

An Analytical Study Of Pakistan Standard PS: 3733-2022

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Abstract

PS:3733-2022 is the fifth version of the Pakistan standard PS:3733-2019 was the fourth revision which was an excellent standard but considering the country's needs it was revised and a new standard was created called PS:3733-2022(R) OIC/SMIIC 1: 2019. This standard has been created by modified adopting the SMIIC 1:2019 which is an international standard. There are differences in some of the clauses such as under the National Annex only Prawns, fish and their species are halal in sea foods while the use of all marine animals in the portion of SMIIC is permissible. Similarly, stunning is prohibited under the national annexation, while it is permissible under certain conditions in the SMIIC portion. This may boost Pakistan's halal market, whereby certified products will gain importance in the global market, especially in countries that follow SMIIC standards and are members. In PS:3733-2022 National Annex added ten clauses nine clauses were added from the old standard of 2019 which covered marine animals, animals feed, mechanized slaughter, and others. Clause ten deals with the analysis of raw materials, which were not in SMIIC 1 and PS:3733-2019, products for use in Pakistan, and what will be imported must meet these requirements.

Keywords: SMIIC 1:2019, PS:3733-2019, PS:3733: 2022, National Annexure

1. Introduction

Halal standards development is formally organized involving experts from public and private institutions who develop consensus standards keeping the national interest and public safety in mind.

The halal standard of Pakistan was prepared by the standards development department of the Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA). This standard was first formulated in 1996 and was subsequently revised four times at different times for

improvement and now the fifth time it was approved by the National Committee on Halal. This standard was created on 28 July 2022 and implemented from 28 Oct 2022. This standard is an adoption of OIC/SMIIC 1, which also include a national Annex. Ten clauses have been placed in the national annexure, keeping in view the needs of jurisprudence and the country, these clauses have been taken from PS:3733-2019. PS:3733-2019 was based on SMIIC 1 standard but also included a management component taken from ISO 9001 and 22000,

which has now been excluded from the current standard.

SMIIC 1: 2019 “General Requirements for Halal Food” is a food-related standard that covers halal foods products, services, processing, food safety, packaging, and labeling. While management is not a part of this standard, that’s why management has been removed from the new version of PS:3733-2022.

For this research paper, PS:3733-2019 and PS:3733-2022 were studied, and both standards were compared.

2. Brief History of Pakistan Standard PS:3733

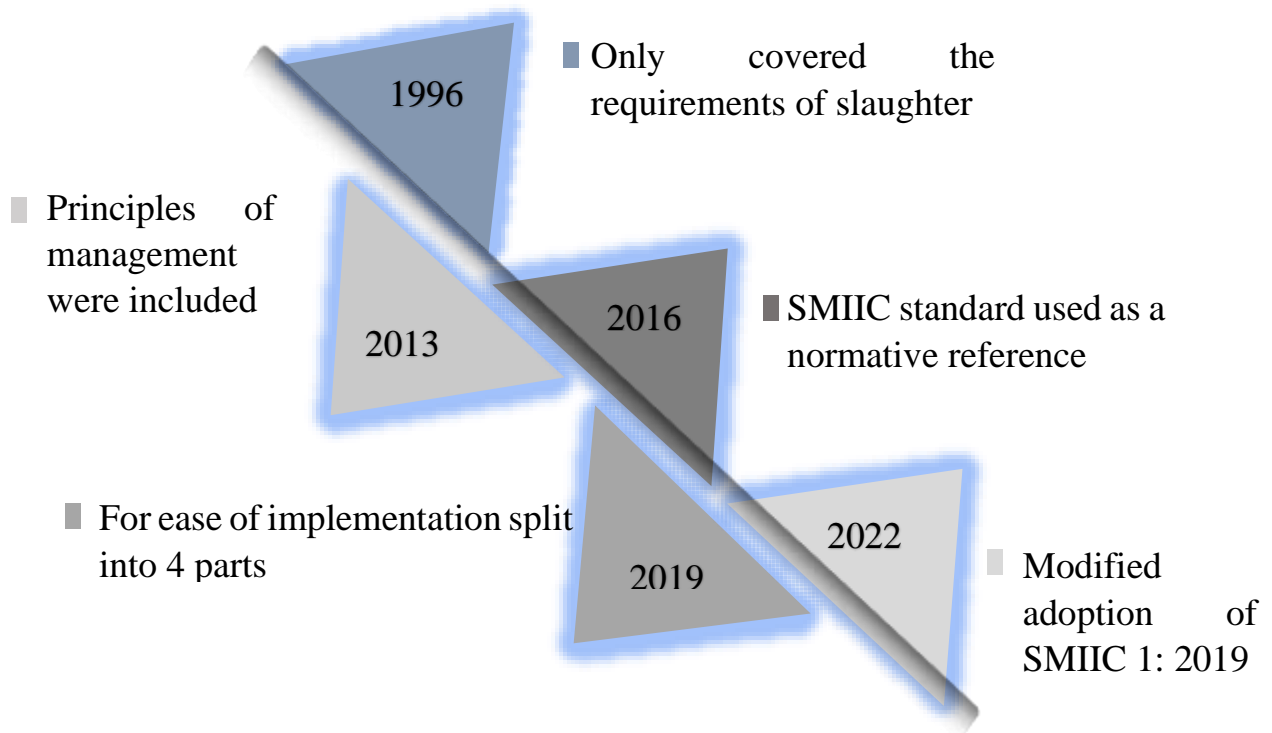
The government of Pakistan established the Pakistan Standard and Quality Control Authority under the 1996 Act-VI. And the responsibility of creating and developing the standards of Pakistan was entrusted to this authority. The objectives are to ensure the good health and safety of consumers as well as promote international trade(PSQCA | Pakistan Standard & Quality Control Authority)

