

TURKISH STANDARDS INSTIUTION



HALAL FOOD CERTIFICATION

New Approaches At Comformity Assessment

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السلام عليكم

As-Salāmu `Alaykum



Introduction

World Halal Food Trade

~ 900 billion USD per year

Muslim consumers consciousness are increasing worldwide.

Muslim population



Muslim Sensitivity



Halal Food Trade

Certification will be asked much more in the international market...

WORLD MUSLIM POPULATION

~ 1.5 billion

Muslim Distribution over World

Continental	Total Population	Muslim Population	% Muslim	% Muslim to Total
<u>Assia</u>	4,000,000,000	1,030,000,000	% 25.75	% 67.67
<u>Africa</u>	1,001,010,923	412,324,632	% 41.19	% 27.06
<u>Europe</u>	728,571,703	44,090,366	% 6.052	% 2.89
<u>America</u>	883,197,750	6,230,503	% 0.705	% 0.41
<u>Ocenia</u>	30,564,520	372,968	% 1.22	% 0.0254
Total	6 601 831 414	1,522,813,123	% 23	% 100

WORLD HALAL FOOD TRADE

- ❖ **Demand is not only from Muslim Consumers.**
- ❖ **Halal market has very large potential considering non-Muslim consumers.**
- ❖ **80% of world trade in halal are performed by non-Muslim countries**
- ❖ **These countries, using Halal stamps for their own economic interests, have become using the world's largest exporter.**
- ❖ **Among the largest suppliers of halal in the west are America, Canada, Brazil, New Zealand, Australia; in the East are Thailand, Malaysia, Phillipines, Indonesia, Singapur, China and India.**



OIC –SMIIC HALAL STANDARD



Jamia Ashrafia Ref # 538/UMQ/06.
Jamaa-Al-Muntazar Ref # 100190.



HALAL

OIC

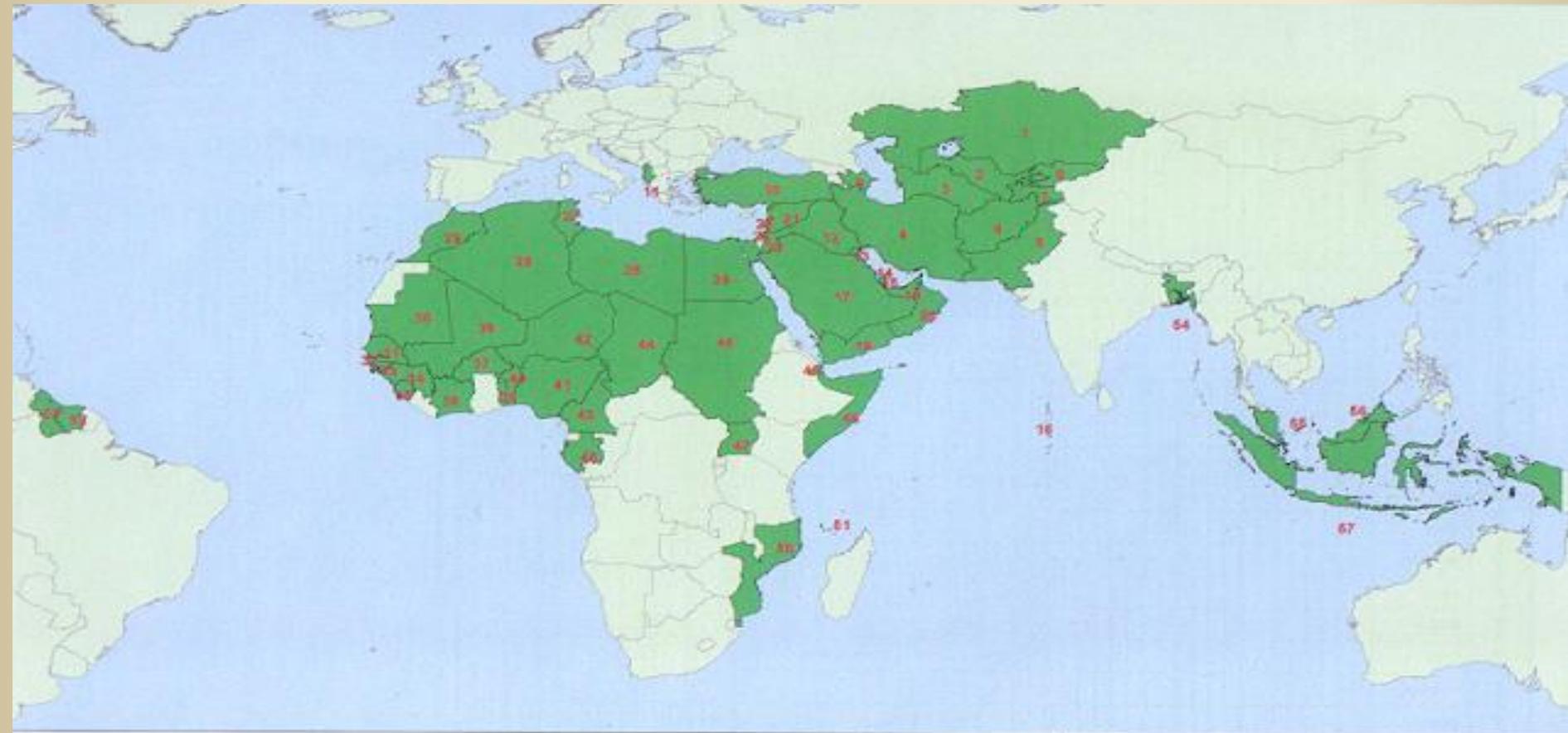
- *The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)*

