



JUMMAH MASJID HALAL COUNCIL



JM HALAAL STANDARD JM9201 - 2010

General Guidelines for :

- Production
- Preparation
- Handling
- Distribution and storage
of Halaal Food

JM HALAAL STANDARD

JM9201 - 2010

Jummah Masjid Halaal Council



**GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR
PRODUCTION, PREPARATION, HANDLING,
DISTRIBUTING AND STORAGE
OF HALAAL FOOD**

PUBLISHED BY :-

JUMMAH MASJID HALAL COUNCIL

39, Royal Road, Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius

Tel. : (230) 242 1129

Fax. :- (230) 233 5960

Mail: info@jummahmasjid.org

Web: www.jummahmasjid.org

TYPE-SETTING AND COMPOSITION :-

JUMMAH MASJID - PORT LOUIS

CONCEPTION, LAYOUTING, COVER DESIGN AND PRINTED BY :-

WESTPRINT CO. LTD

Cnr. 30, Sir Virgile Naz & 46, Dr. Joseph Rivière Strs,

Port Louis, Republic of Mauritius

Tel. : + (230) 211 - 7685 - Fax : + (230) 210 - 8309

Email : westprint@intnet.mu / westprintco@gmail.com

© All Rights Reserved.

Copyright 2010 for Jummah Masjid, Port Louis

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, photographic, electrostatic or mechanical or by any information storage and retrieval system or other methods, for any use without written permission from the publisher, JUMMAH MASJID HALAAL COUNCIL, PORT LOUIS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

© Rights Reserved for Typesetting, Illustrations and Conception Layouting

All Illustrations, Type-setting, Layouting and Conception used in this book are registered with competent authorities and should not be copied or reproduced through any storage or re-production system or any other methods for any use and by any means without the written permission of the printer, Westprint Co. Ltd.

Date of Publication : **27th Ramadhan 1431 Hijri**
(6 September 2010)

Contents

No:	Index	Page No.
1	Meaning of Halaal?	(iv)
2	Meaning of Haraam?	(v)
3	Meaning of Doubtful?	(v)
4	Foreword	(vii)
5	Scope	1
6	Definition	1
7	Shariah Law	1
8	Sources of Shariah	1
9	Halaal	2
10	Haraam	2
11	Halaal Food	4
12	Najs (Impurity)	4
13	Slaughtering	6
14	Islamic Authority	6
15	Requirements	6
16	Land Animals	6
17	General Principles	7
18	Aquatic Animals	8
19	Plants & Vegetables	8
20	Mushroom & Micro Organisms	8
21	Minerals & Chemicals	9
22	Drinks	9
23	Wine	9
24	Prohibition of Alcohol	9
25	Genetically Modified Food	13
26	Slaughtering	13
27	Method of Slaughtering Chicken	17
28	Method of Slaughtering Cattle	19
29	Processing, Handling, Distribution	20
30	Storage	21
31	Hygiene, Sanitation, Food safety	21
32	Packaging & Labeling	22
33	Legal Requirements	23
34	Halaal Certificates	23
35	Requirements on the use of Stunning	24
36	Dibaagh (Ritual Cleaning)	25
37	Istihalah (Transformation)	26
38	Text of Islamic Law	27
39	E Code – Haraam	29
40	E Code – Halaal	29
38	E Code – Doubtful	36
39	Ingredients A-Z	43

What is Halaal?

They ask you (O Beloved Prophet)
what has been made lawful to them?

Please declare:

“Good and pure things have been made lawful to you.

(Ma’ida V 4)

O Messengers,

eat pure things and do good deed, I know your deeds.

(Mo’minoos V 51)

Mankind!

Eat of whatever is in the earth
lawful and clean
and never follow the footsteps of the devil.

Surely,

he is to you an open enemy.

(Baqara V 168)

O you who believe!

Eat from the good things which We have provided for you
and be grateful to Allah
if it is (indeed) Him that you worship.

(Baqara V 172)

Earning Halaal is obligatory and
to work and make the effort
to earn Halaal
is an obligatory after another obligatory.

(Mishkaat)

What is Haraam?

They ask you about wine and gambling.
Please declare (O Muhammad),
“in them is a great sin”,
though they have some profits for people,
their sins are far greater than their profits.

(Baqara V 172)

That flesh will not enter Paradise
which has grown with Haraam things.
In fact, every flesh which has been
cultivated with Haraam
will be fit to enter the fire.

(Mishkaat)

That body will not enter Paradise
which has been fed on Haraam things.

(Mishkaat)

What is Doubtful?

Al-Nu'maan bin Basheer said:
I heard the messenger of Allah said:

That which is lawful is clear and that which is unlawful is clear
and between the two of them are doubtful matters
about which not many people know.

Thus he who avoids doubtful matters clears himself
in regard to his religion and his honor,
but he who falls into doubtful matters
falls into that which is unlawful.

(Bukhari)

FOREWORD

The Jummah Masjid is recognised as an **Islamic Authority** by the Government of Mauritius as well internationally accepted as a reliable HALAAL CERTIFYING BODY.

The Jummah Masjid Halaal Council is well structured as per international requirements by having a Theological Director (**MUFTI**) assisted by Ulemas (*Islamic Theologians*), technicians (*food technologist who are familiar with HACCP, GMP*), administrators, Halaal researchers, Halaal Auditors who are well versed in issues pertaining to Islamic Laws and also provide Training Courses for staff to be familiar with Halaal requirements.

Halaal food refers to food which is safe, hygienic and not harmful to health. It does not contain any component regarded as filth (*najis*) under Islamic Law (*Shariah*) or constituents that are not safe for consumption.

Halaal food also refers to food which is free of any forbidden parts or products of animal origin according to the Islamic Law (*Shariah*).

Halaal does not cover only the religious aspects but it adheres to very strict Quality and hygiene compliance guidelines which are in line with good manufacturing Practices.

Halaal covers everything from sourcing of raw materials to distribution of products.

Halaal Certified products will allow Muslim consumers to have faith that the food they are consuming was produced according to the High standards required by the Halaal Certifying Body.

We are pleased to present this booklet on practical Guidelines for the Food Industry & Businesses to serve as a basic requirement for HALAAL FOOD PRODUCTION, PREPARATION, HANDLING, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE.

This booklet does not contain all the requirements for Certification.

Halaal Certification can be applied for by contacting us at the following address:

THE JUMMAH MASJID
39, ROYAL ROAD,
PORT-LOUIS - REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS
TEL 242-1129 - FAX 233-5960
E-mail : info@jummahmasjid.org

- HALAAL FOOD -

PRODUCTION, PREPARATION, HANDLING & STORAGE GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. Scope

The Jummah Masjid Halaal Standard prescribes practical guidelines for the food industry on the preparation and handling of Halaal food (*including nutrient supplements*) and to serve as a basic requirements for food product and food trade or business in Mauritius.

It is recommended to use this standard together with HACCP or GMP to abide according to The Food Regulations as per the Food Act (*including any amendments*) in law in the Republic of Mauritius.

NOTE: *This standard does not contain all requirements for certification. Halaal certification may be addressed to the competent Islamic authorities in Mauritius.*

2. Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 Shariah law

Instructions and standing orders which have been revealed to Holy Prophet Muhammad "Peace and Blessings be upon Him" in the form of Wahi-e-Jali (*The Supreme Revelation*) which is The Holy Quran and in the form of Wahi-e-Khafi (*The Secret Revelation*) which is The Holy Hadith.

Sources of Shariah

There are four sources of Shariah:

- i. **The Holy Quran**
- ii. **The Holy Hadith**
- iii. **Ijmaa***
- iv. **Qiyaas (Analogy)**

** Ijmaa' means the consensus of opinion of the majority of learned men in theology and jurisprudence.*

2.2 Halaal

Literal meaning of Halaal :

Halaal means to unbind the rope, to remove and finish the restriction.

Technical meaning of Halaal :

According to the four Schools of thought*, Halaal includes those things which have been declared as lawful by Allah Almighty and The Holy Prophet "Peace and Blessings be upon Him" and by the great and high scholars in the light of Quran and Hadith.

* *Hanafi, Shaafi'ee, Hambali & Maaliki*

Haraam

Literal meaning of Haraam :

Haraam means to restrict and to obstruct from doing a work.

Technical meaning of Haraam

Things which are strictly prohibited by Allah Almighty and the Holy Prophet "Peace and Blessings be upon Him" as well as by the Islamic Scholars in the light of Quran and Hadiths, are Haraam.

Jurists of Hanafi, Shaafi'ee, Hambali and Maaliki agree on those things which are lawful and clearly mentioned in the Holy Quran and Hadith, (e.x) Cow.

They also agree on those things which are prohibited and clearly mentioned in the Holy Quran and Hadith, (e.x) Pork.

However, Jurists sometimes have different views of those lawful and unlawful things which have not been specifically mentioned in the Holy Quran and Hadith, (e.x) seafood etc...

Undoubtedly, it is only a theoretical difference which is based on their research and juridical thinking.

The Importance of using Halal and Abstaining Haraam

Islam formulated several rules regarding food and drink in order to create a healthy society and to eliminate the various diseases affecting society. Consequently, Islam lays strong emphasis on physical health as well as moral progress.

Many times in the Holy Quraan, Allah Almighty highlights the need to eat pure things which are Halal and forbids the use of unclean and Haraam foodstuffs. The Messenger of Allah (*Peace be upon Him*) also stressed on the need to consume Halal food.

(a) In the light of Quraan

In matters of food and drink the Holy Quraan has laid down a general rule in the following divine word:

1. They asked you (O Beloved Prophet) what has been made lawful to them? Please declare: "Good and pure things have been made lawful to you. *(Ma'ida V 4)*
2. O Messengers, eat pure things and do good deed, I know your deeds. *(Mo'minoon V 51)*
3. Mankind! Eat of whatever is in the earth lawful and clean and never follow the footsteps of the devil. Surely, he is to you an open enemy. *(Baqara V 168)*
4. O you who believe! Eat from the good things which we have provided for you and be grateful to Allah if it is (indeed) Him that you worship. *(Baqara V 172)*

(b) In the light of Hadith

1. Earning Halaal is obligatory and to work and make the effort to earn Halaal is an obligatory after another obligatory. *(Mishkaat 242)*
2. That flesh will not enter Paradise which has grown with Haraam things. In fact, every flesh which has been cultivated with Haraam will be fit to enter the fire of Hell. *(Mishkaat 242)*

3. That body will not enter Paradise which has been fed on Haram things. (Mishkaat 243)
4. Verily, Allah is pure and He accepts only what is pure. (Mishkaat 241)

Halaal food

Halaal food means food permitted under the **Shariah law** and fulfills the following conditions:

- a) the food or its ingredients that do not contain any parts or products of animals that are non-Halaal to Muslims by Shariah law or products of animals which are not slaughtered according to Shariah law;
- b) the food does not contain any ingredients that are najis (filth) according to Shariah law;
- c) the food that is safe and not harmful;
- d) the food that is not prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment that is contaminated with things that are najis according to Shariah law;
- e) the food or its ingredients do not contain any human parts or its derivatives that are not permitted by Shariah law; and
- f) during its preparation, processing, packaging, storage or transportation, the food is physically separated from any other food that does not meet the requirements stated in items a), b), c), d) or e) or any other things that have been decreed as najis by Shariah law.

