

## Chairman of Guinea's Transitional Legislative Council Visits the Academy



As part of his official visit to the Saudi Shura Council, H.E. Dr. Dansa Kourouma, Chairman of the Transitional Legislative Council (Parliament) of the Republic of Guinea, along with a high-level delegation, made a historic first visit to the Academy in Jeddah on Saturday, 21 Jumada Al-Akhira 1445 (22 December 2024). He and his delegation were welcomed by H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the Academy. The Secretary General expressed profound gratitude and appreciation to Dr. Kourouma for this momentous visit—the first by a high-ranking official from OIC Member States since the Academy's inception. He extended the greetings of H.E. Sheikh Dr. Saleh bin Abdullah bin Hamid, Advisor to the Saudi Royal Court, Member of the Council of Senior Scholars, Imam-Khatib of Al-Masjid Al-Haram, and President

of the Academy. Prof. Sano provided the delegation with an overview of the Academy's vision, mission, and objectives, highlighting the steadfast material and moral support received from Saudi Arabia's leadership and citizens. He emphasized the Academy's pivotal role as the leading religious authority for OIC Member States



and Muslim communities, providing Sharia-based guidance on contemporary issues. Prof. Sano also commended Guinea's leadership and citizens for their unwavering support of the Academy and their commitment to implementing its resolutions and recommendations on matters affecting Muslims in Guinea. He concluded by expressing his best wishes for the continued success of H.E. General Mamadou Doumbia, President of Guinea, and the Guinean people. In response, Dr. Kourouma expressed his delight at visiting this esteemed international

scientific institution, recognizing its members as some of the foremost scholars and intellectuals of the Ummah. He lauded the Academy's significant role in promoting moderation and spreading a culture of tolerance globally. He further praised the exceptional efforts of the Secretary General in fostering cooperation between the Academy and leading scientific institutions in OIC Member States and Muslim communities and reaffirmed Guinea's steadfast support for the Academy. Dr. Koroma concluded by extending his heartfelt thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for supporting Prof. Sano, a distinguished Guinean, in his role as Secretary General of the Academy. He attributed the Academy's achievements, progress, and success under Prof. Sano's leadership to Allah's blessings and the unwavering support of the Saudi government, under the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and HRH Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Prime Minister. At the end of the visit, Dr. Kourouma toured the Academy's departments and library, where he received a distinguished copy of the Book of Resolutions along with other Academy publications. The visit was attended by H.E. Dr. Mohamed El-Amin Savani, Consul General of Guinea in Jeddah; H.E. Mr. Sanusi Bah, Advisor to the President of the Transitional Legislative Council; the Director of Dr. Kourouma's office; members of the Guinean diplomatic corps; as well as Mr. Mohamed Chouk, Director of Cabinet and Protocols, and Mr. Amjad Al-Mansi, Head of Protocols at the Academy.





## Saudi Deputy Foreign Minister Welcomes the Secretary General at Ministry's Headquarters in Riyadh



His Excellency Eng Waleed Abdulkarim El Khereji, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, welcomed His Excellency Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, at the Ministry's headquarters in Riyadh on Monday, 29 Jumada Al-Akhira 1446, corresponding to 30 December 2024. During their meeting, the Deputy Foreign Minister congratulated the Secretary General on the renewal of his leadership at the Academy, recognizing his efforts in advancing its mission. He encouraged him to continue his work and reaffirmed the Kingdom's steadfast support for joint Islamic initiatives. He reiterated Saudi Arabia's commitment to assisting the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and its institutions in fulfilling their objectives. He also expressed confidence that the International Islamic Fiqh Academy

would continue to play a key role in the Muslim world by providing authoritative Sharia guidance on contemporary issues.

In response, the Secretary General expressed his sincere gratitude for the warm reception and acknowledged Saudi Arabia's ongoing support. He reflected on his academic journey, noting that he was a beneficiary of a scholarship to King Saud University four decades ago, highlighting the Kingdom's dedication to education and development. He also commended the continuous support provided to the Academy since he assumed office. Prof. Sano attributed the Academy's progress to the unwavering backing of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, may

Allah protect them. He also extended his appreciation to H.E. Sheikh Dr. Saleh bin Abdullah bin Humaid, Saudi Arabia's representative on the Academy's Council and its President, for his invaluable guidance. Concluding his remarks, the Secretary General reaffirmed the Academy's commitment to upholding the trust placed in it by the leaders of OIC member states. He emphasized the Academy's role as a leading jurisprudential authority, providing well-founded Sharia rulings on contemporary challenges and offering solutions that benefit Muslim communities worldwide. The meeting was also attended by H.E. Dr. Abdullah Al Tayer, Advisor to the Deputy Minister in charge of International Affairs, and H.E. Dr. Saleh bin Hamad Al Suhaibani, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the OIC.



## Indonesian Minister of Religious Affairs welcomes the Secretary General of the Academy in Jakarta



H.E. Prof. Nasreddin Omar, Minister of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, welcomed H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the Academy, on Thursday, 19 Jumada Al-Ula 1446, corresponding to 21 November 2024, at the Ministry's headquarters in Jakarta. The Minister warmly greeted the Secretary General and his delegation, expressing gratitude for his participation in the international forum organized by



the Ministry, focused on the role of Sharia in supporting governance. He praised the Secretary General's remarkable speech at the forum and his significant contributions to promoting moderation and tolerance globally.

His Excellency also shared the Ministry's aspiration to enhance collaboration and partnership with the Academy, particularly in addressing contemporary issues and developing Sharia-based solutions



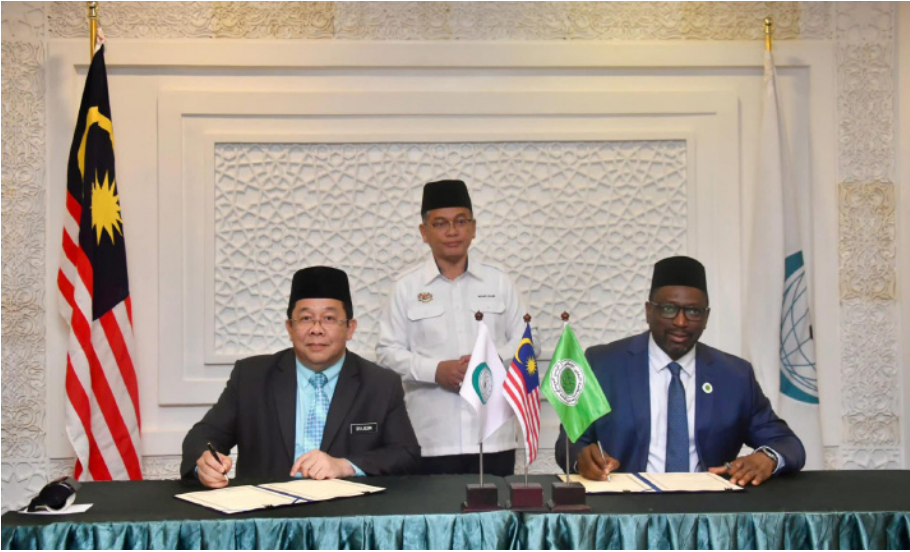
to modern challenges. The Minister commended the Academy's pivotal role in issuing resolutions and fatwas on current matters and voiced Indonesia's desire to take a more prominent role within the Academy's Council, contributing positively to its General Secretariat. Furthermore, he conveyed Indonesia's willingness to host one of the Academy's upcoming sessions as well as several seminars on diverse topics. In response, the Secretary General expressed his heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the warm reception and

