



# Ethnocentric Medicine: The Impact of Halal Pharmaceuticals on Inclusive Community Healthcare

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PhD Healthcare Supply Chain Management (Australia)





# Presentation Objectives



- Raise beyond awareness about Halal Pharmaceutical & the current state of the economic development beyond religious concept
- Highlight the importance of Halal Pharmaceutical in ensuring quality, meeting consumer needs & adopting a patient-centered approach
- Promote the integration of Halal Pharmaceutical in healthcare practices, emphasizing the role of Halal in enhancing patient trust & compliance



# Presentation Scope



- Introduction
- Historical perspectives
- Adoption of TQM on Halal Pharmaceutical perspectives
- TQM PDCA Complete Cycles
- Ecosystem for Inclusive Community Healthcare
- Economic Potential & Malaysia's ranking
- Ethnocentric Medicine
- Moving Forward
- What else can we do?



# HALAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNEY IN MAF

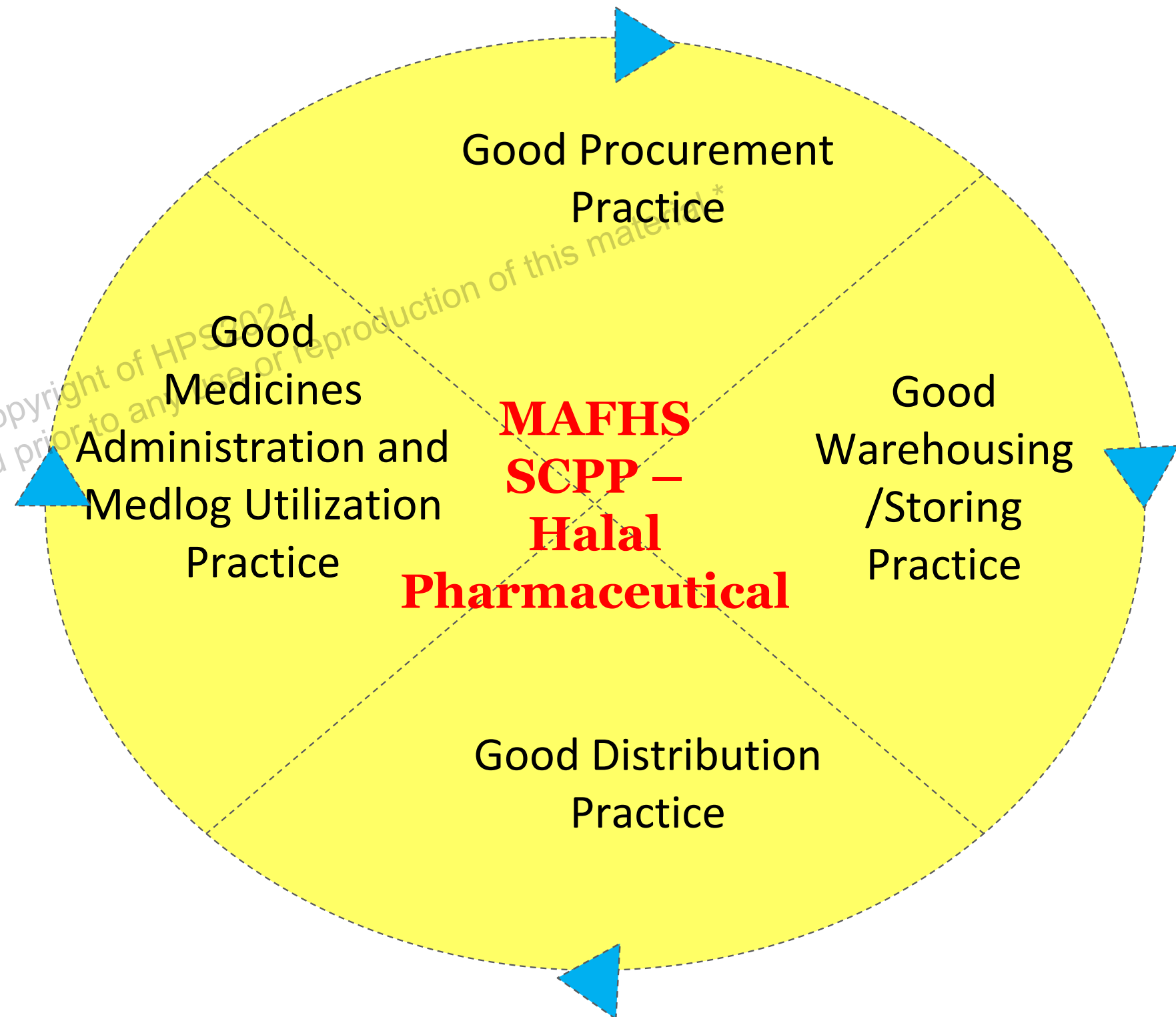
## How Did It All Started For Us? Some Historical Perspectives

- ❑ Fussy clients demanding Halal status of their medications at pharmacy counters (early 2000s)
- ❑ The need to provide decent explanation failed due to inadequate information at that time
- ❑ Toyed with the ideas of providing Halal medications (2002-05)
- ❑ Asked around if any institution locally has done any Halal/Muslim Centric initiative – Univ of Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC)
- ❑ Initiated collaborations
  - ❑ G to G (MAF to UMMC)
  - ❑ G to B (MAF to local manufacturers/tenderers) – changed MINDEF policy buying halal medicines
- ❑ Involvement in national committees to set Halal/Muslim Centric standards, policies, strategic plans, R&D & SOPs (2011 onwards) – i.e. Standards Malaysia, JAKIM, MITI, MOSTI, MOH, MOHE, universities, institutes, NPRA, MDA, NIBM, MGVI, MVPO etc
- ❑ National Medicines Policy 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2012 onwards – MOH
- ❑ Trained JAKIM Auditors on MS2424 audit for 2 yrs (2012-13)
- ❑ More G to G & G to B active collaborations (till now)
- ❑ Certification of 94<sup>th</sup> Armed Forces Hospital, Melaka as 1<sup>st</sup> Shariah Compliant Hospital (2013)
- ❑ Certification of 93<sup>rd</sup> Armed Forces Medical/Dental Depot, KL as 1<sup>st</sup> Govt Halal Warehouse (2022)



# HALAL PHARMACEUTICALS TQM – IMPACT TO DEFENCE

- Policy - HP embedded within MAF Medicines Policy
- MAFHS Strategic Plan – to develop Shariah Compliant Pharmacy Practice (SCPP)
- Premium Generics – To justify procuring halal generic medicines (at slightly higher cost than conventional generics during the year 2005 & beyond)

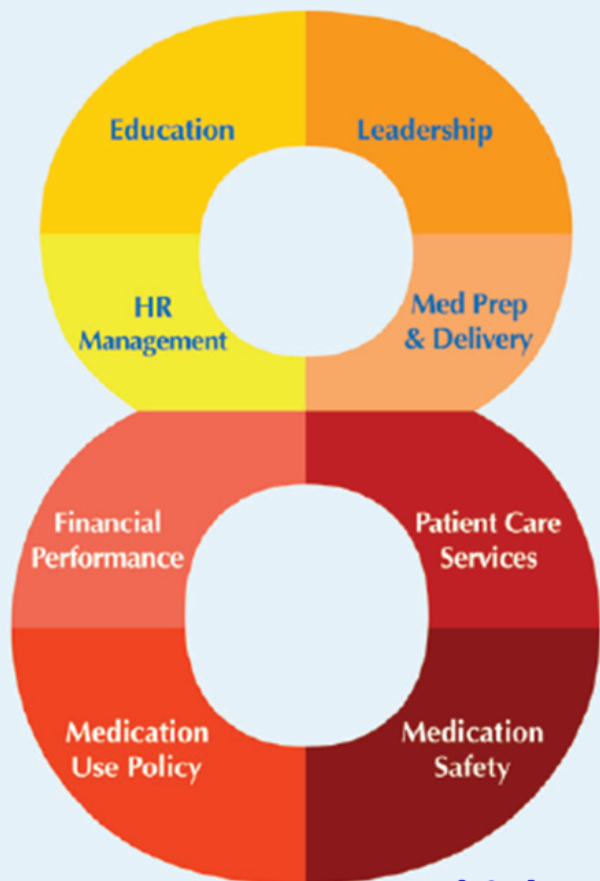


# HALAL PHARMACEUTICALS – IMPACT TO DEFENCE

- 2030 Blueprint



## MAF Military Pharmacy Goals: High Performance Pharmacy Practice

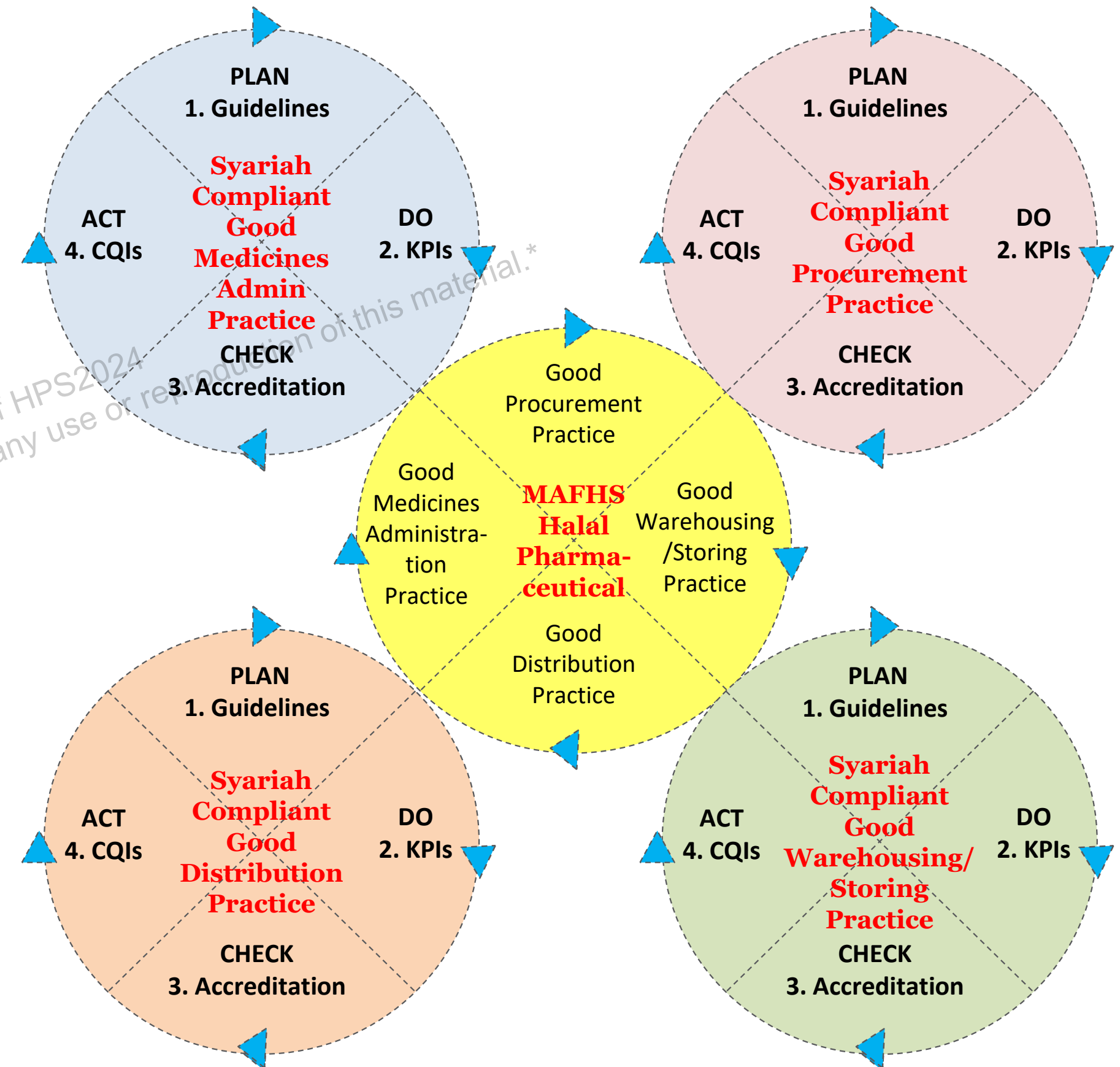


The 8 dimension HPPP goals:

1. Leadership
2. Medication preparation & delivery
3. Patient care services
4. Medication safety
5. Medication use policy
6. Financial performance
7. Human Resources management
8. Education
9. Force Pharmamedlog Protection
10. Syariah Compliant (8 + 2)

[www.highperformancepharmacypractice.com](http://www.highperformancepharmacypractice.com)

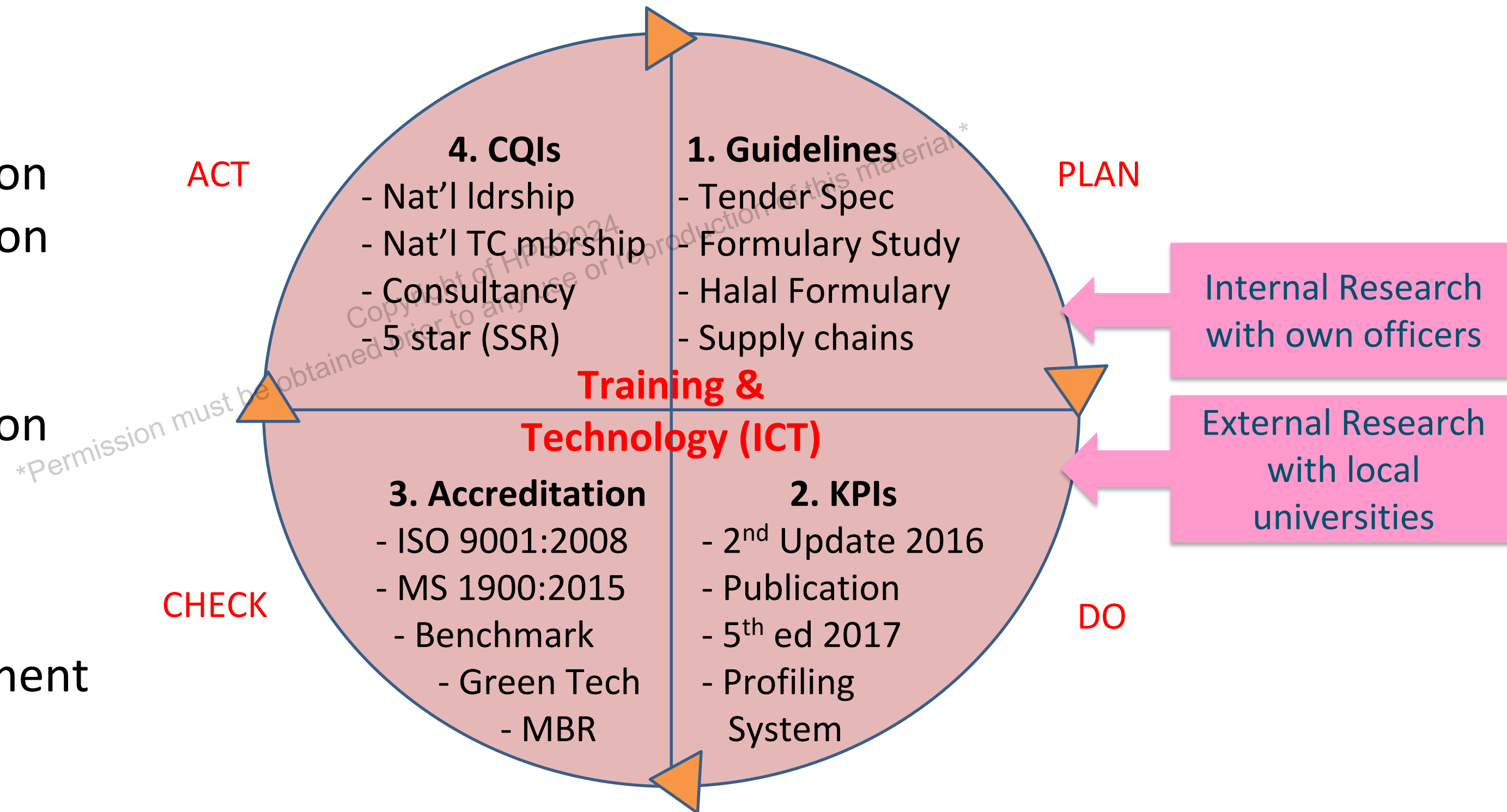
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# IMPACT TO DEFENCE - Shariah Compliant Good Procurement Practice

- 14 Point Shariah Compliant Specification for supplier registration process
- 29 Point Shariah Compliant Specification for medicines procurement
- Shariah Compliant Contracts & procurement agreement



# IMPACT TO DEFENCE - Shariah Compliant Good Procurement Practice

## Toyibian Aspects – Good Evaluation Practice

1. Sample of medicines
2. Sample of packaging
3. Brochures of pharmaceutical product
4. Pharmaceutical dosage form
5. Palatability and physical form
6. Innovator/reference product
7. NPRA approval
8. US FDA approval
9. Other Drug Control Agencies approval

