



FOOD

CHAPTER 5

**Upon completion the chapter, student should
be able to :**

Explain halal and haram food

**Explain Malaysian Halal
Certification**

Definition

- Arabic word : **حلال**
- Matters that are lawful and permitted in Islam based on the Shariah law and fatwa.



HALAL

Trade Description Order (Usage of the Term “Halal”) 1975

When the term is used in relation to food in any form whatsoever, in the process of trade or commerce as an aspect of trading or part of an aspect of trading for the referred food, the terms ‘Halal’, ‘Guaranteed Halal’ or ‘Muslim Food’ or any other terms that may be used to indicate or may be understood as meaning to indicate as permissible to be consumed by Muslims and allowed in their religion for the referred food to be consumed, must therefore mean the following, that is, the food for which such terms are being used:

- Does not stem from or consists of any part of or item from animals that are forbidden to Muslims by Islamic law, or animals that have not been slaughtered according to Islamic law.
- Does not contain any substance that is considered impure in Islamic law.
- Is not prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment or utensils that are not free from impurities as defined by Islamic law
- That, in the preparation, processing or storage stage, does not come in contact with or is stored near any kind of food that does not meet the requirements of para(s) (a), (b) or (c) or any substances that are considered impure by Islamic law



Halal Food Defined (MS1500_2019)

Halal food covers food and beverages and/or their ingredients permitted under the Shariah law and fatwa and fulfill the following conditions:

- a) does not consist of or contains any part of matter of an animal that is prohibited by Shariah law and fatwa for a Muslim to consume or that has not been slaughtered in accordance with Shariah law and fatwa.
- b) does not contain anything which is najis (impure) according to Shariah law and fatwa.
- c) does not intoxicate according to Shariah Law and fatwa;
- d) does not contain any part of human being or its yield which are not allowed by Shariah law and fatwa;
- e) is not poisonous or hazardous to health;
- f) has not been prepared, processed or manufacture using any instrument that is contaminated with najis (impurity) according to Shariah law and fatwa; and
- g) has not in the course of preparing, processing or storing been in contact with mixed, or in close proximity to any food that fails to satisfy items 3.4 (a) and (b).



Halal Food Defined

Food made from the following substances is Halal unless it contains or comes into contact with a haram substances:

- All plant and their products.
- Halal slaughtered meat, poultry, game birds and halal animal ingredients which include sheep, lamb, goats, cattle, buffalo, camel, rabbit and grasshoppers. Wild animals that are non-predatory eg deer, big horn sheep, gaurs and antelope. Non-predatory birds eg chicken fowl, quails, turkey, hens, geese, pigeons, sparrows, partridges, ostriches and ducks.
- All water creatures, fish, crustaceans and mollusks. There is no prescribed method of killing them. Dying fish must not be made to suffer or cut open while alive, and shall not be cooked alive.
- Eggs can only come from acceptable birds.
- Non-animal rennet (NAR, culture) or rennet from halal slaughtered calves.
- Gelatine produced from halal beef bones or skins.
- What has been slaughtered under non-normal conditions of the animal eg a battered or a strangled animal about to die but still alive.

*** Where a Muslim is forced to eat what is not permitted, to avoid the risk of dying, then he or she can eat only an amount sufficient to stay alive.**

HALAL

Haram Food Defined

- Pork/swine and its by-products.
- Animal improperly slaughtered or dead before slaughtering.
- Animal killed in the name of anyone other than Allah (God) and lawful animals not slaughtered according to Islamic rites (Fish is exempt from slaughtering rules).
- Carnivorous animals and animals with fangs (tigers, lions, cats).
- Birds that have talons with which they catch their prey such as owls, eagles.
- Land animals without external ears.
- Animals which Islam encourages people to kill (scorpions, centipedes, rats).
- Animal which Islam forbids people to kill (bees).
- Animals which have toxins/poison/produce ill-effects when eaten (some fish).
- Amphibious animals such as crocodiles, turtles, frogs.
- Blood and blood by products, faces and urine, and placental tissue.
- Almost all reptiles and insect, which are considered ugly/filthy (worms, lice, flies).
- Wine, ethyl alcohol, spirits and intoxicants such as poisonous & intoxicating plants.
- Food contaminated with any of the above products.
- Foods not free from contamination while prepared /processed with anything consider najiis (filthy).
- Food processed, made, produced, manufactured and/stored using utensils, equipment and/or machinery that have been not cleansed according to Islamic Shariah law.





