



HALAL CERTIFICATION GUIDE
2021

SOUTH AUSTRALIA FOOD AND
BEVERAGE EXPORT HUB

O C T O B E R 2 0 2 1



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The South Australia Food and Beverage Export Hub

This report has been produced by Food South Australia for the South Australia Food and Beverage Export Hub.

The South Australia Food and Beverage Export Hub program has been developed by Food South Australia to assist food and beverage businesses to streamline their export growth development and help take South Australian food and beverage products to the world.

Primarily focused on Free Trade Agreement (FTA) markets, the Export Hub provides participating businesses at every stage of their export growth with guidance through a phased program designed to build skills and knowledge tailored to develop their confidence and expertise in export.

The South Australia Food and Beverage Export Hub receives funding support from the Australian Government's SME Export Hub grant. The program also receives funding from the Government of South Australia.



Australian Government



**Government
of South Australia**

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This report has been produced by the South Australia Food and Beverage Export Hub through our Market Intelligence and Consumer Insights Program.

Visit our website to find out more: <https://safoodbevexporthub.com.au/insights/>

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Contents

Halal Certification Overview	5
Halal	5
What is permitted?	5
What is doubtful?	5
What is prohibited?	5
Why is food certified as Halal?	5
What is the certification process?	6
Does Halal certification increase costs to consumers?	6
Value of halal certification	6
Global Halal Food and Beverage Market	7
Halal Certification Challenges	8
Halal logo misuse and misrepresentation	8
Perception of product origin	8
Labelling issues	9
Uncertainty of the substances used	9
Halal literacy	9
Lack of unified international standards	10
Halal Accreditation Bodies	10
Halal Certification Bodies in Australia	12
Certification Bodies with Accreditation on Websites	12
Certification Bodies without Accreditation on Websites	17
References	21



HALAL CERTIFICATION OVERVIEW

The following information is from the Australian Parliament House website which includes information on Halal certification. [1]

Halal

“Halal is an Arabic word that means permitted or lawful in Islam. It is both an umbrella term used in relation to all food products, and a term that refers to a method of livestock slaughtering consistent with Islamic rites.”

What is permitted?

“All foods are Halal unless they are Haram (which means prohibited or unlawful). For example, all fruit and vegetables are Halal unless they are contaminated with Haram substances, or the production plant contains Haram substances.”

What is doubtful?

“Mashbooh is an Arabic word that means doubtful or questionable. In relation to Halal guidelines, Mashbooh products cannot be clearly classified as either Halal or Haram without more information. For example, food products that contain ingredients such as enzymes, gelatine, emulsifiers and flavours are Mashbooh because the origin of these ingredients is not known. Generally, Muslims will avoid eating Mashbooh foods.”

What is prohibited?

“Food products that are considered Haram include pork and its by-products, animals with fangs, Halal animals improperly slaughtered, lard, alcoholic drinks and foods contaminated with the aforementioned.”

Why is food certified as Halal?

“Food certification organisations ensure that strict standards are met by producers or manufacturers before they are entitled to label their food with the relevant certification trade mark. Non-religious examples of certification standards include those for organic food, free range eggs, and perhaps the best known, the Australian Made and Produced certification. Producers and manufacturers obtain certification to more effectively market their products to consumers.

As with other food certification systems, to be considered Halal food must meet the rules laid down by the organisation from which the food producer or manufacturer is seeking certification. Once the relevant standards are met, the food can then be packaged and marketed as having been certified as Halal by that organisation.

The global Halal market has been estimated at 1.6 billion consumers and may be worth up to US\$1.6 trillion per annum by 2018. Food certified as Halal by an Australian certifying organisation is able to compete in the overseas market and so create export opportunities. For example, the Senate Economics References Committee noted, in a 2015 report on third party certification of food, that:

Halal certification is required for red meat exports to Indonesia, Malaysia, Iran, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Brunei, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. These are significant



markets for the meat industry and third-party certification is instrumental in providing exporters access to these markets.

In Australia, certification schemes reflect a growing number of consumers to whom it is important that the food they eat complies with their religious beliefs. More broadly, though, certification gives confidence to a growing number of consumers who are concerned about the foods they eat and want more information about the ingredients contained in that food on the relevant packaging.”

What is the certification process?

“As with other certification process, Halal certification follows a series of broad steps:

- The relevant food producer or manufacturer applies to the relevant certifying organisation (for example, Halal Australia). This usually involves providing detailed information about the raw materials, ingredients and additives, and the manufacturing process.
- An inspection of the manufacturing site is then conducted by an appropriately qualified person on behalf of the certifying organisation to determine whether all the relevant requirements are consistently being met, and a report prepared. The applicant may be required to alter their manufacturing processes or ingredients, or to provide further information about their supply chain.
- A certification agreement is then concluded between the applicant and the certifying body, and Halal accreditation or certification is awarded for a period of time.”

Does Halal certification increase costs to consumers?

“The cost of obtaining Halal certification varies depending on the product involved, the organisation from which certification is sought and whether the goods are for export or domestic consumption. However, the fees are often modest.