## Toyibian Aspects – Good Manufacturing Practice

1. GMP compliance manufacturer
2. EU PICS approval
3. API with DMF status
4. BE & related studies

## Halalan Aspects – Good Consumption Practice

1. Animal content
2. Alcohol content
3. Halal recognition
4. Initiatives on MS2424:2012

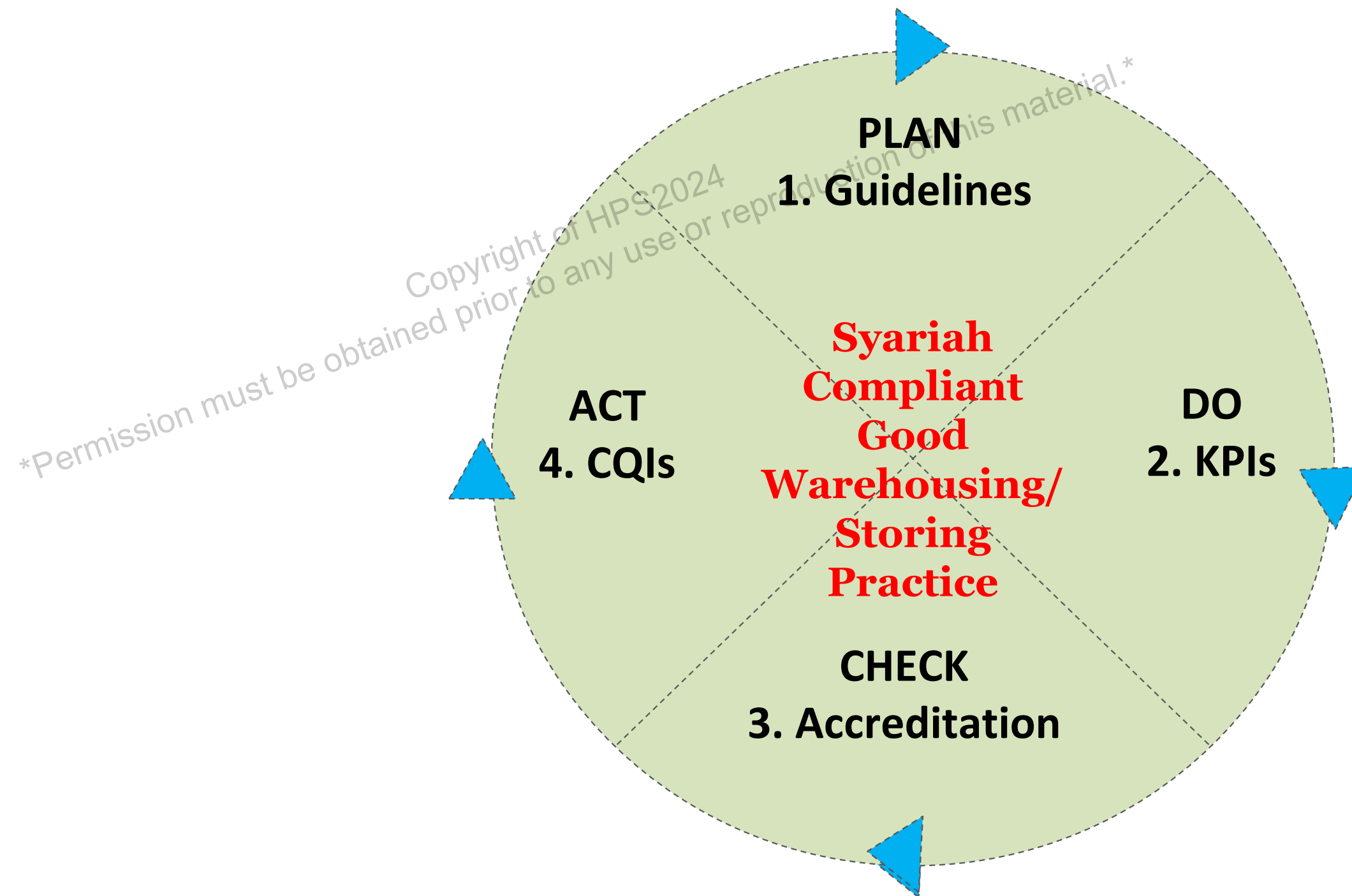
## Toyibian Aspects – Good Evaluation Practice

1. Previous bad report/history on product/manufacture
2. LOA/LOU between manufacturer/licence holder/supplier
3. Ex-stock availability
4. 21 day delivery period
5. Contingency plan upon failed delivery due to manufacturer's issue
6. Min 1 yr shelf life
7. Cold/cool chain management assurance
8. Security & sustainability of supply chain
9. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
10. Pedigree info of all intermediaries
11. Initiatives on other Shariah Compliant MS
12. Usage of renewable/green technology

**This 29 Point Specification for Contract by the MAFHS has been adopted by JSM as the Benchmark for Good Government Procurement Practice.**



# IMPACT TO DEFENCE - Shariah Compliant Good Warehousing Practice



# **RECORD OF EXCELLENCE – 93<sup>rd</sup> ARMED FORCES MEDICAL & DENTAL DEPOT (93 DPPAT)**

- 30 Jan 1971 – Establishment of 93 DPPAT
- 2010 – Stor Cemerlang/Excellent Warehouse Award Mindef
- 16 Apr 2012 – ISO 9001:2008 QMS certification
- 2013 – Stor Bestari/Outstanding Warehouse Award Mindef
- 2013 – Upgraded 93 DPPAT to BERKAT HQ
- 2017 – Award Finalist: National Innovation Award for Financial Mgmt – Transformasi Sistem Pengurusan Rangkaian Bekalan Logistik Perubatan Berintegriti ATM
- 13 Jun 2019 – ISO 9001:2015 QMS certification
- 16 Apr 2022 – Halal Warehouse MS 2400-2:2019 certification by JAKIM
- 2023 – Upgraded the Pharmacy & Medical Logistics Branch at HSD



# HALAL WAREHOUSE CERTIFICATION - 93 DPPAT

## 16 Apr 2022

Rujukan : MPPHM (Domestik) 2020  
Reference  
No. Standard: MS 2400-2  
Standard No.



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1. Store Depot  
(Pharmaceuticals)

Rujukan : MPPHM (Domestik) 2020  
Reference  
No. Standard: MS 2400-2  
Standard No.



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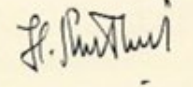
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2. Store HATTM  
(Pharmaceuticals)

Rujukan : MPPHM (Domestik) 2020  
Reference  
No. Standard: MS 2400-2  
Standard No.



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3. Store Disposable Med  
Devices & Reagents



# HALAL WAREHOUSE CERTIFICATION - 93 DPPAT

## 16 Apr 2022

Rujukan / Reference : MPPHM (Domestik) 2020  
No. Standard: MS 2400-2  
Standard No.



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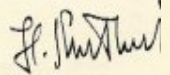
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4. Store Dental

5. Store Traffic  
Outbound

Rujukan / Reference : MPPHM (Domestik) 2020  
No. Standard: MS 2400-2  
Standard No.



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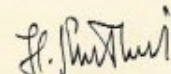
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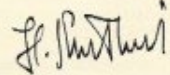
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6. Store Medical  
Devices Non-Exp

7. Store BAT F  
Healthcare Forms

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No. Standard: MS 2400-2  
Standard No.



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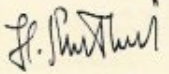
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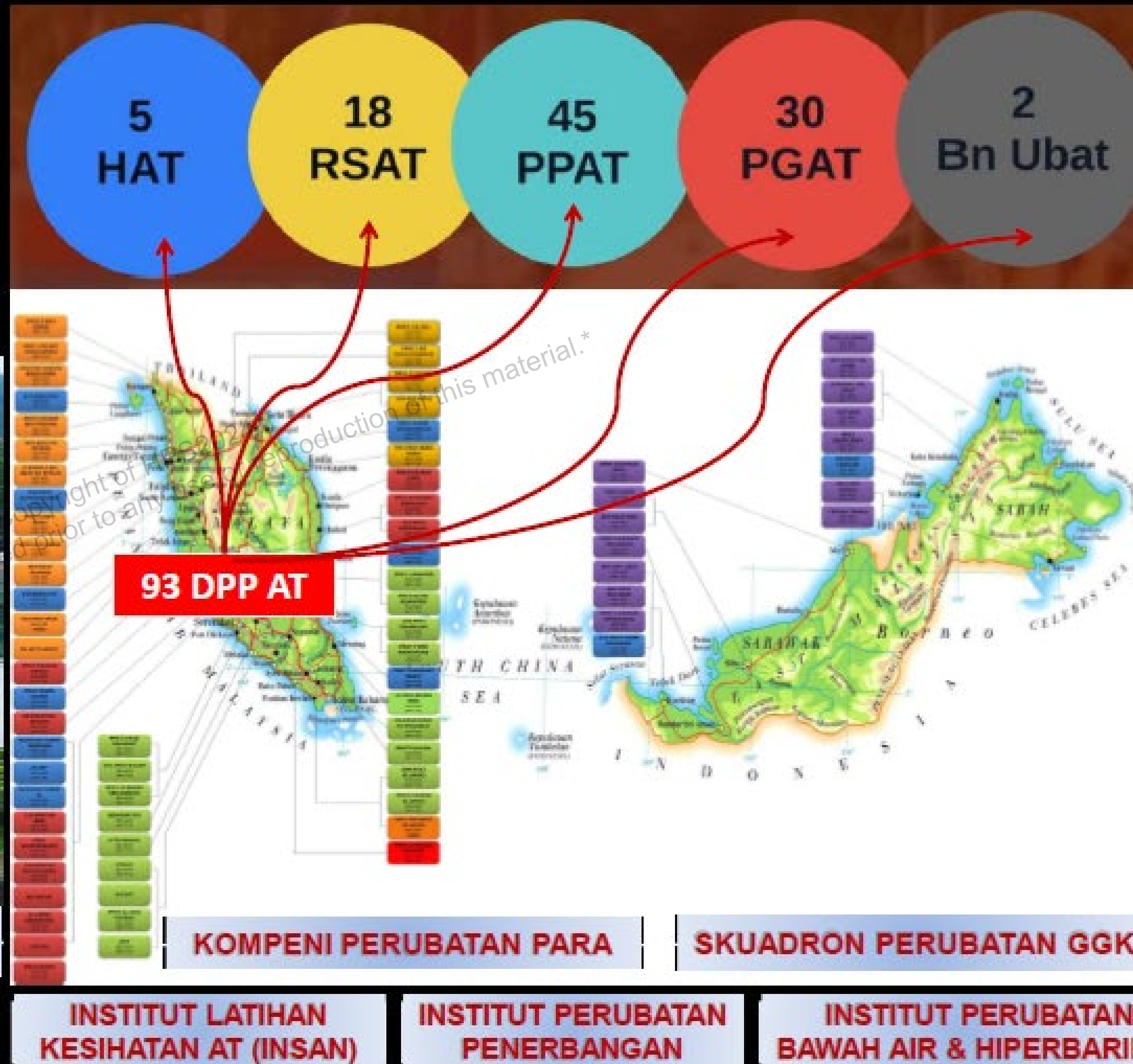


# THE CUSTOMERS OF 93 DPPAT



**93 DEPOT PERUBATAN & PERGIGIAN AT**

> 100 Medical Treatment Facilities Nationally &



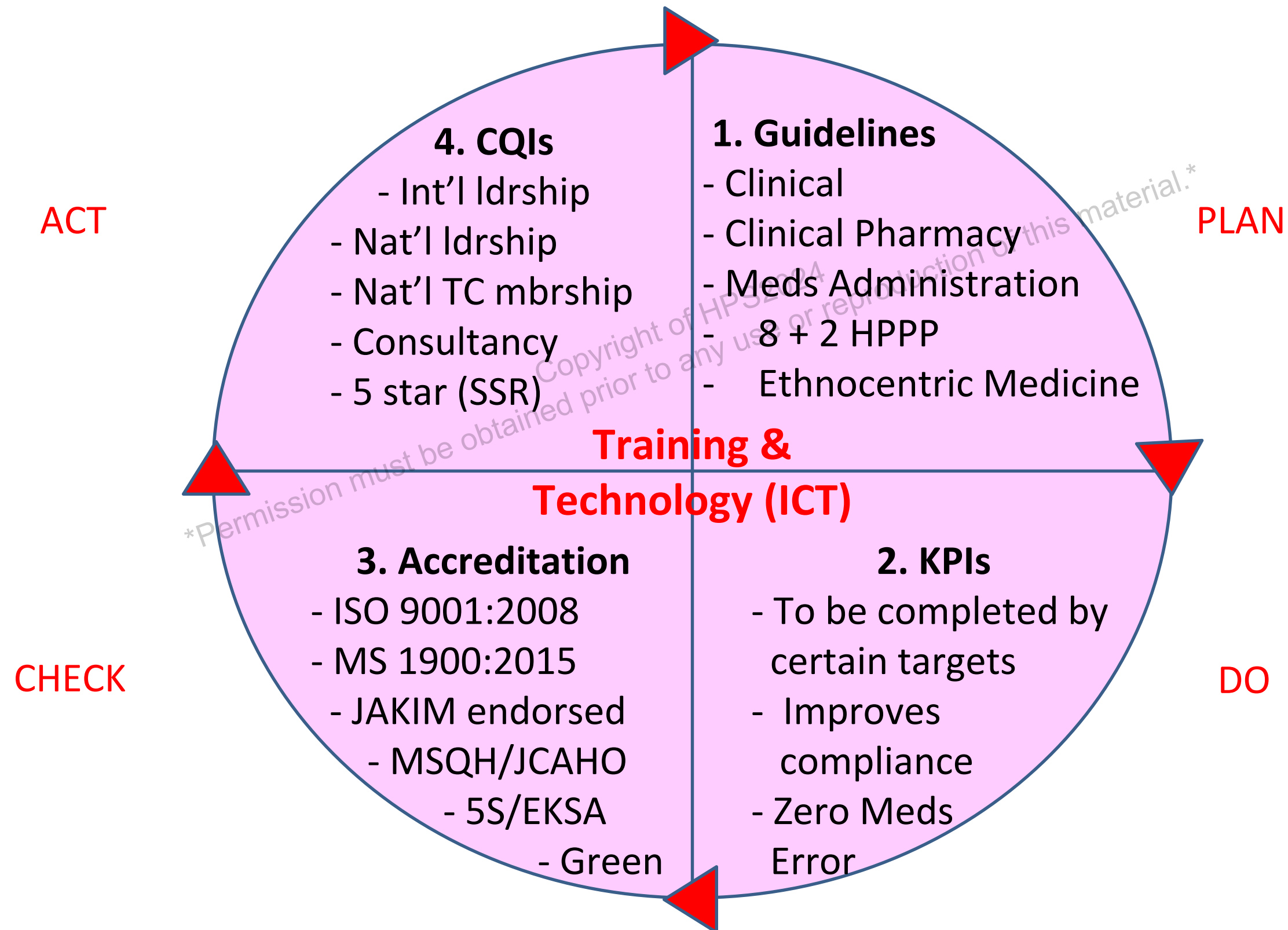


# HALAL PHARMACEUTICAL – IMPACT TO DEFENCE

- Tuanku Mizan Armed Forces Hospital – Ibadah Friendly Hospital Leadership Seminar in 9 Aug 2019
- 96<sup>th</sup> Armed Forces Hospital Terendak, Lumut – Ibadah Friendly Hospital since 2017/18
- 94<sup>th</sup> Armed Forces Hospital Terendak, Melaka – Shariah Compliant Hospital in 2013
  - The first hospital in Malaysia to receive MS 1900:2005 Quality Management System (QMS) Requirement From Islamic Perspectives
  - Recognised by the Malaysia Book of Records in 2014
- Shariah Compliant Pharmacy Practice (SCPP) since 2012 that centred on Halal Pharmaceuticals (HP)



# IMPACT TO DEFENCE - Shariah Compliant Good Medicines Administration Practice



# SHARIAH COMPLIANT CLINICAL GUIDELINES

- Adopt Maqasid Shariah into the Shariah Compliant Clinical Guidelines that stresses the importance to preserve/protect
  - faith
  - life
  - mind
  - property
  - progeny
- Develop Shariah Compliant Clinical Pharmacy Guidelines

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# Malaysia pelopor industri farmaseutikal halal

Industri pembuatan ubat halal di Malaysia semakin berkembang selepas timbul kesedaran dan permintaan pengguna terutama umat Islam terhadap status ubat-ubatan yang diambil demi menjaga akidah dan syariah Islam.

