

1.1 Islamic Laws (Shariah)

Legislations derived from the Holy' Quran and Sunnah.

1.2 Muslim

A person who believes in:

- a. the unity and oneness of ALLAH ALMIGHTY;
- b. the inerrancy of Malaika (Angels);
- c. all Holy Books, and the Holy' Quran as the last and unchanged Book revealed by ALLAH ALMIGHTY;
- d. The Holy Prophets ﷺ (Peace be upon them) of Almighty Allah;
- e. the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophet-hood the Islamic Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, and does not believe in, or recognize as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Prophet Muhammad ﷺ (Peace and blessing upon Him);and
- f. The Day of Judgment.

1.3 Halaal

Things or actions permitted by Laws of Islam.

1.4 Tayyib (طوبى)

Things:

- a. That are intrinsically and naturally liked by the Muslims;
- b. Those are safe, delicious, pure, and nutritious and permitted as per the Laws of Islam.

1.5 Haraam

Things or actions strictly prohibited by Laws of Islam.

1.6 Khabith (Abominable, نجس، حَسَنًا خَبِيثٌ)

Things:

- a. That are abominable and intrinsically and naturally disliked by the Muslims;
- b. Those are prohibited by the Laws of Islam, for example insects, pests, etc.

1.7 Taahir

A thing that is neither Najis in itself nor is contaminated with a Najis thing.

Note: In most of the Halaal-related standards, the terms Halaal and Haraam are used to refer to all the things without differentiating between those meant for internal use and those for external use. On the contrary, in the Shariah, the terms Halaal and Haraam refer to those things which are meant for internal use only whereas for the things meant for external use separate terms “Taahir” and “Najis” are used.

1.8 Najis

A thing that is abominable in itself from the Shariah point of view or is contaminated with such substances e.g. khamar (wine), carrion, any discharge from the orifices of human beings or animals such as urine, excreta, blood, vomit, pus, sperm, ova, and any other thing that is extracted, derived or a by-product of such substances or coming in contact with such substances.

1.9 Mashbooh (Mushtabeh)

Mashbooh means 'doubtful' or 'suspected'; when it is unclear whether the product in question is Halaal or Haraam.

1.10 Makrooh

Makrooh means prohibited and disliked in the Laws of Islam. There are two categories of Makrooh:

- a. **Makrooh-e-Tahreemi:** It is prohibited and disliked as per Islamic Laws and is very close to Haraam;
- b. **Makrooh-e-Tanzeehi:** It is disliked as per Islamic Laws and is close to Halaal but better to avoid it.

NOTE: The word Makrooh in this standard means Makrooh Tahreemi.

1.11 Food

Substance (ingredient), whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended for consumption, and includes drink, chewing gum and any substance which has been used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of “food” but does not include cosmetics or tobacco or substances (ingredients) used only as drugs.

1.12 Halaal Product

Halaal products including food and drinks but not limited to them, allowed to be consumed as per Islamic Laws, which fulfils the following conditions:

- a. The product or its ingredients do not contain any parts or products of animals that are non-Halaal or products of animals which are not slaughtered according to the Laws of Islam;
- b. The product does not contain any ingredients that are “Haraam” or “Najis”;
- c. The product is safe and not harmful for human health;
- d. The product is not prepared, processed or manufactured using equipment contaminated with things that are “Haraam” or “Najis”;
- e. The product or its ingredients do not contain any human parts or their derivatives;
- f. During its preparation, processing, packaging, storage or transportation, the product does not come into contact with any Haraam or Najis items that can contaminate it.

1.13 Haraam Product

Products including but not limited to food and drinks, strictly prohibited by the Laws of Islam that contains:

- a. Haraam animals (see clause 4.1.1.3);
- b. Halaal animals that have not been slaughtered in compliance with the Shariah requirements;
- c. Seven parts of Halaal animals slaughtered in compliance with the Shariah requirements, namely blood, urinary bladder, gallbladder, glands (i.e. ghudood in Arabic), penis, testicles and vulva;
- d. Those things that cause intoxication such as wine, liquor etc.
- e. Things that harm the human body or intellect to such an extent as cannot be neglected;
- f. Things abominable to human beings, for example, nasal secretion, insects, pests, etc.
- g. All human parts such as hair, nail, and organs or their derivatives;
- h. Things that are Najis (i.e. filthy) as per Shariah laws such as faeces, urine etc.