For large-scale manufacturing the cost of certification in the context of overall manufacturing, advertising and distribution costs has little, if any, impact on a product’s price. For example, in relation to Halal certification, the Senate Economics References Committee (the Committee) noted, in a 2015 report on third party certification of food that ‘evidence received by the committee overwhelmingly suggests that Halal certification does not result in increased food prices’.”

Value of halal certification

“The global halal market is robust and dynamic market. One of its most outstanding features of halal certification is that it can capture and is intended to capture both this market as well as others that do not characterise themselves as halal markets. Halal certification is an effective and sought after instrument that enables companies to expand the scope of their customers worldwide. Arguably no other instrument has the capacity to do so than halal because essentially it removes barriers of entry to markets. Australia would be at a considerable disadvantage to do anything to undermine halal or its utilisation by Australian business. Using the halal certification label can bring about a massive expansion of both halal and non-halal exports and result in significant improvements in Australia’s terms of trade if in fact it has not already done so.” [2]



Global Halal Food and Beverage Market

The following information is from the World Population Review website. [3].

“There are approximately 1.9 billion Muslims globally, making Islam the second-largest religion in the world behind Christianity. The Islam population is mainly split between 1.5 billion Sunni Muslims and 240-340 million Shia Muslims, with some others belonging to smaller denominations.

The largest Muslim country is Indonesia, where an estimated 229 million Muslims are. This is 87.2% of the Indonesian population of 263 million and about 13% of the world’s population of Muslims. Muslims in Indonesia are about 99% Sunni, 0.5% Shia, and 0.3% Ahmadi. In Indonesia, Islam can be broadly categorized into “modernism,” following orthodox theology while embracing modern learning, or “traditionalism,” following the interpretations of local religious leaders.

Islam is the dominant religion in several countries, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, Western Sahara, Iran, and more. Countries with high numbers of Muslims tend to be in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Any country where a Muslim population comprises 50% of the population is considered a Muslim majority country.”

The following information is from Mordor Intelligence’s report on the Halal Food & Beverage Market [4].

“The global halal food & beverage market is growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.6% during the forecast period (2020- 2025).

- There is rising interest among consumers in the consumption of organic and natural food and beverage products, which represents a strong adjacent market for halal food products to address.
- Halal beverages are expected to be increasingly made available in western-style grocery stores, including supermarket and hypermarket chains. In many countries, supermarkets and food producers have started reaching out to Muslim consumers by offering a wider selection of halal beverage products.
- Players in the market are also adopting various marketing strategies, like product innovation, product line expansion, and customisation, and are relying on maintaining the standard level of nutrient content and tastes. Moreover, companies are increasingly complying with halal-based preparation as this certification provides both quality and taste level, thereby, providing an edge in the marketplace. Major brands that carry halal labels on their beverages include Ribena (Suntory), Pokka (Sapporo), Sunkist (Sunkist Growers), and a range of Coca-Cola products.”

Increasing Muslim Expat Population

“The global Muslim population is increasing, so is the demand for food products that are halal certified. The expenditure on food products from Muslim countries across the globe has registered substantial growth in the past couple of years which is strongly accelerating the halal food and beverage products market. The halal food and beverage sector has grown substantially during recent years, globally. Halal certification meets the increased need for quality assurance. Also, multinational food producers across the world continue to get the halal certification, indicating the sector’s broader viability, from Haribo candy to Nestle, to Saudi Arabia’s Savola Group. To cite an example, in 2018, Mitsubishi Corporation, a Japanese manufacturer, acquired a minority stake in the United Arab Emirates’ Al Islami Foods, which is a halal food company.”

Asia-Pacific Region Emerges as the Fastest Growing Market

“According to the Pew Research Centre report, by 2050, the Muslim population across the world is expected to reach 2.76 billion, or 29.7% of the world’s population. Furthermore, Asia, which is currently home to the majority of the world’s Muslims (61.7%) than all the other regions combined, is likely to continue to host most of the world’s Muslims, however, with a smaller share (52.8%).



Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world and spent an aggregate USD 218.8 billion across the Islamic economy sectors in 2017. The vendors operating in the Asia-Pacific (APAC) market are certified by halal certification organizations; these organizations operate under the Sharia law (rules and principles that a Muslim is required to follow). Indonesia is one of the major countries in the APAC region and has the largest retail sales value of soft drinks with the halal label. Singapore is perhaps the most cosmopolitan country in the region that has halal-labelled soft drinks available across all categories, with juice and ready-to-drink (RTD) tea contributing to most of the sales in the country.”

