



August 2026

Facts – Halal Certification for Export to Indonesia

What Swedish exporters need to know when entering the Indonesian market

Executive summary

From 17 October 2026, halal certification becomes mandatory for a wide range of imported products sold in Indonesia — not only food and beverages, but also cosmetics, chemical products, clothing, and household goods.

Certification is a condition of market access for products in the affected categories.

For Swedish exporters, one condition changed in August 2026. Until then, no certification body in Sweden was recognized by BPJPH (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal, the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency — Indonesia's halal regulator), and Indonesian auditors had to travel to Sweden for on-site inspection. Sweden now has a recognized body, and the certification process can be conducted in Sweden, in Swedish or English.

- **Deadline:** Mandatory halal certification for imported food, cosmetics, chemical products, clothing, household goods, quasi drugs, and Class A medical devices takes effect 17 October 2026. Non-compliant products may still be sold but must be labelled non-halal. Other products follow a phased timeline running to 2039.
- **Market:** Indonesia's population is approximately 290 million, of whom around 87% are Muslim. BPJPH cites a global halal market valued at USD 3.6 trillion in 2026, with forecasts of approximately USD 7 trillion by 2035.
- **Scope:** Certification assesses the entire supply chain — ingredients, processing aids, packaging, storage, and logistics — not only finished-product content, and it applies beyond food to cosmetics, chemical products, clothing, and household goods.
- **A certification body now exists in Sweden:** On 6 August 2026, BPJPH and Scandinavian Halal Certification AB (SHC Sweden) signed a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA), an agreement under which BPJPH recognizes certificates issued by a foreign body. SHC Sweden is the first Sweden-based body to hold one.
- **Two pathways:** A Swedish exporter can certify through SHC Sweden and register the certificate with BPJPH, or apply directly into Indonesia's domestic system and have an Indonesian inspection body audit the facility. Section 8 compares the two.
- **Lead time:** SHC Sweden states approximately one month for a company that has its documentation and processes in place. BPJPH cites 30 – 60 working days for its own process, to which auditor travel arrangements must be added. Companies without existing documentation should allow several months.



1. Why Indonesia matters

About Indonesia

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and the largest economy in Southeast Asia. According to figures presented by BPJPH in July 2026, the population is approximately 290 million, of whom around 87% — approximately 251 million people — are Muslim. This is the largest Muslim population of any country.

Indonesia has a growing middle class and increasing urbanisation, with rising imports of branded and premium consumer goods across food, personal care, and household categories.

The market for halal products

Annual food imports into Indonesia exceed USD 20 billion. The categories entering the halal regime in October 2026 — cosmetics, chemical and cleaning products, clothing and accessories, household and office goods — account for a further share of import trade.

BPJPH reported in May 2026 that 24 million of approximately 64 million products circulating in Indonesia held halal certification. BPJPH cites a global halal market valued at USD 3.6 trillion in 2026, with forecasts of approximately USD 7 trillion by 2035, and an Asia-Pacific segment estimated at around USD 4.2 trillion growing at approximately 10.7% per year.

2. What halal certification covers

A conformity standard, administered by the state

Halal is an Arabic term meaning "permissible". Its origins are religious, and that basis is acknowledged in Indonesian law. For an exporter, however, the practical character of the requirement is regulatory: it is a defined product and supply chain conformity standard, written into legislation, administered by a government agency, audited against published criteria, and enforced at the border by customs.

In that respect it behaves much like other market-access standards a Swedish manufacturer already works with. It specifies restricted inputs, requires documented traceability, sets facility and segregation conditions, and is verified by third-party audit. The technical obligations are what a compliance function needs to engage with.

What the standard restricts

The standard identifies categories of restricted material — described as *haram* — which may not be used. In food and consumer goods these are principally pork and pork derivatives, alcohol, and certain animal-derived materials whose origin cannot be documented.

Compliance is not achieved by ingredient screening alone. The standard covers the entire supply chain, from raw material sourcing through manufacturing, packaging, storage, logistics,



and distribution. A product can fail on how it was produced, what it was packaged in, or what it was stored alongside, irrespective of its formulation.

Facility-level restrictions (najis)

One requirement differs from standard product-safety practice. A defined group of restricted substances, termed *najis*, must not be present in the production facility at all — not merely absent from the finished product. Alcohol held in storage, or a pork-derived processing aid that is fully removed during production and does not appear in the final product, will each cause a non-conformity.

SHC Sweden reports that this requirement is a frequent source of non-conformities among companies new to halal certification, as it does not follow from standard product-safety practice. It is one of the topics covered by the mandatory training described in Section 11.

Halal is often understood as a food-only concern. In practice, it functions as a supply chain integrity system applicable to almost everything that comes into contact with consumers.

3. The Indonesian regulatory framework

Indonesia's halal requirements are governed by the Halal Product Assurance Law (Undang-Undang Jaminan Produk Halal, or JPH Law No. 33/2014) and implemented by BPJPH — the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal), which sits under the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

BPJPH is the government agency responsible for administering Indonesia's halal assurance system. It registers and accredits Halal Inspection Bodies (Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal, or LPH), issues halal certificates, recognizes foreign certification bodies, and oversees the certification process through the Sihalal system.