2.3 Najis (Impurity)

2.3.1 Najis according to Shariah law are:

- a) things that are themselves unlawful such as pork and all its derivatives, blood and carrion;
- b) Halaal food that is contaminated with things that are non-Halaal;
- c) Halaal food that comes into direct in contact with things that are non-Halaal;

- d) any liquid and objects discharged from the orifices of human beings or animals such as urine, excrement, blood, vomit, pus, sperm and ova of pigs and dogs except sperm and ova of other animals; and
- e) carrion or Halaal animals that are not slaughtered according to Shariah law.

There are two types of Najis (Impurity)

- i. **Al Hukmi**
- ii. **Al Haqeeqi**

Al Hukmi is an impurity which cannot be seen directly, but which is indicated in Islamic law. Asghar (*Small impurity*) and Akbar (*large impurity*) these two are the categories of Al Hukmi.

Al Haqeeqi is an impurity which can be seen directly, e.g. Urine, blood, etc...

There are two kinds of Al Haqeeqi.

- a. **Ghaleezah / Mughallazah (Severe Impurity)**
- b. **Khafeefah / Mukhaffafah (Light Impurity)**

Ghaleezah / Mughallazah is a very strict and severe impurity like faeces, urine, running blood, pus, mouthful vomit, water from painful eye. Also a milk drinking child's urine is severe impurity.

Excretion from Haraam animals like dogs, tigers, wolfs, cats, mice, donkey etc... their stool, urine and a horse's dung.

Halaal animal's dung like cow's dung, goat and camel's dung, chicken's turd, also elephant's trunk saliva, dog's saliva.

Khafeefah / Mukhaffafah is a frivolous and light impurity.

Whichever animals' meat is Halaal, like camel, cow, goat, lamp, sheep, chicken etc... their urine is light impurity and whatever birds' meat is Haraam, like eagle etc... their dropping also is light impurity.

Slaughtering

According to Shariah law the slaughter act shall cut off the trachea (*halqum*), oesophagus (*maree*) and both the carotid arteries and jugular veins (*wadajain*) to hasten the bleeding and death of the animal.

(See picture on page 17 - 20)

2.4 Islamic authority

Islamic authority shall be the recognized body for Islamic affairs in The Republic of Mauritius

3. Requirements

3.1 Sources of Halaal food and drinks

3.1.1 Animals

Animals can be divided into two categories:

3.1.1.1 Land animals

All land animals are Halaal as food except the following:

- a) animals that are not slaughtered according to Shariah law;
- b) pigs (*khinzir*) and dogs and their descendants;
- c) animals with long pointed teeth or tusks which are used to kill prey such as tigers, bears, elephants, cats, monkeys, etc.;
- d) birds with talons or predator birds;
- e) pests such as rats, centipedes, scorpions and other similar animals;
- f) animals that are forbidden to be killed in Islam such as bees (*al-nahlah*), woodpeckers (*hud-hud*), etc.;
- g) creatures that are considered repulsive such as lice, flies, etc.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Animals that have been clearly and explicitly prohibited in the Quran and Sunnah are without doubt Haraam, such as pork, donkey, carrion, blood etc...
2. Land-animals that have flowing blood in them and survive on grass and leaves, and do not prey on other animals are all considered Halaal, such as a camel, cow, goat, buffalo, sheep, deer, etc...
3. Amongst the land-animals, those that have no blood in them are considered Haraam, such as, fly, spider, scorpion, ant, etc...
4. Those land-animals that do not have flowing blood, are also considered Haraam, such as snake, lizard, chameleon, etc...
5. Animals that live both on land and water such as crocodiles, turtles and frogs are not Halaal.
6. All types of pests are also considered Haraam, such as mouse, jerboa, etc...
7. All terrestrial predatory animals and beasts, i.e. animals that hunt with their teeth, are considered Haraam, such as lion, cheetah, tiger, leopard, wolf, fox, dog, cat, etc...
8. All birds of prey, i.e. those that hunt with their claws/talons, are considered Haraam, such as falcon, eagle, hawk, bat, etc...
9. All birds that do not hunt with their claws and do not prey on other animals, but eat grains and crop, are all considered Halaal, such as chicken, duck, pigeon, dove, sparrow, etc...
10. If a Halaal animal only consumes impure things that it creates bad smell in its meat and milk, then it will be Makruh (disliked) to consume its meat and drink its milk. However, if it consumes other things along with the impure, or if it does not create bad smell in its meat and milk, then the meat and milk will be Halaal.

11. If one parent of an animal is Halaal and the other Haraam, consideration will be taken of the mother. Thus, if the mother is a Halaal animal, the offspring would also be Halaal, such as a mule whose mother is a cow. If however, the mother is a Haraam animal, the offspring would also be Haraam, such as a mule whose mother is a donkey.

3.1.1.2 Aquatic animals

Aquatic animals are those which live in water and cannot survive outside it, such as fish. Aquatic animals that are poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to health are not Halaal. According to Hanafi School of thought in all types of aquatic animals only fish is lawful (*Halaal*) and the rest are disliked, and according to Shaafi'ee, Hambali and Maaliki all aquatic animals are lawful (*Halaal*) except those sea animals that are poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to health.

There are two views about the prawn, shrimp and their family:

1. Those who consider it to be a form of fish family, say it is lawful.
2. Those who do not consider it to be a form of fish, say it is unlawful and don't permit its consumption.

3.1.2 Plants and Vegetables

All types of plants and vegetables and its products are Halaal and lawful for eating except those plants or vegetables which remove intellect (*intoxicant*), take life (*poisonous*) and ruin health (*hazardous & harmful*).

3.1.3 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.

3.1.4 Natural minerals and chemicals

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

3.1.5 Drinks

All kinds of water and beverages are Halaal as drinks except those that are poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to health.

3.1.5.1 Wine

“O Believers! Wine and gambling and idols and divining arrows are only unclean things, from the work of devil (*Satan*) So, save yourselves from them, so that you may prosper.”

[*S Maida : V 90*]

They ask you about wine and gambling. Please declare (O *Muhammad*): “In them is a great sin”.

[*Baqara : V 219*]

Prohibition of alcohol in the light of Quran and Hadith

Islam has declared Halaal all that is spiritually and physically useful and profitable for human beings. Likewise, it has declared Haraam all that is spiritually and physically harmful to mankind. Alcohol is one of those products which is Haraam in Islam.

Drinking alcohol not only brings spiritual discomfort and deadly harm, it also affects the body by bringing several serious diseases and this has been so clearly established by modern medical science.

In the Holy Quran, it is repeatedly stated in various places that alcohol is forbidden and likewise in many authentic Ahaadith (*Pl. of Hadith*). In the following we shall quote from the Holy Quran as well as from the authentic Hadith about the prohibition of alcohol.

Allah says in the HOLY QURAN :

1. “{O Beloved} they ask you the precept of wine and gambling. Say you, ‘in both there is great sin and also some worldly profits for the people but their sin is greater than their profit’.”

[S *Baqara* 2: V 219]

2. “O Believers ! Approach not prayer while you are intoxicated, until you have so much sense that what you say,” [S *Nisaa* : V 43]

3. “O Believers! Wine and gambling and idols and divining arrows are only unclean things, from the work of devil (*Satan*) then save yourselves from them, so that you may prosper.”

[S *Maida* : V 90]

4. “The devil (*Satan*) desires only to infuse hatred and enmity among you through wine and gambling, and to bar you from the remembrance of Allah, and from Prayer, will you then desist? [S *Maida*: V91]

Alcohol was prohibited in Islam in stages.

Thus verse number 219 in Surah Baqara came to be the first revelation concerning the prohibition of wine (*alcohol*). The verse in Surah Nisaa was the second verse regarding alcohol prohibition.

The verse revealed in Surah Maida was the last verse about alcohol. It was also the revelation establishing full prohibition of alcoholic drinks; after this revelation alcohol became fully prohibited till the Day of Judgment.

Some HADITHS on alcohol prohibition

1. Hazrat Wâ'il Hadhrami has reported that Taariq bin Souwaïd had asked the Holy Prophet regarding wines. So the Holy Prophet forbade him from using alcohol. He told the Holy Prophet that he used wines as a medicine for some treatment. So the Holy Prophet informed him that alcohol is no medicine but in fact it is the root of disease. [Muslim Shareef]

Please note that the Holy Prophet has some 1400 years back said that alcohol is the root of disease and now after some 1400 years, medical researchers and scientists have found and proven that alcohol is indeed the cause of several diseases.

2. Hazrat Abdullah Ibn Umar has reported that the Holy Prophet said: "Whoever drinks wine, Allah will not accept his prayers (Salaat) for 40 days. But if he repents, Allah will accept his repentance and forgive him. After that, if he drinks alcohol again, Allah will not accept his prayers for 40 days. But if he repents again, Allah will accept his repentance. If for the third time, he drinks wine (or any alcoholic drinks), again Allah will not consider his prayers for 40 days. But again if he repents, Allah will forgive for the third time. Now if for the fourth time, he drinks wine, Allah will not accept his prayers for 40 days. Even if he repents now, Allah will not accept his repentance.

(In other words, he has now become an addict; he has lost the capacity to make a real sincere Tawba; he will continue to drink during his whole lifetime and in this state will he die).

And Allah will make him drink from the Khubaal canal which is made from the pus of people in Hell. [Tirmizi, Nasai, Ibn Majah]

3. Hazrat Abdullah Ibn Umar has reported that the Holy Prophet said that the one who severs blood ties with his kin, the gambler, and the one who reminds his favours or services and the chronic alcoholic will not go to Paradise. [Darimi]

4. Hazrat Ibn Umar has reported that the Holy Prophet has said that three categories of people will not enter Paradise and among them are those who were addicted to alcohol. [Nasāi]

Finally, we present you with a few reports concerning the Sahabas {Blessed Companions of the Holy Prophet} which will provide you with a glimpse of their strict adherence to the command of Allah and His Beloved Prophet regarding alcohol and how much hatred they had for this impure substance.

Hazrat Ali has said that :

“if one drop of wine fell in a well and over it were built a minaret, then never would I ever give Azaan over this minaret. If one drop of wine fell in a river and then the river dried up and grass would grow on its bed, then never would I ever bring my animals to graze on such a land.”

Subhaanallah, how much hatred did he have for alcohol.

May Allah give us all Tawfeek (courage) to have similar ways of thinking.

Hazrat Jibraeel Ameen said to the Holy Prophet that Allah likes four virtues in Hazrat Jaafar Tayyaar. When the Holy Prophet enquired with Hazrat Jaafar Tayyar, he said that among these four virtues, one of them is that he had never drunk wine in his life even before it becoming prohibited. The reason he gave was that he always knew that drinking wine affects the brain and intellect and he wanted to have a sharper mind.

Secondly, he informed that he had never worshipped any idol because he knew that it could neither profit him nor cause him any harm.

Thirdly, he had never committed adultery because he always considered it as a very shameful act.

Fourth, he had never told a lie because he always considered lying as being something very mean and wicked.

3.1.6 Genetically Modified Food (GMF)

Food and drinks containing products and/or by-products of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) or ingredients made by the use of genetic material of animals that are non-Halaal by Shariah law are not Halaal.

3.1.7 Notwithstanding 3.1.1.2 and 3.1.2 the products from hazardous aquatic animals or plants are Halaal when the toxin or poison has been eliminated during processing, as permitted by Shariah law.

