



# Halal Certification Authority Australia

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## Senate Submission

### Preamble

Muslims have always been eating Halal since they arrived in Australia, the same as the Jews have. From the first Cameleer till recently Muslims killed their own meat. About 50 years ago Muslim butchers started appearing in Areas where Muslims reside to cater to their needs for Halal meat.

Muslim migrants to this day buy fresh food and cook their own in preference to buying ready-made consumables. Each migrant prefer his own type of cuisine. However the second and third generation are requiring the same type of fast food as the rest of the population but in a Halal form

When Muslim countries started buying meat from Australia in the early 60s they requested the animals to be slaughtered by Muslims and to be certified by the local Islamic organisation. Foreign Governments sent representatives to ensure this was done according to Islamic rites and to their specifications.

In the 80s the Federal Government became involved in Halal certification. In fact each consignment of exported meat carries a Government Halal certificate endorsed by an Islamic organisation for authenticity.

In the 90s with some Muslim countries achieving affluence they started asking for products other than meat to be exported to their countries to satisfy the local demands. Some requested Halal certificates for products other than meat, like Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Hence the plethora of Halal certified products available on the market today. Later, Indonesia passed a law requiring all consumable products entering the country to have Halal certification. Of course this meant that Malaysia, Brunei and Singapore were not much behind.

Halal Certification Authority Australia (HCAA) does not charge royalties on exported products we certify, in fact we charge a fee based on the work required to certify products, the same as accountants charge for doing a Tax return or lawyer charging for buying a property.

It is a fallacy that HCAA make companies change the ingredients in their products to be certified, in fact it only certifies products that qualify as Halal in the first place. Vegemite is identical as it has always been, but it needed a Halal certificate to be able to export to South East Asia and the Middle East. This allowed the Australian company that produces Vegemite to gain new International markets where its competitors like Oxo, Marmite etc., are not allowed in, despite being yeast extracts because they do not carry Halal certification.

Another fallacy is that the products are certified for local use, in fact the products are primarily certified for export and the producing companies use the HCAA logo since the exported and local products are the same and there is no stipulation on the certificate whether it is for local or international use. This way the companies can gain a local market share as well.

The third fallacy is that companies are forced or approached to become Halal. In fact HCAA have never asked any company to become Halal, however companies in turn are the ones that get in touch with HCAA seeking certification because they know they can increase their sales abroad with rather than without Halal certification. On average HCAA gets 3-5 inquiries every week, not all succeed of course.

HCAA is audited by the Federal Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF). Thus making Halal certification the only type of food certification that is subjected to auditing by the Federal Government. Also HCAA is audited by a Chartered accountant and by the International Standards Organisation (ISO).

Kosher Certification, the Heart Foundation and the Organic Certification are also other certification that companies choose to have to market their products and increase their sales.

Misinformation about Halal certification is false and designed to taint Halal Certification in general and HCAA in particular for bigoted reasons. With Halal certification, Australian companies have access to foreign markets where it is a basic requirement and are able to compete against products from other countries.

Without Halal certification many companies will stop trading at worst or have to shed staff at best to survive, a position that Australian government would not like to contemplate. Halal Certification has made the products of this country the most sought after in the Middle East and South East Asia.

## **What is Halal:**

The meaning of the word Halal is: "Permitted, allowed, authorised, approved, sanctioned, lawful, legal, legitimate or licit".

When used in relation to food or drink in any form whatsoever it means that it is permitted and fit for consumption by Muslims.

For a food or drink to be described as Halal, it must conform to the Islamic dietary rules as specified in the Qur'an, the Hadith (sayings) of the Prophet Muhammad, his Sunnah (tradition), and in the Fiqh (teachings) of Islamic Jurists: "Hanafi, Sahfi'i, Malki, Hanbali etc." Other sources of rules are Ijma' (collective approval scholars) and Qiyas (analogy) of Islamic scholars.

HCAA gives approval for products that satisfy all of the above; therefore approved goods are acceptable to all Muslim denominations.

A product is considered Halal if as a whole and in part is:

- Free of, and not containing any substance or ingredient taken or extracted from an unacceptable animal or ingredient.
- Made processed, produced, manufactured and/or stored by using utensils, equipment and/or machinery that has been cleansed according to Islamic rules.
- Must never have come into contact with, touch or be close to a Haram substance during preparation, making, production, manufacture processing and/or storage.