The Importance of Halal Food

Halal food brings blessings, while eating non-halal food can distance ourselves from conducting welfare activities

Eating non-halal food can darken and harden the heart and make ourselves care only for the world

Eating halal food will bring the feeling of gratification and devotion towards Allah

Halal food will make our mind alert, active, intelligent and useful

Protection of religion, as religion is the essence and spirit of life

Protecting life

Protecting the mind

Very keen on keeping lineages clear and accurate

Removing hardships for people and providing them solutions to their problems

MALAYSIAN HALAL CERTIFICATION

The screenshot displays the official website of Halal Malaysia. At the top, the header includes the Halal Malaysia logo, the Malaysian coat of arms, and the text "HALAL MALAYSIA OFFICIAL PORTAL" and "PORTAL RASMI HALAL MALAYSIA". A language selector shows "ENG BM" and a "Home" button. The main content area features an "OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT" titled "WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN HALAL CERTIFICATION BODY IN BELGIUM". The announcement is presented in five numbered points:

- 1 Please be informed that The Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM), has withdrawn the HALAL FOOD COUNCIL OF EUROPE (HFCE) from the list of Recognised Foreign Halal Certification Body (FHCb) effective from 13th October 2023.
- 2 Companies that produce products with a halal certification from HFCE are given a grace period until 12th April 2024 to obtain halal certification from other halal certification bodies recognised by JAKIM.
- 3 Due to the withdrawal of HFCE, all products certified and marked with halal by HFCE will be accepted to be exported to Malaysia except for the following circumstances:
(a) The products that have been in Malaysia before the withdrawal of HFCE recognition;
(b) The products that are already on route to Malaysia with halal certificates issued by HFCE before or on 12th April 2024; and
(c) The product that is being processed before or on 12th April 2024 will be accepted with a supporting document that related to production date.
- 4 However, the manufacturer or plant that has been affected due to the withdrawal of recognition on HFCE may continue to export their product to Malaysia after obtaining a certification from other recognised FHCb in Belgium or from the nearest FHCb nearby.
- 5 For further information, kindly refer to the website www.halal.gov.my or contact our secret email at zuraiza@islam.gov.my and mahfudzah@islam.gov.my.

Below the announcement, there is a section for "Announcement" with a link to "Temporary Freeze: New Application For Recognition of Foreign Halal Certification" and a "Verify Halal Status" search bar. At the bottom, a row of icons with labels provides quick access to various services: "Foreign Halal Certification Body (FHCb)", "System MYeHALAL", "Circular", "Certification And Procedure", and "Journal".