Fatwas (formal legal opinions) confirming halal status are issued by MUI — the Indonesian Council of Ulama (Majelis Ulama Indonesia) — as part of the certification process.

The framework rests on Law No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance and Law No. 6/2023 (the Job Creation Law), implemented through Government Regulation No. 39/2021 and Government Regulation No. 42/2024, together with a series of Minister of Religious Affairs regulations (Nos. 748/2021, 944/2021, and 1360/2021) and BPJPH Head of Agency Regulation No. 20/2023. Companies should expect this body of implementing regulation to continue to evolve.



BPJPH publishes its regulations at bpjph.halal.go.id, with some translated into English. Guidance is updated periodically, and companies should verify current requirements for their specific product categories directly with BPJPH or through an accredited certification body.

4. What changes in October 2026?

Halal requirements have applied to domestically produced products in Indonesia for some years. From 17 October 2026, the obligation extends to imported products sold in the Indonesian market.

The original deadline was October 2024; it was extended by two years following requests from foreign business. BPJPH has stated publicly that no further extension is planned.

Enforcement at the border sits with Indonesian customs rather than with BPJPH. From 17 October, customs is expected to refuse clearance of products in mandatory categories that lack a valid certificate or registration.

Non-halal products are not prohibited outright. Products that are haram by nature — pork and alcohol among them — remain permitted in the Indonesian market. They must, however, be clearly labelled as non-halal. The labelling requirements are specific:

- The label may take the form of an image, a symbol, wording, or a combination of these, on the packaging or on the product itself
- It must be clearly visible, durable, and not easily removed, erased, or damaged
- Non-halal ingredients must be printed in a different colour so they can be identified at a glance

BPJPH has confirmed there is no fee for the non-halal label. For most consumer goods companies, a non-halal label restricts distribution and retail placement.

A transitional concession applies to ingredients. Where an ingredient has no halal certificate of its own, BPJPH has said it will accept alternative supporting documentation — an ingredient flowchart, composition data, and a certificate of analysis — in its place. This simplification has been described as running until 16 October 2026. Exporters relying on it should confirm the current position directly with BPJPH or their certification partner.

Product category	Implementation deadline
Food and beverages, including raw ingredients, food additives, and supplementary materials	17 October 2026



Traditional medicines, health supplements, and quasi drugs (obat kuasi)	17 October 2026
Cosmetics	17 October 2026
Chemical products and genetically modified organisms	17 October 2026
Clothing and wearable items	17 October 2026
Household and office products	17 October 2026
Class A medical devices	17 October 2026
Over-the-counter medicines and Class B medical devices	17 October 2029
Prescription medicines and Class C medical devices	17 October 2038
Class D medical devices	17 October 2039

Quasi drugs (obat kuasi) is a BPOM category with no direct EU equivalent: preparations containing pharmacologically active ingredients whose effect is local rather than systemic, intended for mild complaints. Antiseptics, disinfectants, topical wound treatments, antimicrobial mouthwashes, medicated oils and liniments, and throat lozenges typically fall here.

A product classified in Sweden as a cosmetic, a food supplement, or a medical device may be classified as a quasi drug in Indonesia, which changes both its documentation requirements and its deadline. Companies in these categories should confirm their Indonesian classification before assuming which rules apply.

5. Halal is not only about food

Halal certification applies to categories beyond food and beverages. Cosmetics, household chemicals, packaging, clothing, and a range of household and office goods are all subject to halal requirements in Indonesia from October 2026.

Scope within these categories is defined rather than unlimited. BPJPH has stated that goods outside the food, cosmetics, and chemical categories generally require certification where they are made from, or come into contact with, animal-derived materials. A synthetic textile may fall outside the requirement where a leather or wool product does not.

Companies selling consumer goods in Indonesia should therefore assess their obligations by product category rather than by industry. The Appendix sets out the affected categories in detail.

6. Halal certification as supply chain management

Obtaining halal certification is not a simple product test or a label on a package. It requires demonstrating control and integrity across the full production and logistics chain. The certification process examines:

- Raw materials — ingredient origins, sourcing, and supplier certification
- Additives, flavourings, and colourings — each must be individually verified
- Processing aids — assessed even where they do not remain in the finished product
- Animal-derived ingredients — documented origin and processing route
- Packaging and contact materials — must not introduce restricted materials
- Manufacturing environment — segregation, cleaning protocols, cross-contamination prevention, and the absence of najis substances from the site
- Product presentation — name, shape, imagery, and aroma must not be associated with non-halal products
- Warehousing, logistics, and distribution — separation from non-halal goods throughout

The product presentation requirement should be noted, as it has no equivalent in EU product regulation. A product cannot be certified if its name refers to a non-halal product — "halal wine" or "halal beer" would be refused — or if its form, packaging imagery, or aroma imitates a non-halal product.

