

# MUI Fatwas Summary

# Use of Shellac(Goma-laca) in Food, Medicine, and Cosmetics

- **Shellac (Lak):**
  - A resin secreted by **Laccifer lacca Kerr** (lac insect) living on plants.
  - Secreted naturally as a protective coating by the insect.
  - The insect is **herbivorous**, living and feeding only on plants.
- Shellac → **halal** for use in food, medicine, and cosmetics.
- Must be beneficial and **not harmful**.
- Shellac, as defined, is **pure**.
- Its use as an **additive or auxiliary ingredient** in food, medicine, and cosmetics is **halal**, provided it is **beneficial and non-harmful**.

## PURIFICATION (TATHHIR) OF MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT THAT ARE EXPOSED TO HEAVY UNCLEANNESS (MUGHALLADZAH) WITH OTHER THAN WATER

- **Conditionally permissible** to purify using **non-water methods**
- **Condition:**
  - Water cannot be used due to **risk of damage**
  - Impurity must be **effectively removed** (no smell, taste, or color remains)
  - **Cleaning** substances must be **pure (halal)**
  - Must be **approved via halal audit and MUI decision**
- **Restriction:** Equipment **should not be used interchangeably** for halal and pork products
- Once purified, cannot be used again with pork products

# PRODUCTS AND/OR MATERIALS WHICH MUST BE SUBJECT TO LABORATORY TESTS

- **Product:** Various consumables and usable goods (food, drinks, medicines, cosmetics, etc.), especially those with potential animal derivatives, alcohol, or contamination risk
- Method of test:
- Pork – PCR (Reação em Cadeia da Polimerase)
- Alcohol – Gass Chromotography
- **Permissibility:**
  - **Conditionally permissible (halal only if verified)**
  - Products must be **proven free from haram/impure substances** through mandatory lab testing for certain categories
- **Proof::**
  - Qur'anic commands to consume halal and tayyib (e.g., 2:168, 2:172, 5:88)
  - Prohibition of pork and unlawful substances (e.g., 2:173, 5:3)
  - Hadith: Allah accepts only halal; doubtful matters (syubhat) should be avoided
  - Fiqh principles: الأصل في الأشياء الإباحة (default permissibility unless proven otherwise), but meat requires strict verification

# CIVET COFFEE

- Civet coffee is produced from coffee beans eaten by civets (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) and then excreted, after which the beans are collected and processed into coffee for consumption.
- Civet coffee is **mutanajjis** (affected by impurity) but **not unclean**.
- Civet coffee is **halal after purification**.
- **Consuming civet coffee is permissible.**
- **Producing and trading civet coffee is legally permissible.**

# Fatwa on Recycled Water

Recycled water refers to:

- Water that has been **used before** (e.g., wastewater),

- Or **contaminated (najis / impure)**,

## A. Tharīqat an-Nazḥ (Draining Method)

- Remove contaminated water.
- Leave only **clean, unchanged water**.

## B. Tharīqat al-Mukātharah (Dilution Method)

- Add clean water to contaminated water.
- Until it reaches at least:
  - **Two qullahs (≈ 270 liters)**
  - No remaining **change in smell, taste, or color**
  -

## C. Tharīqat at-Taghyīr (Transformation Method)

- Use **technology or treatment systems** (filters, chemical processes, etc.)
- Restore water to its original pure state.

Conditions:

- Water volume  $\geq$  **2 qullahs**
- Treatment materials must be **pure**
- All impurity indicators (color, smell, taste) are removed .

# THE LAW OF Bulus MEAT (tartaruga-de-concha-mole-asiática)

- **Animal:** “Bulus” (softshell turtle / Trionychidae – aquatic land animal)
- **Permissibility:**
  - **Halal (permissible)**
  - **Condition:** Must be **slaughtered according to sharia**
  - **Note:** If classified as **endangered**, it must be **protected (not consumed)**
- **Proof:**
- **Qur’an:**
  - الأكل في الطعام الإباحة (everything lawful unless prohibited) (5:4, 6:145)
  - معيار الحلال = **tayyib (good)** vs **khabith (impure)** (7:157)
- **Hadith:**
  - What Allah did not explicitly forbid is **forgiven/permissible**

# RULING ON EATING KANGAROO MEAT

- Kangaroo meat → **halal** if slaughtered properly.
- Only herbivorous, non-endangered kangaroos may be consumed.
- Endangered species → **haram to hunt/eat**.