hospitality, highlighting the Minister's esteemed scholarly status and intellectual depth. He conveyed his optimism for the future of religious affairs in Indonesia and lauded the progress of enlightened Islamic thought throughout the country. He affirmed the Academy's eagerness to strengthen cooperation with the Ministry and other institutions committed to advancing moderation.

The meeting concluded with an exchange of souvenirs. Attending the meeting were H.E. Prof. Kamaruddin Amin, Director General of Islamic Affairs; Mrs. Fertina, Head of the French Language Department; and Mrs. Sarah Amjad Bedewi, Supervisor of the Secretary General's Office.



## Malaysian Government and International Islamic Fiqh Academy Sign Historic MoU



In a step towards strengthening strategic cooperation and partnerships between Malaysia's religious, scientific, and intellectual institutions particularly the Department of Islamic Development (JAKIM), the Malaysian government and the International Islamic Fiqh Academy signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

The signing ceremony took place on Wednesday, 3 Jumada Al-Akhira 1446, corresponding to December 4, 2024, in Putrajaya. The agreement was signed by Dato Dr. Sirajuddin Suhaimi, Director General of JAKIM, and H.E. Professor Emeritus Dato Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the Academy, in the presence of H.E. Senator Dato Setia Dr. Haji Mohd Na'im bin Mokhtar, Malaysian Minister of Religious Affairs.

In his speech, Prof. Sano expressed immense joy and satisfaction at the signing of this significant memorandum, describing it as a strategic milestone. He praised the efforts of the Director



General of JAKIM, highlighting that this achievement stemmed from discussions during his previous meeting with the Minister. He conveyed deep gratitude to the Government and people of Malaysia for their unwavering material and moral support for the Academy since its inception and acknowledged the honor he continues to receive from Malaysia's leadership and citizens. Prof. Sano also reflected fondly on his time teaching at Malaysia's prestigious International Islamic University (IIUM), emphasizing the country's vital role in supporting Islamic scholarship. He concluded by extending sincere appreciation to Hon. Dato Sri Anwar Ibrahim, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, for his remarkable efforts in developing the country and fostering joint Islamic initiatives. He commended the Prime Minister's enduring dedication to addressing issues faced by the Muslim Ummah, praying for Malaysia's continued peace, security, and prosperity.

H.E. the Minister of Religious Affairs, also delivered a speech, expressing the Malaysian government's honor in formalizing collaboration with the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, which he described as a distinguished scholarly authority for the Muslim world. He outlined the three main focus areas of

the MoU:

1. Awareness programs.
2. Training, research, and publications.
3. Participation in the Academy's initiatives, forums, and conferences. He emphasized that this partnership would enhance the professionalism, efficiency, and capabilities of JAKIM officials through collaboration with the Academy's scholars and experts. Furthermore, the Minister noted the MoU's contribution to strengthening international Islamic relations while improving JAKIM's expertise in contemporary jurisprudence and ifta.

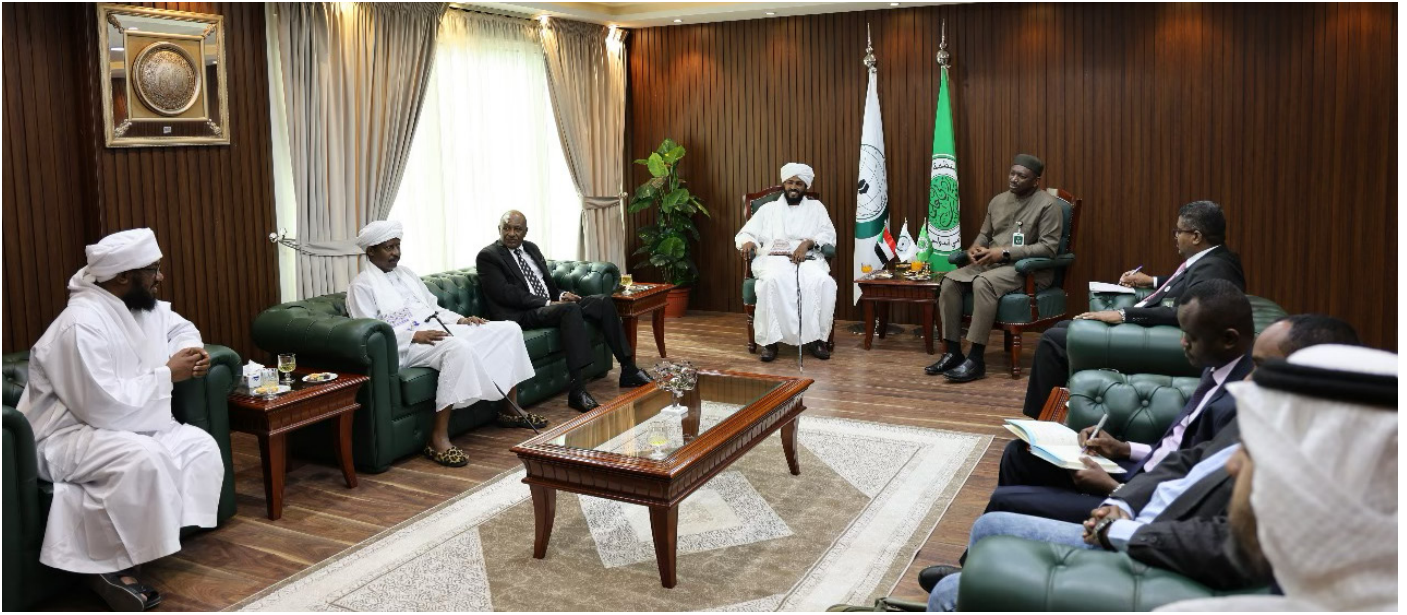
Concluding his remarks, the Minister called on JAKIM to ensure the effective implementation of the MoU's provisions. Both sides agreed to work together on advancing cooperation in ifta, enhancing awareness of Sharia principles in addressing contemporary challenges, organizing scientific conferences and seminars, and promoting moderation, tolerance, and understanding among people.