3.2 Slaughtering

1. The animal to be slaughtered should be lawful according to Islamic Law.
2. Halqum (*wind pipe*), Maree (*Aesophagus*) and two external jugular veins (*Wadajain*), these are the pipes to be cut off while slaughtering.
3. Halqum and thereabout are the locality of slaughtering, just below the glottis (*Adam's apple*) and after the glottis for long necked animals
4. The slaughterer shall be prudent and intelligent, slaughtering of imprudent person and loony is not permissible, if a minor knows the condition and method of slaughtering, so it is permissible.
5. The slaughterer shall be a practising Muslim who is mentally sound and knowledgeable of the Islamic slaughtering procedures
6. Immediately before slaughtering and at the time of slaughtering, the name of Allah should be invoked.
7. The objective to pronounce the name of Allah shall be only for slaughtering, not for other purpose, otherwise the animal will be unlawful.
8. The animal shall be alive or deemed to be alive at the time of slaughter.
9. After slaughtering, if the animal doesn't move and glide, so the blood is normal as ordinarily in living animal, so it will be considered as Halaal, otherwise it will be Haraam.

10. The slaughtering knife or blade should be sharp and free from impurities and should not be lifted off the animal during the slaughter act.

3.2.1 For poultry, scalding* shall only be carried out on animals that are deemed dead as a result of Halaal slaughter.

** Scalding is the use of boiling water to remove its feathers.*

3.2.2 Stunning is not recommended. However if stunning is to be carried out, the condition shall be complied.

(See section 7 & 8 on page 25)

Compulsory points to be considered while Slaughtering:

- i) The wind pipe (*Halqum*), oesophagus (*Maree*) and the two external jugular veins (*Wadajain*) shall be cut off.
- ii) Slaughtering must be done without any shock to the spinal cord.
- iii) While slaughtering the name of Allah should be invoked.
- iv) The word "Bismillahi – Allahu Akbar" should be pronounced clearly.
- v) The word "Bismillahi – Allahu Akbar" must be recited by the slaughterer.
- vi) The slaughterer must be a practicing Muslim and understand all the conditions and rules.
- vii) The animal shall be alive or deemed to be alive at the time of slaughter.
- viii) The animal must be healthy, perfect and unblemished.
- ix) It is necessary to use sharp cutting instruments to slaughter, (e.x) Knife or Blade.
- x) Nails, teeth and bones etc... must not be used as slaughtering instruments.
- xi) It is undesirable to throw the animal on its side and sharpen the knife thereafter.
- xii) The sacrificial animal should be given as little pain as possible.

- xiii) It is highly objectionable to chop off the head of the animal.
- xiv) Preferably, the cut must be done only once, the sawing action of the slaughtering is permitted as long as the slaughtering knife or blade is not lifted off the animal during the slaughtering.
- xv) The cutting must be done just below the glottis on the neck after the jaw bone.
- xvi) The blood of the animal should gush out.
- xvii) The blood should be red.
- xviii) It would be an abominable act to let the knife reach the spinal marrow.
- xix) After slaughtering, the other processing must be done after the bleeding, e.g. taking off the skin
- xx) All the slaughtering method must be performed under the guidance of a Muslim inspector.

