

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL STANDARD

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Code of Halâl Goat Production



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Foreword

The Philippine National Standard (PNS) Code of Halâl Goat Production has been prepared by the Technical Working Group (TWG) for Halâl Goat as per Department of Agriculture Special Order No. 572 series of 2017 and approved by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

The main objective of this Code is to ensure that the goat husbandry is in compliance to Shari'ah (Islamic law) at the same time serve as guide to goat raisers in producing authentic Halâl goat that are safe and fit for human consumption.

This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

1 Scope

This document sets out the principles of Halâl goat production according to Shari'ah (Islamic law).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Republic Act 8485, *Animal Welfare Act, 1998*

Republic Act 10631, *Amended Animal Welfare Act, 2013*

PNS/BAFS 135:2015 *Halâl Feeds*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

biosecurity

means a set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of animal diseases, infections or infestations to, from and within an animal population

3.2

competent authority

official government agency having jurisdiction

3.3

euthanasia

the act of inducing death using a method that causes a rapid and irreversible loss of consciousness with minimum pain and distress to animal

3.4

Halâl

arabic term which means permissible or lawful

3.5

Halâl assurance system (HAS)

organizational structure, procedures, processes and resources needed to implement Halâl quality assurance such as but not limited to compliance to Halâl food standards, HACCP, GMP, SSOP, etc.

3.6

haram

arabic term which means unlawful, forbidden and/or prohibited or non- Halâl according to Shari'ah (Islamic law)

3.7

practicing Muslim

a Muslim who observe the pillars of Islam and profess the articles of faith and behaving in accordance with the Islamic laws

3.8

rotational grazing

management strategy used to maximize forage growth and encourage desirable plants and plant parts

3.9

semi-confinement

strategic grazing

allowing the goats to graze in clean pastures during the sunny days and stall feeding with tree leaves and forages on rainy days in confinement in a clean adequately spaced pen

3.10

Shari'ah (Islamic law)

any laws derived from Qur'an, traditions of prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) and other sources of Islamic Laws (Ijma, Qiyas and 'Urf)

3.12

veterinary drug

substance applied or administered to any food producing animal, such as meat or milk producing animals, poultry, fish or bees, whether used for therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic purposes or for modification of physiological functions or behavior

4 Minimum requirements

4.1 Responsibilities of the farm operators and workers

4.1.1 General skills and responsibilities

- a. The farm owner/operator should be preferably Muslim and farm workers should undergo Halâl goat production training. But non-Muslims can be an operator provided that they comply with the provisions stated in this Code.
- b. The farm operator/worker should be responsible for the welfare of the goats by giving adequate provisions so that they are able to perform at their optimum levels.

- c. The farm owner/operator should provide farm workers with appropriate attire and footwear for protective measures.
- d. Appropriate working uniform/attire and footwear, as prescribed by the farm management, should be provided to visitors who need to be at the production area.
- e. In cases of housed staff, the farm owner/operator should provide comfortable accommodation and prayer area with appropriate facilities for the workers.
- f. The farm operator/worker should always promote a safe and healthy working condition in the farm. Accident and emergency procedures should be available with clear instruction for all workers. First aid kits, fire extinguishing facilities and information on hotline numbers should be easily available at all times, and placed conspicuously in strategic locations.
- g. The owner/operator should ensure that all farm operators and farm workers undergo annual routine health check-up/medical examination.
- h. The farm operator should report immediately or within 24 hours to relevant authorities any incidence of abnormal behavioral changes, health conditions and mortalities in the farm or any characteristic of a reportable/notifiable disease outbreak (e.g. caprine arthritis encephalitis, hemorrhagic septicemia, bluetongue).

4.1.2 Legal responsibilities

- a. The farm owner/operator shall comply with the existing animal farming and welfare and environmental legislations. This covers the management of environment issues, farm location, animal welfare requirements, disease control and reporting, dead animal disposal, production of wholesome food and occupational hazards associated with animal farming.
- b. The farm owner/operator shall comply with the existing labor laws and other applicable legislations.

4.1.3 Animal welfare responsibilities

4.1.3.1 The farm workers shall not cause cruelty to goats, in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act (Republic Act 8485) and its amendments (Republic Act 10631):

- a. Maltreatment of goats under his/her care and attention.
- b. Neglect of goat, such that it experiences pain, suffering or distress.

