

# International Halal Industry And Its Impact On Global Halal Market (A Historical Review And Future Business Prospect)

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## Abstract

Halal is among the most important issues of the Islamic diet and can be ignored only in certain extreme conditions. Halal certification gained its importance with industrial growth, where the increasing Muslim population desired Halal assurance throughout the food supply chain. As a result, the Muslim population in non-Muslim majority countries also became a significant market for Halal consumables, which were previously considered as only producers for Muslim majority countries. This study describes a historical overview with the future business prospect of the Halal industry and market assessment of the leading global countries as a Halal market. Globally the market of Muslim countries was \$ 2.11 billion in 2017, which was expected to increase to \$ 3 billion by 2023. Globally, the halal food market is reported to have a turnover of \$ 1.4 trillion in 2017, valued at expected to increase further by 12.6% in 2023.

**Keywords:** International Halal Industry, Halal Certification, Halal Standards, Halal food

## INTRODUCTION

In 2021, out of the world's total population, 1.9 billion (2021 World Population by Country), people are Muslims, and Halal food is one of their main needs, which is being fulfilled through the Halal industry. Over time, the Halal industry is developing rapidly and gaining the confidence of non-Muslims due to its food safety, hygiene, and quality control. It is observed that Asian countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand,

Brunei, and the Philippines are more active. Still, Middle Eastern countries, and Western countries, especially in Europe, are also participating as major stakeholders in the Halal industry. The global Halal awareness and its need have established a well-organized Halal supply chain, where developing countries are mainly the consumers. Still, the developed countries are producers, in addition to being consumers by fulfilling the needs of the indigenous Muslim

population.

In 2019 globally, Muslims spent about \$ 1.13 trillion on food products, which is expected to increase by 3.5% annually. From 2019 to 2024, these expenditures are projected to reach \$1.38 trillion (Malaysia, 2021).

The interesting question is how the Halal industry came to be, from where it started, and what is its impact on the global Halal market? Some articles have been written on the history of the Halal industry Mohamad et al., (2015) published about the Halal industry in Singapore, Nurrachmi (2017) published about the global development of the Halal industry, and Othman et al., (2016) wrote about the potential of ASEAN in Halal certification. But the research of the above authors is not directly related to the history of the global Halal industry. Rather, these authors research is related to a particular country, while this article discusses the history of the global Halal industry.

The library research methodology adopted for this study is based on online observation of the Halal food market and online data available for the relevant topic.

### **History of Halal Certification**

The international history of Halal certification is a complex story as multiple stakeholders drive its demand by having diverse ethnic communities within Islam. Further, the Halal market has expanded with time, and various stakeholders have gradually emerged. Below is a history of the Halal market from multiple countries most active in the Halal industry.

### **New Zealand (1970)**

New Zealand companies started halal certification and labeling before exporting the meat for two main reasons. One is that meat importers, usually from South East Asia

and the Middle East, have made halal certification mandatory. The other is that consumers request halal certification for their business reasons.

When the Halal system was introduced in New Zealand in the 1970s, the same year Halal meat exports began. Meat Industry Association (MIA) which represents 60% of beef and mutton processing industries and exporters across the country (Home » Meat Industry Association, 2020). It started the production of Halal meat to fulfill the demand for Halal meat in the country and contribute to exports (43%) of halal beef to other countries. In addition, three Halal certification bodies in New Zealand are approved by the government, and its Halal-certified products are exported to other countries. These institutions are:

### **New Zealand Islamic Development Trust (NZIDT)**

NZIDT was established in 2013 and approved by the New Zealand Halal export assurance system. Accredited by GAC (Gulf Accreditation Center) and also recognized by the following international accrediting institutions:

- ESMA (Emirates Authority For Standardization And Metrology)
- SFDA (Saudi Food And Drug Authority)
- MUI (Majelis Ulama Indonesia)
- JAKIM (Jabatan Kemajuan Isalm Malaysia)
- MUIS (Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura)

NZIDT also Halal certifies products other than food items such as medicines and cosmetics (Expert Halal Audit and Certification Services).