<https://www.halal.gov.my/v4>

MALAYSIAN HALAL CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

JAKIM or MAIN/JAIN

Scheduled & Follow-up

APPLICATION

APPROVAL

AUDITING

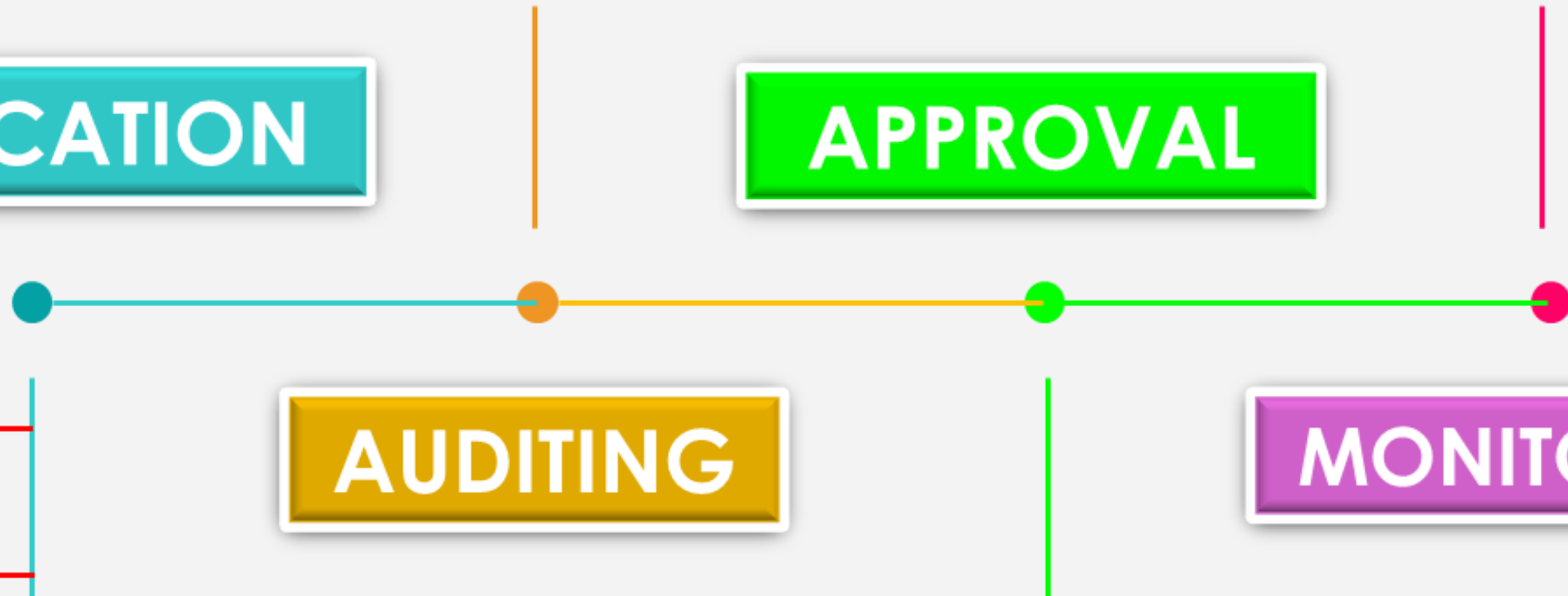
MONITORING

Halal File

IHCS/HAS
Manual

MYeHALAL
@www.halal.gov.my

Halal Certification Panel
@ JAKIM or MAIN/JAIN



REFERENCES

1

MPPHM

Manual Prosedur
Pensijlan Halal
Malaysia
(Domestik) 2020

2

MHMS

Malaysia Halal
Management
System 2020

3

MS

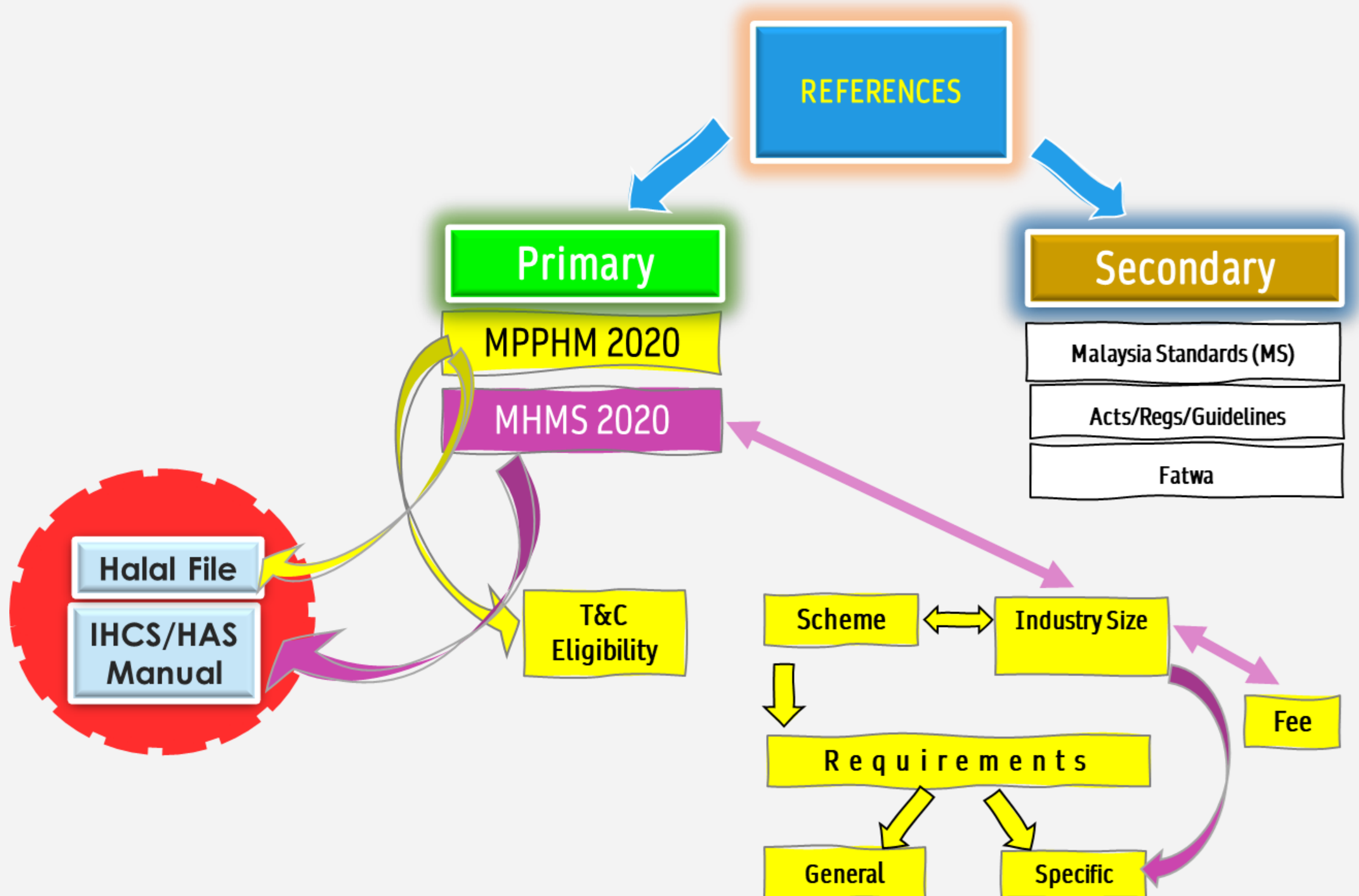
Malaysia
Standards

4

**ACTS/
REGS/
GUIDELINES**

5

FATWA



MANUAL PROSEDUR PENSIJILAN HALAL MALAYSIA 2020 (MPPHM)



PART I
Introduction



PART IV
*Certification
Requirements*



PART VII
Monitoring



PART X
*Inspection
Officials*



PART XIII
*Responsibilities
of Certificate
Holders*



PART II
Application



PART V
*Application
Procedures*



PART VIII
*Malaysia Halal
Certificate*



PART XI
*Malaysia Halal
Certification Panel*



PART XIV
Miscellaneous



PART III
Fee



PART VI
Auditing



PART IX
*Malaysia Halal
Logo*



PART XII
Sampling



PART XV
Annexes

2

MHMS

**Malaysia Halal
Management
System 2020**

IHCS
(Internal Halal Control System)

MICRO AND SMALL

- **Halal Policy**
- **Raw Materials Control/ Halal Risks Control**
- **Traceability**

HAS
(Halal Assurance System)

MEDIUM AND BIG

- **Halal Policy**
- **Internal Halal Committee**
- **Internal Halal Audit**
- **Halal Risks Control**
- **Raw Materials Control**
- **Halal Training**
- **Traceability**
- **HAS Verification**
- **Laboratory Analysis**
- **Sertu**

MALAYSIA STANDARD (MS1500-2019)

- 01 MS1500:2019 Halal Food – General Requirements (Third Revision)
- 02 MS2634:2019: Halal Cosmetics - General requirements (First revision)
- 03 MS 2200:Part 2:2008 Islamic Consumer Goods- Part 1: Animal Skin, Bones And Fur -General Guidelines
