Methods for Medicines, Biological Products, and Medical Devices for medicines, biological products, and medical devices aims to ensure the halal status of medicines, biological products, and medical devices.
- 2) Halal manufacturing methods as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the following criteria:
 - a. commitment and responsibility;
 - b. ingredients;
 - c. processes;
 - d. products; and
 - e. monitoring and evaluation.

This Minister of Health Regulation is intended to ensure the achievement of these health objectives, including pharmaceutical preparations in the form of drugs and biological products, as well as medical devices that meet the requirements of safety, efficacy/benefits, quality, and affordability. Compliance with quality requirements as a form of (thoyyiban) pharmaceutical preparations and medical devices is carried out through the application of good manufacturing practices for drugs and biological products, natural drugs, and medical devices in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, while the halal aspect of drugs is regulated through Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. In accordance with Minister of Health Regulation No. 3 of 2024 Chapter II on halal manufacturing practices for drugs, biological products, and medical devices to ensure consistency in the halal production process, or as a guide for research institutions in the development of halal drugs, biological products, and medical devices. Drug products, biological products, and medical devices must be halal certified in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, as follows:

Jenis Produk	Rincian Jenis Produk
Bahan obat	1. Zat aktif 2. Bahan tambahan
Obat bebas	Semua obat bertanda hijau dengan tepian garis berwarna hitam
Obat bebas terbatas	Semua obat bertanda biru dengan tepian garis berwarna hitam
Obat keras dikecualikan narkotika dan psikotropika	Semua obat bertanda khusus pada kemasan dan etiket dengan huruf K dalam lingkaran merah dan garis tepi berwarna hitam
Obat bahan alam	1. Jamu 2. Obat herbal terstandar 3. Fitofarmaka 4. Ekstrak bahan alam 5. Obat bahan alam impor 6. Obat bahan alam lisensi 7. Obat bahan alam lainnya
Suplemen kesehatan	1. Suplemen kesehatan mengandung satu atau lebih bahan berupa vitamin, mineral, asam amino dan/atau bahan lain bukan tumbuhan (asam lemak, prebiotik, probiotik, enzim, serat, isolat, metabolit, senyawa sintesis) yang dapat dikombinasi dengan tumbuhan. 2. Bahan suplemen kesehatan
Obat kuasi	Obat kuasi
Produk biologi	1. Antibodi monoklonal 2. Hormon 3. Produk sel punca 4. Produk terapi gen 5. Vaksin 6. Imkounosera 7. Protein terapeutik 8. Asam amino 9. Peptida 10. Nukleotida

Jenis Produk	Rincian Jenis Produk
	11. Asam nukleat 12. Kultur mikroba 13. Rekombinan DNA 14. Produk biologi lainnya
Alat kesehatan	1. Peralatan kimia klinik dan toksikologi klinik 2. Peralatan hematologi dan patologi 3. Peralatan imunologi dan mikrobiologi 4. Peralatan anestesi 5. Peralatan kardiologi 6. Peralatan gigi 7. Peralatan telinga, hidung, dan tenggorokan (THT) 8. Peralatan gastroenterologi-urologi (GU) 9. Peralatan rumah sakit umum dan perorangan (RSU&P) 10. Peralatan neurologi 11. Peralatan obstetrik dan ginekologi (OG) 12. Peralatan mata 13. Peralatan ortopedi 14. Peralatan kesehatan fisik 15. Peralatan radiologi 16. Peralatan bedah umum dan bedah plastik 17. Alat kesehatan lainnya

In addition to the above drug data, monitoring and evaluation of the halal manufacturing methods for drugs, biological products, and/or medical devices are internal audit and management review procedures that are prepared, implemented, documented, maintained, and reported in accordance with the following provisions:

- 1) Business operators must conduct internal audits at least once a year to monitor the implementation of SJPH;
- 2) Business operators must conduct management reviews to evaluate the implementation of SJPH;
- 3) Business operators must have internal audit and management review procedures;
- 4) Business operators must maintain evidence of the implementation of internal audits and management reviews;
- 5) Business operators must report the results of internal audits to BPJPH; and
- 6) Business operators must report the list of ingredient compositions and PPH every 6 (six) months to BPJPH.