This landmark agreement reaffirms the Academy's dedication to building partnerships with OIC member states to support Islamic concerns globally and to serve as a leading international religious authority for Muslim communities worldwide. The signing ceremony was attended by senior officials from JAKIM and the Academy, including Mrs. Sarah Amjad Hussein Bedewi, Director of Family, Women, Children, and Elderly Affairs; Dr. Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Head of International Cooperation; and Mr. Amjad Mustafa, Head of Protocols.





## Sudan's Minister of Religious Affairs and Awqaf Visits the Academy in Jeddah



His Excellency Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA), welcomed His Excellency Dr. Omar Bakhit Mohammed Adam, Minister of Religious Affairs and Awqaf of the Republic of

intellectuals. He commended the active participation of Sudanese experts in the Academy's most recent session in Jeddah and emphasized the importance of strengthening collaboration with the Ministry, Sudanese universities, and scientific institutions. Additionally, he encouraged Sudanese researchers to engage in the Academy's seminars and sessions, before presenting an overview of the Academy's vision, mission, objectives, five-year strategic plan, activities, and programs.

Addressing the current situation in Sudan, the Secretary General expressed profound sorrow over the tragic events affecting the country, stating:

"What is happening in Sudan marks a critical turning point in our nation's history. From an Islamic perspective, it represents rebellion, discord, and the spread of corruption. We are witnessing heartbreaking scenes of destruction and suffering, compelling us to beseech Allah to put an end to the bloodshed, grant His mercy to the Sudanese people, and restore peace and stability to the country."

In response, the Sudanese Minister expressed his sincere gratitude for the warm reception and the opportunity to visit this esteemed institution, widely recognized as a leading authority in Islamic jurisprudence for Muslims worldwide. He commended the Academy's remarkable progress under the leadership of its Secretary General, particularly in fostering cooperation

with academic and scientific institutions. He also highlighted the strengthened partnership between the Academy and the Sudanese Academy of Fiqh, as well as the effective implementation of the cooperation agreement between the two institutions.

Before concluding his visit, the Sudanese Minister inscribed a message in the Academy's Golden Book, stating:

"Given the pivotal role of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy and its significant influence across various fields of knowledge and jurisprudence, we hope it will play an active role in addressing Sudan's ongoing developments and challenges. We have experienced a warm welcome and a sincere commitment to cooperation. May Allah reward these efforts."

The visit was attended by Mr. Mohammed Mondher Chouk, Director of Cabinet and Protocols; Dr. Abdulfatah Mahmoud Abnaouf, Director of International Planning and Cooperation; Mr. Mohammed Walid Al-Idrisi, Director of Media, Public Relations; and Mr. Amjad Mustafa, Head of the Protocols Division.



Sudan, along with his accompanying delegation, at the Academy's headquarters in Jeddah on Wednesday, 24 Jumada al-Akhira 1446, corresponding to December 25, 2024.

The Secretary General warmly received the Sudanese Minister, expressing his gratitude for the visit and extending heartfelt congratulations on his recent appointment. He wished him success and blessings in fulfilling his responsibilities. He also conveyed the Academy's deep appreciation for Sudan's continuous support since its establishment, acknowledging the invaluable contributions of Sudanese scholars, particularly H.E. Sheikh Dr. Ahmed Khaled Babeker, former Secretary General of the Academy, and Sheikh Dr. Al-Sadiq Mohammed Al-Amin Al-Dharir, along with other distinguished





## Secretary General Highlights Codification as a Model for Fiqh Renewal



At the invitation of the International Islamic Center for Reconciliation and Arbitration, His Excellency Professor Emeritus Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the Academy, took part in an international conference titled “The Evolution of Codification in Islamic Finance: The Model and Experience of the United Arab Emirates.” The conference was held in Dubai on Thursday and Friday, 26–27 Jumada al-Awwal 1446, corresponding to November 28–29, 2024. During the opening session, Dr. Rami Suleiman Abu Daqqa, Secretary General of the Center, welcomed attendees before inviting H.E. Mr. Abdullah bin Tuwaiq Al-Murri, Minister of Economy of the United Arab Emirates and the conference’s patron, to deliver the keynote address. The Minister highlighted the UAE’s efforts in codifying Islamic financial transactions, emphasizing the integration of various financial practices into the national legal framework. He reaffirmed the country’s commitment to further advancing this initiative, positioning the UAE as a leading model in this field. Following this, Prof. Jassim Ali Salem Al Shamsi, Chairman of the Center’s Board of Directors, underscored the Center’s

role in regulating Islamic financial transactions and expressed a strong desire for collaboration with national and international institutions in this domain. In his address, H.E. Prof. Sano extended his gratitude to the leadership and people of the UAE for their support in the development of Islamic finance. He commended the codification models presented by the Minister, describing them as a testament to the success and significance of this approach in revitalizing fiqh. He also expressed appreciation to the International Islamic Center for Reconciliation and Arbitration for organizing this crucial conference, acknowledging the efforts of its leadership, particularly Dr. Rami Suleiman Abu Daqqa. Furthermore, he reiterated his commitment to strengthening cooperation between the Academy and the Center, especially in the codification of Islamic financial transactions.

Prof. Sano later chaired the second session, titled “Codification of Islamic Financial Transactions at Regional and Global Levels: Realities and Challenges.”

The session featured key presentations, including Dr. Yasser Al Hosani, Director General of the Sharjah Center for Islamic Economy, who discussed codification efforts in GCC countries; Mr. Mukhtar Abdullah, CEO of the Foundation of Shariah Advisors in Islamic Finance, who provided insights into the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly Malaysia. Dr. Abdul Hannan Alissa, legal consultant and international arbitrator, who outlined major laws governing Islamic financial transactions in the Middle East and North

Africa.

In his intervention, Prof. Sano elaborated on the legal foundations of codification in Islam, particularly in financial transactions. He cited two fundamental fiqh maxims that support this process:

“Governor’s decisions are based on public interest.”

“The governor’s decisions settle disputes.”

He explained that these principles empower authorities to establish legal rulings as binding standards for society, ensuring socio-economic stability and coherence. He further emphasized that codifying Islamic financial transactions is essential for providing legal clarity and predictability while upholding the overarching objectives of Shariah.

At the conclusion of the conference, the Secretary General announced that IIFA would present the conference’s key recommendations during its upcoming session in Qatar. On this occasion, he presented a copy of the Academy’s Resolutions and Recommendations to H.E. Mr. Abdullah bin Tuwaiq Al-Murri, UAE Minister of Economy, and H.E. Prof. Jassim Ali Salem Al Shamsi, Chairman of the Center’s Board of Directors. As a gesture of appreciation, the Center honored him with a medal recognizing his contributions to the advancement of fiqh and Islamic finance.