### **Halal Conformity Trust (HCS)**

HCS is a New Zealand's approved Halal certification body and is also certified by the following two institutions:

- SFDA(Saudi Food And Drug Authority)
- EIAC(Emirates International Accreditation Center)

Apart from food, HCS also certifies Halal certification of other products such as medicines, personal use items, and cosmetics (Halalcs.co.nz–Halal Conformity Services New Zealand).

### **The Federation of Islamic Association OF New Zealand (FIANZ)**

The government also approves FIANZ Halal certification institute. The certification body conducts Halal certification under the United Arab Emirates and Malaysia standards and New Zealand's Halal food policies (FIANZ Halal – Fianz).

Export of Halal Meat Products of New Zealand boosted from 2019 to September 2020. New Zealand exported 417,232 tons of meat to 59 countries, valued at about 3.5 Billion dollars, with China being the largest export. In addition to beef, New Zealand exports other Halal products worth up to \$ 1.6 billion annually (New Zealand red meat exports reached historic high levels during 2020 » Meat Industry Association).

### **Singapore (1972)**

Singapore started its Halal certification services in 1972 under majlis ulama Islam Singapore (MUIS). MUIS was established in 1967 and regularly serves for Halal certification. Majlis ulama Islam Singapore formed a committee for Halal standards, consisting of government officials, industrialists, and religious scholars. This committee aims to provide technical and spiritual guidance on Halal certificates; they

set two kinds of standards.

This institution has partnered with three government agencies to run the system. i.e. Food Control Department, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of National Department, and developed Halal standards in partnership with the national standard institute SPRING (Standard, Productivity and Innovation Board) ( Wahab et al., 2016).

Majlis ulama Islam (MUIS) started Halal service in 1972, where “Yeo Yap Seng” was a major food and Beverages Company that sought to expand its business in the Middle East Countries formally obtained a Halal Certificate from MUIS in 1978 (Mohamad et al., 2016)

MUIS developed and implemented its Halal certification guidelines, Singapore Muis Halal Standards (SMHS), in May 2005. The SMHS consists of two parts- The religious component (MUIS-HC-S001) and the Technical component (MUIS-HS-S002) (Muis | Muis: Halal).

MUIS-HC-S001: These are guidelines for handling and processing Halal food.

MUIS-HS-S002: These are designed for the implementation and development of Halal food quality and administrative matters.

So far, the company has issued thousands of Halal certificates, where 9,264 Halal certificates were issued in 2009by MUIS. In 2011, the coverage of Halal certificates was 3,000. Then in 2014, MUIS gave more than 2,900 certificates (Wahab et al., 2016).

In 2019, MUIS certified 4,630 premises and 57,690 Halal products of various companies, including ready-to-eat meals, chopped pieces of meat, flavors, sauces, and food ingredients (Building a Resilient Community of Success

Together, 2019).

### **Saudi Arabia (1972)**

The Saudi government has delegated setting standards to the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization (SASO). The SASO was established in 1972 and developed various Halal standards to ensure Halal food. These standards consist of the principles of different methods of slaughtering animals and preparing Halal food. The first standard (SASO: no 1/1972) was for labeling meat by describing the type of meat and that the product is free from pork fat or meat (Alharbi, 2015).

In 1979, SASO developed standards for fresh and stored meat (SASO: no 116/1979) and birds/poultry meat (SASO: no 117/1979). In 1990, A certificate was required for both types of meat (animals/birds), proving that the animal was slaughtered following Islamic law. The name of the country and the name of the Halal certification body were also a prerequisite for all imported food and meat products (Alharbi, 2015).

### **Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA)**

SFDA was established in 2013. SFDA not only monitors the Halal food system in Saudi Arabia but also monitors food, medicine, and medical devices and develops related standards for all imported and locally manufactured products. These items are tasted in SFDA laboratories, and consumers are informed about them (Establishment of the Authority | General Authority for Food and Drug Administration).

### **International Islamic Halal Organization (IIHO)**

IIHO aims to raise awareness and commitment to producing food, medicine, pharmaceuticals, and other commodities. It

also provides Halal certification, Halal information, monitoring, and approval of Halal certification bodies. Different countries that export various items to Saudi Arabia get permission from IIHO. Members of the organization visit Halal certification bodies to see if the applicant meets the required conditions and Saudi standards. Then, the IIHO approves them, and the SFDA accepts their certified products at the Saudi border (Alharbi, 2015).