- c. Failure to implement the proper feeding program to maintain the live weight of the goat within the normal physiological range for the species type, age and sex.
- d. Removal of any part of the anatomy without adequate anesthesia, whenever applicable.
- e. Putting to sleep (euthanasia), confine, handle or transport goat in a manner causing deliberate pain, suffering or distress.
- f. Keeping the goat alive, especially that which is pronounced physically or physiologically incapacitated, unless it is under the direct care of a licensed veterinarian.

4.1.3.2 The farm technicians and workers shall not neglect goats according to the following criteria;

- a. Freedom from hunger and thirst and malnutrition. Feed withdrawal of goats destined for slaughter should follow the guidelines set by the competent authority.
- b. Freedom from physical discomfort and pain;
- c. Freedom from injury and disease;
- d. With due consideration to the differences in the production system (semi-confinement and free-range/grazing), animals should be given enough freedom to conform to essential behavior patterns; and
- e. Freedom from fear and distress.

4.2.1 Site selection

The farm should:

- a. Be located at least 200-300 meters away from haram areas, such as but not limited to piggery farm, toilets, canals and other sources of contamination such as factories, major road and communal grazing areas, considering the wind direction and water flow to prevent cross-contamination.
- b. Be strategically located within the approved land use plan of the local government and shall be compliant with the DENR regulations and other regulations as prescribed by law.
- c. Have a continuous supply of adequate power, potable water and good access road.

- d. Not be prone to flooding. Perimeter canals that drain to a closed lagoon may be constructed to prevent runoff from contaminating bodies of water and/or adjacent farms.
- e. Be accessible to major facilities of production (i.e. feed mill, water system, forage area).
- f. Existing farms should have full control of the risks and ensure that there are mitigation measures in place. New farms should comply with the above provisions.

4.2.2 Site history

If there are available data/information from relevant government agencies or organizations on the prior land use, then it should be used to establish that the site is not a possible source of haram contaminants. Moreover, if the area is previously used for haram animals, it shall undergo cleansing (2 years) and should be done in accordance with Shari'ah (Islamic law).

4.3 Farm facilities

4.3.1 Entrance of the farm

- a. The fence, including its posts (e.g. concrete, iron, hardwood and live posts) and gates, should be effectively designed to prevent entry of predators and stray animals, and escape or injury of the goats.
- b. If electric fence is used, it should be operated as per manufacturer's instructions.
- c. Footbaths containing suitable disinfectant product at all shed doorways should be used and separate footwear or plastic overshoes may be required for each shed.
- d. Footbaths should be big enough to easily step in and out.
- e. Have a brush and container with detergent available to remove dirt from the boots.
- f. Use disinfectants that do relatively well in the presence of organic materials. Replacing the disinfectant solution daily is recommended.
- g. Shower and change facilities stocked with clean protective clothing and boots should be provided and located away from the sheds. Shower, disinfect and change to clean uniforms before entry into production area.
- h. Disinfection facilities for vehicles should be provided at the entrance.

4.3.2 Housing and biosecurity

4.3.2.1 Housing

- a. The farm building should be designed and constructed appropriately for the intended purpose, with proper ventilation and well maintained.
- b. The building intended for keeping goats should be constructed in the orientation that minimizes the adverse effects on animal performance and eliminates possible hazards to its surroundings.
- c. The building should be designed and constructed using materials that:
 - Should not cause any injury or impart hazard to the welfare of the goat and farm workers;
 - Provide comfort;
 - Can be easily cleaned and disinfected;
 - Can be easily replaced when damaged;
 - Create efficient stock management; and
 - Enhance strict implementation of biosecurity.
- d. There should be an effective drainage system in place at the building.
- e. Goats should be provided with sufficient floor space/size suitable for their age, body weight and size to allow goats to feed and drink comfortably.
- f. The feeding and drinking equipment and facilities should conform with the standards/requirements for goats and should be constructed and conspicuously placed such that:
 - Goats are able to eat and drink freely, allowing them to behave normally; and
 - Contamination with goat manure and urine is minimized.
- g. Housing and pathways should be:
 - designed and constructed to prevent goats from escaping;
 - free from protruding objects or structures (e.g. nails and bolts) that may cause injury to the goats and farm operators and farm workers.
- h. Housing design (particularly roof height and sides) should provide proper ventilation (whether natural or artificial) to maintain a comfortable environment.
- i. Goat buildings should have adequate lighting to ensure that goats can be thoroughly inspected as required.
- j. Electrical installations and wirings should be protected and should not be accessible to the goats.
- k. Floors and pathway used by the goats should be elevated and made from non-slippery materials, safe, stable and well-lighted to prevent injury or abnormal gait to the goats.

