



# Halal Logistics in Europe

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# 1. Understanding Halal

## Halal Standard in Islamic Law

- Halal means permissible and is often referred to foods and beverages which are permitted for Muslims to eat and drink under Islamic law (Saheb, 2012).
- Halal also refers to other products such as pharmacy and cosmetics (Jaafar et. al., 2013).
- All halal products must be in good condition and be guaranteed for their cleanness, quality (nutrition), and safety (not contaminated by non-halal products) before they are consumed (Hadith, Muslim 1015)
- If *halal* means permissible, then *haram* means impermissible according to the guidelines given by Allah in the Qur'an and explained by the Prophet Muhammad (Jaafar et. al., 2013).

# 1. Understanding Halal

## Halal and Haram Meat

Saheb (2012) has summarized the principles of halal and haram meat referred to Fiqh (Islamic law) and extracted from Fiqh books.

- Dead animals, blood, and the flesh of swine (and all products made of pork) are clearly stated in the Qur'an that they are *haram* to consume.
- Some particular animals are haram to consume based on specific explanation.
- Halal meat comes from permitted animals, produced and processed in halal ways.

# 1. Understanding Halal

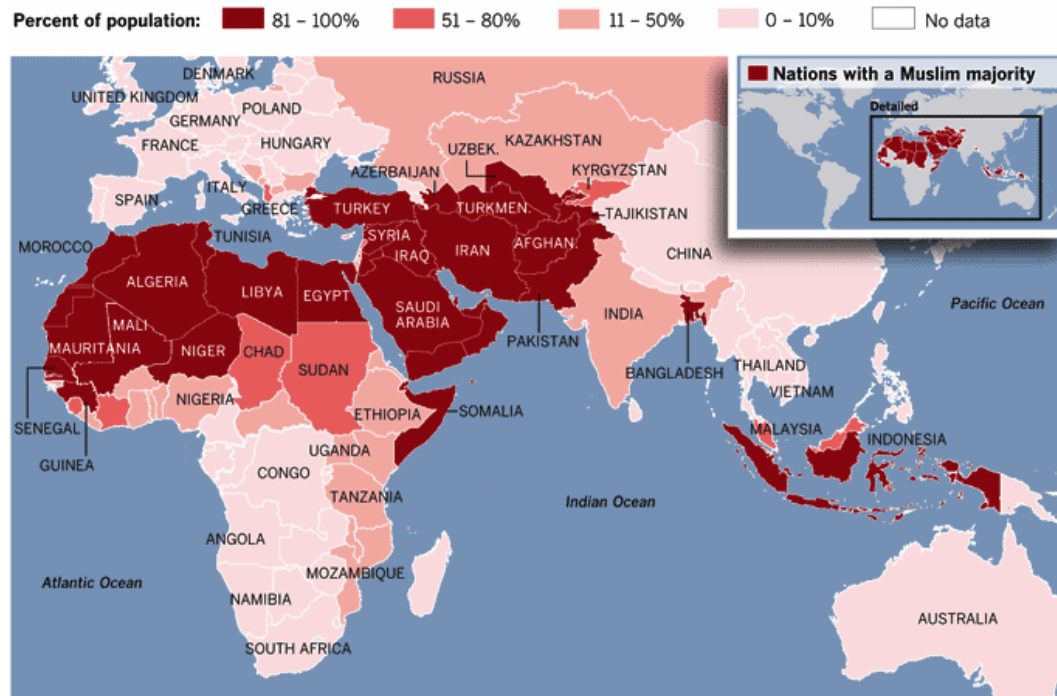
## Halal Pharmacy and Cosmetics

Awang et. al. (2012) explains that we can consider that cosmetic and pharmacy is Halal if:

- They don't contain parts or substances of non-halal animals like pigs, crocodiles, and dogs – e.g. gelatine based on pork is haram.
- They must be handled with clean utensils, and are made with materials that are free from *najis* (e.g. alcohol) and not harmful to human.
- Product-handling that includes manufacturing, packaging, and distribution should also be referred to Islamic law

