The Halal Market
A Beginners Guide to Halal in Domestic and Export Markets
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On behalf of

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Introduction

The potential market for Halal products within Australia and overseas is vast and remains largely untapped. The challenge for Australian businesses is identifying and seizing the opportunity. Halal certification is often necessary to access these markets.

The Islamic faith is a lifestyle. Muslims are obliged to observe the rules stated in the Quran, which makes it compulsory for all Muslims to consume and use only Halal products (Refer “Halal or Haram?”). In general, most items are considered Halal unless proven to be Haram.

The Muslim population worldwide is estimated as 1.8 billion – and growing at nearly 3% per annum. The global Halal food trade is worth an estimated US$580 billion annually and growing rapidly.

With more than 280,000 Muslim Australian citizens and permanent residents (2001 Australian Bureau of Statistics Census) and 31,000 visitors and 28,000 students arriving in Australia from Muslim countries annually, the demand for Halal products and services is growing solidly and quickly.

Australian food exports to Muslim countries in 2002 reached A$3.7 billion. Beef, veal and sheep meat accounted for A$330 million. Dairy exports, to predominantly Muslim countries in Asia and the Middle East totalled A$1 billion.

Halal certification is ever more necessary for the Muslims living in predominantly non-Islamic countries, such as Australia, The United Kingdom, and The United States of America and for those producers wishing to export to Muslim countries such as Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Kuwait, the Gulf States, Brunei, India, The Philippines, Pakistan and some African nations. Even if Halal certification is not specifically requested by import documentation, it is still advisable to consider Halal certification for market acceptance and penetration and inclusion on packaging and labelling.
Purpose

The purpose of this document is to guide producers through the various steps required to obtain Halal accreditation for the Australian and overseas Halal markets. The accreditation process involves all stages and processes of production from the basic ingredients through to production, packaging, storing and shipping.

Malaysia, Singapore and Saudi Arabia were the first countries to determine procedures and standards for Halal products, in an effort to obtain uniformity thus giving reassurance for all followers of the Islamic faith that what they are purchasing is indeed Halal. Other countries such as Brunei, The United Kingdom, The United States of America, India, New Zealand and Australia for example, all have their own different and differing standards and certification for Halal products.

It is therefore important to ensure that potential markets are correctly identified and that the appropriate certifying bodies are approached when pursuing Halal certification.

There are many categories and opportunities for which the increasing global Halal market offers such as food, agriculture, pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, clothing and packaging.

Halal encompasses every process of every product.

This document is not a comprehensive list of either Halal or Haram ingredients, but gives an indication of what to look for from the origins of a product to the final packing, storing and shipping of the finished article.

Halal certification offers significant marketing opportunities worldwide and without detriment to the non-Muslim population.
Halal or Haram?

As previously mentioned, Islam is a lifestyle. Muslims are obliged to follow Shariah law, which makes it compulsory for all Muslims to consume and use Halal products. In general, most items are considered Halal unless proven to be Haram.

Definition of Halal

In Arabic, the word “Halal” means permissible, allowed or lawful. All foods, drinks, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals have to meet specific requirements under Islamic law in order to be certified Halal. The opposite of Halal is “haram” which means prohibited, forbidden or unlawful.

Plants

Most fruits, vegetables or plants are considered Halal, unless these products come into contact with alcohol, intoxicating ingredients or any Haram products through ANY process of production, cleaning, transportation or handling of the goods.

Minerals

Products derived from mineral or petroleum origins are considered Halal unless they come into contact with alcohol or any other intoxicating product that is hazardous to the health of people using the product or haram material through any process of production, cleaning, storage, packaging, transportation or handling of the goods.
Animals and Poultry
Cows, sheep, goats, deer, chickens, ducks etc are Halal only when the animal or bird has been slaughtered in accordance with Islamic Law. To make meat Halal, an animal or poultry has to be slaughtered in the Islamic way known as “Zibah” or “Zabiha” which means that:

- An animal should not be dead prior to slaughter
- A Muslim must perform the slaughter in the name of Allah
- All the flowing blood must be drained out of the carcass, as blood is forbidden
- Modern methods must be considered with caution and should be in keeping with the Islamic way of life and must be certified. No cross-contamination with haram meat or poultry or any haram meat or poultry by-product is allowed during any process of production, storage, packaging, transportation or handling of the goods.

Eggs
Edible eggs are considered Halal.

Rennet
Rennet from certified Halal slaughtered calves or non-animal rennet (NAR culture) is considered Halal. Synthetic (non-meat) based rennet is also regarded as Halal.

Gelatine
Gelatine produced from certified Halal beef skins and/or bones is considered Halal. Non-meat based gelatine is considered Halal.

Seafood
Seafood does not require slaughtering and is therefore considered Halal.

Definition of Haram
In Arabic, the word “haram” means prohibited, forbidden or unlawful. The opposite of haram is Halal, which means permissible, allowed or lawful. There are six categories of food or drink that are classified as “haram” and are prohibited for consumption by Muslims.

- Dead meat or carrion
- Swine and all products and ingredients derived from swine
- Flowing or congealed blood
- Meat and poultry, which has not been killed in the ritual Islamic way, known as “Zibah” (or “Zabiha). Also, by-products manufactured from animals or poultry not killed in accordance with Islamic law.
- Intoxicants of all types including alcohol and drugs
- Carnivorous animals with fangs and birds of prey with sharp claws

Other categories and products considered Haram are:

- Reptiles and insects
- Amphibians
- Dogs
- Foods that have come into contact with any product considered haram
- Genetically Modified Foods containing swine DNA
- Blood and blood by-products
- Anything poisonous
- Faeces and urine
- Placental tissue
- Animals, which Islam forbids to kill such as bees
- Limbs, tails or other parts of meat that have been cut from a live animal
- Alcohol based cleaning products and fly sprays
- Food additives e.g. Vanilla Extract when extracted using alcohol

Definition of Mashbooh

A Muslim must continually question whether an item is Halal or not. Any item, which is questionable, is considered to be “Mashbooh”. Mashbooh items can be produced from Halal or Haram sources. When the specific source is not known, the items are suspect or questionable.

(Refer to 57) for a partial listing of items that can be considered “Mashbooh”).
**Halal Application**

Application for Halal certification can be made to any Australian certifying body for Australian and overseas markets or to the certifying body in the target market country. It is advisable to confirm when using an Australian-based certifying organisation that it is recognised in your target market country. Some countries such as Brunei are currently establishing their own certifying structures to be used in conjunction with their “Brunei Halal Brand” wherever that brand is used across the world.

**Slaughtering**

In general, if a stun system is used prior to slaughter the animal must NOT die as a result of the stunning. Once its neck has been cut the animal must die of blood loss within 2 minutes or the carcass will be regarded as haram.

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT ALL PROCEDURES CONFORM TO THE CONDITIONS SET OUT ON THE HALAL CERTIFICATION AND BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIRED STANDARDS OR SPECIFICATION FOR THE TARGET MARKET. Examples of slaughtering requirements can be found in Malaysian Standard MS 1500:2004. Contact the Department of Standards Malaysia (refer pages 54 and 36).

**Manufacturing/processing**

Any manufactured food product for which Halal certification is sought that contains meat or poultry based products or by-products in its manufacture, should source those by-products from a Halal certified provider, or seek a vegetable or non-meat alternative.

There must be no cross-contamination of Halal meat or by-product by contact with haram products or surfaces that have been used for haram food preparation (for example Halal meat should not be cooked on the same hotplate as haram food).
Cleaning
All cleaning materials used during the manufacturing process must be Halal (i.e. not contain any materials or ingredients that contain alcohol or other products deemed as being haram) otherwise the finished product will not be Halal. Halal certified products placed on a surface cleaned with haram cleaning solutions could be regarded as contaminated and therefore haram.

Packaging
All packaging materials, processing and equipment must not come into contact with products considered as Haram as the final product will not be Halal.

Labelling
All labelling materials, processing and equipment must not come into contact with products considered as Haram as the final product will not be Halal. Ink for example may contain animal based fatty acids and therefore render the product contaminated.

Storage and Transport
The product must not be stored or transported or come into contact with non-Halal products otherwise the product will be regarded as contaminated.
Australian Halal Food Certification Bodies

Halal Food Certification

The certification process can vary between organisations and from product to product but in general involves an initial formal written request or completion of an application form requesting certification, site inspection by the certifying body, a formal agreement and certification certificate and ongoing (periodic) auditing and monitoring from the certifying organisations. There is a fee required for certification, which is for a set period (usually twelve months) and will require updating.