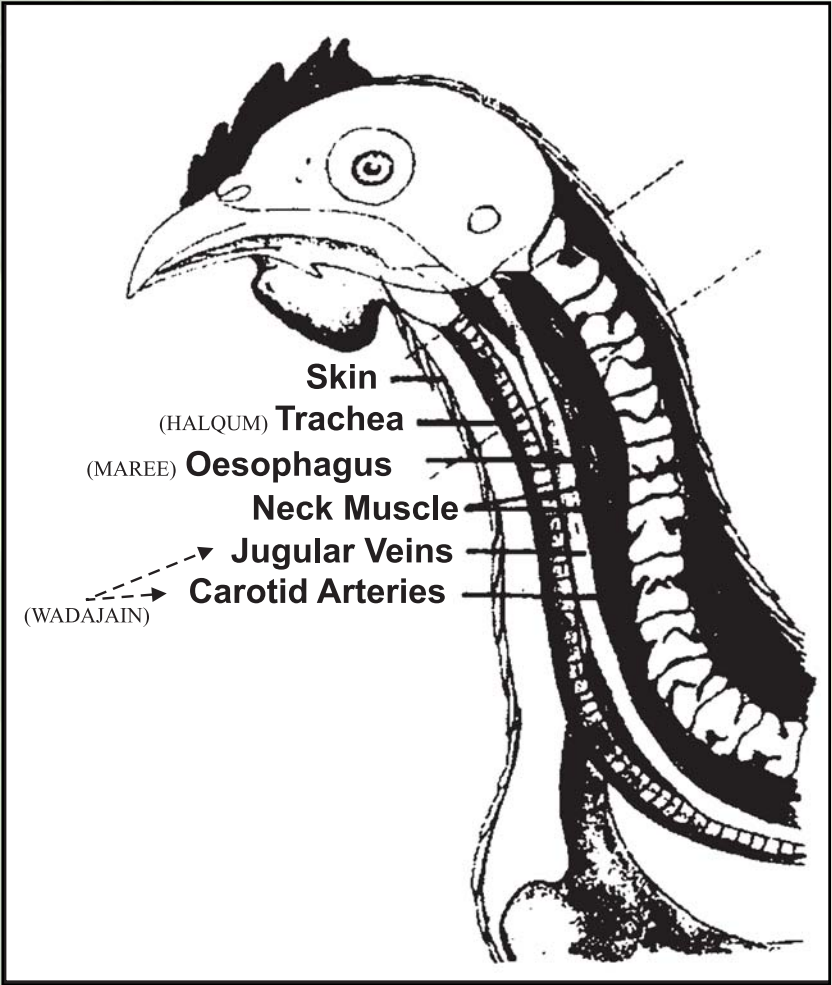


Figure 1 - Slaughtering part for chicken

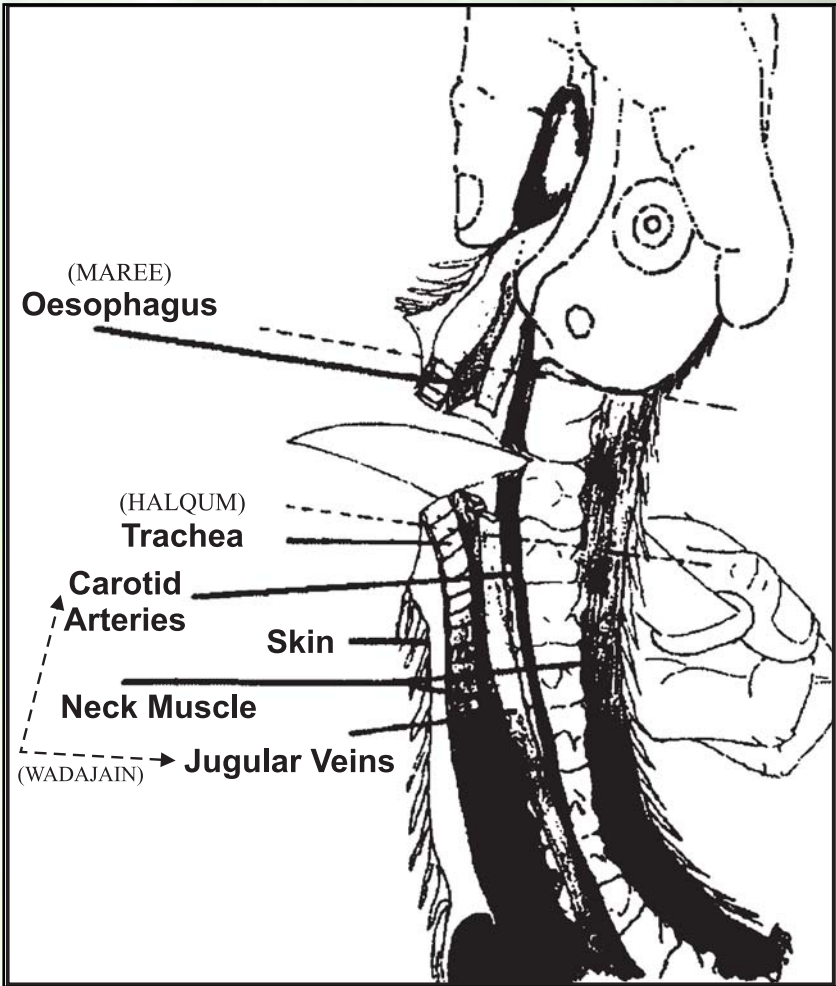


Figure 2 - Method of slaughtering chicken

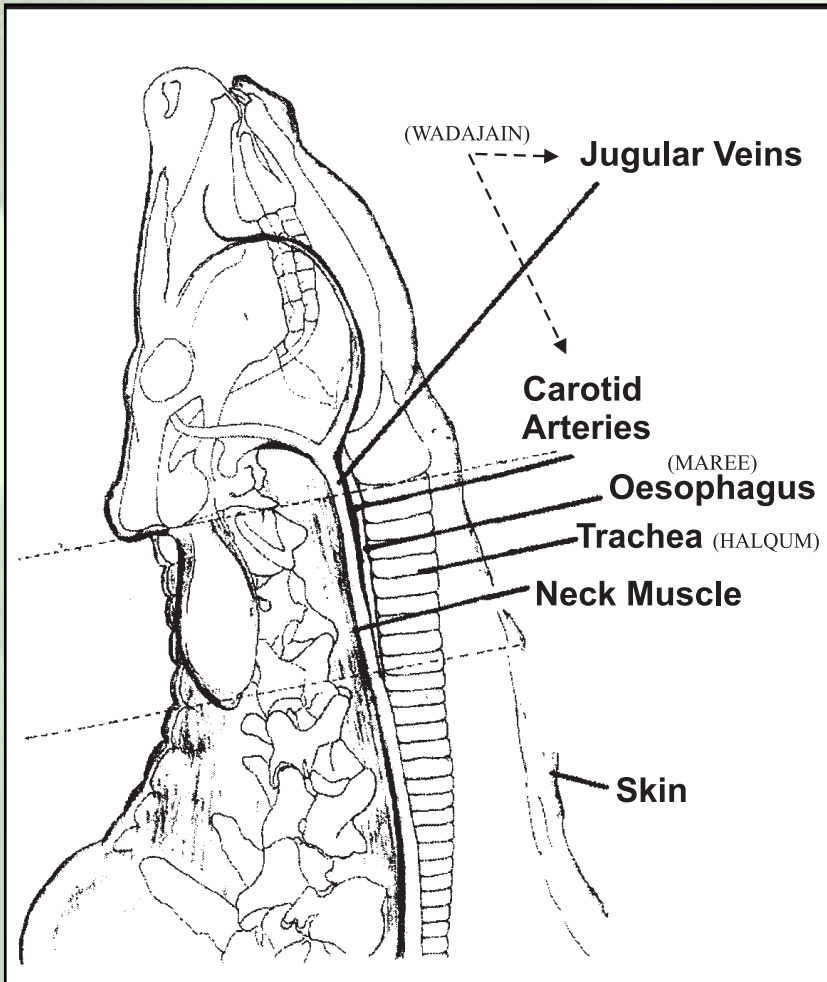


Figure 3 - Slaughtering part for cattle

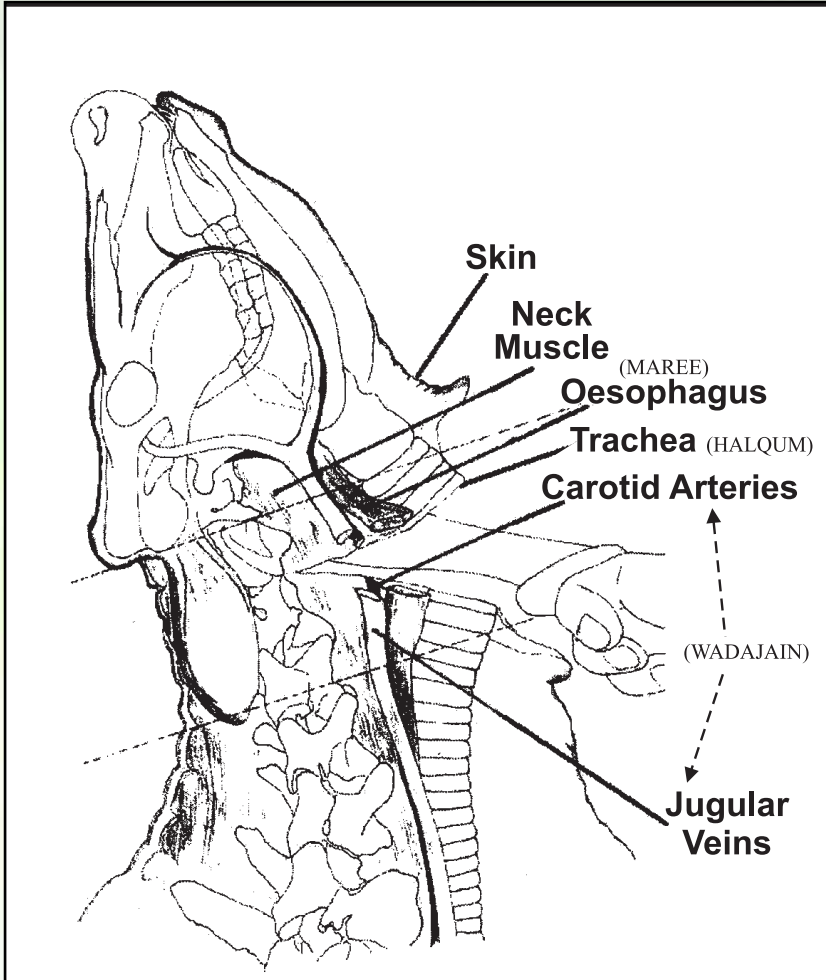


Figure 4 - Method of slaughtering cattle

3.3 Product processing, handling and distribution

3.3.1 All processed food is Halaal if it meets the following requirements:

- a) the product or its ingredients do not contain any components or products of animals that are non-Halaal by Shariah law or products of animals that are not slaughtered according to Shariah law;
- b) the product does not contain anything in any quantity that is decreed as najis by Shariah law;
- c) the product or its ingredients are safe and not harmful;
- d) the product is prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment and facilities that are free from contamination with najis; and
- e) during its preparation, processing, packaging, storage or transportation, it shall be physically separated from any other food that does not meet the requirements specified in items a), b), c) and/or d) or any other things that are decreed as najis by Shariah law.

3.3.2 Devices, utensils, machines of production and processing aids

3.3.2.1 Devices, utensils, machines of production and processing aids used for processing Halaal food shall not be made of or contain any materials that are decreed as najis by Shariah law and shall be used only for Halaal food.

3.3.2.2 Devices, utensils and machines of production which were previously used or in contact with najis al-mughallazah (*Severe Impurity*) shall be washed and ritually cleansed (*dibagh*) as required by Shariah law (*See Section 7 on page 26*).

3.3.2.3 In the case of converting najis al-ghaleezah / al-mughallazah (*Severe Impurity*) line or processing line containing najis al-ghaleezah / al-mughallazah (*Severe Impurity*) into Halaal production line, the line shall be washed and ritually cleansed (*dibagh*) as required by Shariah law.

This procedure shall be supervised and verified by the competent Islamic Authority. Upon conversion, the line shall be operated for Halaal food only. Repetition in converting the line to najis al-ghaleezah / al-mughallazah (*Severe Impurity*) line and back to Halaal line shall not be permitted.

3.4 Product storage, display and servings

All Halaal food that are stored, displayed, sold or served shall be categorized and labeled Halaal and segregated at every stage so as to prevent them from being mixed or contaminated with things that are non-Halaal.

3.5 Hygiene, sanitation and food safety

3.5.1 Hygiene, sanitation and food safety are prerequisites in the preparation of Halaal food. It includes the various aspects of personal hygiene, clothing, equipment and the working premises for processing or manufacture of food.

3.5.2 Producers shall implement measures to:

- a) control contamination from air, soil, water, feedstuffs, fertilizers (*including natural fertilizers*), pesticides, veterinary drugs or any other agent used in primary production;
- b) protect food sources from pest, fecal contamination from micro-organisms and other contamination;
- c) manage waste effectively; and
- d) store harmful substances appropriately.

Further, Halaal food shall be processed, packed and distributed under strict hygienic condition in premises in accordance with good manufacturing practices (*GMP*) or good hygiene practices as specified in the **Guidelines towards HACCP** and public health legislation currently enforced by the competent authority in Mauritius.

3.5.3 Systems should be devised;

- a) To prevent contamination of foods by foreign matters such as plastic, glass or metal shards from machinery, dust, harmful gas or fumes and unwanted chemicals;
- b) To avoid excessive use of permitted food additives.
- c) To provide suitable detection or screening devices in the production process where necessary.

3.6 Packaging and labeling

3.6.1 Halaal food shall be suitably packed. Packaging materials shall be Halaal in nature and shall fulfill the following requirements:

- a) the packaging materials shall not be made from any raw materials that are decreed as najis (impurity) by Shariah law;
- b) it is not prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment that is contaminated with things that are najis as decreed by Shariah law;
- c) during its preparation, processing, storage or transportation, it shall be physically separated from any other food that does not meet the requirements stated in item a) or b) or any other things that have been decreed as najis by Shariah law; and
- d) the packaging material does not contain any raw materials that are considered hazardous to human health.

3.6.2 Packing process shall be carried out in a clean and hygienic manner and in sound sanitary conditions.

3.6.3 Labeling material used in direct contact with the product shall be non-hazardous and Halaal.

3.6.4 Each container shall be marked legibly and indelibly or a label shall be attached to the container, with the following information:

- a) name of the product;
- b) net content expressed in metric system (*SI units*);
- c) name and address of the manufacturer, importer and/or distributor and trademark;
- d) list of ingredients, code number identifying date and/or batch number of manufacture and expiry date; and
- e) country of origin.

3.6.5 For primary meat products, in addition to requirements specified in 3.6.4, the label or mark shall also include the following information:

- a) date of slaughter and
- b) date of processing

4. Legal requirements

The product shall in other aspects comply with legislation including other relevant requirements currently in force in Mauritius

1. Halaal certificates

The Halaal certificates shall be issued by the relevant Islamic Authorities in Mauritius

2. Halaal certification mark

Each product, upon approval by the Islamic Authority, may be marked with the Halaal certification mark of that authority provided the product conforms to the requirements of this standard.

Requirements on the use of stunning in slaughter of ruminant and poultry

7. General Requirements

7.1 Slaughtering shall be, carried out according to the requirements related to the slaughter of animals in Islam.

7.2 The animal shall be alive or deemed to be alive at the time of slaughter.

7.3 The use of stunning equipment shall be under the supervision of a trained Muslim and periodically monitored by competent Islamic Authority or Halaal Certification Authority.

7.4 The stunning shall not kill or cause permanent physical injury to the animal.

7.5 Gadgets which are used to stun the animals under mughallazah najis category shall not be used to stun animals for Halaal slaughter.

7.6 Type of stunning that is recommended is electrical stunning or any other stunning that is permitted by The Islamic Authority

8. Electrical stunning

8.1 Electrical stunning of poultry is allowed using 'water bath stunner' only.

8.2 The strength of current used shall be supervised by a trained Muslim and monitored by competent Islamic Authority or Halaal Certification Authority.

Type of stock	Current (A)	Duration (S)
Chicken	0.25 - 0.50	3.00 – 5.00

9. Dibaagh (*ritual cleaning*)

The Holy Prophet "Peace and Blessings be upon Him" said that all animal's skin are clean and pure by the method of Dibaagh.

There are two types of Dibaagh:

i. Al Haqeeqi

ii. Al Hukmi

Al Haqeeqi is to purify the skin through chemical products, in ancient time people used a type of leaf (*Al Qarz*) to purify the animal skin, but today artificial chemical products are used.

Al Hukmi is to purify the skin by dusting it (*with soil*) and exposing it in the sun for drying.

Pork skin and human skin will not be considered as pure and clean even after Dibaagh.

9.1 Conditions of the soil

The soil shall be:

- a) **free from najis,**
- b) **free from other impurities like impure oil and**
- c) **not musta'mal soil**
{*which had been used for dry ablution (tayammum)*}.

9.2 Conditions of the water

The water shall be:

- a) **natural (*mutlaq*),**
- b) **not musta'mal**
(*Water which has been already used for purity, i.e. water of ablution*) **and**
- c) **free from najis.**

9.3 Natural Water

There are 7 types of natural water:

- (i) Rain water**
- (ii) Sea water**
- (iii) Spring water**
- (iv) River water**
- (v) Well water**
- (vi) Water from melted ice and hail stones**
- (vii) Water from a big pool (lake, reservoir etc...)**

10. Istihaalah / Ihaalah (transformation)

When something changes from one state to another state, {(e.x) *impure to pure / Haraam to Halaal*} then the ruling is called as Istihaalah or Ihaalah.

(a) Wine is Haraam, however when it changes into vinegar completely (*no wine remains in it*), so now it becomes Halaal.

(b) Consider that swine falls into the sea and expires, and then it decomposes and changes into salt. When it was swine, it was Haraam, and now it is salt, the salt is Halaal.

(d) Dead animal is impure, and then it is burned and changed into ashes or earth, so now the ashes or earth is pure.

Important Texts of ISLAMIC LAW

Fardh (*Compulsory*): Abandoning or abstaining from a Fardh action is a major sin, rejecting a fardh act amounts to Kufr.

Wajib: An aspect which, if not performed on purpose is a sin, to leave a Wajib once on purpose is a small sin and to make a habit of leaving it out becomes a major sin.

Sunnat-e-Muakkadah: It refers to an act which when left out is a bad thing, and when performed is a good thing. To leave out by mistake is an offence resulting in a warning and to make a habit of leaving it out is a punishable act.

Sunnat-e-ghair-Muakkadah: It refers to that act which, when performed is a good thing and when left out (*even to make a habit of leaving out*) does not lead to a warning. However, to leave out continuously is disliked in Shariah.

Mustahab (*recommended / desirable*):

it refers to that act which, when performed carries reward.

Haram (*forbidden*): it refers to that act which, if performed even once on purpose is totally forbidden and is a major sin and to abstain from it is compulsory and holds reward.

Mashbooh (*doubtful*): It refers to those things which have not been declared allowed or prohibited and should be avoided and abstained from.

