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KEY REQUIREMENTS FOR HALAL AQUACULTURE FEED PRODUCTION: SHARIAH PERSPECTIVE

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- **Why Halal Animal Feed Matters?**
- **Current Challenges in Aquaculture Feed Management**
- **Overview and Understanding the Al-Jallalah**
- **Istibra': The Path to Recovery**
- **The Shariah Foundations of Aquaculture Feed Production**
- **Key Requirements of halal Aquaculture Feed**
- **Governance Implication and Path Forward**






Why Halal Animal Feed Matters

halal integrity starts at the source

Halal assurance is only as strong as its weakest link. Animal feed is the **first critical control point** that determines the halal status of aquaculture products all the way to the consumer.



Why Halal Animal Feed Matters

-  **Protects Faith**
Ensures feed is free from haram and najis, safeguarding the halal status of aquatic food for Muslim consumers.
-  **Builds Trust**
Strengthens consumer confidence in halal-certified aquaculture products and the wider halal ecosystem.
-  **Reduces Risk**
Prevents cross-contamination and compliance failures that can lead to recalls, rejection, and reputational loss.
-  **Enables Market Access**
Meets global halal requirements and opens doors to high-value markets with growing demand.
-  **Supports Sustainability**
Promotes ethical, responsible, and transparent practices from source to table.



Halal integrity is not added at the end.
It begins with halal animal feed.

Stronger at the source.
Trusted to the consumer.



Current Challenges in Halal Aquaculture Feed Management



Despite increasing awareness, several challenges remain in ensuring the halal integrity of aquaculture feed from upstream to on-farm practices.



1. Limited Transparency of Feed Ingredients

Complex supply chains and proprietary formulations make it difficult to verify the origin and halal status of ingredients.



2. Risk of Cross-Contamination

Shared facilities, equipment and additives increase the risk of cross-contamination with non-halal or impure substances during production and handling.



3. Inconsistent Standards and Guidelines

Lack of specific and harmonised halal feed standards for aquaculture across regions and authorities creates inconsistencies in interpretation and implementation.



4. Absence of Halal Feed Certification in Malaysia

There is no dedicated halal certification scheme for animal feed in Malaysia. Some companies use certifications recognised by other countries or agencies, such as "SUCI", to demonstrate halal integrity.



5. Feeding Practices and Farm Management

Inappropriate feeding practices, poor record-keeping and lack of monitoring may compromise halal integrity and increase the risk of al-jallalah concerns.



6. Potential for Al-Jallalah Status

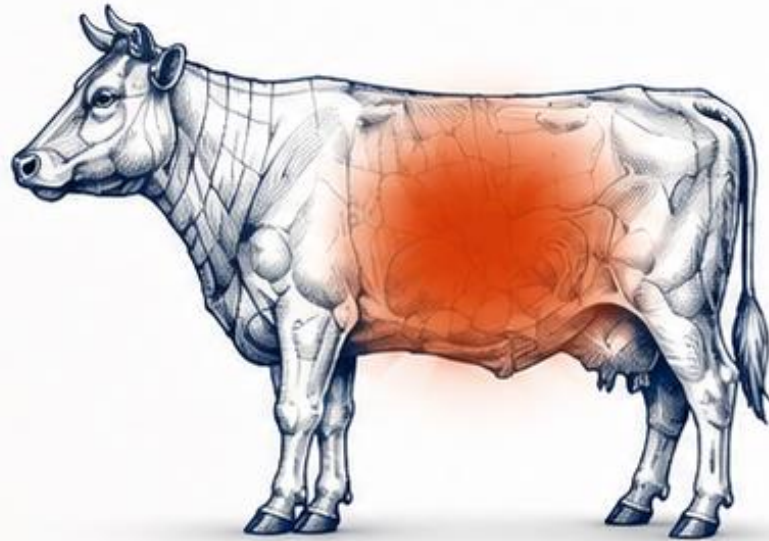
Continuous consumption of impure or non-halal feed ingredients may lead to al-jallalah concerns from a Shariah perspective.



Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive **Shariah-based framework**, **strong governance**, and **collaboration** across the aquaculture value chain.

Al-Jallalah: The Contaminated Animal

Al-Jallalah refers to animals that consume filth and impurities (*najs*)—such as swine proteins, carrion, or excrement—consistently enough to alter their biology.



