

KBHC at Malaysia halal convention



Mgeni Hamisi an official from the KBHC Regulatory Department (centre) with Noraine Hamzah, the Senior Assitant Director of the Malaysian Halal Department (JAKIM) (left) and Mahmod Malal Adilao, Regional Chairman Ulama League of the Phillipines at the 5th Halal Certification bodies convection in Malaysia.

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For the first time, Kenya was represented at the 5th International Halal Certification Bodies convention which was held in December last year in Malaysia.

The Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) represented the country during the convention which attracted more than 50 halal certification bodies from around the world.

A total of 200 participants from halal certification bodies, state Islamic religious departments and various industries took part in the three day convention. Kenya was represented by Mgeni Hamisi, an

official from the KBHC regulatory department.

The meeting was held with the objectives of improving halal certification practices and standards as well as coordinate halal certification management systems among certification bodies.

It also served as a platform for Malaysia to expand its cooperation network with international halal certification bodies.

The meeting was organized by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM), a government body which is in

Since the launch of the Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) in 2007, great strides have been made in the halal industry in Kenya. This achievement has also transcended the borders and halal certification is now available in four East African Countries after the formation of the Uganda Bureau of Halal, the Tanzania Halal Bureau and Rwanda Halal Certification.

Over the years, KBHC has been working hard to address the unique needs of Muslims in this sector and created awareness about the importance of halal not only among Muslims but people of other faiths as well.

Walking through the aisles of many supermarkets, the word halal is no longer a strange sight. The KBHC logo is gaining wide recognition and many products carry KBHC logos as assurance to consumers that what they are getting off the shelf complies with Islamic dietary requirements.

For manufacturers, the “halal” logo has become a marketing advantage for the products marketed to the Muslim community.

On the international level, we are now an official member of the World Halal Council which formulates global halal standards. We also have other halal certifying bodies as our strategic partner .i.e. Malawi Halal Department, South Africa National Halal Authority, Halal Research Council of Pakistan as well as Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) among others.

Looking at a promising future

These partnership enhances our standards and align them to the international benchmark thereby improving our service delivery to our certified clients and the halal consumers.

In many countries, consumers are embracing halal certified products regardless of their religious beliefs, cultures or traditions, thereby making halal certified products as a product of quality not limited only to Muslims.

The Halal industry is the fastest growing global business across the world. With its wholesome, hygienic and contamination-free principles, it is an emerging market force that is attracting people of all faiths. The global value for trade of Halal foods and non-food products is estimated at US\$2.1 trillion annually.

Kenya has already positioned itself as a hub for Islamic business and finance in the region and the potential of the opportunity that the halal sector represents for the economy is high. The disposable income and spending power of the Muslim community continues to grow higher and this market segment is demanding more access to halal products.

The KBHC halal logo provides an avenue for the manufacturers to indicate to their target consumers

that their products meet the Islamic standard. This definitely will create significant advantage to the particular manufacturers versus its competitors that do not have halal certification.

With a significant population in the 18-40 age group, their market impact over the coming decade is likely to follow a more impressive growth curve.

Looking at export potential in the Halal food sector, there is clearly massive opportunity to increase revenue. Producers are increasingly aware of the need for halal standards and certifications and bringing that to the fore of their export promotions.

There can be little doubt that over the coming years, Muslims in the country will make significant contributions through trade and finance and will bring a new vision, nurtured by their faith to further increase their partake of halal products. As consumers become increasingly more sophisticated in dietary and health-related issues, the relevance of informative labeling and the belief in the right to be adequately informed will strengthen.

By the will of the Almighty, KBHC will be part and parcel of this promising future.

Kenya in Malaysia

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charge of halal certification in the country.

“Our participation at the conference is among strategies for KBHC to enhance its halal standards to ensure that they meet acceptable international standards,” said the CEO Fauzi Qureishi.

The convention featured presentation on the Halal Verified Engine (HVE), a system developed by the Malaysian government which

will be used as a as a centralized database to identify products and raw materials that have been certified by all halal certification bodies accredited by JAKIM.

Participants also gained professional training on international halal certification programme which was undertaken by PERSIS, an international recognized firm providing industry solutions and advisory services in

the halal industry specialized and emerging Muslim markets.

Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification is among 57 certification bodies from 23 countries which are recognized by the Malaysian government. The Malaysian government requires all exports to the country to be certified as halal before being allowed into the country.

Promoting Halal to Kenyan Consumers

Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) plays a large role in the Halal industry both as an educator and a certifier. It has gained recognition as the leading provider of Halal certification in the East African region. As a member of the World Halal Council, KBHC follows the Halal certification rules and regulations that meet global standards.

Until recently, food manufacturers had been slow to seek halal certification but the trend has changed in recent years after major food producers are now recognizing the growing needs of the ever growing Muslim consumers who are demanding products which meet their religious requirement.

A walk through supermarket corridors gives an insight on this growing trend which has seen the KBHC logo becoming the most easily recognizable halal mark on products.

In the past, many Muslims preferred to buy imported products, especially those from Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other parts of the Middle East. As these products were clearly labeled halal, they easily appealed to the Muslim consumer.

In recent years however, the demand for halal certified products has increased dramatically in the country. In order to meet this demand, companies are seeking halal certification to gain consumer confidence, expand their existing market and enhance sales strategies. Many companies continue to choose the KBHC certification and are enjoying the marketing privileges this certification offers.

To create more awareness on Halal, KBHC produces a periodic newsletter, the Halal Bulletin whose aim is to educate and inform Muslim and non-Muslim consumers on matters concerning halal.

There are more than 10 million Muslims in Kenya and they would like to see a halal symbol on food products which provides them with an assurance that the products meet Islamic food guidelines.

The concept of halal products is now gaining a worldwide recognition as an alternative benchmark for safety, hygiene and quality assurance of what we consume. Thus products



Muslim consumers at a recently certified Pizza Inn outlet in Westlands

that are produced in line with halal prescriptions are readily acceptable by Muslim consumers and even by consumers from other religions.

Globally, the halal certification process is a much sought after industry as food, health and nutritional products manufacturers take measures to

ensure that their products meet halal standards.

Big food firms have been ramping up their investment and expertise in halal, eyeing a fast-growing Muslim population that is forecast to add a billion people by 2050 with rising education and income levels.

Islam and diet

'And He enforced the balance. That you exceed not the bounds; but observe the balance strictly; and fall not short thereof. Qu'ran 55:7-9

Balance. The most important aspect of eating food throughout the day is maintaining a balance.

1,400 years ago, Allah told us to keep a sense of balance, be it in food, or anything else. Nowadays we are encouraged to maintain a diet in which each aspect of food is equally distributed in our diet, but by looking closely into the Quran, we can see that Allah (swt) has already instructed us to do this.

Muhammad peace be upon him said "The son of Adam needs no more than a few morsels of food to keep up his strength, doing so he should consider that a third of his stomach is for food, a third for drink and a third for breathing".

