



GUIDELINES FOR HALAL COMPLIANCE

Farm

- ✓ Humane Treatment of Animals
- ✓ Majority Vegetarian Feed

Slaughterhouse

- ✓ Slaughtered by a Muslim
- ✓ Verbal Blessing
- ✓ Allow blood to drain

CONDITIONS FOR A VALID SLAUGHTER

✓ CUTTING THE VEINS

Requirement: Most of the four veins must be cut with a sharp tool.

Method: Blood must be shed using a sharp tool, and it should kill the animal with its sharpness, not its force.

Prohibition: Using a tooth or a claw is disliked (makruh) in the Hanafi School and impermissible in the Shafi'i School.

✓ RECITING ALLAH'S NAME

Requirement: The name of Allah must be taken at the time of slaughter, either actually or effectively (e.g., if forgotten unintentionally).

Significance: Failure to do so intentionally makes the meat unlawful. If forgotten unintentionally, the meat remains lawful.

✓ ELIGIBLE SLAUGHTERER

Requirement: The slaughterer must be either a Muslim or from the People of the Book (Christians or Jews).

Validity: The animal is unlawful if slaughtered by someone other than a Muslim or People of the Book.

SLAUGHTERING IN ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE

IMPORTANCE IN ISLAMIC LAW

The rules governing slaughtering are given great importance in traditional Islamic jurisprudence. These rules are derived from the Qur'an, Prophetic traditions (Sunnah), and the sayings of the Companions.

KEY PRINCIPLES

Traditional Islamic jurisprudence includes detailed chapters on slaughtering in most of its texts. While a brief brochure cannot cover all these rules, the basic fundamentals and important principles of animal slaughtering can be mentioned.



These rules are derived from the Qur'an, Prophetic traditions (Sunnah), and the sayings of the Companions.

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF CONDITIONS



FIRST CONDITION: CUTTING THE VEINS

In a rigorously authenticated (Sahih) Hadith recorded by Imam al-Bukhari and others, the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said:

"If the killing tool causes the blood to gush out, and the name of Allah is mentioned, then eat (of the slaughtered animal), but do not use a nail (claw) or a tooth." (Sahih al-Bukhari)

Sayyiduna Abd Allah ibn Abbas (Allah be pleased with him) reports that the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said:

"Whatever cuts the jugular veins, then (after cutting it) eat the animal." (Muwatta of Imam Malik, 2/489)

From the above Hadith and other evidence, the jurists conclude that for an animal to be Halal, its veins must be cut to allow blood to stream out, removing impurities. They differ on which vessels to cut: Imam Shafi'i requires the windpipe and gullet, while the Hanafi school requires three of the four major vessels. All agree the slaughter should be at the throat and upper chest.