The second largest organization after the United Nations, It has 57 member countries on four continents.

First established in September 25, 1969.



OIC COUNTRIES



LEGEND :

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kazakhstan | 11. Albania | 21. Syria | 31. Senegal | 41. Nigeria | 51. Comoros |
| 2. Uzbekistan | 12. Iraq | 22. Lebanon | 32. Gambia | 42. Niger | 52. Suriname |
| 3. Turkmenistan | 13. Kuwait | 23. Jordan | 33. Guinea-Bissau | 43. Cameroon | 53. Guyana |
| 4. Iran | 14. Bahrain | 24. Palestine | 34. Guinea | 44. Chad | 54. Bangladesh |
| 5. Pakistan | 15. Qatar | 25. Egypt | 35. Sierra Leone | 45. Gabon | 55. Malaysia |
| 6. Afghanistan | 16. Maldives | 26. Libya | 36. Mali | 46. Sudan | 56. Brunei Darussalam |
| 7. Tajikistan | 17. Saudi Arabia | 27. Tunisia | 37. Burkina Faso | 47. Uganda | 57. Indonesia |
| 8. Kyrgyzstan | 18. Yemen | 28. Algeria | 38. Cote d'Ivoire | 48. Somalia | |
| 9. Azerbaijan | 19. UAE | 29. Morocco | 39. Togo | 49. Djibouti | |
| 10. Turkey | 20. Oman | 30. Mauritania | 40. Benin | 50. Mozambique | |



OIC Member Countries

Map 2.1 : OIC Member Countries

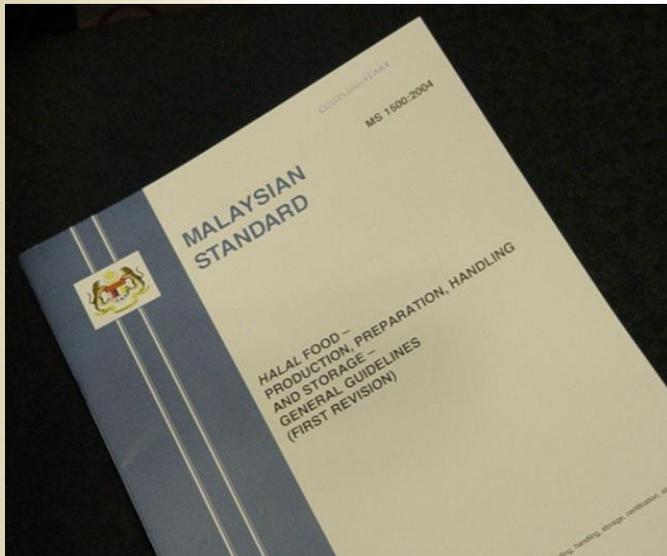
SMIIC

- *Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC)*
- Between organizations that are connected to the OIC, the latest is SMIIC and the status was first recognized in 1998.
- It was founded formally, on August 2010 in Ankara.



