

Poverty Reduction and Muslim World

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As a social science economics studies unlimited desires and basic needs of individuals and society. Throughout human history institutions and companies made variety of choices on allocating limited and insufficient resources to satisfy the wants of individual. It has been observed that economics is one of the strongest spheres of human life. Self-interest is very powerful motive behind any economic activity. Individuals and firms both have their targets to maximize the output of production therefore competitive markets are the ultimate result. This competition leads towards difference of social classes in society based on income group. As a social science distribution, including poverty and allocation are exclusively discussed. Numerous studies focused on the issue of poverty particularly after industrial revolution in seventeenth century. Adam smith (1723-1790) particularly discussed the causes of poverty and exclusively presented his suggestions on this important issue.

Experts have observed a significant development in various sources of income on the global level. Present world is collectively richer than that of the earlier decades of previous century. This collective economical development is not only concerned with the West but also it includes Eastern countries vividly, even the discovery of oil in the Arab world made her prosperous and this important change also happened in the previous century. As a result most of people in different societies were not benefited equally but these developments divided people between haves and have not. This difference of income groups introduced new social classes and made social life more complex than previous. Varieties of problems and issues at different levels have their roots in this change. Therefore, who can deny this fact that the other side of this prosperity is very alarming and painful as it generates economic disparity in different regions and countries of the world. Poverty anywhere is threat everywhere.

What the Poverty is?

Poverty is the state of one who lacks a certain amount of possessions or money. Absolute poverty or destitution refers to being unable to afford basic human needs which commonly includes clean and fresh water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing and shelter.(1) In this regard poverty has become burning issue of each part of the globe. The poorest 40 % of the world's population counts for 5 % of global income. The richest 20% accounts for the three quarters of the world income.(2) Poverty level

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References

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- ¹ (Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order, 2005 (S 39/05). Brunei Darussalam)
 - ² <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/audit>
 - ³ الأنبياء: ٤٧
 - ⁴ الإسراء: ٣٤
 - ⁵ معارف القرآن "مفتي محمد شفيع".
 - ⁶ Bcg Halal 3(Guideline For Certification Halal Compliance Auditor.Brunei Darussalam)
 - ⁷ PS 3733 (Halal Food Management system) Standard of PSQCA, Pakistan.
 - ⁸ Bcg Halal 3(Guideline For Certification Halal Compliance Auditor.BruneiDarussalam)
 - ⁹ PS 3733 (Halal Food Management system) Standard of PSQCA, Pakistan.
 - ¹⁰ PS 3733 (Halal Food Management system) Standard of PSQCA, Pakistan.
 - ¹¹ International Standard on Auditing.
 - ¹² International standard on Auditing.

recertification), if the results of corrective actions need to be verified on site e.g. as a result of a major nonconformity being raised or multiple minor nonconformities being raised, the Team Leader will initiate an additional follow-up visit

2. Short notice audits can also be arranged to address complaints when the complaint cannot be addressed remotely or the degree of importance of the complaint requires to do it before the next planned audit. Short notice audits may also be conducted after a suspension of a client.

The process for these audits is the same as any normal audit and the scope will focus on complaint investigation or determine whether the suspension can be lift up or not.

3. If a follow-up audit is to be conducted the Certification Body office shall arrange the date with the client and in conjunction with the Team Leader will also determine which auditor is most qualified to conduct the on-site follow-up audit.

The scope of the recertification audit is to evaluate the following:

- Effectiveness of the whole HALAL standards considering internal and external changes and the management system continual relevance and applicability to the scope of certification
- Demonstrate commitment to maintain the effectiveness and improvement of the HALAL standards in order to enhance overall performance
- Whether the operation of the certified management system contributes to the achievement of the organization's policy and objectives

3. The recertification audit shall consider the performance of the Halal management system over the period of certification, and include the review of previous surveillance audit reports and the audit plan shall be set up accordingly.

4. When appropriate, Stage 1 can be offered at recertification, where there have been significant changes to the management system or the organization of the client. This can be offered to large clients to perform a review of previous cycle performance.