From this, we can see how important it

is to eat in moderation. Each part of our diet must be fairly split, and this is shown directly to us from the hadith.

To leave a room in our stomach for breathing illustrates that Islam discourages gluttony and eating in excess.

Dieticians, nutritionists and health experts are all of the opinion that our food intake should be managed so that we do not eat too much of the 'bad stuff' but also that we do not eat in excess.

In recent years there has been major focus on portion sizes and the role that this plays in obesity levels, yet the bodily harm that can occur from greed was highlighted by the Qur'an and the Prophet Muhammad on whom be Allah's peace and blessings-over a thousand years ago.

We need to incorporate the teachings present in the Qu'ran into our day to day lives to improve both our mental And physical health and wellbeing



ABOVE: Sheikh Abdullatif Abdulkarim, a KBHC Shariah advisory member speaks during an interview at the Africa TV Swahili studios in Dar es salam Tanzania during a halal awareness campaign. He is accompanied by Idris Sambuli from the KBHC regulatory department (Left) and the Chairman Tanzania Halal Bureau Sheikh Musa Kundencha (Second from Right) and the Secretary General Sheikh Ramadhan Sanze.

Pleasing Allah: Sharing the Benefits of Halal

Small acts can spark motivation for larger change. Many consumers are finding increasing choices of organic foods and earth friendly products that grew market share when consumers requested them and bought. In a sense, they voted with their dollars, and marketing and manufacturing analysts answered. The halal industries can grow rapidly if we support them.

We, as Muslims, have been informed by Allah to “eat of what is on earth lawful and good...” (Surah 2:168). We can do better for ourselves if we take the following steps:

1. Shop for halal products

whenever possible. Allah provides when He deems that something is good for us, and it is a challenge to our faith to practice strong faith.

2. Patronize businesses that offer halal food, financial, pharmaceutical, travel, and personal care products. This is a growth business niche, and practicing these choices can only

help our families, communities, and our Ummah. Demonstrate the power of the Muslim dollar in your daily choices. Large corporations and marketing companies have taken note that we are sophisticated, educated, loyal, and affluent shoppers, and that should be credited to Allah. Spend as He would wish because we will be accountable for our spending.

3. Defend halal-Many people are misinformed to think that the means of slaughter is inhuman but. we know that the Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him had guided his contemporaries to show kindness and mercy to animals on several occasions, so we obey. From a scientific perspective the logic of proper slaughtering is realized when it is known that bacteria resides in the blood that is drained. Meat processors cite the longer shelf life and lack of odor in halal meat and poultry. Allah is Most Wise and cares for His servants.

4. Take responsibility to feed your family and your guests halal products, give halal gifts and educate children about the importance of consuming halal.

Due diligence is required to ascertain if products really are halal. Without being rude, politely ask the vendors who their suppliers are. If in doubt, inquire with someone from your community who has reliable knowledge about halal products.

If halal meat or poultry are not available in your area, consider forming a co-operative with other Muslims who can work with a local farmer to provide for your needs.

Living a life that promotes halal is healthy, humane, eco-friendly, empowering, and considerate to mankind.

Raising consciousness is like being the small pebble that makes ripples in the pond. Together, the small changes we make can lead to a halal lifestyle and the pleasure of Allah.

Halal is sufficient and haram is superfluous

One of the beauties of Islam is that it has prohibited only things that are unnecessary and dispensable, while providing alternatives which are better and which give greater ease and comfort to human beings. This point has been explained by Ibn al-Qayyim.

Allah has prohibited seeking omens by drawing lots but has provided the alternative of istikhara which is a supplication for Allah's guidance.

Allah has prohibited usury but has encouraged profitable trade. Allah has prohibited gambling but has permitted betting on forms of competition which are useful for their (the Muslims) religious striving, such as horse or camel racing and competing in marksmanship. Allah has prohibited (to men) the wearing of silk but has given them the choice of other materials such as wool, linen and cotton.

Allah has prohibited adultery, fornication and homosexuality but has encouraged lawful marriage. Allah has prohibited intoxicating drinks in order that everyone may enjoy other delicious drinks which are wholesome for the body and mind. And Allah has prohibited unclean food but provides alternative wholesome food.

Thus, when we survey the Islamic injunctions in their totality, we find that if Allah limits the choice of His servants in relation to some things, He provides them with a wider range of more wholesome alternatives so as not to make peoples' lives difficult.

On the contrary; Allah desires ease, goodness, guidance and mercy for all, according to His saying:

"Allah desires to make clear to you and to guide you to the ways of the (righteous) people before you and to turn to you in mercy; and Allah is Knowing, Wise. And Allah desires to lighten your burden, for man was created weak." (4:26-28)

Another Islamic principle is that if something is prohibited, anything which leads to it is likewise prohibited. By this means Islam intends to block all avenues leading to what is haram. For example, as Islam has

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The Quality Assurance Manager of Tanzania based Bakhresa Food Products Lillian Mwashighadi (second from left) with Auditors from KBHC Mgeni Hamisi (Left) and Sheikh Hussein Kassim during the annual halal audit. On the right is Sheikh Musa Kundecha, the chairman of the Tanzanian Halal Bureau.



Sheikh Abdullatif Abdulkarim, a member of the KBHC Shariah advisory board takes participants through halal methods of slaughter. This was during a recent halal training programme held at Parklands Mosque in Nairobi.



The managing director of Lloita Hills Springs, Eng. Mesopir Ledama explains a point to KBHC auditors during a halal audit at the water processing plant in Narok South.

The mercy behind halal slaughter methods

Like many religions, Islam is often misunderstood not only by non-Muslims but even by many Muslims as well. This is partly to do with how Islamophobic media sources portray Islam, and partly how Muslims misrepresent their own religion.

While vegetarians and animal rights activists may be against the slaughter of animals in general, no matter how it is slaughtered, the majority of meat eaters take some comfort in knowing that the animal on their plate did not suffer unnecessarily before it was killed.

Muslims are forbidden in the Qur'an from eating pig meat (no matter how it is slaughtered), carnivorous animals (such as lions), the meat of animals that are already dead, and animals that have been killed violently. The meat must be slaughtered in a specific way and have the name of God uttered upon its slaughter.

Now this begs the question, what is Halal meat? So long as the above conditions are followed, all meat is permissible for Muslims. However, while the Qur'an mentions the necessary information for this procedure, Muslim butchers who do this as a profession must also emulate the example of the Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him, who demonstrated how the teachings of the Qur'an should be applied to everyday life. Many people may actually be surprised to find out that the Prophet Muhammad on whom be Allah's peace and blessings as well as being a spiritual leader, a statesman and a military commander, was also an



Sheikh Abdullatif Abdulkarim and the CEO of Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification Fauz Qureishi pose for a group photograph with participants during a halal training programme held at Parklands Mosque.

animal rights activist. He forbade the ill-treatment of animals, such as the overloading of camels, and encouraged kindness towards them, mentioning how sins can be forgiven just by offering water to a thirsty dog.