OIC SMIIC STANDARDS

MS 1500: 2004 Rev.

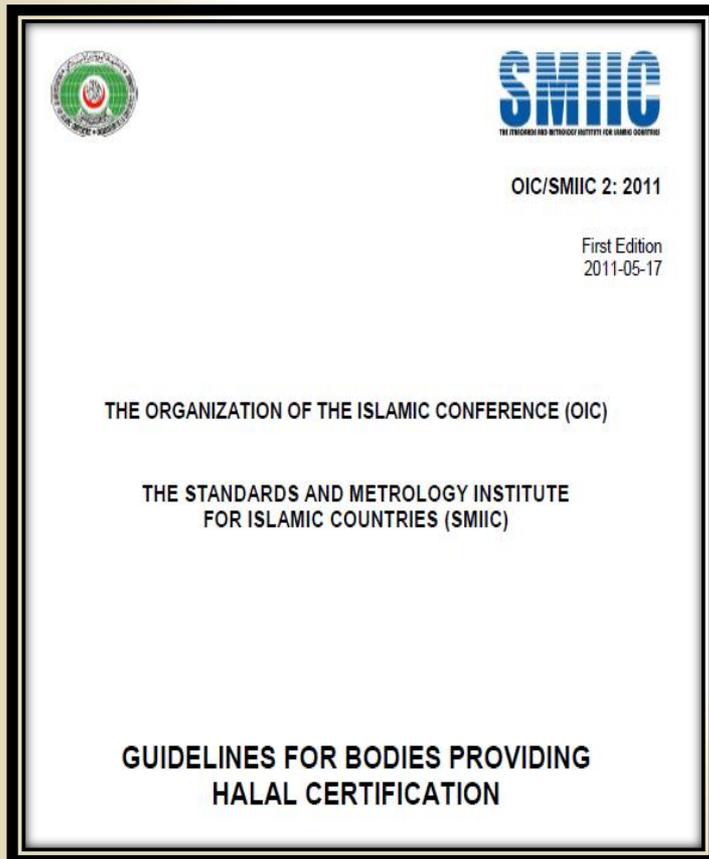


OIC/SMIIC 1: 2011

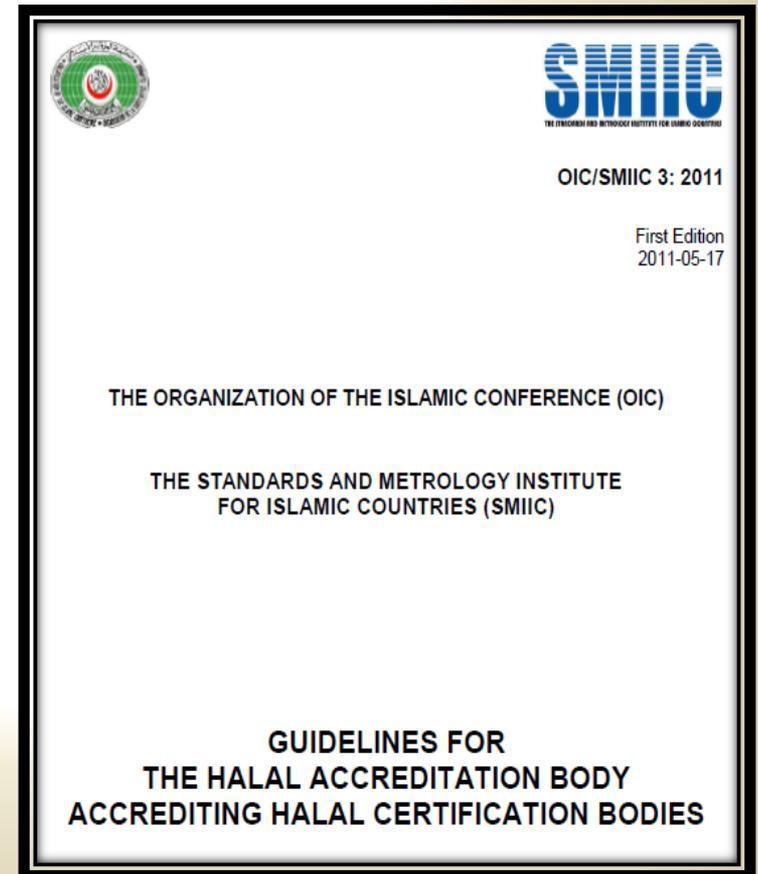


OIC SMIIC STANDARDS

OIC/SMIIC 2: 2011



OIC/SMIIC 3: 2011



OIC SMIIC STANDARDS

OIC/SMIIC 1: 2011 General Guidelines On Halal Food

OIC/SMIIC 2: 2011 Guidelines For Bodies Providing Halal Certification

OIC/SMIIC 3: 2011 Guidelines For The Accreditation Body Accrediting Halal Certification Bodies

✓ **OIC – SMIIC Standards accepted by Standardization and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC) Technical Committee meeting at 17.May.2011 in Camerun.**



TSE HALAL FOOD CERTIFICATION

- ❖ **By the demand of Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade of Turkey.**
- ❖ **By the support of The Presidency of Religious Affairs of Turkey.**
- ❖ **TSE Halal Certification has started in 4 July, 2011.**

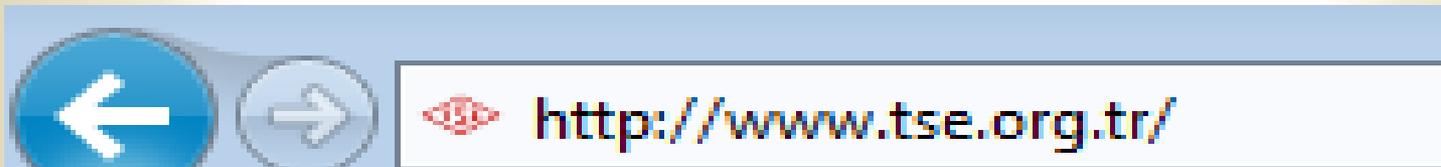
TSE HALAL FOOD CERTIFICATION APPLICATION:

**Application Form should be filled for any
body for certification.**

Online Application possible.

**All required information is at the following web
adress:**

[www.tse .org.tr](http://www.tse.org.tr)



CERTIFICATION APPLICATION:



Examination of
Application
Documents



❖ **After the evaluation of conditions, application may be accepted or may not be accepted.**

PREPARATION AND PLANNING:

❖ If the supplied documents enough and evaluation is positive, for the audit the planning has done.

❖ The audit team has formed.



CERTIFICATION AUDIT:

Technical Expert:

The technical personnel ,who is competent to be able to audit in accordance with Halal Food Standard, certified by the certification body.

Audit Team:

The expert groups formed by technical experts who has adequate level of product and production knowledge and experience regarding the production process and certification.

