

Requirements of animal slaughtering,  
In accordance with the provisions of Islamic Sharia

Introduction

The Yemen Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control Authority has adopted the Gulf Standard No. (1998/993) as a requirement for animal slaughtering in accordance with the provisions of Sharia, without making any technical adjustments to it.

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1- scope

This standard covers Yemeni general conditions for the animals slaughtering, including Poultry in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Sharia.

2- Definitions

- 1-2 The legitimate ways for slaughtering.
- 1-1-2 Al Zakah: Slaughtering an animal in accordance with the Islamic Law (Shari'a). This is performed in one of the following ways: :
  - 1-1-1-2 Slaughter: Cutting the throat: cutting the trachea and esophagus, and jugular veins and usually used in sheep, cattle and poultry.
  - 2-1-1-2 Slaying: Stabbing in the throat and then cutting it up to the top of the chest.  
Usually used for camels.
  - 2-1-1-3 Al 'Aqer: Wounding an animal which cannot be controlled, whether it be a wild animal whose hunting is allowed or a domesticated animal that has gone wild.
- 2-2 Al Meeta (Dead): Animals that have died a natural death without Zakah. Any part cut from an animal before it is slaughtered is considered to be "Meeta".
- 2-3 Al Monkhaniqa: Animals that die by suffocation.

- 2-4 Al Mawqooza: (Fatally beaten animal): Animals that have died as a result of being beaten with a stick or other instrument, which kills by virtue of its weight. This excludes animals killed by arrow or bullet or a similar method, for hunting purposes.
- 2-5 Al Mutaradiya: Animals that have died as a result of falling from a height or falling into a pit or similar location.
- 2-6 Al Nateeha: Animals that have died as a result of being butted in the head.



the concerned authorities in the GCC states, proving that the slaughter has been carried out in accordance with the rules of Islamic Law (Shari'a). The latter must be ratified by the missions of the GCC states or their representatives.

3-4-2 The stamp of the Islamic Center or establishment should be difficult to forge and the ink should be permanent and non-toxic.

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