HALAL CERTIFICATION CHALLENGES

The following information is from the International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, focusing on key challenges and issues consumers face in consuming halal product. [5]

Halal logo misuse and misrepresentation

“One of the most vital elements of halal food packaging is the Halal logo. Consumers rely heavily on the Halal label on the product package as it communicates important cues of the halal-ness of the product (Hifza et al., 2010). Credence of food is imperative to the consumers as it validates the products assumed to be Halal (Rezai et al., 2012) and bring doubt to the reliability of the Halal logo used by the manufacturer (Shafie et al. 2006). For instance, there are cases of some food operators displaying various types of private Halal logos at their premises with the intention of misleading the consumer and enticing them into frequenting their premises (Ilyia et al., 2011). Some companies mischievously misused the Halal logo so as to avert consumer suspiciousness of the ingredients used in their product (Mohamed Syazwan & Mohd Remie, 2012). Surprisingly, there are also some cases in which the consumers were doubtful of the authenticity of the Halal logo on the food packaging, despite the fact that it is accredited by a distinguished authority such as the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) (Mohamed et al., 2008). Consequently, consumers, particularly the Muslim were sceptical over the credence of the Halal logo used by the manufacturers (Grunert, 2005). Muslim consumers are facing earnest challenges with the halal issue; uncertainty about the credence of the product claimed to be Halal and the lack of enforcement in monitoring the Halal food certification have become major concerns for them.”

Perception of product origin

“Another possible issue encountered by the consumers of Halal products is attributed to the products’ origin. Bonne et al. (2007) revealed that Muslim consumers are most cautious when choosing and buying food products. They preferred to purchase and consume halal food products from their own country or other countries with predominant Muslim populations. Therefore, consumers tend to be sceptical of food products imported from non-Muslim countries such as China, New Zealand, the European countries, and even Thailand (Rezai et al., 2012). This can lead to misunderstanding for consumers who presume that a country that is related with the Islam religion may produce most of the Halal product. Although it might be true that Islamic countries do have a close indication to produce Halal products, yet it depends on the manufacturer that has produced the product. Moreover, much of the misperception of the westerner is closely related to the notion that all Arabs are Muslims which can be confusing to some consumers as by right Arab countries and Islamic people may be varied (Rios et al., 2014).” “Consumers are concerned over the issue of numerous Halal logos from various countries and certifying agencies (Mohamed Syazwan & Mohd Remie, 2012). The issue might lead to consumers’ confusion and difficulty to choose an authentic halal product.”



Labelling issues

“Consumers were also being deceived by images and words used on the product packaging. There are some products in the market that used Arabic words and displayed images attributed to Islam to deceive the consumers. Shari et al. (2013) revealed that certain unethical companies purposely used the Arabic-sounded or Islamic-signalled brand names, even to the extent of displaying selected Quranic verses to trick the consumer into believing the product to be Halal. Furthermore, some consumers take for granted the Halal word or the Halal logo without questioning their authenticity. On top of that, some unethical manufacturers tend to use Islamic images on the product packaging to imply that the product is Halal. They even dare to misuse the term “sunnah” on the product packaging to induce consumers’ positive acceptance of the product (Muhamad Shukri, 2017). The consequences of the labelling exploitation can lead to confusion among the consumer and may also jeopardize the company’s future. Notably, in order to guide the consumer on buying a halal product, the product packaging must consist of the name or brand of the product, minimum content in metrics, name and address of manufacturer or distributor, list of ingredients, code number representing production batch, and manufacturing and expiry date as well as the Halal logo from recognized certification agencies. All of this information must be legitimate (Mohamed Syazwan & Mohd Remie, 2012).

Apart from the food product, a Halal standard also applies to other non-edible products for Muslims. In a recent case reported by Norzamira (2017), the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism Malaysia seized paint brushes of various types believed to be made from pig bristles at three hardware shops in the state of Selangor. The incident has attracted much attention and triggered debates from the Muslim consumer which also prompted their concern on the issue of Halal-ness of non-food product offered in the market today. Consequently, many consumers, particularly the Muslims are suspicious of the products in the market as they are not privy to the Halal status of the product. There are strong needs for entrepreneurs dealing with food and non-food product to clearly segregate their products according to their Halal status.”

Uncertainty of the substances used

“The growing advanced food industry today has provided a variety of food substances that initiated from either plant or animal origins. Notably, the Muslim consumers’ assessment of the halal product was most likely affected by how familiar they are with the product’s ingredients. Most of the time, consumers are unable to determine which foods are halal simply by reading the label on the packaging of a product (Batu & Regenstein, 2014), this is due to the fact that some producers used specific terminology of the component in their product, in which the terms are most probably unfathomable by the average consumer (Davies & Wright, 1994). Therefore, some consumers tend to be suspicious of the substance used in the product because of their unfamiliarity with the content. The substance can only be recognised after going through a stringent examination of the product by certain bodies.

Additionally, the rapid developments in food technology have spurred the advancement of the world food market today. Genetically Modified (GM) foods are known as a source of food that has been modified genetically (Zhang, Wohlhueter & Zhang, 2016). “Foods and drinks containing products of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or ingredients made by the use of genetic material from animals that are non-halal by the Shariah law are not halal”. With regard to the issue of GM food, consumers are becoming more concerned of consuming a halal product that uses genetically modified elements as it elicited suspicious thought over the ingredients used in the food (Mohd Aliff et al., 2015).”