Saudi Arabia's Halal food (starch products, coffee, and confectionery) is worth 8 billion dollars, of which \$ 6.4 billion products are imported. The value of the Saudi market is expected to reach \$ 12.3 billion in 2021. The value of beverages in the market is \$ 2.61 billion and it is expected to increase to \$ 5.1 billion in 2021. The importance of oil derived from animals and vegetables is \$ 1.6 billion, which is expected to increase to \$ 2.54 billion by 2021 (The Saudi Market For Confectionery, Starch Products, And Coffee).

### **South Africa (1975)**

Muslims make up 1.9% of South Africa's population, but despite being the Muslims in the minority due to Halal awareness, their annual trade in Halal products is 150 billion US\$ (Bashir et al., 2019). About 60% of Halal products in South African markets are food products (Bamba et al., 2017).

Halal certification began in South Africa due to fraud in Halal products. Some products were being sold in the market with fake Halal logos and sold fraudulently, which led to confusion and dissatisfaction at both industry and consumer levels.

### **Islamic Council of South Africa (ICSA)**

The first major institution in South Africa,

ICSA, was established in 1975. On April 29, 1975, representatives of almost all major institutions of the country met in Durban, approved the ICSA, and elected a board of directors with its head office in Cape Town (Islamic Council of South Africa: ICSA).

### **Muslim Judicial Council Halal Trust (MJCHT)**

The second largest body Muslim Judicial Council Halal Trust was legally recognized in 1986. However, it was founded in 1945 in Cape Town to ensure that Islamic dietary laws for Muslims in South Africa are followed and that products are Halal certified (Historical Background - Muslim Judicial Council Halal Trust).

### **South African National Halal Authority (SANHA)**

Before the formation of the South African National Halal Authority, the process of Halal certification was not reliable. This was because of the differences in policies between different Halal certification bodies. The solution to these problems was to have an institution that would oversee both Halal certification and Halal procedures. The result of two years of consultation and negotiations was that 95% of the stakeholders accepted the initiative, and despite all the difficulties, SANHA was established on October 20, 1996. The aim is to promote professionalism and excellence in certifying, monitoring, and promoting Halal products per Islamic law (South African National Halaal Authority - Historical Background).

### **National Independent Halal Trust (NIHT)**

South Africa's fourth-largest HCB is the National Independent Halal Trust, formed in 2000. Its headquarter is in Lenasia, Johannesburg, but it has an office in Durban from where inspection and administrative

activities were conducted (Djemilou and Bayat, 2018).

In addition to these four major HCBS, other South African companies are working on Halal certification of products. About 60% of the products in the markets here are Halal certified. The value of the South African industry is about \$ 71.7 million. Although Muslims make up only 25% of the population, such a large number of Halal products are due to imports to other countries (Halal Economy: South Africa Among Top 5 Global Producers Of Halal Products, 2017).

### **Australia (1977)**

Australia is the fourth largest importer to OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) countries, importing 7.8 billion AU\$ in 2018 to OIC countries, and is expected to double to 14.6 billion Australian dollars in the coming years. In 2018 after Brazil, Australia imported meat and live animals to OIC countries, accounting for 3.1 billion AU\$ (Huge growth forecast for Australian Halal food market).

Australia is an agricultural country and exports large quantities of meat to other countries. In 1977, The Australian Federation of Islamic Council (AFIC) launched the Halal meat certification. The AFIC Halal authority is the first and oldest Halal certification body in Australia to certify Halal (Halal Certification in Australia | Halal).

In addition to The Australia of Islamic Councils, other accreditation bodies in Australia certify Halal meat and other Halal food products, such as The Halal Certification Authority Australia and Australian Halal Authority and Advisors (Backhouse and Mohamad, 2014).

### **America (1980)**

Halal certification in the United States was

first introduced by the North American organization Islamic Services of America (ISA).

### **Islamic Services of America (ISA)**

The organization was founded in 1975. The Islamic Services of America was established for Muslim community activities such as educational materials, family support, and admissions of international students to local colleges and universities. Still, given the needs of Muslims, it started Halal certification services in 1980 and internationally recognized its services in all areas of Halal (Our History With Halal Food and Certification | ISA).