1.14 Halaal Animals/Birds

The followings are considered as Halaal animals provided that they are slaughtered according to the Laws of Islam (as given in clause 4.2):

- a. Domesticated animals such as cattle, buffalos, sheep, goats, camels, chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys etc.
- b. Non-predatory wild Halaal animals such as deer, antelope, chamois, wildcattle;
- c. Non-predatory birds such as pigeons, sparrows, quails, starlings, and ostriches;
- d. Grasshopper/locust (جراد)

1.15 Haraam Animal/Birds

All the animals that have been explicitly prohibited by The Holy' Quran and Sunnah including the followings but not limited to them:

- a. Pigs and its descendants;
- b. Animals slaughtered in the name of, or dedicated to, anybody/thing other than ALLAH SUHANAHU WA TA'ALA;

- c. Animals not slaughtered according to Islamic Laws;
- d. Animals that died by themselves i.e. accidental or natural death;
- e. Predatory animals that prey their target with their claws, canines or tusks
- f. Animals with canines or tusks which are used to kill prey such as bears, elephants, monkeys, wolves, lions, tigers, panthers, cats, jackals, foxes, squirrels, martens, weasels, moles, crocodiles, and alligators etc.
- g. Predatory birds that prey their target with sharp claws such as hawks, falcons, eagles, vultures, ravens, kites, owls etc.
- h. Pests and venomous animals such as rats, centipedes, scorpions, snake, wasps, mouse and other similar animals;
- i. Animals which are considered repulsive like lizards, snails, insects and their larva stages and other similar animals;
- j. Animals that are forbidden to be killed in Islam such as honeybees and hoopoe;
- k. Donkeys and mules;
- l. Any ingredient derived from the Haraam animals is not Halaal.

1.16 Dead Animals (Al Maitah/ الميوتة)

An animal/bird whose death is not occurred as a result of Halaal slaughtering. This includes the pieces cut from the animal before it is slaughtered e.g., Maita is:

a. Animals for which the Name of Allah is not mentioned

The animals, during slaughtering, the name Allah is not recited or names other than that of the Allah are mentioned or mentioned the name of Allah along with other names.

b. Suffocated Animals (Al-Munkhaniqah- المنخنقة)

The animals which die of suffocation;

c. Fatally Beaten Animals (Al-Mauqoozah- الموقوذة)

An animal which dies by beating;

d. Falling Animals (Al-Mutaraddiyah- المتردية)

An animal which dies as a result of falling from a high place or falling into a hole, etc.;

e. Butted Animals (Al-Nateehah- النطحة)

An animal which dies as a result of butting;

f. Eaten by Beast of Prey (الدابة السابغة)

The animal eaten by a beast of prey or a predatory bird of those not marked for hunting, which dies before being slaughtered.

1.17 Makrooh Animals

Jallālah animals are Makrooh-e-Tahreemi; which are:

- a. Halaal animal that eats Najis things and whose meat, as a result of eating Najis things, gives bad smell;
- b. Farmed Halaal animals which are intentionally and continually fed with Najis feed.

1.18 Aquatic Animals

Aquatic animals are those which live in water and cannot survive outside:

- a. All kind of fish are Halaal, on the condition that they do not die their natural death in the water;
- b. Aquatic animals other than fish are Makrooh-e-Tahreemi;
- c. All poisonous aquatic animals are Haraam.

1.19 Amphibians

Animals that live both on land and in water, all amphibians are Haraam.

1.20 Insects

Only Locust (لجرب) is Halaal.

1.21 Nahr

It consists in plunging a knife in the point between core of the neck and the chest (Libbah) to the beginning of chest. Slaughtering camel is only accepted by Nahr (see! PS: 3733-2019 Part 2 & 3).

1.22 Aqr

Slaughtering method that can be used for specific condition of wild Halaal animals (see! PS: 3733-2019 Part 2 & 3).

1.23 Food of Plant Origin

Plants and their products are Halaal, except the intoxicating, poisonous and harmful like opium, cocaine, wine.

1.24 Mushrooms

All species of mushrooms are Halaal except those that are poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to health.

1.25 Natural Minerals and Chemicals

All-natural minerals and chemicals are Halaal except those that are poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to health. Chemicals shall be free of "Haraam" and "Najis".

1.26 Genetically Modified Food (GMF)

Food and drinks containing products and/or by-products of genetically modified organisms (GMO) or GMO ingredients.

1.27 Micro-Organisms & Microbial Product

- a. All species of micro-organisms are Halaal except those that are poisonous, intoxicating or hazardous to health;
- b. Microbes which grow on a Halaal growth media are Halaal and which grow on Haraam growth media are Haraam;
- c. Microbial consumer products which use Haraam and najis materials on its growth media in all production steps (refreshing scale, pilot plant scale and production stage) are Haraam;
- d. Consumer products containing microbial products which grow on non Halaal media are Haraam;
- e. Consumer products containing microbial product shall be traced back to initial growth media of the microbes;
- f. Microorganisms are Halaal except those that are poisonous and/or hazardous to health (pathogenic and toxicogenic);
- g. Microorganisms or their products used in food or food production shall be produced using Halaal culture medium.

1.28 Food Additives

Food additive means any substance not normally consumed as a food by itself and not normally used as a typical ingredient of the food, whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological (including organoleptic) purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or holding of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result, (directly or indirectly) in it or its by-products becoming a component of or otherwise affecting the characteristics of such foods. The term does not include "contaminants" or substances added to food for maintaining or improving nutritional qualities.