The main certification organisations in Australia are:

Australian Halal Food Services Trust (AHFS)
PO Box 6009
Logan Central
Queensland 4114
Phone 61 7 34272920
Email mlotfi@ahfservices.com.au

Halal Certification Authority Australia (HCAA)
701/90 Pitt Street
G.P.O. Box 3906, Sydney
NSW 2000
www.halalauthority.org
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Islamic Co-ordinating Council of Victoria Inc (ICCV)
155 Lygon Street
East Brunswick
Victoria 3057
Phone 61 3 9380 5467
Fax 61 3 9380 6143

The Australian Federation of Islamic Councils Inc (AFIC)
66-68 Jeffcott Street
West Melbourne, Victoria 3003
Australia
Postal Address
PO Box 14094 Melbourne City Mail Centre
Melbourne, Victoria 8001
Australia
Phone 61 3 9329 1228
Fax 61 3 9329 1228
Email aficmelb@bigpond.com

932 Bourke Street
Zetland
NSW 2017
Phone + 61 2 9319 6733
Fax 31 2 9319 0159
Email afichalal@bigpond.com

Halal Australia
PO Box 250, AUBURN NSW 2144
Office
Suite 6, Level 1 AUBURN CHAMBERS
22 Auburn Road, AUBURN NSW 2144
Phone: (02) 9643 1962 Fax: (02) 9646 2480
Mobile: 0412 556 067
Email: info@halal-australia.com.au
Website: www.halal-australia.com.au

Gold Coast Halal Certification Services
144 Allied Drive, Arundel, 4214, Queensland
imrhus@qchalal.com
Mob: 0411 037 016
Fax: +617 5563 1802
Australian Halal Food Services

Australian Halal Food Services (AHFS) is the first Islamic body in Australia offering experience in meat science, meat hygiene and veterinary public health.

AHFS is licenced, accredited and authorised to inspect the Halal slaughter processes, handling, storage and transport of Halal meat and food in accordance with Islamic law.

Recognised as an Islamic body under the Australian Government Supervisor Muslim Slaughter (AGSMS), AHFS is able to issue Halal meat certificates to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, United Arab Emirates and other Muslim countries who accept a basic Halal certificate.

The State Government of Queensland recognises AHFS as a training organisation for the following competencies:

- MTM00 Certificate II Meat Processing (Abattoirs 1&2)
- MTM30500 Certificate III Meat Processing (Slaughtering)
- MTM30100 Certificate III Meat Processing (Boning)
Halal Certification Authority Australia

Halal Certification Services (HCS) is an Islamic body appointed by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) and was created in 1993 to deal with Halal matters. HCS issues the “Halal Certification Authority-Australia” certificates and its corresponding logo (shown above) and operates in all Australian States.

HCS is ISO9002 accredited. The company supervises monitors and audits the process and manufacture of foodstuffs, chemicals, flavours, fragrances, cosmetics, and medicines and prepares and implements Halal programmes.

Additional services for the Muslim community are offered through its Halal Helpline, Halal Guide and Halal news. The Halal Guide lists Halal products available in Australia. The Halal News keeps manufacturers informed of the latest legislation, rulings by religious scholars and Islamic events.

The HCS can be of assistance to manufacturers, processors, exporters, consumers or civil servants involved with the Halal market both in Australia and overseas.
Islamic Co-ordinating Council of Victoria Inc (ICCV)
155 Lygon Street
East Brunswick
VIC 3057
Postal Address
155 Lygon Street
East Brunswick,
VIC 3057
Australia
Phone 61 3 9380 5467
Fax 61 3 9380 6143

Islamic Co-ordinating Council of Victoria

The Islamic Co-ordinating Council of Victoria (ICCV) is responsible for the certification, monitoring and supervision of Halal food exports from Australia. The ICCV is the only organisation in Victoria, which is recognised by the Saudi Arabian Government.

The ICCV has the capability of assisting with exports of Halal food to Muslim countries around the world. The ICCV works with industries and enterprises involved with the Halal food trade, namely:

- The Islamic Agencies in importing countries, which have authority over importation and supervision of Halal food
- The Australian Government agencies with responsibility for export health regulations and monitoring of importing countries' requirements.
- Halal consumers - by giving assurances that the product they purchase is indeed Halal.

The ICCV is able to assist producers and manufacturers by providing information, advice and supervision of enterprises, which want to produce Halal products.
The Australian Federation of Islamic Councils Inc (AFIC)
66-68 Jeffcott Street
West Melbourne, Victoria 3003
Australia
Postal Address
PO Box 14094 Melbourne City Mail Centre
Melbourne, Victoria 8001
Australia
Phone 61 3 9329 1228
Fax 61 3 9329 1228
Email aficmelb@bigpond.com

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Phone + 61 2 9319 6733
Fax 31 2 9319 0159
Email afichalal@bigpond.com
Postal Address
PO Box 331
Waterloo DC, New South Wales 2017
Australia
Phone 61 2 9319 6733
Fax 61 2 9319 0159
Email afichalal@bigpond.com

The Australian Federation of Islamic Councils Inc

The Australian Federation of Islamic Councils Inc (AFIC) was incorporated in 1964 in order to represent Muslims in Australia and assist with the implementation of Islamic legal and educational systems, the building of schools and mosques and oversee and assist with other matters of the Islamic faith, such as welfare.

Today, AFIC is responsible for Halal certification, refer AFIC Halal Standard’2006 which covers all processes of Halal certification, several Muslim publications including the Australian
Muslim News and educational material, school and mosque building and welfare and community activities.

The **AFIC Halal Standard’2006** is a system for the production and certification of Halal meat and other food items. AFIC is presently working with Halal authorities in Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia and Singapore in order to develop an international standard for regulating Halal meat and food products.

AFIC is actively involved with other neighbouring Muslim countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific and enjoys good relations worldwide with the Muslim community.
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PO Box 250
AUBURN NSW 2144
Australia

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Suite 6, Level 1 AUBURN CHAMBERS
22 Auburn Road
AUBURN NSW 2144 NSW
Australia

Phone: (02) 9643 1962
Fax: (02) 9646 2480
Mobile: 0412 556 067
Email: info@halal-australia.com.au
Website: www.halal-australia.com.au

Halal Australia

“Halal Australia” is the trustee for “Halal Australia Trust”, trading for “Halal Australia NSW Pty Ltd”, and registered in the states of New South Wales and Victoria.

The aims of Halal Australia (HA) are to identify, improve and promote the current level of Halal participation and Halal products within the industry by promoting Halal Certification, auditing and monitoring of systems thereby paving the way for Halal standardisation in Australia, and believes in serving the community within the social, educational and charitable areas.

HA is able to offer information and training programmes on Halal related topics and can assist consumers with Halal enquiries, provide consultation to members of the food industry, provide educational material relating to Islamic dietary laws and keep members of the Halal industry up-to-date with the latest trends and laws.

HA has Scholars (Ulama), Food technologists, Veterinary Scientists, Microbiologists, Pharmacy and other related professionals on its team, which is administered under the guidance of the “Halal Australia Shari’ah Council”.
Gold Coast Halal Certification Services

Gold Coast Halal Certification Services (GCHCS) was established in 1998 and offers certification services for Halal foods.

The following list is an indication of what certification is available for Halal products. There are conditions that need to be met by the GCHCS prior to commencement of the formal application.

**Product**
Issued to manufacturers for locally made products. This includes sub categories that may apply at the time of application:
- Ingredients
- Recipes
- Procurement of Ingredients
- Use of Food Additives (Refer “What Ingredients Require Halal Certification” Page 56)
- Chemicals
- Cleaning Solutions - liquid and solid abrasives
- Utensils & Cleaning Equipment
- Cooking: Equipment & Procedures.

**Eating Establishment**
Issued to eating establishments, food stalls and fast-food chains including:
- Canteens
- Cafeterias
- Bistros & Coffee Shops
- Restaurants
- Fast food outlets
Abattoirs & Butchers
Issued to abattoir owners for Halal slaughter techniques and procedures and includes the following sub categories:
- Utensils & Cleaning Equipment
- Storage Facilities
- Procurement of Stock
- Factory Outlets and Manufacturing
- Plant and Equipment
- Farmsteads and livestock

Packaging
- Stationery and Certified Packaging Supplies
- Product Label

NB Certification fees apply for each category.

As a guide only, the certification process is as follows:
- Enquiry
- New application
- Inspection
- Certification
- Follow-up Inspections
- Renewal Applications – Halal certificates are issued for a period of twelve months. To renew a current application, a renewal application must be submitted together with the appropriate annual fee.
Halal Markets Worldwide

World Halal Forum

The inaugural “World Halal Forum” was held in Malaysia, May 2006 with an aim to develop the global Halal market.

The summit highlighted the immense need and worldwide marketing opportunities for Halal products and services and to show that “Halal” meant more than meat and poultry slaughter requirements and encompasses the whole supply chain.

The forum was host to food manufacturers, producers, government agencies, Islamic financial service providers, certifying bodies, auditors, supermarkets, restaurant chains, logistics providers, farmers, livestock producers, abattoirs, packaging, marketing, importers, exporters, government agencies and advertising agencies.

The organisers, Kaseh Dia, estimated that the global Halal Market Value was presently US$580 billion – comprised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2005 Muslim Population</th>
<th>Per capita food expenditure P/a US$</th>
<th>Halal Food Mkt US$ millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>461.77m</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>115,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Asia</td>
<td>195m</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>111,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sth Cent Asia</td>
<td>584.8m</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>175,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE Asia</td>
<td>266.37m</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>93,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>39.1m</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>5,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>51.19m</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>63,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N America</td>
<td>18.26m</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>14,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S America</td>
<td>1.64m</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>.35m</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total US$ million 580,916

Source: www.islamicpopulation.com

If pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and other services were included, this figure is estimated to rise to US$1 trillion plus.
Participants included:

- Nestlé – the world’s largest food manufacturer
- McDonalds – the world’s leading fast food chain
- Tesco & Carrefour – the world’s No.1 and 2 retail chains
- Port of Rotterdam – Europe’s busiest port
- Westports – one of SE Asia’s top ten ports
- MISC – the world’s second biggest shipping company
- CIMB – SE Asia’s biggest investment bank
- Allansons – India’s biggest exporter of meat
- UAE’s leading Halal food producer

Demographically, Islam is the fastest growing religion, currently estimated as two (2) billion Muslims and in less than 20 years could account for 30% of the global population.

