

THE Halal Bulletin

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BIGGER & BETTER KBHC halal fair 2022

World Halal Council President visits Kenya



The Basics of Halal

Why bottled water needs halal certification

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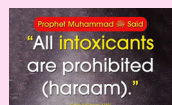
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Cover Picture

The chairman of the World Halal Council Zafer Gedikli during his visit to the Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification offices in May this year. He is flanked by the KBHC Chairman Fauz Qureishi, Khadija (left) the Administrative Officer and Malika Hamid from the Regulatory Department.

Halal is an alienable right for Muslims

Halal is a word with many meanings and connotations depending on how it is used. Halal in the Arabic language simply means permissible but to Muslims it has far reaching meanings of legitimacy, purity, and adherence to precepts of faith.

Halal encompasses many aspects of a Muslim life from personal conduct, social interactions, finance and to the most obvious, food.

Other than its pragmatic nature, Islam is also meant to be practiced at any time and any place. Without a doubt, a common concern that Muslims all over the world share is halal food. Over the years, the Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification has made big strides to ensure that Muslims consume what is permissible for them as dictated by their beliefs.

A good number of products have received the KBHC certification mark giving peace of mind for Muslim consumers about their consumption habits. A Muslim shopper going to a supermarket today will find a plethora of items labelled halal which was a rare scene two decades ago.

In recent years, there is no doubt that there has been increasing awareness among Muslims to live their lives as per the requirements of their beliefs. This can be seen from the establishment of many mosques in various localities, Muslim schools and the mushrooming Muslim restaurants which have changed dietary habits in many places especially in the Nairobi Central Business District.

Going from recent concerns on social media which generated intense discussion after a prominent restaurant food chain was found to be providing meals which did not meet halal standards, it is an indication that the conscious of Muslims to live and eat according to their beliefs is on the rise.

To address the ever increasing needs of Muslim conscious consumers, entrepreneurs are looking for ways to meet the basic needs of halal foods, personal products and services.

Given the increasing number of Muslims who are conscious of their way of life to go in tandem with their beliefs not only in the country but across the globe, the halal market is experiencing exponential growth. Globally, the halal market is worth more than US\$ 2 trillion and rapidly increasing with improved living conditions and growing economies.

At KBHC, We have been at the forefront in promoting the halal industry in the country through setting up mechanism that give assurance that halal labelled products meet the halal requirements. At the sametime, the certifying agency has come up with programmes to increase awareness about halal to the general public.

In 2018, KBHC held the first Halal Fair in the region which showcased halal certified products and services. The two day event drew a multitude of people eager to understand and appreciate the concept of halal in their daily lives.

After the Covid 19 disruptions, this year a bigger and better KBHC Halal Fair 2022 will be held at the Sarit Centre and this will also serve as an opportunity to create more awareness about Halal.

Over the years KBHC has worked with other halal agencies around the world to enhance on the halal standard certification procedures in the country, Being a member of the World Halal Council (WHC) as well as closer partner with the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) the biggest halal certification agency in the world, it means that Kenya's halal sector is on the right trajectory.

Going forward it is imperative that Muslims should seek halal alternatives and demand it from those who are catering to their needs. Parents should ask their schools about halal food for their children, airline travellers should demand to be provided halal meals, shoppers should ask their markets to provide halal products. In hospitals, patients should ask for availability of halal diet. University students, military personnel, prison inmates deserve to have access to halal food and should demand it. Our demands should not be limited to meat, chicken, and food. Our demands should extend to finance, insurance, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, logistics and other services.

Only then, will we see halal products and services become prevalent. Working with other institutions, we at KBHC will be hard at work trying to make this happen. But this will not come about unless Muslims play proactive role by soliciting and demanding halal products and services.

But as we emphasize on our rights, It is also important that we embrace halal lifestyle in our social conduct. Kenya is a cosmopolitan society and Muslims live and interact with people of other faiths on a daily regular basis, such as in work settings and in public places.

We should look no further than at the life of Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him for guidance, as it is filled with lessons on how Muslims should interact with people of other faiths.

The Prophet was respectful of other religions and his behaviour was far from aggressive and hostile. He visited non-Muslims who were ill and even ate food prepared by them. Where Islam requires us to adhere to a halal diet, it does not demand us to be humble and leave harmoniously with people of other faiths.

Fauz Qureishi

CEO

Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification

Bigger & better Halal Fair 2022

For the second time, the Kenya Halal Bureau of Halal Certification (KBHC) is holding the Halal Fair which is aimed at creating awareness about halal products and services.

The two-day event, will be held at the Sarit Expo Centre on December 10 and 11. It is the largest such event in the East African Region and will be and it serves as opportunity for industrial players to exhibit their products and services as well as networking and providing a platform for business to business interactions.

The inaugural event was held in 2018 and attracted hundreds of people. Subsequent events were suspended following the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic.

The Halal Fair is part of the



KBHC Chaimran Ayub Khalid, Ambassador Yusuf Nzibo and Fauz Queishi admire products at the Spice World exhibition stand during the Halal Fair 2018 at the Sarit Expo Centre in Nairobi

efforts of the Kenya Bureau of Halal Certification to increase the uptake of halal products and services in the country. With a flourishing Shariah compliant sector comprising of Islamic finance, Islamic insurance and the halal certification sector, Kenya has positioned itself as a leading halal hub in the region.

“With the growth of the halal sector in the country and the region, the exhibition will enhance on the halal industry and create awareness on the importance of halal and create more understanding on the concept as an emerging economic potential for the nation,” said the CEO Fauz Qureishi.

Apart from operating in the country, KBHC is also providing certification services in various African countries which include Tanzania, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo and Chad.

A member of the World Halal Council (WHC) and a collaborative partner with international halal agencies which include the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM), Uganda Halal Bureau and Tanzania Halal Authority, KBHC has put to use its international partnership to enhance on halal standards to meet global norms.

The agency has also partnered with the Ministry of Tourism through the Tourism Regulatory Authority (TRA) where it was involved in developing halal standards for the sector. It has also been working closely with the Kenya National Accreditation Services (KENAS) among others

In 2015, KBHC became the first Muslim institution in the country to gain the coveted ISO certification standards.

Started off in 2006 with a handful of companies, KBHC has now grown beyond the leaps and todate has certified more than 200 companies and establishments in the country and other countries which include food producers, manufacturers and processors, agro-chemical, abattoirs and service providers in the hospitality industry.

At present many products carry the KBHC halal symbol as a trusted mark to consumers that the product has passed through the halal certification procedures and is permissible for consumption by Muslims.



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Basic rules of halal

With respect to food, Islamic laws are very specific and Muslims seek to eat foods defined as Halal, which is defined by Muslims as “that which is allowed”. Essentially, Halal means permitted by Allah. Halal is often used in reference to foods and drinks, i.e. foods that are permissible for Muslims to eat or drink under Islamic Shari’ah (law).

The criteria specifies both what foods are allowed, and how the food must be prepared. The foods addressed are mostly types of meat and animal tissue. The Qur’anic verses regarding Halal foods include: 2:173, 5:5, and 6:118–119, 121. Halal is any object or an action which is permissible to use or engage in, according to Islamic law. The term covers and designates not only food and drink but also all matters of daily life. It is one of five al-ahkam al khamsah) fardh (compulsory), mustahabb (recommended), halal (allowed), makruh (disliked), haram (forbidden)—that define the morality of human action in Islam. Mubah is also used to mean “permissible” or “allowed” in Islam.

What Is Haram To Consume For Muslims?

- Any material that are not classified as Halal.
- Anything that is forbidden or unlawful under Shariah Law.
- Here is a list of the main things that are considered Haram (prohibited) for Muslims to consume:
 - ➔ Swine/pork and its by-products.
 - ➔ Animals improperly slaughtered or dead before slaughtering.
 - ➔ Animals killed in the name of anyone other than Allah.
 - ➔ Animals slaughtered without mentioning the name of Allah.
 - ➔ Alcohol and intoxicants.
 - ➔ Carnivorous animals, land animals without external ears and birds of prey
 - ➔ Blood and blood by-products.
 - ➔ Foods contaminated with any of the above.

Under Shariah, the following sources, including their by-products and derivatives are considered Haram (unlawful):



- ➔ Animals that are not slaughtered according to Shariah.
- ➔ Pigs, boars, dogs, snakes, monkeys and similar/closely related animals.
- ➔ Carnivorous animals with claws or fangs such as lions, tigers, bears.
- ➔ Birds of prey with claws such as eagles, vultures, owls.
- ➔ Pests such as rats, centipedes, scorpions and other closely related animals.
- ➔ Animals forbidden to be killed in Islam, i.e. ants, bees and woodpecker birds.
- ➔ Animals which are considered repulsive generally like lice, flies, maggots and other similar animals.
- ➔ Animals that live both on land and in water such as frogs, crocodiles and other similar animals.
- ➔ Mules and domestic donkeys.
- ➔ All poisonous and hazardous aquatic animals.
- ➔ Blood and its derivatives.
- ➔ Food containing intoxicating or hazardous plants except where the toxin or hazard can be eliminated during processing.
- ➔ Alcoholic drinks and Alcoholic products.
- ➔ All forms of intoxicating and hazardous drinks.
- ➔ All food additives derived from any item that is deemed Haram according to the points above.
- ➔ Any food that contains any human parts or its derivatives.

The Prohibition of Intoxicants in Islam

The drink prohibited in Islam is described as Khamr. The word khamr which is equivalent to the word liquor and alcohol in English is derived from the verb khamara which means “he covered, hid, or concealed.”

Since liquor and alcohol shrouds the intellect of man, and renders it invalid for discriminating between right and wrong, it is, therefore, called khamr. According to the Arabic-English Lexicon by E. W. Lang, khamr is “what intoxicates, of the expressed juice or grapes, or the juice of grapes when it has effervesced and thrown up froth, and become freed there from, and still, or it has a common application to intoxicating expressed, juice of anything, or any intoxicating thing that clouds, or obscures the intellect.”

Another view is that khamr has been so termed due to the reason that it is put up in a place till it turns into wine. Turning of a drink into liquor implies the change of odour. All these features appear in khamr.

Definition according to the Islamic Shari’ah

Liquor under the term khamr as defined by the Islamic Shari’ah implies all things which intoxicate. In Bukhari and Muslim it is reported on the authority of Ibn ‘Umar that Caliph ‘Umar, in one of his Friday sermons, defined khamr as everything that dulls the faculty of thinking.