Likewise he also explained the concept of 'dhabihah', the slaughter method for animals. He mentioned that the blade used for slitting the animal's throat should be sharp and that the animal should not witness it being sharpened. At the same time, the animal is not supposed to witness the slaughtering of other animals before it. The animal has its throat slit and is bled before removing the head completely. When the jugular veins are cut, the flow of blood is redirected and the animal becomes brain dead in a matter of seconds. This also allows the blood to be drained from the animal before its meat can be processed, which proves to be healthier for human beings who consume the meat.

Due to its harmfulness, Muslims are also forbidden from consuming animal blood. Even if all of these points are followed, the meat must not come in contact with non-Halal products or be cooked using the same utensils used to handle non-Halal meat.

This represents the true merciful nature of Halal meat slaughter, and should be taken as an example by both Muslim and non-Muslim butchers alike.

Halal is sufficient and haram is superfluous

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prohibited sex outside marriage, it has also prohibited anything which leads to it or makes it attractive, such as seductive clothing, private meetings and casual mixing between men and women, the depiction of nudity, pornographic literature, obscene songs and so on.

Accordingly, Muslim jurists have established the criterion that whatever is conducive to or leads

toward the haram is itself haram. A similar principle is that the sin of the haram is not limited only to the person who engages in it but extends to others who have supported him in this, materially or morally; each is held accountable according to his share. For example, in the case of intoxicating drinks, the Prophet (peace be on him) cursed not only the one who drinks them but also the one who produces them, the one who serves them, the

one to whom they are served, the one to whom the price of them is paid, etc. Again, in the matter of usury, the Prophet (peace be on him) cursed the one who pays it, the one to whom it is paid, the one who writes the contract and the one who acts as a witness thereto. Accordingly, we derive the rule that anything which assists in the doing of what is haram is itself haram, and anyone who helps another person to do it shares in the sin of it.

Eating out alert for halal consumers

By Suzann Audi

Eating out at a restaurant can be a fun treat. But, for a Muslim it can also be a pain! It is difficult enough to decipher product labels at the grocery store, but what do we do when we only have a menu?

There may be times when you have to go to a restaurant, whether it is with colleagues, for a friend's party, or for a job interview. Unfortunately, Halal restaurants are not found everywhere. You can be prepared, though, with an idea of safe foods choices, and foods to avoid. As you read on you will gain tips to take along the next time you go to a restaurant.

Think about the ingredients in the dish you are ordering. Imagine you are at the grocery store looking at

the label of the product you are about to order. What types of questionable (mashbooh) or haram ingredients might you find? It may be useful to carry a list of questionable ingredients and dishes with you when you go to a restaurant.

- Sauces and soups may contain animal fat or meat based flavors. Pasta and pizza sauces may contain beef or chicken fat as a flavoring, and even vegetable soups may be made with chicken or beef stock.

- Ask if wine is used in preparing your meal, especially if you are ordering fish, or a dish with a sauce.

The server may reply that all the alcohol evaporates during cooking. In truth, alcohol will not completely evaporate during cooking, even if boiled. Simply choose another dish.

- If ordering a fried food, see what other fried foods are offered. All fried foods are probably cooked in the same oil, whether a vegetarian sampler, seafood, or meat. Additionally, french fries and other battered foods may contain meat flavors in the batter.

- Salads containing different types of lettuce, a variety of veggies, and topped with boiled eggs are a nutritious option that can be turned into a meal. Choose your dressing wisely, though; Low fat dressings may contain gelatin. If available, ask for olive oil and a lemon on the side.

- Check to ensure pork is not present. Bacon and ham are sometimes used in

vegetable dishes such as potato salad and as a topping for salads.

Restaurant Type

The type of restaurant is also a factor. Buffets can be a Muslim worst nightmare. How often do you think

people switch the serving spoons between meat and vegetables? In addition, how do you know what is

really in that dumpling? Is it pork, beef, or vegetarian? There are a variety of stylish soup and sandwich cafés that cater to vegetarians or vegans. Servers at these restaurants are often helpful with finding information about dishes.

On the other hand, small diners usually use one large griddle for everything from sausage patties to vegetarian omelets. Many chains, from fast food to set-down restaurants, are now posting nutrition information online. This allows consumers to check the menu and ingredients ahead of time.

What other dishes are served at the restaurant? Is there pork or alcohol served? How comfortable are

you with utensils touching your dish, and a non-halal dish? Chinese, Mexican, and other ethnic restaurants may be largely off limits. Chicken stock in the egg drop soup, pork lard in the refried beans, and meat mixed in with the rice. There are not many vegetarian options left.

Choose Halal

Of course, your best option is to choose a halal restaurant. If you are trying a new restaurant, ask if all the food is halal, or only certain dishes. Ask to see proof from the containers or bills. You may need to

talk to a manager or owner, so consider calling ahead of time for arrangements. Finally, just because you are dining at a halal restaurant, do not blindly eat anything on the menu. Just because someone owns or manages a restaurant does not mean that they know all the Islamic food laws, or that they are aware of all the ingredients in the food they are serving. We alone are responsible for the food we eat, and the food we provide to our families.

After Islamic food and banking now halal-friendly travel consumers

In his days as a jet-setting telecom executive, ready-to-eat meals were a regular part of Fazal Bahardeen's luggage.

Many of the hotels he stayed in did not have halal-certified restaurants for Muslim travellers like the 47-year-old Sri Lankan-born Singaporean.

Rooms lacked markers pointing to Mecca for prayers and staff were unable to answer questions from Muslim guests about their particular needs.

"Half of my life was spent in hotels and airplanes," Fazal told AFP.

"But being a Muslim, I was getting frustrated by the travel industry or the hotels not being able to provide the right services. You don't know what the prayer time is, where the prayer direction is, and you can't find halal food."

But halal travel is now gaining popularity as demand for products and services permitted by Islam extends beyond food and interest-free financial instruments, and affluent Muslim travellers make their influence felt.

Halal travel is expected to be worth 100 billion US dollars annually within two years, said Fazal, who resigned from a senior management job at a major telecom firm in 2006 and set up his own company to tap into the expected boom.

Fazal's Crescentrating Pte Ltd is believed to be the only company in the world that rates hotels globally for their friendliness to Muslim travellers.

Its online booking portal www.crescentrating.com also promotes halal tours.

Travel commentator Yeoh Siew Hoon told AFP there is a real demand for halal travel, led by tourists from Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

"Take Indonesia -- it is one of the fastest growing outbound markets in Asia, and is the number one source of visitors to Singapore," said Yeoh, who operates an industry website www.webintravel.com.

"Tourism Australia also produces a guide to halal restaurants due to the growing numbers of travellers from Muslim countries," she added.