There is a perceived need for Halal Markets to further extend to fast food outlets, airlines, schools, hospitals, military rations and prisons.

Europe is taking the Halal market seriously, and logistically the Port of Rotterdam already has plans for a designated Halal terminal.
Like Australia, many countries have their own certifying organisations. If businesses do not intend to market Halal products within Australia, it may be beneficial to contact a certifying agency within the country of destination. Each country has its own requirements and preferences. The following list of countries with substantial Muslim based populations, show some of the differing health and certifying requirements that are needed when exporting some food and beverages. This is not a comprehensive list. The Australian Government, Australian Trade Commission will give full and current information (contact www.austrade.gov.au).

COUNTRIES WITH A MUSLIM MAJORITY ARE SHOWN IN GREEN
(See: Muslim World Map)
COUNTRIES THAT HAVE A ROMAN CATHOLIC MAJORITY ARE SHOWN IN PURPLE
COUNTRIES WITH A PROTESTANT MAJORITY ARE SHOWN IN BLUE
COUNTRIES WITH AN ORTHODOX MAJORITY ARE SHOWN IN GOLD
COUNTRIES WITH A BUDDHIST MAJORITY ARE SHOWN IN YELLOW
COUNTRIES WITH A HINDU MAJORITY ARE SHOWN IN PINK
COMMUNIST (ATHEIST) COUNTRIES ARE SHOWN IN RED
Source: The Business Forum www.bizforum.org
BRUNEI

The Religious Council Brunei Darussalam has issued the Brunei Darussalam Certification Guideline for Halal Certificate and Halal Label. The Technical Committee on the Development of National Halal Standards and Guidelines for Halal Food was entrusted by the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources for the preparation of the following standards:

- Guideline for the use of Brunei Halal Brand
  BCG Halal Brand
  ISBN 99917-38-37-1

- Guideline for Halal Certification
  BCG Halal 1
  First Edition 2007

- Guideline for Halal Compliance Audit
  BCG Halal 2
  First Edition 2007

- Guideline for Certification Halal Compliance Auditor
  BCG Halal 3
  First Edition 2007
  ISBN 99917-38-40-1

- Guideline for Halal Surveillance Audit
  BCG 4
  First Edition 2007
  ISBN 99917-38-41-X
• Piawai Brunei Darussalam  
  Brunei Darussalam Standard  
  PBD 24 : 2007  
  Halal Food  
  Piawai Brunei Darussalam  
  First Edition

For information on the Brunei Halal Brand and an application form, contact:

Brunei Halal Brand Development Division,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources,  
Brunei Darussalam

Tel:  +673 2380 144  
Fax: +673 2382226  
Email: bph@industry.gov.bn  
Web site: www.bruneihalal.gov.bn

For information on Halal Certification and Halal Label and an application form, contact:

Halal Food Control Division,  
Department of Syariah Affairs,  
Ministry of Religious Affairs,  
Brunei Darussalam

Tel:  +673 2237405/8897681  
Fax: +673 2223106  
Web site: www.religiousaffairs.gov.bn

Country Profile  
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au. Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade Commission for full, current details

Negara Brunei Darussalam  
Total Population: 370,000  
Language: Malay  
Religion: Muslim, Buddhist, Christian  
Gross Domestic Product: US$11.6 billion  
Major Industries: Oil and gas exploration

Major export destinations; Japan, Indonesia and Republic of Korea  
Major import sources; Malaysia, Singapore and Japan
Major Australian exports to Brunei 2005/6

- Live animals A$4 million
- Meat (excluding bovine) A$3 million
- Vegetables A$2 million
- Milk and Cream A$1 million

**SPECIAL NOTES** Brunei has strict import regulations on Halal, chilled or frozen meat.

- Halal beef is either supplied by local abattoirs or through an Australian-based company, Halaqah Sdn Bhd (formerly known as The Brunei Meat Export Company) a subsidiary of Jerambak Holdings Pty Ltd based in the Northern territory.
INDIA

Jamiat Ulama-E-Mahashtra (A division of Jamiat Ulama-E-Hind, the national body authorised for granting Halal Certification).

Imam Wada Compound,
Opposite B. I. T. Chawl No. 1,
Near Mughal Masjid,
Imam Wada Road, Mumbai - 400009,
Maharashtra, India.
Tel: +91 22 2372 5373
+91 22 2373 5373
Fax: +91 22 2375 9169
Email: halalcommitteejum@rediffmail.com

Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade Commission for full, current details

Republic of India
Total Population: 1,124,000,000 (2007)
People: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian
Language: Hindi & English. Also, Marathi, Gujarati, Malayalam, Bengali, Tamil, Telagu, Kashmiri and Urdu
Religion: Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jains,
Gross Domestic Product: US$1,232.9 billion
Major Industries: Textiles, chemicals, food processing, steel, transportation equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, potatoes, cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats, poultry and fish
Major export destinations: USA, UAE, China
Major import sources; China, Saudi Arabia and USA
Major Australian Exports to India 2007
  • Non-monetary gold A$4,728 million
  • Coal A$2,396 million
  • Copper ores A$1,113 million
  • Wool A$151 million
SPECIAL NOTES
India uses the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System for classification of tariff items. The restricted list of products covers the following categories:

- Live animals
- Certain fertilisers
- Hides and their skins
- Mineral ores and their concentrates
- Milk and baby formula
- Certain metals and their compounds

- **Live animals, plants and parts of plants** must be accompanied by **health certificates** issued by the appropriate authority in the country of origin (Refer AQIS, the Commonwealth Department of Fisheries and Forestry Australia the relevant state department of agriculture) and must be certified by an approved authority.

- **Livestock** must be accompanied by a **sanitary certificate** issued by an approved authority in the country of origin.

- **Plants** may be imported through ports where fumigation and inspection facilities are available.

- **Plants, plant products and leaf tobacco** require **phytosanitary certificates** issued by an approved authority in the country of origin and certified by an approved organisation. An Indian Government inspector will examine any shipment of tobacco leaf arriving without the above certificate and a fee charged.

- **Fruit, vegetables** and all foodstuffs are subject to inspection on arrival.

- **Food quality and purity** are subject to strict national and state regulations. The requirements also extend over the use of preservatives, colouring matter, artificial sweeteners, containers and their marking and labelling.

- **Drugs** are subject to stringent controls covering import; manufacture, distribution and sale. Imported drugs require prior sampling and testing. Legal standards used for drugs are the British Pharmacopoeia and the US National Formulary.

- **Used clothing** requires a certificate of fumigation issued by an approved authority in the country of origin.

- **Port wine** requires a certificate indicating alcoholic content.

- **Spirits** may need a certificate of maturity.
**INDONESIA**

Contact:
The Assessment Institute for Foods, Drugs and Cosmetics
The Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI)

MUI is the highest Indonesian Muslim body authorised to release religious rulings or labels of Halal on processed food products distributed in the country.

Directorate General of Customs and Excise
Jl. Jenderal Ahmad Yani
Jakarta 13230
PO Box 108 Jakarta 10002
Tel: (62 21) 489 0308
Fax: (62 21) 489 6206

Also refer to the:

"Law on Guaranteeing Halal Products" the proposed initiative of The Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, August 2006 (Draft).

**Country Profile**
This information was obtained from [www.austrade.gov.au](http://www.austrade.gov.au)
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade Commission for full, current details

Republic of Indonesia
Total Population: 222.1 million
Capital City: Jakarta (population 9,300,000)
Language: Bahasa Indonesian. Also, Sundanese, Javanese, and English
Religion: Muslim, Christian, Hindu
Major Industries: Oil, gas, textiles, timber, coffee, rubber, coal, tin, copper, rice, pepper and palm oil
Major export destinations: Japan, USA, Singapore
Major import sources: Singapore, China and Japan

Major Australian exports to Indonesia (2006/7)
- Crude Petroleum A$644 million
- Aluminium A$328 million
- Live animals A$304 million
- Cotton A$211 million

SPECIAL NOTES

- Exporters of livestock should clarify current regulations with Australian Quarantine and Inspection Services (AQIS), Meat and Livestock Australia and the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

- Imported medicines require a certificate of analysis from the manufacturer.

- Regarding medicines, brochures in Indonesian must accompany free medicines for distribution in Indonesia. Retailers are to sell patent medicines only to recognised companies (retailers are prohibited from repacking or mixing operations).

- Livestock must be slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law. A Halal certificate is required to accompany meat shipments.

- Living seeds and other plant materials require prior approval from the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture.

- Fruit and Vegetables require phytosanitary certificates issued by the appropriate authorities in the country of origin, stating that they are free from pests or diseases. A Certificate to the effect that the products originate in a fruit fly free area is acceptable.