- 04 MS 2400-1:2019 Halal Supply Chain Managements – Part 1: Transportation – General Requirements (First revision)
- 05 MS 2400-2:2019 Halal Supply Chain Managements – Part 2: Warehousing- General Requirements (First revision)
- 06 MS 2400-3:2019 Halal Supply Chain Managements – Part 3: Retailing – General Requirements (First revision)
- 07 MS 2424:2012 Halal Pharmaceuticals- General Guidelines
- 08 MS 2565:2014 Halal Packaging- General Guidelines
- 09 MS1900:2014 Shariah-based Quality Management System – Requirements With Guidance (First revision)
- 10 MS2300:2009 Value-based Management Systems – Requirements From An Islamic Prospective
- 11 MS2393:2010 Principles Of Islam And Halal – Clarification And Definition

4

ACTS/ REGS/ GUIDELINES

For the food industry, it includes but not limited to the following regulations:

- Food Law 1983
- Food Regulations 1985
- Food Hygiene Regulations 2009
- Food Irradiation Regulations 2011

**Refer specific regulations for each scheme*

MALAYSIAN PROTOCOL FOR THE HALAL MEAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTIONS



DEPARTMENT OF
ISLAMIC
DEVELOPMENT
MALAYSIA

PROSEDUR PENGELUARAN Tauliah Penyembelih JABATAN AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI SELURUH MALAYSIA

1. SYARAT-SYARAT PERMOHONAN

Pemohon yang layak memohon Tauliah Penyembelih mestilah memenuhi syarat-syarat berikut:-

- Beragama Islam;
- Sihat akal dan tubuh badan;
- Warganegara Malaysia atau Pemastautin Tetap Malaysia;
- Menghadiri kursus yang ditetapkan; dan
- Bekerja di premis penyembelihan yang berdaftar.

2. PROSES PERMOHONAN

2.1 Permohonan

- Hendaklah mengisi borang permohonan yang mengandungi maklumat seperti berikut :
 - Maklumat pemohon;
 - Maklumat syarikat/majikan;
 - Maklumat premis penyembelihan;
 - Perakuan pemohon; dan

Garis Panduan Sertu Menurut Perspektif Islam

إدارة وخدمات إسلام مليسيا
JABATAN KEMAJUAN ISLAM MALAYSIA