The Holy Qur’an has made a mention of some of these kinds of liquor:

1. Al-khamr: It is the most famous and common name of liquor because drinking khamr brings about a number of harms and troubles.
2. Al-Sukr: Liquor has been termed as sukr because it has the effect of intoxication.
3. Al-Rahiq: It is a wine, clear, pure and old. This word has been used as a characteristic of the wine of paradise in the following Qur’anic verse: They are given therein (paradise) to drink of a pure wine, sealed. (83:25)

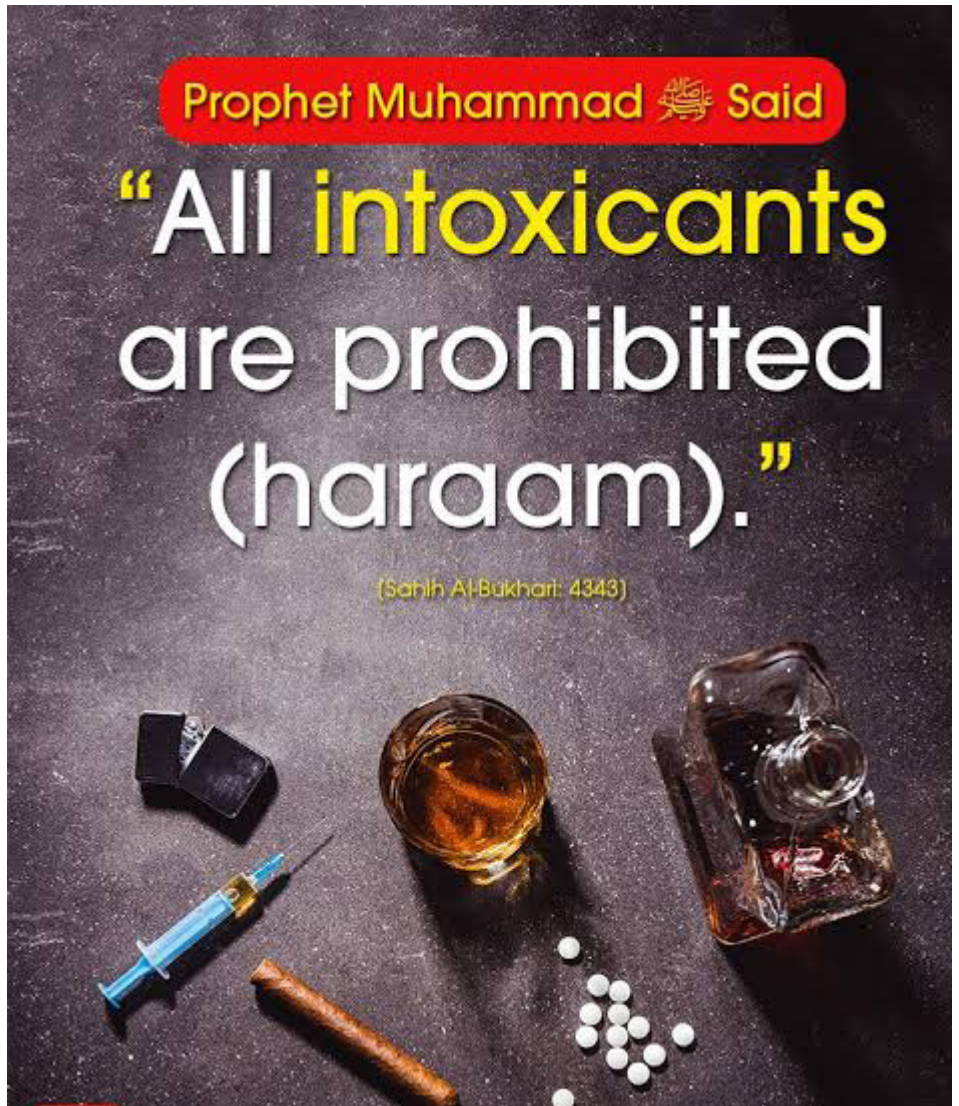
The Prophet (peace be upon him) has named liquor and alcohol as:

Ummul khaba’ith-The fountainhead of evils.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Said

“All intoxicants are prohibited (haram).”

(Sahih Al-Bukhari: 4343)



Ummul fawahish-he origin of all sorts of atrocities.

Akbarul Kaba’ir- The most heinous of major sins.

Ra’su kulli khatia’-The head of all errors and lapses.

Miftahu kulli sharr-The key to all evils and mischief.

The Prophet has attributed these names to Khamr because it embodies all the above characteristics.

The prominent companions of the Prophet (s), like Abu Bakr, ‘Uthman and ‘Ali (r) abstained from drinking alcohol during the pre-Islamic period ‘Uthman (r) was asked why he had not touched alcohol even during his pre-Islamic life. His answer was, Khamr ‘robs’ the mind totally; and I have not yet seen anything which when entirely ‘robbed’ or curtailed will come back in its original intact form.” Another contemporary of ‘Uthman (r) refused to drink alcohol. He said, “I refuse to consume that which consumes my mind.”

The Holy Qur’an on the Prohibition of Khamr

The verses of the Holy Qur’an which touched the problem are: They ask thee (O prophet) about khamr (intoxicants) and games of chance (gambling). Say: In both of them there is great harm although there is some advantage as well in them for men, but their

The Prohibition of Intoxicants in Islam

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whether they are smelt, snuffed or drunk.

Ahadith on Prohibition of Khamr

Though originally the Arabic word khamr meant only liquor, it is also applied to all the alcohols brewed from wheat, barley, dried grapes, dates and honey. Whatever is the material from which liquor is prepared and whatever is the process of preparation, every intoxicant is forbidden. The Prophet (s) prohibited all sorts of intoxicants, and there are Ahadith that clearly testify this.

Every Intoxicants is Haram

‘Abdullah bin ‘Amr reported that the Prophet peace be upon hi, prohibited intoxicants, games of chance, card-playing and Gobairah and he said: Every intoxicants is unlawful. (Abu Dawud)

Ibn ‘Umar reported that the Messenger of Allah said: Every intoxicants is khamr and every intoxicants is forbidden. He who drinks alcohol in this world and dies while he is addicted to it, not having repented, will not be given a drink in the Hereafter. (Muslim)

‘Aisha reported that the Prophet of Allah was a about Bit’, whereupon he said: Every drink that causes intoxicants is forbidden. (Agreed upon)

Abu Musa reported: Allah’s Messenger (peace be upon) sent me and Mu’adh bin Jabal to Yemen. I said Allah’s Messenger, in our land wine is prepared out of barley which is known as Mizr (beer of our times) and also from honey which is known as Bit’ (are these also forbidden?), whereupon he said: Every intoxicants is forbidden. (Muslim)

The state of intoxication is thus described as an obstacle in the way of prayer. This expression may also mean that intoxicant makes one unmindful of prayer as we find in the Qur’an:

By means of intoxicants and games of chance, Satan seeks only to sow enmity and hatred amongst you, and to turn you away from the remembrance of Allah and from prayer. (5:94)

This expression may also imply the drink that clouds the intellect and consciousness of a person so that he fails to keep himself devoted in prayer. In prayer man faces Allah spiritually; he is, therefore, required to have full consciousness of his own self. Consciousness is indispensable in every act of worship which is destroyed under the influence of an intoxicant. One should be in his senses to be aware of what is he doing.

Jabir reported that a person came from Jaishan, a town of Yemen, and he asked Allah’s Messenger about the alcohol which was drunk in his country and which was prepared from millet and was called Mizr. The Prophet peace be upon him asked him whether that was intoxicating. He replied in affirmative. Thereupon the Prophet said: Every intoxicant is forbidden. Verily Allah, the Exalted and Majestic, made a covenant to those who drank intoxicants to make theme drink Tinat al-Khabal. The said: O’ Allah’s Prophet what is Tinat al-Khabal? He (the Prophet) replied: It is the

sweat of the denizens of Hell or the discharge of the denizens of Hell. (Muslim)

Nafi’ reported Ibn ‘Umar as saying: the Prophet has said: Every intoxicant is khamr and every khamr is forbidden. (Muslim)

This hadith clearly shows that all kinds of intoxicants, e.g., opium, hemp and cocaine are forbidden. Abdur Rahman al-Jaziri, a great ‘Aalim of our time, in his book “Kitabul Fiqh ‘alal Madhahib al-arba’ah” states that there is a consenses of Sahabah and the scholars that all the intoxicants are Haram whether they are in liquid or solid form. Imam Taimiyah, Ibn Qayyam, Ibn Hijr and many scholars of Islam agreed upon all intoxicants including opium, hemp, or any new substance that dulls the intellect are Haram.

Intoxicant even in Smallest Quantity is Unlawful

Some people think that a small quantity of alcohol can do no harm. But it is one of the myths which the scientific analysis has already exploded. Even such a tiny concentration of alcohol in blood as 0.015% (i.e., one-seventh of one percent) impairs the faculties so much that driving becomes extremely dangerous. Because alcohol is a central nervous system depressant and it is the central nervous system which is the bodily system that is most severely affected by alcohol. The degree to which the central nervous system function is impaired is directly proportional to the concentration of alcohol in the blood. In low concentrations, alcohol reduces inhibitions. As blood alcohol concentration increases, a person’s response to stimuli decreases markedly, speech becomes slurred, and he or she becomes unsteady and has trouble walking. With very high concentration – greater than 0.35 grams /100 milliliters of blood (equivalent to 0.35 grams/210 liters of breath) – a person can become comatose and die. The American Medical Association has defined the blood alcohol concentration level of impairment for all people to be 0.04 grams /100 liters of blood (equivalent to 0.04 grams/210 liters of breath).

Also, it requires a strong will-power to restrict a drunkard’s intake of alcohol. As the alcohol destroys the power of judgment, as it frees man from every inhibition, it is foolish to believe that once started a man can control his drinking habits. When the will-power is weakened by the effect of alcohol, drinking leads to drunkenness and finally to alcoholism. Islam does not tend a man into this trap. It was for this reason that the Prophet (peace be upon him) laid down the principle: If a large quantity of something is intoxicant, then even its smallest portion is also unlawful, and if a cup of anything is intoxicant, then even a drop of it is also unlawful. “hat intoxicants in greater quantity is unlawful also in small quantity.” (Tirmidhi, Abu Dawud, Ibn Maja)

(a)Anything that causes intoxication is forbidden in Islam, whether its quantity is large or small. No person can argue that since the small quantity of any intoxicants does not affect the mind adversely, it may

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A Look at Halal and Haram Food In Islam

Other than its pragmatic nature, Islam is also meant to be practiced at any time and any place. Without a doubt, a common concern that Muslims all over the world share is halal food, especially when majority of the country do not follow the same dietary restrictions.