- Indonesian quarantine authorities allow AQIS inspection and standards on imported fruit and vegetables. Fumigation dipping as well as cold treatments are allowed for specific products. AQIS should be contacted regarding these treatments.

- Pesticide regulations (maximum residue levels) for fresh fruits and vegetables exist.

- Fresh fruit must have been refrigerated for 17 days, at 2.8 degrees Celsius or less, prior to importation.

- An import permit must be sought for animal products (semen etc) that are issued by the appropriate Indonesian authority. Consignments must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by the relevant authority in the country of origin. Official
**health certificates** may require registration by the Indonesian Embassy.

- The National Drug Policy of 1993 states that a foreign firm may register prescription **pharmaceutical drugs** only if they use equipment, which is designated with a high technology component, that is well recognised by the medical industry and is a product of the registering company’s own research.
IRAN

Customs authority contact details:

President of the Customs Administration of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Vali-e-Asr Avenue
PO Box 6369
Tehran 14155
Tel: (98 21) 890 9215
Fax: (98 21) 890 6291

Iran is signatory to bi-lateral protocols that set the standards for many agricultural imports including meat and wheat. The protocols are usually negotiated on a country-by-country basis and it is commonplace for Iran to inspect produce prior to shipment. In Australia, contact the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS), the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia or the relevant state department of agriculture for further information.

Iran Customs and Iran Veterinary Organisation are the policing bodies for imported food and products, including dairy.

Importation of plants, seeds, and live animals require authorisation from the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad. The Iranian Government insists on the presence of Shiite clergymen and inspections by the Veterinary Organisation during any livestock slaughter and appropriate Halal certification and paperwork.

Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade Commission for full, current details
Islamic Republic of Iran
Capital City: Tehran
Total Population: 70.9 million
Language: Farsi, English
Religion: Shiite Muslim, Sunni Muslim, Christian, Jewish, Zoroastrians
Gross Domestic Product: US$294.1 billion
Major Industries: Iranian architecture, literature and fine arts. Iran is considered a major artistic and cultural centre to the Muslim world.
Major import sources: China, France and India
Major export destinations: Japan, Italy and France
Major Australian exports to Iran 2007
- Coal A$57 million
- Passenger Motor vehicles A$42 million
- Medicaments (Including veterinary) A$36 million
- Wool A$9 million

SPECIAL NOTES
- Alcohol is prohibited. You cannot legally import nor consume alcohol in Iran.
- Imports of saccharine and foods containing saccharine is generally prohibited.
- Importation of plants, seeds, and live animals require authorisation from the Ministry of Agriculture Jihad. Animals, plants and their products also require health certification issued by an approved authority in the country of origin. (Refer AQIS, the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry-Australia or the relevant state department of agriculture).
- The importation of foodstuffs, medical equipment, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products require test certificates and authorisation from the Ministry of Health. A certificate of free sale issued by competent authority proving that the product is allowed to circulate in its country of origin may also be required. In Australia the issuing body is generally either the Therapeutic Goods Administration or the National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals.
- Importers' instructions must be followed if other certificates are required.
- Supplier's certificate - the importers' instructions should be followed if a supplier's certificate is required.
KUWAIT

Customs authority contact details:

Director General of Customs
PO Box 16 Safat
13001 Safat
Tel: (96 5) 484 5419
Fax: (96 5) 484 5780

Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade Commission for full, current details

The State of Kuwait
Total Population: 3.1 million
Capital City: Kuwait
Language: Arabic, English
Religion: Muslim (mainly Sunni), Christian and Hindu
Gross Domestic product: US$95.9 billion
Major Industries: Oil and gas production and refinement
Major export destinations: Japan, Republic of Korea and Singapore
Major imports sourced from; USA, Japan and Germany
Major Australian Exports to Kuwait (2006/7):
- Passenger motor vehicles - A$266 million
- Live animals - A$64 million
- Meat (excluding bovine) - A$17 million
- Cheese and curd - A$16 million
SPECIAL NOTES
The following products are not permitted into Kuwait:
- Pork and pork products
- Alcoholic beverages and products containing alcoholic beverages
- Gambling machines
- Materials considered pornographic
- Imports from Israel

Food labelling must include the following:
- The name of the food
- The contents, i.e. ingredients in descending order of either weight or volume
- the date of manufacture/production
- the expiry date
- net and gross weights
- country of origin

- Strict labelling laws concerning some pre-packed foods have been introduced. Exporters should confirm all requirements before exporting.

- Detailed quarantine and health regulations apply and exporters should check before shipment.

- Cattle and sheep need to be vaccinated against various diseases and will require certification issued by the approved authority in the country of origin. This is usually the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS).

- Animal products require a health certificate issued by the approved authority in the country of origin.

- Imports of meat and meat products for human consumption must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the animals have been slaughtered in accordance with Islamic or Shariah Law (Halal certificate).

- Foods must be sample-tested and approved by the Kuwait Ministry of Health before importers can take delivery.

- The use of cyclamates in foods or beverages is prohibited and a certificate stating that no form of cyclamate compound is contained in an imported food product must be provided, in triplicate, to the Kuwait Ministry of Health on application for product approval.

- The proportion of and reason for using any other artificial sweeteners in preserved foods must be stated on the outside of their containers.

- Pharmaceutical products must be registered with the Kuwait Ministry of Health. This generally requires the presentation of a
certificate of free sale issued by the approved authority in the country of origin (proving that the drug is allowed to circulate in that country). In Australia the issuing body is generally either the Therapeutic Goods Administration or the National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals.

- **Animals and animal products** must be accompanied by health certificates issued by the competent authorities in the country of origin.

- Consignments of **meat and meat products** must be accompanied by an original slaughter certificate issued by the Australian Federation of Islamic Councils (Halal certification).

- When **registering food products**, a certificate stating that the food does not contain any form of cyclamate compound is required by the Kuwait Ministry of Health.
JAKIM - The Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM)
JAIN/MAIN - State Department/Council of Islamic Affairs

Standard
Department of Standard Malaysia MS 1500:2004

Department of Standards Malaysia
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Level 1-2 Block C4 Parcel C
Federal Government Administrative Centre
62502 Putrajaya
Tel: 03-8885 8000
Fax: 03-8888 5060
www.dsm.gov.my
Email info@dsm.gov.my

Standards
SIRIM Berhad
No 1 Persiarin Dato’ Menteri
Section 2,
P O Box 7035
40911 Shah Alam
Selangor D.E.
Tel: 60 3 5544 6000
Fax: 60 3 5510 8095
www.sirim.my
There are only three (3) Halal abattoirs from Australia who are approved suppliers to Malaysia. Refer to the website: 

For processed foods, JAKIM recognise some Islamic authorities in Australia for their certification of Halal foods. Refer to the following website for details:


An Australian company that is certified Halal by the recognised Australian Islamic bodies can submit their certificate to JAKIM for certification of Halal.

Malaysia is self-sufficient with regards to chicken and duck meat and eggs.

Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade Commission for full, current details

Federation of Malaysia
Total Population: 26.8 million
Language: Bahasa Malaysia, English, Tamil and Chinese
Religion: Muslim, Buddhist, Taoist, Christian, Hindu, tribal
Major Industries: Tin, rubber, palm oil, timber, textiles and electronics
Major export partners: USA, Singapore and Japan
Major import sources; Japan, USA and China
Major Australian Exports to Malaysia (2006/7):
- Copper A$507 million
- Aluminium A$ 361 million
- Coal A$200 million
- Crude petroleum A$181 million
Marketing
The Malaysian Halal International Showcase (MIHAS) is the pioneer international food trade which, since 2004, has gathered the largest annual gathering of Halal consumers, such as traders, investors, importers and exporters, trade associations and governments with the aim of sourcing and selling quality Halal products on a global scale. As the world’s largest Halal trade fair and Malaysia’s largest food and beverage exhibition, MIHAS is jointly organised by the Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI), the Ministry of Entrepreneurial & Cooperative Development (MECD), Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE) and the Islamic Dakwah Foundation Malaysia (YADIM).

SPECIAL NOTES
Import permits are required for a range of products including meat, eggs, milk, wine, plants, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, firearms, explosives and dangerous drugs and chemicals.

- Packaging and labelling requirements vary depending on the products.

- Prior permits from the Malaysian Department of Agriculture are required for a range of items such as:
  - Plants and parts of plants for propagation, including seeds
  - Soil for research purposes and growing media

- Live plants and plant material for propagation require a phytopathological certificate, issued by the approved authority in the country of origin (Refer AQIS, the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry-Australia or the relevant state department of agriculture)

- All imported foodstuffs and drugs are subject to inspection.

- Special requirements govern the importation of drugs, pharmaceuticals and chemical additives used in food.

- Inedible tallow requires a sterilisation certificate, issued by the approved authority in the country of origin.

- Whisky or brandy requires a certificate of age stating that it has been stored in wood for at least three years.