Certification therefore involves internal procedures, documentation systems, and ongoing management, rather than a single audit.

✓	Ingredient origins and sourcing documented
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✓	Additives, flavourings, and colourings individually verified
✓	Processing aids assessed and substituted where necessary
✓	Animal-derived ingredients traceable to compliant source
✓	Packaging and contact materials assessed
✓	Najis substances absent from the production site
✓	Cross-contamination prevention in place
✓	Product name, form, and aroma reviewed
✓	Full supply chain traceability maintained

7. Integrating halal into existing quality systems

For companies already operating under recognised food safety or quality management systems, halal requirements can largely be integrated into existing frameworks rather than built from scratch. Halal-compatible systems include:

- FSSC 22000 (Food Safety System Certification)
- HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points)
- ISO 22000 and related food safety standards

The additional elements that halal certification requires beyond these systems include:

- A formal halal policy
- Halal-specific risk assessment, including cross-contamination and najis risk
- Documented procedures (SOPs) covering each relevant stage of production
- A halal committee or designated responsible personnel
- A halal supervisor — under Indonesian rules a Muslim employee holding a training certificate from an accredited institution
- Internal halal audits
- Staff training on halal requirements
- Management review procedures



Halal requirements can be added to an existing management system or operated as a separate system; both approaches are accepted. SHC Sweden reports that for companies with established quality management systems, the additional work is concentrated in the supply chain — verifying that upstream suppliers, additives, and processing aids meet halal requirements — rather than in the management system itself.

8. The certification process

For products manufactured outside Indonesia there are two routes to compliance. Since August 2026 both are available to Swedish companies.

Route A — certification in Sweden through SHC Sweden

Scandinavian Halal Certification AB (SHC Sweden) is recognized by BPJPH under a Mutual Recognition Agreement. It certifies to BPJPH standards, audits in Sweden, and reports certificate data into Indonesia's Sihlal system. The certificate must then be registered with BPJPH (see Section 9) before products can be marketed as halal in Indonesia. The typical sequence is:

- Introductory meeting — an online session covering what halal certification involves for your products, available in Swedish or English at no cost
- Expression of interest, quotation, and confirmation
- Application, including a product master table listing every product and every additive and processing aid used in production
- Contract signature, after which SHC issues its requirement documents for the relevant certification scheme — food and beverages, chemical products, cosmetics, and so on)
- Document review by two auditors, with queries returned to the company — an ingredient or additive may be rejected at this stage
- Training for the halal team — mandatory under the Indonesian standard, in Swedish or English
- On-site audit at the production facility, followed by an audit report of roughly 20–25 pages reviewed together with the company
- Correction of any non-conformities within an agreed period
- Final review and approval by the certification body's Sharia committee
- Certificate issued, valid for one year, followed by annual surveillance audits
- Registration of the certificate with BPJPH (SHLN registration)

SHC Sweden indicates that a company with its documentation and processes largely in place can complete the process in about a month, and that some certifications have been completed faster. Companies without existing documentation should allow a longer period.



Route B — certification through Indonesia's domestic system

The alternative is to apply directly into Indonesia's system via the Sihalal portal at ptsp.halal.go.id, with the audit carried out by one of the roughly 129 accredited Indonesian Halal Inspection Bodies (LPH). Indonesian auditors travel to the production facility. The BPJPH service-level sequence is:

- Document verification
- Fee determination and payment via virtual account
- Halal audit or inspection
- Fatwa session by the committee
- Certificate issued

BPJPH cites total processing of around 30–60 working days for local applications and up to 60 working days where the applicant is an overseas company, from submission through to issuance. In practice the auditor's travel — visas, permits, scheduling — is often the longest single variable.

The five audit criteria

Whichever route is used, an Indonesian-standard audit assesses five things: management commitment and responsibility; ingredients; the production process and its separation from non-halal production; the product itself, including name and labelling; and monitoring and evaluation by the designated halal supervisor.

Comparing the two routes

	Route A — SHC Sweden	Route B — Indonesian LPH
Audit location	Sweden	Sweden, by visiting Indonesian auditors
Language	Swedish or English	English
Indicative lead time	About one month if prepared	30 – 60 working days plus auditor travel arrangements
Certificate validity	One year, with annual surveillance audits	No expiry, provided ingredients and process are unchanged



Cost structure	SHC fee, plus IDR 800 000 per certificate to register with BPJPH	BPJPH registration, inspection, LPH operational and auditor fees; plus auditor travel and accommodation
Scope limitation	Limited to SHC Sweden's accredited scopes	All 15 BPJPH scopes available
Registration in Indonesia	Required (SHLN registration)	Not applicable

A single certificate can cover a large number of products — BPJPH cites examples of one certificate covering 100 to 300 products — so registration cost should not be assessed on a per-product basis.

BPJPH publishes a fee calculator on its website, though it currently covers domestic applications only. For overseas applications under Route B, the applicant also bears auditor transport, accommodation, and living costs.