Greg Duffell, chief executive of the Bangkok-based Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), said China's sizeable Muslim population is another potential source of outbound travel.

"A lot of suppliers are now amending

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Identifying Hidden Food Additives

Have you ever noticed the aliases on food labels? Often disguised under alternative names, it takes practice to get familiar with identifying these hidden additives

SUGAR/SWEETENERS

Sucralose

Made from chlorinated sucrose (sugar) molecules, sucralose is an artificial sweetener with no caloric value (because your body can't digest it). Sucralose is 600 times sweeter than table sugar (three times sweeter than aspartame).

Aspartame

An artificial sweetener comprised of methanol and several amino acids such as phenylalanine (methanol breaks down into formaldehyde), aspartame has been surrounded by controversy and conflicting studies for the nearly 40 years it's been used in food products.

Sugar alcohols

Xylitol, mannitol, sorbitol, maltitol, erythritol are sugar alcohols used as lower-calorie sweeteners. Sugar alcohols have been found to aggravate bowel sensitivities (such as Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) in some people. Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a common condition of the digestive system. It can cause bouts of stomach cramps, bloating, diarrhoea and constipation.

Maltodextrin

Though it can be derived from any starch, this popular sweetener is most commonly made from corn (in Europe, it's usually made from wheat starch). Absorbed rapidly as glucose, maltodextrin is often the main ingredient in ready-to-drink sport beverages.

High Fructose Corn Syrup

A cheap sugar replacement ubiquitous in processed food and beverages, high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) is a sweetener derived from heavily processed corn starch (often from genetically modified (GMO) corn).

SODIUM/FLAVOR ENHANCERS

Sodium chloride/iodized salt

Used as a flavoring agent and preservative, salt is an important electrolyte with a bad rap earned from extreme over-use in processed foods. Essential for athletes in small, appropriate amounts, sodium overconsumption is linked with high blood pressure and heart disease.

Mono Sodium Glutamate (Msg)

A flavor enhancer comprised of sodium and the amino acid glutamate, MSG may also be listed as "natural

flavoring", hydrolyzed yeast, or hydrolyzed vegetable protein. Those sensitive to MSG may experience neurotoxic effects such as headaches, mood changes, or nausea.

Sensitivity-Aggravating Ingredients:

Wheat, Dairy, Soy or Corn-Based

Hydrolyzed vegetable protein

This common flavor enhancer can be soy, wheat or corn based. Often containing

10 – 30 per cent MSG, (which imitates the savory flavor often found in meat products), hydrolyzed vegetable protein is commonly found in heavily processed meat substitutes.

Modified Food Starch

An emulsifier, stabilizer and thickener, modified food starch is made from chemically treated corn, wheat, potato, rice or tapioca, and is used to protect packaged foods from heat and pH changes during storage.

Modified Milk Ingredients

Isolated from components of whole milk, modified milk ingredients include whey, casein, caseinates, and milk protein concentrate, but can also refer to cultured milk products (like buttermilk, yogurt, or sour cream).

Corn Syrup Solids

Often used to help maintain moisture content in a food item, corn syrup solids are also used for added sweetness. Corn syrup solids usually contain a large amount of dextrose.

Colors

Commonly found in empty-calorie processed foods like candies or pastries, artificial colors help make these items visually appealing. Some artificial colors have been linked to hyperactivity and attention disorders.

PRESERVATIVES

Sulfites/Sulphites

Found most commonly in dried fruits (and some wine), sulfites are a recognized allergen. Sulfites or Sulphites are linked to digestive and respiratory complaints. Usually used in compounds with sodium, potassium, or calcium, look for sulfites identified with terms ending in: sulfite/sulphite, bisulfate, metabisulfite, or hydrogen sulfite, or as sulfur dioxide.

Nitrites/Nitrates

Found most commonly in meat-based products, nitrites and nitrates are used as a preservative that inhibits microbial growth of food spoiling bacteria. However, nitrates are also found in plant-based foods because of fertilizer use.

Hydrogenated and Partially Hydrogenated Oils

A chemical process that reconfigures carbon bonds to convert liquid fats and oils to a solid form (like margarine and vegetable shortening) hydrogenated fats have been connected to increased risk of heart disease.

Sodium Benzoate

A common preservative often found in prepared salad dressings, juices, carbonated beverages and condiments, sodium benzoate has been studied in conjunction with artificial colors for possible links to attention disorders.

Mono and Diglycerides

Often found in processed foods, monoglycerides and diglycerides may be derived from plant or animal oils, or may be synthesized. Monoglycerides and Diglycerides are used as emulsifiers to help keep ingredients (such as oil and water) blended that otherwise don't blend well. These are also used also to improve consistency in ice creams, and volume in baked goods. On a nutrition facts panel, fat contributed by either of these is not counted in the total fat, saturated fat, or trans-fat values.

Halal-friendly travel consumers

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their products to meet halal standards," Duffell told AFP.

"It is a trend that started a few years ago. Since then, restaurants and resorts in Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam too have begun adapting their standards, so it's beginning to branch out," he said.

"There are more designated halal restaurants in hotels now, and prayer facilities on the premises, especially at the airports."

Crescentrating's hotel grading system ranges from one to seven and is based on the availability of halal food as well as prayer rooms and mats -- and the non-availability of forbidden items like alcohol and adult TV channels.

A rating of one is given to a hotel with no such facilities but whose employees are trained to answer questions from Muslim guests.

This can be raised a notch if the hotel has a list of halal-certified restaurants in its vicinity -- even if it does not have one itself.

The company's highest ratings, six and seven, require a hotel to be free of alcohol, discos and TV channels showing movies unsuitable for families and children. In addition, all food and beverages must be halal.

There is no doubt that one of the obligations upon the Muslim is that he earns for himself and his family a pure and halal sustenance. Abu Hurayrah narrated that the Prophet peace be upon him said: "O People! Allah is al-Tayyib (Pure), and He only accepts that which is pure! Allah has commanded the believers what He has commanded the Messengers, for He said, 'O Messengers! Eat from the pure foods, and do right,' and He said, 'O you who believe! Eat from the pure and good foods We have given you.'"

Then the Prophet mentioned a traveler on a long journey, who is disheveled and dusty, and he stretches forth his hands to the sky, saying, "O my Lord! O my Lord!" - while his food is unlawful, his drink is unlawful, his clothing is unlawful, and he is nourished unlawfully; how can he (expect to) be answered? (Reported by Ahmad, Muslim and al-Tirmidhi)

It is noticed in this hadith that the Prophet peace be upon him emphasized this person's impure earnings by detailing the fact that his food, clothes, drink and nourishment were all obtained from the impure.

From this hadith, we learn that both the Prophets and the believers have been commanded to eat from the tayyib, or the pure things. Purity is achieved when one earns his sustenance in a halal manner, and then uses it to buy halal food. If a person buys pure food from stolen money, this will not be accepted from him. Likewise, if one earns money from permissible means, then uses it to buy impermissible items, such as intoxicants, this too will not be accepted from him. Only when both of these conditions have been met - the way one earns money and the way one spends it - will Allah's acceptance be gained.