- Halal and health certificates are required for all meat-based products.
OMAN

Customs authority contact details

Director General of Customs
Royal Oman Police
PO Box 2 Muscat
Sultanate of Oman
Tel: (968) 521 203
Fax: (968) 521 034

Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Public Relation Department
PO Box 4400
Ruwi Sultanate of Oman
Tel: (968) 707 674
Fax: (968) 708 497
Telex: 3389 alghorfa on

Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Export Promotion Section and Directorate General of Investment Promotion
PO Box 550, Muscat 113
Sultanate of Oman
Tel: (968) 774 173
Fax: (968) 794 238
Telex: 3665 wizara on

Public Authority for Marketing Agricultural Produce
PO Box 909
Muscat Sultanate of Oman
Tel: (968) 564 800
Fax: (968) 591 547

Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade Commission for full, current details

Sultanate of Oman
Area: 310,000 sq km
Total Population: 2.6 million
Language: Arabic, English, and Farsi
Religion: Ibadi Muslim, Sunni Muslim, Shiite Muslim, Hindu
Government: Monarchy
Head of State: Sultan Qaboos bin Said

Major export partners: Republic of Korea, UAE and Japan
Major import sources; UAE, Japan and India
Major Australian Exports to Oman (2006/7):
- Passenger motor vehicles A$198 million
- Milk and Cream A$ 26 million
- Live animals A$25 million
- Cheese and Curd A$10 million

SPECIAL NOTES
- Imports from Israel are prohibited
- Special licences are required for certain classes of goods, e.g. alcohol, firearms, narcotics, and explosives. The Oman Chamber of Commerce issues the licences. Importing agents must hold a general licence authorising the agent to carry out import transactions.
- Some essential goods are subject to price control.
- In order to protect domestic producers, seasonal bans are placed on the import of certain fruits and vegetables, which are grown locally.
- Imports of plants and plant products require the prior approval of the Oman Agricultural Quarantine
- Live plants may not be imported in natural soil, including sand.
- Peat moss or a synthetic medium is acceptable.
- Foodstuffs are usually subject to inspection by the Oman Customs authorities.
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Petroleum and Minerals are responsible for the import of animals and animal products. Importers must provide this ministry with health certificates, issued by an approved authority in the country of origin. In Australia, this authority is usually the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) or the relevant state department of agriculture.
- The importation of sheep and goats is prohibited unless prior written permission has been obtained from the Directorate- General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Petroleum and Minerals
- Shipments are subject to inspection on arrival

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES
- An international phytosanitary certificate, issued by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry or the relevant state department of agriculture, and attesting to freedom from contamination, must accompany all fresh food consignments.
• Health certification, issued by the appropriate authorities in the country of origin must accompany shipments of plants and their products (including fruit and vegetables) and animals and their products.
SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabian Standards Organisation (SASO) Country Office
218 Lorimer Street
Port Melbourne, VIC 3207
Tel: (03) 9646 0305
Fax: (03) 9646 0308

Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade
Commission for full, current details

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Total Population: 23,000,000
Capital City: Riyadh (Population 3,000,000)
Language: Arabic, English
Religion: Islam
   Islamic law is the basis of the authority of the monarchy
   and provides the foundation of the country’s customs
   and social practices.
Major growth areas:
   • Investments in oil and gas
   • Foreign investments into various gas projects
   • Major projects for manufacturing 2006 – 2009
   • Banking sector

Major export partners: Japan, USA and Republic of Korea
Major import sources; USA, Germany and China
Major Australian Exports to Saudi Arabia (2007):
   • Passenger motor vehicles A$1,185 million
   • Live animals A$126 million
   • Meat (excluding bovine) A$93 million
   • Cheese and Curd A$87 million
SPECIAL NOTES

The importation of the following items is strictly prohibited:

- Alcoholic beverages
- Flour
- Nutmeg
- Pork
- 14 carat gold
- A range of prefabricated buildings

- Imports of animals, animal related products, plants and plant products require health certification, which must be issued by an approved authority in the country of origin (Refer to Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS), Commonwealth department of Fisheries and Forestry Australia or the appropriate state department of agriculture).

- Live plants and seeds may require prior approval from the Plant Protection Branch, Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture.

- Once prior approval by the Ministry of Agriculture has been obtained, import permits are issued by agricultural offices, licensed by the Ministry of Commerce,

- Halal certification – a certificate stating that animals have been slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law MUST accompany shipments of meat and meat products destined for human consumption. Frozen meat and food are subject to strict regulations governing import and storage.

- All imported foods have to be approved by the Saudi Arabian food authorities.

- Artificial sweeteners in food and beverages are subject to stringent restrictions.

- Pharmaceutical products require prior registration with, and approval for local sale by, the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health.

- Product literature for pharmaceuticals must be printed in both English and Arabic. Literature for products used in the treatment of neurotic and terminal diseases is exempt.

- Adhesive labels on foodstuffs are not permitted

- Sweets, sugars and tahini sweets are prohibited unless the net weight of the product is clearly marked in Arabic and English on the outer cover of packet.

- Insecticides must include detailed information of the contents and be shown on all packages.
• Special labelling for genetically modified food and non-genetically modified food products is required.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES
The following certification must be obtained from the appropriate Australian authorities for the following products:

• Articles of raw hair - consignment is free of anthrax germs
• Used clothing - clothes have been satisfactorily disinfected
• A Halal certificate must accompany consignments of meat and meat products for human consumption.

LABELLING
The Saudi Arabian Standards Organisation (SASO) is responsible for establishing labelling guidelines and these are strictly enforced, especially with Halal products. Labelling on foods must indicate, in both English and Arabic:

• Name of product
• Contents
• Net weight (in metric)
• Production and expiry dates (in Arabic only)
• Name of company and country of manufacture
• Special labelling for genetically modified food and non-genetically modified food products is required.
MUIS Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura

Secretary MUIS
Islamic Centre of Singapore
1, Lorong 6 Toa Payoh
Singapore 319376

Tel: 6256-8188; Fax: 6253-7572
Telebox: 6253-7631
www.muis.gov.sg

Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS), also known as the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore, is the highest Islamic authority in Singapore. Among other Muslim related matters, MUIS is the sole authority responsible for administering and regulating Halal certification in Singapore. The MUIS’ Halal services commenced in 1978 and play a leading role for Halal certification, products and establishments for Singapore’s 15% Muslim population.

There are presently seven (7) types of Halal certification schemes for the food related industry, which are designed to cover every aspect of the food product, service or activity. It also ensures that Muslim law is complied with during transportation, production, processing, storage, marketing and the displaying of the food product.

The categories are:

- Product Scheme
- Eating Establishment Scheme (General)
- Eating establishment scheme (Short-Term)
- Food Preparation Area Scheme
- Poultry Abattoir Scheme
- Endorsement scheme
- Storage facility Scheme
Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade
Commission for full, current details

Republic of Singapore
Total Population: 4,400,000
Capital City: Singapore
Language: English, Chinese dialects (Hokkien, Teochew, Cantonese, Hainanese and Hakka), Malay and Tamil
Religion: Buddhist, Muslim, Christian, Taoist, Hindu
Gross Domestic product S$161.3 billion
Major Industries: Manufacturing, Electronics, chemicals, trade, business and financial services, shipping, tourism and construction
Major export partners: Malaysia, Hong Kong and China
Major import sources; Malaysia, USA and China

Major Australian Exports to Singapore (2006/7):
- Crude Petroleum A$1,643 million
- Refined Petroleum A$521 million
- Non-monetary gold A$472 million
- Milk and cream A$150 million

SPECIAL NOTES
- Prohibited imports include used motor vehicles more than three years of age and plants growing in soil.
- Import permits issued by the Singapore Agri-Food & veterinary Authority are required for a specified list of plant and animal products.
- Rice imports require an import licence issued by the trade Development Board of the Ministry of Trade.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES
- Live animals and animal products must be accompanied by health certificates issued by the approved authority in the country of origin (Refer to Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS), Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry-Australia, or relevant state department of agriculture). An export certificate from the appropriate authority in country of origin is also required.
- Carcass meat and meat products require:
  - A certificate issued by the approved authority in the country of origin testifying that the country of origin is free from foot and
mouth disease and rinderpest for six months prior to the export of the goods.

- **A meat inspection certificate** testifying that the meat or meat products were derived from animals subjected to ante- and post-mortem examinations and found free from infectious and contagious disease, that the products for export to Singapore are fit for human consumption and every precaution has been taken to prevent contamination prior to export.

- **Health certificates** signed by AQIS must accompany imports of poultry and poultry processed products. Australian establishment has to be registered and must be approved by the Singapore Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority (AVA).
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE)

Customs authorities contact details:

Finance Department for Customs Affairs
PO Box 246 Abu Dhabi
Tel: 971 (2) 665 1500
Fax: 971 (2) 666 1017

The Department of Port & Customs
PO Box 63, Dubai
Tel: 971 (4) 345 9575
Fax: 971 (4) 345 1121

Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade Commission for full, current details

United Arab Emirates (UAE)
The UAE was formed in 1971 and is a federation of seven sovereign emirates, or states, namely:
Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, Ras Al Khaimah and Fujairah.
Total Population: 4.2 million
Capital City: Abu Dhabi (Population 500,000)
Language: Arabic, English, Urdu, Farsi and Hindi
Religion: Muslim (mostly Sunni), Hindu, Christian and other
Gross Domestic Product: US$163.3 billion
Major Industries: Oil exploration
Major Australian Exports to the United Arab Emirates (2006/7):

- Non-monetary gold A$583 million
- Passenger motor vehicles - A$332 million
- Zinc A$109 million
- Meat (excluding bovine) - A$91 million

**Marketing**

The United Arab Emirates and in particular, Dubai, host a series of popular trade exhibitions and conferences such as the Dubai International Halal Show (DIHAS) 2006 which was host to world, traders, investors, importers and exporters, trade associations and governments in September, 2006.

