



HALAL INFO: FUNDAMENTALS & OPPORTUNITIES

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WHAT IS HALAL?

HALAL means allowed or permitted
by Islamic Law.



Halal Definition

- The terms ‘Halal’, ‘Guaranteed Halal’ or ‘Muslim Food’ or any other terms that may be used mean the following:



- the foods does not stem from or consists of any part of or item from animals that are forbidden to Muslims by Islamic law, or animals that have not been slaughtered according to Islamic law;
- does not contain any substance that is considered impure in Islamic law;
- is not prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment or utensils that are not free from impurities as defined by Islamic law ; and



- that, in the preparation, processing or storage stage, does not come in contact with or is stored near any kind of food that does not meet the requirements stated impure by Islamic law.
- Halal Food could be practised by any other religion as it is about cleanliness in food preparation. It does not change the taste of the food.



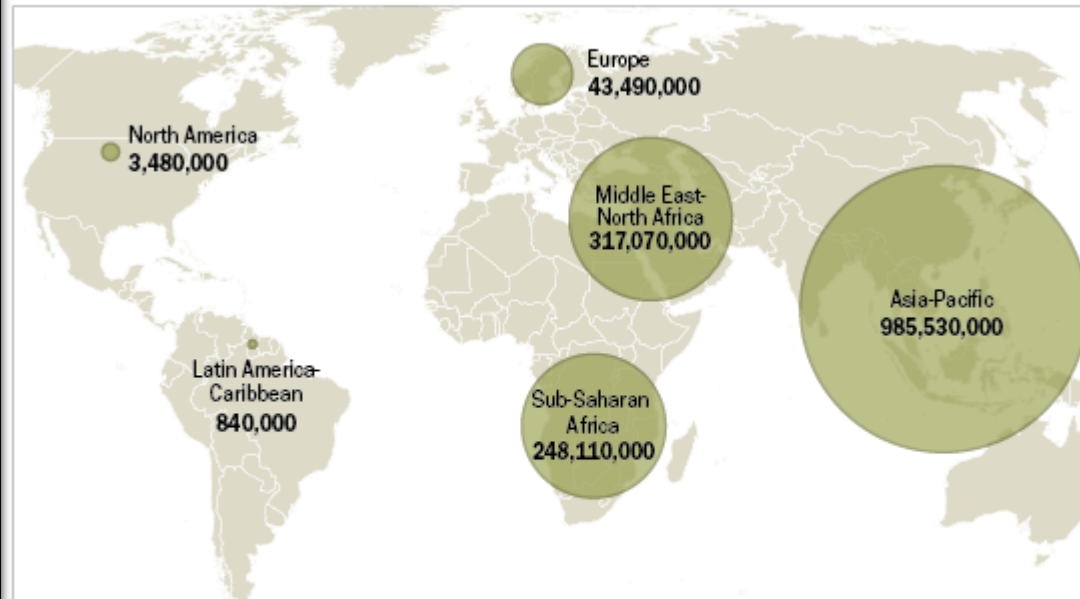
WHY HALAL FOOD?

- The global Halal market value for trade in Halal foods is estimated at US\$547 billion a year
- The increasing awareness of Muslim consumers on their religious obligations is creating greater demand for halal food and other consumer goods.
- There are approximately 1.6 billion Muslims about 23% of the world population and increasing.



Regional Distribution of Muslims

Population by region as of 2010



Percentage of world Muslim population in each region as of 2010



Population estimates are rounded to the ten thousands. Percentages are calculated from unrounded numbers. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life • Global Religious Landscape, December 2012



THE DYNAMICS DRIVING FORCES OF THE GLOBAL HALAL

- Growth in the Muslim population,
- The primary market for Halal food;
- Rising incomes in primary markets for Halal food;
- Increasing demand for safe, high quality food in primary markets;
- Increasing demand for greater variety in primary markets;
- Incidents of food marketed as Halal but failing to meet Halal requirements has spurred demand for genuine Halal products.