Another hadith affirms the above: "Whoever gives charity equivalent to a date, from his pure earnings and Allah only accepts pure then Allah will accept it with His right hand, then He will nurture it for its companion, like one of you nurtures his foal, until it becomes like a mountain." (Bukhari)

Charity that is given from impure earnings will not be accepted by Allah, no matter how much is given, whereas charity given from pure earnings will

The Importance of Halal Sustenance

Abû Ammâr Yasir al-Qadhî

be accepted by Allah, even if equivalent to a date!

Furthermore, there are a number of narrations that signify that earning through halal is an obligation upon every Muslim. It is because of this that Islam encourages working. The taking of a profession is encouraged because it is one of the best ways that a person can ensure earning pure sustenance. Umar ibn al-Khattab said, "I see a man that impresses me, so I ask, 'Does he have a profession (through which he earns money)?' So if they say, 'No,' then he falls from my eyes (and I do not respect him)." (Kanz al Ummal)

So great is the status of halal sustenance that Islam has not looked down upon manual labour. Instead, it has given it a very high place, due to the fact that manual labour is, in general, a very honest profession. The Prophet peace be upon him stated, "No one has ever eaten any food that is better than eating what his hands have earned. And indeed the Prophet of Allah, Dawud, would eat from the earnings of his hands." (Bukhari)

In this hadith, we are told that the most honourable way to earn money is through manual labour, for even the Prophet Dawud (David) on whom be Allah's blessings would earn his sustenance by making armour and selling it. Furthermore, the Prophet peace and blessings be upon him said, "The prophet Zakariyya, peace be upon him was a carpenter." (Bukhari)

This great Prophet of Allah, who took care of Maryam the mother of Isa (Jesus) peace be upon him, used to earn his livelihood through the noble profession of carpentry.

In fact, even the Prophet of Allah used to earn from his own hands. Once, he stated, "Allah did not send any prophet except that he used to be a shepherd of sheep." The companions asked, "Including you, O Messenger of Allah?" He replied, "Yes, I used to be a shepherd for the people of Makkah, in return for some qararit (i.e., coins of copper)." (Bukhari)

The Prophet was not embarrassed or ashamed to inform his companions

that he used to work as a shepherd in return for a very small amount of money (qararit).

As mentioned earlier, there are two aspects to halal sustenance, the first involving earning through halal means (as discussed above), and the second entailing spending only on halal items so as to ensure purity in what a person eats, drinks and is nourished on.

"I sometimes return home to my family, and I find a date fallen on my bed, so I pick it up to eat it, but then I fear that it might be from charity, so I throw it away." (Bukhari and Muslim)

On another occasion, the Prophet peace be upon him could not sleep all night, tossing and turning. His wife asked him, "O Messenger of Allah! You spent the night awake, tossing and turning?" He replied, "I found a date last night under my side, and ate it. (Then I remembered) that we had (in our house) some dates that were meant for charity. So I feared that the date (that I ate) was of it." (Ahmad)

The Prophet ate one date, forgetting that he had some dates in his house that were meant to be distributed to the poor, and this caused him to have a sleepless night for fear that it might have been from the dates of charity! So how is it that this accidental morsel, which a person would hope to have been forgiven on the basis of innocent intention even had it been haram, caused our beloved Prophet peace be upon him so much unrest and discomfort, while one of us might earn his or her entire living through means that are haram without a doubt, and yet still enjoy a deep sleep at night?

A person is never satisfied, but rather eats, and eats, and eats, until he or she is destroyed, or is almost about to be destroyed, just like the animal that eats excessively. However, the wise person chooses with care how to earn sustenance, and picks the right types of food to eat.

How beautiful, then, is this money when earned properly and spent properly! And how evil it is, when earned improperly, and spent improperly!

Halal Business Booming in Kenya

A majority of businesses in Kenya are remaking their products with halal certificates, hoping to appeal to the growing Muslim population in the East African nation.

"Businesses in Kenya are realizing that the Muslim community are an important segment of the Kenyan society and must be catered for as consumers," Hussein Jibril, an accountant, told Xinhua news agency.

"Most Muslims are guided by their faith, which dictates most of their lives. That is where they go to school, what they eat and how they dress," he said.

"This is something that Kenyan businessmen had ignored for long but they cannot do that anymore."

The huge shift was noticed in the Kenyan market as new businesses started to add the word halal to their logo.

The products and services now bear the label Halal to assure the Muslim community that they have been inspected and adhere to Islamic Shari'ah.

Halal certification is given to products, which have undergone inspection by the Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) and have been found to conform to Islamic dietary beliefs and other laws. Some of the products being rebranded to match up Halal specifications and conform to Islamic laws include cooking oil, milk, bread, spices, soaps, detergents, candies, bottled water, medicines and snacks.

Others include meat, fast food restaurants, catering services, insurance schemes, bank accounts, hospitals, medicines, hotels, lodgings and chemists.

KBHC lists about 150 companies that have been certified.

The bureau notes that the certification is done after thorough inspections and continuous checks by KBHC trained inspectors and monitors.

Growing Market

The Muslim population increase has assured Kenya's businesses that Kenyan Muslims were becoming a significant economic bloc in the country.

"The past few years has seen Muslims, specifically Somalis assert themselves economically in Kenya by investing in various businesses," Jibril, the accountant, told Xinhua.

"Most of them own residential buildings, restaurants, forex bureaus, schools and clothing businesses in Eastleigh.

"This has made them significant players in the Kenyan economy," he added.

There are nearly ten million Muslims in Kenya, which has a population of 36 million.

Muslims make up nearly 98 percent of the communities of the North Eastern Province.

Without the Halal label, Kenyan businesses were losing market for their products, especially among the Muslim community.

"Many Muslims preferred to buy imported products, especially those from Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other parts of the Middle East. These products were clearly labeled Halal thus appealing to Muslims," Jibril observed.

But as businesses in the East African nation rush to endear their products to the Muslim community, analysts warn some businesses are not using the Halal certification genuinely.

"The Muslim community has grown tremendously in Kenya and across the world. People want to make businesses

out of them," said Hadija Mohamed, a teacher in Nairobi.

"Some of the products being marketed as Halal may not even be certified," she added.

The concept of halal, -- meaning permissible in Arabic -- has traditionally been applied to food.

Muslims should only eat meat from livestock slaughtered by a sharp knife, and the name of Allah, the Arabic word for God, must be mentioned.

Now other goods and services can also be certified as halal, including cosmetics, clothing, pharmaceuticals and financial services.

Halal food is consumed not only by 1.5 billion Muslims around the world, but also by at least 500 million non-Muslims in the \$2 billion global industry. (OnIslam.net)

Malawi Christians embrace Halal

A growing number of Christians in Malawi have turned to use halal food, claiming it falls in line with the teachings of the Holy Bible which emphasizes on strict hygienic standards for "healthy living," and opening a niche market for Muslim products.