## **What is Haram:**

The meaning of the word Haram is: "Not permitted, not allowed, unauthorised, unapproved, unsanctioned, unlawful, illegal, illegitimate or illicit".

When used in relation to food or drink in any form whatsoever it means that it is not permitted and unfit for consumption by Muslims.

A product is considered Haram if it comes into contact with or as a whole or in part contains:

- Animals not slaughtered in a Halal manner.
- Donkeys, pigs, dogs, omnivores or carnivores.
- Dead animal due to strangulation, a blow to the head (as in clubbing), a headlong fall, natural causes (carrion), being gored or attacked by another animal.
- Animals having protruding canine teeth such as monkeys, cats, and lions.
- Amphibious animals such as frogs and crocodiles.
- Undesirable insects such as worms, flies and cockroaches.
- Birds of prey with talons such as owls, and eagles.
- Alcohol, harmful substances, poisonous and intoxicating plants or drinks.
- Blood.
- Urine and faeces.

## **Halal Certification**

To underline the importance of documenting what is being attested to, the Koran mentions the word "*witness*" thirty one (31) times and requires what is being witnessed to be documented, which is what 'Halal Certification' is based on. Halal certification is directly based on Koranic requirement.

Therefore a Halal certificate is document attesting to facts.

## **Halal Certification of Meat:**

All Islamic countries and Muslim minority communities import meat from Australia and require the shipments to be accompanied by proof that the meat is the result of Halal slaughter. The importers of meat from Australia stipulate that the animals must be slaughtered by a Muslim. This is clearly marked on every Halal meat certificate issued for export.

All abattoirs exporting meat have to conform to the requirement of the country they want to export to. There are less than a handful of domestic abattoirs that have Halal certification, some allow butcher to slaughter their own for use in their shops.

Contrary to general belief, meat and chicken companies sell meat and chickens to Halal butchers at ten cents extra per kilo and sell the same to other butchers without the addition of the ten cents.

Meat sold in supermarkets regardless loses its Halal status once it is no longer supervised at every stage, even if it came from a Halal abattoir, also it can be contaminated by touching other non-acceptable meats or ingredients.

### **Stunning:**

Stunning is done to the Royal Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) requirements and Halal Slaughtering is deemed acceptable under these terms. The Australian Federal Government require their export meat to be stunned.

All animals are Halal slaughtered AFTER being temporarily immobilised by an acceptable device to permit its slaughtering without pain.

On the other hand, Kosher slaughtering is done BEFORE the animals are stunned, because Kosher rules require the animals to be alive and conscious at the time of slaughtering.

Contrary to general belief, Jewish people only eat certain parts of the carcass, the rest of the carcass is sold to the general public.

### **Meat of the People of the Scripture:**

Some of non-Muslims like to mention Chapter 5, Verse 5 in the Koran, which states: “The food (meat) of the People of the Scripture is Halal to you (Muslims)”. They omit the rest of the verse which states: “and your food (meat) is Halal to them. Therefore if they want to quote this verse as proof they must also abide by it and not say that it is contrary to their religion or belief when both the Anglicans and Catholic churches have said that Halal meat is acceptable for consumption by their flock.

Furthermore Islamic Scholars have decided that the meat of the People of the Scripture must conform to all Islamic requirements before it can be accepted. Among these rules: Stunning must not kill the animal and the Christian or Jewish slaughterer is to invoke the name of Allah before slaughtering. Also this is in case Halal meat is not available, which it is in Australia.

The same non-Muslims like to prove that Muslims can eat anything by just saying Bismillah (in the name of Allah), for this, they quote that the Prophet said that Muslims can eat meat given to them after saying Bismillah before eating, they omit to mention that the meat givers had recently become Muslims and the people didn't know if they invoked the name of Allah or not before slaughtering.

## **Halal Certification of Non-Meat:**

Companies primarily seek Halal certification for non-meat products because the buyers in the country they desire to export to, has asked for it. As more and more companies are certified in Muslim countries this has made the local populations more aware that foreign products may not be Halal and the only way to ensure conformity is by requiring proof in the form of a Halal certificate.