### **The Islamic Society of North America (ISNA)**

After ISA, The Islamic Society of North America (ISNA) was established in 1981. It is the largest Islamic organization in the United States of America, approved by JAKIM. It is working with the Islamic Food And Nutrition Council Of America (IFANCA) as an accreditation body to develop Halal standards in America (Backhouse and Mohamad, 2014).

### **Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America (IFANCA)**

IFANCA was established in 1982 and has been approved by JAKIM, MUIS, and MUI of Indonesia (IFANCA: Halal Food Certification).

According to the AFINCA report (2016), US consumers spend \$ 20 billion annually on Halal food, which is expected to grow by 3.48% by 2017-2024 (Halal Food Industry in the US & its Scope | ISA Blogs).

The halal food market in America is expected to grow by \$ 8 billion in 2020-2024 (Technavio).

### **Brazil (the 1980s)**

Ahmed Ali Saifi started the Halal industry in Brazil in the 1980s with the launch of the Halal slaughterhouse. After that, he founded a regular Halal certification body CDIAL HALAL. In addition to CDIAL, FAMBARS and SIIL Halal are Brazil's largest Halal certification institutes. Gulf Accreditation Center accredits all these three Halal certification bodies (Salama, 2020).

### **CDIAL HALAL**

In 1990 the governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait decided that CDIAL HALAL would carry out Halal certification for food and beverages products and standardize market activities. As a result, CDIAL has certified about 95 manufacturing plants in Brazil that carry out slaughter activities for animals (Quem Somos).

### **FAMBARS**

FAMBARS, Brazil's second Halal certification company, was established in 2017 and is accredited by Gulf Accreditation Center and Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology. FAMBARS has Halal certification in 204 industries, 45 slaughterhouses, and 14 chicken refrigerators (FAMBRAS HALAL).

FAMBARS exports to 22 Arab countries totaled \$ 13.5 billion in 2017, expected to increase to \$ 20 billion in 2020 (Reuters, 2019).

### **SIIL HALAL**

SIIL HALAL is the third Brazilian Halal certification body to be accredited by GAC. The purpose of SIIL is to provide consultancy, training, and Halal certification of products and provide technical services in the field of processed Halal food. SIIL Halal has certified about 19 companies as Halal ([www.alavanca.digital](http://www.alavanca.digital)).

In August 2020, the secretary-general of the Brazilian Chamber Of Commerce, Tamir Mansoor, said that Brazil sold 1.36 trillion in 2018, which is expected to increase to 1.97 trillion in 2024 (Salama, 2020).

### **Malaysia (1981)**

Malaysia is one of the first countries where the Halal industry was started very early and has become the center of the halal industry in the present era. Therefore, this country cannot be ignored in the history of the Halal industry. Although Islam is not the official religion of Malaysia but 67% of the population is Muslim, and it is the government's responsibility to provide the necessities. Therefore, the Prime Minister, Mahathir Muhammad, started a movement in 1982 to institutionalize and regulate Halal certification. In this way, Mahathir actively nationalized the spread of Halal and concentrated its bureaucracy and certification in the realm of the state, where it has remained since then (Fischer, 2016).

Halal products were encouraged by the government, and policies of the Halal industry continued after Mahathir, and newcomers sought to improve it; today, Malaysia has become the center of the Halal industry, and the process of Halal certification is done through JAKIM (Wahab et al., 2016).

### **Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM)**

In 1981, JAKIM was established as an Islamic center in KUALA LUMPUR, incorporated into the federal government to look after religious affairs (Aziz et al., 2016).

JAKIM has become a body serving as a supervisor for Halal certification guidelines for products exported locally and from other countries. Halal certification was first issued

in the form of a certificate in 1994, and the Halal logo of JAKIM was launched on September 30, 1998 (Othman et al., 2016).

In 2011, the Malaysian Department of Islamic development was authorized to issue Halal certification on food-related matters. It was the only body to be given this responsibility (Zalina Zakaria and Siti Zubaidah Ismail, 2014).

Malaysia is the largest global Halal hub with annual Halal exports of \$ 8.58 billion, which is expected to reach \$ 3 trillion by 2021 (Fischer, 2016).