Makruh Tahrimi: it refers to that act which, when performed, makes the worship incomplete and to perform it on purpose is a sin though in a lesser degree than a Haram act but near to it.

Makruh Tanzihi: it refers to that act which, when performed is disliked by Shariah and to abstain from it is advisable and holds reward.

Mubah: it refers to that act which, whether performed or not is the same.

Khilaaf e Oula: it refers to that act which, when performed is disliked by Shariah but to perform carries no sin nor is there a warning against it.

Note: *Mubah is nearly a lawful thing and Makruh (abominable) is nearly an unlawful thing. All sorts of abominable things are to be avoided as far as possible by the pious Muslims because they have to avoid going near the borderline of illegality.*

List of E CODE ingredients

LIST OF HARAAM INGREDIENTS

CODE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTIONS	STATUS
E120	Colouring - [P.A.R]	Cochineal/Carminic acid/Carmines/Natural Red 4	Haraam - Non VG
E904	Glazing Agent	Shellac – Secretion of insects (Lac Bug)	Haraam - Non VG

LIST OF HALAAL

CODE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTIONS	STATUS
E102	Colouring	Tartrazine, FD & C, Yellow 5	Halaal - VG
E129	Colouring - [P.A.R]	Allura Red AC, FD&C Red 40	Halaal - VG
E150a	Colouring	Plain Caramel [likely to be GM]	Halaal - VG
E150b	Colouring	Caustic sulphite caramel [likely to be GM]	Halaal - VG
E150c	Colouring	Ammonia caramel [likely to be GM]	Halaal - VG
E150d	Colouring	Sulphite ammonia caramel [likely to be GM]	Halaal - VG
E152	Colouring	Black 7984	Halaal - VG
E160b	Colouring - [P.A.R]	Annatto, bixin, norbixin	Halaal - VG
E161a*	Colouring	Flavoxanthin	Halaal - VG
E171	Colouring	Titanium dioxide	Halaal - VG
E172	Colouring	Iron oxides and hydroxides	Halaal - VG
E173	Colouring	Aluminium	Halaal - VG
E174	Colouring	Silver	Halaal - VG
E175	Colouring	Gold	Halaal - VG
E181	Colouring	Tannin	Halaal - VG
E200	Preservative	Sorbic acid	Halaal - VG
E201	Preservative	Sodium sorbate	Halaal - VG
E202	Preservative	Potassium sorbate	Halaal - VG
E203	Preservative	Calcium sorbate	Halaal - VG
E210	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Benzoic acid	Halaal - VG
E211	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Sodium benzoate	Halaal - VG
E212	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Potassium benzoate	Halaal - VG
E220	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Sulphur dioxide	Halaal - VG

E221	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Sodium sulphite	Halaal - VG
E222	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Sodium hydrogen sulphite	Halaal - VG
E223	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Sodium metabisulphite	Halaal - VG
E224	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Potassium metabisulphite	Halaal - VG
E226	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Calcium sulphite	Halaal - VG
E228	Preservative - [P.A.R]	Potassium hydrogen sulphite	Halaal - VG
E234	Preservative	Nisin	Halaal - VG
E235	Preservative	Natamycin, Pimaracin	Halaal - VG
E236	Preservative	Formic acid	Halaal - VG
E237	Preservative	Sodium formiate	Halaal - VG
E238	Preservative	Calcium formiate	Halaal - VG
E239	Preservative	Hexamethylene tetramine, Hexamine	Halaal - VG
E242	Preservative	Dimethyl dicarbonate	Halaal - VG
E249	Preservative	Potassium Nitrite	Halaal - VG
E250	Preservative	Sodium nitrite	Halaal - VG
E251	Preservative	Sodium nitrate, saltpetre	Halaal - VG
E260	Preservative/Acidity Regulator	Acetic acid	Halaal - VG
E261	Preservative/Acidity Regulator	Potassium acetate	Halaal - VG
E262	Preservative/Acidity Regulator	Sodium acetates	Halaal - VG
E263	Preservative/Acidity Regulator	Calcium acetate	Halaal - VG
E264	Preservative	Ammonium acetate	Halaal - VG
E270	Preservative/Antioxidant	Lactic acid	Halaal - N. VG
E280	Preservative	Propionic acid	Halaal - VG
E281	Preservative	Sodium propionate	Halaal - VG
E283	Preservative	Potassium propionate	Halaal - VG
E284	Preservative	Boric acid	Halaal - VG
E285*	Preservative	Sodium Tetraborate	Halaal - VG
E290*	Acidity Regulator	Carbon Dioxide	Halaal - VG
E295*	Acidity Regulator	Malic Acid	Halaal - VG
E297*	Acidity Regulator	Fumaric Acid	Halaal - VG
E300	Antioxidant	Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)	Halaal - VG
E301	Antioxidant	Sodium ascorbate	Halaal - VG
E303	Antioxidant	Potassium ascorbate	Halaal - VG
E310	Antioxidant - [P.A.R]	Propyl gallate	Halaal - VG
E315	Antioxidant	Erythorbic acid	Halaal - VG

E316	Antioxidant	Sodium erythorbate	Halaal - VG
E317	Antioxidant	Erythorbin acid	Halaal - VG
E318	Antioxidant	Sodium erythorbin	Halaal - VG
E319	Antioxidant	Butylhydroxinon	Halaal - VG
E330	Antioxidant	Citric acid	Halaal - VG
E331	Antioxidant	Sodium citrates	Halaal - VG
E332	Antioxidant	Potassium citrates	Halaal - VG
E338	Antioxidant	Phosphoric acid	Halaal - VG
E339	Antioxidant	Sodium phosphates	Halaal - VG
E340	Antioxidant	Potassium phosphates	Halaal - VG
E343	Antioxidant	Magnesium phosphates	Halaal - VG
E350	Acidity Regulator	Sodium malates	Halaal - VG
E351	Acidity Regulator	Potassium malate	Halaal - VG
E352	Acidity Regulator	Calcium malates	Halaal - VG
E353	Emulsifier	Metatartaric acid	Halaal - VG
E354	Emulsifier	Calcium tartrate	Halaal - VG
E355	Acidity Regulator	Adipic acid	Halaal - VG
E356	Acidity Regulator	Sodium adipate	Halaal - VG
E357	Acidity Regulator	Potassium adipate	Halaal - VG
E363	Acidity Regulator	Succinic acid	Halaal - VG
E370	Acidity Regulator	1,4-Heptonolactone	Halaal - VG
E375	Colour Retention Agent - [P.A.R]	Nicotinic acid, Niacin, Nicotinamide	Halaal - VG
E380	Acidity Regulator	Triammonium citrate	Halaal - VG
E381	Acidity Regulator	Ammoniumferrocitrate	Halaal - VG
E385	Calcium disodium EDTA	Calcium disodium ethylene diamine tetra-acetate	Halaal - VG
E400	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/G Agent	Alginic acid	Halaal - VG
E401	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/G Agent	Sodium alginate	Halaal - VG
E402	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/G Agent	Potassium alginate	Halaal - VG
E403	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/Thickener	Ammonium alginate	Halaal - VG
E405	Emulsifier/Thickener	Propane-1,2-diol alginate	Halaal - VG
E406	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/G Agent	Agar	Halaal - VG
E407	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/G Agent	Carrageenan	Halaal - VG
E407a	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/G Agent	Processed eucheuma seaweed	Halaal - VG
E410	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/G Agent	Locust bean gum (Carob gum)	Halaal - VG
E412	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/Thickener	Guar gum	Halaal - VG

E413	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/Thickener	Tragacanth	Halaal - VG
E414	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/Thickener	Acacia gum (gum arabic)	Halaal - VG
E415	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/Thickener	Xanthan gum [possibly GM]	Halaal - VG
E416	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/Thickener	Kaya gum	Halaal - VG
E417	Thickener/Stabiliser	Tara gum	Halaal - VG
E420	Emulsifier/Sweetener	Sorbitol	Halaal - VG
E421	Anti-Caking agent/Sweetener	Mannitol	Halaal - VG
E425	Emulsifier	Konjac	Halaal - VG
E440	Emulsifier	Pectins	Halaal - VG
E450	Emulsifier	Diphosphates	Halaal - VG
E452	Emulsifier	Polyphosphates	Halaal - VG
E459	Emulsifier	Beta-cyclodextrine	Halaal - VG
E460	Emulsifier	Cellulose	Halaal - VG
E461	Emulsifier	Methyl cellulose	Halaal - VG
E462	Emulsifier	Ethyl cellulose	Halaal - VG
E463	Emulsifier	Hydroxy propyl cellulose	Halaal - VG
E464	Emulsifier	Hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose	Halaal - VG
E465	Emulsifier	Ethyl methyl cellulose	Halaal - VG
E466	Emulsifier	Sodium carboxy methyl cellulose	Halaal - VG
E468	Emulsifier	Crosslinked sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	Halaal - VG
E469	Emulsifier	Enzymically hydrolysed carboxymethylcellulose	Halaal - VG
E500	Raising Agent	Sodium carbonate	Halaal - VG
E501	Acidity Regulator	Potassium carbonate	Halaal - VG
E503	Acidity Regulator	Ammonium carbonate	Halaal - VG
E504	Anti-Caking Agent	Magnesium carbonate	Halaal - VG
E507	Acid	Hydrochloric acid	Halaal - VG
E508	Gelling Agent/Seasoning	Potassium chloride	Halaal - VG
E509	Firming Agent	Calcium chloride	Halaal - VG
E510	Acidity Regulator/Improving Agent	Ammonium chloride, ammonia solution	Halaal - VG
E511	Firming Agent	Magnesium chloride	Halaal - VG
E512	Antioxidant	Stannous chloride	Halaal - VG
E513	Acid	Sulphuric acid	Halaal - VG
E514	Acidity Regulator	Sodium sulphate	Halaal - VG
E515	Seasoning	Potassium sulphate	Halaal - VG
E516	Improving Agent/Firming Agent	Calcium sulphate	Halaal - VG