All ingredients used in a product to be certified must be Halal certified as well.

Products that are certified under this category are usually products that conform to Islamic dietary rules and do not need any changes, to wit, some Cadbury chocolates and Vegemite were acceptable before certification however the buyer requested written proof in the form of a Halal certificate.

Companies that have some or all their products certified Halal for export are at liberty to sell the same products in Australia, after all, no changes in the products took place and companies can gain new Muslim clients in this country.

Most of the products that are certified Halal in this category are also certified Kosher. Some supermarkets have a small area for imported Kosher products or food products used mainly by their Jewish customers. All other Kosher products are sold from general categories for example, Vegemite is placed among other Kraft products.

Products in this category, be they Halal or Kosher certified, are not blessed by either religion and have been sold to the public for decades in their original state.

Anyone claiming that the choice for the general public is diminished is repeating this misinformation for political ends not for real ends or religious ends.

## **Non-Food Items:**

There are many anecdotal evidence doing the rounds that some non-food items like cat food or tampons are Halal certified. Despite asking for a Tampons certificate for one year, no one is able to proffer one in Australia.

Also a fake cat food label was bandied around with a fake Malaysian government Halal logo. The person who made up this fake label was unaware that animal food may be declared clean (Suchi) by the manufacturer because the Malaysian Government does place their Halal logo animal food.

In all the years spent in Halal certification only one inquiry was received from Iran for animal hides that must be certified Halal. There is no proof that the buyer found what he was looking for or not. In any case, Iran requires certification to be by its own people and by Australian certifiers.

## **Import Country Requirements:**

Some Islamic countries are now requiring that all ingredients in a product must be certified Halal and this is the buyer's choice not the certifier's choice.

Halal Certifiers are audited by Importing country governments or bodies to Halal Standards. These standards are found on the importing country websites. These bodies audit the Australian Business as well as part of the auditing process.

## **Halal Certification Fees:**

Fees are collected from companies requiring Halal certification and from some of their suppliers whose ingredients are required to be certified.

As a rule animal derived ingredients are to be certified if they qualify for being Halal. Also ingredients that can be derived from animal or non-animal substances must be certified if they qualify for being Halal. Ingredients that can only be made purely from plant or mineral are naturally Halal and do not need to be certified.

HCAA is a private company specialising in the certification of processed food, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and cleaning materials. HCAA is not involved in Meat Abattoirs domestic or for export. The fees charged are commensurate with the professional service offered.

For the last 17 years HCAA has maintained its Quality Service, ISO certified. Accordingly our HCAA Agreements and Invoices state clearly the breakdown of the fees. The fees are modest.

## **Example of Fees:**

A company exporting to 40 countries and is the biggest employer in the town where it is based. It pays \$1,500 a year to be able to export products worth several millions of dollars. The company has no need for certification if it didn't export.

A chicken company is paying at the rate of ONE CENT for every 40 chickens. The company has contracts worth several hundred thousands of dollars a month. This is a great return for the chicken company.

No matter how the opposing forces show that the fees are high in reality they are very fair and negligible in the scheme of things. If companies didn't think the returns were worth it, they would not seek Halal certification in the first place.

Australian Food and Grocery Council (AFGC) states:

“the cost of certification are highly unlikely to influence product pricing, and so consumers do not end up paying any more for certified product”

[www.afgc.org.au/about-afgc/ourpolicies/halal-certification/](http://www.afgc.org.au/about-afgc/ourpolicies/halal-certification/)

## **Expenses:**

HCAA is a private company and has overheads to pay like any other company, these include:

Energy, fuel, telephones, bookkeeping, wages, professional fees, training overseas, travelling etc.

As a private company it does not have to publish any financial information other than to the Taxation office. HCAA conforms to all company laws and it should not be singled out for different treatment.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

That any changes to an Islamic bodies financial records being stated must be to all private companies

## **Taxation:**

HCAA is an Australian company that conforms to all the laws of this country. It is not a registered charity and it is subject to company tax.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

Any new regulations developed for Islamic charitable organisation should apply to all charitable organisation and not to single out Islamic ones. Charitable organisation be they religious or community based rather than pander to the fascist elements in the government, the new political party of the general public.