BPJPH has indicated it is considering introducing periodic renewal for foreign-registered certificates, given how little revenue the IDR 800 000 registration fee generates. As of mid-2026 this remained a proposal requiring legislative change rather than confirmed policy.

9. Registration of Foreign Halal Certificates (SHLN Registration)

One step is often overlooked by foreign exporters: obtaining halal certification from a BPJPH-recognized Foreign Halal Certification Body (LHLN) is not the final step. Before halal products can be imported, distributed, and marketed in Indonesia, the foreign halal certificate must be registered with BPJPH through the Foreign Halal Certificate Registration (SHLN Registration) mechanism.

Registration allows BPJPH to verify the validity of the certificate, the standing of the issuing body, and the product scope, ensuring that only compliant halal products enter the Indonesian market. The fee is IDR 800 000 per certificate. Products registered this way carry two labels: the foreign body's mark and the Indonesian halal label.

As of mid-2026, BPJPH accredits around 129 domestic Halal Inspection Bodies and recognizes roughly 20 foreign certification bodies under MRA arrangements, out of some 114 foreign bodies registered in its system across around 30 countries.

BPJPH maintains 15 certification scopes, and recognition is granted scope by scope: a foreign body's MRA may cover food and beverages but not cosmetics or chemical products. Exporters



should confirm that their chosen body's accredited scope matches their product category before committing.

Documents required for registration and certification

Foreign applicants should expect to provide:

- Business licence from the country of origin
- Letter of authority to the Indonesian importer
- An official representative in Indonesia
- A business identification number (Nomor Induk Berusaha, NIB), obtained through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system by the importer or representative
- A designated halal supervisor with an accredited training certificate
- List of materials used, production process description, and facility layout
- A statement letter and the halal assurance system manual, submitted through Sihahal

10. Swedish certification infrastructure

Where a BPJPH-recognized certification body exists in the exporter's home country, as in Sweden, the audit and inspection process can be conducted locally, in the local language, without flying in auditors.

That gap was not unique to Sweden. At a July 2026 BPJPH briefing in Jakarta, SwedCham highlighted the value of an EU-wide BPJPH-accredited certification body; BPJPH staff confirmed that fewer than half of EU member states currently have one, and gave no timeline for closing the gap.

Today there is one accredited certification body in Sweden. On 6 August 2026, BPJPH and Scandinavian Halal Certification AB (SHC Sweden) signed a Mutual Recognition Agreement in Jakarta, making SHC Sweden the first Swedish-based body whose halal certificates BPJPH recognizes.

The other Nordic countries

Denmark also has a recognized body. Finland and Norway do not, which means Indonesian auditors must travel there for on-site inspection, adding cost and lead time. Finnish and Norwegian exporters may also approach SHC Sweden, subject to scope and scheduling.

Country	Status
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Sweden	Recognized body available — SHC Sweden (MRA signed 6 August 2026)
Denmark	Recognized body available
Finland	No recognized body
Norway	No recognized body

11. Certification pathways for Swedish companies

Under the August 2026 agreement, halal certificates issued by SHC Sweden are recognized by BPJPH. In return, SHC Sweden certifies to BPJPH standards, implements Indonesia's Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH), conducts surveillance and witness audits, submits regular reports, and uploads certificate data to the Sihahal system.

Certificates issued by SHC Sweden still require SHLN registration with BPJPH before products can be marketed as halal in Indonesia (see Section 9).

About SHC Sweden

Scandinavian Halal Certification AB is a Halal Inspection Body based in Stockholm, Sweden, with around fourteen years of certification experience. It is a member of the World Halal Council and an observing member of the World Halal Food Council. Its certification scope covers food and beverages, chemical products, and health and cosmetics products, among other scopes.

The majority of its certification work is for export rather than the domestic Swedish market. Companies should confirm with SHC Sweden that its recognized scope covers their specific product category.

SHC Sweden operates in both Swedish and English, for introductory meetings, training, and audits alike.

Training — now a formal requirement

Training of the halal team is mandatory under the Indonesian standard and must be repeated every three years. At minimum it covers the quality manager, production manager, and purchasing manager; where more staff hold relevant responsibilities, they should attend too.

SHC Sweden reports that, across fourteen years of certification work, clients who completed the training generally implemented the requirements and obtained certificates without repeated



correction cycles, while clients who did not complete it recorded non-conformities over successive audits, in some cases after five or six years of certification. SHC Sweden attributes this to the need to understand the underlying criteria, including najis, in order to assess new ingredients or process changes correctly.

The audit cycle

SHC Sweden certification runs on a three-year audit programme. It opens with a comprehensive initial audit — document review (Stage 1) and an on-site inspection (Stage 2). Two lighter surveillance audits follow, each limited to Stage 2; the second may be unannounced. Recertification then repeats the full Stage 1 and Stage 2 audit, opening a new three-year cycle. Certificates carry one-year validity, renewed on this schedule. Companies are briefed on what each audit type involves as part of the training.