**I**NDUSTRI farmaseutikal halal di Malaysia dilihat semakin pesat dibangunkan melalui pelbagai kajian dan penyelidikan bagi menghasilkan ubat-ubatan halal dan bebas daripada sebarang unsur meragukan. Malaysia sendiri telah menjadi pelopor negara di dunia yang giat membangunkan industri farmaseutikal halal demi menjaga keperluan dan kehendak pengguna terutamanya bagi umat Islam. Namun, pada masa sama, ahli farmasi juga perlu memainkan peranan dengan memahami bahan yang terkandung dalam ubat-ubatan bagi memastikan ia selamat dan halal untuk digunakan. Baik pengguna mahupun ahli farmasi, masing-masing perlu tahu tanggungjawab mereka untuk memastikan ubat-ubatan yang diambil tidak memberi kesan pada kesihatan. Untuk mengetahui lebih lanjut, ikuti temubual wartawan *Kosmo!* **AHAD, MOHAMMAD SHAHEMY AZMI** bersama Pengarah Farmasi Markas Angkatan Tentera Malaysia, Brigedier Jeneral Datuk Dr. A. Halim Basari di pejabatnya baru-baru ini.

**KOSMO! AHAD: Apakah tugas dan peranan Datuk sebagai Pengarah Farmasi dalam Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM)?**

**A. HALIM:** Sebagai Pengarah Farmasi ATM, saya bertanggungjawab terhadap kepimpinan secara keseluruhan, bidang perkhidmatan kesihatan farmasi tentera, penggubalan dasar, pengurusan operasi dan pembangunan farmasi. Selain itu,

saya juga memikul tanggungjawab terhadap pengurusan rantaian bekalan ubat-ubatan termasuk bekalan perubatan pakai buang, informasi ubat serta perkembangan penjagaan farmaseutikal. Kepakaran yang dimiliki juga melayakkan saya untuk menjadi perunding mewakili negara di forum kesihatan dan pembentangan di peringkat antarabangsa seperti membincangkan industri farmaseutikal halal dan Amalan Farmasi Patuh Syariah (SCPP). Farmasi ATM merupakan farmasi ketenteraan yang memberi perkhidmatan dan menguruskan produk farmaseutikal sama seperti perkhidmatan farmasi di bawah Kementerian Kesihatan dalam memenuhi keperluan operasi termasuk misi ketenteraan dalam dan luar negara. ATM mempunyai tiga cabang perkhidmatan, iaitu tentera darat, laut dan udara dengan masing-masing mempunyai keperluan yang unik. Secara tidak langsung, keperluan perubatan khusus untuk tentera perlu ada bagi memastikan mereka sentiasa mendapat perkhidmatan dan keperluan kesihatan terbaik jika berlaku sebarang kecederaan atau jangkitan penyakit.

**Bagaimana Datuk melihat industri farmaseutikal di Malaysia pada hari ini?**

Industri farmaseutikal di Malaysia pada hari ini telah menunjukkan

prestasi ekonomi yang semakin berkembang. Negara telah meletakkan kepentingan mereka dalam industri farmaseutikal halal lebih-lebih lagi Malaysia adalah perintis dalam industri ini sejak 1999. Secara tidak langsung, industri farmaseutikal halal telah membuka minat beberapa buah negara di Asia Tenggara dan Asia Tengah untuk mengimport ubat-ubatan halal yang dihasilkan di Malaysia. Bagaimanapun, Malaysia masih lagi bergantung 80 peratus import ubat-ubatan dari luar negara seperti Eropah, Amerika Syarikat dan India, manakala baki 20 peratus daripada syarikat tempatan. Bermula pada tahun 2009, kita telah bekerjasama secara strategik dengan syarikat CCM Bhd. iaitu syarikat farmaseutikal pertama di Malaysia yang dipersijilkan halal. Pada hari ini, terdapat 188 buah syarikat farmaseutikal telah diberi perakuan sijil halal oleh Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (Jakim). Prospek farmaseutikal halal global menjelang 2021 adalah bernilai AS\$132 bilion (RM549 bilion) dan hal ini memberi potensi pelaburan yang besar untuk menjana pertumbuhan ekonomi negara.

**Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan industri farmaseutikal halal?**

Industri farmaseutikal halal bermaksud pembuatan ubat yang mengandungi bahan yang dibenarkan syariah iaitu tidak dicemari dengan najis atau bahan daripada haiwan diharamkan dalam Islam seperti babi dan anjing. Selain itu, bahan berasaskan haiwan perlulah disembelih mengikut hukum syarak yang ditetapkan. Proses pembuatan ubat-ubatan juga perlu diproses di kilang yang bebas dan tidak bercampur, berada dekat atau bersentuhan dengan apa-apa bahan yang tidak memenuhi hukum syarak. Bagaimanapun, kita tidak mahu timbul kekeliruan kepada pengguna jika selamat untuk digunakan. Dalam hal ini, pengguna sendiri perlu memainkan peranan mereka dengan bertanya kepada ahli farmasi tentang kandungan bahan yang digunakan untuk meyakinkan mereka bahawa ubat-ubatan yang diambil itu halal dan selamat. Ahli farmasi juga perlu memainkan peranan penting dengan menerangkan secara teliti kandungan dan kesan setiap bahan serta produk halal kepada pengguna.

**Bagaimana ahli farmasi memainkan peranan dalam memberikan maklumat tentang status ubat yang diam-**



**A. HALIM** (dua dari kiri) bersama pegawai-pegawai farmasi Markas Angkatan Tentera Malaysia, Bahagian Perkhidmatan Kesihatan di Kuala Lumpur.

**Sejauh manakah kesedaran pengguna di Malaysia khususnya orang Islam tentang status halal ubat yang mereka ambil?**

Saya percaya pengguna terutamanya orang Islam mempunyai kesedaran dan faham status ubat yang mereka ambil. Berdasarkan soal selidik di Hospital Angkatan Tentera, kita mendapati pengguna mempunyai kesedaran yang tinggi. Sebanyak 70 peratus pesakit yang disoal mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik tentang ubat-ubatan halal, manakala 90 peratus daripada mereka bersikap positif terhadap ubat-ubatan halal. Bagaimanapun, cuma 40 peratus sahaja pengguna yang melaksanakan amalan farmaseutikal halal dalam kehidupan seharian mereka kerana tidak pasti bagaimana untuk mendapatkannya.

**Apakah antara isu yang dibincangkan bersama Jakim berhubung industri farmaseutikal halal?**

Terdapat garis panduan tentang pengambilan ubat yang dibangunkan oleh Pusat Perubatan Universiti Malaya berkaitan keperluan pesakit yang memerlukan mereka mengambil ubat-ubatan yang diragui dan kewajaran. Garis panduan klinikal ini telah dimurnikan oleh Jakim berbandukan Maqasid Syariah. Prinsip umum Maqasid ialah pelaksanaan syariah dan ajaran Islam keseluruhannya yang bertujuan untuk menyelamatkan dan memelihara kemaslahatan

kehidupan manusia. Ia merangkumi penjagaan agama (akidah), diri atau nyawa, akal, keturunan dan harta. Oleh itu, apa-apa sahaja yang melibatkan kesihatan dan nyawa, ia patut dilaksanakan walaupun pilihan yang ada mungkin terdiri daripada ubat-ubatan bukan halal. Sebagai contoh kumpulan antivaksin yang menolak untuk menggunakannya kerana mendakwa ia meragukan. Sebenarnya, tidak semua vaksin itu mengandungi unsur tidak halal. Tambahan lagi kita boleh merujuk kepada Majlis Fatwa Kebangsaan bahawa vaksin itu hukumnya harus kerana bertujuan untuk mencegah kemudaratan kepada diri dan juga negara.

**Apakah harapan Datuk dalam melihat perkembangan industri farmaseutikal halal tempatan?**

Saya berharap agar permintaan ubat-ubatan halal terutama dalam kalangan pengguna Islam meningkat dan seterusnya oleh institusi kerajaan. Pada masa sama, saya juga ingin melihat pengeluaran ubat-ubatan halal tempatan meningkat di mana lebih banyak pengilang tempatan menceburi industri farmaseutikal halal ini. Saya yakin suatu hari nanti, Malaysia bakal memelopori pembuatan vaksin dan ubat bioteknologi tinggi halal pada peringkat dunia dan menjadi pengeluar utama dalam sektor ubat-ubatan halal. ATM akan terus mendukung agenda farmaseutikal halal kerajaan sebagai Lead Agency.



Translated from Kosmo! Sunday 19 Nov 2017

# Malaysia as the World Pioneer in the Halal Pharmaceutical Industry

The halal pharmaceutical industry in Malaysia is developing rapidly in response to the increased awareness amongst consumers, especially Muslims who are concerned that medicines need to be aligned and compliant to Islamic guidelines.

The halal pharmaceutical industry in Malaysia is rapidly developing as a result of various research and studies for the production of halal medicines. Halal medicines mean there are no debatable elements in its contents and method of preparation. Malaysia has become a pioneer in the world (since 1999), and seeks to develop a halal pharmaceutical industry to meet the demand and needs of consumers, especially Muslims. It is imperative that, pharmacists play their role effectively by understanding and ensuring the ingredients in the medicines are Shariah compliant and halal for consumption. On a wider scale, halal medicines also address the needs of vegan consumers and other religious faith such as for the hindus and jews. To find out more, follow the interview by the journalist from Kosmo!

**Ahad** (Sunday Kosmo!), **MOHAMMAD SHAHEMY AZMI** with the Director of Pharmacy of the Malaysian Armed Forces Headquarters (MAF HQ), Brigadier General Dato' Dr. A. Halim Basari at his office recently.

**What is the role and duty of Dato' as the Director of Pharmacy in the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF)?**

**A. HALIM:** As the Director of Pharmacy, I am responsible for the overall leadership in the field of military pharmacy, policy-making, operational management and pharmaceutical development. In addition, I'm also responsible for the management of the healthcare supply chains that includes

medicines and disposable medical devices/supplies, drug information and pharmaceutical care development. My expertise also qualifies me to act as a consultant representing the country in various international and regional health platforms and presentations talking about the halal pharmaceutical industry and the Shariah Compliant Pharmacy Practice (SCPP). The MAF pharmacies are military pharmacies that provide services and manage pharmaceutical products similar to the pharmaceutical services under the Ministry of Health but in meeting defence and security operational requirements which include the domestic and foreign military missions. I serve the MAFs' tri-services role, namely the army, navy and air forces, each of which has its unique needs. As a result, specialized medical requirements and provision for the military personnel should be made available to ensure that they always enjoy the best service and healthcare needs in the event of any injury or illness.

**How does Dato' see the pharmaceutical industry in Malaysia today?**

Today, the pharmaceutical industry in Malaysia has shown growing economic performance.



## Biodata

**Brigadier General Dato' Dr. A. Halim Basari**

- Born in Batu Pahat, Johor
- Father of two children
- Graduated from the College of Pharmacy, Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC), USA with a Bachelor of Pharmacy in 1989
- Obtained Master's of Science degree in Hospital Pharmacy from the University of Kansas (KU), USA in 1992
- Commissioned in the Malaysian Armed Forces as an Army Lieutenant into the Royal Medical & Dental Corps in 1992
- Completed Graduate Diploma in Logistics Science (Distinction) from the Anglia Polytechnic University, UK in 2001
- Graduated from the AIB with a PhD in HC SCM in 2009.
- Awarded Honorary Professor by the Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences (CUCMS) in 2017

The country has put special interest in its halal pharmaceutical industry, and Malaysia has been a world pioneer in this industry since 1999. Indirectly, the local halal pharmaceutical industry has opened much interest in many countries in the Southeast and Central Asian regions for the importation of halal medicines manufactured by Malaysia. However, Malaysia still relies on 80 percent of imported medicines from abroad, such as from the European Union, the United States and India, and the remaining 20 percent from local companies. Since 2009, the MAF have been working strategically with Chemical Company of Malaysia (CCM), which is the first pharmaceutical company to receive halal certification. Today, 188 pharmaceutical companies have been given the halal certificates by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM). The global halal pharmaceutical prospect by 2021 is worth 132 billion US dollars (RM549 billion), and this gives a huge investment potential to stimulate for economic growth of the country.

**What is meant by the Halal Pharmaceutical Industry?**

The halal pharmaceutical industry means the production of medicines that contain materials approved by the Shariah that are not contaminated with any impure (najis) or substances from animals banned in Islam such as pigs and dogs. In addition, materials sourced from the animals should be slaughtered in accordance with established Islamic principles (e.g. medicines from bovine source). The process of manufacturing medicines must also be done at a plant that is free and not mixed, neither near nor in contact with any materials that do not comply with Islamic principles. However, some consumers may be confused between halal and safety of medicines. All medicines are safe once they are in the market for consumption. If a consumer is concerned when a medicine does not contain halal logo then he should ask the pharmacist about the content of the medicine.

**What role does the pharmacist play in providing information about the status of medicines taken by consumers?**

Generally, it is the professional responsibility of a pharmacist to provide accurate information and guidance to consumers about the status and origin of the medicine.



This is now becoming the social responsibility of the pharmacist. For example, in Australia, they have set up a Muslim Friendly Community Pharmacy movement by providing services facilitating the Muslim consumers. The pharmacies there have segregated shelves and placed medicines with Muslim Friendly labels to inform consumers about the status of medications. Recently, Halal-Centric Community Pharmacy was launched in Malaysia during the Malaysian Carnival of Cooperatives Products and Services (MACCOPS 2017) by the CCM under the same concept. Additionally, the public may also visit the e-fatwa website by the National Fatwa Council or download the My-Jakim application on the smartphone to review the halal status of medicines.

**How informed are the consumers in Malaysia, especially Muslims, about the halal status of the medicines they are taking?**

I strongly believe that the consumers, especially Muslims, are aware and understand the status

of the medicines they take. Based on the survey conducted at the Malaysian Armed Forces Hospital (2015), we find that users have a high level of awareness. About 70 percent of the patients interviewed have good knowledge on halal medicines, and 90 percent of them have very positive perception towards halal drugs. However, only 40 percent of those consumers were able to perform halal pharmaceutical practices in their daily lives, as the other 60 percent cited that, they are not sure how to access halal medicines in the market.

**What are the issues discussed with JAKIM regarding the halal pharmaceutical industry?**

One of the important issues discussed was the guideline on proper medicine consumption for Muslim patients. Originally developed by the University of Malaya Medical Center, this clinical guideline outlines the procedures to administer debatable medicines to Muslim consumers and the justifications for doing so. This clinical guideline was accepted and aligned to principles of Maqasid Shariah by JAKIM. Maqasid Shariah encompasses the protection of faith (aqidah), about oneself or life, intellect, heredity and wealth. Therefore, everything related to health and life should be upheld or prioritized at all cost, even if the available options may be compromised with the non-halal medicines. For example, the anti-vaccination group refused to use the vaccines by claiming that it may contain debatable or impure elements.

From the pharmaceutical perspective, not all vaccines contain non-halal elements. The National Fatwa Council has declared that vaccines which are deemed debatable are actually allowed to be used with the goal of preventing harm for both ourselves and the country.

**What expectations or hope does Dato' have in the development of the local pharmaceutical industry halal?**

I sincerely hope that the demand for halal medicines, especially amongst Muslim consumers, will continue to increase, and even more so supported by all government institutions. At the same time, I would also like to see an increase in the production of local halal medicines with a lot more of the local manufacturers venturing into this halal pharmaceutical industry. I am confident that one day Malaysia will become the pioneer in the production of halal vaccines and halal biotechnological medicines on the world stage and will become a leading producer and exporter in the halal medicines sector. The MAFs will continue to support the government's Halal Pharmaceutical Agenda as the Lead Agency.