## **Charity:**

Islam like Christianity requires its adherents to pay alms and to be charitable, this is something that Muslims, take very seriously.

## **Audits:**

HCAA is audited by the Federal Government on a regular basis to see that it conforms to the Government regulation regarding Halal Certification. Also it has to conform to the requirements of overseas.

Furthermore HCAA is the only certifier in the world that is ISO certified for Halal Slaughtering and Processed Food.

The HCAA has 55 years experience in Food, its personnel have the following qualifications:

- Agricultural Science
- Applied Science
- Business & Commerce
- Chemistry

- Economics
- Food Science & Technology
- Education
- Environmental Science
- Food Engineering
- Global Halal Auditing
- Human Resource Management
- Islamic law and Theology
- Australian Law
- Occupational Health & Safety
- Philosophy of Religion
- Political Science
- Workplace Training and Assessment

### **Confidentiality:**

Australian businesses trust HCAA with their recipes and ingredients that they would not trust others with. HCAA has information about its clients suppliers, consumers and even employees.

HCAA takes confidentiality very serious and it has never revealed any information about one client to another and never will.

This is an example of trust and transparency that clients have with us.

### **Loyalty:**

HCAA is loyal to its clients and this loyalty is reciprocated, some clients have been with it for 20 years.

### **Labelling:**

Prior to the first Gulf War only one small chicken company was slaughtering Halal and was using a logo on their labels. During the war the company received many abusive and threatening calls despite the many Muslim countries that formed part of the Coalition fighting the war. The Company was forced to remove the logo from their labels.

About a year ago when the present campaign against Halal certification started in preparation for the establishment of a fascist political party in Australia. Interested parties started the campaign of fake information and directing their misinformed followers to pester companies that have Halal certification, especially the obvious ones that place the logo on the label. Many companies including HCAA had to call for police intervention because of the bullying and the death threats.

It must be noted that companies are at liberty to place the logo on their product or not, since no company can be forced to place a religious logo on its labels.

## **Discrimination:**

Halal Certification in abattoirs do not discriminate against non-Muslims or women.

The only Muslims employed in an abattoir are usually limited to slaughtering. This could be from two (2) to six (6) Muslims out of the whole workforce.

Other non-Muslim slaughterers are employed by abattoirs for emergencies and to do non-Halal slaughtering.

From an Islamic point of view there are no impediments for a woman to hold the position of slaughterer.

## **Benefit of Halal Certification:**

According to Dinar Standard, a fifth of the world's trade is in Halal goods. Australian businesses are tapping into this lucrative market.

Victoria increases its Halal food by about 10% a year.

South Australia exports \$800 Million a year of Halal certified products.

Bega Cheese produced \$100 Million a year and had 100 employees prior to Halal certification. Ten years later, with Halal Certification, it was producing \$500 Million a year and had over 500 employees. That is an increase that far exceeds the increase in the GDP.

## **Perpetrated Myths:**

Iran was one of the largest importers of Australian meat prior to the revolution. It was Shia Iran that required animals to face Mecca at the time of slaughter. Abattoirs at the time made the necessary changes so it is not something that they have to do now. On the other hand the majority Sunni Muslims, who are the main importers of Australian meat now, have no such requirement. Slaughtered animals can face any direction.

Those who are claiming that this is a requirement today, are either misinformed or are trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the Senators and the general public.

Should Halal certification of meat stops, retrenchment of both Muslims and non-Muslims will occur. The meat industry employs 60,000 and the number Muslims employed are no more than 2-3%. All muslim countries require imported meat to be Halal certified, if this is not fulfilled then meat export to muslim countries will stop, which will cause meat prices to escalate and retrenchment to occur.

Forty years ago, a sheep cost \$2 and abattoirs paid 30 cents per carcass for Halal certification. Today, a sheep costs \$90-120 and abattoirs are paying 25 cents per carcass for Halal certification. In South Australia they are paying as little as 5 cents per carcass for certification. The reasoning that Halal certification has increased meat prices does not hold true.

## **Myths about Halal:**

Only the Parliament can impose a tax and is administered by the government. Tax cannot be imposed by a private company or organisation. Calling Halal certification fee a tax is designed specifically to tap into the Australian aversion for taxes with the sole purpose of maligning Halal certification.