- l. The design of alleys and chutes should allow effective management of the goats:
 - Floors of alleys and chutes should be properly built to provide good footing, preventing slippage and injuries.
 - Alleys and chutes should have sides of sufficient height to prevent goats from jumping off or falling.
- m. The farm owner/operator should provide facilities for proper handling and restraining of goats without causing undue stress and injury to both goats and farm workers.
- n. The premises should be kept clean at all times to prevent disease occurrence, establishment of breeding ground for pests and avoid environmental degradation.

4.3.2.2 Breeding facility

The breeding facility and equipment should be properly designed to provide the goats a comfortable and conducive environment for reproduction.

4.3.2.3 Isolation area

There should be separate areas intended for sick, injured and disabled goats which require necessary veterinary attention.

4.3.2.4 Holding yard

- a. Sufficient pens and floor space should be provided to prevent overcrowding and permit necessary segregation of goats.
- b. Pen floors should be, rough finished for cemented flooring, grass finished or sandy flooring and well-drained to provide good footing and prevent slipping or tripping.
- c. The holding yard should be constructed in such a way that it will adequately protect the goats from adverse weather conditions and will provide sufficient ventilation.
- d. The holding yard should have proper facilities for goats to feed and drink.

4.3.2.5 Biosecurity

- a. The farm should have a written protocol of biosecurity measures. Proper warning signage should be provided.
- b. Biosecurity procedures should be well implemented and continuously monitored to prevent introduction of disease into the farm and/or control its spread within the farm.

- c. The biosecurity measures should take into consideration the relevant diseases identified by local regulations/authority.
- d. The farm should have the appropriate and functional lay-out and infrastructure to ensure effective implementation of the biosecurity measures. This should include facilities for disinfection, with appropriate concentration of disinfectant, at entry/exit point (e.g. wheel bath or spraying, shower for visitors, handwashing facility, etc.) of the farm and the building (footbath).
- e. All incoming visitors and goats should undergo the appropriate quarantine measures to prevent possible spread of disease and for cleansing purposes.
- f. Stray animals such as but not limited to dog, cat, cattle, horse and buffalo should not be allowed within the premises.
- g. Local and imported goats, as well as animal products should have undergone quarantine inspection and be accompanied by official documentation from the competent authority.

4.3.3 Pasture area

4.3.3.1 Pasture area and paddocks

The two grazing management; confinement and semi-confinement (strategic grazing) are acceptable in raising goats provided it meets the requirements of Shari'ah (Islamic law) on which the production chain would adhere to the strictest quality, hygiene and welfare standard.

4.3.3.2 Grazing animals

- a. Goats should have access to different grazing areas free from haram.
- b. There should be enough space for the goats.
- c. Shade or shelter within the pasture area should be provided.
- d. Pasture area shall be properly maintained and managed to avoid being over grazed and polluted or heavily infested by parasites. Rotational grazing may be practiced, i.e. the herd is removed after one pasture lot has been grazed for some time.
- e. Caretaker should be a practicing Muslim to ensure that goats are grazed in clean and haram free pastures. However, if the caretaker is a non-Muslim it should be supervised by a practicing Muslim.
- f. Those practicing cut-and-carry should establish their own forage or obtain a steady supply of forages.

4.3.4 Storage facilities

- a. The farm should have a facility for proper storage of all feeds and forage materials; for machinery and equipment and other toxic chemicals.
- b. The storage facilities should be kept clean at all times.
- c. The storage should have adequate ventilation, adequate protection from moisture to prevent growth of molds, and should be vermin proof.
- d. Effective stock rotation should be practiced. i.e. “First in – first out” rule (FIFO).