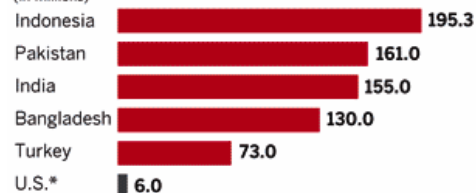
## 2. Halal Market potential

### Islamic Countries



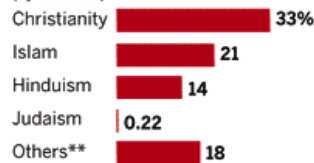
#### Nations with highest Muslim populations

(In millions)



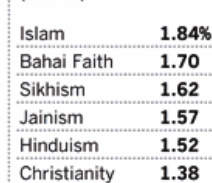
#### Major world religions

(By adherents)



#### Fastest-growing religions

(2000-05)



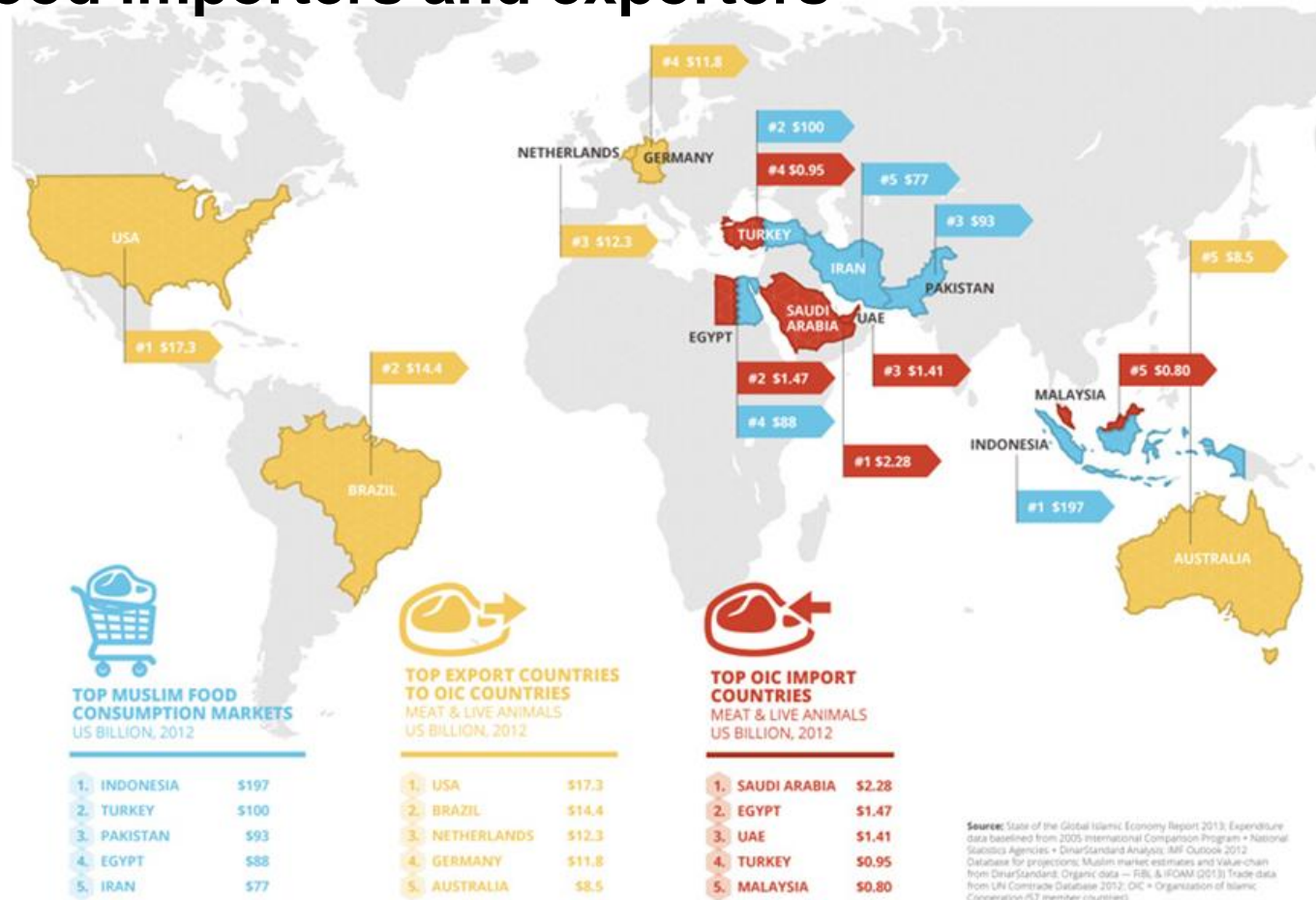
## 2. Halal Market potential

### Global Islamic Economy



## 2. Halal Market potential

### Food importers and exporters



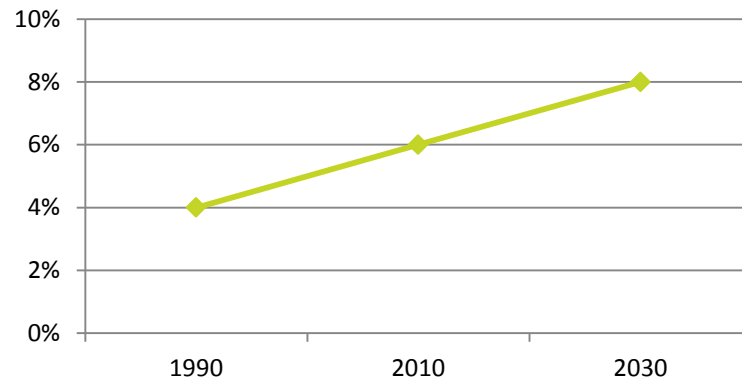