It is understood that the Australian Taxation Office has stated that there is no such thing as a Halal tax.

Laws are the domain of the parliament and there are no Islamic laws passed in Australia. Again this misinformation is designed to play on peoples fears and ignorance of Islam in preparation for 'The Australian Liberty Alliance', a xenophobic, fascist and anti-muslim political party, to be launched by the well-known International anti-Muslim campaigner, Mr Geert Wilders who is invited by the Muslim Critical, Q Society of Australia and was met last time he was here by the alleged Islamophobe, Senator Cory Bernardi.

## **Islamic views of inventions:**

For the benefit of the detractors who like to twist words to suit themselves: "Invention in the form of worship are not acceptable in Islam. However inventions that help Muslims perform their worship are acceptable".

The Kalif Omar Ibn Abdul Aziz invented the "niche" for the Imam to lead prayers from, in the Mosque. Other inventions were the use of carpets in Mosques.

The issuing of Halal certificates is a Koranic requirement for documentation. While it was not in use 40 or 50 years ago, its time has come.

## **Terrorism:**

Despite all those who quote parts of verses or verses out of context, Islam does not condone terrorism, on the contrary Islam is totally against violence.

- Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO);
- Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC);
- Australian Crime Commission (ACC);
- Australian Federal Police (AFP);
- Australian Taxation Office (ATO); and
- Reserve Bank (RB)

The above entities have many ways to track terrorist activities. None have been discovered in the case of Halal Certification.

Those who opposed Halal certification like to state that money from Halal certification in Europe and America is indirectly going to Hamas Group. This is only an allegation and to date it remains allegation without any proof.

The same allegation has proved false in Australia and is refuted by the above entities.

The same perpetrators of rumours and innuendos are claiming that HCAA is giving funds to Human Appeal International who in turn is funding Hamas. Once more this allegation has no basis in truth whatsoever, since that organisation was investigated thoroughly by the above entities here and abroad and found to be baseless. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has never accused Halal certifiers or the UAE owned and controlled charity, Human Appeal International of funding any terrorists.

The myth makers are twisting Mr Chris Dawson, of the Australia Crime Commission, words that cleared Halal certifiers and Muslim organisation of supporting terrorism or are involved in money laundering.

According to wikipedia the definition of '*terrorism*' is "the unofficial or unauthorised use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims".

This clearly applies to those that are manipulating the public to harm the Australian economy for their own political ends.

### **Product Boycotting:**

Australians have the right to state and feel as they please, however there are laws that individuals and groups have to abide by.

It has been distressing to HCAA's hard working clients, who are the backbone of the food industry, to receive death threats and be bullied for nothing other than doing business. This is an organised campaign that transcends rationality and truth, it is set out to exclude Muslims from society.

Some businesses have removed the Halal logo from their labels through fear of attacks and/or vandalism

It was recognised that Australia had the best Halal Certification system in the world in a recent conference in Malaysia. While in the presence of representatives of the Federal Government and the Meat Industry, it was stated that the Australian market became '*unreliable*' to importers specifically because of hate campaigns offending importers and Australia's reputation

HCAA has made a police statement for offensive behaviour, harassment and vilification of several people throughout Australia under the Criminal Code Act.

### **The Media:**

The Media is notorious for showing only what suits the owner's aims and not reality. They continue to perpetrate the myth and misinformation issued by those who oppose Halal certification and perceive wrongly that it is the soft *underbelly* of Islam.

## **Human Rights:**

Freedom of Speech is one thing but when a human being's rights are being taken away from Halal certifiers with regards to:

- Muslims making money in Australia under Australian Law
- Muslims operating a business or charity in Australia under Australian Law
- Being falsely accused of terrorism
- Vilifying Muslims under freedom of speech
- Defaming Muslims publicly for ones own political gain
- Not allowing Muslims to eat Halal food or have a label

In the report from the Human Rights Commission for 2015 by Senator Tim Wilson it was stated that 44% thought it was slightly protected religious freedom and another 10% not protecting it at all.