5 Halal certification owners(certified organization) should submit a recertification or renewal application six(6) months prior to the expiry date of current halal certificate.

6. Halal certificate owners who failed to renew their certification will not be allowed to use the halal mark at the premises or on the manufactured products.

Remote Audit:

If remote auditing techniques (interactive web-based collaboration, web meetings, teleconferences and/or electronic verification of the organization's processes) are utilized to interface with the organization, these activities should be identified in the audit plan and may be considered as partially contributing to the total "on-site auditor time".

When remote auditing activities represent more than 30% of the planned on-site auditor time, the Certification body shall justify the audit plan and obtain specific approval from the accreditation body prior to its implementation.

NOTE: On-site auditor time refers to the on-site auditor time allocated for individual sites. Electronic audits of remote sites are considered to be remote audits, even if the electronic audit is physically carried out on the organization's premises. Regardless of the remote auditing techniques used, the organization shall be physically visited at least annually.

Follow-up and short notice Visits:

1. At any stage of the certification cycle (Stage 2, surveillance and

approval of halal competent authority.

3. Where independent testing facilities are not available, the halal certification body should ensure that specified controls are in place at the supplier's testing facilities, that they are managed in a manner which provides confidence in the results obtained from that records are available to justify the confidence.

Surveillance Audits:

1. Surveillance audits shall be planned from the last day of the stage 2 audit, the frequency of surveillance audits shall typically be either every 6 or 12 months. Other frequencies may be used providing the number of audit days delivered over the period of the certification is consistent with the 6 and 12 month approach.

The first surveillance after an initial audit shall be performed within 12 month after the last day of stage 2 audit.

The period between surveillances shall not exceed 12 months. Justified changes on the surveillance audits will be recorded, the tolerance criteria is -3 months + 1 month.

Where surveillance periods are switch from 6 monthly to yearly intervals, extreme care should be taken to ensure no reduction in man-days occur over the surveillance period (current and future).

2. Team allocation requirements for surveillance activities are consistent with the requirements for initial and recertification audits.

3. Surveillance audits are performed to verify that representative areas and functions covered by the scope are monitored on a regular basis and take into account changes to clients and its management system

- Internal audit and management review
- Review of actions taken on NCR raised during the previous audits
- Complaints
- Review of any changes and
- Use of marks and any other references to certification

4. Surveillance may cover other topics such as;

- Enquiries to clients on aspects of certification
- Reviewing any client's statements with respects to its operations (promotional material, website)
- Request to the client to provide documents and records and
- Other means of monitoring the client performance

Recertification Audit:

1. Recertification audits shall be planned from the last date of the stage 2 audit

2. The purpose of a recertification audit is to evaluate the continued fulfillment of all of the requirements of the HALAL standard.

audit plan, interval between Stage 1 and Stage 2). (12)

Stage 2 - Main Audit:

The purpose of the stage2 audit is to evaluate the implementation, including effectiveness of the client's Halal management system during preparation, processing, packing, labeling, handling, distribution, serving and the overall aspects of the premises dealing with and storing Halal food and its products. Stage 2 is always performed on site.

It includes at least the following:

- Information and evidence about all the major and minor ingredients being used in the manufacturing process
- Process monitoring, measuring, reporting and reviewing against key performance objectives and targets (consistent with the expectations in the applicable Halal management system standard or other normative document)
- The client's Halal management system and performance as regards legal compliance
- Complete review of Slaughtering process
- Internal auditing and management review
- Management responsibility for the client's policies

An audit report is produced at the end of stage2, including the identification of findings of both stage 1 and 2.

Sampling:

1. Where necessary, the audit team shall take samples in sufficient quantities from production/service premises for the performance of the required inspections and tests.
2. If certification of halal products is based on testing/inspection of batches of the halal product, it shall be in accordance with a defined sampling schedule utilising statistically proven techniques with stated confidence levels. In specifying any requirements for sampling, the halal certification body shall establish documented procedures for the selection and control of samples to ensure traceability, and that they are representative of halal production.
3. Samples taken by the audit team shall be sent for analysis to the laboratory accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 or recognized upon the approval of halal competent authority.