Readiness support

For companies wanting guided preparation before formal certification — or for Finnish exporters, who have no locally recognized body — Seven Stones International and International Halal Prime (IHPrime) announced a partnership in June 2026 offering a one-stop halal certification service for Nordic companies, with Seven Stones managing client relations and preparation in the Nordics and IHPrime leading technical implementation and coordination with BPJPH in Indonesia.

The service begins with a readiness assessment and training programme before formal certification is initiated. It is available alongside the direct SHC Sweden pathway.

"Halal certification is not just a checklist; it is a comprehensive quality assurance system that covers the entire supply chain." — Mohammad Zen, Managing Director, IHPrime

12. Opportunities for Swedish companies

Certification is a cost and an administrative requirement. It is also a condition of access to the categories set out below. This section summarises the market those categories sit in and the areas where Swedish production capacity corresponds to Indonesian demand.

Market size and demand

Indonesia has a population of approximately 290 million and a growing middle class. Reported demand trends include rising imports of international and premium brands across consumer



categories, and increasing attention to product provenance, safety, and documented sustainability in purchasing decisions.

Indonesia's food industry has a turnover in the order of SEK 960 billion, with approximately 65% of its raw materials imported, according to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA, 2026). Imports of food and beverages exceed SEK 190 billion per year.

Supplying inputs rather than finished goods

Indonesian manufacturers have existing production facilities, distribution networks, and consumer brands. Thus, there is a large active market for food ingredients, cosmetic raw materials, speciality chemicals, and components supplied into local production.

Certification and supplier selection

The October 2026 requirement covers ingredients, raw materials, and additives, not only finished products. For an Indonesian manufacturer, an uncertified input means the finished product cannot be certified. A supplier holding a halal certificate can therefore be specified without further certification work by the buyer. This applies across all categories covered by the regulation.

Food and food ingredients

As illustrative examples, SwedCham has mapped a set of categories manufactured in Sweden for which Indonesian demand exists. The import values below indicate the size of the import category as a whole. They do not represent current Swedish exports.

Values are drawn from Harmonized System (HS) data, the international customs classification used for trade statistics. Where an HS code covers a broad range of goods, the addressable sub-market is smaller than the total shown; those entries are marked with an asterisk.

Category	Swedish capability	Indonesian import value (indicative)
Potato starch, modified starch, potato fibre	Native and modified starch, clean-label starch without E-numbers, potato fibre and protein	Potato starch from the EU approx. SEK 50 million (2023); modified starch (HS 3505) substantially larger

Oat ingredients	Oat beta-glucan, oat fibre, oat protein, oat oils, and oat bases for beverages	Not separable in trade statistics; processed fractions sit under broader headings
Bakery and cereal ingredients, malt, yeast	Milling, one of northern Europe's largest malt producers, and the Nordic region's leading yeast manufacturer	Bakery, cereal and milk preparations (HS 190190) approx. SEK 1.5 billion*; yeast (HS 2102) approx. SEK 415 million (2024)
Probiotics and functional health ingredients	Swedish research and manufacturing in probiotics	Within other food preparations (HS 210690), approx. SEK 6.4 billion (2024)*
Flavour systems, spice blends, functional food ingredients	Flavouring systems and spice blends for industrial food production	Flavour mixtures for food and beverage industry (HS 330210) approx. SEK 2.1 billion (2024), of which the EU supplied around SEK 430 million*
Speciality vegetable fats	One of the world's largest speciality fats plants — cocoa butter equivalents, filling fats, infant nutrition lipids	Highly formulated speciality fats only; Indonesia produces palm-based fats itself
Berries and berry fractions	Industrial processing of Nordic berries — freezing, drying, extraction	Frozen raspberries, blackberries and similar approx. SEK 4 million (2024); powders and extracts carry far higher value per kilo
Cheese and dairy ingredients	Speciality cheese, powdered cheese, and cheese ingredients for industrial production	Fresh and unripened cheese approx. SEK 415 million (2024)
Pea and faba bean protein	Large-scale plant protein facilities entering operation	Protein substances and derivatives (HS 350400) approx. SEK 530 million

	during 2026, based on Swedish cultivation	(2024); isolates partly classified elsewhere
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On pea and faba bean protein: Indonesia currently imports most of the plant protein used by its food industry, principally soy-based. Plant-derived inputs require less documentation than animal-derived inputs, because the questions of animal origin do not arise.

These categories are examples and not a complete list.

Cosmetics, personal care, and chemical products

Cosmetics is among the largest categories affected by the October 2026 deadline. An Indonesian cosmetics manufacturer cannot certify a finished product unless its raw materials are documented; glycerin, emulsifiers, surfactants, fatty alcohols, active ingredients, and fragrance systems each require traceable origin. Swedish and Nordic speciality chemicals production supplies materials in this category.

The same requirement applies to household and industrial chemical products: detergents, cleaning agents, hygiene products, and the surfactant and additive systems used in them. Documentation of composition and origin is required in each case.