"We, Christians fully embrace this concept," Father Barnabas Salaka, a senior Priest of the Anglican Church in Malawi serving in the southern region of the country, told OnIslam.net. "At first we were so hesitant to accept this concept, because we were afraid that it was a deliberate ploy initiated by Muslims to influence Christians to embrace Islam. "But over the years, we have realized that it's for our own good, both health and religious wise. Even the Holy Bible has some teachings which emphasize on good hygienic standards for Christians to live healthy lives," he added.

In the recent years, Christian leaders in Malawi alongside their followers have fully embraced the concept of halal being promoted by the Muslim community in the largely Christian dominated southern African nation. "There is no single true Christian who could have qualms with what halal is all about.

This is in line with what the Holy Bible guides us to do," Father Salaka added. "The Bible forbids us to eat food which is contaminated and which is offered to idols. It guides us to maintain strict hygienic standards; therefore, there is nothing harmful with this principle of halal."

Same as Father Salaka, his counterpart, Pastor Emmanuel Mbaisa, founder and overseer of Pure Gospel Church in the country, agrees. "The concept of halal has promoted good hygienic standards, and it's this aspect which influenced even non - Muslims to embrace the concept. This is one of the areas of Islam, which make the religion to be a way of life. "As a Church leader, I have been in full support of this concept because of its hygienic approach and I have been in the forefront encouraging my followers to adopt best practices of hygiene as promoted by the principles of halal."

The concept of halal, — meaning permissible in Arabic — has traditionally been applied to food. Muslims should only eat meat from livestock slaughtered by a sharp knife from their necks, and the name of Allah, the Arabic word for God, must be mentioned. Now other goods and services can also be certified as halal, including cosmetics, clothing, pharmaceuticals and financial services.

Malawi Unity Muslim leaders confirmed that the preference for halal products by non Muslims in the country was a "symbol of acceptance" of the halal concept by the Christian community in Malawi. "In normal terms, this signifies the total acceptance of the concept of halal by the Christian community," Sheikh Salim Chikwatu, National Coordinator of the Halal Department under the Muslim Association of Malawi (MAM), told OnIslam.net.



KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS - 2014

CERTIFIED RESTAURANTS

ADEGA NAIROBI RESTAURANT
P.O. Box 2464-00800, Nairobi
Lavington Curve, Along James Gichuru Road
Tel: 0723 111 999



HASHMI BARBEQUE LIMITED
P.O. Box 47227-00100, Nairobi
Ukay Complex, Westlands



BAKER'S INN – HAILE SILASIE
(Mombasa)



GALITO'S / CHICKEN INN
(Nairobi & Mombasa)



NAIROBI JAVA HOUSE (NYALI BRANCH)
P.O. Box 21533 - 00505, Nairobi
Nyali Centre, along Nyali Link Road – Mombasa
OTHER NAIROBI JAVA HOUSE OUTLETS ARE NOT HALAL CERTIFIED



PIZZA INN – (MOMBASA) CITY MALL & HABARI (NAIROBI) BELLEVUE, PARKLANDS & WESTLANDS
P.O. Box P.O. Box 27724-00506, Nairobi
OTHER PIZZA INN BRANCHES IN NAIROBI ARE NOT HALAL CERTIFIED



PRIDE INN HOTELS/ ROYAL KITCHEN
(Westlands and Rhapta Road & Pride Inn Lantana Suites Westlands)
P.O. Box 66969-00200, Nairobi
ALL PRIDE INN BRANCHES IN MOMBASA ARE NOT HALAL CERTIFIED



KULBITES CATERERS
(LungaLunga Business Centre – LungaLunga Road)
P.O. Box 7484-00300, Nairobi



KUKU FOODS KENYA LIMITED (Kentucky Fried Chicken – KFC)



The Junction- Ngong Road
Galleria Shopping Mall – Langata Road
Lyric House – Kimathi Street
Woodvale Groove - Westlands
P.O. Box 14104 - 00100, Nairobi

CERTIFIED KITCHEN FACILITY

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL - NAIROBI
P.O. Box 30270-00623, Nairobi
3rd Avenue Parklands



AGA KHAN HOSPITAL - KISUMU
P.O. Box 530-40100, Kisumu
Otieno Oyoo Street



AGA KHAN HOSPITAL - MOMBASA
P.O. Box 83013-80100, Mombasa
Vanga Road

FOURTEEN BIS CATERING SERVICES LIMITED
1st Floor Semco Industrial Park, Mombasa Road, Nairobi
P.O. Box 303 - 00502, Nairobi



LIBERTINE CUISINE
P.O. Box 11213-00400, Nairobi
Syokimau – off Katani Road
Tel: 0722-279205/0722313480

CERTIFIED ABATTOIRS

BRADGATE POULTRY PROCESSING PLANT
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 3040 - 10140
Nyeri- Kenya
Tel: 020 – 2605777/0722325229/0722553761



C.E. NIGHTINGALE
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 100 - 20117
Naivasha- Kenya
Tel: 254 50 2021100 / 0722 526389

CHOICE MEATS
(Beef Abattoir)
P.O. Box 47791 - 00100
Nairobi- Kenya.
Tel: 254 20 8711722 / 0722 685887



CA and EZ FARM PRODUCE
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 70 - 10400
Nanyuki- Kenya
Tel: 0722246661/0720829938

DAGORETTI SLAUGHTERHOUSE
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 1779 - 00902
Kikuyu – Kenya
Tel: 0727065701

GOLDEN HILLS ENTERPRISES LIMITED
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 6116 - 00100
Nairobi
Tel: 0722748381/0722496857/0725908832

KAKUZI LIMITED
(Beef Abattoir)
P.O. Box 24 - 0100
Thika – Kenya
Tel: 020 – 2184137/4440115/0733600931/0722205342

KENBRO MEAT SUPPLIERS
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 1523 - 10100
Nyeri- Kenya
Tel: 0700146280

KENCHIC LIMITED
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 20052 - 00200
Nairobi –Kenya.Tel: 020 2013209 / 2042428/2060428



KUKI FARM- TIGONI
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 56996 - 00200
Nairobi –Kenya.Tel: 0721 166030

KEEKONYOKIE SLAUGHTERHOUSE
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 1
Kiserian- Kenya
Tel: 0721525376/0720968874/0710351056/0727819506

KISERIAN SLAUGHTERHOUSE
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 106
Kiserian- Kenya
Tel: 0721450521/0722325638/0720880590

KINJA FARM (Mark Kinyanjui)
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 711
Kikuyu – Kenya
Tel: 0722 284852

MARULA ESTATES LIMITED
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 466 - 20117
Naivasha – Kenya
Tel: 050 – 50332/2021020/0722509748/0733577566

