

**STANDARDIZATION OF HALAL
FATWA**

بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**FATWA OF THE INDONESIAN ULEMA
COUNCIL**

Number 4 of 2003

concerning

STANDARDIZATION OF HALAL FATWA

The Indonesian Ulema Council, after :

Weighing : etc.

Remembering : etc.

- Notice** : 1. Decision of the Coordination Meeting of the
Fatwa Commission and LP POM
MUI and the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, on 25
May 2003.
2. DST

DECIDE

Fix: **FATWA ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
HALAL FATWA**

First : **Khamr**

1. Khamr is anything intoxicating, whether in the form of drinks, food or others. The law is haram.
2. Drinks that are included in the khamr category are drinks that contain ethanol (C₂H₅OH) of at least 1%.
3. Drinks that fall under the category of khamr are najis.
4. Drinks containing less than 1% ethanol as a result of engineered fermentation are haram (preventive) but not impure
5. Liquor made from tap juice with an ethanol content of at least 1% is included in the khamr category.
6. Tape and water tape are not included in khamr, except when intoxicating.

Second: **Ethanol, Fusel oil, Yeast, and Vinegar**

1. Ethanol, which is a pure compound that does not come from the khamr industry, is sacred.
2. The use of ethanol, which is a pure compound that does not come from the khamr industry for the production process of the food industry, is legal:
 - a. Mubah, if the final product results are not detected.
 - b. Haram, if the final product is still detected.
3. The use of ethanol, which is a pure compound derived from the khamr industry for the industrial production process, is haram.
4. Fusel oil that does not come from khamr is halal and sacred.
5. Fusel oil derived from khamr is haram and unclean.
6. Components that are physically separated from the fusel oil derived from khamr the law is haram.
7. Components that are physically separated from fusel oil derived from khamr and chemically reacted so that they turn into new compounds are halal and holy (استحالة).
8. Vinegar derived from khamr is good on its own or through engineering, the law is halal and holy.
9. Yeast that is separated from the process of making khamr after washing so that it loses its taste, smell and color, is halal and holy.

Third: **Animal Slaughter**

1. Those who are allowed to slaughter animals are Muslims and puberty.
2. The method of slaughter is legal when it is carried out with:
 - a. reciting "basmalah" while slaughtering;
 - b. using a sharp cutting tool;
 - c. cutting at once until the respiratory tract / throat (*hulqum*), food tract (*mari'*), and both veins (*wadajain*) are broken; and
 - d. at the time of slaughter, the slaughtered animal is still alive.
3. Basically, the law of stunning animals (stunning) is permissible on the condition that it does not hurt the animal in question and after being stunned its status is still alive (*hayat mustaqirrah*).
4. Mechanical, electrical, chemically incapacitated or other ways that are considered to hurt animals, the law

You can't.

Fourth: Problems of Use of Names and Materials

1. It is not permissible to consume and use the names and/or symbols of food/drink that lead to disbelief and falsehood.
2. It is not allowed to consume and use the names and/or symbols of food/beverages that lead to the names of prohibited objects/animals, especially pigs and khamr, except for those that have been cultured ('urf) and are ensured not to contain prohibited elements such as the names of meatballs, noodles, bakwan, bakpia and buns.
3. It is not allowed to consume and use mixed ingredients for food/beverage components that add the taste/aroma (flavour) of prohibited objects or animals, such as pork-flavored instant noodles, bacon flavour, etc.
4. It is not allowed to consume food/drinks that use the names of prohibited foods/drinks such as whiskey, brandy, beer, etc.

Fifth: Growth Media

1. Microbes that grow and come from a pure and halal growth medium are halal and microbes that grow and come from an unclean and haram growth medium are haram.
2. Microbial products that are directly consumed that use haram and unclean ingredients in their growth medium, both on the refreshment scale, pilot plant scale, and production stage, are haram.
3. Microbial products that are used to help the process of producing other products that are directly consumed and use haram and unclean ingredients in their growth media, are haram.
4. Consumer products that use microbial products must be traced for halalness to the stage of the microbial refreshment process.

Sixth: Toad Problems

What is considered in the frog problem is environmental factors. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) forbade the killing of frogs. So, it is haram to kill and eat frogs.

Seventh: Other Problems

1. Issue of expired halal certificates:
 - a. For imported meat, the limit is per shipment as long as it is not damaged. For local meat,

- The maximum limit is 6 months.
- b. For imported and local flavors, the maximum limit is one years.
 - c. For other ingredients, both imported and local, The maximum limit is 6 months.
2. Problems of overseas halal certificate institutions:
There needs to be an accreditation standard in terms of SOPs and fatwas. If doubts about the truth, it must be re-examined.
3. Problems washing pig/dog containers:
- a. The method is di-sertu (washed with water 7 times, one of which is with soil/dust or a replacement that has the same cleaning power).
 - b. A piece of equipment must not be used alternately between pork and non-pork products even though it has gone through the washing process.

Stipulated : Jakarta, 25 May 2003

**INDONESIAN ULEMA COUNCIL
FATWA COMMISSION**

Chair

man

of

ttd

K.H. Ma'ruf Amin

Secretary

ttd

Drs. H. Hasanuddin, M.Ag