Dubai’s capital Abu Dhabi, accounts for 93 per cent of Dubai’s total output and is heavily oil revenue dependent. Dubai however, strategically located at the centre of trade and commerce between East and West, has diversified into trading and has emerged as the leading trading point in the Gulf States and Middle East with access to an estimated 220 million Halal consumers.

**SPECIAL NOTES**

- **Special permission** is required for the importation of:
  - Alcohol
  - Drugs
  - Firearms
  - Ammunition and explosives
  - Agricultural pesticides
  - Industrial alcohol-denatured
  - Methyl alcohol
  - Methylates and medicated spirits

- **Livestock** are inspected upon arrival.

- **Only a registered importer, holding a valid import licence, may import agricultural pesticides.**
- Imports of **pharmaceutical products** are subject to specific transport regulations

- Food containing **cyclamates** is prohibited from entering Abu Dhabi and although there is no legislation prohibiting such food from entering Dubai, the practice is not encouraged.

- Livestock require **sanitary certificates** issued by the approved authority in the country of origin. (Refer Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS), the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry-Australia or the relevant state department of agriculture.).
- A Halal certificate attesting that the slaughter was carried out in accordance with Islamic rites must accompany animal imports.

- All plants and plant products require phytosanitary certification issued by the approved authority in the country of origin.

- Supplier's certificate - manufacturer's invoice may be required if purchase is made through a third party.
UNITED KINGDOM

Halal Monitoring Committee

70 Baggrave Street
Leicester, LE5 3QS
England, UK
Tel: 0870 240 7267
Fax: 0116 251 5450
Email info@halalmc.org

Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade
Commission for full, current details

United Kingdom
Total Population: 51,000,000
Capital Cities: London (England); Edinburgh (Scotland); Cardiff
(Wales); Belfast (Northern Ireland)
People: Anglo-Saxons, Scots, Welsh, Irish, West Indians,
Pakistanis and Indians
Language: English
Religion: Church of England, Methodist, Baptist, Catholic,
Muslim, Hindu and Sikh
Gross Domestic Product: US$2,133.3 billion
Major Industries: Banking and Finance, steel, transport
equipment, oil and gas, coal and tourism
Major Trading Partners: EU (especially Germany, France and
Netherlands) and the USA
Major Australian Exports to the United Kingdom (2006/7):
- Non-monetary gold A$1,861 million
- Alcoholic beverages A$978 million
- Coal A$522 million
- Lead A$268 million
SPECIAL NOTES

- Import licences are required for a limited number of items including agricultural products. These licences are valid for up to 12 months and are issued by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) or by the Rural Payments Agency.

- All agricultural products are subject to quotas and import licences under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Minimum import prices are enforced through variable import levies. Australian issued Certificates of Authenticity are required on meat. Import of specified products without a quota licence is prohibited. These products include:
  - Cereals and rice
  - Beef and veal
  - Sugar and isoglucose
  - Oils and fats
  - Seeds
  - Milk and milk products
  - Wine
  - Processed fruit and vegetables
  - Sheep meat
  - Buffalo
  - Goat meat

- All products of animal origin for human consumption must come from an EU approved establishment. AQIS can undertake the approval process and all shipments must note the official approved establishment number. Information leaflets on the rules for trading specific goods (sheep meat and goat meat, sugar, oils and fats, eggs, poultry meat, pig meat, beef and veal, milk and milk products, fresh fruit and vegetables, bananas, processed fruit and vegetables, cereals, rice, wine, processed goods and victualling) are available from the CAP Examination and Document Control Team Tel: +44(0) 191 226 5239.

- A range of plants are prohibited, including those, which are, CITES listed and endangered. AQIS has information on the licence and certification requirements of most items subject to licensing.

- Phytosanitary certificates are also required for plants, some cut flowers, rooted plants and plant material, trees and shrubs.

- Animals, plants and their products are subject to detailed regulations, including EU directives and legislation. Details may be obtained from AQIS or the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - Australia.

- Before shipping any goods to the UK, you should obtain a written customs duty ruling from the customs service in the destination country.
• Importation of certain **drugs** (mainly vaccines, toxins, anti-toxins and insulin preparations, as well as certain plant derivatives) is prohibited unless a licence is obtained from the Ministry of Health.

• All new **ethical and veterinary drugs** (imported as well as locally manufactured) are subject to the provisions of the UK Medicines Act.

• Livestock and other animals require health certificates issued by the approved authority in the country of origin. (Refer AQIS or the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry-Australia or the relevant state department of agriculture).

• Plants, seeds and plant products, including fruit, vegetables and cut flowers, may require import permits from the UK Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as well as **phytosanitary certificates** issued by the approved body in the country of origin.

• Certain foods require **health certificates** in addition to those previously mentioned

• **Swine** from Australia are not permitted for import to the UK or EU.

• All EU countries, for cross border trade, accept the Single Administrative Document if the goods are of a value exceeding £600. The document is also used for trade outside the EU if the goods are first imported into an EU country.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IFANCA Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America

IFANCA Head Office
5901 N. Cicero Avenue
Suite 309
Chicago, Illinois 60646
USA
Telephone
+001.773.283.3708
Facsimile
+001.773.283.3973

Country Profile
This information was obtained from www.austrade.gov.au
Refer to the Australian Government/Australian Trade
Commission for full, current details

United States of America
Total Population: 299,700,000
Capital City: Washington DC (Population 607,000)
People: Caucasian, African American, Latino, Asian, Native American
Language: American English, Native American languages, Spanish
Religion: Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Muslim
Gross Domestic Product: US$13,194.7 billion
Major Industries: Oil, electronics, computers, automobile manufacturing, aerospace industries, agriculture, telecommunications, chemicals, mining, processing and packaging
Major export destinations: Canada, China and Japan
Major import sources: Canada, China and Mexico
Major Australian Exports to the United States of America 2006/7

- Bovine meat – A$1,239 million
- Alcoholic beverages – A$859 million
- Medical Instruments - A$436 million
- Meat (excluding bovine) – A$413 million

**SPECIAL NOTES**

- A license or permit from the responsible agency may be necessary to import:
  - Alcoholic beverages
  - Animal and animal products
  - Certain drugs (Note: narcotic drugs are generally prohibited)
  - Firearms and ammunition
  - Fruits, nuts
  - Meat and meat products
  - Milk, dairy and cheese products
  - Plants and plant products
  - Poultry and poultry products
  - Petroleum and petroleum products
  - Vegetables

- All imported products are **inspected by US Customs** to ensure that appropriate packing and labelling requirements are met.

- **Food items** must list all ingredients in order from most to least prevalent and must list nutritional information.

- **Samples of labels** for cosmetics, foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals should be submitted to the US Food and Drug Administration for approval, before shipments are made.

- The US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) regulates the importation of animal and animal-derived materials.

- All **meat and meat products** must be processed in establishments approved by customs and must be covered by an appropriate certificate.

- A **health certificate** issued by an official of the exporting country must accompany imported livestock, including cattle, swine, horses and sheep and goat as well as semen or embryos from these species.

- Similarly, a **health certificate** issued by an official of the exporting country must accompany imported poultry - including chickens, geese, ducks, pigeons and a number of other species.
• Generally, a **USDA veterinary permit** is needed for materials derived from **animals or exposed to animal-source** materials. Materials, which require a permit, include:
  - Animal tissues
  - Blood
  - Cells or cell lines of livestock or poultry origin
  - RNA/DNA extracts
  - Hormones
  - Enzymes
  - Monoclonal antibodies for **IN VIVO** uses in non-human species
  - Certain polyclonal antibodies
  - Antisera
  - Bulk shipments of test kit reagents
  - Micro-organisms including bacteria, viruses, protozoa and fungi

• **Health certificates** indicating inspection and treatment are required for **bees**, live or dead, related products and beekeeping equipment.

• **Plants and plant products** (including fruit and vegetables) are strictly controlled. Some are prohibited and others require permits from the USDA. Imports of these items must be covered by an appropriate certificate issued by the approved authority in the country of origin. In addition to possible inspection and disinfection, fruit and vegetables may be required to undergo prescribed treatments for fruit flies or other harmful insects as a condition of entry, or to meet other special conditions.

• Importation of **milk and dairy products** is subject to stringent regulations requiring import permits, licences and adherence to quotas and must comply with requirements of the USDA, APHIS, and VS. Livestock disease prevention requirements are necessary in addition to the requirements of the FDA.

• **Foods, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals** are subject to regulations governing standards, composition, and use of colouring matters, labelling, printing and claims of efficacy.

• Federal law requires all **packaged foodstuffs** to list ingredients on the label. Information concerning the nutrition value of the contents is also required.
Halal Standards Around the World

It is widely recognised by people involved with the Halal market, that there needs to be a uniform approach to Halal certification. The lack of one recognised standard causes a lack of confidence for the consumer and uncertainty for the businesses in as much as Halal logos can vary between company and country and there is no assurance that all the products used are indeed Halal.