## IIFA and National University of Malaysia (UKM) Sign MoU



In pursuit of fostering collaboration with esteemed academic institutions and leveraging expertise from universities, institutes, and intellectual centers globally, H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA), signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with H.E. Prof. Dato' Rosli Rajekan, Pro Vice-Chancellor of the National University of Malaysia (UKM). The signing ceremony took place on Monday, 23 Jumada Al-Ula 1446H (25 November 2024), at the university's headquarters in Bangi, Malaysia. The Pro Vice-Chancellor delivered a welcoming speech, expressing gratitude to the Secretary General and his delegation for traveling from Jeddah to Malaysia for this significant occasion. He highlighted the importance of this MoU, emphasizing its role in strengthening the university's international

collaborations. "This agreement marks a strategic step in expanding our partnerships with global educational institutions," he said, noting the anticipated positive outcomes of this collaboration with the world's largest international jurisprudential academy. The Secretary General thanked the university for hosting the ceremony, noting that the MoU provides a framework for close cooperation in organizing conferences, seminars, and



discussion forums. It also facilitates the preparation, publication, and translation of scholarly research, as well as the exchange of academic visits and expertise. He remarked, "It is an honor to sign this MoU with one of Malaysia's most prestigious universities, known for its rich history in teaching and research." He further confirmed that both parties' specialized working committees would begin implementing

the terms of the MoU immediately in a well-structured manner. The signing ceremony was attended by distinguished representatives from UKM, including: Prof. Ahmad Sunwari Long, Dean of the College of Islamic Studies, Dr. Fadlan Muhammad Rawth Safai, Head of Postgraduate Studies at the College of Islamic Studies, Prof. Muhammad Nasran Muhammad, Associate Prof. Dr. Salmi Adawati Yaqoob, Head of the Shari'ah Research Center, Dr. Amir Fazal Jusu Yusuf, Head of the Postgraduate Program in Shari'ah, Dr. Najah Nadia Imran, Head of the Quran and Sunnah Research Center, Dr. Muhammad Hafiz Safai, Head of the Undergraduate Program in Islamic Law, Associate Prof. Sufiane Ahmad, Assistant Prof. Asline Alisa Ahmed. Representing the IIFA was Dr. Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Head of International Relations and External Relations.



## IIFA and Uganda Islamic Supreme Council Sign MoU



As part of enhancing collaboration with official institutions in OIC Member States, and in line with its mission to foster cooperation with collective ijthihad entities such as high Islamic councils and ifta authorities, the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Uganda Islamic Supreme Council and the African Forum. The agreement, signed on Tuesday, 09 Jumada Al-Akhira 1446 (10 December 2024), by H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of IIFA, and Sheikh Dr. Shaban Ramadan Mubaji, President of the Uganda Islamic Supreme Council and the African

Forum, aims to address contemporary issues and provide authentic ijthihad-based solutions to modern challenges. This MoU seeks to establish a strategic partnership to enhance the scientific and research capacities of both organizations. It outlines cooperation in areas such as sharing publications and resources, jointly organizing conferences, seminars, and workshops, and participating in each other's programs and activities in fields of mutual interest. During the signing ceremony, the Secretary General of IIFA remarked, "We are delighted to sign this MoU with the Ugandan Council and the African Forum. I am confident that we can collaborate effectively in numerous areas of shared interest. The Academy also extends an invitation to the Ugandan Council to actively participate in our various educational and scientific initiatives." He further emphasized that the Academy would share its publications with the Islamic Council to benefit researchers and students.

Sheikh Dr. Mubaji expressed his gratitude to the Secretary General for participating in the Council's first international conference commemorating its 52nd anniversary. He stated, "Under my leadership, the Council and the Forum will work closely with the Academy to advance our shared objectives." To ensure effective implementation of the MoU, both parties agreed to establish a specialized committee tasked with identifying and executing areas of collaboration as envisioned in the agreement. They also resolved to engage suitable experts to carry out the provisions of the memorandum. The signing ceremony was attended by scholars and muftis from various regions of Uganda, along with government officials, diplomats, and members of the broader Ugandan community. Representing IIFA, Dr. Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Head of International Cooperation and External Relations, also participated in the event.



## Secretary General Participates in Uganda's First International Conference on Contemporary Jurisprudence

At the invitation of H.E. Sheikh Dr. Shaban Ramadan Mubaji, Mufti of the Republic of Uganda, H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA), attended the First International Conference on Contemporary Fiqh Issues. The event, organized by the Ugandan Islamic Supreme Council to mark its 52nd anniversary, was held in Kampala, Uganda, from 08-11 Jumada Al-Akhira 1446 (09-12 December 2024). The council was originally established by the late President of Uganda, H.E. Idi Amin Dada. During the opening session, the Secretary General delivered a speech expressing gratitude to the Ugandan Islamic Supreme Council for the invitation and their generous hospitality. He commended the Muslim community in Uganda for enjoying full rights as citizens under Ugandan law and constitution, urging them to abide by national regulations, actively



contribute to the country's development, and promote peace and stability. His Excellency praised the leadership of President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni for fostering an inclusive society and providing opportunities for Muslims to participate in Uganda's social, economic, and political spheres. He highlighted the importance of unity among Muslims in Uganda, noting, "Muslims are united in their faith and rituals; therefore, they must also be united in their emotional and communal bonds, as emphasized by the Prophet's saying: 'The believers are like a body,

When one of its limbs suffers, the whole body responds to it with wakefulness and fever." He urged Muslims to prioritize solidarity, compassion, and empathy, stressing that moderation is not optional but an obligation. Additionally, he warned against issuing fatwas without proper knowledge and denounced religious intolerance and extremism. His Excellency called for viewing madhhabs (legal religious schools) as knowledge-based platforms that should evolve to address contemporary developments while guiding followers in alignment with Islamic principles and objectives. In conclusion, the Secretary General emphasized the importance of staying informed about global changes and urged scholars to be proactive in addressing modern challenges, stating: "The rapid developments of this world are unstoppable, and scholars must remain prepared to respond effectively to these emerging circumstances."

## IIFA Participates in 4th Meeting of OIC Intergovernmental Experts Group on the Jeddah Convention for Children's Rights



The International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA) was represented by Mrs. Sarah Amjad Hussein Bedewi, Director of Family, Women, and Children, and Dr. Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Head of International Cooperation, at the

fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGEM) on the draft "OIC Jeddah Convention on the Rights of the Child." The meeting took place from November 5 to 7, 2024, at the OIC headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Ambassador Iya Tidjani, representing the Republic of Cameroon to the OIC and chairing the meeting, welcomed the participants and emphasized the importance of advancing the draft convention. On behalf of H.E. Mr. Hussein Ibrahim Taha, Secretary General of the OIC, Dr. Amina bint Obaid Al-Hajri, Director General of Cultural, Social, and Family Affairs, expressed gratitude to the attendees for their dedication. She conveyed the OIC Secretary General's greetings

and expressed hope for productive deliberations on the critical document. Dr. Noura bint Zaid Al-Rashoud, Executive Director of the OIC-IHRC, opened the session by acknowledging the OIC Secretariat General's efforts in gathering stakeholder feedback on the draft for further discussions. Representatives from OIC Member States and related subsidiary organs reviewed and debated the articles of the draft convention. Participants agreed to reconvene in the near future to finalize their deliberations, aiming to adopt the convention as an international charter. This charter seeks to align with Islamic teachings while being consistent with international human rights standards.