SOURCE : STATE OF THE GLOBAL ISLAMIC ECONOMY REPORT 2013



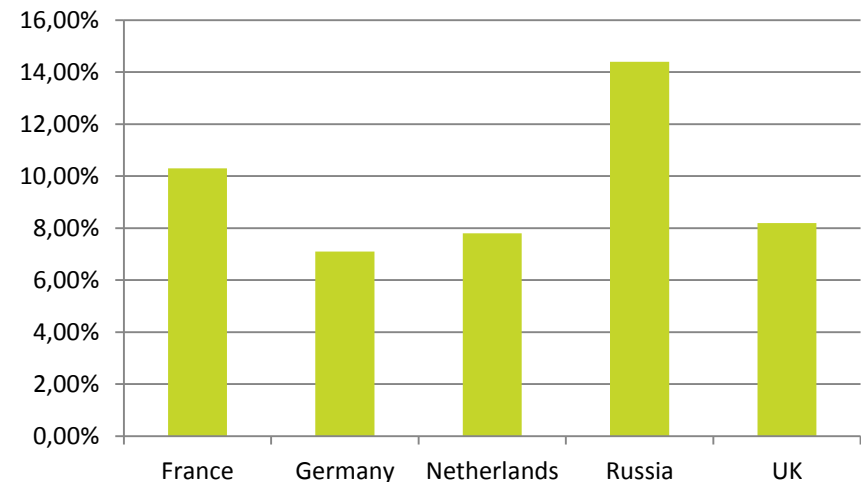
## 2. Halal Market potential

### Europe as a Market for halal products

Muslim Population in Europe



Muslim Population Prediction in 2030



- In recent decades, the Muslim share of the population throughout Europe grew about 1 percentage point a decade.
- The growth of Muslim population in Europe will increase the demand for halal products.

Source: Hacket (2015).

