

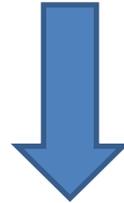


HALAL FOOD LAWS



Definition

HALAL



It is an Arabic word meaning permitted, allowed, lawful in Islam

For a product to be Halaal it should be free from all traces of Haram, Najis and Doubtful substances.



Definition

HARAM



It is an Arabic word meaning
Unlawful, forbidden in Islam.

It is opposite of Halal



Definition

Mashbooh



It is an Arabic word which means doubtful or suspected. When one cannot decide if something is Halal or Haram.

e.g. insufficient information, unreliable evidence etc.

Mashbooh must be avoided



Definition

Najis



Things that are filthy or unclean according to Islamic law. They contaminate products and equipment.

e.g. Blood, Urine, Wine, Pig, Carrion etc.

Najis must be avoided



Definition

Tayyib



It is an Arabic word meaning pure, wholesome, healthy, hygienic.

Saying of Prophet Muhammad:

“Verily Allah is pure. He does not accept but what is pure”

Halaal Food must also be Tayyib



Islamic Law

HALAL and **Haram** refers to every aspect of life:

- Marriage, Inheritance etc.
- Buying and Selling e.g. misleading claims are Haram
- Investment – Halal products only
- Borrowing without Interest e.g. Halal Mortgages
- Clothing e.g. Leather shoes from pig skin are Haram
- Food and drink e.g. Pork and Wine are Haram
- Etc.....



Sources of Islamic Law

HOLY QUR'AN

It is The Holy Book of Islam. It contains Islamic laws from Allah for the guidance of mankind.

AHADITH

It is the authentic practice of Prophet Muhammad (the sayings, actions and approvals) that explain in detail the application of the Qur'anic principles

IJMA SAHABA

It is the consensus of the opinion of the Sahaba (companions of the Prophet Muhammad) based on their understanding of The Holy Qur'an and Ahadith

QIYAS

It is a law making method by comparing with cases already explained in the Holy Qur'an and Ahadith

FATWA

It is Islamic legal opinion about the status of a product given by an Islamic Scholar



HOLY QUR'AN

“O mankind! Eat of that which is Halal (lawful) and Tayyib (Pure and Wholesome) ...

(Surah: Al-Baqarah, Verse: 168)



Summary of Haram

- **Pig (pork), Dog, Donkey or Mule**
- **Blood and blood products such as black pudding**
- **Part of or by-product of human body e.g. human hair in L-Cysteine**
- **Wine, Ethyl Alcohol or Spirits**
- **Carnivorous animals (except fish)**
- **Animals which are generally considered as repulsive such as lice, maggots, mice, rats, spiders and other similar animals**
- **Reptiles and Insects**
- **Birds with talons or birds that feed by snatching and tearing e.g. eagles and other similar birds**
- **Animals permitted under the Islamic Law (Cow, Sheep, Lamb, Goat, Poultry etc) which are NOT slaughtered according to the Islamic Law**
- **All marine animals except fish (e.g. oysters etc)**
- **Animals that live both on land and in water (amphibians) like frogs, crocodiles and other similar animals**
- **Intoxicating and hazardous plants**



Some Examples of Halal Products

✓ **Fresh Milk, Eggs, Honey**

✓ **Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts**

All Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts are Halaal except those that are poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to health.

✓ **Mushroom and micro-organisms**

All types of mushroom and micro-organisms (i.e. bacteria, algae and fungi) and their by products and/or derivatives are Halaal except those that are poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to health.

✓ **Natural Minerals and Chemicals**

All natural minerals and chemicals are Halaal except those that are poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to health.



Principles Of Halal And Haram

- 1) Everything is Halal unless explicitly forbidden**
- 2) Haram is always associated with what is bad and harmful**
- 3) There is always a better Halal substitute for Haram**
- 4) Anything that leads to Haaam is considered Haram**
- 5) When Haram is mixed with Halal then it ruins the Halal as well i.e. it makes the product Haram**
- 6) Good intentions do not make the Haram acceptable**
- 7) Things that are on the borderline between Halal and Haram (doubtful) must be avoided**



Example Status of Material

No.	Material	Status
1	Pork Derivatives (e.g. lard, hair, bone, enzymes)	Haram and Najis (filthy)
2	Pork utilisation in any form (e.g. in fermentation media, processing aid etc)	Haram and Najis
3	Material derived from human body (e.g. L-Cysteine from human hair etc)	Haram
4	Alcoholic Drinks (Khamr)	Haram and Najis
5	Alcohol derived from grapes	Haram and Najis



Example Status of Material (cont.)

No.	Material	Status
6	By product of alcoholic drinks industry:	
	a) Physically separated from alcoholic drinks and it's derivatives	Haram
	b) Chemically reacted to become completely new product	Halal
	c) Spirit Vinegar containing wine	Haram
	d) Spirit Vinegar from non-wine e.g. malt etc.	Halal



Example Status of Material (cont.)

No	Material	Status
7	Microbial products a) Microbial products grown on media containing Haram materials such as blood, peptone from Haram source or produce by using enzyme from Haram source	Haram
	b) Microbial products using enzymes of Haram materials in their production process.	Haram
	c) Microbial products using Haram additives or processing aid in their production process, such as antifoams derived from lard, glycerol or other similar substances	Haram
	e) Microbial recombinants genes derived from Haram materials. Examples are as follows : 1) α -amilase enzymes and protease resulting from <i>Saccharomyces cereviceae</i> recombinants with genes from animal tissues. 2) Insulin hormones resulting from <i>E.coli</i> recombinants and genes from pig pancreas tissues.	Haram
	f) Human growth hormones resulting from <i>E. coli</i> recombinants grown on Haram media	Haram



Example Status of Material (cont.)

No.	Material	Status
8	Flavour imitating Haram product e.g. bacon flavour	Cannot be Halal certified, even though all the ingredients are Halal
9	Ethanol :-	
	a) From Alcohol industry	Haram
	b) From grapes	Haram
	c) From non-grapes and non-alcohol industry	Allowed if it is not harmful and not easily detected in the finished product. For flavour such ethanol is allowed if it is less than 1% .
10	Production Facility	Facility which has been used for pork containing material must be rinsed 7 times with clean fresh water and at least once by detergent. Facility must not be alternately used for producing pork and non-pork products.



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