E517	Improving Agent	Ammonium sulphate	Halaal – VG
E518	Acidity Regulator/Firming Agent	Magnesium sulphate, Epsom salts	Halaal – VG
E519	Preservative	Copper sulphate	Halaal – VG
E520	Firming Agent	Aluminium sulphate	Halaal – VG
E521	Firming Agent	Aluminium sodium sulphate	Halaal – VG
E522	Acidity Regulator	Aluminium potassium sulphate	Halaal – VG
E523	Acidity Regulator	Aluminium ammonium sulphate	Halaal – VG
E524	Acidity Regulator	Sodium hydroxide	Halaal – VG
E525	Acidity Regulator	Potassium hydroxide	Halaal – VG
E526	Acidity Regulator/Firming Agent	Calcium hydroxide	Halaal – VG
E527	Acidity Regulator	Ammonium hydroxide	Halaal - VG
E528	Acidity Regulator	Magnesium hydroxide	Halaal - VG
E529	Acidity Regulator/Improving Agent	Calcium oxide	Halaal - VG
E530	Acidity Regulator/Anti-Caking Agent	Magnesium oxide	Halaal - VG
E535	Acidity Regulator/Anti-Caking Agent	Sodium ferrocyanide	Halaal - VG
E536	Anti-Caking Agent	Potassium ferrocyanide	Halaal - VG
E540	Acidity Regulator/Emulsifier	Dicalcium diphosphate	Halaal - VG
E541	Emulsifier	Sodium aluminium phosphate	Halaal - VG
E545	Emulsifier	Ammonium polyphosphate	Halaal - VG
E550	Anti-Caking Agent	Sodium silicate	Halaal - VG
E551	Emulsifier/Anti-Caking Agent	Silicon dioxide (Silica)	Halaal - VG
E552	Anti-Caking Agent	Calcium silicate	Halaal - VG
E553a	Anti-Caking Agent	Magnesium silicate	Halaal - VG
E553b	Anti-Caking Agent - [P.A.R]	Talc	Halaal - VG
E554	Anti-Caking Agent	Sodium aluminium silicate	Halaal - VG
E555*	Anti-Caking Agent	Potassium aluminium silicate	Halaal - VG
E558	Anti-Caking Agent	Bentonite	Halaal - VG
E559	Anti-Caking Agent	Aluminium silicate (Kaolin)	Halaal - VG
E575	Acidity Regulator	Glucono-delta-lactone	Halaal - VG
E574*	Acidity Regulator	Gluconic Acid	Halaal - VG
E576	Sequestrant	Sodium gluconate	Halaal - VG
E577	Sequestrant	Potassium gluconate	Halaal - VG
E578	Firming Agent	Calcium gluconate	Halaal - VG
E579	Colouring	Ferrous gluconate	Halaal - VG
E636	Flavour Enhancer	Maltol	Halaal - VG

E637	Flavour Enhancer	Ethyl maltol	Halaal - VG
E650	Flavour Enhancer	Zinc acetate	Halaal - VG
E900	Anti-Foaming/Anti-Caking Agent	Dimethyl polysiloxane	Halaal - VG
E901	Glazing Agent	Beeswax, white and yellow	Halaal - N. VG
E902	Glazing Agent	Candelilla wax	Halaal - VG
E903	Glazing Agent - [P.A.R]	Carnauba wax	Halaal - VG
E905	Glazing Agent	Microcrystalline wax	Halaal - VG
E907	Glazing Agent	Crystalline Wax	Halal - Vg
E913	Glazing Agent	Lanolin, sheep wool grease	Halaal - VG
E924	Improving Agent	Potassium bromate	Halaal - VG
E925	Preservative	Chlorine	Halaal - VG
E926	Preservative	Chlorine dioxide	Halaal - VG
E927b	Improving Agent	Carbamide	Halaal - VG
E928	Improving Agent	Benzole peroxide	Halaal - VG
E938	Packaging Gas	Argon	Halaal - VG
E939	Packaging Gas	Helium	Halaal - VG
E941	Packaging Gas	Nitrogen	Halaal - VG
E942	Propellant	Nitrous oxide	Halaal - VG
E943a	Propellant	Butane	Halaal - VG
E943b	Propellant	Iso-butane	Halaal - VG
E944	Propellant	Propane	Halaal - VG
E948	Packaging Gas	Oxygen	Halaal - VG
E950	Sweetener	Acesulfame K	Halaal - VG
E951	Sweetener - [P.A.R]	Aspartame	Halaal - VG
E952	Sweetener	Cyclamic acid and its Na and Ca salts	Halaal - VG
E953	Sweetener	Isomalt	Halaal - VG
E954	Sweetener	Saccharin and its Na, K and Ca salts	Halaal - VG
E957	Sweetener / Flavour Enhancer	Thaumatococcus	Halaal - VG
E959	Sweetener	Neohesperidine DC	Halaal - VG
E965	Sweetener/Stabiliser	Maltitol	Halaal - VG
E967	Sweetener	Xylitol	Halaal - VG
E999	Foaming Agent	Quillaia extract	Halaal - VG
E1200	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Polydextrose	Halaal - VG
E1201	Stabiliser	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	Halaal - VG
E1202	Stabiliser	Polyvinylpolypyrrolidone	Halaal - VG

E1400	Thickening Agent	Dextrin	Halaal - VG
E1401	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Modified starch	Halaal - VG
E1402	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Alkaline modified starch	Halaal - VG
E1403	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Bleached starch	Halaal - VG
E1404	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Oxidized starch	Halaal - VG
E1410	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Monostarch phosphate	Halaal - VG
E1412	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Distarch phosphate	Halaal - VG
E1413	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Phosphated distarch phosphate	Halaal - VG
E1414	Emulsifier/Thickening Agent	Acetylated distarch phosphate	Halaal - VG
E1420	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Acetylated starch, mono starch acetate	Halaal - VG
E1421	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Acetylated starch, mono starch acetate	Halaal - VG
E1422	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Acetylated distarch adipate	Halaal - VG
E1430	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Distarch glycerine	Halaal - VG
E1440	Emulsifier/Thickening Agent	Hydroxy propyl starch	Halaal - VG
E1441	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Hydroxy propyl distarch glycerine	Halaal - VG
E1442	Stabiliser/Thickening Agent	Hydroxy propyl distarch phosphate	Halaal - VG
E1450	Emulsifier/Stabiliser/Thickening	Starch sodium octenyl succinate	Halaal - VG
E1451	Emulsifier/Thickening Agent	Acetylated oxidised starch	Halaal - VG
E1505	Foam Stabiliser	Triethyl citrate	Halaal - VG
E1520	Humectant	Propylene glycol	Halaal - VG

LIST OF DOUBTFUL

Key word

Doubtful : Dbtful

CODE	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTIONS	STATUS	REMARKS
E100	Colouring	Curcumin, turmeric	Dbtful	It is Halaal if used as pure turmeric powder or Halaal certified.
E101	Colouring	Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Dbtful	Obtained from Cheese, leafy, vegetables, eggs, milk and liver. Halaal if Halaal Certified
E101a	Colouring – GM	Riboflavin-5-Phosphate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E103*	Colouring	Chrysoine Resorcinol	Dbtful	Halaal if the solvents are Halaal or Halal Certified
E104	Colouring - P.A.R	Quinoline Yellow	Dbtful	Not soluble in water. Possibly alcohol used as a solvent, It is Halaal if Halaal certified.
E105*	Coulouring	Fast Yellow AB	Dbtful	Halaal if the solvents are Halaal or Halal Certified
E106*	Coulouring	Riboflavin-5-Sodium Phosphate	Dbtful	Halaal if the solvents are Halaal or Halal Certified
E107	Coulouring	Yellow 2G	Dbtful	Halaal if the solvents are Halaal or Halal Certified
E110	Colouring - P.A.R	Sunset Yellow / Orange Yellow	Dbtful	Halaal if no alcohol used in flavour or Halaal Certified
E111*	Colouring	Orange GGN	Dbtful	Halaal if no alcohol used in flavour or Halaal Certified
E121*	Colouring	Orcein, Orchil	Dbtful	Halaal if no alcohol used in flavour or Halaal Certified
E122	Colouring - P.A.R	Carmoisine, Azorubine	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E123	Colouring - P.A.R	Amaranth, FD&C Red 2	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E124	Colouring	Ponceau 4R/Cochineal Red A	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E125*	Colouring	Scarlet GN	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E126*	Colouring	Ponceau 6R	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E127	Colouring - P.A.R	Erythrosine, FD&C Red 3	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E128	Colouring - P.A.R	Red 2G	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E130*	Colouring	Indanthrene blue RS	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E131	Colouring - P.A.R	Patent Blue V	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E132	Colouring - P.A.R	Indigo carmine, Indigotine	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified

E133	Colouring - P.A.R	Brilliant Blue FCF, FD&C Blue 1	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E140	Colouring	Chlorophylls and Chlorophyllins	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E141	Colouring	Copper complexes	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E142	Colouring - P.A.R	Greens S	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E151	Colouring - P.A.R	Black PN/Brilliant Black BN	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E153	Colouring - GM	Carbon black, Vege carbon	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E154	Colouring - P.A.R	Brown FK, Kipper Brown	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E155	Colouring - P.A.R	Brown HT, Chocolate brown HT	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E160a	Colouring	Alpha / Beta / Gamma-carotene	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E160c*	Colouring	Capsanthin, capsorubin, Paprika extract	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E160d*	Colouring	Lycopene	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E160e*	Colouring	Beta-apo-8'-carotenal (C 30)	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E160f*	Colouring	Ethyl ester of beta-apo- 8'-carotenic acid (C 30)	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E161b	Colouring	Lutein	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E161g	Colouring	Canthaxanthin	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E162	Colouring	Beetroot Red, Betanin	Dbtful	Possibly alcohol used as a solvent, It is Halaal if Halaal certified.
E163	Colouring	Anthocyanins	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E170	Colouring	Calcium carbonate, Chalk	Dbtful	Halaal if obtained from rock mineral and used as 100% dry powder or granular. Doubtful if used as liquid, solvent has to be Halaal
E180	Colouring	Pigment Rubine, Lithol Rubine	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E213	Preservative - P.A.R	Calcium benzoate	Dbtful	Halaal, if calcium obtained from mineral, Doubtful if it is obtained from bones
E214	Preservative - P.A.R	Ethyl para-hydroxybenzoate	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E215	Preservative - P.A.R	Sodium ethyl	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified

E216	Preservative - P.A.R	Propyl para-hydroxybenzoate	Dbtful	Derives from plant and insect. It can be produced synthetically also. Halaal if Halaal Certified
E217	Preservative - P.A.R	Sodium propyl	Dbtful	Derives from plant and insect. It can be produced synthetically also. Halaal if Halaal Certified
E218	Preservative - P.A.R	Methyl para-hydroxybenzoate	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E219	Preservative - P.A.R	Sodium methyl	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E227	Preservative - P.A.R	Calcium hydrogen sulphite	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E230	Preservative	Biphenyl, diphenyl	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E231	Preservative	Orthophenyl phenol	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E232	Preservative	Sodium orthophenyl phenol	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E233	Preservative	Thiabendazole	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E252	Preservative	Potassium nitrate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E282	Preservative - P.A.R	Calcium propionate	Dbtful	Halaal, if calcium obtained from mineral, Doubtful if it is obtained from bones
E302	Antioxidant	Calcium ascorbate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E304	Antioxidant	Ascorbic acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E306	Antioxidant - GM	Tocopherol-rich extract	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E307	Antioxidant - GM	Alpha-tocopherol	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E308	Antioxidant - GM	Gamma-tocopherol	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E309	Antioxidant - GM	Delta-tocopherol	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E311	Antioxidant - P.A.R	Octyl gallate	Dbtful	Haram made from alcohol sources, Halaal if obtained from nutgalls or plant secretion
E312	Antioxidant - P.A.R	Dodecyl gallate	Dbtful	Haram if made from alcohol sources, Halaal if obtained from nutgalls or plant secretion
E320	Antioxidant	Butylated hydroxyanisole	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E321	Antioxidant - P.A.R	Butylated hydroxytoluene	Dbtful	It is obtained from fat. Halaal only if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
E322	Antioxidant - GM	Lecithin	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified

E325	Antioxidant	Sodium lactate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E326	Antioxidant	Potassium lactate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E327	Antioxidant	Calcium lactate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E329	Antioxidant	Magnesium lactate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E333	Antioxidant	Calcium citrates	Dbtful	Not soluble in water. Possibly alcohol used as a solvent, It is Halaal if Halaal certified.
E335	Antioxidant	Sodium tartrates	Dbtful	Possibly Alcohol used during processing, Halaal if Halaal Certified
E336	Antioxidant	Potassium tartrates.	Dbtful	Possibly Alcohol used during processing, Halaal if Halaal Certified
E337	Antioxidant	Sodium potassium tartrate	Dbtful	Possibly Alcohol used during processing, Halaal if Halaal Certified
E341	Anti-Caking Agent	Calcium phosphates	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E343	Anti-Caking Agent	Magnesium phosphates	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Plant origin. Halaal if from Plant source or Halaal Certified
E404	Emulsifier/Thickener	Calcium alginate	Dbtful	Possibly Alcohol used during processing, Halaal if Halaal Certified
E422	Emulsifier/Sweetener	Glycerol	Dbtful	Product of Soap Manufacturing. A soap product mostly originates from animals fat. Halaal if from Vegetable source of Halaal Certified
E430	Emulsifier/Stabiliser	Polyoxyethylene (8) stearate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E431	Emulsifier	Polyoxyethylene (40) stearate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E432	Emulsifier	// (20) sorbitan monolaurate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E433	Emulsifier	// (20) sorbitan monooleate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E434	Emulsifier	// (20) sorbitan monopalmitate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E435	Emulsifier	// (20) sorbitan monostearate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E436	Emulsifier	// (20) sorbitan tristearate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E441	Emulsifier/Gelling Agent	Gelatin	Dbtful	Obtained from animal skin, tendons, ligaments and bones (Usually Cattle or Pig). It is Haraam if from Pig or Non Halal animals, Halaal if from Halal slaughtered Animals.
E442	Emulsifier	Ammonium phosphatides	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E444	Emulsifier	Sucrose acetate isobutyrate	Dbtful	Possibly can be derived from Non Halaal Source, It is Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified

E445	Emulsifier	Glycerol esters of wood rosin	Dbtful	It is a polyhydric alcohol (Not Ethyl). It is made from fat either plant or animal, Halal if from Vegetable source or Halal Certified
E451	Emulsifier	Triphosphates	Dbtful	Possibly can be derived from Non Halaal Source, It is Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E470a	Emulsifier	Sodium, potassium and calcium	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E470b	Emulsifier	Magnesium	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E471	Emulsifier	Mono- and diglycerides	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E472a	Emulsifier	Monoglyceride or diglyceride of Acetic acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E472b	Emulsifier	Monoglyceride or diglyceride of Lactic acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E472c	Emulsifier	Monoglyceride or diglyceride of Citric acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E472d	Emulsifier	Monoglyceride or diglyceride of Tartaric acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E472e	Emulsifier	Mono & diacetyl tartaric acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E472f	Emulsifier	Mixed acetic and tartaric acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E473	Emulsifier	Sucrose ester of a fatty acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E474	Emulsifier	Sucroglycerides	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E475	Emulsifier - GM	Polyglycerol	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E476	Emulsifier - GM	Polyglycerol polyricinoleate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E477	Emulsifier	Propane-1, 2-diol	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E478	Emulsifier	Lactylated fatty acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E479b	Emulsifier	Thermally oxidized	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E481	Emulsifier	Sodium stearyl-2-lactylate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E482	Emulsifier	Calcium stearyl-2-lactylate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E483	Emulsifier	Stearyl tartrate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E491	Emulsifier - GM	Sorbitan monostearate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified

E492	Emulsifier	Sorbitan tristearate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E493	Emulsifier	Sorbitan monolaurate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E494	Emulsifier	Sorbitan monooleate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E495	Emulsifier	Sorbitan monopalmitate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E542	Anti-Caking Agent	Bone phosphate	Dbtful	Edible Bone Phosphate (extract from animal bones), It is Haraam if from Pig or Non Halal animals, Halaal if from Halal slaughtered Animals.
E544	Emulsifier	Calcium polyphosphate	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E556	Anti-Caking Agent	Calcium aluminium silicate	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E570	Anti-Caking Agent - GM	Stearic acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E572	Emulsifier - GM	Magnesium / calcium stearate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E620	Flavour Enhancer - GM	Glutamic acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E621	Flavour Enhancer - GM	Monosodium glutamate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E622	Flavour Enhancer - GM	Monopotassium glutamate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E623	Flavour Enhancer - GM	Calcium diglutamate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E624	Flavour Enhancer - GM	Monoammonium glutamate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E625	Flavour Enhancer - GM	Magnesium diglutamate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E626	Flavour Enhancer	Guanylic acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E627	Flavour Enhancer	Disodium / sodium guanylate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E629	Flavour Enhancer	Calcium guanylate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E630	Flavour Enhancer	Inosinic acid	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E631	Flavour Enhancer	Disodium inosinate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E632	Flavour Enhancer	Dipotassium inosinate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E633	Flavour Enhancer	Calcium inosinate	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified

E634	Flavour Enhancer	Calcium 5'-ribonucleotides	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E635	Flavour Enhancer	Disodium 5'-ribonucleotides	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E640	Flavour Enhancer	Glycine and its sodium salt	Dbtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
E910	L-cysteine	Syntetic Based	Dbtful	Produced commercially from animal and human hair (and feathers). Halaal if it is synthetic or Halaal Certified
E912	Acid	Montanic acid esters	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E914	Glazing Agent	Oxidized polyethylene wax	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E915	Glazing Agent	Esters of Colophane	Dbtful	Doubtful if used as liquid form, the solvent has to be Halaal or Halaal Certified
E920	Improving Agent	L-cysteine hydrochloride	Dbtful	Produced commercially from animal and human hair (and feathers). Halaal if it is synthetic or Halaal Certified
E921	Improving Agent	L-cysteine monohydrate	Dbtful	Produced commercially from animal and human hair (and feathers). Halaal if it is synthetic or Halaal Certified
E966	Sweetener	Lactitol	Dbtful	Derived from Lactose, commercially prepared using whey, so unsuitable for vegans.
E1105	Preservative	Lysozyme	Dbtful	Contained tears, Saliva, Mucus & Egg White, Halaal if Halaal Certified

* *Ingredients banned in accordance to Food act or
not permitted in other countries
[P.A.R] Possibly Allergic Reaction*

LIST OF INGREDIENTS A-Z

INGREDIENTS	CATEGORY	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Acetic acid	Preservative	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Acid Casein	Dairy Ingredients	Doubtful	It is a milk protein. It is Halaal if it is Halaal certified.
Agar	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a gum from plant source
Albumin	Ingredients	Halaal	It is made from Egg and Fish
Alcohol	Solvent or Dry	Haram	Alcohol is used as a solvent or made in dry figure
Algin	Grain and Plant	Halaal	Gum from seaweeds
Alum	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Ammonium	It is a chemical	Halaal	Bicarbonate, Carbonate Chloride, Sulfate
Ammonium Sulfate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Bicarbonate, Carbonate Chloride, Sulfate
Animal Fat	Fat	Doubtful	Halaal If from Halaal Slaughtered Animal or Halaal Certified
Animal Shortening	Fat	Doubtful	Halaal If from Halaal Slaughtered Animal or Halaal Certified
Annatto	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Color extracted from natural plant
Artificial Flavors	Synthetic based Ingredients	Doubtful	Made from chemical and synthetic raw material. Halaal if alcohol is not used as solvent.
Ascorbic acid	Emulsifier	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Ascorbic acid or Vitamin C	Preservative	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Aspic	Cabaret	Haram	Dish in which ingredients are set into Gelatin
Aspartame	A synthetic sweetener	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Azodicarbonamide	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	A chemical enrichment for flours
Bacon	Ingredients from Pig	Haram	It is part of pig stomach
Bacon bits	Ingredients from Pig	Haram	It is obtained from pig stomach
Baker's Yeast	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A single celled plant which ferment sugar into carbon dioxide.

Baking Powder & Soda	A chemical livener	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Bay Leaves	Grain & Plant based Ingredients	Halaal	It is a spice
Beer, Beer Flavor / Beer Batters	Alcoholic Fermentation	Haram	It is a fermented alcoholic drink
Beeswax	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Obtained from honeycomb of the bee
Benzoate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Benzoate Acid	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Beta-Carotene	Natural Color	Doubtful	Halaal If from vegetable oil or fish gelatin or Halaal Certified
BHT	Synthetic based Ingredients	Doubtful	Halaal if vegetable oil is used or Halaal certified
BHA	Synthetic based Ingredients	Doubtful	Halaal if vegetable oil is used or Halaal certified
Brandy	Burnt Wine	Haram	Spirit produced by distilling wine
Caffeine	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Powder situate in tea leaves and coffee beans
Calcium	Corbonate, Chloride, Citrate, Sorbate, Sulfate	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Calcium Stearate	Plant fat or Animal fat	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if from vegetable fat or Halaal certified
Calcium Corbonate	Calcium	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Canola Oil	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is oil obtained from rap seeds
Caramel	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a colorant obtained from plant carbohydrates
Carob & Carob Gum	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Cocoa obtained from pods of carob tree
Carageenan	Sulphated Polysaccharides	Halaal	Extracted from red Seaweeds
Caseinates	Dairy Ingredients	Doubtful	It is Halaal if Halaal certified
Cheese Powder	Dairy Ingredients	Doubtful	It is Halaal if Halaal certified
Chlorine	A chemical gas.	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Chocolate	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is obtained from cocoa beans

Cholesterol	Plant fat or Animal fat	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if from vegetable fat or Halaal certified
Chitin	Long-chain Polymer	Haraam	Derivative from Crabs, Lobsters, Shrimps and Insects
Cinnamon	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a plant based spice
Citric Acid	Emulsifier	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Citric Acid	Preservative	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Citrus Oil	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is oil obtained from citrus fruits.
Cochineal or Carmine color	Ingredients from insects	Haraam	It is a red color obtained from cochineal.
Cocoa Butter	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is fat obtained from cocoa beans.
Cocoa Powder	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is fat obtained from cocoa beans.
Coconut	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Obtained from coconut palm.
Collagen	Ingredients from Pig	Haraam	Obtained from Pork.
Coriander	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a plant based spice.
Corn	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Obtained from corn.
Corn Bran	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a out part of corn seeds.
Corn Flour	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is flour obtained by grinding corn.
Corn Gluten	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a corn protein.
Corn Meal	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a ground corn.
Corn Oil	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a oil obtained from corn seeds
Corn Starch	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a starch obtained from endosperm of corn seeds
Corn Syrup	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is sweetener obtained from corn.
Corn Syrup Solids	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a dry form of corn syrup.
Cream	Dairy Ingredients	Halaal	Cream is a milk fat obtained by separating it from milk.

Cumin	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a plant based spice.
Curry Powder	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a blend of plant based spices.
Dextrin	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a part of plant starch.
Dextrose	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a corn sweetener from corn starch.
Diglyceride	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Dipotassium Phosphate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Dicalcium Phosphate	Calcium	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Dried Milk	Dairy Ingredients	Doubtful	It based on dryers. Halaal if Halaal certified.
Dyglyceride	Animal & Plant	Doubtful	Halaal only if it is made from plant fat or Halaal certified.
EDTA	A chemical chelating agent	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Enzyme	Grain & Plant or animal source	Doubtful	Enzymes are protein obtained from plant and animal sources.
Enzyme Modified Soya Lecithin	Plant or animal enzyme	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if microbial lipase is used or Halaal certified.
Ethoxylated Mono and Diglycerides	Plant or animal enzyme	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Ergocalciferol	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Ergosterol	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Fatty Acid	It's a Fat	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Fennel	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a plant based spice.
Ferric Oxide	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Ferrous Sulfate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Fish Gelatin	Ingredients from Egg and Fish	Halaal	It is made from bones of fish.
Folic Acid	Synthetic based Ingredients	Doubtful	It is Halaal if is Halaal certified.
Fructose	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A sweetener obtained from sugar or sucrose.