Inspections and tests:

1. Inspections and tests on the halal product/service shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of the halal product/service and the national and/or regional or international legal provisions.
2. Laboratories that undertake inspections and/or analyses shall be accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 or shall be recognized upon the

When different standards are combined, the prevailing rules are the ones of the standard requiring a stage 1 audit to be performed on site.

Certification Body does not recommend back to back stage 1 and 2 and the interval between stage 1 and stage 2 shall not exceed 6 months. (First day of Stage 2 not performed later than 180 days after last day of Stage 1)

If stage 1 and stage 2 are planned back to back, the customer must be informed about the risk of having the stage 2 postponed if the stage 1 audit does not result in a satisfactory level of readiness of the client.

When stage 1 and stage 2 were performed back to back, the Shariah Advisor will review findings of stage 1 and stage 2 to verify that findings of stage 2 are not downgraded compared to the ones of stage 1 and that recommendation for certification is justified.

All audit time, whether it is 'On or Off Site' is chargeable (i.e. Audit Planning/Document Review/Auditing/Audit Reporting/NCR Closure).

Stage 1 - Initial audit:

Stage 1 audit shall be performed:

- To audit client production documentation
- To evaluate the client's location and site specific conditions and to undertake discussions with the client's personnel to determine the preparedness for the stage 2 audit
- To review the client's status and understanding regarding requirement of the standard, in particular with respect to the identification of key performance or significant aspects, processes, objectives and operations of the management system
- To collect necessary information regarding the scope of the management system, processes and locations of the client, and related statutory and regulatory aspects and compliance (e.g. quality, environmental, legal aspects of the client operation, associated risks, etc...)
- To review the allocation of resources for stage 2 and agree with the client on details of the stage 2
- To confirm that audit time and planning are considering the complexity of the sites (campus, multiple building...) and processes.
- To evaluate if the internal audits and management review are being planned and performed, and that the level of implementation of the management system substantiates that the client is ready for stage 2.

An audit report is produced at the end of stage 1 and is communicated to the client, including the identification of findings that could be non-conformities during the stage 2 audit.

Unsatisfactory Stage 1 can be repeated if needed. After satisfactory Stage 1 the arrangement for Stage 2 can be finalized (audit duration, audit team,

demonstrated competence to the lead a team.

Team Leader Responsibilities are:

- To plan the audit, ensuring effective use of the team resources, this includes allocation of the “in-scope auditor to critical processes.
- To represent the audit team in communication with the auditee, this includes conducting the opening and closing meetings
- To organize and direct audit team members
- To provide direction to auditors-in-training. (Where the Team Leader is a Lead Auditor in training, this responsibility is that of a qualified Lead Auditor who is a member of the team)
- To lead the audit team to reach the audit conclusions
- To prevent and resolve conflict
- To prepare and compete the audit report

Communicating to the audit team and the client:

Once team allocation and scheduling are finalized, appropriate information is sent;

to the client allocating sufficient time for him to object the appointment of an auditor/expert and for Certification Body to change the team

and to the team leader who is in charge to organize the team in the audit

Stage 1 and Stage 2 - Initial Certification:

Application

Halal Certification Services will require the applicant organization to provide detailed information concerning legal status/entity, raw materials, process lines, FSMS related issues i.e. HACCP studies, the number of shifts and employee numbers in each shift etc. (Formate of a Halal Certification Services application form is attached)Scheduling stage 1(Initial audit) and stage 2 (Main Audit)

All initial audits are planned in 2 stages that are normally not performed back to back.

Certification Body recommends ‘On Site’ approach for stage 1, when duration for stage 1 and 2 allows , i.e. man days \geq 3 days (medium and large organizations) and minimum will then be one day and then 20-25% of total man days allocated for stage 1 and 2 (2-6 days for 8 days and then follow progression)

Other elements can be considered as well to decide on site or off site stage 1 such as logistics or level of risk of the client.

Decision to have a stage 1 performed off site must be justified and recorded. When decision is to have it stage 1 off site, the necessary information must be received from the customer to achieve the objectives of stage 1 as if it was performed on site. Off-site audit can be complemented by remote interviews of the clients.