### **Indonesia (1986)**

After Malaysia, Halal certification was introduced in Indonesia. In terms of population, Indonesia is one of the largest countries, with a Muslim population of about 87%. Despite being Muslims in the majority, problems with Halal food had begun here, which drew the attention of Hassan Basri, chairman of the Majelis Ulama Islam of Indonesia, to Halal certification (Akim et al., 2019).

Since there was no label or Halal mark on the product that would make it Halal, the responsibility was handed over by the government to the MUI. As a result, MUI has decided to set up an institution to inspect Halal products and provide Halal certificates for products used by the public. The institution will review products related to food, medicine, or cosmetics.

### **Majlis Ulama Islam**

The institute of the MUI was established in Jakarta, Indonesia, in 1975. For the conformation of Halal product, Majelis Ulama Indonesia setup a sub-organization on 6 January 1986, titled "Lembaga Pengkajiam, obat-obatn dam Kosmetika Majelis Ulama Indonesia" (LPPOM-MUI). At the beginning

of the establishment of this organization, MUI partnered with Bogor Agriculture Institute for research on Halal certification and laboratory use (Akim et al., 2019).

The responsibility of MUI-LPPOM was to review the ingredients of the product from the scientific point of view, and the Fatwa-issuing scholars were included in MUI reviewing the product as Halal and Haram according to Islamic rules and regulations. The Fatwa commission decides whether such a product is Halal or haram. Similarly, the Halal certification process was completed with the participation of both institutions.

Indonesia's Halal market is valued at \$ 2.2 trillion in 2018 and is expected to grow to \$ 3 trillion in 2023. However, according to 2019-2020 data, Indonesia's Halal foods and beverages industry has not entered the top ten countries (Indonesia aims to be major 'player' in halal market).

#### **United Kingdom (1994)**

Many institutions in the UK offer halal certifications. There are more than ten Halal certification bodies that satisfy consumers and certify products under Halal standards to ensure Halal.

#### **Halal Food Authority (HFA)**

The first certification body in the UK to certify Halal meat is the Halal Food Authority (HFA), established in 1994. Before this organization, 85% of Halal meat was not authorized in the UK. The organization aims to monitor Halal meat in UK markets and issue annual certificates to Halal meat procedures, distributors, and other food products. Halal Food Authority conducts audits in collaboration with the Food Standards Agency, Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) (Fuseini et al., 2017).

#### **Halal Monitoring Committee (HMC)**

The other body that examines Halal standards for meat is the Halal Monitoring Committee (HMC), which issues Halal certificates with strict adherence to Islamic principles and guarantees hand slaughter without stunning. In addition, Halal Monitoring Committee certifies various areas of food production stages and distribution methods, such as factories, slaughterhouses, butchers, and retailers. They send their inspection team to inspect these places to ensure their procedures from time to time (Bergeaud-Blackler et al., 2015).

#### **Pakistan (1996)**

Pakistan's first Halal draft PS: 3733 was prepared in 1996 and revised in 2006 while the second draft was designed in 2013 (Mufti Yousaf Abdul Razaq et al., 2021). Later on, it was further enhanced in 2016 and developed another PS: 3733-2016. The same standard was revised for the fourth time on December 27, 2018, and the current standard was developed by the standards development center of the Pakistan Standards Quality Control Authority (PSQCA) (Pakistan & Standards & Quality Control Authority, 2018).

The private sector started the process of Halal certification in Pakistan before the state. SANHA Halal Associates Pakistan has been providing Halal certification services in Pakistan since 2005, which was accredited in 2020 by Pakistan National Accreditation Center (PNAC). Its chief executive is Mufti Yusaf Abdul Razaq. Apart from SANHA, seven other Halal certification bodies are also accredited with PNAC as follows:

- Renaissance inspection and certification agency
- Punjab Halal development agency
- International Halal certification



- GULFTIC-EIPL
- Al-Waiz certification and training services
- Global Halal services
- IFANCA Pakistan Halal (Halal Certification Bodies)

According to the Pakistan 2020 economic survey, livestock accounts for 60% of agriculture, Gross Domestic Products 11.7%, and Pakistan exports 3.1%. Although Pakistan is a major meat producer, it still ranks 18th in meat exports and accounts for only 3% of the global market (Pakistan should be on top of the halal meat export industry. Instead we're number 18. - Profit by Pakistan Today).