# THE LAW OF CONSUMING SNAILS

- Snails are categorized as “**al-khabaits**” (dirty/forbidden).
- **Eating snails is haram** according to the majority of scholars.
- **Cultivating and using snails for consumption is also haram.**
  
- Snails(landsnails)  
→ **haram** for eating, cultivating, and consumption **purposes**.
- Considered “dirty” (al-khabaits) and cannot be consumed under Shari’ah.

# MECHANICAL SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

**Mechanical** slaughter is halal **IF**:

- Animal is alive before cutting
- Slaughter is done manually by a Muslim
- Allah's name is mentioned
- Proper throat cutting is done
- Machines only assist, not replace slaughter

# PRESERVATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SACRIFICIAL MEAT IN PROCESSED FORM

- **Product:** Qurbani (sacrificial) meat, including processed forms (e.g., canned, corned beef, rendang)
- **Permissibility:**
  - **Permissible (mubah) to process, preserve, and distribute** sacrificial meat
  - **Conditions:**
    - Preferably distributed **fresh and immediately** after slaughter
    - Processing and delaying distribution allowed for **greater benefit (maslahah)**
    - Can be sent to **distant or more needy regions**
    - No urgent need requiring immediate distribution is neglected

# USE OF ALCOHOL/ETHANOL FOR MEDICINAL INGREDIENTS

- Ethanol in medicine is conditionally halal  
But only if:
- It is not from khamr (Alcoholic Beverages ex Rum, whiskey etc)
- It is safe and necessary
- It is not used for intoxication

# Permissibility of Crabs

- Crabs are **halal** in Islam according to MUI
  - They are considered **aquatic animals**
  - **Permissibility is based on Qur'an 5:96**
  - **Must be safe and not harmful**
- Experts explained that crabs:
- **Breathe with gills**
- **Live in water (sea or freshwater)**
- **Reproduce in water**
- **Are not truly land animals**

Even though crabs are halal:

- If they are:
    - Toxic
    - Contaminated
    - Harmful
- Then:
- Consumption becomes **prohibited (haram)** due to harm
  - (Based on the principle: *"Do not harm yourself or others"*)

# FATWA ON SWALLOW'S NEST

- Swallow's nest is **pure and halal**.
- If the nest is mixed with impurities (e.g., excrement), it must be **purified according to Shari'i (Tathhir Syar'i)** before consumption (see MUI Fatwa No. 2 of 2010).
- **Cultivation of swallow nests is lawful.**
- Swallow's nest → **halal** for consumption and cultivation.
- Must be purified if contaminated with unclean substances.

# FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS CONTAINING ALCOHOL/ETHANOL

- Alcoholic drinks ( $\geq 0.5\%$  ethanol) → **haram & najis**
- Non-khamr ethanol → **mubah (permissible)** if safe (Ex, Beetroot, sugarcane)

Small amounts ( $< 0.5\%$ ) → **halal** if not harmful

- Fermented food → **halal** (with conditions)
- Food/drink with khamr → **haram**

# LAW ON FARM ANIMALS FED FROM UNCLEAN GOODS (Jallalah)

- Livestock fed mostly clean feed with minor unclean feed → **halal**.
- **Livestock** fed primarily unclean or haram feed → **haram**, especially if it affects the meat (In smell or taste) milk, or health.
- Feed containing **pork or other unclean substances** → **always haram**.

# EATING AND CULTIVATING TOADS (Frog)

- **Eating toads:**
  - Following **Shafi'i and most scholars (Jumhur)**, eating toad meat is **not halal**.
  - **Imam Malik's opinion** allowing frog meat is acknowledged, but the main ruling follows the majority.
- **Cultivating toads:**
  - Raising or farming toads **for purposes other than consumption is permissible** and does **not contradict Islamic teachings**.
- Muslims should **avoid eating toads**, but **toad cultivation for non-consumptive purposes is permitted** under Islamic law.