1.29 Feed Additive

Any intentionally added ingredient not normally consumed as feed by itself, whether or not it has nutritional value, which affects the characteristics of feed or animal products.

1.30 Prerequisite Programs (PRPs)

Basic conditions and activities which are necessary to maintain a hygienic and valid environment from Shariah point of view throughout the food chain suitable for production, handling and provision of safe Halaal products :

Note: The PRPs needed depend on the segment of the Halaal food chain in which the organization operates and the type of organization. Examples of equivalent terms are good agricultural practice (GAP), good veterinary practice (GVP), good manufacturing practice (GMP), good hygiene practice (GHP), good production practice (GPP), good distribution practice (GDP) and good trading practice (GTP), e.g. :

a. Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

Actions regarding personnel hygiene and sanitation in the processing premises to ensure Halaal, safe and healthy production, storage and distribution of foods as defined in relevant

Pakistan Halaal standards along with “PS:1825 for Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing Processing, Packing or Holding Human Foods”

b. Good Hygiene Practices (GHP)

Measures taken in stages of food chain to ensure the provision of Halaal and safe food for consumption as per relevant Standards on Halaal and Code of hygienic Practices.

1.31 Food Safety

Concept that the food will not cause harm to the consumer when it is prepared and/or eaten according to its intended use.

1.32 Halaal Food Safety Policy

Overall intentions and directions of an organization related to Halaal Food Safety as formally expressed by top management that shall be Muslim(s) OR, Senior Management shall appoint a Halaal Management Representative who shall be a Muslim and responsible for the overall implementation of the Halaal Management System.

1.33 Food Chain

All stages involved from farm to fork in the production of food and drinks including primary production, harvesting, preparation, processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution and supply to the market.

1.34 Halaal Chain

All stages involved, including but not limited to primary production, preparation, processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution and supply to the market as per Islamic Laws.

1.35 Monitoring

Determining the status of a system, a process or an activity.

Monitoring is applied during an activity and provides information for action within a specified time frame.

Note 1: To determine the status, there may be a need to check, supervise or critically observe.

Note 2: In the context of Halaal, food safety, monitoring is conducting a planned sequence of observations or measurements to assess whether a process is operating as intended.

1.36 Validation

Obtaining evidence that a control measure (or combination of control measures) will be capable of effectively controlling the significant hazard for Halaal.

Validation is applied prior to an activity and provides information about the capability to deliver intended results.

Note: Validation is performed at the time a control measure combination is designed, or whenever changes are made to the implemented control measures.

1.37 Verification

Confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that specified *requirements* have been fulfilled.

Verification is applied after an activity and provides information for confirmation of conformity.

1.38 Nonconformity

Non-fulfilment of a requirement

1.39 Conformity/Compliance

Fulfilment of a requirement

1.40 Operational Prerequisite Programme (OPRP)

Control measure or combination of control measures applied to prevent or eliminate a significant hazard for Halaal, and where action criterion and measurement or observation enables effective control of the process and/or product.

1.41 Audit

Audit is a systematic and functionally independent examination to determine whether activities and related results comply with planned objectives.

1.42 Significant hazard for Halaal

Hazard for Halaal, identified through the hazard assessment, which needs to be controlled by control measures.

1.43 Traceability

Ability to follow the history, application, movement and location of an object through specified stage(s) of production, processing and distribution.

Note 1: Movement can relate to the origin of the materials, processing history or distribution of the food.

Note 2: An object can be a *product*, a material, a unit, equipment, a service, etc.

1.44 Hygiene

All conditions and measures necessary to ensure the safety and suitability of product at all stages of the Halaal chain.

1.45 Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is the evaluation of the likelihood and severity of adverse effects on Halaal status or public health arising, for example, from the presence in foodstuffs of Haraam, Mashbooh, additives, contaminants, residues, toxins or disease-causing organisms.

1.46 Certification

Certification is the procedure by which official certification bodies or officially recognized certification bodies provide written or equivalent assurance that foods product or food product control systems conform to requirements. Certification of food may be, as appropriate, based on a range of inspection activities which may include continuous on-line inspection, auditing of quality assurance systems, and examination of finished products.

1.47 Inspection

Inspection is the examination of food or systems for control of food, raw materials, processing, and distribution including in-process and finished product testing, in order to verify that they conform to requirements.

1.48 Preventive Action

Action to eliminate the cause of a potential nonconformity or other potential undesirable situation.

Note 1: There can be more than one cause for a potential nonconformity.

Note 2: Preventive action is taken to prevent occurrence whereas corrective action is taken to prevent recurrence.

1.49 Corrective Action

Action to eliminate the cause of a non-conformity and to prevent recurrence.

Note 1: There can be more than one cause for a non-conformity.

Note 2: Corrective action is taken to prevent recurrence whereas preventive action is taken to prevent occurrence.

1.50 Correction

Action to eliminate a detected nonconformity.

Note: A correction can be made in advance of, in conjunction with or after a corrective action.