

Halal food industry



Muslims are taught through the Qu'ran that all animals should be treated with respect and well cared for. The goal is to slaughter the animal, limiting the amount of pain the animal will endure. When an animal is slaughtered, the jugular vein is cut and the blood is allowed to drain from the animal.

Halal and French Culture The recent announcement of the European chain of Quick opening fourteen new halal restaurants continues to fuel a debate that brings the French cultural identity on to the front of the stage. New halal restaurants should open in Chelles (77), Creil Nogent (60), Creteil Pompadour (94), Dammarie-les-Lys (77), and many more.

Currently in France, almost all major retailers (Auchan, Leclerc, Casino, Franprix, Carrefour) already have a range of Halal. Supermarkets, like fast food, diversify their supply according to demand. Nothing legally prevents the chain restaurants going completely Halal. Regarding the allegations concerning discrimination, the expert pointed out that the law strictly defined it by Articles 255-1 and 2 of the Penal Code: " must characterize the denial of access to a goods or a service for a particular customer, or that such access is subject to a condition.

In this case the expert had said the offering of Halal products does not constitute discrimination under the Penal Code. While some restaurants in the Quick chain offer only Halal meat, they do not compel anyone to eat it. The problem seems more a psychological one than a legal one. Ultimately, behind this controversy lies the fear of " Islamization" of society over a fear of loss of cultural identity. Too many in fact the Halal brand of Islam people might imagine is " fundamental". This indicates a real problem of identity.

France has over the centuries, like any other host country, integrated into its culture a practice of “ from elsewhere. Fast food is an American concept, but no one wonders if fast food threatens French culture. The opening of Halal restaurants is probably an adaptation of the link to the “ France of diversity. Should we all join the parliamentary member Jacques Myard (who was showed his opposition to opening new Halal Restaurants), which speaks of the phenomenon more pronounced “ ghettoization” according to the origins?

It is true that we can establish the existence of neighborhoods of Chinese, Jews or Muslims. This is done elsewhere, including in the U. S. , and does in no case threaten the identity of the country concerned. Quite the contrary, it seems to enrich it. The data shows that attendance has doubled to 25 jobs have been created on average to take up the offer of Halal service. More than conclusive results have resulted in the chain not closing the Halal outlets Halal joins the globalization of organic and healthy that has also gone global.

People have specific demands, which are not local but global. Currently attitudes also respond holistically. The Halal industry in Europe Rapid growth in Halal consumer segments in Europe has seen Halal become a mainstream market segment among the region’s estimated 30 million Muslims. Major retailers, picking up on Halal trends, are establishing highly visible and dedicated Halal areas in stores. They offer a wider selection of Halal certified food and beverage products with French retailers sourcing Western Hemisphere Halal food.

Growth is most noticeable in France and London, particularly in food and beverages. The trend is predominantly driven by second and third generation Muslims proud of their cultural and religious roots who want to differentiate themselves from older generations. Consumption is heavily influenced by their forefathers' countries of origin. Around 80 percent of Halal food products in Europe are still sold through neighborhood ethnic stores and butcher shops. Although meat constitutes the bulk of Halal food, most that is sold in butcher shops is not branded or certified.

Consumption Who all are going for Halal Food? Why? The Halal market is valued at approximately 150€ billion worldwide, 15€ billion in Europe, and about 1.5-3€ billion in France. The Halal market is booming in France, where over 5 million Muslims live and a vast majority eats according to Islamic rules. As a result, restaurants and supermarkets are eager to tap into a market estimated at 5.5 billion Euros. France has the biggest Islamic population in Europe and they've been there for decades.

Halal foods, foods that are approved by Islamic authorities, are now entering mainstream supermarket aisles in France and businesses are vying for a piece of this expanding market. The fast-food chain Quick has a number of halal-only burger bars. Muslim corner shops selling exclusively Halal foods and drinks, including eggs, turkey-bacon, pork-free sausages and alcohol-free "champagne", labeled as Cham'Alal, are also flourishing. Halal foie gras, introduced to supermarket chains two years ago at the end of the Muslim feast of Ramadan, has proved an unexpected success.