Other than its pragmatic nature, Islam is also meant to be practiced at any time and any place. Without a doubt, a common concern that Muslims all over the world share is halal food, especially when majority of the country do not follow the same dietary restrictions.

Apart from looking for the halal certification, as Muslims, we must also seek

knowledge on what halal food is. Such knowledge will help us make informed decisions when we cannot find a halal certification – for example, when we are travelling in other countries, where halal certification might not be as common.

As a matter of fact, the absence of a halal certification does not necessarily mean the product or restaurant is not halal. One is required to make the proper assessment in their own respective conditions.

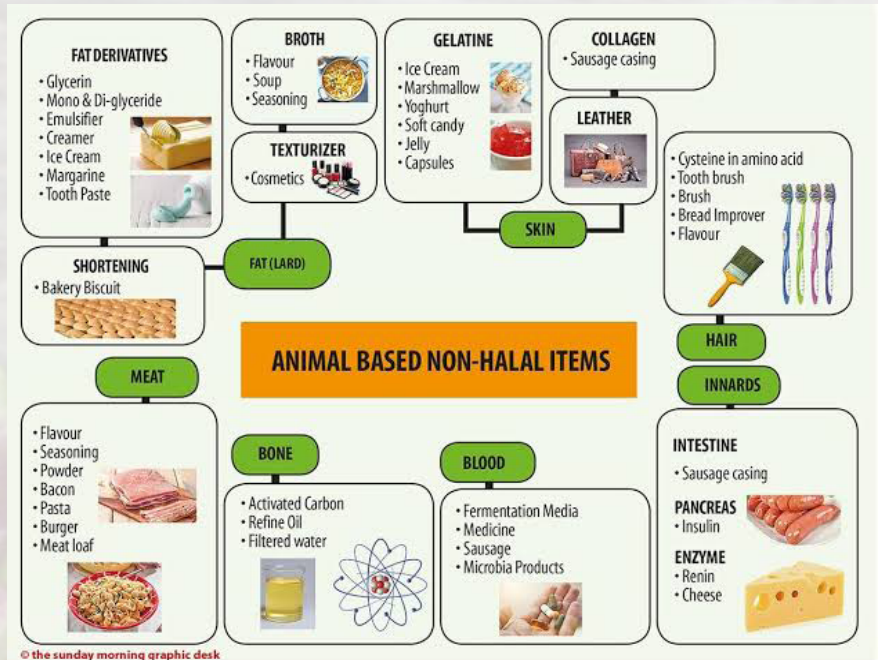
In Islam, the origin of things (rule) is permissibility. This means that as long as there is no evidence or any criterion that specifies it to be haram, then it is allowed. Allah says in the Quran, “O believers! Eat from the good things We have provided for you.” (Surah Al-Baqarah, 2:172)

In this verse, Allah did not specify the foods that are halal, as there are simply too many. There are other similar verses that command us to eat only the halal and the good, without specifying the food itself.

On the other hand, what is haram is clearly stated and the commandment to avoid it is clear as well. For instance, pork is haram and cannot be consumed by Muslims, as stated in the Quran, “He has only forbidden you (to eat) dead animals, blood, pig’s meat, and what is slaughtered in the name of any other than Allah. But if someone is compelled by necessity—neither driven by desire nor exceeding immediate need—they will not be sinful. Verily, Allah is Forgiving and Merciful.” (Surah Al-Baqarah, 2:173)

It is also interesting to note that the second half of the verse above mentions, “But if someone is compelled by necessity—neither driven by desire nor exceeding immediate need—they will not be sinful. Verily, Allah is Forgiving and Merciful.” Generally, what this means is that if a Muslim finds himself in a dire situation and needs food to avoid death, and the only food that is immediately available to him is pork, he is allowed to consume it, without being excessive and only in the amount needed to save himself from death.

One of the objectives of the Shariah or Islamic law is



allows for exceptions from the original ruling in special or extreme cases.

Furthermore, we should avoid wastage or excessiveness when it comes to eating. Any food – even halal food – can become harmful when taken excessively and disproportionately. For instance, meat from a cow or a sheep that has been slaughtered based on Islamic law can be consumed, and meat is important as a source of protein for the human body. However, any doctor or nutritionist can tell you that consuming too much red meat is bad for the body, as it can increase the risk of many diseases such as high cholesterol and heart problems. Thus, it is not enough that we consume halal food; it is also vital that we consume it the right way.

Ease Over Hardship

When it comes to choosing what is easy or what is difficult, our faith highly encourages choosing what is easy for us. Our Messenger peace be upon him taught us this very choice. Aisha may Allah’s mercy be upon her narrated that: Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him never made a choice between two things except that he would adopt the easier one, as long as it did not involve any sin. (Sahih Al-Bukhari)

Allah says in the Quran, “Allah wants ease for you, not hardship.” (Surah Al-Baqarah, 2:185)

Again, such is the spirit of Islam, a religion that encourages good and encourages ease and relief. Hence, when we think of our religious commitments, it is best to have an open mind. Limiting our understanding to the bare minimum is not enough, especially if it leads to confusion, misunderstanding and harshness or insensitivity from our part.

Instead, as Muslims, we need to strive to do better in terms of our religious knowledge, so that we are sure and confident about our faith. The more we learn, the more we will realise how holistic our religion is and thus understand better on how the Islamic law was created by our Creator for the betterment of the human life.

Africa Might Emerge As A Major Supplier of Halal Food

With the Belt and Road Initiative poised to transform market access across Asia, potential partnerships with African companies are opening as they seek to target Asian consumers. In particular, many South African halal food producers have high hopes that Hong Kong could prove the ideal gateway for boosting their exports across the region.

By 2030, the global Muslim population is estimated to number some 2.2 billion, representing about a quarter of the world's consumers. This substantial demographic shift will result in increasing demand for halal products. The global halal food industry is estimated to be worth US\$2.3 trillion, and South Africa is among many countries hoping to capitalise on this rapidly expanding market.

Despite its relatively small Muslim population, South Africa is a world-leader in producing and – importantly – certifying halal products. The country's exporters see Asia as one of the fastest-growing markets for halal goods; by 2030, it's projected that Asia will be home to 80 per cent of the world's Muslim population.

“South Africa has long had a significant number of domestic producers of halal food,” said Ebi Lockhat, a spokesman for the South African National Halaal Authority, the country's leading halal certifying body. “Those manufacturers are now starting to become active internationally. This has seen many of them attend trade events across the Muslim world, while looking to establish a firm presence in the international markets.”

South Africa's halal production system is subject to high certification standards, ensuring compliance with the requirements of Muslim consumers. Eating only properly-certified food is mandatory for practising Muslims, with such proof of compliance providing an assurance that all such foodstuffs have been produced according to Islamic law.

In line with this, plans are now in place to further enhance South Africa's position within the sector. This includes the launch of a government-backed US\$67 million halal food-processing industrial park. This new facility will ramp up South Africa's halal food export capacity, with the aim of doubling its share of the global market. A feasibility study is underway in the Cape Town area to determine the best location for the proposed park.

When completed, the park will comprise a cluster of halal manufacturing and service firms. South Africa's Western Cape provincial government also hopes to attract a globally recognised halal certifying body to operate out of the site.

Halal Food Industry In Africa

For the provincial government, growing the halal industry is now a key focus as it looks to boost growth and create new jobs in the region. “This industry is growing at an estimated annual rate of 20 per cent,” said Alan Winde, Western Cape Minister of Economic Opportunities. “This is why we are now looking for significant growth in the size of the province's halal industry.”

“Certification is also hugely important. In addition to developing a guide to the current certification standards, we will work with the appropriate certification bodies in order to try and establish a single standard, one that is in line with global market demands.”

The new park is being planned in collaboration with the Malaysian government, which has itself identified a shortfall in the provision of halal food for the world's growing Muslim population.

As a result, the Western Cape Fine Food Initiative, another partner in the proposed park, and the Malaysian Industry Government Group for High Technology signed a long-term cooperation agreement to foster partnerships between the two countries' halal industries.

In the 1970s, Malaysia was the first country to set halal food production certification standards, which are still viewed today as a global benchmark. With Malaysia at the heart of the Asian halal market, South Africa's halal producers are expected to greatly benefit from Malaysia's experience and reputation in the sector.

The Market For Halal Food

China is also looking to increase its share of the global halal food market. This move has been partly spurred by the country's adoption of the far-reaching Belt and Road Initiative. Significantly, many of the countries along the proposed Belt and Road routes have substantial Muslim populations.

As a result, China is keen to match its export offer with the needs of its Muslim neighbours along the Belt and Road. Chinese companies currently export less than one per cent of the global total of halal foods, but want to substantially expand their share of the sector.

Many Chinese suppliers, however, will be hampered by the poor reputation of the country's domestic food industry. This leaves a clear opportunity for producers of properly-regulated and certified halal foods to work with distributors in the region.

As a key player in the Belt and Road Initiative, African countries are ideally positioned to adopt a primary role in the processing and distribution of such produce, with South Africa keen to be its supply partner. The rand's expected fall to an all-time low means that importers can buy South African products for about 33 per cent less than a few years ago.

Prohibition of intoxicants

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not be treated as unlawful. This is a fallacious reasoning. It is the intoxicant which is unlawful, no matter whatever be its quantity. The Haram is Haram and a Muslim should be scrupulous enough to abstain from it, whatever its quantity is large or small.

(b) Secondly, no person can say that since the use of liquor does not intoxicate him, he is justified in using that. If a habitual drunkard does not lose control over himself altogether, it does not mean that the liquor ceases to be forbidden. Islam has made certain foods and drinks unlawful primarily on the basis of the pernicious effects that these create on the spiritual and moral health of human beings. Drinking is an evil through and through-the undesirable fact which is recognized by all right-thinking people whether they belong to our age or to the old age. It saps the very root of morality, self-controls and Allah-consciousness, making man an easy prey to evil.

Halal and Haram: The difference?

You probably have heard the terms “Halal” and “Haram” at some point in your life, but you might not know what it means, what do Muslims eat and not eat and why. Here’s a breakdown of what the term Halal means and what the term Haram means.