I would like to pay close attention to the United Nations Declaration “universal rights of Humans signed in 10 December 1948 all of which were adopted under Australian Law:

- Article 1 all humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights
- Article 2 all are entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth without distinction of any kind such as religion
- Article 7 all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law
- Article 12 no one shall be subjected to attacks upon their honour or reputation
- Article 23 where all humans have the right to be employed and work.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century the “**new racism is anti religion**”. Under Australian Law it is not acceptable to vilify ones race or ethnic background but it seems acceptable to vilify Islam. It is against the law to vilify Jews and it is not politically correct to denigrate Blacks or Gays. But Muslims can be thrown to the wolves. Muslims do not go around attacking the symbols of other religions but it seems acceptable to attack Islam symbols.

Non-Muslims cannot define the religion for the Muslims just like the Muslims cannot define theirs.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Racial Discrimination Act 1975 should be changed to criminalise unfair treatment on the basis of religion.

## **Defamation:**

Defamation and secondary boycotts are serious offences in Australian law.

The Chairman of the HCAA, Mohamed El-Mouelhy has started a defamation case against Kirralie Smith of Halal Choices, the Q Society of Australia and others for fabricating facts and spreading misinformation about him as a Halal Certifier.

It was declared over social media by Ms Kirralie Smith of Halal Choices that she was the single person to instigate the “Senate Inquiry” with the help of Senator Cory Bernardi. The inquiry was instigated six month after the Defamation case started in December 2014.

HalalChoices.com.au, while complaining about Muslim certifiers making gains from Halal certification, is itself making money from Halal certification by selling lists of Halal certified companies and products while it can be obtained for free from halalhelpline.org for over 20 years.

### **Inquiry into Food Certification:**

It is known that the Senate inquiry is only focusing on Halal Certification and designed to include other certification to appear even handed.

With no mention of other certifications that charge \$10,000 for every single client to use their endorsement.

HCAA believes Australian presenter, Charlie Pickering, The Project made correct assumptions in his parody about the Inquiry and should be taken into consideration of the inquiry. [www.youtube.com/watch?v=FGS9Qpl\\_VNQ](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FGS9Qpl_VNQ)

### **Transparency:**

Halal certification is a business to business matter and it is not between the certifier and the public. All information regarding Halal is published on certifier’s, Muslim Governments and DAFF websites and every client is given the same information.

No company is compelled to be certified, as a matter of fact it is the companies that seek certification not the other way around. Clients are free to move from one certifier to another to get the service they require.

All information regarding HCAA systems are on its website for all to see.

All Halal requirements are found in HCAA agreements, are in plain English and set up in a clear manner which leaves no room for ambiguity. HCAA agreements are based on total transparency by stating the relationship between it and the Client.

Retractors are asking for transparency but they are unable to state what transparency they require.

The placing of the logo on a company’s label is a matter for the company and not the certifier. Companies cannot be compelled to place a religious symbol on their labels.

The products supplied to the public are no different from before certification or after certification.

## **Constitution of Australia:**

All free Trade Agreements between Australia and other countries exclude religious matters therefore Australia is unable to influence any muslim country as to Halal certification. Certifiers approved by importing countries is their sole prerogative.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act – Section 116:  
Commonwealth not to legislate in respect of religion

‘The commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or imposing any religious observance, or prohibiting the free exercise of any religion, and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth’.

## **Consumers Unaware:**

The detractors are saying that “*Muslims can read the label and decide for themselves*”. This is far from the truth since an ingredient cannot be obvious as Halal or Haram from the names of ingredients only.

Also no company reveals its production system which could include other ingredients not mentioned on the label, this is where Halal certification is there to protect the Muslim community here and abroad.

For example lard can be used to grease trays in the making of pies or biscuits. Farmed fish may be given material that is not acceptable to Muslims

## **Misuse of Certificates:**

Some unscrupulous businesses are displaying certificates given to other companies to mislead clients into thinking they are certified. A product loses its Halal status once the Halal certified goods enter into premises that are not monitored or under constant supervision by HCAA agents.

Some companies have gone as far as falsifying certificates which is fraud.

Other companies are placing HCAA trademarks without permission on non-certified products to enhance the status of their products. This is also fraudulent and misleading.

HCAA enforces its rights through the courts of Australia and has won landmark cases in the case of the misuse of its protected Trademark.