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## Unlocking the Halal Food Industry: Embracing Halal L-Cysteine and the Importance of Halal Certificates

Can Türk\*, Mete Köksal, and Fatih Gültekin

<sup>a</sup>Halal Product Application and Research Center, Lokman Hekim University, Ankara, Türkiye.

\*Corresponding author: E-mail address: [can.turk@lokmanhekim.edu.tr](mailto:can.turk@lokmanhekim.edu.tr)

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### Abstract

The global demand for halal food has experienced unprecedented growth, elevating the halal food industry into a substantial economic and cultural entity. This manuscript offers an in-depth exploration of the halal food industry, focusing on two key elements: halal L-Cysteine as a food additive and the indispensable role of halal certificates. While the manuscript highlights the industry's robust growth and the unique attributes of halal L-Cysteine, it also addresses the complexities and challenges associated with its use. These include ethical sourcing dilemmas, potential allergic reactions, stringent quality control requirements, and the environmental impact of production. Furthermore, the manuscript emphasizes the critical function of halal certificates in ensuring compliance with Islamic dietary laws, enhancing transparency, and facilitating market access. By examining the industry from the perspectives of sourcing, production, and consumer empowerment, this manuscript provides a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted dynamics shaping the contemporary halal food industry.

### 1. Introduction

The halal food industry has witnessed an incredible surge in popularity, propelled by a growing Muslim population and the demand for ethical and religiously permissible food choices (Radzuan *et al.*, 2017; Suleiman, 2018). Within this dynamic industry, the significance of halal L-Cysteine as a vital additive cannot be understated. This review article delves into the importance of the halal food industry, sheds light on the significance of halal L-Cysteine, and emphasizes the pivotal role and power of halal certificates in ensuring compliance with Islamic dietary guidelines. However, the use of L-Cysteine is not without its challenges. Ethical concerns arise, particularly when L-Cysteine is sourced from human hair, duck feathers, or hog hair, which may not align with Islamic dietary laws. Allergic reactions, although rare, are another issue that cannot be ignored. These can range from mild skin irritations to severe anaphylactic reactions, necessitating proper labelling and consumer education.

Quality control is another critical aspect that needs attention. The purity and efficacy of L-Cysteine can vary depending on its source and manufacturing process, thereby affecting the overall quality of the food product. This necessitates stringent quality control measures, which can be time-consuming and costly. Additionally, synthetic L-Cysteine, although ethically more acceptable, is generally more expensive to produce, impacting the overall affordability of halal food products.

Environmental considerations also come into play, especially in producing synthetic L-Cysteine, which may involve hazardous chemicals. This has implications for environmental

sustainability and adds another layer of regulatory complexity. Agencies like the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) have stringent guidelines that manufacturers must adhere to, making regulatory compliance challenging. Consumer perception, particularly among vegan or vegetarian consumers, can also influence the market dynamics of L-Cysteine-containing products. Transparency in sourcing and production methods is crucial for maintaining consumer trust.

In conclusion, while halal L-Cysteine plays a vital role in the halal food industry, it comes with its own set of challenges that need to be addressed. Halal certification serves as a cornerstone in ensuring that these products meet Islamic dietary laws, but it is equally important for both consumers and industry stakeholders to be aware of the complexities involved in its use. This article aims to provide a nuanced understanding of these issues, providing a comprehensive guide for consumers and industry professionals.

### 2. Methodology

The methodology for this review article involved a comprehensive literature search primarily conducted through the Scopus database, supplemented by additional sources where necessary. The search was designed to capture articles, reviews, and reports that specifically address the role of L-Cysteine as an additive in the halal food industry and the importance of halal certification in ensuring compliance with Islamic dietary laws. Keywords such as 'L-Cysteine,' 'halal food,' 'additive,' and 'halal certification' were used in various combinations to maximize the retrieval of relevant literature.

The search was further refined by applying filters for peer-reviewed articles, publication dates, and relevance to the topic at hand. Articles were then selected based on their contribution to understanding the complexities, ethical considerations, and consumer perceptions surrounding using L-Cysteine in halal food products. This rigorous approach ensured that the literature included in this review is current and highly relevant, providing a nuanced understanding of the subject matter.

