



The t-licious '**Halal conformity declaration**' is issued in accordance with the Malaysian Trade Descriptions Order of 1975.

The conformity logo is issued for the all t-licious products and is not affiliated to any third party organisation.

The term 'halal' is a islamic way of living, by consuming 'allowed' products. We at t-licious believe that this right should not be reserved to any organisation that in turn request financial compensation to award this.

Thanks to the *trade act of 1975*, the term 'halal' has been defined and registered to allow for a standardized production process.

This Trade description is registered with the WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) under MY027EN (Unfair Competition Regulations, Order, 1975)<sup>1</sup> and is extracted as follows:

### **Trade Descriptions (Use of Expression "Halal") Order 1975<sup>2</sup>**

#### **Definition**

In this Order unless the context otherwise requires—

"Hukum Syarak" means the Laws of Islam in the Mazhab Shafie or the Laws of Islam in any of the other Mazhabs of Maliki, Hambali or Hanafi which are approved by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to be in force in the Federal Territory or the Ruler of any State to be in force in the State.

#### **"Halal" Defined**

When used in relation to food in any form whatsoever in the course of trade or business as or as part of, a trade description applied to the food, the expressions "Halal", "Di-tanggung Halal" or "Makanan Islam" or any other expression indicating or likely to be understood as indicating that Muslims are permitted by their religion to consume such food such expression shall have the following meaning, that is to say the food in relation to which such expression or expressions are used—

- (a) neither is nor consist of or contains any part or matter of an animal that a Muslim is prohibited by Hukum Syarak to consume or that has not been slaughtered in accordance with Hukum Syarak;
- (b) does not contain anything which is considered to be impure according to Hukum Syarak;
- (c) has not been prepared, processed or manufactured using any instrument that was not free from anything impure according to Hukum Syarak; and
- (d) has not in the course of preparation, processing or storage been in contact with or close proximity to any food that fails to satisfy paragraph (a), (b) or (c) or anything that is considered to be impure according to Hukum Syarak.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file\\_id=128858](http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=128858)

<sup>2</sup> MY027EN Unfair Competition (Regulations), Order, 1975

## To Elaborate 'Halal' for beverages in more detail<sup>3</sup>:

### Islamic laws (syariah laws)

Islamic law as stipulated in 'fiqh Shafie' or laws as contained in any one of the fiqh of Maliki, Hambali or Hanafi which are approved by the King and enforced in the Federal Territory, Malacca, Penang, or approved by any other Ruler to be enforced in any other state in Malaysia.

The sources of the Islamic laws are the Al Quran, Hadith, Ijma' and Qiyas. Whichever food substances mentioned in any one of these sources mentioned above, be it Halal (permissible) or Haram (forbidden), is interpreted as being Islamic Law.

Since the main source of the Islamic Law is Al-Quran, all Islamic rules are also Allah's Law. It is not created by men and is not a burden to human being since it is for their own good, to have a better living in this wonderful world. It is also a tool to differentiate between those who are wise and those are not.

### Definition of halal (permissible)

HALAL in general term means permitted, allowed, authorized, approved, sanctioned, lawful, legal, legitimate or licit. The word 'Food for Muslims' or 'food certified Halal' or 'Halal' or having similar meanings can be define as follows:

- a) Free of, and not made of, or containing any part or substance taken or extracted from animal which are forbidden (HARAM) to be consumed by Muslims, according to Islamic laws.
- b) Not containing any substances, which is declared as filth according to Islamic Laws.
- c) Not prepared, processed, produced or manufactured using utensils, equipment and / or machinery which are not free from filthy substances as directed by Islamic Laws, and
- d) During preparation, processing or storage, it should not come into contact or be in close proximity with any food which do not fulfill the requirements as stipulated in Paragraph (a), (b) or (c) or any substance declared as being filth according to Islamic Law.

### FILTH ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC LAW:

Filth is things that are considered as impure and dirty and it should not be used as foods, clothes, drinks or others. Filth, according to Islamic Law, are:

1. Substances such as Pork, Blood and Carcasses (Carrion) which are filth by themselves and as such cannot be accepted as clean.
2. Clean substances contaminated by filth and cannot be purified.
3. Clean substances contaminated by filth and can be purified.

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### Drinks

All forms of water are permissible (Halal) and can be taken except if they are poisonous, intoxicating, and harmful to human health. Islam forbids the intake of alcoholic and intoxicating drinks such as wines and alcoholic beers. Water mixed with filthy water or food laced with wine and alcohol are also not permissible.