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What is the difference between Halal and Haram

Halal and Haram are two Arabic words. They form an integral part of how Muslim view all aspects of life.

Halal: This is an Arabic word which means lawful or permissible. It does not just refer to things that a Muslim is allowed to eat but also encompasses everything lawful in a Muslim’s life. Nevertheless, it is most often uttered in reference to food.

Haram: Haram is the Arabic word that is opposite to Halal; it means something is forbidden or unlawful for Muslims to consume, use or do.

Halal and Haram in the Qur’an

Here are some of the verses in the Qur’an which refers to Halal and haram, in particular to food:

In the words of Allah: “O mankind! Eat of that which is lawful and wholesome, and follow not the footsteps of the devil. Lo! he is an avowed enemy of you.” [Qur’an: 2:168]

“They ask you, [O Muhammad], what has been made lawful for them. Say, “Lawful for you are [all] good foods and [game caught by] what you have trained of hunting animals which you train as Allah has taught you. So eat of what they catch for you, and mention the name of Allah upon it, and fear Allah.” Indeed, Allah is swift in account.” [Qur’an: 5:4]

“O messengers! Eat from what is good and lawful, and act righteously. Indeed, I fully know what you do.” [Qur’an: 23:51]

What is Halal Meat

You might have wondered what is a ‘Halal’ chicken, after all, all chickens look the same! So, what is it that makes this chicken, or beef, or mutton ‘Halal’ and others not? What exactly is the difference between Halal and non-Halal meat?

The answer is that it depends on the way that the animal is bought up, and how it is slaughtered.

Halal meat is the flesh of the animal that has been slaughtered in the way prescribed by Qur’an and Hadeeth; this method is called ‘Dhabihah’. This procedure was taught to Muslims as the best way to slaughter an animal in order to cause it the least amount of pain.

A few important criteria that must be followed in order to slaughter an animal in the Islamic way. They are as follows:

The slaughter of the animal must be carried out by a Muslim.

The animal must not be dead.

Animals for slaughter must not be grouped together

or allowed to watch the slaughter of other animals in their herd.

As with most things Muslims do, it must begin with the utterance of ‘Bismillah’, which means ‘In the name of Allah.

The animal must be slaughtered with a precise cut to its throat, severing its carotid artery, trachea and jugular veins.

The slaughter must be carried out with the use of a razor-sharp knife to ensure a quick death and that the animal dies as quickly as possible.

Types of Halal Food

The general consensus is that everything that is not prohibited is Halal. We’ll take a look at the types of Haram foods in more detail below, but for now, here’s a list of the types of food that are considered Halal:

Meat that is slaughtered in the Islamic manner

Fish and other creatures of the sea (they need not be slaughtered)

Fruits and vegetables

Dairy products (barring cheese made using non-Halal rennet, etc.)

Types of Haram Foods

Here’s a list of foods that are forbidden in Islam. To knowingly eat or drink any of them is a major sin unless it is an extreme case where no other food or drink is available and the person is in danger of starvation, or for medicinal purposes (granted there are no other alternates).

→Meat that is not slaughtered according to the methods prescribed by Qur’an and Hadeeth.

→Alcohol

→Pork or pork by-products

→Blood

→Food that may contain any combination of the above three (gelatin made from Haram meat, cakes with alcohol, etc.).

Delving further into the category of meat that is not Halal also considers the types of animals that one is not allowed to eat and the way in which the animal dies. These are the types of animals/meat that are Haram:

→Carnivorous animals/birds (animals that eat the flesh of other animals or drink their blood).

→Animals that have been dedicated to or slaughtered in the name of anyone other than Allah.

→Animals/birds that have been dedicated to idols.

→Animals/birds that have died due to natural causes.

→Animals/birds that die due to strangulation.

→Animals/birds that die from being beaten.

→Animals/birds that die falling down from a height.

→Animals/birds that are killed and gored by a beast of prey.

→Animals that live on both land and in water (amphibians) such as frogs and salamanders.

Glimpses from the halal fair 2018



Sheikh Abdulrahman Ishaq, the Imam of Parklands Mosque moderates the panel discussion forum



KBHC officials pose for a group photo with the chief guest Ambassador Yusuf Nzibo



The Tourism Regulatory Authority stand



Promasidor Kenya stand during the exhibition

Training programme on Halal products standards Kampala, Uganda



KBHC officials pose for a groups photo with a facilitator of the training programme.

Slaughter Training Programme



Shariah advisor Sheikh Abdullatif Abdulkarim in the company of the CEO Fauz Qureishi presents a certificate to a of participant of the slaughter traininh programme

Why Do Muslims Eat Halal Food?

The reason that we Muslims only eat Halal meat is for two reasons: to make sure that we are putting into our bodies is healthy and clean, and to make sure that it has been slaughtered in the most humane way possible.

As we saw above, the Dhabihah method of slaughter ensures that both of these criteria are met. It makes for a quick and efficient slaughter, and also focuses on bringing the animal up in a way that it is not mistreated. Animals that are bred for Islamic slaughter must be fed healthy fruits and vegetables (and nothing that is considered Haram for the regular Muslim), it contains eggs, and since there are no Halal and Haram eggs,

and clean. It must not be tortured or harmed in any way and be given enough space to roam, graze and get plenty of fresh air.

When Muslims go out to eat, we look for assurance that the food is Halal. One reason is to make sure that the meat served has been slaughtered in the Islamic method, and the other is to be certain that the dish does not contain other types of Haram food (e.g. alcohol, pig's oil, etc.).

How To Identify Halal Foods

Eating something that is Haram knowingly is a major sin, and one that every Muslim should refrain from. Allah has provided us with such bountiful foods, and there is so much that we can enjoy, so we must make sure to stay away from that which is considered unlawful. It is also a sin if you neglect to find out whether the food is Halal or not, and it is best to stay away from foods that you are unsure of.

Here are a few ways to identify Halal foods.

- Packaged Halal foods often carry a “Halal Certified” logo awarded by the Muslim Halal supervisory board.
- Some foods simply have the word “Halal” printed on them; this is fine too, but be careful in considering whether you are able to trust the source.
- If there is no Halal symbol, look for the vegetarian sign. This is the one that looks like a green square with a green dot in the middle. Check the ingredients to make sure it doesn't contain alcohol (most packaged goods will not), and you're good to go.
- Always check the labels. Checking the ingredients listed on the package is your best bet on figuring out if the food is Halal or not.
- In the case of confectioneries, look out for “gelatin” listed in the ingredients. If the package has no Halal or vegetarian symbol, then it's most probably not Halal gelatin.
- Some foods containing the non-vegetarian symbol, which looks similar to the vegetarian symbol but maroon in colour, can also be Halal. This may be because



there is no need to worry. If this is the case, it is usually mentioned underneath the maroon square and circle symbol.

- Check for foods containing emulsifiers. Look for Halal and Haram E-Codes online, or you can even download apps that scan the ingredients and tell you if it's Halal or not. But many emulsifiers may be derived from plant or animal sources (maybe Halal or non-Halal), so not all products will be the Halal or Haram.
- Nevertheless, here are a few of the Haram E-Codes to look out for:
 - - E120 Cochineal: red colouring derived from insects.
 - - E441 Gelatine: derived from the bones/hides of cattle/sheep.
 - - E542 Edible Bone Phosphate: extracted from animal bones.
 - - E904 Shellac: a resin from the lac insect.
- If you are eating at a restaurant that claims to be Halal certified, insist on seeing their certification.
- If they do not have one, they will tell you that they source the meat from Halal suppliers and do not serve pork or alcohol. In this case, ask to see the certification of their meat supplier.
- Refrain from eating, even vegetarian dishes, from restaurants that serve dishes that contain alcohol, non-Halal meat or pork. This is because they probably use the same utensils to cook both dishes, and it is quite possible that there is cross-contamination even if the dishes have been washed.
- Some restaurants serve alcohol on the side. If everything else checks out, this is fine, but if there are other options, it would be better to go for them.
- If you're looking to buy Halal meat, local Muslim-owned butcheries are the ideal place for them.
- Muslim-owned restaurants also are credible, but if it is a chain restaurant, check their certifications before eating there.



Does water need to be halal certified?

A Twitter user in the United Arab Emirates asked a top bottled water company if its water was halal-certified and the answer was ‘no’. The debate continued with questions such as “How can water not be halal?” and comments like “Not that water is halal or haram because water is water”.

But yes, some countries do require their bottled water to be halal-certified, not because of the product but because of the filtration process it undergoes..

The halal question is very pertinent to Muslims, wherever they are in the world.

But halal is more than just ensuring the specific manner of slaughtering animals for meat consumption, avoiding pork and bovine-based products, and abstaining from drinking alcohol.

The halal market is now a multiple-trillion-dollar global industry across multiple clusters, including cosmetics, halal tourism, modest fashion, Islamic finances, pharmaceuticals and more.

To understand the dynamics behind the growth of the halal ecology, we first need to look at what halal really means. In the Arabic language, the root meaning of “halal” simply means “according to religious law”.

The religious law of Islam applies to all areas of a Muslim’s life. It is not restricted simply to the food items that are religiously permissible to eat. The guidelines of what is religiously permissible in Islam encompasses the entire lifestyle, from how a Muslim

nance, e-commerce, and tourism, to name a few.

Halal coconuts

Again, why would coconut - a natural product - need a certification?

Joe Ling, managing director of the Malaysian company Linaco that produces halal-certified coconut products, explained: “Halal means hygienic . it’s more than a religious process and includes the handling as well”.

Likewise, for many of us who love to eat McDonald’s and think it is halal across the world - that’s not the case unless the specific country requires a halal certification. In the GCC, the fast food chain’s burger and the products that go into its making are halal.

Religious guidelines on the consumption of food without halal ingredients are very clear.

The Grand Mufti of Dubai, Dr Ahmad Al Haddad, said that if anyone finds out that he or she is consuming food that does not have halal ingredients, the person has to throw it up immediately.

“If he or she cannot vomit that non-halal food, the person should seek forgiveness from Almighty Allah.”

The case is different if someone discovers they have long been eating some food with non-halal ingredients.

“They must stop eating that food which does not have halal ingredients, and also seek forgiveness from Almighty Allah,” he added. (Khaleej Times)

Everything You Need to Know About the Halal Cosmetic Industry

Many Muslim consumers are awakening to the reality that the skin - and what we apply onto it - needs careful attention. The skin is the largest organ of the body, and it is just as important to care for as our inner digestive system.