### 3. The growing influence and significance of the halal food industry

The halal food industry has experienced an exponential rise, catering to the global Muslim population's dietary needs and cultural preferences (Hossain *et al.*, 2013; Rehman *et al.*, 2019). As individuals seek to align their consumption with Islamic principles, the demand for halal products has surged. This industry encompasses various sectors, including food production, processing, certification, and distribution (Ahmed & Zafar, 2018). The market has expanded to include halal-certified food products, restaurants, tourism, and even financial services (Rauf & Mat Som, 2020).

#### 3.1 Unveiling the essence of halal L-Cysteine

At the heart of the halal food industry lies the significance of halal L-Cysteine—an amino acid with exceptional functional properties often used as an additive in food production (Ahmad *et al.*, 2016; Fernando, 2006). The importance of halal L-Cysteine stems from its compliance with Islamic dietary guidelines, ensuring that it meets the stringent requirements outlined in Islamic principles (Halim *et al.*, 2021). Halal L-Cysteine is meticulously sourced from halal-compliant origins and manufactured in accordance with Islamic standards, alleviating concerns regarding animal sourcing and production processes (Ding *et al.*, 2018). Its versatile properties make it a sought-after ingredient, adding flavour, texture, and stability to various food products (Hassan *et al.*, 2018).

As an essential amino acid, L-Cysteine offers functional properties that enhance various food products' quality, taste, and texture. It is a sought-after ingredient in the food industry, widely used in bakery goods, processed meats, and savoury snacks (Adil *et al.*, 2017; Rahman *et al.*, 2018). By embracing halal L-Cysteine, food manufacturers can cater to the dietary needs and preferences of the Muslim population while adhering to halal standards. Its usage extends across various food products, providing specific benefits and enhancing the overall quality and sensory characteristics. In the bakery industry, halal L-Cysteine serves as a crucial dough conditioner. It helps improve the dough's extensibility, making it easier to handle during processing. By strengthening the gluten network, halal L-Cysteine contributes to increased dough elasticity, resulting in improved volume, texture, and crumb structure in baked goods like bread, cakes, and pastries (Shobirin *et al.*, 2020; Al-Tamrah *et al.*, 2021).

Processed meats also benefit from the usage of halal L-Cysteine. It acts as a tenderizer by breaking down the protein structures, enhancing tenderness and juiciness in products such as sausages, ham, and cured meats. Including halal L-Cysteine in meat formulations helps improve the overall eating experience and ensures a more enjoyable texture (Rahim *et al.*, 2013; Djenane *et al.*, 2007). One of the notable aspects of halal L-Cysteine is its ability to enhance flavour profiles. It contributes to developing savoury and umami tastes, which are highly desirable in snacks, seasonings, and ready-to-eat meals. Adding halal L-Cysteine enhances the perception of richness

and depth in flavour, making food products more appealing to consumers (Owusu-Apenten, 2018; Ma & Liu, 2019).

Furthermore, halal L-Cysteine is valued for its antioxidant properties. It acts as a natural antioxidant, helping to inhibit oxidation processes and extend the shelf life of food products. This makes it a sought-after ingredient in functional food products that promote health and well-being by offering added nutritional benefits (Ashiqueali & Choudhury, 2019; Othman *et al.*, 2017).

Halal L-Cysteine also finds application in producing nutritional supplements and protein blends. Its inclusion in these products provides a valuable source of amino acids, supporting muscle growth, recovery, and overall body maintenance (Ashraf *et al.*, 2014; Ramezanzadeh *et al.*, 2021). It is important to note that the usage of halal L-Cysteine in food products must adhere to halal standards and regulations. This ensures that the source of L-Cysteine is halal-certified and that the production processes align with Islamic dietary requirements, assuring consumers seeking halal food options (OIC/SMIIC, 2019; JAKIM, 2014).

Overall, the usage of halal L-Cysteine in the food industry plays a significant role in improving product quality, enhancing sensory attributes, and meeting the demands of consumers seeking halal-certified and ethically permissible food choices.