The first standard of Pakistan was developed in 1996. (Gul et al., 2022) This standard was created based on the standards of CODEX(internationally acceptable food standards and guidelines are aimed at facilitating international trade and harmonization in food). (About Codex | CODEXALIMENTARIUS FAO-WHO) this standard depended only on the principles of slaughter. The standard was further refined in

2010 and published in 2013 as PS:3733-2013, in which principles of management were also included. (PS:3733-2013, Halal Management System Requirements for Any Organization in the Food Chain, 2013) the third revision of the Pakistan standard was carried out in 2016, taking into account the SMIIC standards and further developing the standard, which was published in 2016. (PS:3733-2016, Pakistan Standard Specification for Halal Food Management Systems Requirements for Any Organization in the Food Chain, 2016) in 2018, PSQCA further refined this standard and divided it into the following four sections for ease of implementation:

1. PS:3733-2019, HMS- Fundamentals and Requirements.
2. PS:3733-2019, HMS- Fundamentals and Requirements for any Organization in the Food Chain.
3. PS:3733-2019, HMS- Fundamentals and Requirements for Animals Slaughter.
4. PS:3733-2019, HMS- Fundamentals and Requirements for Poultry/Birds Slaughtering. (PS:3733-2019, Pakistan Standard for Halal Management System-Fundamentals and Vocabulary, Part-1, 2018, p. 1)

The fifth edition was revised to the same standard and a modified adoption of the SMIIC standard OIC/SMIIC 1: 2019, was published as PS:3733-2022(R) OIC/SMIIC 1: 2019. (PS:3733-2022(R) OIC/SMIIC 1: 2019, General Requirements for Halal Food, 2022)

Fg:1-Revisions of PS:3733

3. About SMIIC

In 1984, a meeting of the Economic and Commercial Corporations was held in Turkey, which was led by the president of Turkey. In which there was talk of the establishment of a standardization body. In 2010 after a long time of effort, SMIIC was established.(Haluk Dağ & Emel Erbası-Gonc, 2013) On 22 august 2010, the first general assembly meeting of SMIIC was held. In 2011 a variety of activities were organized at the headquarter of SMIIC in Istanbul in which thirteen member countries participated and in 2021, the member countries will reach 46(SMIIC - History of SMIIC,) Standardization Management Council(SMC) is a subsidiary body of SMIIC tasked the development of standards in collaboration with member states(SMIIC - Standardization Management Council (SMC))

4. OIC/SMIIC 1:2019

The first edition of SMIIC 1:2019 was presented as “Guideline on Halal Food”. The SMIIC technical committee meeting was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon on 16-17 May 2011 on halal food issues. In which the first edition of this standard was considered and adopted. Later this standard was again revised, and its second edition titled “General Requirements for Halal Food” was adopted on 31 July 2019.(Kurth & Glasbergen, 2017)

This standard meets the requirements for the production of halal food products and services at any stage of the food chain. This standard is based on the Islamic concept of halal and ensures that halal food products are produced per Islamic laws, and the fact that unsafe food is not halal therefore special attention is given to the quality of food.