The halal certification instrument for medicines is not much different from other products. This instrument is designed in the form of a checklist, which covers various important aspects of the halal

certification process. One of the main functions of this instrument is to verify the authenticity and conformity of the halal certificate with the certified product. Document inspection is the initial stage of this supervision, in which supervisors ensure that the halal certificates issued by BPJPH are in accordance with the products concerned. The halal certificate number, product name, and business operator must match the data listed in the BPJPH information system. In addition to document checks, monitoring instruments are also used to check the halal labels affixed to products. Halal labels must contain a valid halal logo and the corresponding halal certificate number. These halal labels must be easy to see, legible, and not easily damaged or removed. The color and shape of the halal label must comply with applicable regulations, as stipulated in the BPJPH Head's Decree. Supervision also covers finished products, especially in terms of packaging and labeling. Halal product packaging must be clean, hygienic, and not made from non-halal materials. The packaging design and the signs and symbols used must not be misleading or contrary to Islamic law. Products that have obtained halal certification are required to display halal labels in accordance with the provisions. In addition, the supervisory instrument requires business actors to comply with the Halal Product Guarantee System (SJPH). Supervisors check the implementation of internal audits conducted by companies to monitor compliance with the SJPH. These internal audits must be conducted at least once a year and properly documented as evidence of compliance. The halal certification instrument for medicines is not much different from other products. This instrument is designed in the form of a checklist, which covers various important aspects of the halal certification process. One of the main functions of this instrument is to verify the authenticity and conformity of the halal certificate with the certified product. Document inspection is the initial stage of this supervision, in which supervisors ensure that the halal certificate issued by BPJPH corresponds to the product in question. The halal certificate number, product name, and business operator must match the data listed in the BPJPH information system. In addition to document inspection, the supervision instrument is also used to check the halal label affixed to the product. The halal label must contain a valid halal logo and the corresponding halal certificate number. The halal label must be easy to see, legible, and not easily damaged or removed. The color and shape of the halal label must comply with applicable regulations, as stipulated in the BPJPH Head's Decree. Supervision also covers finished products, especially in terms of packaging and labeling. Halal product packaging must be clean, hygienic, and not made from non-halal materials. The packaging design and the signs and symbols used must not be misleading or contrary to Islamic law. Products that have obtained halal certification must display a halal label in accordance with the regulations. In addition, supervisory instruments require business operators to comply with the Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH). Supervisors check the implementation of internal audits conducted by companies to monitor compliance with the SJPH. These internal audits must be conducted at least once a year and properly documented as proof of compliance. With the halal certification monitoring instruments in place, it is hoped that products circulating in the market will remain halal-certified. This systematic and measurable monitoring provides a sense of security for Muslim consumers and helps businesses comply with the halal regulations in Indonesia.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) process in the pharmaceutical sector in Indonesia, when viewed from the perspective of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah*, fundamentally aims to maintain and guarantee religious protection (*ḥifz al-dīn*) and protection of life/health (*ḥifz al-nafs*). Halal compliance ensures that medicines consumed by Muslims are not only safe and effective (*thayyib*), but also free from haram elements (*halal*). Therefore, the main objective of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah* in ensuring public health through halal medicines risks being hampered by bureaucratic complexity and regulatory uncertainty following the enactment of the Health Law.

The integration of Law No. 17 of 2023 and Minister of Health Regulation No. 3 of 2024 marks a new era of comprehensive health supervision. This regulation emphasizes that safety and halal compliance are no longer separate variables, but rather a single quality standard in the production of medicines, biological products, and medical devices in Indonesia. The presence of Minister of Health Regulation No. 3 of 2024 specifically provides legal certainty for the industry through guidelines on

Halal Manufacturing Practices for drugs, which ensure that the entire supply chain—from raw materials to distribution—is free from non-halal contamination, thereby fulfilling Muslim consumers' rights to health protection in accordance with Islamic law.

Advice

The government, in this case the Ministry of Health, needs to explicitly coordinate because there is potential for multiple interpretations or ambiguities in Law No. 17 of 2023 and Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024, which largely stem from the lack of more specific derivative regulations and the very broad nature of the regulations. Even though there is already a Government Regulation governing its implementation. Implementation of the Halal-Tayyib Co-Regulation System Promote the development of an integrated regulatory system (co-regulation) that combines the halal audit process (by LPH/BPJPH) with quality, safety, and efficacy (thayyib) evaluation by BPOM. The main objective is to create a one-stop integrated service that accelerates the certification process for industry, so that the goal of *ḥifz al-nafs* (health protection) can be achieved effectively and facilitate the acceleration of the development of national halal drug ingredients to eliminate dependence on non-halal ingredients that trigger continuous *ḍarūrah* issues. The principle of *Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah*, especially in the context of halal drug assurance, is very strong and harmonious. The provisions on halal drug assurance in the Health Law are seen as an implementative manifestation of one of the main objectives (*maqṣid*) of Islamic law.

The government needs to accelerate the synchronization of supervision between BPOM, the Ministry of Health, and BPJPH to prevent bureaucratic overlap that burdens producers. In addition, an incentive scheme or technical assistance is needed for the local pharmaceutical industry in implementing halal production standards for medicines, given the complexity of tracking raw materials for medicines, most of which are still imported. Large-scale dissemination to medical personnel is also very important so that they can educate patients about the urgency and availability of halal-certified medicines in formal health services.

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