## Head of International Cooperation Represents IIFA at OIC Universities Coordination Meeting

Dr. Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Head of the International Cooperation and External Relations Division of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA), represented the Academy at the 2nd Coordination Meeting of OIC Islamic Universities. The event, hosted by the International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM), took place on 24-25 Jumada Al-Ula 1446, corresponding to 27-28 November 2024, at IIUM's headquarters in Gombak, Malaysia. In his opening remarks, H.E. Prof. Datuk Osman Bakar, Rector of IIUM, expressed gratitude for the OIC Secretariat General's support in organizing the meeting, emphasizing its relevance in empowering universities to play a pivotal role

in societal development. Additionally, Tan Sri Samsudin, President of IIUM, highlighted the importance of such gatherings in promoting economic growth by tailoring educational policies and curricula to the developmental needs of Muslim countries. Dr. Drammeh provided an overview of IIFA's vision, mission, and objectives, emphasizing its global role in addressing contemporary challenges faced by Muslims through its scientific meetings and seminars. He remarked, "The International Islamic Fiqh Academy is a leading global jurisprudential institution, serving as an essential subsidiary of the OIC. It aims to provide authoritative Shariah rulings and solutions to contemporary issues



based on the Holy Qur'an, the Prophet's Sunnah, and the rich Islamic heritage." The coordination meeting was attended by delegations from five OIC universities and institutions, senior staff from IIUM, and representatives of various Malaysian universities and institutions.



## 21st Joint Weekly Staff Meeting of the Academy

H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the Academy, presided over the 21st joint weekly staff meeting of the Academy's departments and divisions on Wednesday, 10 Jumada Al-Akhira 1446, corresponding to 11 December 2024, at the Academy's headquarters in Jeddah. The Secretary General warmly welcomed the staff and emphasized the importance of carrying out their work with diligence and integrity. He highlighted that fulfilling their tasks

as entrusted responsibilities is essential in earning their salaries. He also encouraged teamwork and cooperation, particularly in ensuring the success of the Academy's upcoming session in Qatar. H.E. Prof. Sano stressed the importance of not wasting time unnecessarily by moving between departments or divisions. He cautioned against the harmful effects of spreading rumors, interfering in others' affairs, and engaging in falsehoods, backbiting, or gossip.



He made it clear that the Secretariat General would take firm action and hold accountable anyone involved in such behavior.

## 134th Weekly Meeting of Departments



H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the Academy, presided over the 134th weekly meeting of the departments on Monday, 30th Jumada Al-Ula

1446, corresponding to 2 December 2024, at the Academy's headquarters in Jeddah. In his opening remarks, H.E. Prof. Sano extended a warm welcome to the attendees and stressed the need to finalize all preparations for the 26th session by the end of December. He also mentioned an upcoming meeting with the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in Qatar to finalize session arrangements and expressed sincere gratitude to the State of Qatar for hosting the event. The meeting reviewed previous decisions and made new

ones, including:

- Ensuring the timely printing of all research papers for the 26th session.
- Preparing and distributing electronic versions of the session's research papers to participants.
- Uploading electronic versions of the Resolutions Book in various languages
- Compiling a comprehensive file for the 26th session, including the program and electronic versions of the research, ahead of the session's dates.

## 22nd Joint Weekly Staff Meeting of the Academy

H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the Academy, presided over the 22nd joint weekly meeting of the departments and divisions on Wednesday, 16 Jumada Al-Akhira 1446, corresponding to 18 December 2024, at the Academy's headquarters in Jeddah. In his opening remarks, H.E. Prof. Sano warmly welcomed the attendees and emphasized the importance of meeting deadlines, fostering cooperation for the advancement of the Academy, and fulfilling the responsibility before God and the OIC member states' leaders. He also highlighted the need to avoid spreading false information, wasting time on unnecessary matters, and causing strife. His Excellency then shared news of the renewal of his

contract with the Secretariat General for another term. He expressed sincere gratitude to the host nation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, particularly to H.E. Sheikh Dr. Saleh bin Abdullah bin Humaid, President of the Academy, for his continuous support and dedication to the Academy's future. He also thanked the OIC Secretary General. Prof. Sano urged everyone to continue their efforts and work towards achieving more milestones and significant progress for the Academy in the coming period. He further shared details of his recent visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, where he met with H.E. Dr. Osama Al-Sayed Al-Azhari, Minister of Endowments, who expressed interest in hosting one of the Academy's sessions in Cairo. The meeting



reviewed previous decisions and made new ones, including:

- Reviewing feedback from members and experts regarding the recommendations from the Cultured Meat Symposium
- Following up on preparations for the "Family Institution in the 21st Century: Challenges and Prospects" symposium, to be held in Turkey.

## 135th Weekly Meeting of Departments

H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the Academy, chaired the 135th weekly meeting of the Academy's departments on Monday, 22 Jumada Al-Akhira 1446, corresponding to 23 December 2024, at the Secretariat General's headquarters in Jeddah.

The Secretary General opened the meeting by welcoming the participants and providing an update on the latest developments regarding the preparations for the 26th session. He discussed several topics and issues, emphasizing that all the requirements

set by Qatar had been fulfilled and would be addressed during the upcoming meeting between the Academy's delegation and the Qatari Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs later this week. The meeting reviewed previous decisions and issued new ones, which included:

- Sending a letter to arrange courtesy visits for delegations from Libya, Egypt, and Morocco to the OIC in Jeddah.
- Preparing and distributing digital copies of the session's research papers to members and experts.



- Finalizing the printing of all documents for the 26th session and compiling a comprehensive file on the session
- Sending reminders regarding member states' contributions.

## 64th Periodic Meeting of Divisions



H.E. Prof. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary General of the Academy, chaired the sixty-fourth periodic meeting of the Academy's division heads on Wednesday, 11 Jumada Al-Ula 1446, corresponding to

13 November 2024. The Secretary General extended a warm welcome to the division heads and congratulated them on the newly confirmed dates for the Academy's 26th session, scheduled to take place in Qatar from 6-10 Dhul Qidah 1446, corresponding to 4-8 May 2024. He also discussed the cooperation agreement signed between the Academy and the University of Birmingham, aimed at enhancing collaboration in shared areas, particularly the study of interfaith dialogue, elucidating jurisprudential views on related issues, and offering solutions to contemporary

global challenges.