**MAF-Lead Agency**



# 76th FIP World Congress, Buenos Aires, Argentina 2016

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**Halal medicines**

International Pharmaceutical Federation

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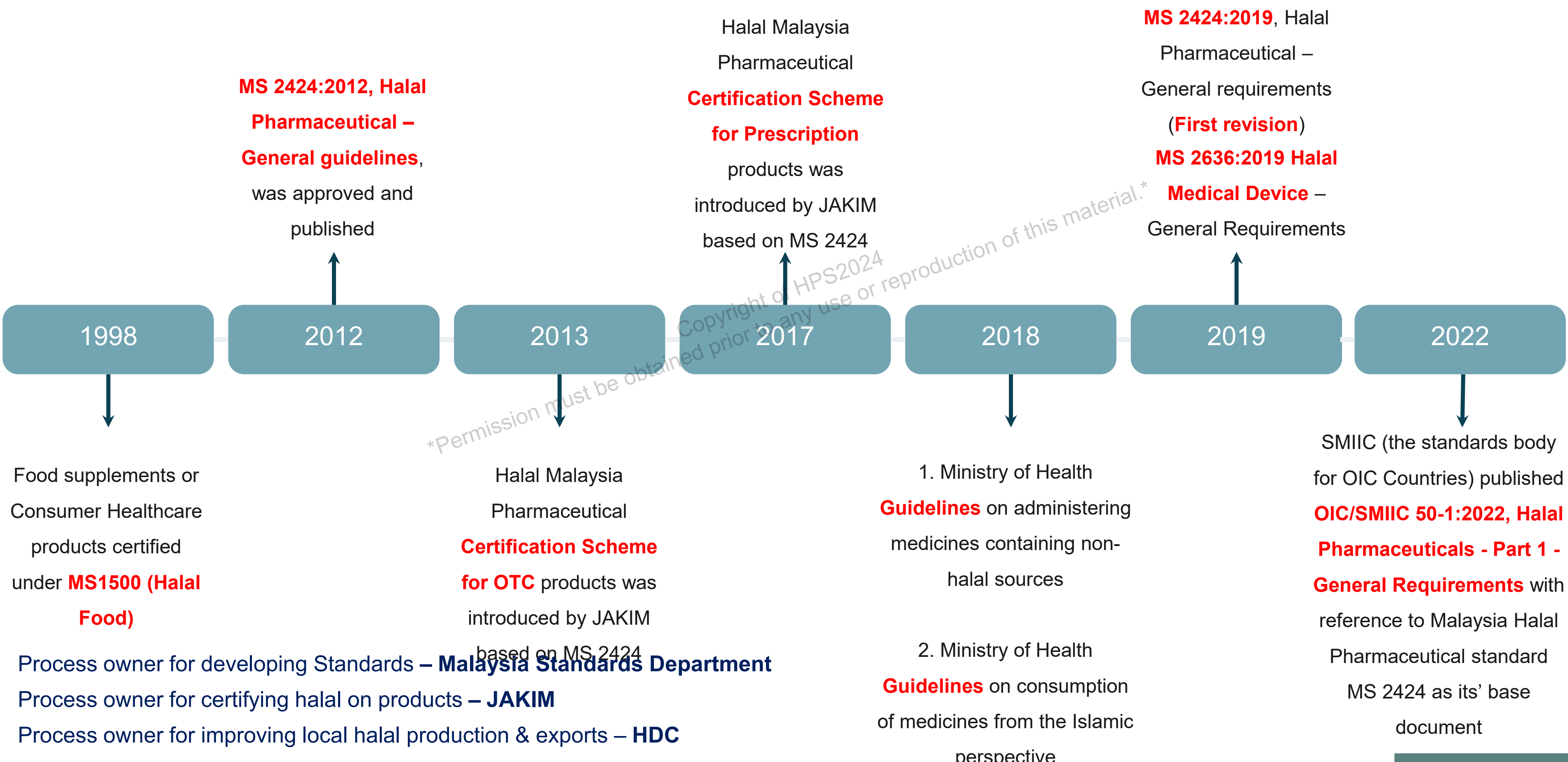


# How Malaysia is Ahead in Halal Pharmaceuticals (HP)

- How Malaysia stands out
  - created credible HP supply chains from its local industry since 1999 (CCM/Duopharma)
  - innovated the HP system deep within its National Medicines Policy (DUNas) in 2012 under the Ministry of Health (MOH)
  - developed HP guidelines i.e. Malaysian Standards (MS) 2424:2012 under the Malaysian Standards Department (JSM)
  - dedicated an accreditation body, the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) to audit and certify HP products (TOT headed by MAF)
  - various multisectoral national technical committees on HP formed and resolved various issues together
  - encouraged local institutions to demand for such HP products/services
  - formed Malaysian Halal Council (National Halal Act has been suggested)
  - formed Halal Development Corporation (HDC) to promote halal agenda
  - most advanced HP ecosystem in the world
  - The MAF HS is the leading organisation in Malaysia that supports and purchases HP products for its patients/clients under its Syariah Compliant Pharmacy Practice (SCPP) initiative
  - We have created a domain, unique ownership & become the champion (NBOS)
  - MAF regards this involvement as an innovation project
  - Recently, HP becomes more relevant as Interest Groups/NGOs are using this issue to decline pharmaceutical care and affecting the overall wellbeing of the masses



# Malaysia: Frontier of Halal Pharmaceuticals Standard



# Strength of Halal-Related Malaysian Standards that Support Halal Pharmaceuticals & Halal Medical Devices Ecosystems

1. MS 1900:2014 Shariah-based quality management system
2. MS 2300:2009 Value-based management system –requirements from an islamic perspective
3. MS 2393:2013 Islamic & halal principles - Definitions & interpretations on terminology
4. MS 2400-1:2019 Halal supply chain management system - part 1: Transportation – General requirements (1st revision)
5. MS 2400-2:2019 Halal supply chain management system - part 2: Warehousing – General requirements (1st revision)
6. MS 2400-3:2019 Halal supply chain management system -part 3: Retailing – General requirements (1st revision)

7. MS 1500:2019 Halal food - General requirements (3rd revision)
8. MS 2200-2:2012 Islamic consumer goods- Part 2: Usage of animal bone, skin & hair - General guidelines
9. MS 2424:2019 Halal pharmaceuticals - General requirements (1st revision)
10. MS 2565:2014 Halal packaging - General guidelines
11. MS 2610:2014 Muslim friendly hospitality services
12. MS 2634:2019 Halal cosmetics - General requirements (1st revision)
13. MS 2636:2019 Halal medical device - General requirements

**Halal  
Supply  
Chain**

1. Malaysia has the most comprehensive Halal Standards backed by the most holistic Halal Ecosystem
2. All standards were world's first when it was issued

# Halal Pharmaceuticals

Ensuring Equitable Access

Inclusive Community Healthcare

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## Quality Assurance



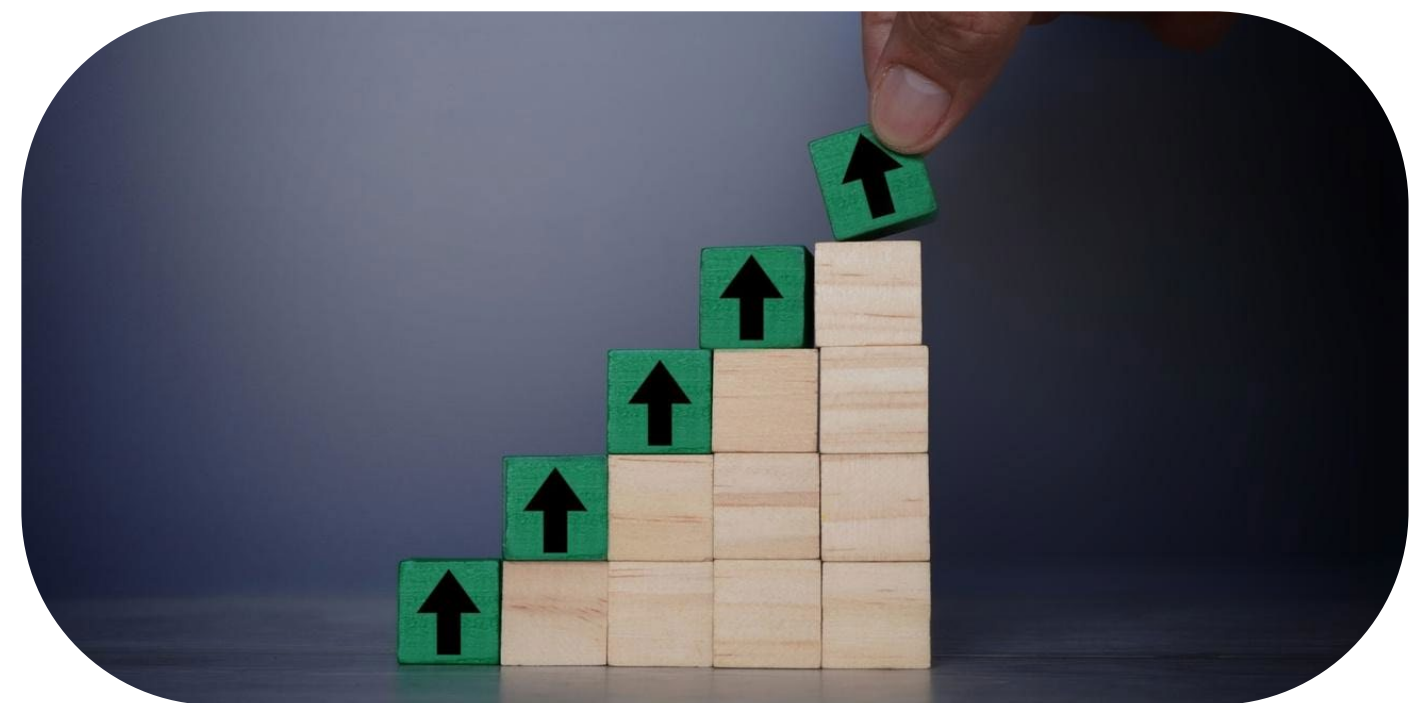
## Consumer Needs



## Person/Patient-Centered Approach



## Growing Market





## Quality Assurance



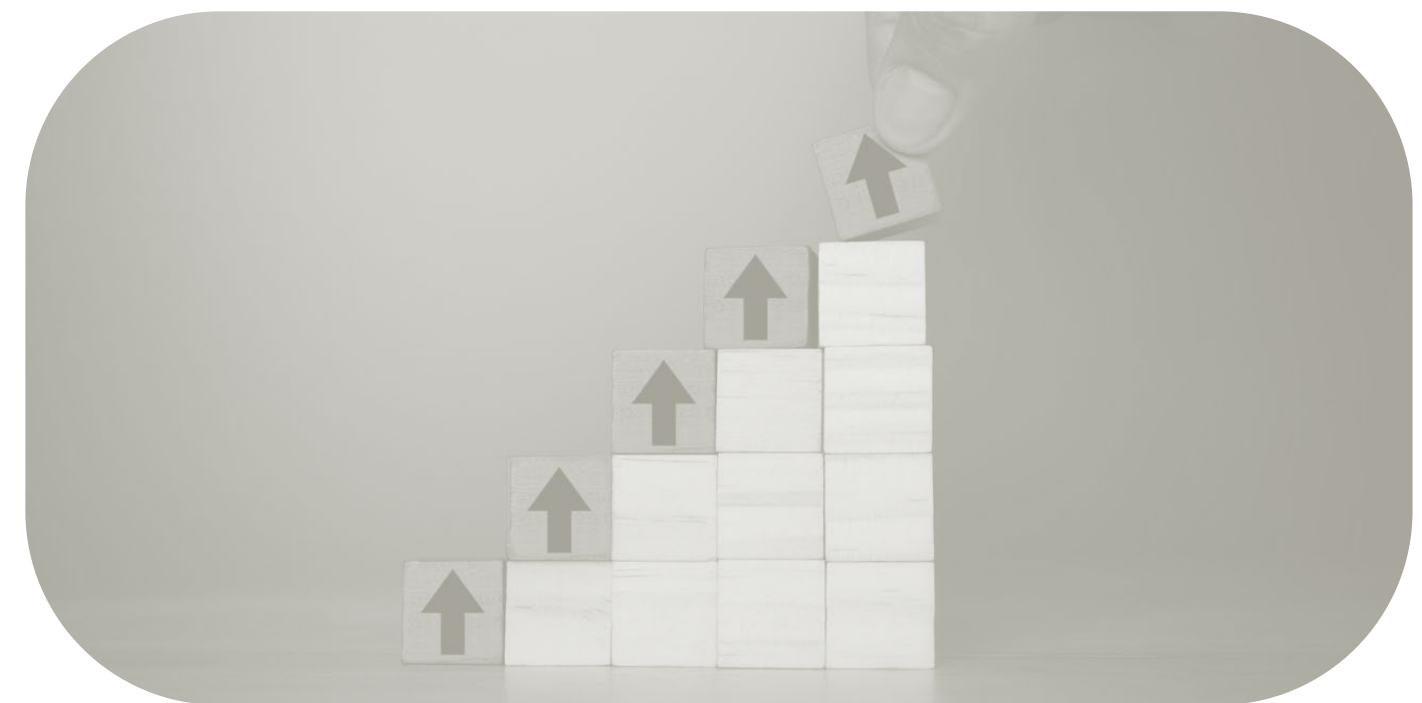
## Consumer Needs



## Person/Patient-Centered Approach



## Growing Market





# An overview of Halal Pharmaceutical requirements

In addition to the current regulated Good Manufacturing Practices standards, the halal pharmaceutical requirement is guided by the concept of **“Halal Built-in, Not Tested For”**:

- Qualified and competent personnel
- Premises and facilities adhere to Shariah guidelines
- Distribution of products minimizes any risk to their halal integrity



- Processing line shall be for halal pharmaceuticals only
- Equipment not contaminated with najis
- All materials shall be clearly defined with evidence complying with the Shariah Law and National Fatwa

# Definition – Halal

**Halal** in Islam means **permissible**.

**All** things created by Allah (God) are **Halal**, with few exceptions that are specifically prohibited.

Halal or haram is based on the injunctions are stated in the al-Quran and Sunnah. No human being, no matter how pious or powerful, may take it into his hands to change it.





# Definition – Haram

**Haram**, on the other hand in Islam means **prohibited**.

The commission of which is an act of committing a sin. In contrast, omission of matters that are haram are praiseworthy and shall be rewarded the Almighty.



Why??

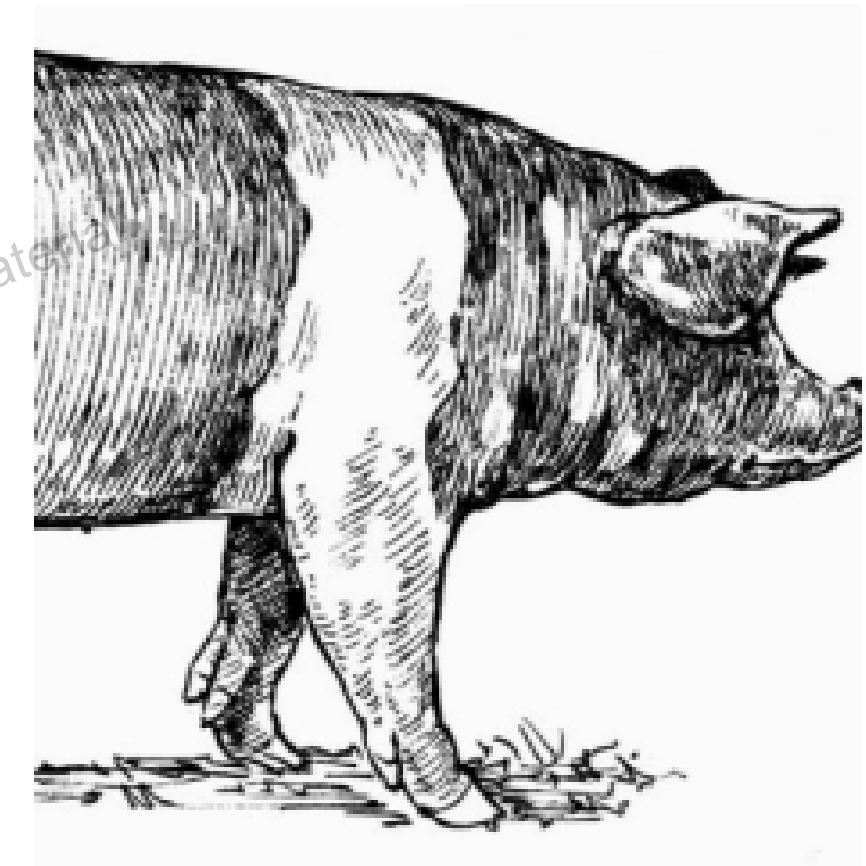
Due to impurity and harmfulness, a Muslim is not supposed to question exactly why or how something is unclean or harmful in what Allah has prohibited. There might be obvious reasons and there might be obscure reasons.

# Definition – NAJ'S

**Unclean/ impure** under the Shariah law and fatwa

The most severe type is ***al-mughallazah*** which are:

- **dogs and pigs** including any liquid and objects discharged from their orifices, descendants and derivatives;
- Any utensils/equipment observed that were in **direct contact with ingredients/materials of *naj's al-mughallazah*** require ***sertu*** to comply with Shariah law.

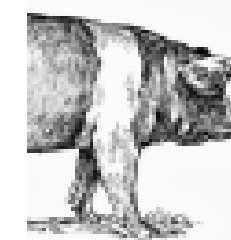




# EXAMPLES OF NAJ'S

01

Halal products that are **contaminated** and/or come into **direct contact** with matters that are **non-halal**.