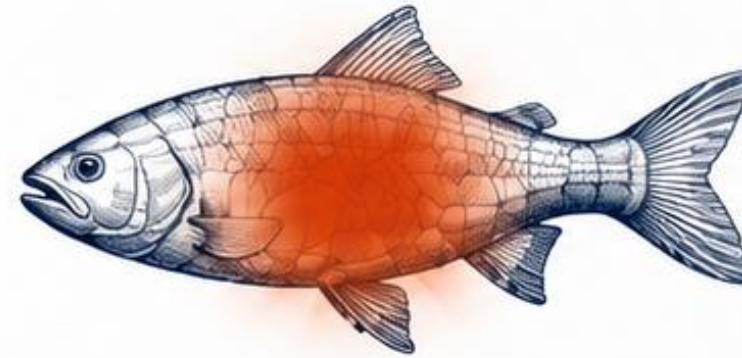
Livestock

Cattle, goats, sheep, etc.



Poultry

Chicken, duck, turkey, etc.



Aquatic Animals

Fish, prawns, molluscs, etc.



Etymology

Derived from the Arabic word “jallālah” (جلالة), meaning contaminant or impurity.



Textual Precedent

13 distinct Hadiths in the Kutub al-Sittah explicitly prohibit riding, eating the meat of, or drinking the milk of *al-jallalah* animals due to both spiritual impurity and the Islamic principle that “Harm shall be removed.”



Definition

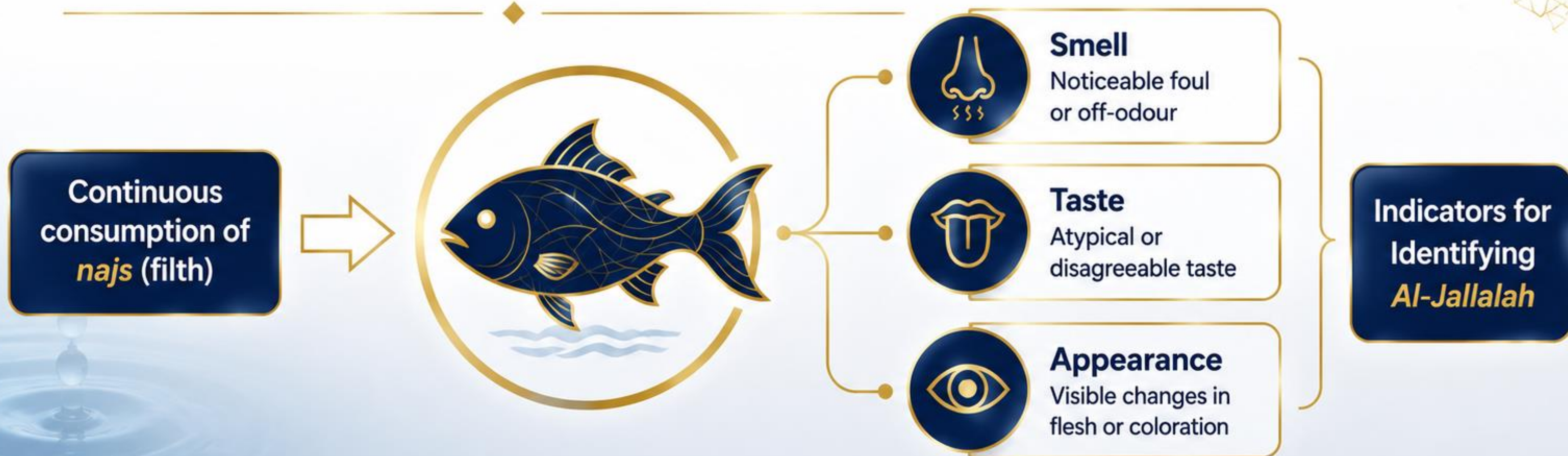
Al-Jallalah refers to animals that consume filth and impurities (*najs*)—such as swine proteins, carrion, or excrement—consistently enough to alter their biology and render their consumption impermissible.



Implications

Animals classified as *al-jallalah* are considered spiritually impure and their meat, milk or products are not permissible for consumption, in accordance with Shariah principles.

The Shariah Diagnosis: Understanding Al-Jallalah



The Defining Threshold (*'illah*):

An animal does not become *al-jallalah* simply by ingesting trace amounts of dirt. The legal status changes only when the *najs* causes a **noticeable physical alteration** in the animal's smell, taste, sweat, or meat color.

Istibra': The Path to Recovery



THE CONCEPT: Isolating the contaminated animal and strictly feeding it **pure, natural feed** to **purge impurities** from its biological system.

ISTIBRA' (QUARANTINE) + PURE FEED



AL-JALLALAH
(CONTAMINATED)



HALAL (PURIFIED)
VIA **ISTIHALAH**

DETERMINING THE QUARANTINE PERIOD

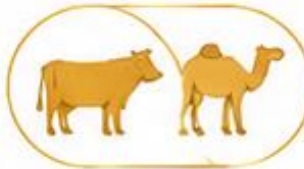
CLASSICAL
CUSTOMARY
PRACTICES



Chicken
3 days



Goats / Sheep
7 days



Cattle / Camels
30 – 40 days



African Catfish

MODERN AQUACULTURE APPLICATION

1.5 TO SEVERAL DAYS

Recent controlled experiments indicate minimal purge times, highly dependent on species metabolism, stress factors, and water temperature.