4.3.5 Waste management

4.3.5.1 Farm sanitation program

- a. Farm premises should be kept clean and free of potential conditions conducive to breeding of pests, goat parasites and disease outbreak. This is to avoid negative effects on the landscape, environment and animal welfare.
- b. Organic materials such as but not limited to feeds and feces should be regularly removed from all livestock contact surfaces (e.g. floors, pen partitions). Where bedding is used, it should be regularly replaced.
- c. The farm should have a proper and functional drainage system, towards a water treatment facility. Solid and liquid waste shall be managed and disposed according to existing relevant guidelines imposed by competent authorities.
- d. The farm should have proper handling and disposal system for sick, injured and dead goats, and shall be in accordance to existing regulations of the authority.
- e. The farm should have a written sanitation program that includes integrated pest management, e.g. fly control, rodent control, etc.
- f. The farm owner/operator should take necessary measures to ensure that activities related to goat farming do not contribute to the degradation of the environment (i.e. land, water, air) and cause destruction to bio-diversity.
- g. The farm owner/operator should maintain and display clear instructions on procedure for proper disposal of farm wastes.
- h. The farm operator should be familiar with the proper procedure for disposal and schedule of actions to be taken, especially at times of emergency.
- i. Regular waste removal would discourage ammonia buildup and promote better air quality within buildings.

- j. The farm should take appropriate measures to minimize excessive odor coming from the farm, especially those that may be associated with waste decomposition.

4.3.5.2 Condemnation/disposal facility

There should be a separate area for disposal of mortalities that is enclosed and isolated, and shall comply with the existing environmental waste management regulations.

4.4 Farm management

4.4.1 Breeding, lactation and weaning

Breeding technologies such as artificial insemination and embryo transfer are allowed provided that the source comes from Halâl goats.

- a. Only sexually mature goats of appropriate age and weight, and free from any disease or probable inherited abnormality should be bred.
- b. In natural mating, appropriate ratio of buck (male) to doe (female) should be practiced; general recommendation is 1 buck for 25 does.
- c. Doe shall experience natural mating prior to artificial insemination.
- d. Only duly trained certified personnel should perform assisted breeding techniques (artificial insemination) on the goats.
- e. Non-invasive or natural techniques of inducing heat are allowed as well as the use of reproductive hormones.
- f. The kids should be weaned only at a recommended body weight and age.
- g. Weaning should be conducted with minimum stress to both the dam and its young.
- h. The farm operator should provide the basic facilities for the newly weaned kids.
- i. The farm operator should maintain individual goat records that contain their lactation, breeding and reproductive performance.
- j. Breeding programs and activities should be properly recorded, maintained, monitored and evaluated.

4.4.2 Animal sourcing, identification and traceability

- a. Goat identification should be routinely done (ear tagging and other forms of identification that are compliant with animal welfare regulations are allowed).

However, ear notching is discouraged.) and the records of identification for the goats should be kept properly.

- b. If the establishment imports goats, records of pertinent documents should be kept.
- c. The farm operator should record all movement of goats in and out of the farm. This includes records of veterinary protocols as prescribed by the concerned authority.

4.4.3 Feeds and nutrition

- a. Goats should be provided with optimum level of nutrition at all times, as required for their respective functions and well-being.
- b. There should be adequate and continuous access to clean and safe water.
- c. Safe, clean, and adequate rations or feeding materials (silage, grasses, legumes and concentrates) suited for goats should be provided.
- d. When giving commercial feed, farm operators should ensure that feeds are compliant with *PNS/BAFS 135:2015 Halâl Feeds*. Feeds should not contain pork or animal derivatives like blood, meat and bone meal and have been officially registered with the competent authority.
- e. In case of farm mixed feed formulation, farm operators should only use Halâl ingredients. Records of purchase should be kept.
- f. The farm may also keep record of available forage.
- g. Instruction of medication of each specific drug being administered should be strictly followed, particularly the withdrawal period before goats are sent to market.
- h. The feed mixing equipment should be kept clean at all times and have regular preventive maintenance schedule and should be dedicated solely for Halâl feed.
- i. The farm operator should provide a daily/routine feeding schedule.
- j. Procurement documents of feed concentrates and ingredients should be kept and updated properly to include:
 - Supplier or source of feed concentrates and its registration number;
 - Type of feed and supplements;
 - Quantity;
 - Declaration of ingredients;
 - Document of feed analysis;
 - Date of delivery; and

- Date of manufacturing and batch number.
- k. The type and quantity of ration being fed to the goats should be recorded.