02

Any **liquids** and **objects** discharged from **orifices of human beings** or **animals** such as urine, blood, vomit, pus, excrement and placenta



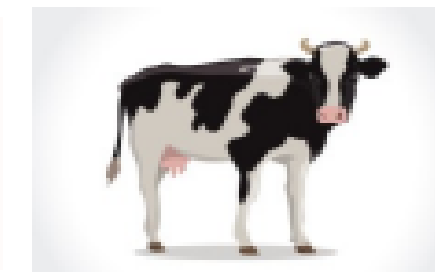
NOTE

*Human milk, human placenta, human sperm and human parts are not considered as naj's BUT are PROHIBITED under the Shariah law / fatwa to be used in pharmaceutical products*



03

**Carrion** or **halal animals** that are **not slaughtered** according to **Shariah law** and fatwa except for aquatic animals and certain insects



04

**Khamr** (an intoxicating substance) and **food or beverages** or **matters** which **contain** or **mixed** with khamr



WHISKEY

NOTE

1) *Khamr is a liquor or any liquid that intoxicates and is PROHIBITED according to Shariah law and fatwa.*  
2) *Synthetic ethanol is NOT CONSIDERED as naj's*

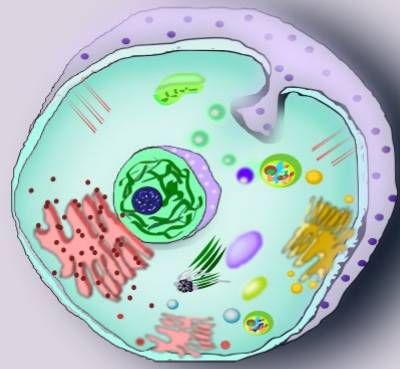


# Non-Halal Pharmaceutical Excipients (Halal Critical Points in the Production of Small Molecule Medicines)





# Non-Halal Pharmaceutical Components (Halal Critical Points in the Production of Biopharmaceuticals)



## Host Cells

- Microbial
- Mammalian
- Insects
- Chick embryo
- Human



## Media

- serum-free
- Amino acid
- Growth nutrients
- Blood agar



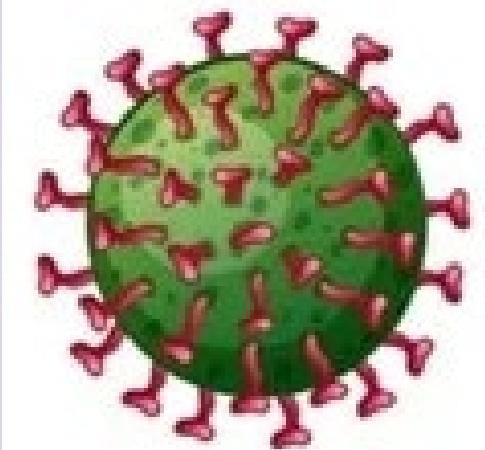
## Processing Aids

- Filtration membranes
- enzymes (trypsin – porcine, recombinant)
- resin



## Formulation

- pH adjuster
- stabilizer
- preservative
- solubilizer



## Antigens

- whole virus/cell
- protein subunit
- poly-saccharide
- DNA/mRNA

# General HALAL Status of API, Pharmaceutical Excipients & Components

## GREEN LIST (HALAL):

- Synthetic
- plants,
- semisynthetic
- microbes,
- recombinant DNA

## GREY LIST (MASBOOH):

- Non zabihah animals,
- Human source,
- insects,

(Must provide halal pedigree evidences)

## RED LIST (HARAM):

- SWINE-BASED
- Gelatin
- Insulin
- Enzymes
- Hormones

(Must provide halal pedigree evidences)



# Definition – HALAL PHARMACEUTICALS



Pharmaceutical products that contain **ingredients permitted** under the ***Shariah law & fatwa*** which:

- a. do not contain any parts/products of animals that are **non-halal**/any parts/products of animals which are **not slaughtered accordingly**
- b. do not contain **najs**
- c. **safe & efficacious** for human according to prescribed dosage, of quality & hygiene
- d. not prepared, processed or manufactured using **equipment contaminated** with najs
- e. do not contain any **human parts**/its derivatives that are not permitted by ***Shariah law & fatwa***
- f. during its preparation, processing, handling, packaging, storage & distribution, the halal pharmaceutical products are physically **separated** from any other pharmaceutical products that do not meet the requirements stated in items a, b, c, d, e or any other items that have been decreed as non-halal & najs

# Definition

## Halal pharmaceutical products

### Free of *Naj's*

Do not contain *naj's* according to **Shariah law** and **Fatwa**

### No contamination during processing

Not prepared, processed or manufactured using **equipment contaminated** with *naj's* according to **Shariah law** and **Fatwa**

### Physically segregated

During the preparation, processing, handling, packaging, storage and distribution, the halal pharmaceutical products are **physically segregated** from any **other pharmaceutical products** that **do not meet** the requirements stated in items a), b), c), d), e) or **any other items** that have been **decreed** as **non-halal** and *naj's* by **Shariah law** and **Fatwa**

01

02

03

04

05

06

### Halal animals

Do not contain any parts or products of animals that are **non-halal** or any parts or products of animals which are **not slaughtered** according to **Shariah law** and **Fatwa**

### Safe

Safe and **efficacious** for **human use** according to **prescribed dosage**, of **quality** and **hygiene**

### Human derivatives

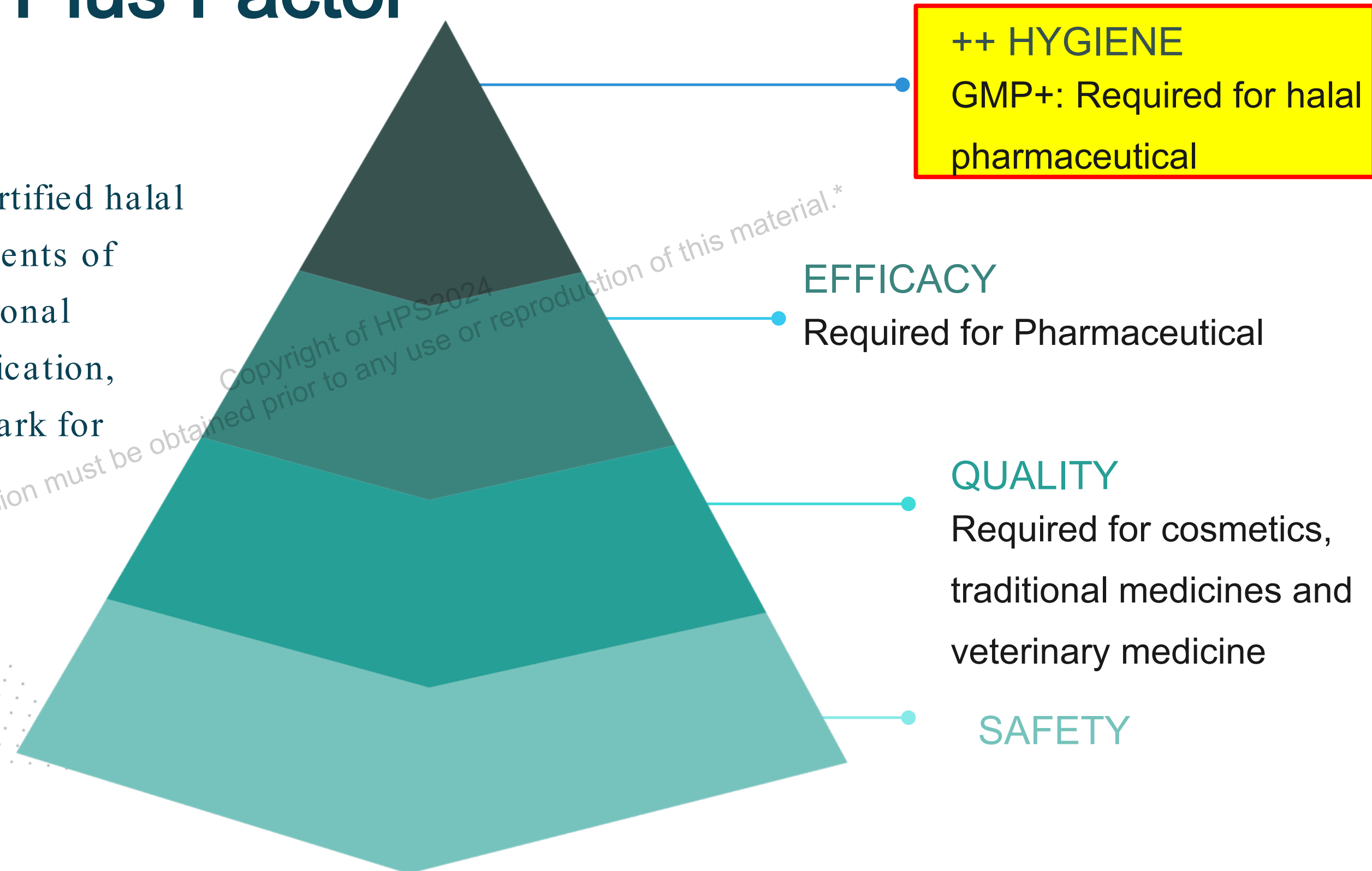
Do not contain any **human parts** or its **derivatives** that are **not permitted** by **Shariah law** and **Fatwa**



# Halal Certification = Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Plus Factor

Pharmaceutical products certified halal must first fulfil the requirements of cGMP before fulfilling additional prerequisites for halal certification, which sets a higher benchmark for quality.

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Requirement for local manufactured medicinal products

## Quality Assurance



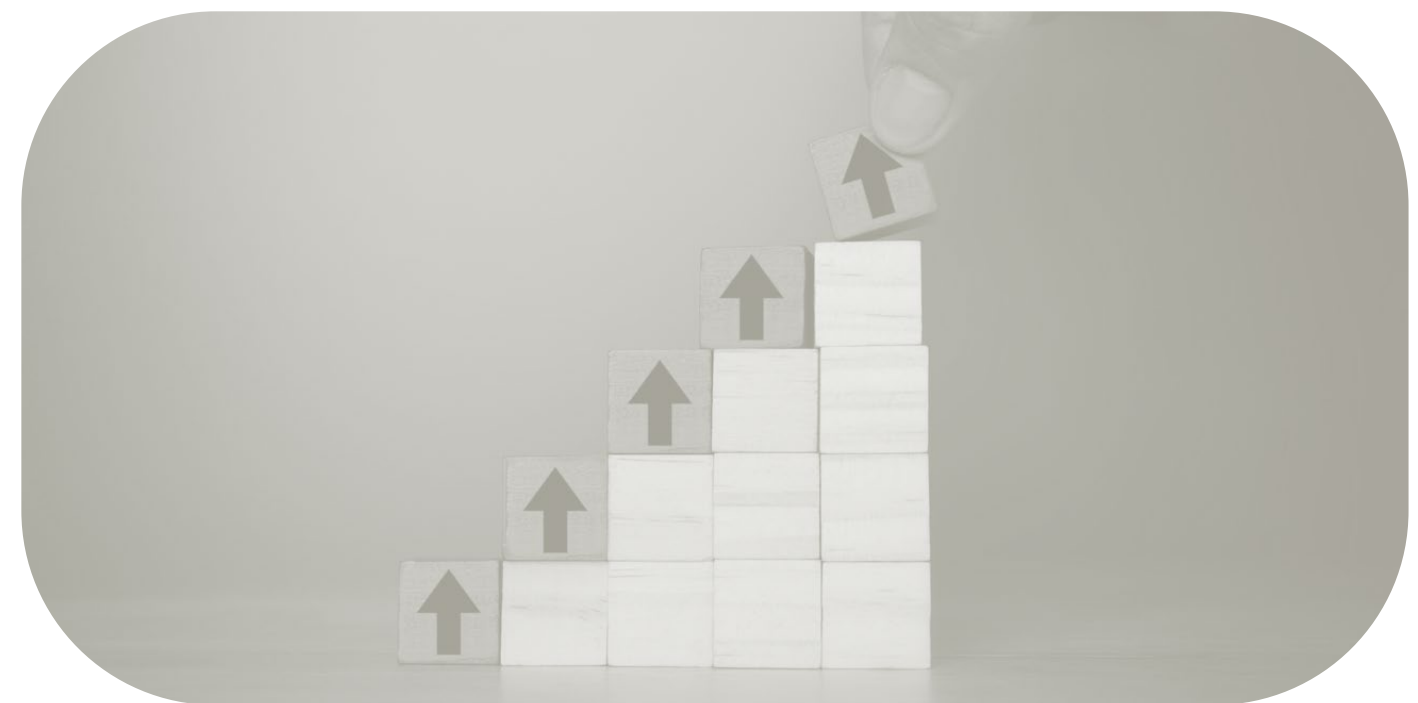
## Consumer Needs



## Person/Patient-Centered Approach

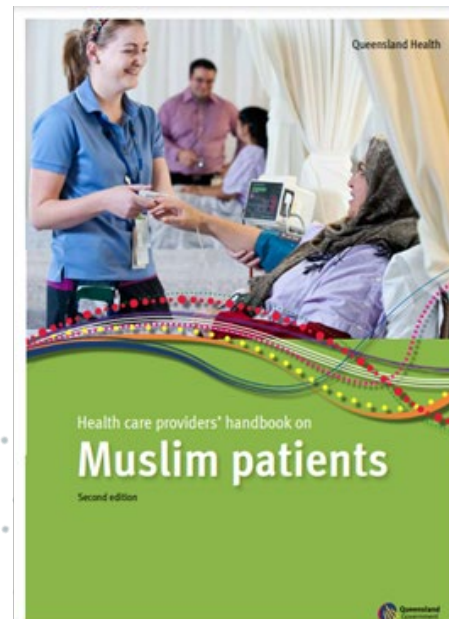
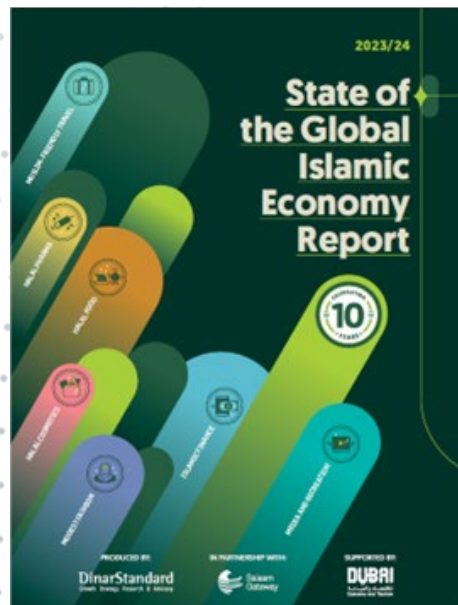


## Growing Market





# Global Islamic Economy Landscape – Healthcare



Muslim spend on pharmaceuticals increased by **7.8%** in 2022, from US\$100 billion to US\$108 billion, and is expected to reach **US\$142 billion** by 2027 at CAGR of 5.7%.



Consumer halal awareness **increasing** and there is a **renewed** focus on health and immunity



Importance of halal certification and guidelines to **protect** consumers and patients' interest



Most Muslim-majority countries introduced **laws** specifying halal ingredients with halal certification requirements for imported products in the food and pharmaceutical sectors.



Healthcare institutions and practitioners are increasingly **understanding & appreciating** the beliefs and religious obligations of their patients.

## References:

1. The State of the Global Islamic Economy Report 2022 & 2023/2024 (published by the UAE)
2. Queensland Health, Health care providers' handbook on Muslim patients
3. Medicine advice for patients observing a halal diet, The Pharmaceutical Journal

# National Health Service (NHS) UK Guide on Informed Choice in

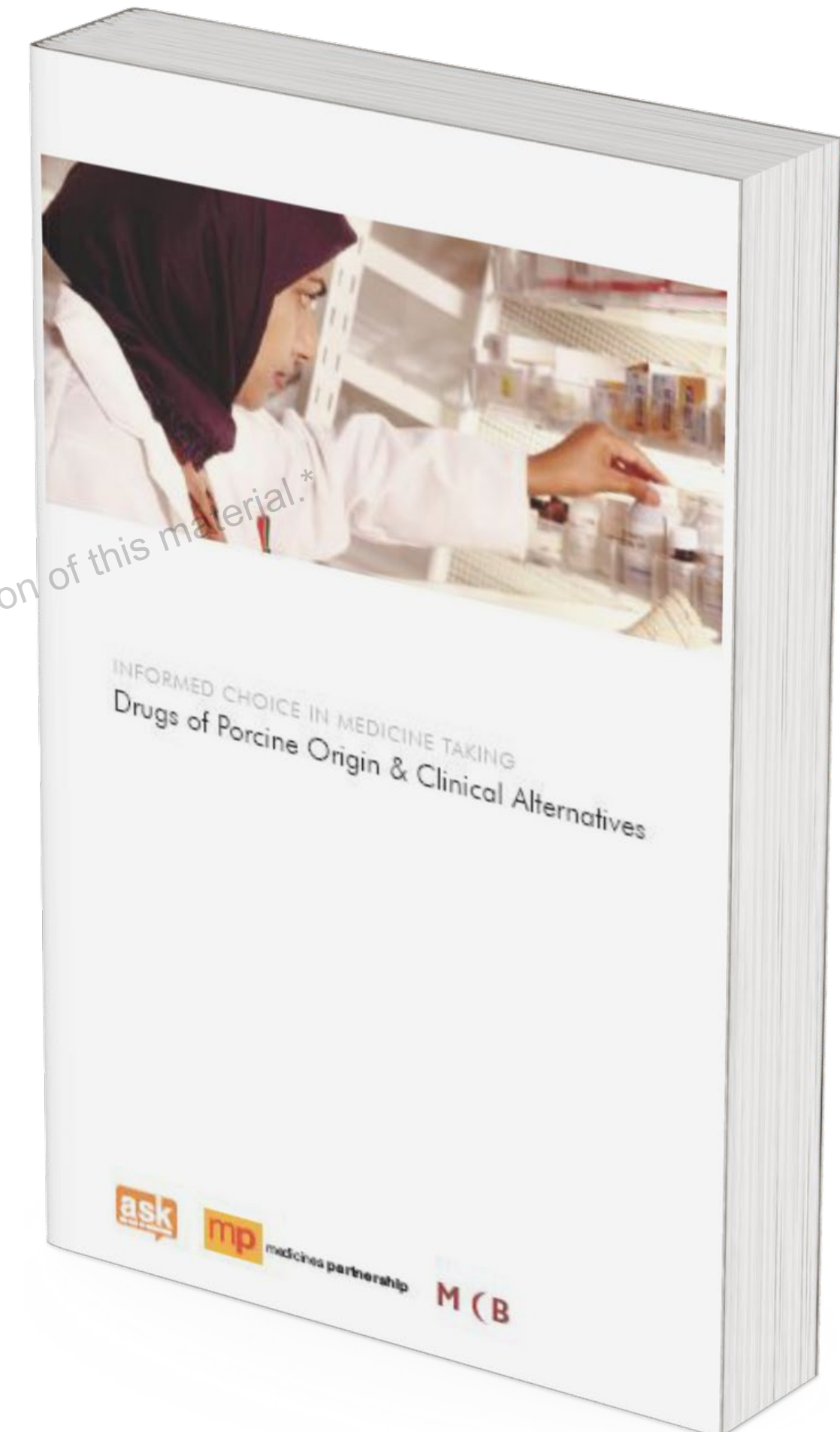
 **medicine Taking** **patient choice** in medicine taking

 **Religious & cultural** aspects of porcine  
derived products

 Drug development and the move from  
animal source to **synthetic** agents

 Reference **list** of drugs of porcine origin &  
their alternatives

 **Involving** patients in decisions about  
porcine - derived medication



March 2004



# Convergence of Halal and Sustainability



ACCESS TO MEDICINE

SOCIAL

GOVERNANCE



## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & HPJIVE!