## 2. Halal Market potential

### Europe as Exporter of Halal Products

#### German suppliers



Export of meat and meat products to

**120 countries** worldwide

**#1 European Champion** in production of pork

**5.5 mio to** pork produced

**2.6 mio to** pork exported

**#2 European Champion** in production of beef/veal

**1.1 mio to** beef/veal produced

**403,000 to** beef/veal exported

**Best quality** in production of poultry

**1.5 mio to** poultry produced

**632,000 to** poultry exported

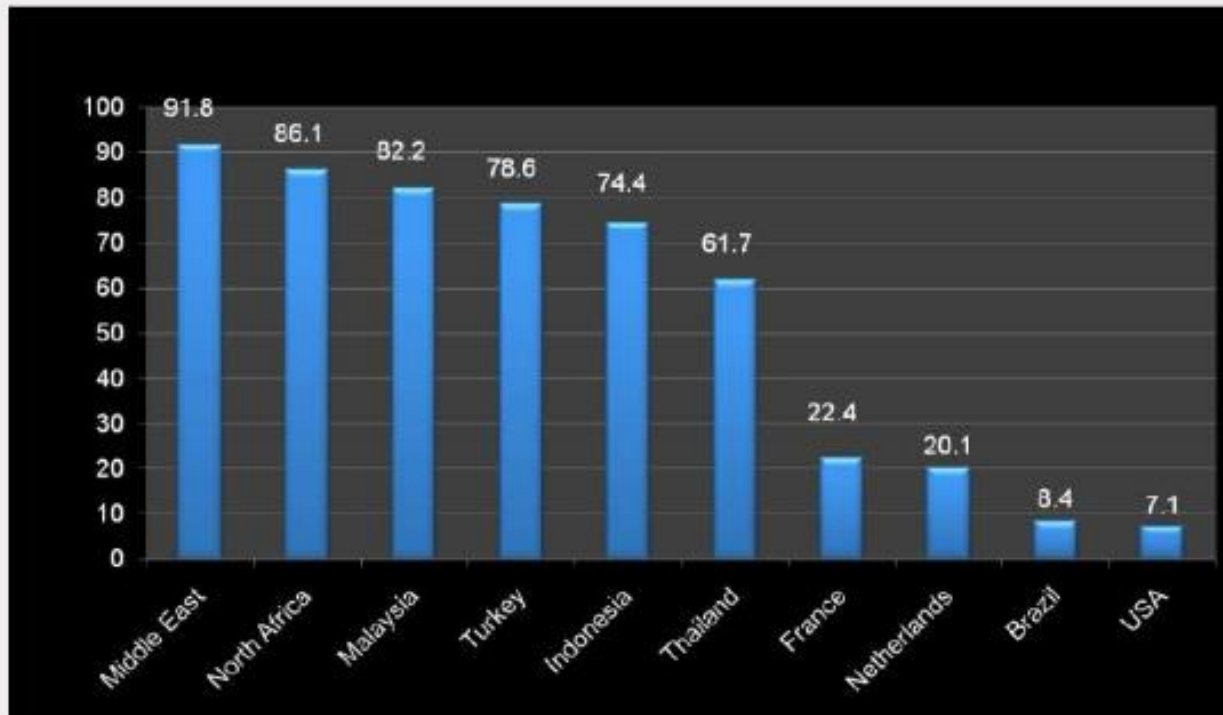
Germany is one of Europe's biggest meat producers including beef, pork, and poultry. The country also produces halal beef marketed in Germany and exported to other countries ([german-meat.org](http://www.german-meat.org))