CERTIFICATION AUDIT:

Religious Expert:

Depending on the conditions, Product Certification Authority may determine a religious expert as an audit team member.

CERTIFICATION AUDIT:

- ❖ **Using checklist all requirements are examined depending on the product.**
- ❖ **For Healthy food requirements and legal requirements examined.**
- ❖ **The halal conditions examined by audit team.**
- ❖ **Audit report prepared.**
- ❖ **If required food sample has taken to be analyzed**



CERTIFICATION AUDIT:



OIC/SMIIC 1

GENERAL GUIDELINES ON HALAL FOOD

❖ For the food types, certification checklists are used considering the standard rules , referenced quality standard rules and also legal rules.

CERTIFICATION AUDIT:



OIC/SMIIC 1

GENERAL GUIDELINES ON HALAL FOOD

- ✓ In the standard, Islamic Rules refer to those commonly accepted rules and beliefs of the Islam, regardless of variations in different countries.
- ✓ Given the fact that non safe foods would not be considered halal, therefore the quality standards including food safety and traceability are prerequisite.

CERTIFICATION AUDIT:



OIC/SMIIC 1

GENERAL GUIDELINES ON HALAL FOOD

Referenced Standards

- S- CODEX STAN 1, General standard for the labelling of prepacked foods,**
- CAC/RCP 1, Recommended international code of practice general principles of food hygiene,**
- CAC/RCP 58, Code of hygienic practice for meat,**
- ISO 22000, Food safety management systems - Requirements for any organization in the food chain,**
- ISO 22005, Traceability in the feed and food chain - General principles and basic requirements for system design and implementation.**

CERTIFICATION AUDIT:

The following products and services are covered by certification.