The increase of organic, vegan, and cruelty-free cosmetics, has for many met the desired standards for products that are healthier for the skin and environmentally friendly. While there is an overlap between these ideals and halal cosmetics, halal-certified beauty products offer a guarantee that not only are wholesome ingredients used, but strict manufacturing and production regulations following Islamic law have been adhered to.

Modesty is the primordial state of the human being, and it is uniquely inherent to the Islamic faith. Despite the halal cosmetic industry's emergence, the use of cosmetic products with the intention of public adornment is frowned upon. In Surah an-Nur, Allah implores the believing women to 'lower their gaze and guard their chastity, and not to reveal their adornments except what normally appears. Let them draw their veils over their chests, and not reveal their hidden adornments except to their husbands...Let

them not stomp their feet, drawing attention to their hidden adornments. Turn to Allah in repentance altogether, O believers, so that you may be successful' (24:31).

What you need to know about halal certification To be certified halal, every ingredient in cosmetic products must be traceable. Products must not contain any ingredients derived from pig, carrion,

blood, human body parts, predatory animals, reptiles, and insects, among others. Animal-derived ingredients must come from permissible animals slaughtered according to Islamic law. This also applies to application tools such as makeup brushes, where bristle fibers can contain animal by-products. In its preparation, processing, storage, and transport, products need to be in pure and hygienic conditions, free from najis[filth].

The brand labeling and imagery must be in alliance with good Islamic virtues and should not portray any obscenity if it wishes to carry the logo of a local certifying body. The rigor of enforcing these regulations makes it appealing to Muslim and non-Muslim customers alike for its approved quality assurance. The process of getting products certified can take several months and can be costly. For this reason, many brands choose not to apply for certification. In those cases, responsibility would be on the consumer to check the ingredients list to assess their halal legitimacy.

What you need to know about nails:

The ritual of performing wudu [ablution] before daily prayers can only be complete if each body part in the sequence reaches the water. This has always been a struggle for women who choose to wear nail polish, that is until the development of water-permeable nail polish.

In 2009 Inglot launched their O2M Breathable Nail Enamel range. According to Inglot's website, their formula uses an advanced polymer, the same polymer used in some contact lenses that allow water and oxygen to pass through the eye, suggesting the same process takes place through the nail plate. Since then, various brands have developed formulae that allow permeability. Most brands promote breathable nail polishes as a healthier option. They are non-toxic and often enhanced with vitamin B5, vitamin C, and argan oil. Many have expressed skepticism as to just how porous these nail polishes are. Therefore, if you are hesitant, it would be best to purchase nail polish that has been certified halal.

What you need to know about lips:

A common ingredient often found in lipsticks is 'car-



mine,' a pigment derived from the cochineal insect. Harvested cochineals are sun-dried, crushed, and dunked in an acidic alcohol solution to produce carminic acid, the pigment that eventually becomes carmine. Most scholars consider the consumption of insects as impermissible. The point of application makes it easy to

consume this product. One should, therefore, avoid using lipsticks containing this ingredient. This can be quite hard as most brands list carmine, cochineal extract, natural red 4, or E120 as an ingredient.

For the Muslim consumer who cannot find any halal-certified lipsticks, vegan brands are a good substitute to avoid this ingredient.

Another ingredient common in lipsticks and lip-glosses is beeswax. The wax produced by honeybees hardens into scales used to build their comb. This insect by-product is permissible and has anti-inflammatory properties and can protect the skin from environmental irritants. Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him said: "By the One in whose hand is the soul of Muhammad, the believer is like a bee which eats that which is pure and wholesome and lays that which is pure and wholesome. When it lands on something it does not break or ruin it." (Imam Ahmad)

Continued to Page 15

Cosmetic Industry

Continued from Page 14

What you need to know about animal-derived ingredients:

If the ingredients below appear in a product that has been certified halal, there should be no concern. However, if products are not certified, you may have to reach out to the cosmetic brand. Most companies have very informative websites and respond timely to customer queries, be it online or in-store .

1. Gelatin

Gelatin is a protein used as a thickening agent. Commonly found in products such as face creams, body lotions, shampoos, or hairsprays, it is well-known for promoting collagen production. It can be porcine (pork), marine (fish), bovine (beef), or poultry (chicken) derived. If the source of the gelatin is from pork, it will always be haram, just as marine-derived gelatin will always be permissible. The status of beef and chicken derived gelatin would be determined by its source from either a halal or non-halal slaughtered animal.

2. Glycerin

The solvent glycerin is a syrupy liquid often found as a by-product of animal fat. Also commonly used is glycerin made from plant extract and glycerin manufactured synthetically. Glycerin is popular in skincare for its moisturizing properties. Plant and synthetic glycerin are permissible, but products that contain glycerin from animal fat should be certified halal to assure consumers of its status.

3. Lanolin

Lanolin is a waxy substance that comes from the fat of wool shearing. It is a rich source of cholesterol present in skincare products for decades. If obtained from non-halal slaughtered animals, it is impermissible, but considered halal if obtained from a living animal.

As consumers in a world with a growing population and developing markets, we need to make informed choices about what we put in and on our bodies. This requires us to be vigilant in choosing our products by making sure ingredients are halal and sourced in an environmentally responsible way. It's important to note that 'halal' goes beyond what we know about ingredients and is a guide for a well-conditioned life. With a lucrative halal cosmetics industry, more brands should seek halal certification for their products, helping a large portion of their consumers reach a balance between beauty and faith.

With Muslims constituting nearly a quarter of the world's population, there has been an increased need for halal awareness within the pharmaceutical industry. Many of us, including Muslims, rely on modern medicine to cure our various ailments. Whether it's popping a quick painkiller to cure a headache, or a trip to the doctor when our knee is feeling funny; we rely heavily on the pharmaceutical industry. Without our knowledge, the medication we take may contain ingredients (or excipients) that are not halal or are manufactured in a manner that is not aligned with Islamic values.

What you need to know about halal pharmaceuti-

Halal pharmaceutical products are steadily gaining popularity throughout the world and are setting a new standard of safety and quality. Over the past two years, this emerging niche market has witnessed sudden developments and is estimated to reach 174.59 billion USD by 2025. Muslim-majority countries have adopted a regulated framework that guides the halal certification process for pharmaceutical products.

Halal pharmaceuticals contain ingredients that are halal, and are produced according to Islamic regulations. To be certified halal, every ingredient must be traceable. Products must not contain any ingredient derived from pig, alcohol, blood, predatory animals, human parts, or insects. Animal-derived ingredients must come from permissible animals slaughtered as per the method prescribed by Islamic law.

Moreover, the ingredients used must be safe for humans and should not be intoxicating nor should they be prepared with equipment contaminated by najis (impurity). Additionally, during its preparation; processing; handling; packaging; storage and distribution, halal pharmaceutical products need to be physically separated from any other pharmaceutical products that do not meet the aforementioned requirements.

Awareness within the Pharmaceutical Industry

When it comes to over-the-counter medication, there is a general lack of knowledge concerning its halal status. Most products contain high levels of alcohol or questionable animal by-products. In Muslim-majority countries, one can easily find halal-certified medication. If the situation allows, it is best for the halal-conscious consumer to seek halal-certified options; scan the ingredients list; or consult a trusted Muslim pharmacist.

Within the existing pharmaceutical industry, there is still plenty of work to be done to create a consistent awareness around 'halal'. To develop the halal pharmaceutical market, halal certifying bodies need to ensure that it undergoes a well-regulated and harmonized halal accreditation procedure. Additionally, education is vital; medical practitioners need to be aware of the contents of the medication they prescribe and inform the general public accordingly.

With the growing awareness of halal pharmaceuticals, countries like Australia, the US, and Singapore have started investing in halal pharmacies.

Conclusion

With more Muslims becoming curious about the origins of their medication, the demand for halal pharmaceuticals increase. This provides an opportunity for the pharmaceutical industry to look into producing halal pharmaceutical products, and to position themselves to become more competitive in penetrating the global halal industry.

With a dependable and globally accredited halal certification system for pharmaceutical products, pharmaceuti-

cal companies will not only provide an added layer of assurance for the halal conscious consumer, but they will also ensure the health and safety of the global population.





KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS-2022



3F GHANA LIMITED

P.O. Box D1 – D4, Ottawa Street,
Ghana Free Zones - Ghana
Processors of Crude Shea Butter and Shea Powder (DOC)



3F GHANA OILS AND FATS LIMITED

P.O. Box Plot A1, Road D,
Free Zones Enclave, Tema – Ghana
Processors of Crude Shea Butter and Shea Powder (DOC)

ABBAS TRADERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 80240 – 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Black Tea

ABDULGANI TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 12995 - 00400, Nairobi
Processors of Wheat Rusk

AFRIBON (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 45768 – 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Flavours and Compound Ingredient Systems



AFRIMAC NUT COMPANY LIMITED - THIKA

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



AGRILAND

P.O. Box 04 BP 1078, Abidjan 04
Ivory Coast
Processors of Shea Butter,
Wide Palm Kernel Oil, Sesame Oil, Allantoin Blackia
Butter, Kpangan Butter, Kombo Butter, Owala Oil
and Touloucouna Oil

AGVENTURE LIMITED

P.O. Box 218 – 10406
Timau
Processors of Hot Pressed Rapeseed (Canola) Oil,
Canola Cake Meal, Cold Pressed Rapeseed
(Canola) Oil, Herb Oil, Chilli Oil, Honey Balsamic
Dressing & Raspberry Dressing



ALISON PRODUCTS (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 32805 – 00600, Nairobi
Processors of Food Colours, Food Essence,
Oils, Glycerin and Liquid Paraffin



ATHI RIVER OILS EPZ LIMITED

P.O. Box 76618 – 00508, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Vegetable Cooking Oils

AVOIL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 318 - 00600, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Avocado Puree

AVOCADO & MORE ORGANICS EPZ LIMITED

P.O. Box 76860 - 00620, Thika
Manufacturers of Avocado Fruits,
Avocado Oil, Macadamia Nuts and Macadamia Oil

BAKEX MILLERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 25 – 01000, Thika
Processors of Fortified Wheat Flour

BAKHRESA FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 2517–Dar es salaam,
Tanzania
Processors of Carbonated Soft
Drinks, Azam Fruit Juices, Fruit
Concentrates, Uhai Drinking
Water, African Frutti Juices, Azam
Feast Ice Cream, Ice Lollies,
Azam Chapati, Samosa Leaves
and Spring Rolls