There are no set guidelines of Halal foods to follow.

Malaysia has produced the Malaysian Standard: MS 1500:2004 Which relates to the production, preparation, handling and storage of Halal foods? The Australia Federation of Islamic Councils (AFIC) has issued a Halal Manual. Brunei, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Singapore, Turkey and other countries are developing other standards.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Federation of Islamic Councils Inc
Halal Manual
AFIC Halal Standard’2006
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Guideline for the use of Brunei Halal Brand
BCG Halal Brand
ISBN 99917-38-37-1

Guideline for Halal Certification
BCG Halal 1
First Edition 2007

Guideline for Halal Compliance Audit
BCG Halal 2
First Edition 2007

Guideline for Certification of Halal Compliance Auditor
BCG Halal 3
First Edition 2007
ISBN 99917-38-40-1
Guideline for Halal Surveillance Audit
BCG Halal 4
First Edition 2007
ISBN 99917-38-41-X

Piawai Brunei Darussalam
PBD 24 2007
Halal Food
Piawai Brunei Darussalam
First Edition

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN STANDARD
MS 1500:2004
HALAL FOOD – PRODUCTION, PREPARATION, HANDLING AND STORAGE – GENERAL GUIDELINES (FIRST REVISION) which should be used in conjunction with MS 1488 – 199 (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) and MS 1514 – 2001 (General Principles of Food Hygiene)

WORLD HALAL COUNCIL
World Halal Council
Graha Surya Internusa Building
3rd Floor, Suite 308
Jl, Rasuna Said Kav, X-0
Kuningan Jakarta 12950
Phone: 62 21- 5278707, Fax: 62 21- 5278718
Email: whc@worldhalalcouncil.com

The World Halal Council (WHC) was proposed at a Halal seminar in Jakarta, Indonesia, December 1999 with the aim of coordinating international Halal policies, regulations and procedures and instigating and developing a single, worldwide Halal logo and standard.
What Ingredients Require Halal Certification?

In addition to meat and poultry, all ingredients, additives, cleaning fluids etc. used during any process of the production or manufacture of the product must comply with Shariah Law. The following lists give only an indication of what requires consideration when determining whether a product is Halal or Haram.

A partial list of products considered Halal:

- **Antioxidants**: Chemical compounds that delay or prevent oxidation of foods such as BHA, BHT and citric acid.
- **Ascorbic acid**: Vitamin C
- **Benzoate (Benzoic acid)**: Benzoic acid and sodium benzoate are used for food preservation
- **BHA**: Butylated Hydroxy Anisole - an antioxidant, preservative.
- **BHT**: Butylated Hydroxy Toluene - an antioxidant, preservative.
- **Biotin**: A member of the B complex vitamins
- **Carrageenan**: An extract from Irish moss, which forms a gel in food systems.
- **Citric acid**: Sourced from plants, usually of the citrus family e.g. lemon, lime and orange
- **Cobalamine**: Synthetically prepared Vitamin B12
- **Dextrin**: An emulsifying, sizing and thickening agent
- **Fructose**: Fruit sugar
- **Gliadin (Gluten)**: Protein found in wheat and rye
- **Hydrogenated oil**: Vegetable oil being hydrogenated making it solid at room temperature
- **Iodine**: A nutrient for thyroid gland
- **Malt**: A type of fermented grain
Microbial rennet Used in the process of cheese making (as opposed to animal rennet which COULD be haram if the animal has not been killed in accordance with Islamic law).
Molasses Syrup liquid obtained in refining sugar
Niacin A member of the B complex vitamins
PABA A food supplement
Pectin A gelatinous substance extracted from fruits
Propionic acid A preservative
Riboflavin A member of the B complex vitamins
Pure vegetable shortening Derived from 100% plant sources
Thiamin A member of the B complex vitamins
Vanillin Flavouring agent extracted from vanilla (NOT vanilla, which is extracted using alcohol)
Vitamin C Naturally sourced from plants e.g. citrus fruit, tomatoes
Vitamin D Naturally sourced from yeast and fish liver oil. It can also be synthetically produced
Water Water
Yeast Microscopic, unicellular, fungal plant used for fermentation process and in bread making

A partial list of products considered Haram:

As per Definition of Haram (page 9), the following is a list of the categories that are considered haram:

A partial list of products considered Mashbooh:

Further to “Halal or Haram?” (Page 8), the following list of products can be made from Halal or Haram sources. When the specific source is not known, the items are suspect or questionable.

Casein Protein found in milk. It is used in the manufacturing of most cheeses. It may be Halal or haram depending upon the enzymes used in its production.
Diglycerides Fatty substances containing glycerol and two fatty acids. Diglycerides can be made from animal or vegetable fats and are used as an emulsifier in food products. If made from animals slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, they are Halal. If not, they are haram.
It is possible to source products using vegetable diglycerides.

**Emulsifiers**
A chemical substance that keeps fats (or oils) suspended in water. Emulsifiers are used in foods containing both fats or oils and water. Examples of emulsifiers are **lecinthin** and **monodiglycerides**. Emulsifiers can be made from animal or vegetable sources. If made from animals, which have been slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, or from plant sources, then the product is Halal, otherwise, the product is haram.

**Enzymes**
Enzymes are protein substances found in all living cells. They bring about chemical reactions inside and outside the body, without being consumed themselves. They are extracted from animals or microorganisms and are used to manufacture cheese and other products. If the enzymes are from Halal slaughtered animals, from plant sources, or from microorganisms, they are Halal, otherwise the product is haram.

**Gelatine**
A protein derived from the skin, bones and connective tissues of animals. It is used in a variety of food products. If it is made from animals slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, the product is Halal, otherwise, the product is haram.

**Lecithin**
An emulsifier made of glycerol, two fatty acids, phosphoric acid and choline. It is extracted from egg yolks, soybeans or animal fats. If it is made from animals slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, the product is Halal; otherwise, the product is haram.

**Monoglycerides**
Fatty substance containing glycerol and one fatty acid. Monoglycerides may be made from animal or vegetable fats and are used with emulsifiers in food products. If it is made from animals slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, the product is Halal; otherwise, the product is haram.

**Monosodium glutamate (MSG)**
A flavour enhancer that can be made from animal or plant sources. If it is made from animals slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, the product is Halal; otherwise, the product is haram.

**Rennet**
A preparation for curdling milk – an enzyme extracted from a calf's stomach and used in cheese production. If the calves are slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law the product is deemed as being Halal, otherwise the product is haram. **Microbial rennet is Halal.**

**Shortening**
A blend of fats and/or oils used in baked products. If it is made from animals slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, the product is Halal, otherwise the product is haram.

*It is possible to source products made with vegetable shortening.*
Stearic Acid  A fatty acid found in most saturated fats. It can also be synthesized. It is used to make functional chemicals and metallic stearates (sodium stearate, potassium stearate etc) for many foods. If it is made from animals slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, the product is Halal; otherwise, the product is haram.  

*It is possible to source products made with vegetable stearates.*

Tallow  Melted and clarified animal fat obtained from cattle, sheep or goats and used in making shortening and frying oils. If it is made from animals slaughtered in accordance with Islamic law, the product is Halal; otherwise, the product is haram.

Whey  The watery part of the milk left after separation during cheese making. It is used in many products. If the enzyme used to produce the whey and cheese is Halal; then the product is Halal, otherwise, the product is haram.
Halal Accreditation Process

There is no definitive process in Australia as yet. The following indicates what might be expected when applying for Halal accreditation. This is not however an exhaustive list and not all points listed may be required. It is advised that the full process be clarified at the initial stages of application.

FORMAL REQUEST
The company applying for Halal certification must make a written request or application form to the appropriate Islamic Certifying Organisation outlining:

1. Name of the business
2. ABN number
3. Contact details
4. Type of business
5. Service required e.g. Halal accreditation
6. Target market/s

A complete list of all products used in the manufacturing process will have to be submitted. The origin of all products will need to be known and whether they in turn have Halal certification. Products should include ingredients used in the finished product and materials used in the manufacturing environment e.g. cleaning materials, pesticides, fly sprays etc and packaging and printing materials. As a guide, specific attention will need to be made for all animal or poultry products, animal or poultry by-products and alcohol or products containing alcohol e.g. vanilla extract may be alcohol based.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
The certifying agency will acknowledge receipt of the application and advise the cost.

If the company wants to continue, then payment is made.
INGREDIENT SPECIFICATIONS
In addition to full details of ingredients from the point of origin, a full and technical specification may be requested for all materials.

A complete breakdown of all ingredients must be submitted showing:
1. Name of product
2. Product ingredients
3. Is the product animal based?
4. Contact details of the sub-supplier (If sub-supplier is used)
5. Advise any Halal certificate number/s for ingredients or products used

A detailed description of the manufacturing process may also be requested.

INGREDIENTS VERIFIED
Once details of the ingredients and technical data sheets have been provided, a Muslim Food Technologist will verify them.

If there is any doubt about any of the ingredients, processing etc. as to whether they are Halal or haram, the product is rejected (see below).
If the information given is found to be within the guidelines for Halal approval further investigations are conducted.

