## **Trade of Halal Products**

S. M. Tabatabaee <sup>1</sup>, M. Mazaheri <sup>2</sup>, R. Farokhi <sup>2</sup> Ali A. Moosavi- Movahedi \*<sup>3</sup>

Nowadays, the trade of Halal products especially Halal food is considered a profitable economic program by the majority of Muslim and even Non-Muslim countries. While Muslim countries are also considered target markets for the trade of Halal products by Non-Muslim countries, production of Halal products by Islamic countries can create job opportunities for Muslims as well as new markets and new ways for the replacement of Halal products by non-Halal ones. Currently some of the Eurasian countries are preparing trade plans for their Halal products. Thanks to the better quality of Halal products and despite the fact that they are 20 to 30 percent more expensive than non-Halal products, public interest in Halal products has grown. Some companies in France and Britain are active in the supply of Halal products to both Muslims and Non-Muslims and this trade has turned out to be a lucrative trade. Meanwhile, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) with 57 active members is planning to design a unified standard mark for the products of the Islamic countries so that these countries with their cooperation can take the market for Halal products.

Keywords: Halal Products, Halal Mark, Halal Food Standard, Halal Trade.

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding Author, Professor. Tel: (+9821) 66403957, Fax: (+9821) 66404680, Email: moosavi@ibb.ut.ac.ir.

<sup>1 .</sup> Professor. Medical University of Shahid Beheshti, Tehran, Iran.

<sup>2.</sup> Institute of Standard and Industrial Research of Iran - ISIRI.

<sup>3 .</sup> Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, University of Tehran, Iran .