BATIAN NUTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 500 - 60202, Nkubu
Processors of Raw Macadamia Nuts

BDELO LIMITED

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



BIDCO AFRICA LIMITED

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



BIDCORO AFRICA LIMITED

P.O. Box 239 - 01000 Thika
Manufacturers of Fruit Drink Juice
and Drink Concentrate Products



BIGCOLD KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 5311 – 00506, Nairobi
Processors of Meat and Meat Products,
Poultry and Poultry Products and Vegetables and
Vegetable Products

BIGCOLD KENYA LIMITED (SIMPLIFINE PRODUCE)

P.O. Box 5311- 00506, Naivasha
Manufactures of Assorted Potato Fries, Assorted
Peeled Potatoes, Home Potato Fries, Unpeeled
Whole Potato and French Fries (Fresh & Frozen)

BIO FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 27623 – 00506, Nairobi
Processors of Yoghurt & Yoghurt Drink,
Milk, Cream, Mayonnaise, Jam and Honey



BIOMEDICA LABORATORIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 66627 – 00800, Nairobi
Processors of Baking and Dairy Ingredients



BORESHA AFRICA LIMITED

P.O. Box 579 - 00232, Ruiru
Processors of Smart Soft, Autumn Hand
Wash/General Cleaner, Master Cleaner And
Degreaser, Hypoclean Bleach, Master Salad Wash,
Autumn Hand Sanitiser, Smartex Plus, Master
Catering, Germiguard, Floor Polish, Carpet
Shampoo, Lait Plus, Prime, Happy Toilet, Guard
Plus, Optimus Lye, Master Destainer, Master Oven
Cleaner, Stain Remover and Bleagen



BOTANICAL EXTRACTS EPZ LIMITED

P.O. Box 401 – 00204, Nairobi
Processors of Bixa Extracts, Moringa Seed Oil
and Shea Butter

BROOKSIDE DAIRY LIMITED

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



BUNGE LODERS CROKLAAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box PMB TC1 92, TEMA, GHANA
Manufacturers of Shea Stearin, Shea Olein
and Gum



CAPEL FOOD INGREDIENTS LIMITED

P.O. BOX 49916 – 00100, Nairobi
Food Colours, Food Seasonings &
Food Flavours



CAPWELL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. BOX 746 - 01000, Thika
Processors of Maize Flour, Wheat Flour,
Composite Flour, Rice, Pulses and Cereal Drink

CARBACID (CO₂) LIMITED

P.O. Box 30564 – 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Carbon Dioxide



CECAL INVESTMENT

P.O. Box 2961 – 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Cheese



CHAD INDUSTRIES COMPANY (CIC S.A.)

P.O. Box 2365, N'djamena - Chad
Processors of Culinary Seasoning,
Powdered Milk, Water and Carbonated Soft Drinks

CHAI TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 93324 – 80102, Mombasa
Processors of Black Tea



CHAMU SUPPLIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 86040 – 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Black Tea

CONFINI LIMITED

P.O. Box 42887 – 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Power & Energy Snacks
and Chewy Candy Confectionery



CONDICAF SA

P.O. Box 06 BP 6517, Abidjan
Processors of Natural Cocoa Liquor,
Natural Cocoa Butter, Natural Cocoa Cake &
Deodorized Butter Coffee



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.



CROFTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 12347 - 00400, Nairobi
Processors of Avocado Oil



CROWN BEVERAGES LIMITED

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



DARFORDS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 229 - 00204, Athi River
Manufacturers of Vegetable Cooking Oil and
Vegetable Cooking Fat



DEL MONTE KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 147 - 01000, Thika
Processors of Canned Pineapple,
Aseptic Packed Pineapple Crush, Pineapple Juice
Concentrate, Pineapple Syrup, Pure Juices and
Juice Blends



DEMKA DAIRY

P.O. Box 11818 – 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Cheese and Yoghurt



DEVCHAND KESHAVJI (KENYA) LIMITED

P.O. Box 80478 – 80100– 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Black Tea

DEVKAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED

P.O. Box 66114 - 00800, Nairobi
Processors of Breads and Buns

DEVYANI FOOD INDUSTRIES (KENYA) LIMITED

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



DEVYANI FOOD INDUSTRIES KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 19190 – 20100, Nakuru
Processors of Flavoured Milk and Milk Drinks,
UHT Milk, Juice Drinks, Fruit Flavoured Drinks,
Drinking Yoghurt and Smoothie (Yoghurt and
Juice)



DIAMOND INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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



DPL FESTIVE LIMITED

P.O. Box 734- 00606, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Breads (White and Brown),
Confectionery (Burger Buns & Hotdog Rolls)



EASTERN PRODUCE KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 22 – 30301, Nandi Hills
Processors of Black Tea





KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS-2022



ECOLAB EAST AFRICA LIMITED

P.O. Box 63497 - 00619, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Liquid Soaps and cleaners, Detergents, Sanitizers, Floor Strippers, Cleaning Solutions, Lubricants, Degreasing And Wetting Agents, Disinfectants, Water Conditioners, Laundry Detergents, Bleaches, Fabric Softeners, Rinsing Additives, Deforming Agents , Anti-Microbial Washing Lotion, Cooling Water Treatment, Precursors, Liquid Rust Remover, Stain Remover Aqueous Acid/Scale Remover, Scuffing Masking Solution, CIP Cleaning Booster, Shower Gel, Hand Cleaner, Dish Washer Rinse Additives



EDIBLE OIL PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 78011 - 00507, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Vegetable Cooking Oils and Cooking Fats

EMPIRE KENYA E.P.Z. LIMITED

P.O. Box 92130 - 80102, Mombasa
Processors of Black Tea

EQUATORIAL NUTS PROCESSORS - MURANG'A

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



FEAST FOODS PROCESSORS LIMITED

P.O. Box 77 - 80400, Ukunda
Processors of Mango Puree, Pineapple and Passion Concentrates and Pineapple and Passion Juices

GILOIL COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 78011 - 00507, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Edible Oils, Cooking Fats, and Soaps



GITHUNGURI DAIRY FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

P.O. Box 3- 00216, Kiambu
Processors of Milk and Milk Products



GLACIERS PRODUCTS LIMITED

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



GLACIERS PRODUCTS LIMITED (CHOCOLATE PLANT)

Muthiga Regen – Magana, Kikuyu.
P.O. Box 45473 - 00100, Nairobi
Manufacturers / Processors of Chocolate Compounds, Ice-Cream Coating Chocolate, Spray Chocolate and Chocolate Confectionery



GOLD CROWN FOODS (EPZ) LIMITED

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



GOLDEN AFRICA KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 1087 - 00521, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Edible Oils, Cooking Fats, and Soaps



GRAIN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 43362 - 80100, Mombasa
Manufacturers of Home Baking Flour, Bakers Flour, Self-Rising Flour, Atta, Mandazi Flour, Biscuit Flour, Noodle Flour, and Sifted Maize Meal



GROUPACO HOLDINGS LIMITED

P.O. Box 2942 - 00621, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Potato Chip Sticks, Multi-Grain Snacks, Multi-Grain Wavy Chips and Corn Puffs



HAPPY COW LIMITED

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



HUSEINI BAKERY LIMITED

P.O. Box 85347 - 80100, Mombasa
Manufacturers of Baked Products



ILERA AGRO PROCESSING NIGERIA LIMITED

P.O. Box 13462, Kano State, Nigeria
Processors of Crude Shea Butter

IMPERIAL FOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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

IMPERIAL TEAS EPZ LIMITED

P.O. Box 17091 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Black Tea

INDO-AFRICAN TEA COMPANY (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 88097 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Black Tea

INSTA PRODUCTS EPZ LIMITED,

P.O. Box 1231 - 00606, Nairobi
Processors of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food & Ready to Use Supplementary Food

JAMES FINLAY (K) LIMITED – FINLAY BOTANICALS

P.O. Box 594- 20200, Kericho- Kenya
Processors (Blenders) of Dried and Milled Botanical Crops



JAMES FINLAY (K) LIMITED – TEA EXTRACTS SAOSA FACTORY

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

JAMBO FOOD PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED

P.O. Box 71, Shinyanga - Tanzania
Processors of Carbonated Soft Drinks, Non-Carbonated Soft Drinks and Still Drinking Water

JIKONI DELICACY LIMITED

P.O. Box 46325 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Chicken Kiev, Burger Patties, Pastry Beef, Vol Au Vent, Pizzas and Kebabs

JUNGLE MACS EPZ LIMITED

P.O. Box 2068 - 01000, Thika
Processors of Macadamia Nuts, Cashew Nuts, Macadamia Oil, Avocado Oil, Fresh Avocado Fruits and Dried Fruits



KAPA OIL REFINERIES LIMITED

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



KARIBU FLOUR MILLS

P.O. Box 95756 - 80106, Mombasa
Manufacturers of Maize Meal and Wheat Flour

KENAFRIC BAKERY LIMITED

P.O. Box 42056 - 00100, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Bread, Buns, Rolls, Cakes, Muffins and Madeira Cakes



KENAFRIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 39257 - 00623, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Seasoning Mixes, candies, Bubble Gums & Chewing Gums, Toffees, Icing sugar, drinking concentrate in solid form Gum Base, Soya Based Products (Pikaraka) and Bar Line Products (Chocolate and Non-Chocolate Bars)

KENBLEST FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 16 - 01000, Thika
Manufacturers of Bread

KENBLEST PROCESSORS LIMITED

P.O. Box 16 - 01000, Thika,
Manufacturers of Wheat Flours



KENSALT LIMITED

P.O. Box 81665 - 80100, Mombasa
Manufacturers of Sea Salt and Packaged Drinking Water



KENSALT LIMITED

P.O. Box 683 - 80200, Malindi
Manufacturers of Packaged Drinking Water

KENSALT LIMITED

P.O. Box 50315 - 00200, Nairobi
Manufacturers of Breads

KENTASTE PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 3043 - 80100, Mombasa
Manufacturers of Coconut Milk, Coconut Cream, Coconut Oil and Desiccated Coconut



KENYA BIXA LIMITED

P.O. Box 96245 - 80110, Mombasa
Processors of Tea Norbixin



KEVIAN KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 25290 - 00603, Nairobi - Kenya
Processors of Natural Fruit Juices, Bottled Drinking Water, Carbonated Soft Drinks, Tomato Sauce, Chilli Sauce, Tomato Ketchup and Soups