Growth of Halal food industry in France A Muslim website, linked at Francois Desouche, sings the praises of Halal foods, and fact that the business of Halal has greatly contributed to strengthening the French economy. Muslims, so often blamed by some politicians in their demagogic and stigmatizing speeches, are an asset to France, both in terms of her internal economy and her influence abroad. In November 2009, INSEE (Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies) reiterated that Muslims bring good fortune to French agriculture by following ways:

Every year, sheep farmers wait impatiently for the aid al-adha holiday(holiday during which sheep are slaughtered despite efforts by animal rights groups) Strangled by large corporations who buy their meat for a pittance, the farmers are even willing to suffer penury and to hold on to their animals in order to raise prices. Major Agro businesses have also been rescued by Muslim consumers: hinting at companies such as Charal, Doux, Socopa or Duc, an expert explained to Les Echos (a site devoted to economics) that “ certain companies would no longer be in existence if they had not invested in this special market.

So it's not surprising that almost 50% of French lamb is Halal or that Quick managed to save eight restaurants by converting to Halal. Halal, and Muslim consumers, is therefore a boon to France and her economy. Numerous entrepreneurs know this and invest in the market, not always in the best conditions (let's just take Doux, that sells with impunity chickens that are not Halal, but that are stamped Halal, with the recently-granted blessings of the Paris mosque.) Just glance at a few of the providers of the Metro Company and you will realize that French industry is profiting from Halal.

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Halal certification and its controversies Halal certification applies to meat and non-meat products. Certification requirements for Halal food products can and do vary by country so it is important to establish the criteria with each customer. There are no government-established standards, because Halal is seen as a religious attestation and not a phytosanitary requirement. The government is only involved in Halal certification to the extent that it has designated the three main mosques as the only distributors of permits for Halal slaughterers.

Otherwise, the government does not play a role in regulating Halal labels. Controversies The absence of government-recognized Halal certification requirements has resulted in French consumer skepticism of products labeled as Halal. According to Muslim community leaders and French experts, only an estimated 5-10% of the meat sold in France labeled as Halal was, in fact, produced in accordance with the Koran's definition of halal. 1 it is widely accepted that some butchers label their meat Halal because of the slaughterer or storeowner's nationality, without respecting the Halal rituals.

The lack of confidence in Halal labels has provoked some imams to discourage their followers from buying meat from certain butcher shops.

Private Agencies Private agency halal certification is rising alongside the market for halal products. Deeming inadequate the standards set out by the three main mosques, a variety of private agencies, like A Votre Service (AVS) and the Muslim Conseil International (MCI), provide halal certification for meat and non-meat food products. Authorization for Halal Ritual

Slaughterers

Only the three Grand Mosques of Paris, Evry, and Lyon can grant permits to slaughterers who carry out the ritual of Halal sacrifices, according to the French Interior Ministry and the French Agricultural and Fisheries Ministry. Halal in India Muslims are permitted to use products with vegetarian logos from India by default since these do not contain Haram, the opposite of Halal, elements It is assumed that Muslim consumers have only 10 per cent share of the overall private consumption expenditure of India.

To certify that products are authentic Halal, it is necessary to regard the processed and contaminated products where the ambiguity of Haram ingredients is high due to change in shape. It is pertinent to note that introduction of the Halal tag with conventional products is not an identity campaign for Muslims but only intends to include Muslim consumers who might have been left out due to religious limitations. There are no serious investors and promoters for Halal-endorsed products in India.

Al Kabeer, Allanasons, Alhind and Vinkeys are major players in Halal meat processing in India with a variety of products under their respective brands Apart from the Halal food market, Islamic finance is another highly discussed sector in India for Halal financial services. Halal markets have grown from Halal food to new areas like Halal cosmetics, Halal logistics, Halal fashion and Muslim-friendly tour and travel services.