Finished cosmetics and personal care products are also within scope, and require certification before they can be marketed as halal in Indonesia.

Health products and medical devices

Health supplements, functional health ingredients, and quasi drugs are subject to the October 2026 deadline, as are Class A medical devices. Sweden has production in nutrition, functional ingredients, and medical technology across these categories.

Companies supplying medical devices should establish their Indonesian device class at an early stage, as the class determines the applicable deadline.

Consumer and household goods

Clothing and wearable items, and household and office products, are subject to the same deadline. In these categories the requirement is generally triggered by animal-derived materials and by chemical treatments, coatings, and adhesives used in production, rather than by the product as a whole. Swedish textiles, furniture, homeware, and office supplies fall within scope where such materials are present.

The nature of the work required

Certification requires documented material origins, supplier declarations, processing aid records, and traceability across the supply chain. In most cases this is a documentation exercise rather than product reformulation. Where reformulation or re-sourcing is required, it typically concerns specific additives, processing aids, or animal-derived inputs rather than the product as a whole.

13. Practical steps for exporters

Companies exporting to Indonesia, or intending to, should carry out the following steps ahead of the 17 October 2026 deadline:

- Confirm whether Indonesia is a priority market and what your product category's halal obligations are, including whether your goods contain animal-derived materials
- Book an introductory meeting with a recognized certification body — SHC Sweden offers these online at no cost, in Swedish or English
- Conduct an internal review of ingredients, additives, processing aids, suppliers, and packaging against halal requirements
- Check the production site for najis substances, including alcohol in storage, and for separation from any non-halal production
- Review product names, packaging imagery, form, and aroma against the Indonesian presentation rules
- Assess your current quality management system for gaps relative to halal standards
- Choose a certification pathway — SHC Sweden with subsequent SHLN registration, or direct application into Indonesia's domestic system — and confirm that the body's accredited scope covers your product category
- Complete the mandatory halal training for the quality, production, and purchasing functions
- Appoint a halal supervisor and put the required documentation in place
- Budget for audits, certification fees, potential reformulation or re-sourcing, and re-labelling
- Plan for ongoing halal management — annual surveillance audits under the SHC Sweden route, training renewal every three years, and re-certification whenever ingredients or processes change

Frequently asked questions

Question	Answer
Is halal mandatory for all products?	Mandatory halal requirements apply to an extensive list of categories from 17 October 2026, including food, cosmetics, chemical products, household goods, clothing, quasi drugs, and Class A medical devices. Goods outside the core categories are generally caught where they are made from animal-derived materials. Other medicines and device classes follow phased deadlines in 2029, 2038, and 2039.
My product is a supplement or a cosmetic in Sweden. Does that settle which rules apply?	No. Indonesian classification governs, and it does not map onto EU categories. In particular, quasi drugs (obat kuasi) — preparations with a local rather than systemic pharmacological effect, such as antiseptics, antimicrobial mouthwashes, medicated oils, and throat lozenges — have no direct EU equivalent. Confirm your Indonesian classification before assuming a deadline or a document set.
Can non-halal products still be sold?	Yes. Products that are haram by nature, such as pork and alcohol, remain permitted. They must be clearly labelled as non-halal: an image, symbol, or wording on the packaging or product, clearly visible, durable, and not easily removed, with non-halal ingredients printed in a different colour. There is no fee for the non-halal label. In practice, market access, distribution, and retail placement are significantly narrowed.
How long does certification take?	SHC Sweden indicates about one month for a prepared company, and has completed some certifications in two to three weeks. BPJPH cites 30–60 working days for its own process, to which auditor travel must be added for the Indonesian route. A company starting from scratch should assume several months.
How much does it cost?	Under the Indonesian route, BPJPH fees, plus auditor travel and living costs. Under the SHC Sweden route, the certification fee is

	set by SHC and registration with BPJPH costs IDR 800 000 per certificate. Training is charged separately.
What if my product already has a halal certificate from another country?	It counts only if the issuing body holds an MRA with BPJPH, and only within that body's recognized scope. The certificate must then be registered with BPJPH (SHLN registration). Certificates from non-recognized bodies are not accepted.
How long is my halal certificate valid?	Certificates issued through Indonesia's domestic system have no expiry date and remain valid as long as the certified product and its production process are unchanged. Certificates issued by SHC Sweden are valid for one year, with annual surveillance audits. BPJPH has discussed introducing periodic renewal for foreign-registered certificates, but this is not yet policy.
Does my Swedish facility need to stop producing non-halal products?	Not necessarily, but certified and non-certified production must be separated, and najis substances — including alcohol — must not be present in the facility at all. Segregation requirements are assessed facility by facility as part of the audit.
Is training really compulsory?	Yes. Training of the halal team is required under the Indonesian standard and must be repeated every three years. SHC Sweden reports that companies completing the training record fewer non-conformities at audit.
Which certification bodies are accepted by BPJPH?	BPJPH maintains public registers of accredited domestic Halal Inspection Bodies and recognized foreign bodies at bpjph.halal.go.id , including the scopes each is recognized for. Verify scope before engaging a body.