The meeting reviewed previous decisions and introduced new ones, including:

- Taking a commemorative photo with the President of the Academy during seminars and sessions.
- Preparing a letter of appreciation for the British Consulate General in Jeddah.
- Assigning meeting secretaries to remind those responsible for executing decisions well ahead of each meeting
- Sending the Academy's publications to parties who have signed agreements.

## A Brief Introduction to the Resolutions and Recommendations of the Academy

For four decades, the Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy has from time to time issued clear, effective, and compelling Sharia-based resolutions in response to the issues and developments that continue to affect contemporary life and preoccupy Muslims in the East and the

West. The number of resolutions issued by the Council of the Academy has reached two hundred and fifty-five (255) resolutions on intellectual, educational, social, economic, and halal issues. Thanks to Allah, these resolutions have become the scientific reference to which many countries turn,

societies take refuge, and many peoples prefer to follow. They have also evolved into fatwas that serve as the foundation for current Islamic financial applications and industries. Many Sharia courts, health organizations, and scientific educational institutions around the world adhere to them, and they have become solid scientific foundations and Sharia standards approved and recognized by the scholars, experts, and intellectuals of the Ummah. The Secretariat General of the Academy has chosen to devote the last few pages of its monthly bulletin to publishing them consecutively in order to present their sober contents and to remind of their utmost importance, while praying to Almighty Allah to reward the honorable scholars and experts who participated in their formulation and publication in a manner beneficial to humanity that will remain forever on earth.







## Resolutions and Recommendations of the 15th Session of the Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy Muscat Sultanate of Oman 14–19 Muharram 1425 / 6–11 March 2004

### Resolution No. 135 (1/15) Islamic Discourse: Characteristics and Challenges

In the name of Allah, The Entirely Merciful, The Especially Merciful Praise is due to Allah, Lord of the worlds, may the blessings and peace be upon our master Muhammad, the seal of Prophets, on his family and all his companions.

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 15th session in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 14–19 Muharram 1425h (6–11 March 2004),

Having examined the research papers submitted to the Academy concerning the Islamic Discourse: Characteristics and Challenges, Having listened to the discussions on the subject,

Having recalled the verses of the Holy Quran that require the approach of wisdom and good preachment in the call for Allāh, and the Sunnah's directives and teachings, whether in verbalization or in setting practical examples, Having considered the necessity of observing the circumstances of those to whom the discourse is addressed and on selecting the best possible approach depending on the situa-

tion and on characterizing the discourse with moderation and balance, making it suitable to persons to whom it is oriented,

Resolves

1. The term "Islamic Discourse" refers to the method of expression used for presenting the facts, teachings and rules of Islam concerning the various public and private aspects of life.

2. The debate, which is currently raised on the subject, necessitates a clarification of the beautiful characteristics of the Islamic Discourse and refutation of the suspicions raised around it to defeat the aggressive attacks against Islam and resist the fierce media campaigns aim at distorting the image of Islam.

3. Nevertheless, renewal of the Islamic Discourse should not lead to any change in its fundamental principles or to any attempt to discard any principle of Islam or established rulings of Shariah.

Recommendations

1. Working for integration of the efforts of preachers and intellectuals

concerned with the Islamic Discourse, whether in Islamic or non-Islamic societies, to ensure observance of the directives of the Quran and the Sunnah regarding Islamic Da'wah, and the emphasis they should put on wisdom and good preachment, and avoidance of any ways that could lead to frustration of those who are invited to Islam.

1. There is a need for making use of all modern means and techniques of communication so that the Islamic Discourse can reach all levels of

2. Muslim governments and wealthy Muslims are called upon to donate money and exert efforts for dissemination of the Islamic Discourse through the media, especially space channels and the internet, so as to reveal the facts of Islam, remove all doubts that are being raised about it, and purify media devices from any misrepresentation of

3. Encouragement of constructive thinking for renewal of the approach of the Islamic Discourse so that it blends originality with modernity,

i.e. it observes fundamental principles of Is-

### Resolution No. 136 (2/15) Diminishing Mushārahah and its Shariah Criteria

lam while catering for temporal interests and accommodating traditions that do not violate the established fundamentals of Shariah.

Indeed, Allāh is the Giver of Success.

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 15th session in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 14–19 Muharram 1425h (6–11 March 2004),

Having examined the research papers submit-

ted to the Academy concerning Diminishing Mushārahah and its Shariah Criteria, Having listened to the discussions on the subject,

Resolves

1. Diminishing Mushārahah is a new form of relationship involving a partnership between two parties in an income-producing project, and in which one party undertakes to, gradually, purchase the share of the other, whether out of the purchaser's share in the project income or from any other

2. Diminishing Mushārahah is based on the contract concluded between the two parties in which each of them subscribes to a specific share of the capital of the partnership, whether in cash or another type of cash-evaluated assets after they determine the share of profit distribution, providing that each party bears his share of the loss (if incurred) commensurate to his share in the capital.

3. Diminishing Mushārahah is characterized by the presence of a binding undertaking from only one party to buy out the share

of the other party, provided the latter has the option (to sell or not). The buyout is effected by concluding a series of sale contracts when buying each share; these sale contracts can be performed through exchange of offer and acceptance

4. It is permissible for any of the two parties of the Musharakah to rent the share of his other partner against a specific amount and a specific In this case, the two parties' commitment towards the cost of essential maintenance remains as per their respective capital shares.

5. Diminishing Musharakah is permissible as long as it adheres to the gener- al

Shariah rulings on partnerships and to the following conditions:

1. The pledge should not be for purchasing the shares of the other party at par value because the pledge, in that case, amounts to providing a guarantee of the The purchase price of the shares should be determined at market value, or a price mutually agreed upon, on the same day of concluding the sale transaction.

2. There should be no condition burdening any of the two parties along with the costs of insurance, maintenance, and the other expenses, because such costs and expenses should be charged to the Musharakah ac-

count, as per respective shares of the

3. The respective profits of the Musharakah parties should be stipulated in the contract as percentage shares in the It is not permissible to specify in the contract a lump sum or a percentage of the subscribed principal as a profit for any of the two parties.

4. The contracts and commitments relating to the Musharakah transaction should be kept independent from each other.

5. There should be no stipulation in the contract that gives any of the two parties a right to get back his subscribed principal (finance).

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing.

## Resolution No. 137 (3/15) Şukūk al-Ijārah (Leasing Bonds)

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 15th session in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 14–19 Muḥarram 1425h (6–11 March 2004), Having examined the research papers submitted to the Academy concerning Şukūk al-Ijārah (Leasing Bonds), Having listened to the discussions on the subject,  
Resolves

1. The idea of Şukūk al-Ijārah is based on the concept of “securitization,” which refers to the issuance of tradable securities representing in- come-producing The purpose of Şukūk al-Ijārah is to transfer the assets and usufructs relating to the lease contract to securities (Şukūk) that can be traded in secondary markets. Therefore, Şukūk al-Ijārah are defined as “documents of equal values representing common shares in the ownership of income-producing assets or usufructs.”