# LAW OF EXTRACTION OF HONEY FROM THE BEE'S HIVE

- **Product:** Honey (during and after extraction from honeycombs)
- **Permissibility:**
  - **Halal and pure (permissible)**
  - **Condition:** Must not be mixed with bee carcasses, larvae, or impurities
  - **Exception:** If **tiny, unavoidable** traces of bees/larvae are present and extremely difficult to remove, it is **forgiven (ma'fu)**
- **Proof:**
  - Qur'an: Honey is described as **healing and beneficial** (Surah An-Nahl 16:68–69)
  - General command to consume halal and tayyib (2:172, 16:114)
  - Hadith: Prophet ﷺ loved honey and used it as medicine
  - Fiqh principles: الأصل في الأشياء الإباحة (default permissibility), and hardship brings ease
  - Scholarly opinions:
    - Honey remains **pure even if from non-edible animals (bees)**
    - **Dead insects (like bees)** are often considered **forgiven impurities** due to difficulty in avoidance

# RULING ON EATING SQUIRREL AND SQUIRREL MEAT

- **Permissibility:**
  - **Squirrels (rodents): Halal** (if slaughtered properly)
  - **Tree shrews (tupai): Haram** (due to possessing fangs)
- **Proof:**
- Qur'an: **الأصل في الطعام الإباحة** (everything good is halal) (5:4, 2:172, 6:145)
- Hadith: Prohibition of **predatory animals with fangs**
- Fiqh principles:
  - **الأصل في الأشياء الإباحة** (default permissibility)
  - Halal = **tayyib (good)**, haram = **khabith (impure/harmful)**

## Cochineal (Carmine Coloring) - e120

- **Fiqh principle:** الأصل في الأشياء الإباحة (everything is permissible unless proven haram); no explicit prohibition; consideration of benefit (maslahah) and safety
- Permissible (Halal)
- **Halal to use and consume**, as long as it is **safe (tayyib)** and not harmful

# USE OF MICROBES AND MICROBIAL PRODUCTS IN FOOD PRODUCTS

Microbes (like bacteria, yeast, enzymes) are widely used in:

- Fermentation (e.g., bread, yogurt)
- Food processing (enzymes, flavoring)
- Biotechnology (vitamins, additives)

MUI evaluates them based on:

- **Source of the microbe**
- **Growth medium (what it is fed on)**
- **Final processing & purification**

Halal (Permissible)if:

- Microbes grown on **halal and clean (ṭāhir) media** (What is the bacteria being fed)
- Products that are **safe and beneficial**
- Fermentation that **does not produce intoxicating substances**

Haram (Prohibited)if:

- Microbes derived from **haram sources (especially pork)**
- Products where **najis elements remain**
- Anything **harmful (not tayyib)**

# EATING RABBIT MEAT

- Rabbits are **not predators** and **do not have fangs used for hunting prey**
- There is **clear hadith evidence** that the Prophet ﷺ **approved eating rabbit meat**
- Therefore, scholars agree it is **halal**

# HOW TO PURIFY YEAST EXTRACT FROM BREWER'S YEAST RESIDUE

- Yeast extract from beer production residue (brewer's yeast) is widely used in:
  - Food flavoring
  - Supplements
  - Microbial media
- However, since it originates from a **khamr (alcohol/beer) process**, it is considered **contaminated (mutanajjis)**.
- Therefore, a clear **method of purification (tathhir)** is needed.
- Purification requires removing:
  - **Taste**
  - **Smell**
  - **Color**
- **Before purification:**  
Yeast extract from brewer's yeast = mutanajjis (impure due to contamination)
- **After proper purification:**  
Becomes:
  - **Pure (suci)**
  - **Halal for consumption**
- **Permissible Methods of Purification**
  - The fatwa states **two valid methods**:
    - A. Washing with Flowing Water**
      - Rinse the yeast extract thoroughly
      - Continue until:
        - Taste of beer disappears
        - Smell disappears
        - Color disappears
    - B. Washing with Abundant Water**
      - Use a large volume of water
      - Ensure complete removal of:
        - Taste
        - Smell
        - Color
- The key factor is **not the origin**, but whether:
  - The impurity has been **effectively removed**

# HALAL SLAUGHTER CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

Halal slaughter requires:

- Proper **method**
- Proper **person**
- Proper **tools**
- Proper **process control**
- Modern methods (like stunning) are:
- **Allowed conditionally**, but not preferred

# **ABUSE OF FORMALIN AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN FISH HANDLING AND PROCESSING**

- **Formalin and harmful chemicals in fish handling/processing → HARAM.**
- **Fish is halal only if it is safe, healthy, and free from harmful substances.**
- **Producers, traders, and consumers must ensure safety and halal compliance.**

# Genetic Engineering and Its Products (MUI Fatwa)

## Key Definitions

- **Genes (DNA):** Carriers of hereditary traits in living organisms.
- **Genetic Engineering:** Scientific techniques used to **modify genetic material** in organisms (plants, animals, microbes) for specific purposes.