MAASAI OSTRICH FARM - ABATTOIR
(Poultry Abattoir)
Kitengela – off Namanga Road
P.O. Box 72695 – 00200, Nairobi
Tel: 020 – 2502128/9/0713669630



MUSTAFA POULTRY
(Poultry Abattoir)
Mtwapa - Mombasa
P.O. Box 82206 – 80100, Mombasa
Tel: 0723435888/0733601432

NGUKU PRODUCTS TWENTY TEN LIMITED
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 21002 - 0500
Nairobi – Kenya.
Tel: 0713073053/0722795902

NJIRU SLAUGHTERHOUSE
(Beef, Goat & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 5213 - 00100
Nairobi – Kenya. Tel: 0720419932

NYOGARA SLAUGHTERHOUSE
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 64382 - 00620
Nairobi – Kenya. Tel: 020 2513021 / 0722 714990

OL PEJETA RANCHING LIMITED
(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box Private Bag
Nanyuki- Kenya.
Tel: 020 - 2033244 / 0720 851937



QUALITY MEAT PACKERS LIMITED
(Poultry & Beef Abattoir)
P.O. Box 41748 - 00100
Nairobi- Kenya.
Tel: 020 – 2525334/0737617447



RUARAKA DUCKS LIMITED
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 168 - 20117
Naivasha – Kenya.
Tel: 0733 727028

SIGMA SUPPLIES LIMITED
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 18138 - 00500
Nairobi- Kenya.
Tel: 020 2338172 / 0728 306306



TAM TAM CHICKEN - EMBAKASI
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 57715 - 00200
Nairobi – Kenya
Tel: 0722267244

THE AFRICAN GREEN FARM
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 51271 - 00200
Nairobi – Kenya
Tel: 0721739494/0711638570

WAN LIMITED
(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 3694 - 00200
Nairobi – Kenya.
Tel: 0721 646041

CERTIFIED BUTCHERIES

CHICKEN CHOICE
Zimmerman – Kamiti Road
P.O. Box 19386-00100
Nairobi - Kenya

CHOICE MEAT SUPPLY
Pangani Shopping Centre
P.O. Box 42936 - 00100
Nairobi - Kenya

KENYA MEAT SUPPLY LIMITED
Pangani Shopping Centre
P.O. Box 41419 - 00100
Nairobi - Kenya

SAFWAYS HALAAL BUTCHERY
Mpaka House, Westlands Shopping Centre
P.O. Box 13906 - 00800
Nairobi – Kenya

SOUTHERN MEAT SUPPLY
South C Shopping Centre
P.O. Box 41419 - 00100
Nairobi – Kenya

SPRING CHOICE BUTCHERY LIMITED
Spring Valley Shopping Centre
P.O. Box 21099 - 00505
Nairobi - Kenya

TUSKYS EASTLEIGH BUTCHERY
Madina Mall – General Waruinge Street - Eastleigh
P.O. Box 54280 - 00200
Nairobi - Kenya

WEST END BUTCHERY LIMITED
Westlands Shopping Centre
P.O. Box 14367 - 00800
Nairobi – Kenya

CERTIFIED COSMETIC COMPANIES

GHANA EXHIBITION CENTRE
P.O. Box 51790 - 00100, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Shea Butter and African Queen Black Soap



OTHER CATEGORIES

AFRICAN DIATOMITE INDUSTRIES LIMITED
P.O. Box 32 - 20116, Gilgil
Kariandusi, Gilgil, Kenya
Manufacturers of Diatomaceous Food Grade Filter Aid



Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification

Your Seal of Assurance

**Ngara Road, Village Plaza
Block A, Suite A2 P.O. Box 39445 - 00623
Nairobi - Kenya
Telephone: 020 2680629, +254 3748770/1
Fax: +254 3748774
Email: info@kbhc.info, helpline@kbhc.info
Website: www.kbhc.info**



KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS - 2014

CERTIFIED FOOD PROCESSING COMPANIES

ALPHA FINE FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 10338 - 00100 Nairobi
Processors of Meat Products



AFRIMAC NUT COMPANY LIMITED - THIKA

P.O. Box 57994 - 00200 Nairobi
Processors of Raw Macadamia Nuts

AGVENTURE LIMITED

P.O. Box 218 - 10406 Timau
Processors of Canola Oil

BAKERS OVEN LTD

P.O. Box 40534 - 00100 Nairobi
Manufacturers of Cereal Rusk

BAKHRESA FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 2517-Dar es salaam, Tanzania
Processors of Carbonated Soft Drinks (Azam Cola, Azam Cola Light, Azam Soda Limona, Azam Soda Apolina, Azam Soda Fursana, AzamEmbe Fruit Juice, Azam Soda Orange, Malti Pineapple, Malti Lemon and Lime, Malti Apple, Malti Raspberry, AzamNanabiva) AzamSafina Premium Drinking Water, Azam Sparkling Drinking Water, Ice Lollies, Ice Cream, Soft Serve Ice Cream Mix, Tetra Classic Aseptic Juices, Tetra Prisma Aseptic Juices, Frozen chapati, Samosa Leaves & Spring Roll Pastry



BDELO LIMITED

P.O. Box 25453 - 00603, Nairobi
Processors of Maize Tortillas, Maize Tortilla Chips & Precooked Muthokoi



BURHANI BAKERS

P.O. Box 404 - 00600 Nairobi
Processors of Baked Products



BROOKSIDE DAIRY LIMITED

P.O. Box 236 - 00232 RUIRU
Processors of Milk and Milk By-Products



BIDCO OIL REFINERIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 239 - 01000 Thika
Manufacturers of Cooking Fat, Edible Oil, Margarine, Baking Powder, Soaps & Detergents



CAFFE' DEL DUCA LIMITED

P.O. Box 64548 - 00620, Nairobi
Processors of Coffee



CAKE CITY LIMITED

P.O. Box 66969-00200, Nairobi
Processors of Baked Products



CROWN BEVERAGES LIMITED

P.O. Box 423 - 20106 Molo
Processors of Mineral water (Keringet)



C & R FOOD INDUSTRY LIMITED

P.O. Box 17647 - 00500 Nairobi
Processors of flavoured potato products (crisps & sticks), bhusu, chevda, chakri, spicy puri, papdigathia, sevnamra, talpak, flavoured peanuts, biscuits, cookies and cakes.