This standard provides general information to consumers and manufacturers about halal food sources, slaughtering procedures, food processing, rules for food products and services, machinery and other equipment, transport, and other legal requirements (PS:3733-2022(R) OIC/SMIIC 1: 2019, General Requirements for Halal Food, 2022)

5. Review of PS:3733- 2022 OIC/SMIIC 1: 2019

Halal standard of Pakistan PS:3733-2019 published on 27 Dec 2018. This standard was derived from SMIIC standard OIC/SMIIC 1:2019, keeping in view the policy of Pakistan and the opinions of jurists. It was an excellent standard, but since it was a national standard, the standard was revised to improve imports and export, to make its place in the global halal industry, and the second fifth edition called PS:3733-2022 OIC/SMIIC 1: 2019 was developed on 28 July 2022 and published on 28 Oct 2022 (PS:3733-2022(R) OIC/SMIIC 1: 2019, General Requirements for Halal Food, 2022).

PS:3733-2022 has been modified in the adaption of SMIIC 1:2019. The essential clauses from PS:3733-2019 have been added to it which has been allocated as NA (National Annexure). The following ten clauses have been added under National Annexure:

1. NA.1 Aquatic Animals
2. NA.2 Animal Feed
3. NA. 3 Slaughterer
4. NA. 4 Stunning
5. NA. 5 Mechanical Slaughter
6. NA.6 Plucking
7. NA. 7 Beverages
8. NA. 8 Other Products
9. NA. 9 Labelling

10. NA. 10 Evaluation of raw material, ingredients, and Product Contact Material.

6. Differences between National Annexure and clauses of OIC/SMIIC 1: 2019

6.1. Aquatic Animals

NA:1 only fish, prawns, its varieties, and other products made from it are legalized

SMIIC:5.1.2 all marine animals, including fish, have been declared halal, except that some poisonous marine animals are also halal if their poison is removed

6.2. Animal Feed

NA:2 feed that is not suitable for animals or if pig ingredients have been added to animals' feed, it is prohibited to feed it to animals

SMIIC:5.2.1 does not mention pigs or their ingredients, but simply prohibits feeding the animals a diet that is not suitable for their health

6.3. Slaughterer

NA:3 for slaughterers it is necessary to obtain a slaughter certificate from any authority or organization.

In Pakistan, the word authority is used only for government institutions while the organization is used for other private institutions. Therefore, the word "organization" has been added to the standard of Pakistan along with "authority"

SMIIC:5.2.2 slaughter certificate for slaughterer should be issued by the supervising authority

6.4. Stunning

NA:4 all types of stunning and anesthetizing animals, whether large or small, are prohibited. Meat that will be imported from

other countries should also of hand slaughtered animals

SMIIC:5.2.5 stunning of animals is prohibited but permitted in various cases and a current-voltage chart is given under “annex A”

6.5. Mechanical Slaughter

NA:5 mechanical slaughter of halal animals is prohibited; animals will be slaughtered by hand.

SMIIC:5.2.6.2 mechanical slaughter is permitted and under “annex C” provisions for mechanical slaughter are made

6.6. Plucking

NA:6 it is permissible to use hot water to remove the hair from the skin of chickens, but the water should not be so hot that the intestines are cooked inside the body, causing the meat to become impure

SMIIC:5.2.6.2.4 boiling water shall not be used for animals de-feathering

6.7. Beverages

NA:7 alcohol extracted from dates and grapes is impure and haram, while synthetic alcohol and alcohol obtained from natural sources (other than grapes and dates) are not impure

SMIIC:5.7 all types of alcohol are prohibited

6.8. Other Products

NA:8 products not specified in clauses 5.3 to 5.14 are also neither made from impure and

non-halal materials nor mixed with them at any stage including NA.7 which deals with alcohol

SMIIC:5.15 all impure and alcoholic products are forbidden, but SMIIC 24, which is made after this standard, dispenses alcohol, which is not forbidden.