2. Şukūk al-Ijārah do not represent a specific amount of money or a debt owed by a particular party – be it natural or legal personality – but it is financial security representing a common portion (share) in a usable asset such as a building, an aircraft, or a ship; or a group of assets – similar or otherwise – that can be leased to generate income determined through the lease contract.

3. Şukūk al-Ijārah may be issued to

specific names, e., may carry a specific owner’s name. In this case, ownership’s transfer is to be by recording in a specific register or by writing the new owner’s name on the security itself. Alternatively, Şukūk al-Ijārah may also be issued to the bearer, where ownership transfer occurs by handing over the security.

4. It is permissible to issue and trade negotiable Şukūk that represent shares in leased assets, provided that the assets satisfy the conditions which per- mit their leasing (being, for instance, a building, an aircraft, or a ship),

as long as the Şak (singular of Şukūk) represents ownership of tangible assets that are leased for yielding income.

5. It is permissible for the owner of the Şak to sell it in a secondary market to any buyer against a price mutually agreed upon regardless of whether such price is equal to, less than, or more than the purchase price, because prices of assets are always governed by the market forces (supply and demand).

6. The owner of the Şak is entitled to its share in the return – which is the rent – at the due dates indicated in the issuance prospectus, after deduct- ing the costs and expenses incurred by the owner or lessor as per the lease

7. It is permissible for a leaseholder who has the right of sub-leasing to issue Şukūk al-Ijārah representing common shares in the usufructs that he owned through leasing, and uses such Şukūk for sub-leasing provided

that such sub-leasing Şukūk are issued before signing the contracts with potential sub-lessees, whether the rentals of the sub-leasing contracts are equal to, less than, or more than the rent in the original lease contract. But if the leaseholder has already signed the contracts with the sub-lessees, it would not be permissible for him to issue the sub-leasing Şukūk as these Şukūk would represent debts owed by the sub-lessees to the lessor or

8. The issuer or manager of Şukūk al-Ijārah should not guarantee the prin- cipal or return of the Şukūk, and in case of total or partial damage of the leased assets, the loss has to be borne by the Şukūk holders.

Recommendation

Holding a specialized seminar, in coordination with the concerned financial in- stitutions to study Shariah rulings on forms of Şukūk al-Ijārah presented in some of the research papers, and not covered by this resolution, so that the Academy may issue a resolution on them in the light of the results of the seminar. Most noticeable among these forms are the following:

1. The ruling on Şukūk al-Ijārah that represent assets leased on “lease ending with ownership” to the person from whom the assets are

2. The ruling on the issuance and trading of Şukūk al-Ijārah of described assets that are yet to be constructed (mawsufah bi al-dhimmah).

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing.



## Resolution No. 138 (4/15) Islamization of Education Curricula

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 15th session in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 14–19 Muḥarram 1425h (6–11 March 2004), Having examined the research papers submitted to the Academy concerning the Islamization of Education Curricula, Having listened to the discussions on the subject,

Resolves

1. The process of Islamizing the education curricula should concentrate on designing the objectives, contents and evaluation methods of the curricula within the framework of the overall comprehensive Muslim world view of human being, universe, and life for the purpose of raising good individual, committed to his faith and capable of shouldering the function of vicegerent of Allāh The Almighty on earth, and accomplishing his assigned task of developing it in line with the Islamic values and principles.
2. The educational activities should aim to implant and deepen Islamic values in young generations' minds and enable them to assimilate put them to real practice.
3. The educational subjects and courses should be designed within the framework of the Muslim worldview, with due emphasis on incorporating the various aspects of the Islamic vision (faith, Shariah, and way of life) in the course contents.
4. Adopting the Islamic methodology with regard to approaches and means of education while making use of the modern means and techniques in this Special schemes

may also be introduced to achieve specific promotional objectives, such as awarding prizes to inventors and innovators.

5. Adherence to the Islamic values in performance appraisal of educational activities while making use of modern techniques and promoting coordination and exchange of information among the educational institutions of the Muslim countries.

6. Updating, improving and developing the education curricula that exist in the Muslim countries, in order to reflect the Islamic originality as well as contemporary advancements without interference from any external

7. Expanding the teaching of Arabic language in all levels of education so as to make the language of the Quran and the Sunnah the medium of education in order to preserve the Islamic identity and maintain linkage with the cultural heritage of Islamic studies which is mostly in this

8. Purifying the teaching subjects in all disciplines from all intruding alien concepts, which do not conform to Islamic

9. Enhancing the spirit of innovation, invention, constructive criticism, dialogue, and moderation in the educational operation.

10. Giving much care to the behavioral, epistemic, and educational preparation of teachers and using teaching materials and learning books that align with the principles and values of Islam.

11. Providing free and compulsory education at the primary level in all Muslim countries so as to eradicate illiteracy and

equip the younger generations with Islamic principles and modern knowledge.

12. Abolishing the present dichotomy in education systems and adopting a consolidated system that flows from Islamic givings and principles while attending to the needs in the times in terms of scientific and specialized knowledge and empowering teachers to stand for present and future

13. Giving much attention to the Islamic principles and fundamentals of education, as they should form the principal guide to the educational operation. Due care should also be given to moral education in order to equip students with the appropriate norms of conduct and behavioural values of Islam.

14. Education curricula should include the essential teachings for enhancing Islamic unity, tolerance and pro-active co-living with the other

15. Requesting the Secretariat General of the Academy to organize – in coordination with the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture (ISESCO) and other concerned parties – a special seminar on Islamization of the Education Curricula, and make use of the previous efforts in this field, to prepare a comprehensive strategy for development and Islamization of the education curricula in the Muslim world. The recommendations can then be submitted to the Organization of the Islamic Conference to present them to the Ministers of Education of the Muslim countries for consideration.

Indeed, Allāh is the Giver of Success.

## Resolution No. 139 (5/15) Credit Cards

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 15th session in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 14–19 Muḥarram 1425h (6–11 March 2004), Having examined the research papers submitted to the Academy concerning Credit Cards, Having listened to the discussions on the subject, Having recalled the previous Academy resolutions concerning this subject, including resolution no. 63 (1/7) containing the definition and forms of credit cards, and resolution no. 108 (2/12) on issuance and dealing in unsecured Credit Cards, the fees related to them, the discount (fee) charged to

merchants and service providers who accept the cards, cash withdrawal, and using credit cards for purchasing gold, silver, and currencies,

Resolves

1. It is permissible to issue and deal in unsecured credit cards, provided that issuing such Cards or dealing in them does not involve charging interest for repayment defaults.