Source: <http://www.german-meat.org/en/german-suppliers/>

## 2. Halal Market potential

### Consumer confidence of French Muslims

**France: Confidence Level in Halal Products  
From Various Countries**

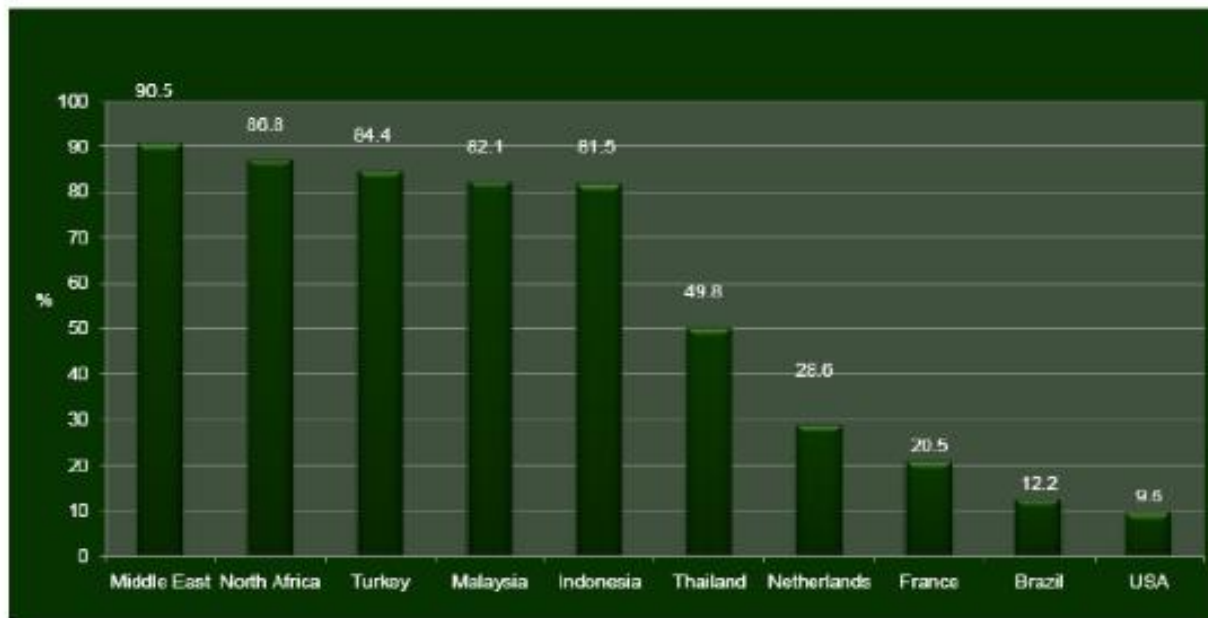


Source: Awang (2012).

## 2. Halal Market potential

### Consumer confidence of Dutch Muslims

**The Netherlands: Confidence Level in Halal Product  
From Various Countries**



Downloaded from [www.researchgate.net/publication/261411111](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/261411111)

Source: Awang (2012).

## 3. Halal Logistics

### Definition

Jaafar et. al. (2011) explain that halal logistics can be defined as logistic activities that cover procurement, handling, warehousing, transportation, and retailing aspects based on *Sharia* (Islamic law).