**Halal Sources of L-Cysteine:** To ensure compliance with Islamic dietary guidelines, halal L-Cysteine must be sourced from halal-certified origins. There are various sources of halal L-Cysteine available in the market:

1. **Plant-Based Sources:** Plant-based sources of L-Cysteine provide a halal option for manufacturers. These sources include garlic, onions, and other vegetables (El-Adawy, 2003). They undergo rigorous certification processes to ensure they are halal-compliant.
2. **Microbial Fermentation:** Microbial fermentation is widely used to produce halal L-Cysteine. Specific strains of bacteria or yeast are cultured in controlled environments, enabling them to produce L-Cysteine as a byproduct of their metabolic processes (Yalcin *et al.*, 2008). This method ensures that the L-Cysteine produced is free from any non-halal components.
3. **Synthetic Production:** Synthetic production of L-Cysteine offers an alternative source for halal L-Cysteine. Through chemical synthesis, L-Cysteine can be manufactured in laboratories using halal-compliant starting materials (Wu & Abu-Hashim, 2015). This synthetic production method provides a consistent and reliable source of halal L-Cysteine.

#### 3.2 The power of halal certificates: upholding compliance and fostering transparency

Halal certificates play a paramount role in the halal food industry by establishing and verifying compliance with Islamic dietary guidelines while providing transparency and assurance to consumers (Kartina *et al.*, 2015). These certificates are issued by esteemed halal certification bodies, following meticulous inspections, audits, and rigorous verification processes (Yaacob *et al.*, 2018). By acquiring a halal certificate, producers demonstrate that their products, including halal L-Cysteine, adhere to the rigorous requirements specified by Islamic principles (Aziz *et al.*, 2019). Halal certificates inspire

consumer confidence by assuring them that their food aligns with their religious beliefs and meets halal standards (Razak *et al.*, 2015).

### 3.3 Safeguarding sourcing and production through halal certificates

Halal certificates act as a safeguard, validating the sourcing and production practices within the halal food industry, including the manufacturing of halal L-Cysteine (Rekik *et al.*, 2015). These certificates ensure that animals in L-Cysteine production have undergone halal-slaughter practices and that manufacturing facilities and equipment comply with stringent halal standards (Mohd Nasir *et al.*, 2019). This thorough verification process upholds the integrity and authenticity of halal L-Cysteine, providing consumers with unwavering confidence in its compliance with Islamic guidelines (Lim, 2021). The traceability ensured by halal certificates enhances accountability and ensures that the entire supply chain—from sourcing to manufacturing—adheres to halal principles (Ramli & Ghani, 2020).

### 3.4 Empowering consumers and facilitating market access

Halal certificates empower consumers by instilling confidence in their food choices, as they can rely on the presence of halal certificates to ensure compliance with their religious beliefs (Jin *et al.*, 2020). With the assurance provided by halal certificates, consumers can make informed decisions, confident that their products, including halal L-Cysteine, align with their dietary requirements (Saleh, 2017). Halal certificates also facilitate market access for producers, opening doors to the rapidly expanding global halal market and enabling them to cater to the specific needs of Muslim consumers (Helble *et al.*, 2019).

## 4. Conclusion

The halal food industry serves as a cornerstone for Muslims seeking ethically and religiously permissible food options. Within this realm, halal L-Cysteine stands as a crucial additive, meticulously selected to adhere to Islamic dietary guidelines. The power of halal certificates cannot be underestimated, as they provide the necessary transparency and assurance for consumers and uphold compliance with Islamic principles. As the halal food industry continues to flourish, the global standardization of halal certification fortifies its integrity and promotes harmonization within the market. Ultimately, the halal food industry, along with the significance of halal L-Cysteine and halal certificates, facilitates the fulfilment of dietary and religious obligations while fostering ethical and sustainable consumption practices. The growth and continued advancement of the halal food industry contribute to a more inclusive and diverse global marketplace that embraces religious and ethical considerations, catering to the needs and preferences of a wide range of consumers.

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