4.4.4 Other management practices

- a. The farm personnel, when performing the management practices listed below, should use the appropriate tools and equipment, observe proper procedure (including provisions for restraint and pain management), and should keep records of such activities:
- Hoof trimming
 - Disbudding
 - Castration
 - Other routine management practices
- b. Goats to be offered as sacrifice during Islamic rites or Qur'ban shall be intact, hence dehorned and castrated goats are not allowed. However, for consumption purposes, castrated and disbudded goats are allowed.

4.5 Animal health management

- a. The farm operator should be responsible for maintaining good health of the goats at all times, through proper management practices that include prevention, treatment and disease control and containment measures of the disease affecting the goats.
- b. There shall be a written animal health program in place that is updated regularly and supervised by a licensed veterinarian, in accordance with the requirements of the competent authorities.
- c. The health status of the goats in the farm should be monitored and recorded regularly by the farm, and veterinary assessment of the establishment should be carried out annually by a licensed veterinarian and/or by a competent authority.
- d. The vaccination program shall be adopted against the diseases as required by competent authorities.
- e. Drugs, medicines and vaccines shall not be made from unlawful animals or sources (*see annex A – PNS/BAFS 101:2016, Halâl Agriculture and Fisheries Products*).
- f. Drugs, medicines and vaccines shall be administered by a licensed veterinarian or trained personnel under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian.
- g. Drugs or medicines shall only be used for treatment reasons. For drugs and vaccines, use only those registered by the competent authority. Moreover, proper use of antimicrobial drugs should be observed to avoid resistance.

- h. Drugs, medicines and vaccines shall be stored and identified properly; proper disposal of these items should be followed to prevent contamination to the environment.
- i. The farm operator shall keep and maintain complete records of farm operations, management routines, and animal health records like disease monitoring and medication. These records should be easily retrievable.
- j. Records include, but not limited to the following:
 - Vaccination program;
 - Deworming;
 - Disease condition;
 - Diagnosis;
 - Intervention or treatment done;
 - Control measures;
 - Post-mortem findings;
 - Surveillance; and
 - Disposal.
- k. The farm shall maintain updated records of medicine purchase and administration that should be readily available for inspection.
- l. The procurement records should have:
 - Date of purchase;
 - Name of the product (generic compound);
 - Quantity purchased;
 - Batch number;
 - Expiry date; and
 - Name of supplier.
- m. Administration records should consist of the following:
 - Type of drugs or medication used;
 - Batch number;
 - Quantity of medicine used;
 - Date administered;
 - Route of administration;
 - Identification of animals/group treated;
 - Number of animals treated;
 - Date of completion of treatment;
 - Withdrawal period; and
 - Name of the person who administered the medicine.

4.6 Animal welfare management

- a. Proper techniques should be applied to handle and restrain goats. Goats should always be handled and restrained in such a way to protect them from fear, stress, pain and injury.

- b. Appropriate and functional facilities, equipment, and tools should be used for effective goat handling and restraint, in order to minimize stress and injury against goats. The operators should acquire the skills and techniques to use the tools properly.
- c. Sick, injured or disabled goats should be separated from healthy goats and should be given the necessary veterinary attention, including euthanasia if required and following the rules and regulations in euthanasia as recognized in Islam.
- d. Stick or canes should not be used in herding goats.