Halal literacy

“Another major issue that requires earnest attention is pertaining to the halal literacy of the consumer. According to Connor (1988), consumers’ understanding, awareness, and familiarity with the food they consumed are built upon many factors that consist of personal sentiment, societal, and other



environmental factors. As evidenced by the study conducted by Hashanah and Hifza (2011), despite the fact that the majority of consumers today are highly educated and can easily access any type of information, their levels of Halal literacy vary. There is great resistance among some of the consumers because they misunderstood the true meaning of halal. Some of them tend to associate halal with religious ritual, especially the slaughtering and for this reason the consumers feel unpleasant towards products claimed to be halal, due to the lack of knowledge on this subject (Elasrag, 2016).

The universal concept of halal in food production holds the notion of being clean, healthy, and free from any kind of contamination not only from pork and alcoholic substances (Kasmarini et al., 2015; Selvarajah et al., 2017). Undeniably, the halal principles are a religiously related concept; however, the principles connote healthy and hygienic cuisine and appeal to the health-conscious people (Khan & Haleem, 2016). Promoting the halal concept and making it easily acceptable to all types of consumers, it should not be viewed as offensive to any religious belief as halal should be understood as a good standard in producing the product where it puts forward the themes of hygiene and safety of the product (Liow, 2012; Kasmarini et al., 2015)."

Lack of unified international standards

"There have been several attempts to unify the world's certification bodies. The World Halal Food Council (WHFC), for example, was established in 1999 with a secretariat located in Indonesia. Then, the World Halal Council, which split from the WHFC formed. Some organizations have repeatedly broken up and changed their names. To date, no comprehensive agency has been established, nor have worldwide halal standard or logo been agreed upon. For example, in the Middle East, there are several standards, such as United Arab Emirates (UAE) Standard, led by the UAE; the Gulf Standard, led by Gulf Cooperation Council; the OIC-SMIIC Standard, by Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Each of these defines standards and guidelines not only for certifying products and services, but also for certifying the certification bodies themselves." [6]

HALAL ACCREDITATION BODIES

World Halal Food Council (WHFC)

WHFC is a global Halal food institute established in 1999 which strives to achieve worldwide standards of Islamic Sharia (Islamic laws). It has provided accreditation for some certification bodies.

For more information, please visit the website: <http://www.whfc-halal.com/>

Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI)

MUI is the leading halal assurance institution in Indonesia that provides international standard halal product inspection and testing services. It also develops Halal Certification Standards that become a reference for the national and international halal industry.

Contact details:

WhatsApp: +62 8 1196 301 696

Email: promotion@halalmui.org

For more information, please visit the website: <https://www.halalmui.org/mui14/>



Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS)

MUIS, also known as the Islamic Religious Council of Singapore, is a statutory body to look after the varied interests of Singapore's Muslim community and advise the President of Singapore on all matters relating to Islam in Singapore. It provides many services, including halal certification, Islamic education and audits.

Contact details:

Address: Singapore Islamic Hub, 273 Braddell Road, Singapore 579702

General enquiry phone: +65 6359 1199 (Operates Mondays to Fridays: 8:30 am – 5:30 pm. Closed on Fridays from 12:30 pm – 2:30 pm and on Saturdays and Sundays)

Halal enquiry phone: +65 6812 6060

Email: info@muis.gov.sg

For more information, please visit the website: www.muis.gov.sg

Emirates International Accreditation Centre (EIAC)

EIAC is an independent and governmental accreditation body. Its main activity is to accredit Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs), both government and private, in the UAE and overseas (including Halal Conformity Assessment Bodies).

Contact details:

Address: Dubai Central Laboratory Department Administration Building, Za'beel Street, Next to Main Post Office, 2nd Floor P.O. Box 67, Dubai, UAE

Phone: +97148722666

Email: info@eiac.gov.ae

For more information, please visit the website: <https://eiac.gov.ae/>

Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA)

SFDA is an independent body corporate that directly reports to The President of Council of Ministers. The main purpose of the SFDA establishment is to regulate, oversee, and control food, drug, medical devices, as well as to set mandatory standard specifications thereof, whether they are imported or locally manufactured.

Contact details:

Address: 4904 Northern Ring Branch Rd, Hittin Dist, Unit number: 1, Riyadh 13513 – 7148, Saudi Arabia

Phone: 0118806000-0112038222

Email: webmaster@sfda.gov.sa

For more information, please visit the website: <https://www.sfda.gov.sa/en>

Gulf Cooperation Council Accreditation Centre (GAC)

In order to provide reliable services to conformity assessment of laboratories and points of inspection and certification bodies, the establishment of GAC was approved by the Governments of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). GAC provides accreditation for testing laboratories, calibration laboratories and certification bodies.

Contact details:

Address: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia P.O. Box 85245 Riyadh 11691

Phone: 966112061111

E-mail: info@gac.org.sa

For more information, please visit the website: <https://www.gac.org.sa/en>



Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM)

JAKIM serves as the central agency in the management planning of Islamic affairs. Main functions of JAKIM are standardization of Islamic laws, development of Islamic education and coordination of Islamic administration.

Contact details:

Address: Blocks A and B, Putrajaya Islamic Complex, No 23, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Precinct 3, 62100, Putrajaya, Malaysia.