Fungal protease	Micro-Organisms	Halaal	More familiar Mushrooms
Gelatin	Ingredients made from animals	Haraam	Haraam if it is made from pig and non slaughtered Animals
Gellan Gum	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A plant based gum.
Glucon-Delta-Lactone	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	It is a acidulant and used in chemical leavening.
Delta	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	It is a acidulant and used in chemical leavening.
Lactone	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	It is a acidulant and used in chemical leavening.
Glucon	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	It is a acidulant and used in chemical leavening.
Glucose	Monosaccharide	Halaal	A simple Sugar
Gluten	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A plant protein.
Glycerin	Grain & Plant or animal source	Doubtful	It is made from fat either plant or animal.
Glycerol Ester	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Glycerol Monostearate	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Glycerol Stearate	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Glycogen	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Graham Flour	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is whole wheat flour.
Grape	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a fruit.
Guar Gum	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a gum obtained from plant.
Gum Acacia	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a gum obtained from plant.
Ham	Pig meat	Haraam	Haraam Ingredients obtained from Pig
Hard Cider	Alcoholic Fermentation	Haraam	It is a fermented apple juice.
Hydrogenated Oil	Chemical	Halaal	Addition of Hydrogen
Hydrolysed (Protein)	Animal & Plant	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.

Iron	A Metal	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
L-Cysteine	Synthetic based Ingredients	Doubtful	L-Cysteine is obtained from human hair, chicken/duck feathers.
Lactic Acid	Preservative	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Lactose	Dairy Ingredients	Doubtful	Halaal if it is Halaal certified.
Lard	Ingredients made from Pig Fat	Haram	It is a pig fat.
Leavenings	Agent	Halaal	Substances used in doughs and batters
Lecithin	Commercial	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Mace	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A plant based spice.
Magnesium Carbonate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Magnesium Stearate	Synthetic based Ingredients	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is from plant fat or Halaal certified.
Maize	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Obtained from corn.
Malt	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a source of enzymes.
Maltodextrin	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Obtained from starch.
Maltose	Grain & Plant based Ingredients	Halaal	It is a one of the part of starch.
Margarine	Grain & Plant or animal source	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is from plant fat or Halaal certified.
Marshmallow	Ingredients from Pig	Haram	Pork gelatin used in making of marshmallow.
Methylcellulose	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A gum composed of cellulose.
Molasses	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A by-product of sugar production from sugar cane
Mono- and Diglycerides	Plant or animal source	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Monocalcium	Calcium	Halaal	It's a Calcium
Mono Saccharides	Plant	Halaal	A plant based ingredients
Monoglyceride	Plant or animal source	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.

Mustard	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A plant spice.
MSG	Acid	Halaal	Salt
Natural Flavors	Grain & Plant	Doubtful	Halaal if it is Halaal certified and alcohol is not used as a solvent.
Niacin	Grain & Plant or meat	Doubtful	It can be obtained from animal or plant or synthetic sources. Niacin is Halaal only if it is obtained from Halaal sources.
Nitrates	Organic Chemistry	Halaal	Salt
Nitrites	Ester	Halaal	Salt and ester of nitrous acid
Oat	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A cereal.
Oat Flour	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Flour obtained from oat cereal.
Oatmeal	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Meal obtained from oats.
Olive Oil	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Oil obtained from olive fruits.
Oregano	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A plant based spice.
Oleyl	Fatty Alcohol	Haram	Coming from inedible beef fat
Oxalic Acid	Acid	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
PABA	Organic Compound	Halaal	Aminobenzoic Acid
Palm Oil	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Oil obtained from fruit of palm tree.
Papain	Grain & Plant	Halaal	An enzyme obtained from Papaya fruit for tenderizing meat.
Paprika	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A plant based spice.
Peanut	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A fruit from peanut plant.
Pectin	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A gum obtained from citrus peel.
Pepsin	Grain & Plant	Haram	Rennet Pepsin is Obtained from pork
Peppers	It is a chemical	Halaal	A plant fruit.
Phosphates	Plant or animal fat	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients

Phospholipid	Acid	Doubtful	Halaal if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Phosphoric Acid	Plant or animal fat	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Polyglycerol Esters of Fatty Acids	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Polyoxythylene Sorbitan Monostearate	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Polysorbate 60	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Polysorbate 65	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Polysorbate 80	Haram Ingredients from Pig	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Pork	Synthetic based Ingredients	Haram	Flesh of swine.
Potassium Bicarbonate	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	A chemical.
Potassium Bromate	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	A chemical.
Potassium Benzoate	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	A chemical.
Potassium Bromide	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	A chemical.
Potassium Sorbate	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	A chemical.
Potassium	Acid	Halaal	A chemical.
Propionic Acid	Acid	Halaal	A Chemical.
Propionate	Grain & Plant or animal source	Halaal	A Chemical.
Rennet	Dairy Ingredients	Doubtful	Milk coagulant which is a concentrated extract of rennin enzyme obtained from calves or pig stomach or microbial source.
Rennet Casein	Grain & Plant or animal source	Doubtful	It is Halaal if Halaal certified.
Renin	Grain & Plant or meat	Doubtful	Milk coagulant which is a concentrated extract of rennin enzyme obtained from calves or pig stomach or microbial source.
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	Alcoholic Fermentation	Doubtful	Sources include cheese, leafy vegetables, eggs, milk and liver.
Rum	Grain & Plant	Haram	It is Haram liquor.
Safflower	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Plant seeds.

Saffron	It is a chemical	Halaal	Obtained from stigma of flower and provide intense yellow colors.
Salt	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sea Salt	Insect secretion	Halaal	Salt obtained from sea. A chemical.
Shellac	Alcoholic Fermentation	Haram	Insect secretion from lac bug
Sherry Wine	Animal & Plant	Haram	It is a wine.
Shortening	It is a chemical	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Silicone Dioxide	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Acetate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Aluminum Phosphate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Aluminum Sulfate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Benzoate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Bicarbonate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Carbonate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Citrate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Hydroxide	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Lactate	Antioxidant	Doubtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
Sodium Metabisulfate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Nitrate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Nitrite	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium sorbate	Plant or animal fat	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sodium Stearoyl Lactylate	Plant or animal fat	Doubtful	Halaal only if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.

Softener	It is a chemical	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from vegetable or Halaal certified.
Sorbic Acid	Plant or animal fat	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Sorbitan Monostearate	Grain & Plant	Doubtful	Halaal only if it is made from vegetable fat or Halaal certified.
Sorbitol	Dairy Ingredients	Halaal	It is a humectants and polyhydric alcohol (not ethyl alcohol).
Sour Cream Solids	Grain & Plant	Doubtful	Halaal only if they are Halaal certified because gelatin is used.
Soya	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Obtained from soybean.
Soya Flour	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Flour obtained from soybean.
Soya Protein	Plant	Halaal	Obtained form Soybean
Soya Lecithin	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is an emulsifier obtained from soybean fat.
Soya Oil	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Oil obtained from soybean.
Soya Sauce	Grain & Plant	Doubtful	Not Halaal If it is obtained by fermenting soybean and wheat and Halaal if it is obtained without fermentation.
Soybean	Plant fat	Halaal	A plant pod.
Soybean Oil	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is obtained from soybean fat.
Spices	Grain & Plant	Halaal	They are plant based spices.
Starch	Grain & Plant	Halaal	An endosperm of cereal seed.
Sugar	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A sweetener obtained from cane sugar and beet.
Sunflower	Grain & Plant	Halaal	A seed.
Tartaric acid	Preservative	Halaal	It is made from crushed grapes.
Tartaric acid	Emulsifier	Doubtful	Can be both Animal & Vegetable origin. Halaal if from vegetable source or Halaal Certified
Tallow	Animal fat	Haram	Obtained from pig, known as lard
Tapioca	Plant	Halaal	A Species
Tocopherol or Vitamin E	Plant or Animal source	Doubtful	A fat soluble vitamin E obtained either from plant or animal fat.

Tricalcium Phosphate	It is a chemical	Halaal	Synthetic based Ingredients
Turmeric	Grain & Plant	Doubtful	It is Halaal if used as pure turmeric powder or Halaal Certified.
Vanilla Bean Powder	Grain & Plant based Ingredients	Halaal	It is 100% ground vanilla beans.
Vanilla Extract	Plant	Haram	It is extracted with alcohol and contains minimum 35% alcohol in solution.
Vanillin	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	Vanillin is a flavoring made from synthetic or artificial vanilla.
Vegetable Oils	Plant or vegetable fat	Halaal	It is made from vegetable fat..
Vinegar	Synthetic based Ingredients	Halaal	Made from grape, sucrose, glucose, malt by successive alcoholic and acetous fermentation.
Vitamin A as Retinol	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Vitamin B1 as Thiamine	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Vitamin B12 as Cyanocobalamin	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Vitamin B2 as Riboflavin	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Vitamin B5 as pantothenic Acid	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Vitamin B6 as pyridoxine	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Vitamin C as Ascorbic Acid	Ingredients from plant	Halaal	It is made from plant or synthetic sources
Vitamin D as Calciferol	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Vitamin E as tocopherol	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Vitamin K	Plant or animal sources	Doubtful	It is Halaal if it is made from plant or Halaal certified
Wheat	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a cereal.
Wheat Flour	Grain & Plant	Halaal	Flour obtained by grinding wheat.
Whey	Dairy Ingredients	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if the whey is Halaal or Halaal certified.
Whey Protein Concentrate	Dairy Ingredients	Doubtful	It is Halaal only if the whey is Halaal or Halaal certified.
Wine	Alcoholic Fermentation	Haram	It is a fermented product.

Wine Vinegar	Alcoholic Fermentation	Haraam	It is obtained from wine and contains left over wine, wine flavor and color.
Xanthan Gum	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a gum obtained from Xanthomonas bacteria.
Xylitol	It is a sweetener for substituting sugar	Halaal	Obtained from birch trees.
Yeast	Baking Agent	Halaal	Micro-Organisms
Zein	Grain & Plant	Halaal	It is a corn protein.

The Jummah Masjid is recognised as the Islamic Authority
by the Government of Mauritius
and Internationally accepted as a reliable Halaal Certifying Body.



AWAKE TO
THE CALL OF ISLAM
JUMMAH MASJID
SERVICE

REG to 8786

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND BECOME PART
OF THIS NOBLE CAUSE BY SENDING

REG to 8786

TYPE HELP AND SEND TO 8786 FOR GUIDANCE
FOR SUGGESTION/COMMENT TYPE SUG AND SEND TO 8786



JUMMAH MASJID HALAL COUNCIL
Royal Rd, Port Louis, Mauritius
Tel: 242 1129 - Fax: 233 5960
Web: www.jummahmasjid.org
Mail: info@jummahmasjid.org

Designed & Printed by:
Westprint Co. Ltd