DEEPA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 44804 - 00100 Nairobi
Processors of spices & seasonings, herbs, flavoured potato products (crisps, crinkles & sticks), flavoured banana crisps and other snacks (flavouredpopcorn, peas, Bhusu, chevda& peanuts)



DELUXE FOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 39150 - 00623, Nairobi
Processors of Snacks, Spices and Grains



DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 98107 - 80100 Mombasa
Manufacturers of Refined Vegetable Cooking Oil, Refined Vegetable Cooking Fats, Laundry and Toilet soap



ELDOVILLE FARM LIMITED

P.O. Box 24390 - 00502 Karen, Nairobi
Processors of Yoghurt, Cheese, Creams, Vegetables & Juices



ENERGY FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 39833 - 00623 Nairobi
Processors of Sauces, Essences, Peanut Butter, Jelly Crystals, Food Colours, Vinegar



ENNSVALLEY BAKERY LTD

P.O. Box 75070 - 00200 Nairobi
Manufacturers of Baked Products



EQUATORIAL NUTS PROCESSORS - Murang'a

P.O. Box 27659 - 00506 Nairobi
Processors of Roasted Nuts



GLACIERS PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 45473 - 00100, Nairobi
Manufacturers / Processors of Ice Creams



GOLD CROWN FOODS (EPZ) LIMITED

P.O. Box 89103 - 80100 Mombasa
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



HUNTLEYS BISCUITS LIMITED

Jamia House - Nairobi
P.O. Box 45544 - 00100, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Snacks and Pies

HONEY CARE AFRICA LIMITED

P.O. Box 24487 - 00502, Nairobi
Processors of Honey



HAPPY COW LIMITED

P.O. Box 558 - 20100, Nairobi
Processors of Cheese, Yoghurt, Cream, Butter and Ghee



IMPERIAL FOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 9 - 00623, Nairobi
Processors of Spices, Spices Blends & Seasonings

JAMES FINLAY (K) LIMITED - TEA EXTRACTS SAOSA FACTORY

P.O. Box 160 - 20200, Kericho- Kenya
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



JUJA COFFEE EXPORTERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 85039 - 80100
Processors (Blenders) of Tea

KAPA OIL REFINERIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 18492 - 00500, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Cooking Fats, Edible Oils, Margarine, Baking Powder, Soaps & Detergents



KENAFRIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 39257 - 00623, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Seasoning Mixes, Hard Boiled candies, Bubble Gums & Chewing Gums, Toffees, Icing sugar, Drinking concentrate in solid form and Gum base



KENYA TEA PACKERS LIMITED (KETEPA)

P.O. Box 436, Kericho- Kenya
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



KEVIAN KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 25290 - 00603, Nairobi - Kenya
Processors of Natural Fruit Juices and Bottled Drinking Water



KILIMANJARO BIO CHEM LIMITED

P.O. Box 1575, Moshi - Tanzania
Processors of Carbon Dioxide



LLOITA HILLS SPRINGS

P.O. Box 39264 - 00623, Nairobi
Processors of Natural Spring Mineral water Ngoswani, Narok South

LUTEX LIMITED

P.O. Box 16957- 80100 Mombasa
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



MASTERFOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 27659 - 00506 Nairobi
Processors of Roasted & Salted Macadamia and Cashew Nuts

MULCHAND DEVJI MILLERS

P.O. Box 18501- 00500 Nairobi
Processors of Curry Powder, Cereals, Lentils, Food Seasoning Mix, Whole & Ground Spices

MEAM TAYSTEE FOODS

P.O. Box 31512 - 00600, Nairobi
Processors of Sauces and Chevda



MJENGO LIMITED

P.O. Box 1536 - 01000, Thika
Processors of Biscuits and Cookies



NEW KENYA CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES LIMITED (K.C.C)

P.O. Box 30131 - 00100 Nairobi
Processors of Milk and Milk By-products



NJORO CANNING FACTORY (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 7076 - 20110, Nakuru
Processors of Sauces, Mayonnaise, Salad Cream, Jam, Brine Products, Beans in Tomato Sauce, Gherkins, Herbs, Spices, Frozen Vegetables, Dehydrated Vegetables, Ketchups, Orange Powder, & Custard Powder



NORDA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 60917 - 00200, Nairobi
Processors of Fried and Flavoured Maize based snack products



PRADIP ENTERPRISES (E.A) LIMITED

P.O. Box 10336- 00100 Nairobi
Flavours, Emulsions, Colours (Food) and Food Additives.

PROMASIDOR KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 10336- 00100 Nairobi
Processors of Corn Soya Blend (Unimix), Soya Chunks and OngaMchuzi mix



PATCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 44100 - 00100 Nairobi
Processors of sweets, Gums, Toffees and Jelly Products



PREMIER FOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 41476-00100, Nairobi
Processors of Sauces, Squashes, Peptang Jams and Canned products



PREMIER OIL MILLS LIMITED

P.O. Box 59307 - 00200 Nairobi
Manufacturers of Cooking Oil

PWANI OIL PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 81927 - Mombasa
Manufacturers of Cooking Oil & Laundry Soaps



RAKA MILK PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 1182 - 10100 - Nyeri
Processors of Cheese



RANFER TEAS KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 90342 - 80100- Mombasa
Processors (Blenders) of Tea



RAZCO LIMITED

P.O. Box 63538 - 00619, Nairobi
Processors of Ice Cream, Yoghurt, Sauce, Mayonnaise, Cones & Pastry



SALIM WAZARAN KENYA COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 43277 - 80100, Mombasa
Manufacturers of Indomie Instant / Cup Noodles



SAMEER AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 102 - 00507, Nairobi
Processors of Pasteurized Milk, UHT Milk, Lala, Ice Cream, Yoghurt and Drinking Water



SILENT VALLEY CREAMERIES (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 1182 - Nanyuki
Processors of Cheese, Ghee, Cream & Crisps



SPICE WORLD LIMITED

P.O. Box 78008 - 00507, Nairobi
Processors of Whole wheat flour, (Atta Mark 1), Whole Pulses, Split Lentils, Specialized Flour (Gram Flour), Dry whole Beans, Semolina, Cracked Wheat, Short and long Pasta

SUNPOWER PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 41112 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Cheese and Yoghurt



TRUFOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 41521 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Fruit Jams & Marmalades, Tomato Sauces & Ketchup, Fruit Squashes & Juices, Peanut Butter and Powder Products.



TOP FOOD (EA) LIMITED

P.O. Box 32172 - 00600, Nairobi
Processors of Ground and blended spices



UNILEVER KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 30062 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of (Savory) Royco, Knorr and Margarine (Blue Band)



VITAL CAMEL MILK LTD NANYUKI

P.O. Box 21707-00506, Nairobi
Processors of Halal Camel Milk & Milk products



THE WRIGLEY COMPANY (E. AFRICA) LIMITED

P.O. Box 30767-00100, Nairobi
Processors of Chewing and Bubble Gums (Juicy Fruit, Big G Original, PK Peppermint, PK Cinnamon, PK Menthol, Doublemint Peppermint, Doublemint Menthol)
NOTE: OTHER WRIGLEY PRODUCTS ARE NOT HALAL CERTIFIED



WHITE DEZERT LIMITED

P.O. Box 24138 - 00502, Nairobi
Processors of Yoghurt



WOMEN OF VISION GROUP 2012

P.O. Box 2418 - 01000, Thika
Distributors of Quail Eggs