Attribution

This fact sheet was developed by the Sweden Chamber of Commerce Indonesia with input from member companies and external specialists.

Expert contributors have been Seven Stones International and IHPrime, originators of a one-stop halal certification service for Finnish and Swedish companies.



Additional information on the certification process was provided in August 2026 by Scandinavian Halal Certification AB, presently the only recognized provider of halal certification in Sweden.

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Email: info@halalcertification.se

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www.halalcertification.se (English)

www.halalcertifiering.se (Swedish)



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SwedCham serves as a connector for Swedish companies operating in or entering the Indonesian market — linking members to relevant networks, insights, and partners across sectors.

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Appendix A: Product Categories Affected by Indonesia's Halal Regulations

Indonesia's halal system is evolving from a consumer trust label into a market access requirement. Under Law No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Assurance (JPH) and its implementing regulations, notably Government Regulation No. 39/2021 and Government Regulation No. 42/2024, a widening range of consumer and industrial products must obtain halal certification in order to enter, circulate, or be traded in Indonesia.

Halal certification is no longer limited to the finished product itself. Authorities assess the entire supply chain, including raw materials, manufacturing processes, packaging, storage, transportation, and traceability systems.

For Swedish exporters, the principal challenge is therefore often not reformulating products, but ensuring sufficient documentation, supplier transparency, and supply chain traceability to demonstrate compliance with Indonesia's halal requirements.

Product category	Mandatory from
Food and beverages, including raw ingredients, food additives, and supplementary materials	17 October 2026
Traditional medicines, health supplements, and quasi drugs (obat kuasi)	17 October 2026
Cosmetics	17 October 2026
Chemical products and genetically modified organisms	17 October 2026
Clothing and wearable items	17 October 2026
Household and office products	17 October 2026

Class A medical devices	17 October 2026
Over-the-counter medicines and Class B medical devices	17 October 2029
Prescription medicines and Class C medical devices	17 October 2038
Class D medical devices	17 October 2039

Deadlines are based on the BPJPH phased-obligation schedule and should be verified against the current timeline before publication.

Traditional Medicines, Supplements, and Quasi Drugs

Obat Tradisional, Suplemen Kesehatan, dan Obat Kuasi

Products consumed or applied to maintain health that are not classified as registered pharmaceuticals. The category spans traditional preparations, a broad range of dietary supplements, and quasi drugs — a BPOM classification with no direct EU equivalent, covering preparations whose pharmacological effect is local rather than systemic and which address mild complaints. Many products in this category are imported and contain animal- or marine-derived ingredients whose origin must be documented.

Examples

- Traditional medicines: jamu, herbal extracts, herbal capsules, herbal teas, herbal oils
- Health supplements: vitamins, minerals, omega-3 products, probiotics, protein and collagen supplements
- Quasi drugs: antiseptics, disinfectants, topical wound treatments, antimicrobial mouthwashes, medicated oils and liniments, throat lozenges

Halal concerns

- Ingredients: gelatin capsules, animal-derived ingredients, enzymes, honey, flavourings, alcohol content, processing aids
- Manufacturing: cleaning procedures, segregation from non-halal products, supplier traceability



Note. Many imported supplements contain bovine, porcine, or marine ingredients whose origin must be documented. Products a Swedish company treats as cosmetics, supplements, or medical devices may be classified as quasi drugs in Indonesia; confirm the Indonesian classification before assuming which timeline and requirements apply.

Cosmetics

Kosmetika

One of the largest affected categories, covering personal care, skincare, hair care, and body care. Manufacturers must document every raw material and the full production flow, including packaging, storage, and transport.

Examples

- Personal care: makeup, lipsticks, foundations, powders, mascara
- Skincare: face creams, serums, sunscreens, cleansers, masks
- Hair care: shampoo, conditioner, hair dye, hair treatments
- Body care: soap, deodorant, perfume, body lotion

Halal concerns

- Glycerin sources, collagen, keratin, animal-derived fats, alcohol types, fragrances, processing ingredients

Note. Documentation requirements extend to supplier certificates, manufacturing flow, packaging materials, and storage and transport systems.

Chemical Products and Genetically Modified Organisms

Produk Kimia dan Produk Rekayasa Genetik

The broadest and least clearly defined category. It mainly covers consumer-facing chemical products, though certain industrial chemicals may also fall within scope, and it extends to genetically modified organisms and products derived from them. Many products appear synthetic but contain animal-derived compounds several steps upstream in production.

Examples

- Personal and household: detergents, cleaning agents, air fresheners, fabric softeners, dishwashing liquids
- Industrial chemicals that may apply: adhesives, lubricants, coatings, printing inks, certain additives
- Genetically modified organisms and products containing GM-derived material



Halal concerns

- Animal-derived fatty acids, alcohols, emulsifiers, surfactants, processing agents
- For GM material: the origin of the genes, host organisms, and culture media used

Note. The principal difficulty is identifying animal-derived inputs that sit several steps upstream of an apparently synthetic product. For genetically modified material, the assessment reaches back to the source organisms and growth media rather than the finished substance.