Essential medicines are intended to be available within the context of functioning health systems at all times in adequate amounts, with assured quality and in appropriate dosage forms. **They should also be provided with adequate information** and at a price the individual and the community can afford and that is sustainable in the long term.

Action across all stakeholders is necessary to ensure that: Health professionals and patients have the **necessary information** to enable them to use medicines and other medical products responsibly;

Reference : [Access to essential medicines, vaccines and health technologies: fact sheet on Sustainable Development Goals \(\\_\\_\\_SDGs\): health targets](#)

## Quality Assurance



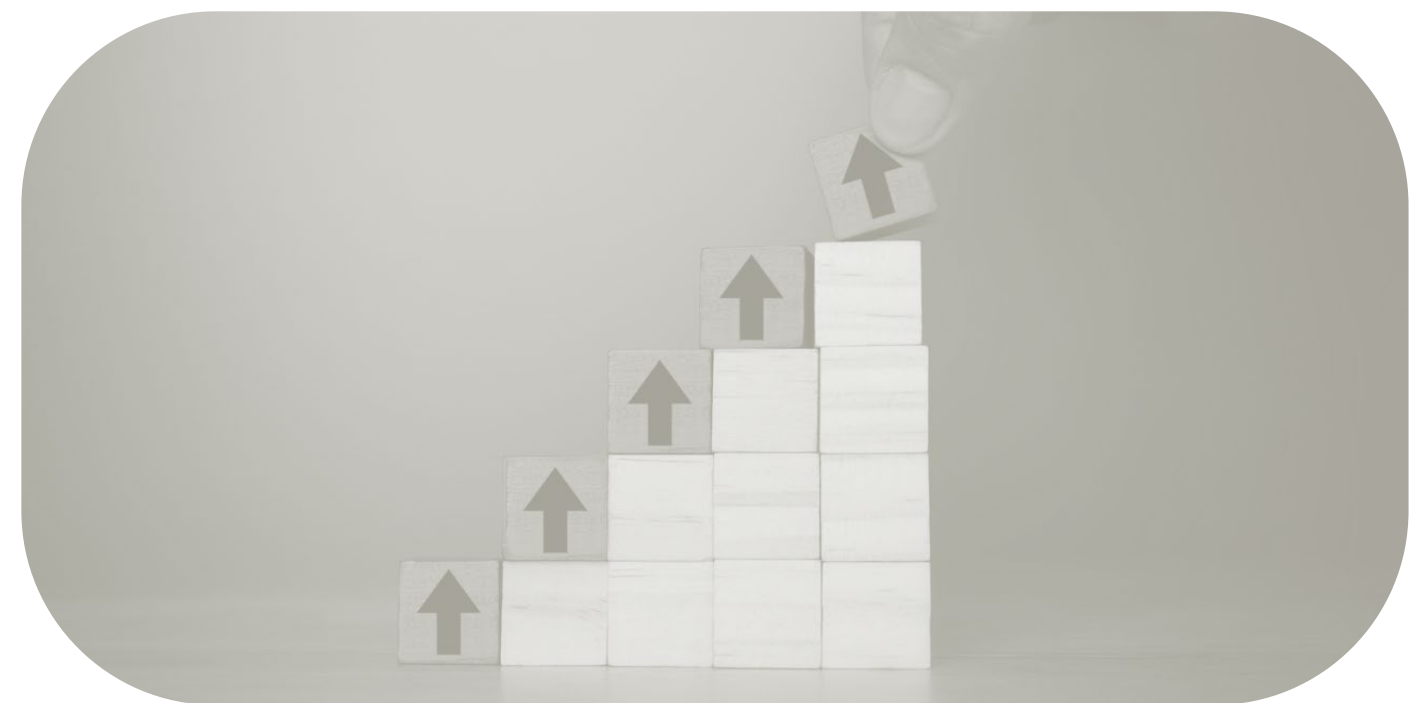
## Consumer Needs



## Person/Patient-Centered Approach



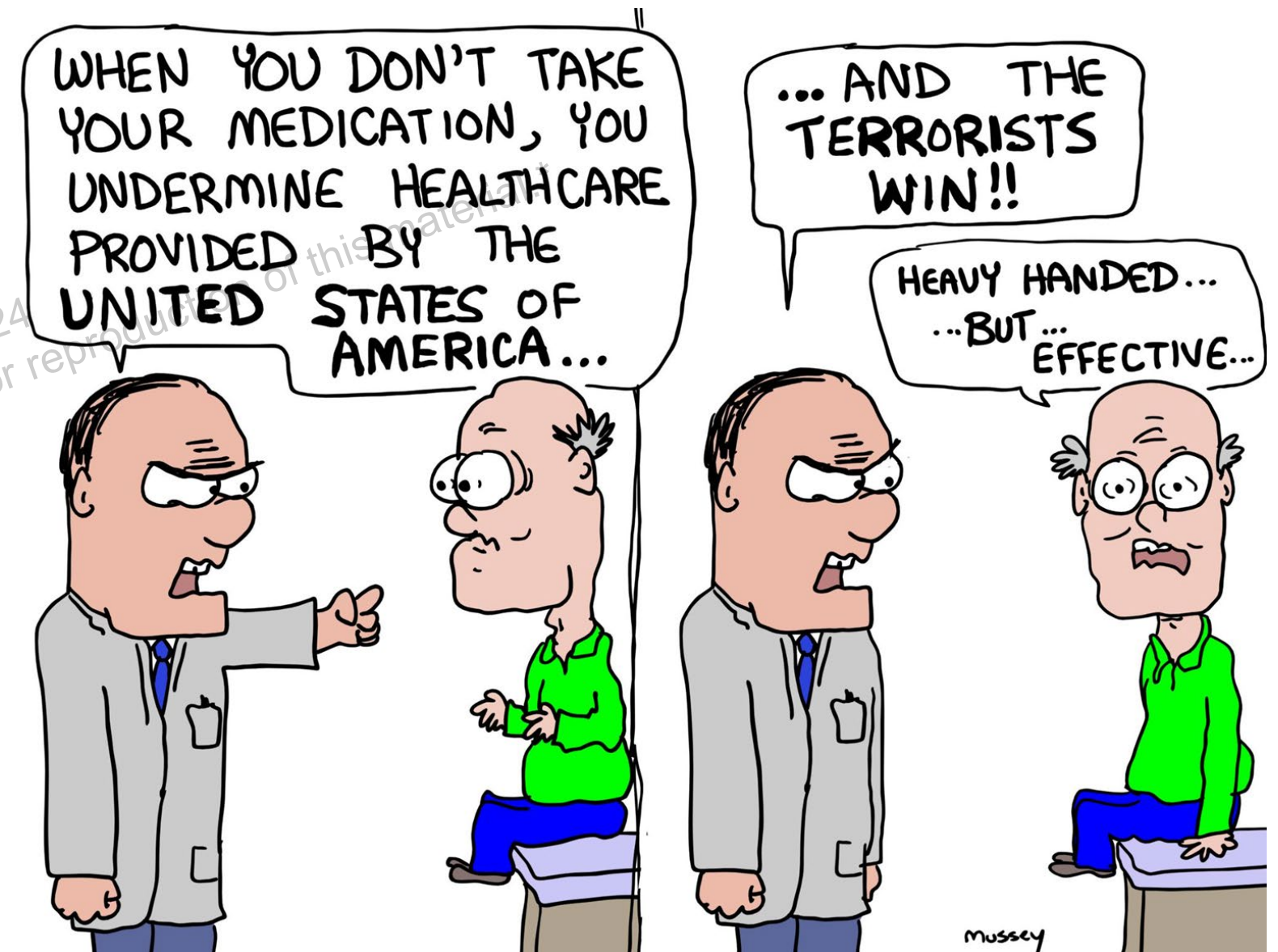
## Growing Market





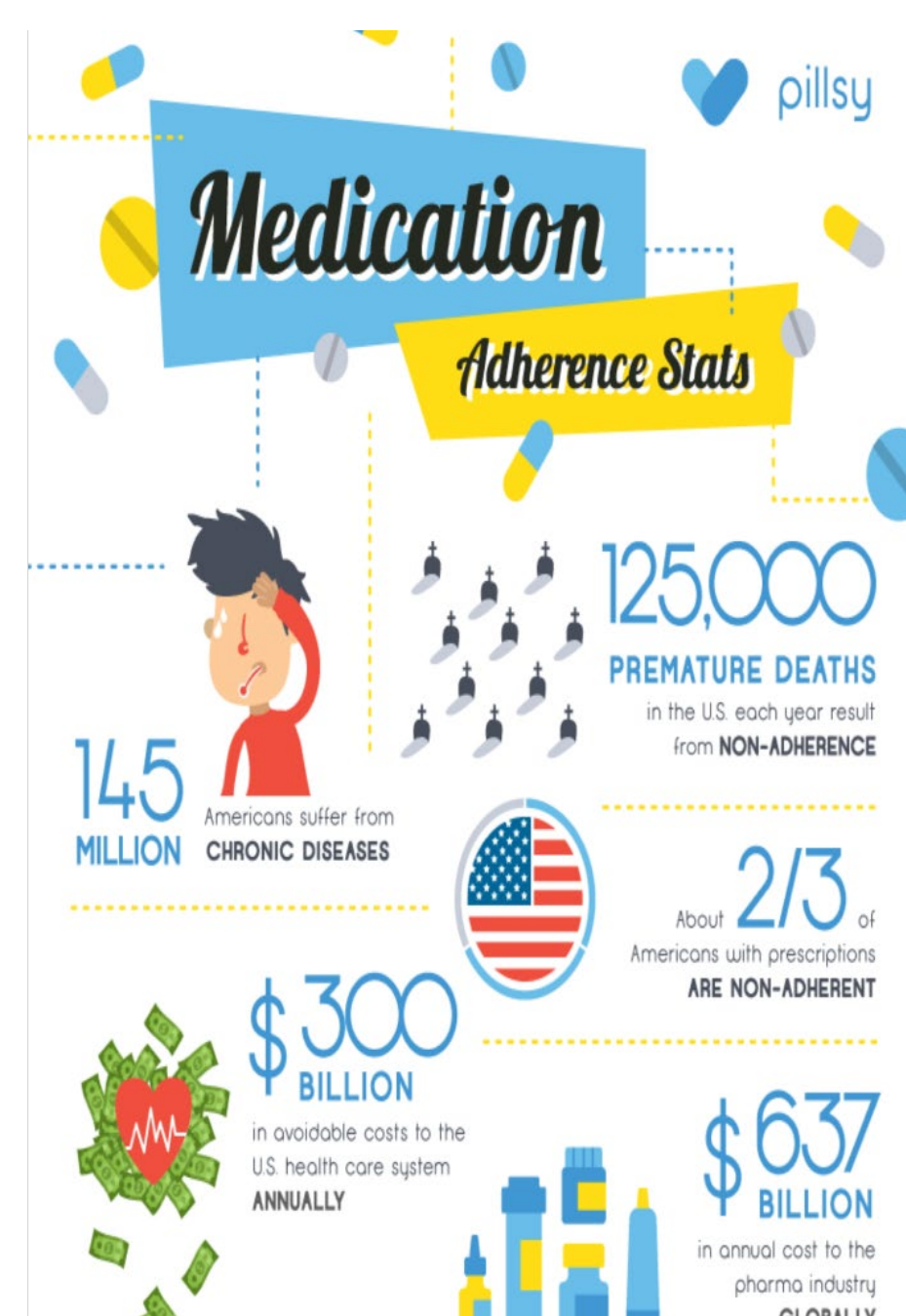
# Issues That Matter

- **Non-compliance** – a big issue
- Translate into **wastage** & opportunity **costs**
- Religious **belief system** plays important role & takes centre stage to remedy non-compliance
  - Get patients' consent to use medicines
  - Collaborative approach
  - Patients' buy-in secured translate into better compliance
  - Treatment outcome much more guaranteed



# Background: Non-Compliance

- The Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1997 reported “From Compliance to Concordance”:
  - **50%** of medicines prescribed for long term conditions are not taken as prescribed
- The Task Force on Medicine Partnership in 2003 reported “A Question of Choice: Compliance in Medicine Taking”:
  - most non-compliance is **intentional**
  - results from a **considered decision** made by patients
  - instead of just '**forgot to take**'
  - reported that patients would more likely to follow treatment if
    - they are **actively** involved in the prescribing decisions
    - their views & preferences are **recognised/respected** & considered fairly by the health professionals



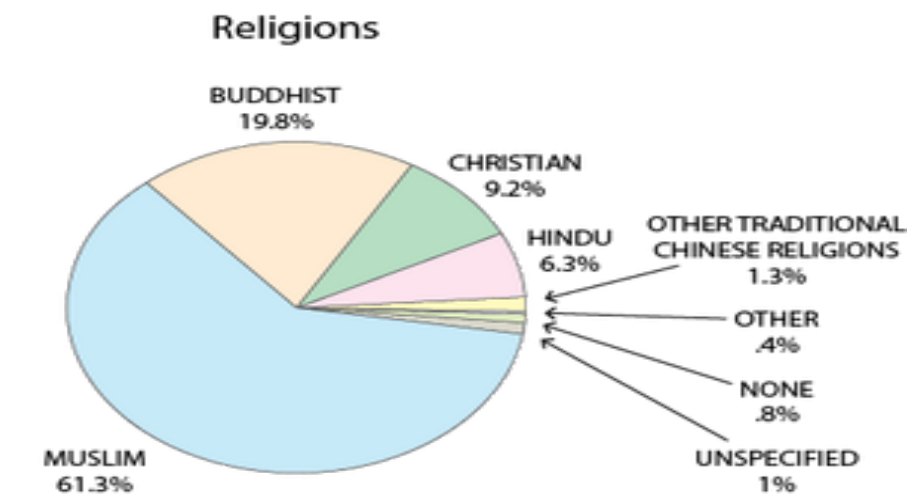
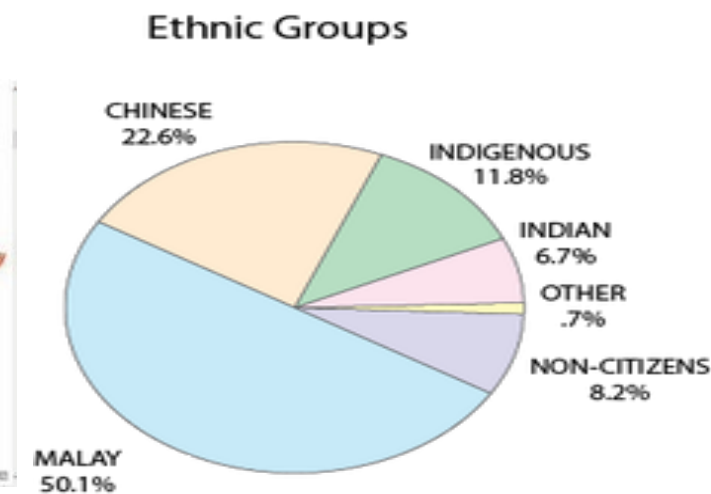


# Personalised Medicine Approach to Compliance

- **Personalised medicine** , [precision medicine](#) , or **theranostics** is a [medical model](#) that separates people into different groups—with medical decisions, practices, interventions and/or products being tailored to the individual patient based on their predicted response or risk of disease
- The terms personalised medicine, precision medicine, **stratified medicine** and P4 medicine are used interchangeably to describe this concept though some authors and organisations use these expressions separately to indicate particular nuances
- While the tailoring of treatment to patients dates back at least to the time of [Hippocrates](#) , the term has risen in usage in recent years given the growth of new diagnostic and informatics approaches that provide understanding of the molecular basis of disease, particularly [genomics](#)
- This provides a clear evidence base on which to stratify group related patients

Lifestyle is largely influenced by our belief system. HP is part of the lifestyle choices that significantly **impact** health outcomes. Precision medicine incorporates this unique lifestyle/belief system to recommend suitable medications, which will **improve** our overall treatment outcome.