### **Turkey (2000)**

As one of the world's largest agricultural producers, Turkey has established itself in the global market. Turkey is considered to be one of the leading producers of a large number of crops and exports to other countries. The Halal food market in turkey is worth 6 billion annually and is expected to grow by \$ 15-20 billion (Agency, 2017).

Halal products made in Turkey are given importance not only in their own country but also in other countries. Several agencies are also active in Turkish Halal markets, with "Gıda ve İhtiyac Maddeleri Denetleme ve Sertifikalandırma Derneği"(GIMDES) playing the biggest role.

### **Gıda ve İhtiyac Maddeleri Denetleme ve Sertifikalandırma Derneği (GIMDES)**

GIMDES is Turkey Halal certification body established in 2000 (Profile of GIMDES - Halal Certification | Halal Link: Halal Link). It is the first Turkish company to have the authority to issue Halal certificates for products other than food and has since issued Halal certificates for food, medicine, cosmetics other health-related products and

also made standards for genetically engineered (GE) food. GIMDES is approved by the World Halal Council (WHC) and other certification agencies, including MUI, JAKIM, and MUIS, and is also a member of the World Halal Council (Atalan-Helicke, 2015).

### **Turkish Standards Institute (TSE)**

Turkey's second official Halal certification body is the Turkish Standards Institute (TSE) which started Halal certification in 2011 with SMIIIC. TSE provides two types of accreditation Halal food and Halal service (About Us, 2021).

### **United Arab Emirates (2001)**

The UAE authority ESMA introduced the Halal certification scheme to provide a system to meet the certification requirements of Halal products imported to the UAE. The first part of the scheme (UAE.S 2055-1) covers the need for certification, slaughtering requirements, and labeling of packaged food items. And the second part (UAE.S 2055-2) is the requirements for Halal certification. Halal certification bodies must adhere to ESMA standards for accreditation (Wynn, 2020).

The UAE authority for standardization and metrology ESMA was established as the only standard institution in the UAE under law NO.28/2001. The board of the ESMA consists of representatives of the main parties in the UAE. Representatives from the ministry of interior, ministry of energy and industry, ministry of economy, ministry of climate change and environment, federal customs authority, Abu Dhabi Chamber, Dubai municipality, the sharia department of economic development, and Abu Dhabi standards council and representatives from the private sector (Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology (ESMA) |

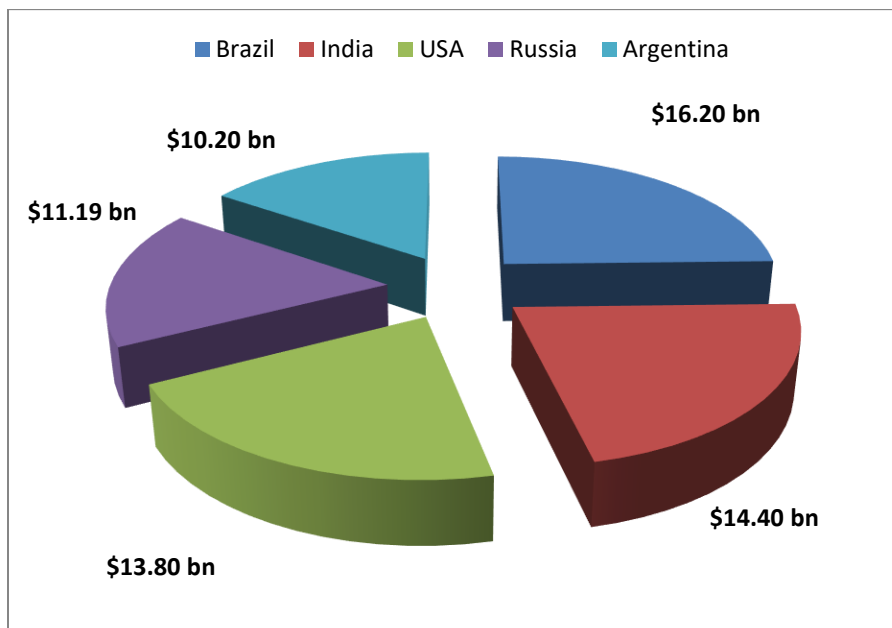
LinkedIn).