Clothing and Wearable Items

Barang Gunaan: Pakaian dan Aksesori

Often unexpected for foreign companies. The focus is materials that come into direct contact with the body, with the highest risk assessment for products containing animal-derived components. Not all textiles are necessarily in scope.

Examples

- Clothing: jackets, shirts, trousers, underwear, socks
- Accessories: hats, gloves, belts, wallets, handbags
- Religious items: prayer garments, hijabs

Halal concerns

- Animal-derived materials: leather, fur, wool, feathers
- Chemical treatments: dyes, finishing agents, adhesives

Note. Risk is concentrated in products containing animal-derived components. BPJPH has indicated that goods not made from animal-derivative materials generally fall outside the requirement.

Household and Office Products

Barang Gunaan Rumah Tangga dan Perkantoran

Everyday products used in homes and workplaces. Not every item automatically requires certification; the determining factors are whether the product falls under the official consumer goods category and whether it contains potentially non-halal materials.

Examples

- Household: kitchen utensils, plates, cups, food containers, sponges
- Office: pens, markers, paper products, adhesives, certain stationery
- Furniture and accessories: cushions, upholstery, decorative products



Halal concerns

- Glues, coatings, animal-derived materials, waxes, processing chemicals

Note. Scope depends on the official consumer goods classification and the presence of potentially non-halal materials.

Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices

Farmasi dan Alat Kesehatan

The category with the most complex implementation timeline, applied in stages by product type. It covers both pharmaceuticals and medical devices. Many devices have no obvious halal implication but still require assessment.

Examples

- Pharmaceuticals: prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, vaccines, biologics, injectables
- Medical devices: surgical gloves, catheters, bandages, dental products, orthopaedic implants, diagnostic kits, syringes

Halal concerns

- Pharmaceuticals: gelatin capsules, enzymes, vaccine stabilizers, cell culture media, alcohol content, animal-derived excipients
- Medical devices: animal-derived coatings, lubricants, collagen, bone graft materials, packaging materials

Note. Implementation runs by class and by medicine type: Class A medical devices, together with traditional medicines, supplements, and quasi drugs, from 17 October 2026; over-the-counter medicines and Class B devices from 17 October 2029; prescription medicines and Class C devices from 17 October 2038; Class D devices from 17 October 2039. Companies should confirm which class their devices fall into under Indonesian classification, as it determines the deadline.

Appendix B: Who's who - organizations and terms

Indonesian halal regulation uses a set of Indonesian-language acronyms that recur throughout this fact sheet and in official correspondence. The principal ones are set out below.

Term	Full name	What it is
BPJPH	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal — Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency	Indonesia's halal regulator, a government agency under the Ministry of Religious Affairs, established under Law No. 33/2014 and operational since 2017. It issues halal certificates, accredits inspection bodies, recognizes foreign certification bodies, and operates the Sihahal system. Its head is Ahmad Haikal Hasan, in post since October 2024.
MUI	Majelis Ulama Indonesia — Indonesian Council of Ulama	Issues the fatwa, the formal determination that a product meets halal criteria. BPJPH administers the process and issues the certificate; the determination itself comes from MUI.
LPH	Lembaga Pemeriksa Halal — Halal Inspection Body	An inspection body accredited by BPJPH to carry out halal audits. Approximately 129 are accredited in Indonesia. Under the Indonesian route, an LPH conducts the audit of the exporter's facility.
LHLN	Lembaga Halal Luar Negeri — Foreign Halal Certification Body	A certification body outside Indonesia whose certificates BPJPH recognizes under a Mutual Recognition Agreement. SHC Sweden holds this status.
MRA	Mutual Recognition Agreement	The agreement under which BPJPH recognizes certificates issued by a foreign body, within a defined product scope. BPJPH and SHC Sweden signed one on 6 August 2026.

SHLN	Sertifikat Halal Luar Negeri — Foreign Halal Certificate registration	The procedure by which a certificate issued by a foreign body is registered with BPJPH. Required before products can be marketed as halal in Indonesia. See Section 9.
SJPH	Sistem Jaminan Produk Halal — Halal Product Assurance System	The management system a certified company must operate, covering policy, procedures, personnel, internal audit, and review.
Sihalal	BPJPH's online certification system	The portal through which applications are filed, documents submitted, and certificate data recorded. Accessible at ptsp.halal.go.id .
BPOM	Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan — Indonesian Food and Drug Authority	The agency responsible for classifying medicines, supplements, quasi drugs, cosmetics, and medical devices. Its classification determines which halal category and deadline apply to a product.
SHC Sweden	Scandinavian Halal Certification AB	The certification body in Märsta, Sweden, recognized by BPJPH since 6 August 2026. See Section 11.