# Ethnocentric Approach to Compliance



- **Ethnocentrism** is the act of judging another culture based on preconceptions that are found in the values and standards of one's own culture – especially regarding language, behaviour, customs, and religion
- These aspects or categories are distinctions that define each ethnicity's unique cultural identity
- *Ethnocentrism* was coined by L Gumpowicz & employed by social scientist WG Sumner
  - Gumpowicz defined ethnocentrism as the reasons by virtue of which each group of people believed it had always occupied the highest point, not only among contemporaneous peoples and nations, but also in relation to all peoples of the historical past
  - Sumner defined ethnocentrism as "the technical name for the view of things in which one's own group is the centre of everything, and all others are scaled and rated with reference to it"
  - leading to pride, vanity, the belief in one's own group's superiority, and contempt for outsiders. These problems may occur from the division of societies into in-groups and out-groups. Ethnocentrism is explained in the social sciences and genetics.

Ethnocentric  
hospitality simply  
**delight** a  
particular ethnic  
patient/customer  
group being  
targeted thru  
respecting their  
**culture & faith**



# Neuroeconomic Approach to Compliance

- **Neuroeconomics** is an [interdisciplinary](#) field that seeks to explain human [decision making](#), the ability to process multiple alternatives and to follow a course of action. It studies how economic behavior can shape our understanding of the [brain](#), and how neuroscientific discoveries can constrain and guide models of economics.
- It combines research from [neuroscience](#), [experimental](#) and [behavioral economics](#), and [cognitive](#) and [social](#) psychology. As research into decision-making behavior becomes increasingly computational, it has also incorporated new approaches from [theoretical biology](#), [computer science](#), and [mathematics](#).
- Neuroeconomics studies decision making by using a combination of tools from these fields so as to avoid the shortcomings that arise from a single-perspective approach. Many economic behaviors are not fully explained by these models, such as [heuristics](#) and [framing](#).
- [Behavioral economics](#) emerged to account for these anomalies by integrating social, cognitive, and emotional factors in understanding economic decisions. Neuroeconomics adds another layer by using neuroscientific methods in understanding the interplay between economic behavior and neural mechanisms. Neuroeconomics offers a more integrative way of understanding decision making.

Religious belief activates an area in the brain which allows believers to make **non-cost-and-benefit decision-making**. They rather employ deontic logic by considering what is permitted (right) and what is not (wrong) by their religion

# Halalopathy – a Science of Trust in Medicine

- The human body is well organized, regulated and connected. One of the greatest scientific challenges today is to integrate mind, behaviour and health.
- Enormous advances in health care have been achieved. However, diseases like cancer still require treatment options beyond therapeutic drugs, namely surgery and radiation. Human being is not only made of cells, tissues and organs, but also feelings and sensations. Linking mental state with physical health is essential to include all elements of disease.
- For this purpose, halalopathy has been introduced as a new model to integrate mind, behaviour and health, where psychology, spirituality and rationality can be integrated together to generate a well-organized, regulated and connected health system. Halalopathic approaches are based on mind-trust-**drug** and mind-trust-**belief**.
- If the drug and human's belief are **compatible**, **trust** in the rationally designed drug will be **synergized** and **placebo effects** will be activated to initiate the **healing** process. Such an organized health system will lower the body's entropy and increase potential energy, which is an important aspect to promote the healing process, with a therapeutic drug toward complete recovery.
- This study enlightens laws of compatibility to initiate a domino chain effect to activate placebo effects and lower the **body's entropy**. The healing power of each effect will contribute to the healing process and enhance the total drug effects.



Halalopathic medicine triggers a new therapeutic concept where **human, moral and spiritual values** are utilized along with a therapeutic agent to induce **more effective** treatment



# Muslim Centric Needs – Muslim Patients' Right

- Right to have halal medicines
- Right to have non-najs medicines
- Right to be informed of medicines
- Right to choose medicines
- Right to give consent for usage of non-halal medicines

Note: halal medical devices also applicable



Muslim Centric Ness refers to the beliefs held by Muslim consumers about the *appropriateness, etiquette* and the *morality* in purchasing Muslim made products.

Study has shown significant positive relationship, meaning the greater the **Muslim Centric Ness** the greater is the **Purchase/Usage Intention** for Muslim products.

<http://ipedr.com/vol25/12-ICEME2011-N00018.pdf>

# Healthcare Consultation through Shared Decision Making (SDM) Between Patients & Prescribers



## PANDUAN PENGGUNAAN UBAT-UBATAN YANG MENGANDUNGI UNSUR TIDAK HALAL

KEPADA PESAKIT MUSLIM DI KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA



9 Jan 2018 –

Use of patient's consent form to initiate non-halal medicines in government health facilities



## PANDUAN PENGGUNAAN UBAT-UBATAN DARI PERSPEKTIF ISLAM

6 Jul 2018 -

Pillars of shariah perspectives to guide pharmaceutical care

- Precision Medicine (PM) calls for an individualized approach to patient care through a SDM process in healthcare consultation
- Ethnocentric Medicine (EM) requires both patients and healthcare providers to agree in their medication options around patients' culture & belief system
- This form of Patient Centred Care (PCC) encourages patients to be involved in decisions about their treatment & care through effective communication with their prescribers
- patients should be the ones making decisions on whether or not they want a certain treatment based upon their belief system with the right to refuse or accept



# Ethnocentric Needs – Bottom Lines

- Halal certified pharmaceuticals for the **Muslims**
- Non-bovine content in related pharmaceuticals for the **Hindus**
- Non-animal content in related pharmaceuticals for the **Vegetarians (vegans)** at all times or during specific religious occasions for certain **ethnics/cultures/religious believers**
- Kosher certified pharmaceuticals for the **Jews**

Note: halal medical devices also applicable



## Quality Assurance



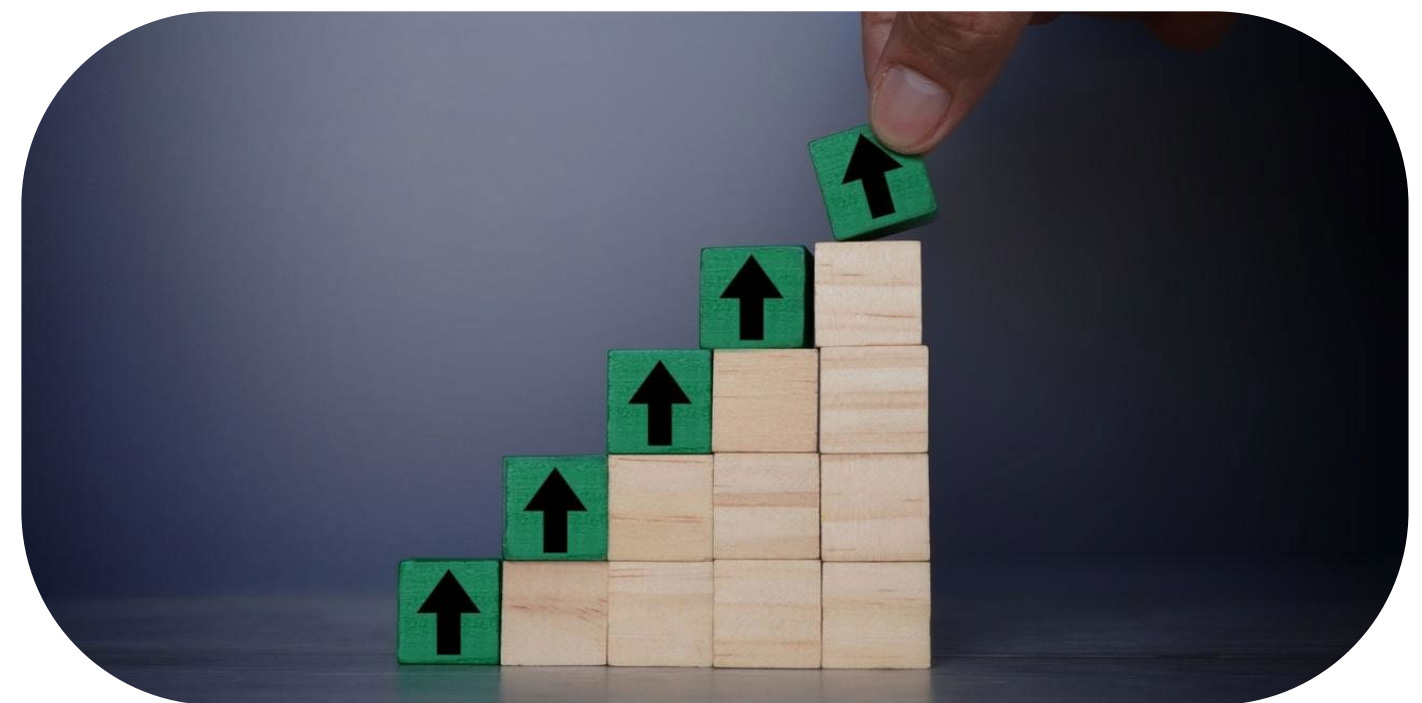
## Consumer Needs



## Person/Patient-Centered Approach



## Growing Market





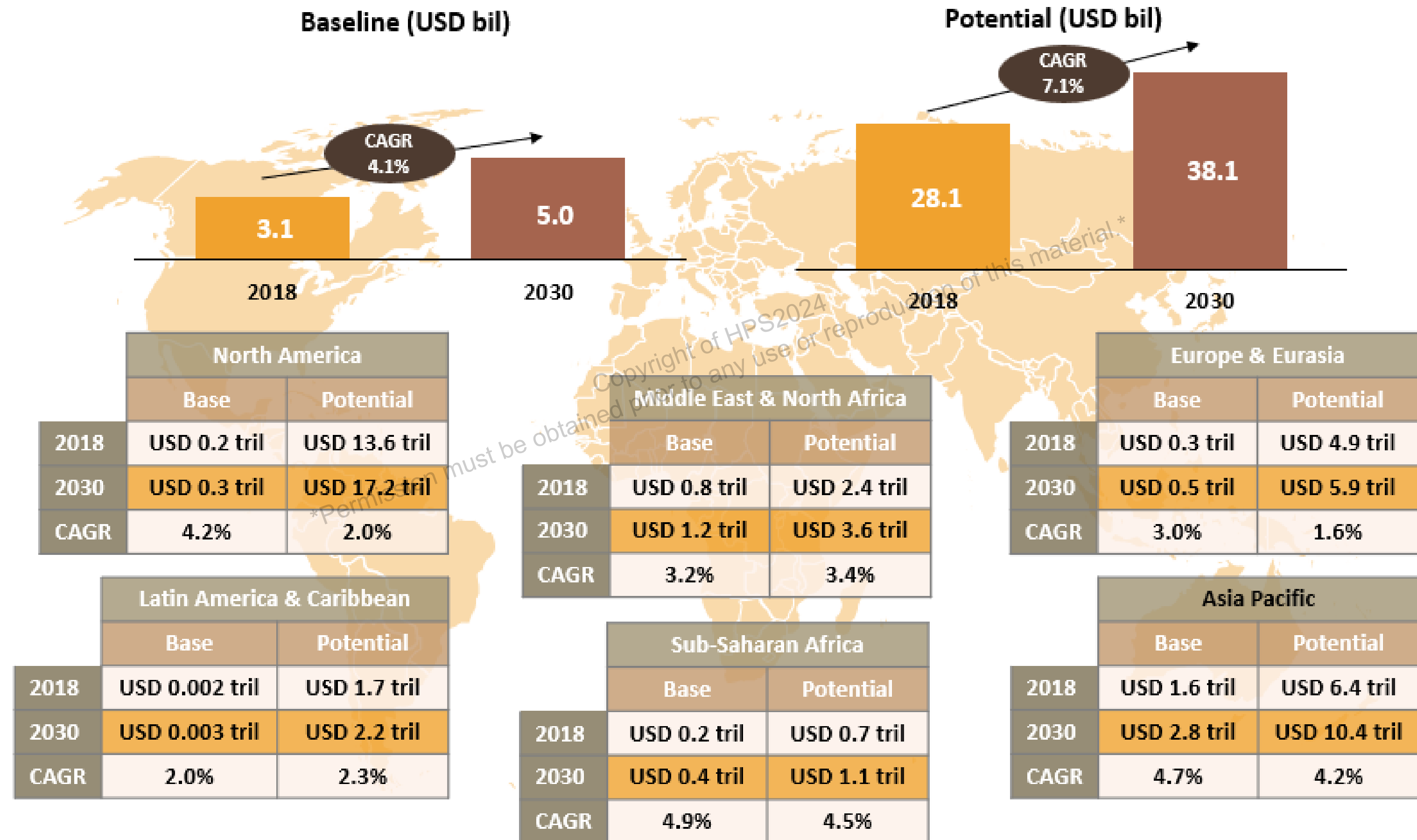
# World Halal industry is booming...



***“Halal Industry is a wide range of Businesses and Operations to manufacture Products or provide Services which are permissible in accordance to Shariah Compliance and shall refer to both goods and services that are acceptable, qualified and fit for end user's consumption. It can be a wide range of products and services including Food & Beverages, Pharmaceuticals, Medical Devices, Logistics, Ingredients, Consumer Goods and Personal Care”***

**With number of Muslims continuing to grow globally, demand for Halal products and services will increase**

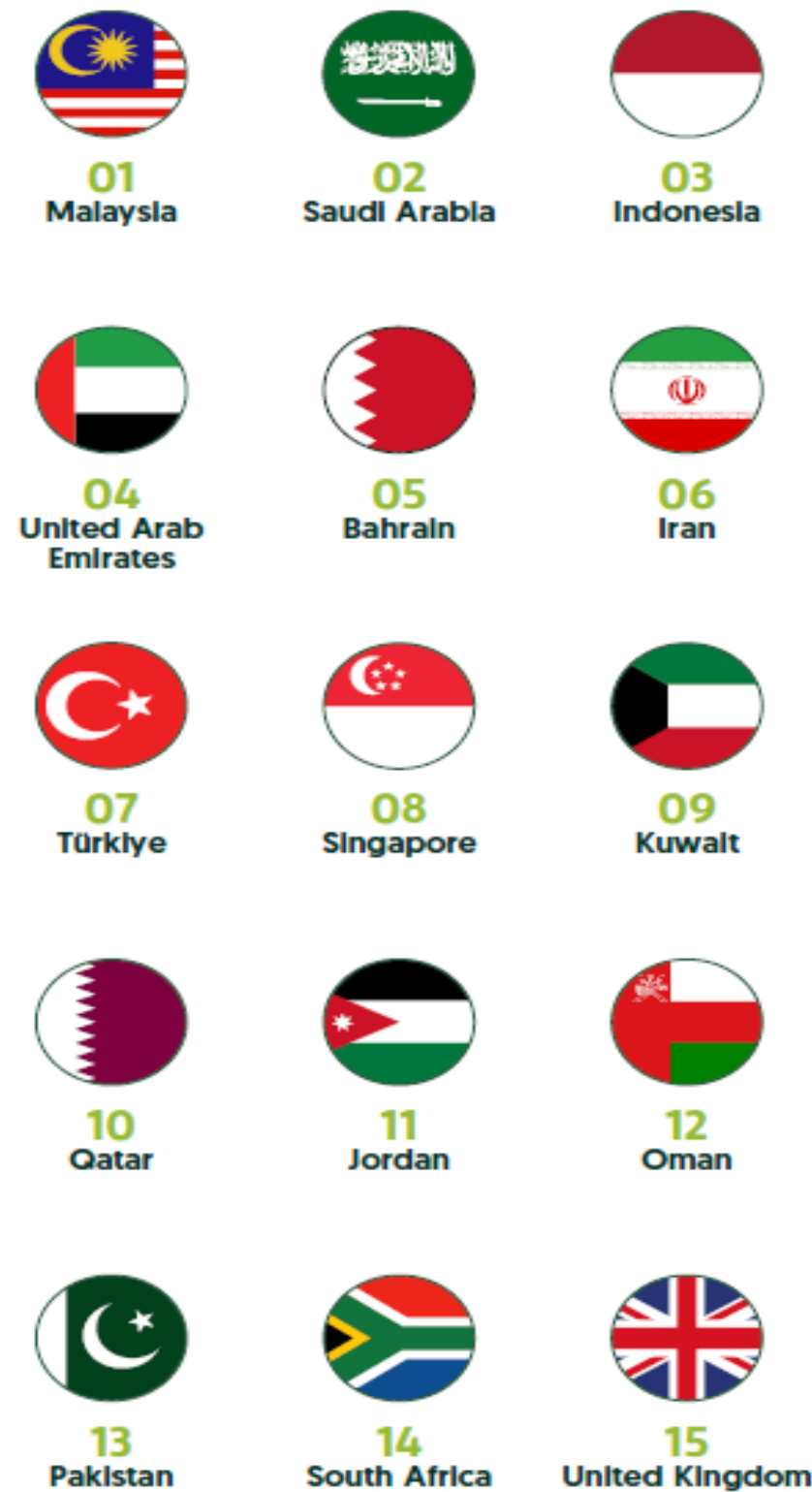
# The Global Halal economy is a USD3.1 tril market in 2018 and is forecasted to reach **USD5.0 tril** by 2030