Phone: 03-8870 7000

Facsimile: 03-8870 7003

Email: ukkjakim@islam.gov.my

For more information, please visit the website: <https://www.islam.gov.my/en/>

HALAL CERTIFICATION BODIES IN AUSTRALIA

Certification Bodies with Accreditation on Websites

Australian Halal Authority and Advisers (AHAA)

The Australian Halal Authority and Advisers (AHAA), is a premier Halal Certification authority which has been established to provide 'end to end' Halal consulting, endorsement, certification, audit and monitoring services across a wide range of local and global industries. AHAA is accredited by Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI), Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM), Halal Singapore, Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS), World Halal Food Council (WHFC) and Australian Government Department of Agriculture.

Certification process:

- Apply - An application for Halal Accreditation Service is completed along with related data sheets and specification.
- Confirmations - The AHAA food technologist team assesses suitability and confirms the halal status of the product.
- Audit & approval - A halal audit of the premises is conducted by AHAA. Halal approval is granted upon compliance of halal requirements.
- Certificate - The final stage is the issuing of the Halal Accreditation certificate which is valid for one year and subject to renewal thereafter.

AHAA focuses on certification requirements for Indonesia (VIC only), Malaysia and Singapore.

Fees:

The Australian Halal Authority and Advisers (AHAA) is a non-profit organisation, however, normal running costs are incurred. Fees and charges for Halal services are applicable with competitive rate.

Contact details:

Address: 1/2A Dargie Court, Dallas, VIC, 3047

Telephone: +61 03 9302 2001

Mobile: +61 422 782 878

Email: info@halaladvisers.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <https://www.halaladvisers.com.au/>



Australian Halal Development and Accreditation (AHDAA)

Australian Halal Development & Accreditation (AHDAA) is the first organisation recognised by UAE – Emirates International Accreditation Centre (EIAC) in Australia. AHDAA provides various services including certification of halal products locally and internationally; halal audits to AHDAA clients; certification of halal products which includes meat and meat products, processed products, food beverage, food flavours, pharmaceuticals, health care products, cosmetics and restaurants. It also participates in community activities including fund raising, donations, supporting funerals, Eid celebrations, women’s and children’s programs in the Muslim and non-Muslim communities.

AHDAA is accredited by MUI, WHFC, MUIS, Egypt Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Qatar Ministry of Public Health, EIAC, Kingdom of Bahrain and Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA).

Certification process:

- Application submission - Applicants will have access to the AHDAA application guidelines, process, policies, application process scheme and the overall standard operating procedures (applicant can request full details of AHDAA application guideline). Applicants will then submit their application to AHDAA through the website.
- Application review - AHDAA will process all documents and request more if necessary. The audit will be in accordance with the applicants’ preferred availability, HACCP plan, operational capacity and the product complexity and variety. AHDAA will notify the applicant with the audit plan, scope and timetable.
- Audit to the applicant - AHDAA will appoint an audit team which consists of technical and religious expertise. The audit will be finalized and during the closing meeting clients will be notified of the audit findings. The audit report will be generated and delivered to the applicant within 2 working days.
- Halal committee review and final decision - The audit will be submitted to the AHDAA Halal Committee for further review. The AHDAA Halal Committee will then notify the applicant on whether their application is acceptable or not, and on possible non-conformances that need to be addressed and rectified before the application can progress. AHDAA Halal Committee will notify the applicant on whether the application was successful or unsuccessful.

AHDAA focuses on certification requirements for Indonesia (QLD Only), Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kingdom of Bahrain and Egypt.

Contact details:

Address: 839 Beaudesert Road, Archerfield, Brisbane, QLD 4108, Australia

Postal Address: PO Box 229 Moorooka, Brisbane, QLD 4105, Australia

Phone: +61 7 3275 1077

Mobile: +61 4 0424 1311

Email: info@ahdaa.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <http://www.ahdaa.com.au/>

Australian National Imams Council (ANIC)

ANIC Halal Authority is a subsidiary company of the Australian National Imams Council – ANIC. It is managed by a team of Islamic scholars and experts in Food Science and Technology. It provides services of halal certification.

Certification process:

- Apply – The application form could be obtained from the ANIC website and should be submitted by the applicant through the website.
- Check – The background and eligibility of the applicant to apply for a Halal certification will then be checked by ANIC.



- Audit – The audit part consists of at least two stages. The first stage is mainly about checking if the management system could meet the requirements of Halal food production. The second stage could include audits about associated activities.
- Certification – The certification will be issued if the applicant meets the requirements of ANIC Halal certification.

ANIC focuses on certification requirements for Malaysia and Singapore.

Fees:

ANIC shall be entitled to charge fees at a level to be determined from time to time having regard to its operating costs relating to the services, administration and long-term development of the services. Commercial arrangements are detailed in quotation or other agreements between ANIC and the clients. ANIC is also entitled to full re-imburement of all out-of-pocket expenses and government charges incurred in the provision of certification services under the Halal Certification Scheme.

Contact details:

Address: Suite 3 20 Worth Street, Chullora, NSW 2190, Australia

Telephone: (02) 8377 4175

Email: info@anichalal.org.au

For more information, please visit the website: www.anichalal.org.au

Global Australian Halal Certification Pty Ltd (GAHC)

Global Australian Halal Certification (GAHC) is a company established in 2016 to provide Halal certification services to the manufactures, slaughterhouses or other food services companies to ensure their products are halal according to the Sharia (Islamic law).