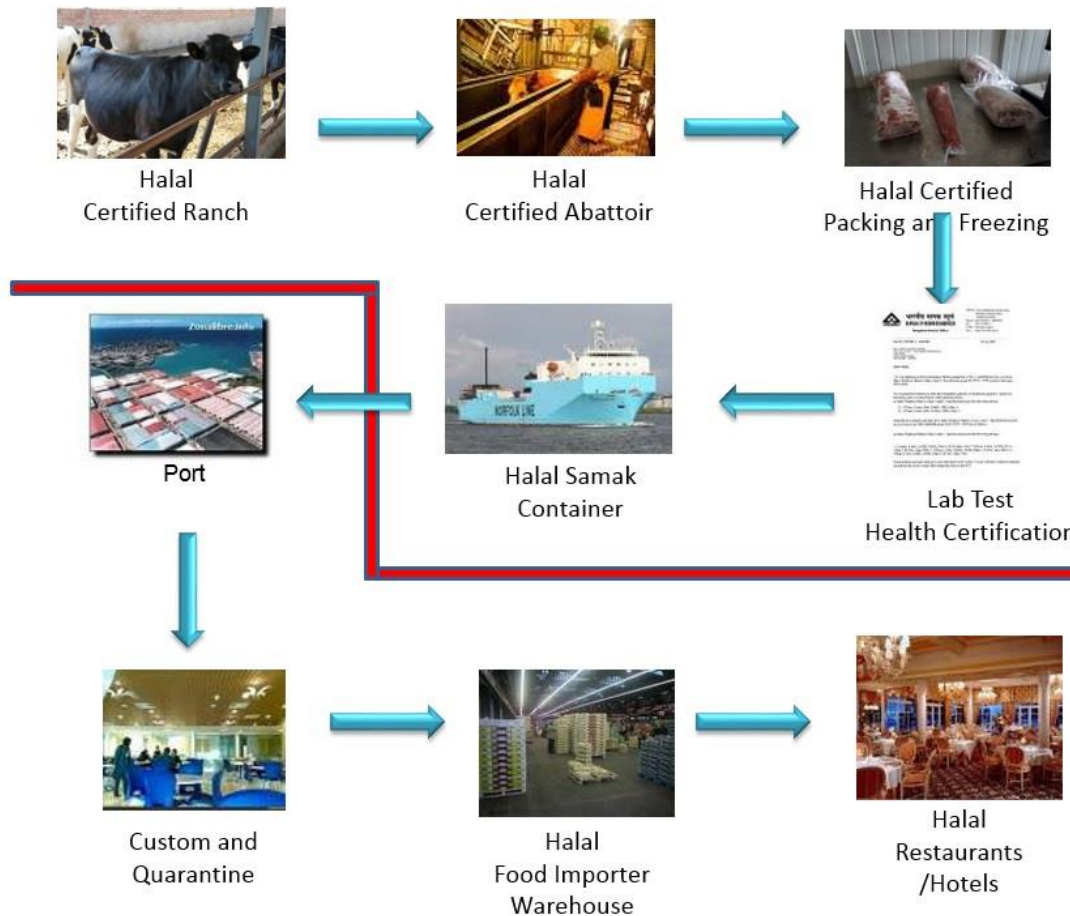
### Principles

Segregation between halal and non-halal products in all logistics activities to avoid cross-contamination, to avoid mistakes, and to ensure consistency with Islamic law (Jaafar et. al., 2011) .

# 3. Halal Logistics

## Halal Value Chain

“From farm to fork”  
principle



## 3. Halal Logistics

### Warehouse

- The organization shall ensure that there is a physical segregation of Halal cargo from non-Halal cargo throughout the warehouse processes
- The Halal products have a dedicated storage zone (floor storage) or racks, which are clearly separated by color and/or marking
- A dedicated cold room is available, or segregation from non-Halal through physical barrier or container (insulated box) is required for the storage of Halal products in case of refrigerated storage.

## 3. Halal Logistics

### Transport

- The transport is cleaned before use according to existing hygiene standard and according to ritual cleansing in case of an earlier non-Halal or unknown shipment
- No mixing of Halal goods with non-Halal goods in case of bulk shipments and medium & severe *najjs* in one container or transportation vehicle.
- There is no mixing of Halal goods with non-Halal goods in one pallet and/or load carrier.
- Halal shipments are provided with a tertiary packaging in case of mixing of Halal and non-Halal cargo in one container or transportation vehicle.



## 3. Halal Logistics

### Terminal

The organization shall ensure that there is a physical segregation of Halal cargo from non Halal cargo throughout the Terminal processes.

## 3. Halal Logistics

### Countries implementing Halal Logistics

- Malaysia was the first country in the world to introduce halal logistics standards and halal certification for logistics operators (HKDC Research, 2014).
- Japan is currently seeking halal certification in Malaysia with the aim of building a worldwide halal food delivery business (HKTDC Research, 2012).
- In Europe, there are at least three countries providing halal logistics through their certified seaports in France, Netherlands, and Belgium (Transportweekly, 2012)

## 3. Halal Logistics

### Halal Logistics in Europe

- The Port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands has a halal dedicated storage facility in its attempt to be recognized as the key halal entry point for the European market since 2007 (Nadaraj, 2013).
- In 2012, Port of Marseille in France developed a halal regional distribution center in collaboration with Malaysia (Nadaraj, 2013).
- The Belgian port of Zeebrugge has become the first port in North-Western Europe certified to process halal food products since 2012 (Transportweekly, 2012).
- Liege Airport in Belgium aspires to become a halal logistics (Raths, 2011).
- Luxemburg Central Bank commits to support financing Islamic economy including logistics sector (Raths (2011)

## 3. Halal Logistics

### Future trends

- Halal logistics in Europe is growing since the last five years that is indicating potential business in this sector.
- Halal logistics gateway is still dominated by seaports by receiving halal certification.
- Airports will be the next potential gateways for halal logistics for specific market target.
- Providing logistics companies and airports with the understanding of the promising business from halal logistics.

# Thank You