HOW PREPARE HALAL FOOD?

You must understand the food source to know how to prepare HALAL food....



SOURCE OF HALAL FOOD & BEVERAGE

□ Animals;

• *Land Animals*

- All land animals are deemed halal to be consumed except;
 - ✓ Animals not slaughtered in accordance with Islamic principles.
 - ✓ Swine, dog Animals which have fangs or tusks for hunting other predators such as tigers, bears, elephants, rhinoceros, cats and other similar animals.



- ✓ Birds with talons, sharp beaks, birds of prey such as eagles, owls and others similar.
- ✓ Animals that are sanctioned by Islam to be killed like rats, scorpions, crows, centipedes, snakes and the like.
- ✓ Animals which are forbidden in Islam to be killed such as ants, bees, woodpeckers, swallows and spiders.
- ✓ Animals which are considered as repulsive (foul) in Islam such as lice, flies, maggots and the like.



- ✓ Animals that live on land and in water (both worlds), such as frogs, crocodiles, turtles, seals and the like.
- ✓ All plants and animals derived through biotechnology are deemed halal except for those produced using the DNA from any one of the swine or dog species.

• ***Water Animals***

Water animals are animals which live in water only intrinsically. They are clean and can be eaten, except for those that are poisonous, intoxicating and harmful to human health.



Plants

All plant types and their products are deemed halal except for those which are poisonous, intoxicating, pose a danger to human health and biotechnology produced plants using DNA derived from forbidden substances.

Beverage

All types of water are deemed halal for drinking except those that are poisonous, intoxicating, harmful to human health and polluted by wastes.



Natural Substances

All natural substances such as water, minerals and others are permissible unless polluted by sewage, are toxic, intoxicating and dangerous to health.

Chemical Substances

All chemical substances are deemed halal unless those polluted by sewage, are toxic, intoxicating and dangerous to health.

Food Additives

Food additives such as stabilizers, emulsion, colouring and others are deemed halal except those from animal sources which are forbidden under Islamic law.



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCER OR MANUFACTURER / FOOD PREMISE / SLAUGHTER HOUSE

- Every producer or manufacturer / food premise / slaughter house must produce only halal products.
- Every company that want to serve Halal food must ensure that the source of ingredients is halal and they must choose suppliers or sub-contractors that only supply halal goods or have Halal Confirmation Certificates.
- Products must be clean and do not contain non halal ingredients as per Islamic law , during preparation, handling, processing, packaging or transfer;



- Equipment and appliances used on the premise must be clean and free of contamination by impurities based on Islamic law and not detrimental to health;
- Transportation used must be specifically for halal product delivery only;
- The cleanliness of equipment, transportation, manufacturing area and environment must be of utmost importance and the company must incorporate good manufacturing practices;
- Religious worship paraphernalia are not allowed on the premise / food processing area.



Manufacturer must adopt good work ethics and good hygiene practices to produce Halal food



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Eating using Right Hand

- One of food culture mostly for Asian people and also for Muslims.
- Not compulsory, eating with utensils such as fork, spoon or chopsticks are allowed, but the utensils should not be made from gold or silver.
- For this reason, a place to wash hands should available at restaurants as options for customers. Muslim are not encouraged to eat with left hand, and is only used when forced, or when the right hand is diseased.



Halal Product Certification

- Halal product certification is the prerequisite for entering the global Halal market.
- A halal certificate is a document issued by an Islamic organization certifying that the products listed on it meet Islamic dietary guidelines, as defined by that certifying agency.
- It will be recognised by Muslims.
- There were 3 types of Halal certificates:

HALAL LOGO





CONCLUSION

Applying HALAL ingredient or methods in Japanese foods will not change the exquisite taste in Japanese food. Cooking Japanese food the HALAL way may open more business opportunities and also give a chance for more people to enjoy eating Japanese cuisine. Also foods are known to bring people together. There are no better way to unite people in a friendly manner other than enjoying each other foods and cultures.