KENYA TEA PACKERS LIMITED (KETEPA)

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



KILIMANJARO BIOCHEM LIMITED

P.O. BOX 1575, Moshi-Tanzania
Processors of Carbon dioxide



KINANGOP DAIRY LIMITED

P.O. Box 425-20318 Kinangop
Processors of Milk and Milk By-Products

KITUI FLOUR MILLS LIMITED

P.O. Box 42160 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Wheat Flour, Wheat Bran, Wheat Pollard, Maize Flour, Maize Bran and Maize Germ



KRYSTALLINE SALT LIMITED

P.O. Box 63 - 80206, Gongoni
Processors of Iodated Edible Salt

LADGROUP LIMITED

P.O. Box Abimbola House,
24 Abimbola Street, Isolo, Lagos - Nigeria
Processors of Sheanut Butter and Sheanut Cake



LESAFFRE KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 282 - 00606, Nairobi
Processors of Bread Improvers, Cake Mix, Cake Gel and Pan Release

LIMBUA GROUP LIMITED

P.O. Box 341 - 60100, Embu
Processors of Macadamia Nuts and Avocado Oil

LINDOP AND CO. (KENYA) LIMITED

P.O. Box 41696 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Black Tea

MAC NUTS INTERNATIONAL EPZ LIMITED

P.O. Box 77914 - 00610, Nairobi
Processors of Raw Macadamia Nuts

MAINLAND MANUFACTURERS EPZ LTD

P.O. Box 81927 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Pure Vegetable Cooking

MAJANI BORA EXPORTERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 205 - 00610 Nairobi
Processors of Black Tea and Spiced Tea

MALISHI SA

P.O. Box B.P. E 1566, Bamako - Mali
Processors of Crude Shea Butter

MARS WRIGLEY CONFECTIONERY KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 30767-00100, Nairobi
Processors of Chewing and Bubble Gums (PK Menthol, PK Peppermint, PK Cinnamon, Big G Original, Doublemint Peppermint, Doublemint Menthol, Juicy Fruit/Starburst Chewing Gum, Juicy Fruit Chunks/Starburst Bubble Gum, Juicy Fruit Strawberry Chunk, Juicy Fruit Strawberry Pellet and PK Cool Mint Bubble Gum)



NOTE: OTHER MARS WRIGLEY PRODUCTS ARE NOT HALAL CERTIFIED



KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION



LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS-2022

MAYA E.A LIMITED

P.O. Box 68683 - 00610, Nairobi
Processors of Bakery Raw Materials



MAX GRAINS LIMITED

P.O. Box 16 - 01000, Thika
Processors of Maize Flour

MENENGAI OIL REFINERIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 2918 - 20100, Nakuru
Manufacturers of Cooking Fats, Edible Oils, & Soaps



MHS BAKERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 3429- 00506, Nairobi
Processors of Breads, Buns, Rolls, Scones and Cakes



MJENGO LIMITED

P.O. Box 1536 - 01000, Thika
Processors of Biscuits, Cookies, Corn Puffs, Wafers, Cereals, Pasta and Rice



MOMBASA MAIZE MILLERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 87074 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Home Baking Flour, Chapati Flour, Bakers Flour, Self-Raising Flour, Atta Mark 1, Whole Meal Flour, Noodle Flour, Sifted Maize Meal, Chenga Ni Taifa and Sooji (Wheat Grits)



MOMBASA MAIZE MILLERS NAIROBI LIMITED,

P.O. Box 17630 - 00500, Nairobi.
Processors of Home Baking Flour and Maize Meal Flour



MORANI LIMITED

P.O. Box 3146 - 10400, Nanyuki
Processors of Cheese and Ghee



MULSONS IMPEX LIMITED

P.O. Box 1470 - 00232, Ruiru
Processors of Spices and Cereals

MVITA OILS LIMITED

P.O. Box 81668 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Edible Oils and Cooking Fats

MZURI SWEETS LIMITED

P.O. Box 81346 - 80100, Mombasa
Manufacturers of Candies, Bubble Gums, Chewing Gums, Ball Gums and Cakes



NAIVAS LIMITED (CENTRAL BAKERY)

P.O. Box 61600 - 00202, Nairobi
Manufactures of Bread & Bread Products, Buns & Rolls, Cakes & Muffins, Pies & Pastry Products, Mandazi, Doughnuts and Biscuit

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 & Drinking Water



NESTLE (K) LIMITED

P.O. BOX 30265-00100, Nairobi
Processors of Beverages, Infant & whole Family cereal and Culinary.



NORDA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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



NOUVELLE INDUSTRIE DES OLEAGINEUX DU TOGO (NIOTO)

P.O. Box 01 BP 3086 Lome 01 -Togo
Processors of Crude Shea Butter

OSHWAL FLAVOURS LIMITED

P.O. Box 33959 - 00600, Nairobi
Food Colours, Food Flavours, Food Additives and Industrial Fragrances



PACK INGREDIENTS E.A. LIMITED

P.O. Box 191 - 00507, Nairobi
Processors of Flour Improver Products, Bread Improver Products, Cakes and Confectionery Improver Products, Special Baking Oils and Leavening / Aerating Agents

PAEM COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 9779 - 00200, Nairobi
Processors of Macadamia Nuts



PATCO INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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



PBC SHEA LIMITED

P.O. Box BP 20 - 00233, Bupe - Ghana
Processors of Crude Shea Butter and Shea Powder (DOC)

PEMBE FLOUR MILLS LIMITED

P.O. Box 17955 - 00500, Nairobi
Processors of Fortified Wheat Flours, Maize Meal and Finger Millet Flours



PIONEER FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 61204 - 00200, Nairobi
Processors of Potato Crisps, Matoke Crisps, Peanuts, Chevdas, Spices, Herbs and Seasonings

PRADIP ENTERPRISES (E.A) LIMITED

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



PREMIER FOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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



PRIVAMNUTS EPZ KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 2404 - 60100, Embu
Processors of Roasted Macadamia Nuts



PROMASIDOR KENYA LIMITED

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



PUKKA PRODUCTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 16821 - 00620, Nairobi
Processors of Ice Cream and Lollies



PURATOS KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 42134 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Bread Improvers and Cake Mixes



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, Ketchup, Vinegar, Salad Dressing & Chocolate



RED SQUARE MANIA LIMITED

P.O. Box 35175 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Bread Premix and Cake Mix

RE-SUNS SPICES LIMITED

P.O. Box 63341 - 00619, Nairobi
Processors of Herbs, Spices and Food Seasonings Mixture

ROYAL CONVERTERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 11500 - 00400, Nairobi
Processors of Soft Dough, Hard Dough and Cream Biscuits



SALIM WAZARAN KENYA COMPANY LIMITED

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



SEA HARVEST (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 2175 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Frozen Sea Foods, Fish and Fisheries Products

SIMPLIFINE BAKERY LIMITED

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



SIMPLIFINE BAKERY LIMITED

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

SIMPLY FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 18741 - 00500, Nairobi
Processors of Instant Millet Based Porridge with Sugar & Flavours & Instant Millet Based Porridge



SKYPEX SUPPLIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 8656 - 00300, Nairobi
Bread Improvers, Cake Mixes, Cocoa And Chocolate Products, Compounds, Flavours, Toppings, Dried And Candied Fruits, Fats And Margarines, Fruit Fillings, Glazes, Seeds, Nuts And Flakes, Colours, Sugar Products, Whipping And Cooking Cream

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



SSEO KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 88868 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors (Blenders) of Black Tea



SUNPOWER PRODUCTS LIMITED

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



SUNNY PROCESSORS LIMITED

P.O. Box 62 - 00232, Ruiru
Processors of Mango Puree

SUNTOY BEVERAGE AND FOOD KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 27956 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Water Based Flavoured Drinks and Energy Drinks

SUPERFINE AFRICA NUTS LIMITED

P.O. Box 7780 - 01000, Thika
Processors of Raw Macadamia Kernels



TATA CHEMICALS MAGADI LIMITED

P.O. Box 1 - 00205, Magadi
Processors of Soda ash, Industrial salt, Cattle salt and crushed refined soda



THREE HUTS ENTERPRISE LIMITED

P.O. Box 35620 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Granola Bars

TOP FOOD (EA) LIMITED

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





KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS-2022



TRI-CLOVER INDUSTRIES (K) LIMITED

P.O. Box 17663 – 00500, Nairobi
Processors of Sauces, Powdered Products,
Cordials and Liquid Food Essence



TROPICAL HEAT LIMITED

P.O. Box 44804 – 00100 Nairobi
Processors of spices & seasonings,
herbs, flavoured potatoe products (crisps,
& sticks), flavored banana crisps and other snacks
(flavoured popcorn, peas, Bhusu, Chevda &
peanuts)



TROPICAL MAC EPZ LTD

P.O. Box 638 – 60100, Embu
Processors of Raw Macadamia Kernels

TRUFOODS LIMITED

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



THE SAVANNAH FRUITS COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box TL 20 – 00233, Tamale - Ghana
Processors of Traditional Hand Crafted
Shea Butter and Virgin Coconut Oil



UNGA LIMITED

P.O. Box 30386 – 00100, Nairobi
Manufactures of Wheat Flour, Maize Flour
Porridge Flour, Sifted Maize Meal, Pulses
and Rice



UNIFOODS (E.A) LIMITED

P.O. Box 17635 – 00500, Nairobi
Manufactures of Cereal Rusk

UNILEVER KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 30062 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Royco and Knorr



UNILEVER TEA KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 20 – 20200, Kericho
Processors of Green Tea Products

UPFIELD KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 17857 – 00500, Nairobi
Manufactures of Margarine, Peanut
Butter and Porridge Flour



UPLANDS PREMIUM DAIRIES AND FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 479 – 00502, Nairobi
Processors of Milk and Milk By-Products



UZURI FOODS LIMITED

P.O. Box 53366 - 00200, Nairobi
Processors of Home Baking Flour,
Bakers Flour, Self-Raising Flour, Mandazi Flour,
Biscuit Flour, Atta Mark 1 and Whole Meal Flour

VERT LIMITED

P.O. Box 10132 - 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Fresh Fruits, Vegetables
and Fruit Purees