THE ULTIMATE METRIC: Quarantine must continue until all physical alterations (odor, flesh color, taste) completely disappear.



Purification















Purity



Peace of Mind

Mapping the Legal Consensus on Al-Jallalah

 SCHOOL OF THOUGHT	 RULING ON AL-JALLALAH	 SCOPE OF ANIMALS	 RECOMMENDED QUARANTINE (<i>ISTIBRĀ'</i>)
 Hanafites	Makruh (Abominable)	Strictly 4-legged animals (Camel, Cow, Goat)	 Cow/Camel: 10 days Goat: 4 days Chicken: 3 days
 Shafi'ites	Haram (Prohibited)	All edible animals (including poultry & fish via <i>qiyas</i>)	 Camel: 40 days Goat: 7 days Chicken: 3 days
 Hanbalites	Haram (Prohibited)	All edible animals	 All birds and animals: 3 days
 Malikites	Mubah (Permissible if quarantined)	All edible animals	 Based on recovery time



Synthesis Note: Despite differing classifications, the universal consensus provides a clear operational exit: **Quarantine (Istibrā')**.

Shariah Foundations for Aquaculture Feed

Islamic principles that safeguard the **halal** status, **safety** and **integrity** of aquaculture feed from source to table.



HALALAN TAYYIBAN



Feed must be both strictly **permissible (halal)** and biologically **wholesome** and **safe (tayyib)**.



LA DARAR WA LA DIRAR



Prevention of harm. Rejecting feed that introduces diseases or toxicity, paralleling historical crises like **Mad Cow Disease**.



MAQASID AL-SHARIAH



Preservation of **life** and **religion** through uncorrupted, pure and **ethical** food sources.



SADD AL-DHARA'I



Blocking the means to evil. Preventing the use of **doubtful** or **contaminated** ingredients to safeguard the final food status.



These foundations guide every decision in aquaculture feed production—ensuring **halal**, **tayyib** and **trustworthy** food for all.

Key Requirements for Halal Aquaculture Feed

1 Halal Feed Ingredients



Feed ingredients should originate from halal and permissible sources and be free from swine derivatives, blood, carrion and other prohibited substances.



2 Feed Safety and *Tayyiban*



Feed must be safe, wholesome and free from harmful contaminants, excessive chemical residues and microbiological hazards.



3 Halal Feed Manufacturing and Processing



Manufacturing processes should prevent cross-contamination, maintain segregation and ensure traceability.



4 Storage, Transportation and Handling



Halal integrity must be preserved through proper storage, transportation, segregation and documentation.



5 Prevention of *Al-Jallalah* Through Responsible Feeding Practices



Aquaculture feeding practices should prevent fish from being classified as *al-jallalah* through the continuous consumption of impure or prohibited feed ingredients.



6 *Istibra'* as a Corrective and Recovery Mechanism



Istibra' serves as a quarantine and purification mechanism where exposure to non-halal or impure feed has occurred.



Halal feed is not just about compliance—it is about **safeguarding faith, ensuring food safety, protecting consumer trust** and **sustaining the integrity** of the halal supply chain.

Governance Implications & The Path Forward

Strengthening halal aquaculture feed governance requires a coordinated effort among policy makers, industry, authorities and the aquaculture community.



Develop Official Standards

Formulate dedicated halal aquaculture feed production standards that promote halal assurance in animal feed production.

1



Integrate Policies

Bridge the regulatory gap between the general Feed Act 2009 and specific halal certification frameworks.

2



Adopt Halal Feeding Practices

Implement halal-compliant feeding practices throughout the aquaculture value chain in accordance with Shariah requirements.

3



Empower Stakeholders

Educate and build awareness among farmers and industry players on the Shariah, ethical and market implications of irresponsible feed choices.

4



A collaborative, Shariah-based governance model is essential to **protect halal integrity**, **strengthen consumer trust** and ensure the **long-term sustainability** of the aquaculture industry.

CONCLUSION

The halal integrity of animal-based food begins with halal feed. By addressing feed ingredients, production practices, al-jallah concerns and istibra', the industry can better safeguard halal integrity throughout the aquaculture value chain. Moving forward, greater awareness, collaboration and shared responsibility among all stakeholders are essential to building a trusted and sustainable halal aquaculture ecosystem.

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

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