GAHC has been accredited by MUI and the Australian Securities & Investments Commission (ASIC).

Certification process:

- Enquiry – The applicants can make an enquiry by visiting the official website or emailing GAHC.
- Application submission – The filled application should be submitted via the website and the GAHC consultant will respond with 48 hours.
- Processing - GAHC consultant(s) will contact the applicant for site visit appointments. Consultant(s) will conduct an audit and verification at the premises. All findings will be documented and discussed with the applicant.
- Certification - The documented finding will also be discussed internally within GAHC by the Internal Halal Commission (Dewan Fatwa). If all the inspected processes and materials at the applicant premises satisfies the GAHC halal criteria, the halal certificate will be issued to the applicant. The applicant will also be issued with an invoice for certification fees.

GAHC focuses on certification requirements for Indonesia (NSW Only).

Contact details:

Address: Suite 3/20-21 Bankstown City Plaza, Bankstown, NSW 2200, Australia

Email: info@gahc.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <https://gahc.com.au/>

Halal Australia Pty Ltd

Halal Australia is a company providing services of consultancy, certification, auditing and training programs. It has been accredited by several international organisations, including MUIS, MUI, Islamic Council of Imams of Canada, Halal Congress Middle East, Halal USA, Halal Research Council – Pakistan, Halal India, Saudi Food Forum, South African National Halal Authority, Philippine Halal Fatwa Council, Halal Development Council –



Pakistan, Islamguidens HalalCertifiering AB – Sweden, World Assembly of Muslim Youth, Philippines (WAMY), Swiss Halal Services, Malaysia International Halal Showcase (MIHAS) and Halal Asia.

Certification process:

- Apply – Applicants should complete the application form and submit it to Halal Australia. Potential clients should send product lists, ingredient specification, statements and provide process flowchart for review and approval.
- Service agreement – Potential clients should accept the terms, conditions of the proposal/contract and transfer the agreed certification fees.
- Product review – A quality assurance team from Halal Australia will review ingredients and production flowcharts. Ingredient clarifications are requested as needed.
- Facility audit – The audit team from Halal Australia will perform the facility audit, including a review of Halal food management system documentation.
- Invoice and outcomes – Halal Australia’s Decision-Making Committee provides an outcome on the issuance of the certificate. Invoices will be generated for all the processes above.
- Halal certification – Once the invoice is received, Halal Australia will provide the applicant with Halal certification, which should be renewed annually.

Halal Australia focuses on certification requirements for Singapore.

Fees:

There is a one-off application fee of \$110 including GST that is payable at this stage to commence processing. The additional fees, if any, under the same Australia Business Number (ABN) requires a one-off fee of \$55.

Contact details:

Address: Level 6 & 7, 91 Phillip Street, Parramatta, NSW 2150, Australia

Phone: 02 9893 1890

Email: info@halal-australia.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: www.halal-australia.com.au

Islamic Coordinating Council of Victoria (ICCV)

ICCV is the largest Halal certification organisation in Australia servicing clients locally and internationally. ICCV is responsible for the certification, monitoring, and supervision of Halal food for the domestic market as well as the export market. Clients cover a range of sectors including abattoirs, food processing businesses, transportation and cold storage operators.

ICCV is specifically accredited within these Muslim majority countries: Malaysia, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Brunei, Oman, Kingdom of Bahrain, Tunisia, Yemen, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Turkey, Qatar, Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Iran, Kosova, Morocco and Maldives.

Certification process:

- Apply - Complete the ICCV Application Form and lodge fully completed form to ICCV Office by email.
- Agree terms and conditions - ICCV will contact the applicant and discuss the Halal certification process, the terms and conditions of halal certification, and the fees involved. The applicant will be required to agree to and abide by terms and conditions. The fees should be transferred.
- Inspection – The agreement will commence an initial certification audit and site visit, where a comprehensive assessment will be made of procedures, production facilities and practices, as well as general organisational considerations in operating food or food related business.
- Halal certification - The audit team will make their recommendation at the conclusion of the audit. The final Halal certification decision will be made by the ICCV Certification Committee. After the halal certification decision has been made, the ICCV administration team will generate the halal certificate and forward it to the client.



ICCV focuses on certification requirements for Indonesia (VIC Only), Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kingdom of Bahrain and Egypt.

Fees:

ICCV shall be entitled to charge fees at a level to be determined from time to time having regard to its operating costs relating to the services, administration and long-term development of the services.

Contact details:

Address: 12 Howes Street, Airport West, VIC 3042, Australia

Phone: +61 3 9380 5467

Email: office@iccv.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <http://iccv.com.au/>

Supreme Islamic Council of Halal Meat in Australia Inc (SICHMA)

The Supreme Islamic Council of Halal Meat in Australia Inc (SICHMA) is a non-profit Islamic organization which provides halal certification services of both domestic and international markets.