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## 4. Alcohol

Alcohol has been interpreted as substances that cause intoxication or as intoxicants and is harmful to our body. The intake of alcohol and wine is considered as intentional intake of intoxicant. Alcohol can be produced through various processes such as fermentation, chemical processes or others methods. It is also used as an ingredient or processing aids in many products such as medicine, soft drink and cosmetics. Their uses in these products are not intentionally meant to be as an

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.halalrc.org/images/Research%20Material/Literature/halal%20Guidelines.pdf>

intoxicating drink or substance such as beer or wine. It acts as stabilizing agent in soft drinks and its special characteristic that is good organic solvents make alcohol or its derivatives usable in many types of oil and fat products.

The Fatwa Committee of Malaysia in their meeting on 11-12th April 1984 has decided a few important points regarding alcohol. They are:

- 1) All liquor contains alcohol but not all alcohol is liquor. Alcohol which was derived from the liquor production processes is Haram and considered as filth but alcohol which are derived from non-liquor production processes is not filth but Haram to be drunk because it is poisonous and harmful.
- 2) Soft drinks which are made with the same way as the liquor production process either contained a little alcohol or its alcohol has been distilled are haram to be drink.
- 3) Soft drinks which are not made for liquor or any intoxicating drinks and are not produced in the same way as the liquor processes are Halal.
- 4) Cordials which contain any flavoring substances derived from alcohol for the purpose of stabilizing the soft drinks are allowed to be used as drinks, if:
  - a) The alcohol is not made from a liquor production process.
  - b) The quantity of alcohol in the flavors is too little and not resulting in drunken condition or any side effect.
- 5) Tapai (fermented rice or cassava) is Halal to be eaten.
- 6) Alcohol that is produced from the food production processes (by products) is non- filth and allowed to eat.
- 7) Medicines and fragrances, which contain alcohol, are allowed to be used.
- 8) Alcohol is usually used as:
  - a) Active ingredient in drinks, food and medicine.
  - b) Solution medium such as for cosmetics and fragrances.

## **5. Presentation and storage**

All Halal goods that are kept, displayed and served must be isolated from goods that are non-Halal to prevent mixing or contaminating with filth. Any goods coming in contact with filth or non-Halal materials are considered as filth and Haram to be used or eaten.

## **6. Food processing and cooking**

All processed foods are Halal if the ingredients used are Halal, so as and the processing done is clean and free from the filth such as :

- i) Must not be made of, or containing any parts or products from animals, which are forbidden by Islamic Laws to be consumed by Muslims or not slaughtered according to Islamic Laws.
- ii) Must not contain any products which are considered as filth according to Islamic Laws whether in little or large quantities such as pig oils, fats, lards from carcass, types of alcohol and other items.
- iii) Must be prepared, processed or manufacturer using equipment which are free from filth according to Islamic Laws, such as cutting devices, premises, containers and other related equipment.
- iv) During preparation, processing and storage, food must not come into contact or close proximity with any food which do not meet the requirements in Paragraph I, II or III or any product that is considered as filth according to Islamic Laws.

## **7. Hygiene/ sanitation**

Hygiene and cleanliness are strongly emphasized in Islam and it includes every aspect of personal hygiene, dress, equipment and premise where food is processed or prepared. In fact the basis of Halal itself is hygiene and health (Halal and Toyyiba)

The objective is to ensure that the food produced is absolutely clean and not harmful to human health.

Hygiene can be defined as being free from filth, dirt, materials prohibited by Islam and not clean according to Islamic Laws. Several aspects, which are emphasized, include;

a) Premise for the manufacturing, preparation and sale of food and drinks must be clean and free from any element, which can cause infestation from flies, rats, cockroaches, lizards and other similar pests.

b) Workers in food factories must be healthy and they must wear clean protective clothing to prevent food from dirt and possible contaminants. All Standard Operating Procedures for maintaining food hygiene must be adhered to.

c) Equipment used must be clean and washed frequently to ensure cleanliness. Rinsing with clean running water is the method to be used apart from cleaning and use of suitable cleaning agent.

d) Toilets and wash rooms, which can be source of dirt and harmful germs, must be cleaned from time to time. Proper hand cleaning is necessary after each usage of toilet and before starting of food processing.

e) Regular cleaning and sanitization assures prevention and reduction of harmful contaminants.

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#### **9. Halal label (permissible)**

The use of label 'HALAL', 'CERTIFIED HALAL' or any other statement which can give similar meaning, permitting, allowing Muslim to eat, drink and manufacture, preparation and sale in the premises is Halal for Muslims.

*t-licious GmbH guarantees that the products, production processes and business etiquette are carried out in accordance with this trade act.*



Victor Kalbskopf  
Managing Director of the t-licious GmbH