- Genetically modified food (GMF)
- Food additives
- Enzymes
- Micro organisms
- Packaging materials
- Food service and premises
- Fish and fish products
- Water
- Others



CERTIFICATION AUDIT:

- **Described Halal foods**
- **Described Non-Halal foods**
- **Slaughtering rules and other slaughtering conditions**
- **Stunning application**
- **Genetically Modified Foods origin**
- **Food additives**

CERTIFICATION AUDIT:

SLAUGHTERING RULES

Slaughtering Procedure



CERTIFICATION AUDIT: SLAUGHTERING RULES



CERTIFICATION AUDIT:

Stunning Application:

Guideline parameters for electrical stunning Type of animal

	Current (Ampere)	Duration(Second)
Chicken	0,25-0,50	3,00-5,00
Lamb	0,50-0,90	2,00-3,00
Goat	0,70-1,00	2,00-3,00
Sheep	0,70-1,20	2,00-3,00
Calf	0,50-1,50	3,00
Steer	1,50-2,50	2,00-3,00
Cow	2,00-3,00	2,50-3,50
Bull	2,50-3,50	3,00-4,00
Buffalo	2,50-3,50	3,00-4,00
Ostrich	0,75	10,00

Note: Electrical current and duration shall be validated and determined by the organization, taking into account the type and weight of the animal and other varying factors.

CERTIFICATION AUDIT:

SLAUGHTERING RULES

Stunning in Poultry



CERTIFICATION AUDIT: **SLAUGHTERING RULES**



CERTIFICATION AUDIT:

- **Genetically modified organisms (GMO) or ingredients or products containing GMOs shall not be made by the use of genetic material which is non-halal.**
- **Food additives are regarded as food. Food additives which are derived from non-halal ingredients are not halal.**

AFTER AUDIT:

- ❖ **Audit Report completed.**
 - ❖ **Experiment results are collected.**
 - ❖ **If some, completion of little deficiencies.**
-
- ❖ **When the audit file has completed, it is sent to the certification decision committee.**

DECISION COMMITTEE:

❖ Over the file all conditions are discussed and only with full consensus the certification approved.

❖ if any doubt, the certification is not approved until it is clarified.



DIFFERENCES FROM OTHER CERTIFICATIONS:

- ❖ Both quality system certification and product certification conditions as well as Service certification conditions checked when required.**
- ❖ Full consensus is required in decision.**
- ❖ Some Legal status may not be accepted.**
- ❖ All ingredients examined in detail independent from legal status.**

DIFFERENCES FROM OTHER CERTIFICATIONS:

- ❖ Not only written rules some other health and religious conditions are examined.**
- ❖ If improper condition found there is no tolerance.**
- ❖ Frequent and without informing periodic control.**
- ❖ Religious expert approval is required.**

TSE HALAL CERTIFICATION LOGO:



FINALLY :

- **Halal issue is important for all Muslim.**
- **It is more important especially when Muslims live in the countries together with the other society.**
- **Increasing Muslim population and the Halal Certification begun to be raised during import and export.**

FINALLY :

- **Halal issue is not only business of theologians.**
- **The food scientists, veterinary, doctors, chemists are also should take part in this issue.**
- **But everyone must act within its own borders.**

FINALLY :

- **Presidency of Religious Affairs experts participation to decision committee for certification is very important .**
- **Foods should be examined in terms of health firstly, then other conditions should be sought.**
- **Important to ensure that all matters are clear.**

FROM THE QUR'AN

**“And do not say about what your tongues assert of untruth, "This is lawful and this is unlawful," to invent falsehood about Allah .
Indeed, those who invent falsehood about Allah will not succeed.”**

(Nahl, 16/116)

BİR AYETİ KERİME MEALİ

“Dillerinizin uydurduğu yalana dayanarak «Bu helâldir, şu da haramdır» demeyin, çünkü Allah’a karşı yalan uydurmuş oluyorsunuz. Kuşkusuz Allah’a karşı yalan uyduranlar kurtuluşa eremezler.” (Nahl, 16/116)

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