REJECTION OF HALAL APPLICATION
If the product fails any of the previous stages, the product will be rejected and will not be given Halal approval.

The manufacturer is given the option of either terminating the investigation or finding a suitable replacement for the items that were rejected.

IF PRODUCT IS WITHIN HALAL GUIDELINES
If the product is found to be within the guidelines for Halal approval, then the manufacturing process continues and may be monitored by an approved Halal Inspector.

AUDIT AND MONITORING OF THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS
As a minimum, a Halal Food Technologist and a representative from the Islamic certifying body would monitor the first Halal run
of the product. The following is a list of points that should be considered and/or clarified prior to commencement of the manufacturing process. This is not an exhaustive list and will vary between each certifying organisation.

Spot checks during the production or preparation of Halal products may be made.

1. Ensure that verification of all food sources is available upon request.
2. Make sure that any products introduced into manufacture have the appropriate Halal certification where applicable – refer list of “haram” items.

Halal foods must not come into contact with non-Halal foods during any stage. This includes:

1. Preparation
2. Processing
3. Travelling
4. Storage
5. Transport

All crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils and equipment, chillers, freezers and cold rooms must be cleansed with Halal approved products and are subject to spot checks.

The mixing of crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils and equipment should not be mixed with non-Halal utensils.

Separate washing and drying equipment for items being used during preparation and production must be provided.

Ensure that employees do not bring any non-Halal foods or beverages onto the premises.

INSPECTION

THE SCOPE OF INSPECTION MUST BE DETERMINED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF MANUFACTURE

Inspection may comprise of, but not be limited to, the following checks:

The Halal Inspector must supervise all the following:

1. Initial request for the Halal Inspector to supervise the initial run. Make sure that the Halal Inspector will be present prior to commencement of this run.

2. Two Halal Friendly production runs. Before a Halal run can be undertaken, there is a requirement for at least two
Halal-friendly runs to be performed. If this requirement is not met, the production run will be deemed Haram, not Halal.

3. **Halal Inspector to supervise production** having first checked that the two previous production runs are Halal-friendly.

4. **Wash down.** The Halal Inspector will inspect all the equipment used during the Halal production run and ensure conformity to the correct wash down procedures.

5. **Halal production run.** The Halal Inspector will supervise the production run.

6. **Inspection records.** It is the responsibility of the Halal Inspector to keep accurate records of the production run.

7. **Halal Interim Certificate.** If the production run is successful, the Halal Inspector will issue an Interim Certificate, which will be verified in due course by the certifying organisation.

8. Once verified, a Halal certificate will then be issued.

**CONTINUING INSPECTIONS**

After the initial Halal run and subsequent Halal runs, samples of the product are taken for testing. If the ingredients and specifications are within the submitted specifications the product is approved as Halal.

**HALAL APPROVALS**

Once a product has been approved as being Halal, a contract is made between the certifying agency and the company who manufactured the product for a period of twelve months.

**RENEWAL OF HALAL CERTIFICATE**

The contract is reviewed annually. To renew the certificate a new application has to be made. The application should be made prior to the expiry of the current certificate to allow sufficient time for processing and inspection etc.
HALAL ACCREDITATION PROCESS
(“GENERIC”) FLOWCHART

1. FORMAL REQUEST
2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
3. INGREDIENT SPECIFICATIONS
4. INGREDIENTS VERIFIED
5. ALTERNATIVES SOURCED
6. ACCEPTED: PRODUCTION COMMENCES
7. MONITORING OF MANUFACTURING PROCESS
8. CONTINUING INSPECTIONS
9. HALAL APPROVAL CERTIFICATE ISSUED
10. REJECTED

- INSPECTION
- ACCEPTED
CHECKLIST

1. Do you have details of all your ingredients?

☐  ☐

2. Check for animal/poultry/haram products. If present, do you have Halal certification where applicable? If not, obtain details or seek an alternative. Has this been checked?

☐  ☐

3. Do you have details of your supplier's ingredients?

☐  ☐

4. Do you have details of your supplier's Halal certification for all products requiring certification? If not, obtain details or seek an alternative.

☐  ☐

5. Check for animal/poultry/alcohol/haram products used during the manufacturing process. If present, obtain details or seek an alternative for items without Halal certification. Has this been checked?

☐  ☐

6. Check if you are able to have a Halal designated area on your premises FROM GOODS INWARDS THROUGH TO GOODS OUTWARDS I.E. Can whole or part of the factory, production line, processing equipment, and cleaning, and packaging areas be kept entirely separated from non-Halal ingredients/products etc.

- Goods Inwards
  - Production Line
  - Processing Equipment
  - Cleaning
  - Packaging
  - Storage
  - Goods Outwards

☐  ☐

7. Do you have a Halal manufacturing procedure?

☐  ☐

8. Are your staff trained for Halal?

☐  ☐

If the above questions are ticked “YES” – seek Halal certification!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF THE PRODUCT</th>
<th>PRODUCT INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>ANIMAL BASED</th>
<th>NAME OF SUPPLIER OF INGREDIENTS</th>
<th>TELEPHONE NUMBER OF SUPPLIER</th>
<th>HALAL CERTIFICATE</th>
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If space is insufficient please attach additional sheets.
State and Federal Services – Useful Links

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
Austrade  www.austrade.gov.au
Austrade Links Page

Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry Australia  www.affa.gov.au

Australian Quarantine & Inspection service  www.aqis.gov.au

Food Science Australia  www.foodscience.afisc.csiro.au

Food Standards Australia & New Zealand  www.foodstandards.gov.au

Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade  www.dfat.gov.au

NFIS  www.nfis.com.au


STATE GOVERNMENT
New South Wales  www.business.nsw.gov.au

Northern Territory  www.dbird.nt.gov.au

Queensland  www.food.qld.gov.au

South Australia  www.safoodonline.com
Tasmania
The Department of Economic Development
www.development.tas.gov.au
The Department of Primary Industries Water & Environment

Victoria Food Victoria
www.food.vic.gov.au
Others to be advised by DPI, RDV

Western Australia
Government of Western Australia

TRADE & INDUSTRY
Australian-Arab Chamber of Commerce & Industry
www.austarab.com.au

Australian Food & Grocery Council
www.afgc.org.au

Australian Institute of Export
www.aiex.com.au

Australian Trade Information Service
www.austradeinfo.com

Australian Institute of Food Science & Technology
www.aifst.asn.au

Organic Federation of Australia
www.ofa.org.au

OTHER SITES
ABC Asia Pacific
www.abcasiapacific.com
## Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFIC</td>
<td>Australian Federation of Islamic Councils Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGSMS</td>
<td>Australian Government Supervisor Muslim Slaughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHFS</td>
<td>Australian Halal Food Services Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halal</td>
<td>Halal is an Arabic word meaning &quot;permissible&quot;, &quot;allowed&quot; or &quot;lawful&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halmqum</td>
<td>Trachea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haram/haraam</td>
<td>Haram is an Arabic word meaning &quot;prohibited&quot;, &quot;forbidden&quot; or &quot;unlawful&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCAA</td>
<td>Halal Certification Authority Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCA</td>
<td>Islamic Co-ordinating Council of Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCV</td>
<td>Islamic Co-ordinating Council of Victoria Inc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khamar</td>
<td>Alcoholic drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mashbooh</td>
<td>Questionable or doubtful – the area found inbetween Halal and Haram. Refer also mushtabahat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mughallazah</td>
<td>Is considered as severe najs which are dogs and pigs including any liquid and objects discharged from their orifices, descendants and derivatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukhaffafah</td>
<td>Is considered as light najs. The only najs in this category is urine from a baby boy at the age of two years and below who has not consumed any other food except his mother's milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushtabahat</td>
<td>Questionable or doubtful - the area found in between Halal and Haram. Refer also Mashbooh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutawassitah</td>
<td>Is considered as medium najs which does not fall under severe or light najs such as vomit, pus, blood, alcoholic drinks, carrion, liquid and objects discharged from the orifices etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>najs</td>
<td>Dirty, ritually unclean. There are three types - Mughallazah, Mukhaffafah and Mutawassitah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIS</td>
<td>National Food Industry Strategy Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shariah/Syariah/ Shari'ah law</td>
<td>Shariah law means the laws of Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tayyibat</td>
<td>Refers to everything which is made for Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zabih/zibah</td>
<td>The process of slaughtering, or an animal slaughtered according to the Islamic method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Bibliography**

Aus-Meat  
Austrade  
Austrade Kuala Lumpur  
Australian Government Department of Immigration & Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DMIA)  
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Australian Halal Food Services (AHFS)  
Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS)  
Baw Baw Shire Council  
Gold Coast Halal Certification Services  
Halal Australia  
Halal Certification Authority of Australia  
Halal Food Authority  
IFANCA  
Islamic Co-ordinating Council of Australia (ICCA)  
Islamic Dietary Laws and Practices  
Islamic Lifestyle  
IslamicSydney.com  
Lonely Planet  
Manual Procedure of Halal Certification Malaysia  
Philip’s Illustrated World Atlas  
SoundVision  
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The Times Atlas of the World  
World Halal Forum – Kuala Lumpur  
World Halal Forum - Chairman Encik Khairy Jamaluddin  
World Halal Forum - Kaseh Dia/Abdalhamid Evans