GLOBAL ISLAMIC ECONOMY  
INDICATOR 2023 SCORE

TOP 15



LEADING COUNTRIES

For the 10th consecutive year, **Malaysia** has taken the **top rank** for the 10<sup>th</sup> consecutive year. Malaysia is followed by Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and UAE

Malaysia achieved a 1<sup>st</sup> -place ranking in **Islamic Finance**, **Halal Food** & **Media/Recreation**, with a 2<sup>nd</sup> -place ranking in **Modest Fashion**

Indicator Scores Breakdown for Top 15 Ranking Countries

		GIEI	Islamic Finance	Halal Food	Muslim-Friendly Travel	Modest Fashion	Media and Recreation	Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics
1	Malaysia	193.2	408.7 <b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	128.0 <b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	99.4 <b>4<sup>th</sup></b>	73.6 <b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	74.4 <b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	73.9 <b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>
2	Saudi Arabia	93.6	194.9	48.5	99.7	34.3	37.5	34.3
3	Indonesia	80.1	93.2	94.4	60.7	66.3	52.4	58.6
4	United Arab Emirates	79.8	115.7	59.2	136.2	51.3	44.5	41.3
5	Bahrain	75.0	125.1	55.0	88.1	33.4	49.6	38.5
6	Iran	74.6	159.8	41.2	65.7	20.5	24.2	33.1
7	Türkiye	74.0	46.1	85.1	161.8	86.2	46.0	52.6
8	Singapore	62.7	52.2	67.7	50.3	64.3	72.6	79.9
9	Kuwait	60.2	123.6	42.2	28.7	20.0	26.8	29.2
10	Qatar	57.1	74.4	49.7	60.4	37.4	63.3	37.2
11	Jordan	52.2	65.6	49.4	88.3	22.1	26.3	39.9
12	Oman	50.0	78.7	48.3	48.0	20.1	24.4	26.3
13	Pakistan	47.5	69.6	51.4	38.4	27.5	17.2	28.6
14	South Africa	44.7	51.1	53.8	25.3	32.4	31.9	43.2
15	United Kingdom	44.7	46.0	43.7	28.1	47.7	54.4	48.2



MINISTRY OF  
INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

# HALAL INDUSTRY MASTER PLAN 2030

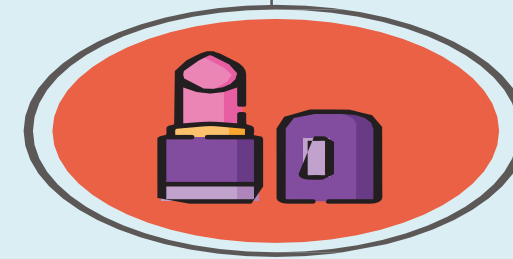
PROMINENT, VISIBLE AND  
GLOBALISED HALAL MALAYSIA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



## HALAL INDUSTRY CORE SECTORS



**Cosmetics & Personal Care**

- Private Labelling
- Plant-based Products
- Male Grooming
- On-demand Consumer Services



**Food & Beverages**

- Processed Food
- Oils and Fats
- Organic Food
- Alternative Ingredients

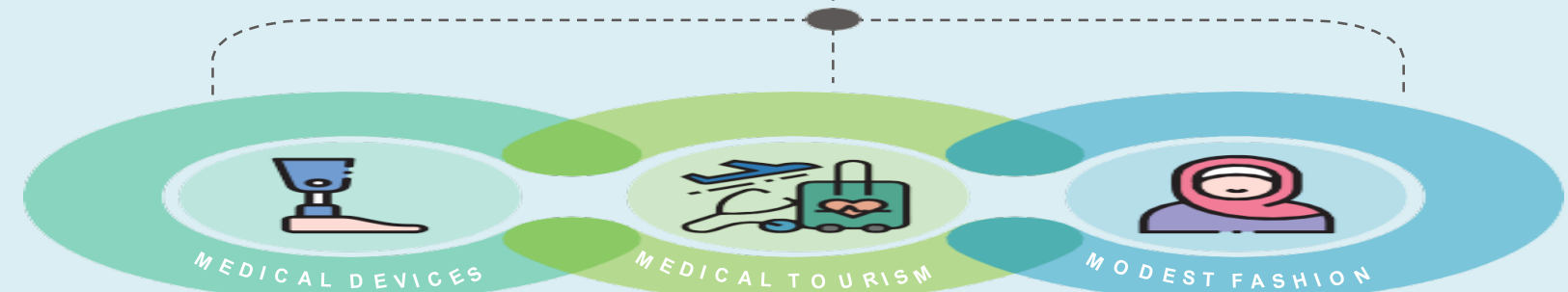


**Pharmaceuticals**

- Biopharmaceutical
- Nutraceuticals
- Preventive Medicine

## EMERGING SECTORS

Emerging opportunities in the Halal industry include new economic sectors which are increasingly embracing Halal values in their operations.



**Medical Devices**

- Bone/Skin Graft
- Surgical Mesh
- Suture
- Prosthetics
- Consumables

**Medical Tourism**

- Health Treatments
- Rehabilitation Services
- Wellness Facilities
- Nursing Home

**Modest Fashion**

- Hijab
- Abaya
- Thawb



# A Sectoral Working Group (SWG) has been established by HDC to implement the initiatives since January 2021



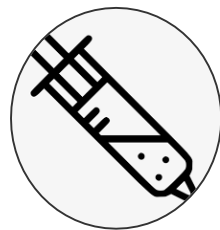
## **Brig Gen Dato' Dr A Halim bin Hj Basari**

Chief of Management of the Malaysian Armed Forces Health Services/  
Chairman of SWG Halal Pharmaceuticals

### **Members (G&B):**

1. Ministry of Health
2. Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation (MOSTI)
3. JAKIM
4. Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA)
5. Technology Depository Agency (TDA)
6. National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRA)
7. Pharmaniaga Berhad
8. Duopharma Biotech Berhad
9. Pfizer (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
10. Malaysia Vaccines & Pharmaceuticals (MVP) Sdn Bhd

### **Highlights**



**Initiative:** Develop halal vaccine industry through policy and incentives development

**Current progress:** Halal vaccine agenda has been accepted and incorporated in National Vaccine Development Roadmap (NVDR)



**Initiative:** Establish a scientific advisory committee to bridge scientific and halal certification requirements

**Current progress:** JAKIM agreed on resolution to appoint a panel member (pharmaceutical/healthcare) & form an advisory technical committee under the Muzakarah Committee to the Majlis Kebangsaan Hal Ehwal Islam Malaysia (MKI). Letter of commission was issued to appoint Brig Gen Dato' Dr A Halim bin Hj Basari by His Majesty (DYMM) Sultan Selangor on the 15 Sep 22





Muzakarah Committee Of The National Council For Islamic Religious Affairs Malaysia with His Excellency, Premier of Sarawak at the 124<sup>th</sup> meeting held in Kuching from 26-28 June 2024



Muzakarah Committee Of The National Council For Islamic Religious Affairs Malaysia with His Royal Highness Sultan of Terengganu at the 125<sup>th</sup> meeting held in Kuala Terengganu from 24-26 September 2024





# Ranking of Halal Pharmaceuticals from 2020 to 2023 by Countries (GIE Reports)

2020  
2<sup>nd</sup>

Top 10 PHARMA & COSMETICS	
1.	UAE
2.	Malaysia
3.	Jordan
4.	Singapore
5.	Egypt
6.	Iran
7.	Bahrain
8.	Brunei
9.	Turkey
10.	Azerbaijan

2021  
1<sup>st</sup>

PHARMA & COSMETICS	
1.	Malaysia
2.	UAE
3.	Singapore
4.	Iran
5.	Egypt
6.	Indonesia
7.	France
8.	South Africa
9.	Turkey
10.	Tunisia

2022  
2<sup>nd</sup>

PHARMA AND COSMETICS	
1	Singapore
2	Malaysia
3	Netherlands
4	Belgium
5	France
6	Egypt
7	Turkey
8	United Arab Emirates
9	Indonesia
10	United Kingdom

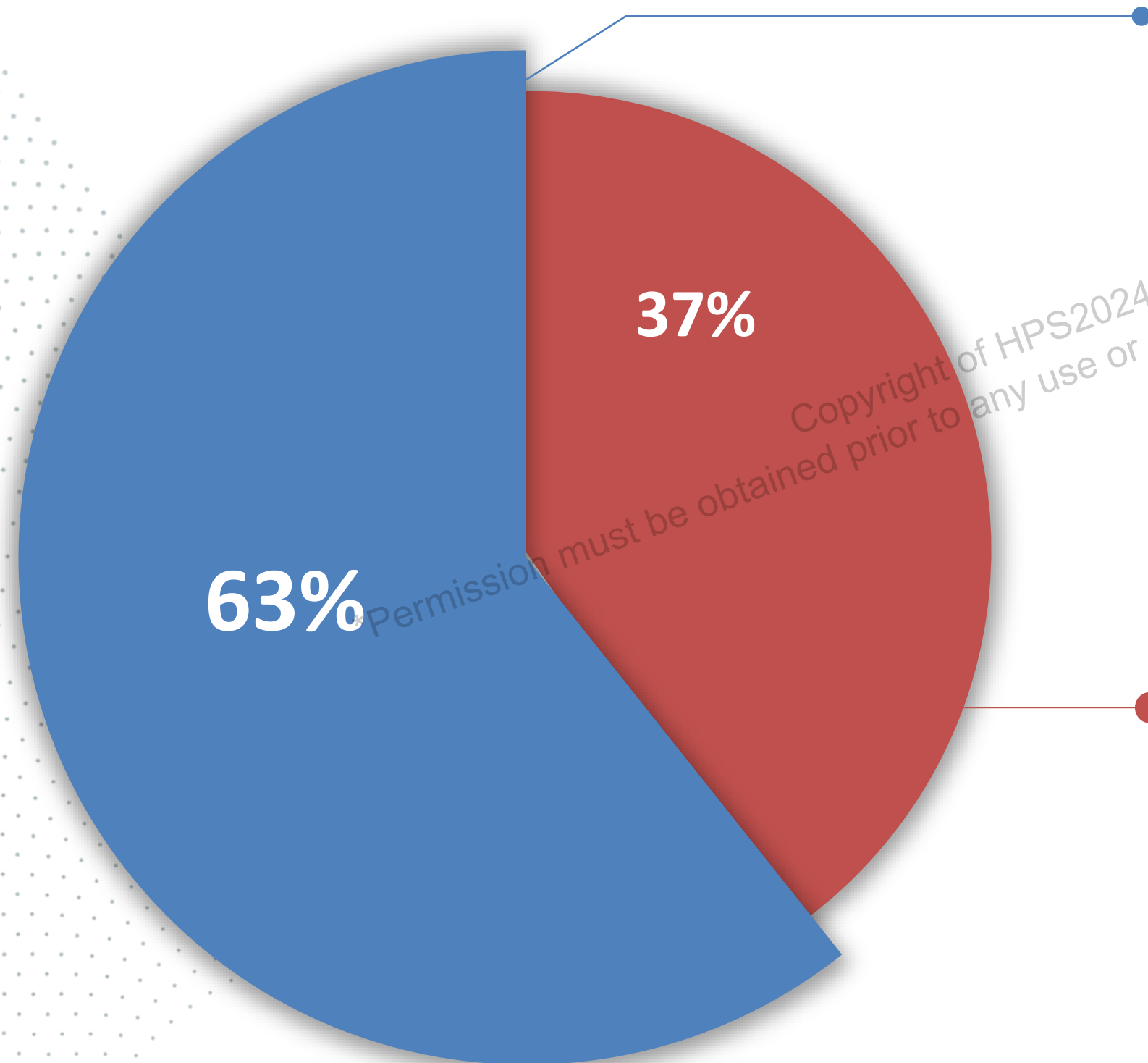
2023  
3<sup>rd</sup>

Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	
TOP 10	
1	Singapore
2	Belgium
3	Malaysia
4	France
5	Indonesia
6	Türkiye
7	Egypt
8	Thailand
9	United Kingdom
10	Tunisia



# In Malaysia, the pharmaceutical industry is valued at **RM9.4 bil**, driven by public and private sector demand

**Market Size of Malaysia's Pharmaceutical Industry, 2018**  
Percentage (%) out of RM9.4 bil



## Private Sector Demand RM5.9 billion

- A bulk of Malaysia's pharmaceutical industry comprises **purchases made by the private sector which stands at 63%**
- These purchases are made by **various parts of the healthcare private sector including private hospitals, private clinics, and pharmacies**

## Public Demand through Ministry of Health RM3.5 billion

- **37% of Malaysia's Pharmaceutical Industry** comprises procurement generated by the Government, via the **Ministry of Health**
- The Ministry of Health's procurement of pharmaceutical products is mainly consumed for the country's public health system and is divided into two main category:
  - **Concession:** The concession business is estimated to be **valued at RM1.4 billion**
  - **Non-Concession:** The non-concession businesses is valued at RM2.1 billion of which **73% derived from Central Procurement**

# Malaysian Products Currently Certified under MS2424:2019



Medicinal product that contain ingredients permitted under the Shariah Law (safe, not contain any parts of product of animals that are non halal and/or not slaughtered according to Shariah Law, not contain contaminated with *najs* or human parts and non-hazardous to health) MS 2424:2019 Halal Pharmaceutical – General Guideline

- **MS2424:2019** – For halal certification, all fall under one category/scheme, pharmaceutical products. Differs from product registration under NPRA under specific MAL No categories.
- Today, Malaysia has **287** companies & **5,990** pharmaceutical products certified by JAKIM.
- Include prescription, OTC medicine & health supplement (HS).
- HS consists of traditional medicine, finished herbal product, herbal remedy, homeopathic medicine & natural products with therapeutic claim.

## Key Malaysia Halal Pharma Players





# Conclusion



Halal means "**permissible**" in Arabic and is a reference for **quality & standard**. Ensuring Muslims' right to **access healthcare** products aligned with their religious belief helps non-Muslims to reap same health

Halal certification ensures products are GMP + compliant, clean, hygienic, environmentally-friendly & produced with respect for ethnocentric-ness, providing assurance to all consumers of **different faith, culture & ethnicity for an Inclusive**

Malaysia can lead ASEAN nations for the region to become a global leader in halal pharmaceutical & tap on huge world market potential through a collaborative multilateral approach focusing on **product quality, patient compliance, improved health outcome &**



# Thank you





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**Brigadier General Professor (Honorary) Dato' Dr A Halim Hj Basari** graduated from the College of Pharmacy, Medical University of South Carolina (USA) with a BS Pharmacy in 1989, after completed a Pre-Pharmacy/Minor in Business Administration program at the Loyola University New Orleans (USA) in 1986. Upon registration as a Pharmacist with the States of South Carolina & Kansas Boards of Pharmacy, he completed his MS in Hospital Pharmacy at the University of Kansas (USA) in 1992. He also completed an American Society of Health System Pharmacists (ASHP) Accredited Residency in Hospital Pharmacy from the University of Kansas Medical Centre (USA) in 1991. He was commissioned into the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) as an Army Lieutenant in the Royal Medical & Dental Corps in 1992. As the first military pharmacist in the country, he was tasked to design, establish, develop, upgrade & strategise the profession of military pharmacy for the nation. While in the service, he obtained his Graduate Diploma in Logistics Science (Distinction) from the Anglia Polytechnic University (UK) in 2000. Later he was awarded a PhD in Healthcare Supply Chain Management from the Australian Institute of Business in 2009. He is now the Chief of Management at the Health Services Division of the MAF HQ responsible of the management of human resource, integrity/audits, quality/standards, readiness, service delivery, research/innovation, compliance/ competency of healthcare services & finances/accounting. He has extensive leadership & management experiences in the pharmacy practice, healthcare supply chains, military medical logistics & quality /innovation initiatives. He has been involved in developing new progressive pharmamedlog/supply chain services & training within the military circle. His special interests are Halal Supply Chains, Halal Pharmaceuticals (HP), Shariah Compliant Pharmacy Practice/Pharmamedlog, Pharmacy Robotics/ Automation and Health/Wellness technology (Industrial Revolution 4.0). He is a recipient of PPA, PPS, AMP (Perak), KMN & PAT medals of honour. He was conferred his Dato'ship award (DIMP) from His Majesty Sultan of Pahang in 2015 & Honorary Professor from University of Cyberjaya in 2017. He is a life member of the Malaysian Pharmacists Society & Academy of Pharmacy Malaysia & has served as a member of the Malaysia Board of Pharmacy. He was the Vice President of The International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) – Military & Emergency Pharmacy Section (MEPS). He also serves as the Chairman of the Sectoral Working Group for the National HP



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