In addition to the UAE authority for standardization and metrology, the Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority (ADFCA) works for Halal food, that is a fundamental approach.

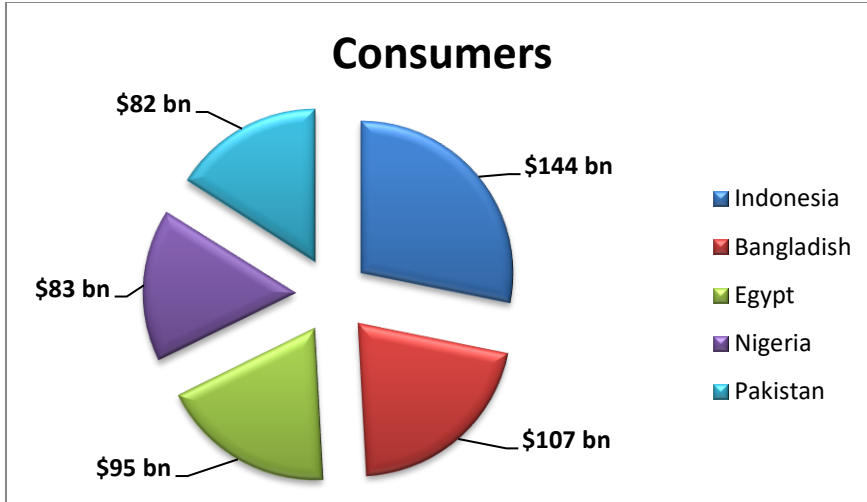
To ensure the good health of consumers and food safety, in 2007, ADFCA has given the authority to issue regulations on food, and all sectors related to animal health and agriculture were included in the ADFCA.

In 2010, the government gave administrative matters, food security policies, and legislative powers to provide clean water and food.

ADFCA comprises of corporate services sector, strategic and performance sector, policy and regulation center, control sector, animal wealth sector, regulation sector, and agriculture affairs sector (Abu Dhabi Agriculture & Food Safety Authority).



**Figure 1: Share of top Halal exporting countries to OIC countries, in 2019**



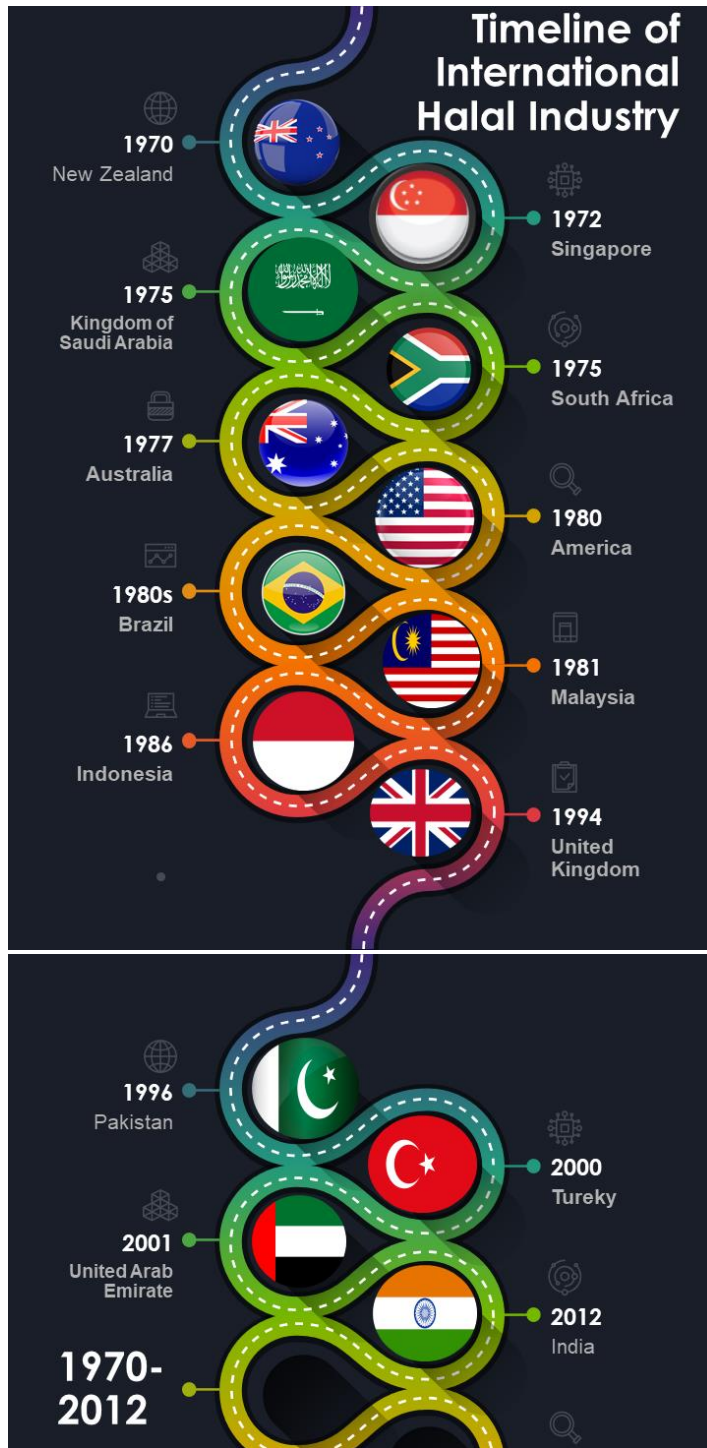
**Figure 1: Share of top Halal importing countries in 2019**