VIKIL SOLUTIONS LIMITED

P.O. Box 66114 – 00800, Nairobi
Processors of Disinfectants and Sanitisers

VIPINGO INDUSTRIES LIMITED

P.O. Box 42160 - 80100, Mombasa
Processors of Vegetable Cooking Oil



WAKULIMA FLOUR MILLERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 1868 – 00100, Nairobi.
Processors of Maize Germ, Maize Bran,
Maize Flour, Muthokoi, Nzenga and Maize Grits



WEST AFRICAN SOY INDUSTRIES LIMITED (WASIL)

P.O. Box 2978, Ogun - Nigeria
Processors of Soya Bean Oil,
Soya Bean Meal, Soya Fatty Acid, Soya Lecithin,
Crude Shea Butter, Shea Meal, Palm Kernel Oil
(Crude And Refined), Palm Kernel Meal, Sesame
Oil (Crude And Refined), Sesame Meal, Rice Bran
Oil, Rice Bran Meal and Rice Lecithin

WISH KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 2061 – 01000, Thika
Processors of Nuts and Edible Oils

WONDERNUT INTERNATIONAL EPZ LIMITED

P.O. Box 10365 – 00100, Nairobi
Processors of Macadamia Nuts



YEMKEN TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

P.O. Box 2031 – 00200, Nairobi
Processors of Tomato Sauce, Tomato Paste,
Corn Based Snacks and Noodles

ZEELANDIA EAST AFRICA LIMITED

P.O. Box 68683 - 00610, Nairobi
Processors of Bakery Ingredients and
Cake Mixes



CERTIFIED RESTAURANTS

AMIGOS PIRIPIRI PIZZA

Two Rivers Mall - Nairobi
P.O. Box 5462 - 30100, Nairobi

GALITO'S / CHICKEN INN/ PIZZA INN

(Nairobi, Nakuru, Thika & Mombasa)

**NOTE: GALITO'S TWO RIVERS MALL,
PIZZA INN AND CHICKEN INN MTWAPA ARE NOT
HALAL CERTIFIED**



DOMINOS PIZZA –

The Hub Mall – Karen,
Fortis Towers – Westlands, Un Corner – Gigiri
Shopping Centre, Shell – Hurlingham, City Mall –
Mombasa, Marsabit Plaza – Ngong Road And
Next Gen Mall – Mombasa Road)
P.O. BOX 587 - 00621, Nairobi



KUKU FOODS KENYA LIMITED

(Kentucky Fried Chicken – KFC)

(Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Nanyuki, Eldoret,
Thika and Mombasa)
P.O. Box 14104 - 00100, Nairobi



MC FRY'S LIMITED

(Kitengela, Mombasa Road,
South B, Butere Road, Nairobi West, Adams
Arcade, Hurlingham, Gigiri, Moi Avenue,
Akamba, Highridge and Westlands)
P.O. Box 70364 – 00400, Nairobi



PIRIPIRI BBQ

Diamond Plaza II, First Floor,
4th Parklands Avenue
P.O. Box 49434 - 00100, Nairobi

PLANET BARBEQUE

Shop No. 3, 3rd Avenue Parklands
P.O. Box 1712 - 00600, Nairobi

STAN FRY'S LIMITED

Pangani Shopping Centre - Nairobi
P.O. Box 66161 - 00800, Nairobi

THE ROOSTER FAST FOOD LIMITED

Mwanzi Road, Westlands - Nairobi
P.O. Box 42902 - 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



DIVINE CATERERS LIMITED

P.O. Box 4110 - 00200, Nairobi
Goan Housing Estate Pangani - Nairobi

LSG SKY CHEFS KENYA LIMITED

P.O. Box 19166 – 00501, Nairobi
Jomo Kenyatta International Airport,
Opposite Terminal 2, Off Tower Road

NAS AIRPORT SERVICES LIMITED

P.O. Box 19010 – 00501, Nairobi
Mankuli Road, Jomo Kenyatta International
Airport, Nairobi



CERTIFIED ABATTOIRS

ACROSS AGRICULTURE LIMITED

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 1782 – 20117, Naivasha
Tel: 07212160577

ARINFU TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 48116 – 00100, Nairobi
Tel: 0711590926

CA and EZ FARM PRODUCE

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 70 - 10400, Nanyuki
Tel: 0722246661/0720829938

CHOICE MEATS

(Beef Abattoir)
P.O. Box 47791 – 00100, Nairobi
Tel: 254 20 8711722 / 0722 685887



DAGORETTI SLAUGHTERHOUSE

(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 1779 – 00902, Kikuyu
Tel: 0727065701

FAKHRI FOODS LIMITED COMPANY

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 82206 – 80100, Mombasa
Tel: 0723435888

GRANDEUR PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 118 – 60125, Embu
Tel: 0705103390, 0725452203

JANAAT INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 71012 – 00622, Nairobi
Tel: 0722744801

JUJA INTERNATIONAL ABATTOIR LIMITED

(Cattle, Camel, Goat and Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 41257- 00100, Nairobi
Tel: 0728555222

KAUKUZI PLC

(Beef Abattoir)
P.O. Box 24 – 01000, Thika
Tel: 020 -
2184137/4440115/0733600931/0722205342



KENYA NUT CO. LTD. (MORENDAT BEEF)

(Beef Abattoir)
P.O. Box 510 – 20117, Naivasha
Tel: 0720807280

KENCHIC LIMITED

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 20052 – 00200, Nairobi
Tel: 020 2013209 / 2042428/2060428



KEEKONYOKIE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 1, Kiserian
Tel: 0721525376/0720968874/071035105

LONGRIDGE AGRO LIMITED

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 26684 – 00504, Nairobi
Tel: 0721466899

MAJIPONICS LIMITED (FARMER MAX PRODUCTS)

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 1848 – 10400, Nanyuki
Tel: 0713080306





KENYA BUREAU OF HALAL CERTIFICATION

LIST OF HALAL CERTIFIED ESTABLISHMENTS-2022



CERTIFIED ABATTOIRS

MARULA ESTATES LIMITED

(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 466 - 20117, Naivasha
Tel: 050-0332/2021020/0722509748/0733577566



NAFF ABBATIORS LIMITED

(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 187 - 20115, Njoro
Tel: 0722833847

NEEMA LIVESTOCK AND SLAUGHTERING INVESTMENT LIMITED

(Cattle, Camel, Goat and Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 8267 - 00610, Nairobi
Tel: 0726421402



NIGHTINGALE TURKEYS LIMITED

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

NYONG'ARA SLAUGHTER HOUSE

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

OLOLO FARMING COMPANY LIMITED

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 15273 - 00509, Nairobi
Tel: 0799742599



OL PEJETA RANCHING LIMITED

(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box Private Bag, Nanyuki
Tel: 020 - 2033244 / 0720 851937



QUALITY MEAT PACKERS LIMITED

(Poultry & Beef Abattoir)
P.O. Box 41748 - 00100, Nairobi
Tel: 020 - 2525334/0737617447



RUARAKA DUCKS LIMITED

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 168 - 20117, Naivasha
Tel: 0733 727028

RUTH NJAMBI MWAURA

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 128 - 00206, Kiserian
Tel: 0713786406

THE WELL HUNG BUTCHER LIMITED

(Beef & Sheep Abattoir)
P.O. Box 124 - 10406, Timau
Tel: 0700942942



WAN LIMITED

(Poultry Abattoir)
P.O. Box 3694 - 00200
Tel: 0721646041

CERTIFIED BUTCHERIES

ANGLO DANISH (FOODS) LIMITED

Ratna Square, Nyali - Mombasa
P.O. Box 97986 - 80112, Mombasa

MC DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED

Mpaka Road, Mpaka House - Westlands
P.O. Box 70364 - 00400, Nairobi

NAIVAS LIMITED (CENTRAL BUTCHERY)

Central Business Park, Industrial Area
P.O. Box 61600 - 00202, Nairobi

SLICE N DICE BUTCHERY LIMITED

Unga House, Mpaka Road - Westlands
P.O. Box 39969 - 00623, Nairobi

Misconceptions between Halal vs Halal-Certified Food

Eating halal is one of the key obligations of a Muslim. Allah has said in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 186: "O mankind! Eat from whatever is on earth (that is) lawful and good."

Halal is an Arabic word which means "permissible". It may seem common knowledge that halal food is a requirement in Islam. However, the intricacy of what makes food halal may at times be misunderstood by Muslims and non-Muslims alike.

Among the 6 most popular misconceptions about halal and halal certification are:

#1: It is non-halal if it is not halal-certified

This is not entirely accurate.

When a food product is "Halal certified", it means that a particular certifying body has done checks and audits to ensure that the product is indeed halal compliant, according to a set of objective standards.

In Kenya, Halal certification is completely voluntary, and companies (Muslim and non-Muslim) make the independent choice to decide if they wish to be halal certified.

A Halal certificate is simply added assurance to Muslim consumers. However, a non-certified stall or product is not necessarily non-halal.

Ultimately, what makes food halal is its ingredients and the way that it is prepared.

Thus, before deciding to consume a food product, it is important for Muslims to find out if any non-halal substance or element could have been added during the preparation of the food.

If you have any doubt, You can always approach a staff or write to the company to ask about the ingredients they use in their food products. If you have done your due diligence and do not have any doubts,

the choice to consume is yours.

#2: Haram is not only about pork.

It is also important to note that halal is not only about "no pork no lard"; it is more than that. As Muslims, it is our responsibility to ensure that the food that we consume is halal.

So, we need to have knowledge of what food is haram and what is not to help us make informed decisions.

However, one must also ascertain that non-halal ingredients such as dressings containing alcohol have not been added to the food. Once we have confirmed the above and we do not have doubt (was-was), we may choose to consume the food.

Food consumption is a personal responsibility. We choose what we consume. The onus is on us to ensure that the product is halal-compliant before consuming.

One easy way is to look for a halal certificate.

Among the things that we can check are - whether the product contains any animal-derivative ingredient, whether alcohol was added during the preparation process, whether any ingredient contains alcohol, etc.

Food is halal when it does not contain any haram ingredient/s. Therefore, it is haram when it does. Just because you purposely do not make any effort to check if it does, does not automatically make it halal!

Remember, knowledge is key!

#3: Only Muslims can prepare halal food

This is another misconception that we often hear about halal food.

Ultimately, what makes food halal is its ingredients and the way that it is prepared. As long as the food is prepared with halal ingredients, and no cross-mixing with non-halal ingredients and/or utensils has occurred, the food is halal.