SICHMA is a founding and sustaining member of the Australian Halal Certifiers Alliance (AHCA) and World Halal Food Council (WHFC). It has been recognised by Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM), Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI), Majelis Ugama Islam Singapura (MUIS), Muslim World League of Saudi Arabia, Emirates Authority for Standardisation & Metrology (ESMA), Gulf Corporation Councils Accreditation Centre (GAC) and Central Islamic Committee office of Thailand (CICOT).

Certification process:

- Preparation for certification – The application should be submitted. If necessary, there will be an informational meeting.
- Assessment of certification – A two-stage onsite audit will be planned by SICHMA.
- Planning and conducting the audit – the audit will be conducted to assess the production system. Re-audit may be required to check the corrective action.
- Certificate issuance – The decision of the issuance of certificate will be made and the validity is 3 years.

SICHMA focuses on certification requirements for Indonesia (NSW Only), Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kingdom of Bahrain and Egypt.

Fees:

SICHMA shall be entitled to charge fees at a level to be determined from time to time having regard to its operating costs relating to the services, administration and long-term development of the services.

Contact details:

Address: Sydney (Head Office): Unit 1 / 35 – 37 Harrow Rd, Auburn, NSW 2144

Brisbane: Unit 47, Level 2, 223 Calam Rd, Sunnybank Hills, QLD 4109 (Telephone: 1300 742 462)

Telephone: +61 2 9643 7775

Facsimile: +61 2 9643 7776

Email: halal@sichma.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: www.sichma.com.au

RACS International for Halal Certification Services

Established in 2009, RACS is a Worldwide Quality Conformity Assessment Body serving the inspection, verification, testing, assessments and certification requirements of clients throughout UAE, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and worldwide.

RACS is accredited by the GCC Accreditation Centre.



Certification process:

- Preparation - A quotation will be sent to applicant by Operations Manager. The payment should be done by the applicant. Self- Assessment checklist and application form shall be submitted by applicant to RACS.
- Application review – The application along with related supportive documents will be received by RACS Conformity Manager who shall assign one of RACS technical team members. Upon acceptance of quotation by client, the certification agreement should be signed.
- Application evaluation – An onsite audit will be conducted to assure the quality management system adopted in full compliance with applicable standards and technical regulations.
- Decision of certification – the decision of certification will be made, and the certificate can be issued.

Contact details:

Address: 74B Bursill St, Guildford, NSW 2161, Australia

Phone: +1832 965 6705

Email: adnan@racs-us.com

For more information, please visit the website: <http://www.racs-us.com/>

Certification Bodies without Accreditation on Websites

Australian Federation of Islamic Councils Inc. (AFIC)

The AFIC Halal Authority is the first and oldest Halal certifying body in Australia. It provides certification services for abattoirs, food products manufacturers and food service providers.

Certification process:

- Receive application form – The application form should be completed by applicants to show size, type, product category, risk rating, scope, business entity details including any additional sites and other accompanying documents such as HACCP, SOPs, safety policies and procedures.
- Evaluation of application – The application evaluation process is completed by the Certification contract review team before the approval to proceed is documented. Risk category of organisations and audit duration are determined.
- Schedule audit and review of plans – The selection of auditor and/or audit team is conducted to ensure suitability, technical range, no conflict of interest. A review of clients' quality plans, HACCP, Prerequisite Program (PRP) and/or other plans is also conducted for the quality assurance of product.
- Product compliance audit – The product compliance audit is conducted. This may include sampling and inspections and testing of product to ensure it meets the Halal requirements specifications.
- Evaluation of report - Internal evaluation process of Halal certification is based on auditors' recommendations. Approval is decided by the Certification Evaluation Committee consisting of the Certification Manager, Islamic Affairs expert and one other.
- Certification decision
- Issuance of certification and trade mark Halal label - Certificates and the approval are given to use AFIC Halal labels on food products.
- Public information – The website and the list of certified organisations are updated. The appropriate authorities are notified.

AFIC focuses on certification requirements for Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kingdom of Bahrain and Egypt.

Fees:

The costs of certification include administration costs, a desktop audit, a site audit and the cost attached to the certification license itself. These are all determined by three factors:

- The nature of the product being certified
- The size and complexity of the applicant's production



- The number of products being certified.

Contact details:

Address: 932 Bourke Street, Zetland, NSW 2017

Phone: +61 2 9319 6733

Email: info@afichalal.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <https://www.afichalal.com.au/>

Al-Iman Islamic Society

Al-Iman Islamic Society since its inception in 1995 is an international halal certification body formed to meet business demands in halal business certifications and compliance, particularly in the Oceania continent. The services include certification of abattoirs, food manufacturers and restaurants.

Certification process:

- Applicants should call or email to request Halal certification.
- The application is received, and the documentation is checked. Some applicants should make explanations of concerns regarding the application.
- After the documentation is completed, level 1 audit is performed within 6 days.
- Level 2 audit is conducted before a report is presented. Applicants should respond with corrective action if there is concern.
- The Halal certificates are issued if the committee approves the audit report and recommendations from the audit team.

Al-Iman Islamic Society focuses on certification requirements for United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kingdom of Bahrain.