**CONCLUSION**

The need for Halal assurance is emerged from non-Muslim majority countries, setting the direction of the international Halal market and influencing the Muslim majority countries. Halal certification originated in non-Muslim majority countries such as New Zealand and Singapore (having a Muslim population of 15.6%). Brazil (1.3% Muslims) has a less Muslim population and a vast majority of non-Muslims such as Christians, Buddhists, and others. This increased the export of Halal products from these non-Muslim majority countries. Interestingly, Brazil tops the list globally with \$ 16.30 billion to OIC countries (with \$ 1.36 trillion in annual exports), followed by India, the USA, Russia, and Argentina. Brazil is the largest exporter of Halal meat to OIC countries, making Australia the second-

largest exporter of Halal meat (3.1 billion AUS \$), according to 2018 statistics. The Muslim majority countries are keen to enter the global Halal market and develop their standards / regulatory requirements, which are sometimes country-specific and may confuse the producers in the developed countries having a non-Muslim majority. This led to the influence of OIC to develop harmonized standards under SMIIC (Standards and Metrology Institute of Islamic Countries). Harmonizing the Halal standards will streamline the global halal production and pave the road for a harmonized competitive market.

**Figure – 3: Timelines of the International Halal Industry**



**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

NZIDT: New Zealand Islamic Development Trust

HCS: Halal Conformity Trust

FIANZ: THE Federation of Islamic Association of New Zealand

EIAC: Emirates International Accreditation Center

MUIS: Majlis Ulama Islam Singapore

SPRING: Standard, Productivity, and Innovation Board

SASO: Saudi Arab Standards Organization

SFDA: Saudi Food and Drug Authority

IHO: International Islamic Halal Organization

AFIC: Australia Federation of Islamic Councils

ISA: Islamic Services of America

ISNA: Islamic Society of North America

USA: United State of America

JAKIM: Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia

IFANCA: Islamic Food and Nutrition Council Of America

GAC: Gulf Accreditation Center

MIA: MEAT Industry Association

MUI: Majlis Ulama Indonesia

LPPOM-MUI: Lembaga Pengkajian Pangan, Obat-Obatn Ulama Indonesia

MJCHT: Muslim Judicial Council Halal Trust

ICSA: Islamic Council of South Africa

SANHA: South African National Halal Authority

NIHT: The National Independent

HFA: Halal Food Authority

HMC: Halal Monitoring Committee

PS: Pakistan Standard

PSQCA: Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority

PNAC: Pakistan National Accreditation Center

GIMDES: Gıda ve İhtiyac Maddeleri Denetleme ve Sertifikalandırma Derneği

GM: Genetically Engineered

WHC: World Halal Council

TSE: Turkish Standard Institute

SMIIC: The Standards and Metrology Institute

ESMA: Emirates Authority for Standards and Metrology

ADFCA: Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority

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