6.9. Labelling

NA:9 even if the product is halal, if it has the name of the haram product or is similar to it, it will not be certified halal

SMIIC:12.1.2 the SMIIC clause also requires that the product be properly labeled so as not to be confused with non-halal, but this clause does not specify much, while the NA.9 has fully specified the name of the product as halal

6.10. NA:10 Evaluation of raw material, ingredients, and Product Contact Material

There are 13 clauses in the SMIIC standard, but this clause has been added in the PS standard under clause 14, which states that the manufacturer is required to submit all the ingredients of the composition in the documented form to the halal certification body.

7. Clauses Excluded from PS:3733-2022

Various terms have been removed from the first part of PS:3733-2019 while the clauses of documentation have been removed from the remaining three parts. The clauses which have been excluded are as follows:

3.2 Muslim	3.3 Halal
3.4 Tayyib	3.5 Haraam
3.6 Khabith (Abominable)	3.7 Taahir
3.8 Najis	3.9 Mashbooh
3.10 Makrooh	3.12 Halaal Product
3.13 Haraam Product	3.17 Makrooh Animals
3.23 Aqar	3.25 Mushrooms

3.27 Genetically Modified Food	3.33 Halal Food Safety Policy
3.35 Halal chain	3.37 Effectiveness
3.38 End Product	3.39 Interested Party/Stakeholder
3.40 Lot	3.42 Infrastructure
2.43 Management	3.44 Top Management
3.45 Management System	3.46 Competent Authority
3.47 Competent Body	3.48 Competent Person
3.49 Monitoring	3.50 Information
3.51 Data	3.54 Nonconformity
3.56 Feed Back	3.57 Work Environment
3.58 Objectives	3.59 Operational Prerequisite Program (OPRP)
3.60 Out Course	3.61 Audit
3.62 Performance	3.63 Policy
3.64 Process	3.65 Product
3.66 Service	3.67 Customer
3.68 Output	3.69 Requirements
3.70 Statutory Requirements	3.71 Regulatory Requirements
3.72 Risk	3.73 Significant Hazard for Halal
3.74 Traceability	3.75 Update
3.76 Maintain	3.78 Dressing (added after circulation)
3.79 Disease or Defect	3.80 Meat
3.81 Hygiene	3.82 Risk Assessment
3.83 Certification	3.84 Inspection
3.85 System	3.86 Strategy
3.87 Contract	3.88 Involvement
3.91 Grade	3.92 Objective Evidence
3.94 Documented Information	3.95 Competence
3.96 Training	3.97 Characteristic
3.98 Technical Expert	3.99 Improvement
3.100 Continual Improvement	3.101 Preventive Action
3.102 Corrective Action	3.103 Correction
10 Documentation	10.1 Documentation Requirements
10.2 Human Resources	10.3 Halal Control Points
10.4 Emergency Preparedness and Response	10.5 Internal Audit
10.6 Management Review	10.7 Improvement
10.7.1 Continual Improvement	10.7.2 Corrective Action
10.7.3 Preventive Action	13 Storage, Display, Service and Transport

8. Conclusion

- PS3733-2022 has been modified adoption of SMIC standard SMIC

1:2019 under jurisprudential and national requirements.

- The clauses related to the management system have been

- removed from PS:3733-2022 while it was there in PS:3733-2019.
- NA (National Annexure) has been added to PS:3733-2022. Which retain nine clauses from PS:3733-2019.
 - The new standard has included a new clause NA.10, on the analysis of raw materials which was neither in SMIIC's standard nor the old Pakistan standard.
 - If a product is manufactured for local people or imported from outside, then NA must be mandatory.
 - All marine animals are considered halal in the SMIIC standard, while only fish and shrimp are allowed in the NA.
 - Mechanical slaughter is prohibited in NA while mechanical slaughter is permitted in SMIIC standards.
 - NA prohibits stunning in all circumstances, while SMIIC standards allow stunning under certain circumstances.

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