### Permissible (mubah) if:

- It brings **benefit**
- It does **not harm humans or the environment**
- It does **not use human genetic materi**
- **Genetically Modified Animals**

### Halal and allowed if:

- The animal is originally **halal to eat**
- Beneficial
- Not harmful

## Key Restrictions

- Use of **human genes** in genetic engineering
- Any application that causes **harm (mudharat)**
- Use of **haram sources** in genetic material

## Supporting Basis

- Qur'anic encouragement to **reflect on creation and utilize nature responsibly**
- Hadith emphasizing:
  - Permissibility unless prohibited
  - **Human** expertise in worldly matters
  - Avoidance of harm

# Use of Human-Derived Substances in Medicine & Cosmetics

- Main Rulings
- 1. Use of Human Organs (Body Parts) in Medicine
- Haram (prohibited)

Use of Human Urine as Medicine:

- Haram (prohibited)

Use of Human-Derived Ingredients in Cosmetics

- Haram (prohibited)

## **Exception: Emergency (Dharurat)**

- Allowed **only if**:
  - There is a **life-threatening necessity**
  - No halal alternative is available
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- The use of **human organs, placenta, and urine** in medicine and cosmetics is **generally prohibited (haram)**, and only becomes **permissible in extreme emergency situations** where life is at risk and no alternatives exist.

# MUI Fatwa on Khamr, Ethanol, Food Processing & Related Issues

- **1. Khamr (Intoxicants)**
- **Definition:** Anything intoxicating (drink, food, etc.)
- **Ruling: Haram and impure (najis)**
- Drinks with  $\geq 1\%$  **ethanol** → considered **khamr**
- Drinks with  $< 1\%$  **ethanol (fermentation)** →
  - Haram (preventive)
  - Not impure
- Traditional products (e.g., **tape**) →
  - Allowed unless intoxicating
- **2. Ethanol, Fusel Oil, Yeast & Vinegar**
  - **Ethanol**
- From **non-khamr source** →
  - Pure (not najis)
  - Use in food:
    - Allowed if **not detectable** in final product

## Fusel Oil

- From non-khamr → Halal & pure
- From khamr → Haram & impure
- If chemically transformed (**istihalah**) → Halal

## Vinegar

- Derived from khamr (naturally or engineered) → **Halal & pure**
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## Yeast

- From khamr process but **purified (no smell/taste/color)** → Halal

## •3. Animal Slaughter

Permissible if:

- Slaughterer is **Muslim & mature**
- **Basmalah** is recited
- Sharp tool used
- Proper veins are cut
- Animal is **alive at slaughter**

• Stunning:

- **4. Names & Product Representation**

- Not allowed:
- Names/symbols linked to **disbelief or haram items**
- Names like **beer, whiskey, pork**, etc.
- Flavors imitating **haram foods** (e.g., bacon flavor)
- Exception:
- Common ('urf) names with **no haram meaning/content**

- **5. Growth Media (Microbial Products)**

- Microbes from:
  - Halal media → Halal
  - Haram/impure media → Haram
- Applies to:
  - Direct consumption
  - Processing aids
  - 📄 Halal traceability must cover **entire production chain**

- **6. Frogs (Toads)**

Haram to:

- Kill
  - Consume
- (Based on prophetic prohibition)

- **7. Other Regulatory Issues**

- **Halal Certificate Validity**

- Meat:
  - Imported → per shipment
  - Local → max **6 months**
- Flavors → **1 year**

- **Foreign Halal Certification**

- Must meet **recognized standards**

- **8. Cleaning from Najis (Pig/Dog)**

- Must be washed **7 times**, one with **soil/dust (sertu)**
- Equipment **cannot be reused** for halal products even after washing