4.7 Animal transportation

In accordance with RA 8485 - *Animal Welfare Act of 1998* and RA 10631 – *Amended Animal Welfare Act of 2013*, the following measures shall be observed during the transport:

- a. Soiling and cross-contamination with fecal material should be avoided;
- b. Records that include goat identification and place of origin should be carried during transport;
- c. Undue stress and/or risk from injury during loading, transport and unloading should be avoided;
- d. During transport, separate goats according to their size and provide partition for underloaded vehicles to avoid injury.
- e. If the transport vehicle has more than one deck, goats should be protected from cross-contamination;
- f. Adequate ventilation of the goats should be maintained throughout the journey;
- g. Transport vehicles and crates should be cleaned, sanitised and solely dedicated for Halâl animals.
- h. To mitigate the abrupt changes in weather condition, the transport vehicle should be fitted with supplies, including but not limited to containers with water, truck blanket or cover, and other tools to include water hose, sprinklers, pail and shovel, whichever is needed.
- i. Transport vehicles shall comply with the requirements of the competent authorities.
- j. Prior to slaughter, resting period of goats shall follow the requirements of the competent authorities.

5 Review and evaluation of practices

- a. Practices shall be checked for compliance and evaluation for effectiveness and do-ability on a regular basis.
- b. In cases where provisions are no longer applicable, they shall be amended.

Annex A

PNS/BAFS 101:2016, Halâl Agriculture and Fisheries Products

5 Sources of Non-Halâl Food (Haram)

5.1 Terrestrial Animals

- 5.1.1 Swine (pig), dogs, monkeys, domestic donkeys, cats, bats, elephants, snakes.
- 5.1.2 Carnivorous animals with claws and fangs such as lions, tigers, bears, wolf and other land/terrestrial animals without external ears.
- 5.1.3 Pests such as rats, insects, centipedes, scorpions and other similar animals.
- 5.1.4 Predatory birds such as eagles, vultures, falcons, osprey, crow and other similar birds.
- 5.1.5 Animals (cattle, goat, fowl, etc.) feed with unclean or filthy feeds e.g. formulated with biosolids (sewage) or animal protein (meat, bones and blood meal) from uncertain sources.
- 5.1.6 Animals forbidden to be killed in Islam such as bees, wasps, hornets and woodpecker.
- 5.1.7 Sickly food animals.
- 5.1.8 Animals slaughtered dedicated to anyone other than Allah (S.W.T.).
- 5.1.9 Halâl animals that are fed with feeds contaminated with pig's products and by-products.
- 5.1.10 Animals that are cross bred from non-Halâl animals.
- 5.1.11 Farmed Halâl animals which are intentionally and continually fed or injected with non-Halâl products.

5.2 Amphibious animals

Animals that live both on land and in water like amphibians (i.e. frogs) and reptiles (i.e. turtles and crocodiles) except sailfin (*Hydrosaurus pustulatus*).

5.3 Aquatic animals

- 5.3.1 all poisonous and hazardous aquatic animals except when poison is removed.
- 5.3.2 fish that have died before being taken out of water or caught by illegal fishing methods, e.g. dynamite or blast fishing, cyanide fishing, electrofishing.

5.4 Dead animals

Lawful animals that have died of natural causes without being slaughtered or other causes of death such as:

- 5.4.1 Hunted animals (through guns, spears, etc.);
- 5.4.2 Strangled or suffocated animals;
- 5.4.3 Beaten animals;
- 5.4.4 Fallen animals from high places;

- 5.4.5 Gored animal which dies as a result of being gored by the horns of another animal;
- 5.4.6 Animals which has been partly eaten by wild beast or which has been partially devoured by wild animals and dies as a result;
- 5.4.7 Food animals which are sacrificed to idols;
- 5.4.8 Animals which are not slaughtered in accordance with Islamic Law; and
- 5.4.9 Animals tied and starved to death.

5.5 Other sources of non-Halâl food

- 5.5.1 Alcohol drinks;
- 5.5.2 All forms of intoxicants and hazardous drinks;
- 5.5.3 Veterinary drugs derived from unlawful animals;
- 5.5.4 All prohibited/hallucinogenic drugs/substances such as shabu, marijuana, opium, ecstasy and other similar drugs;
- 5.5.5 Food additives derived from Halâl sources; and
- 5.5.6 Blood of permitted and non-permitted animals that pours forth is prohibited.

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PNS/BAFS 2016, *Code of Good Animal Husbandry Practice for Goats*

ASEAN Biosecurity Management Manual for Commercial Poultry Farming

Building Up Assets thru Authentic Halâl Goat Production and Marketing

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Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards**

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