Contact details:

Address: Unit 6 99-101 Western Avenue, Westmeadows, Victoria 3049, Australia

Postal Address: PO Box 2034 Gladstone Park, Victoria

Mobile: 0411 639 939, 0402 995 886

Phone: (03) 9417 6585

Email: info@aliman.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <http://www.aliman.com.au/index.html>

Australian Halal Food Services (AHFS)

AHFS is one of the first Islamic bodies in Australia providing a complete Halal program based on Islamic Shariaa, and scientific expertise.

Certification process:

- Proposal submission - AHFS prepares proposals based on client requirements. The proposals contain no hidden costs. Clients receive a fixed total contract fee for the entire certification cycle.
- Gap analysis audit - A gap analysis can be commenced to identify the requirements needed to commence the AHFS Halal Program. The gap analysis involves completing an assessment regarding the level of compliance with the Halal program as well as the importing country's guidelines. Then, the client is presented with a report that provides them with the number of resources needed and both initial training and ongoing training for the mentioned staff.
- Certification audit - Certification audit is to evaluate the implementation, including effectiveness of the client's halal system. It is to take place at the site(s) of the client and to also assess whether issues identified in the gap analysis audit have been addressed. Information collected by the audit team and The Shariaa Committee's recommendations will be used to decide if the certificate is issued.



AHFS focuses on certification requirements for Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (bovine only) and Egypt.

Contact details:

Address: PO Box 383, Springwood, QLD 4127

Mobile: 0412 354 058

Email: info@ahfservices.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <http://www.ahfservices.com.au/index.html>

Halal Certification Authority Pty Ltd (HCA)

HCA is a certification body founded in 1993. HCA is also a founding member of World Halal Food Council and World Halal Council. It provides certification for halal food, but certification services for restaurants or cafes are not provided.

Certification process:

- Expression of Interest – the applicant completes the Expressions of Interest page and obtains an information kit.
- Ingredient information examined - When the applicant completes the product information and supporting documentation, each supplier's ingredient information is examined. Should the submitted products be suitable for Halal certification, an Agreement and a fee list will be provided to the applicant.
- Auditing conducted - Upon acceptance of the Agreement and Fee by the applicant, an appointment is made to inspect the premises while in operation if the ingredients and manufacturing processes are satisfactory. A Halal Assurance Procedures Manual will also be sent. The Auditors shall submit a report of the visit with recommendations to the Halal Certification Panel. The Halal Certification Panel shall study the report and may make further recommendations, ask for changes or further inspections.
- Agreement signed - When the Halal Certification Panel is satisfied that the applicant conforms to Islamic rites, an Agreement shall be entered in to.
- Halal certification - Upon the receipt of a signed Agreement and paid fees, halal certification is given for qualifying products.

HCA focuses on certification requirements for Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kingdom of Bahrain.

Contact details:

Address: 90 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW 2000

Postal: GPO Box 3906, Sydney, NSW 2001

Phone: + 61 2 9232 6731

Email: info@halalauthority.org

For more information, please visit the website: <https://halalauthority.org/>

Islamic Council of Western Australia (ICWA)

ICWA is a regional State body functioning under the auspices of the Australian Federation of Islamic Councils (AFIC). It provides a range of services, including halal food certification.

Contact details:

Phone: 0432 511 862

Email: info@islamiccouncilwa.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <https://www.islamiccouncilwa.com.au/>



Muslim Association of Riverina Wagga Wagga Inc (MARWA)

Contact details:

Phone: 0410823495, 0491264455, 0433650511

Email: admin@marwa.org.au

For more information, please visit the website: <https://www.marwa.org.au/>

Western Australia Halal Authority (WAHA)

WAHA is a Halal certification authority which provide 'end to end' halal certification, endorsement, consulting audit and monitoring services across a wide range of local and global industries. Processed food, meat and restaurants can be certified by WAHA.

WAHA focuses on certification requirements for Indonesia (NT & WA Only) and Singapore.

Contact details:

Phone: +61 894 594 216

Email: info-waha@westnet.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <https://halalcertificationservices.com.au/>

Global Halal Trade Centre Pty Ltd

Global Halal Trade Centre Pty Ltd focuses on certification requirements for Indonesia.

Contact details:

Telephone: +61 4 1518 8844

Telephone: +61 4 1361 2532

Email: info@globalhalal.com.au

For more information, please visit the website: <https://www.globalhalaltrade.com/>

Adelaide Mosque Islamic Society of South Australia

Adelaide Mosque Islamic Society of South Australia focuses on certification requirements for Singapore, Qatar, Kingdom of Bahrain and Egypt.

Contact details:

Email: adelaideshow@gmail.com

For more information, please visit the website: www.adelaidecitymosque.org.au

Perth Mosque Incorporated

Perth Mosque Incorporated focuses on certification requirements for Malaysia, Singapore, Qatar, Kingdom of Bahrain and Egypt.

Contact details:

Telephone: +61 894 431 157

Telephone: +61 893 288 535

Email: perthmosque@hotmail.com



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This report has been produced by the South Australia Food and Beverage Export Hub through our Market Intelligence and Consumer Insights Program.

Visit our website to find out more: <https://safoodbevexporthub.com.au/>

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