2. Issuance of secured credit cards should be subject to the rulings stated in resolution no. 108 (2/12) concerning issuance fees, discount charged to merchants and service providers, and cash withdrawal subject to the conditions indicated in the resolution.

3. It is permissible to use secured

credit cards for purchasing gold, silver, and

4. It is not permissible for the issuing institutions to grant the cardholder any prohibited benefits, such as commercial insurance or access to Shariah-banned facilities. In contrast, it is permissible for them to grant him Shariah-acceptable benefits, like service priority and price

5. Islamic financial institutions that issue unsecured credit cards should observe the Shariah conditions and criteria in this connection and avoid any suspicion of interest or an excuse that may lead to it, such as “Debt-for-Debt Swaps.”

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing

## Resolution No. 140 (6/15) Investment of Waqf, its Yields, and Incomes

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 15th session in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 14–19 Muḥarram 1425h (6–11 March 2004), Having examined the research papers submitted to the Academy concerning the Investment of Waqf, its Yields, and Incomes, Having listened to the discussions on the subject, Having considered the resolutions and recommendations of the seminars and conferences held on the subject, Resolves

First: Investment of Waqf Properties

1. Investment of the Waqf properties refers to the efforts to develop the assets or increase the Waqf's income through Shariah-acceptable means of

2. The Waqf property should be preserved to ensure continuity of its asset and

3. Waqf properties, whether real estate and moveable assets, should be invested, except when such properties are intended for being utilized directly by the beneficiaries.

4. The donor's condition should be observed whether if he stipulates that part of the Waqf income should be used for its development, because such condition is not contrary to the Shariah requirements of Waqf or if he stipulates that all the Waqf's income should be spent on its objectives, then nothing should be retained for asset development purposes.

5. The principle is: It is not permissible to invest any part of the income when the Waqf founder makes no reference to investing out of the Waqf's income except with approval of all beneficiaries in the family Waqf, while in Charity Waqf such investment decision could be made when there is a likely interest to be achieved, and subject to the conditions that shall be stated later in this resolution.

6. It is permissible to invest the excess income of the Waqf for developing the Waqf property or its income. This should be done only after payment of amounts due to beneficiaries and deducting all related expenses and It is also permissible to invest the accumulated funds that result from delay in settlement of outstanding commitments.

7. It is permissible to use the accumulated provisions for maintenance, rehabilitation, and other legitimate purposes.

8. There is no Shariah restriction against investing the funds of different Awqāf in one combined investment fund, as long as the conditions of each Waqf founder and the amounts owed by or due to each Waqf are well

9. In investing the Waqf's properties, the following conditions should be observed:

1. Shariah acceptability of the modes and fields of  
2. Diversification of investments to mitigate their risks, obtainment of guarantees and securities, authentication of contracts, and preparation of adequate project feasibility studies.

3. Selection of low-risk modes of investment and avoidance of high-risks investments as per commercial and investment traditions.

4. Selected Shariah modes of investment should be suitable to the nature of the Waqf assets and appropriate for achieving the welfare of the Waqf, preserving its principal, and serving the interests of the Accordingly, if the Waqf's assets are physical assets they should be invested in ways that would not endanger their existence, and if they are liquid funds they can be invested through any of the Shariah-acceptable modes of investment, such as Muḍārabah, Murābahah, Istiṣnā', etc.

5. Regular disclosure of the investment operations, and dissemination of information about them as per standard business practices.

Second: Waqf of Cash

1. Creating cash Waqf is permissible since it satisfies the Shariah objective of Waqf that is retaining the principal and offering its benefits and because units of money have no specific merits that prevent units from standing for and replacing each other.

2. Money can be made principal of Waqf for extending goodly loans or for investment, either directly or through the participation of several Waqf founders in one fund. Money can also be mobilized for Waqf purposes through the issuance of Waqf shares to donors to encourage giving Waqf and to promote collective participation in it.

3. When a money Waqf is invested in purchasing physical properties (as when the Waqf manager uses it for purchasing a real estate or contracting a manufactured asset), the purchased property does not itself become Waqf in replacement of the money. Therefore, the properties purchased

in this manner can be resold to continue the investment process, while the original amount of money will always constitute the Recommendations

1. Calling upon the Member states of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Muslim communities in non-Muslim countries to preserve the institution of Waqf, promoting it and protect its properties, and revive some of its ancient forms, such as Family Waqf, which has been completely abolished in some Arab and Muslim

2. Calling upon the Arab and Muslim countries, as well as the concerned organizations, institutions and international bodies, to shoulder their responsibilities towards preservation, protection and development of Waqf properties in Palestine in general, and Al-Quds in particular, to enable these properties to achieve their noble objectives.

3. Calling upon the governments of the Muslim countries to do their best for bearing the expenses of Awqāf management as much as possible, for the sake of public interest, and because governments are entrusted with the duty of pursuing the interests of their countries and people.

4. Calling upon the concerned institutions to prepare standards for Shariah, financial and managerial auditing of the Waqf management activities, be it given by individuals, committees, institutions or ministries. Awqāf management should be subject to strict auditing regulations according to Shariah, managerial, financial and accounting norms of best

5. There is a dire need for developing normative standards to be used as benchmarks for monitoring the Waqf's expenses, including marketing, informational, administrative, payroll and bonus, etc. and to serve as a measuring rod for performance appraisal.

6. Encouraging the revival of the Waqf institution in all its forms as it has played a significant role in the growth of the Islamic civilization, and in boosting the process of scientific, social, economic and human development.

7. Making use of leading experiences of Waqf management, preservation, and promotion in some Arab and Muslim

8. In the investment of Awqāf assets, priority should be given to Muslim  
Indeed, Allāh is the Giver of Success.



## Resolution No. 141 (7/15) Unrestricted Public Interests and their Contemporary Applications

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 15th session in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 14–19 Muḥarram 1425h (6–11 March 2004), Having examined the research papers submitted to the Academy concerning Unrestricted Public Interests and their Contemporary Applications, Having listened to the discussions on the subject, Having considered the Muslim consensus that Shariah rulings are based on the realization of public interests and aversion of harms, Resolves

1. The term Interest denotes maintaining the Legislator’s Objective, which is preserving of religion, self, mind, progeny, and Free-set Interest is the interest that is not,

by itself or its kind, stated explicitly by the law-Giver as either considered or discarded. It falls under the “Grand Objectives” of Shariah.

2. The Fiqh scholar should make sure that interest fulfils the necessary requirements that it should be:

- o Real; not
- o General; not partial.
- o Public; not
- o Not-counteracted by another interest of its same grade or
- o In conformity with the Objectives of

Scholars have set precise standards for distinguishing between the various types of public interests and prioritizing them based on what they apply to. Hence, they divided interests according to their significance to

human life into three categories, ranked according to importance as follows:

- Necessities
- Needs
- Ameliorations

3. It is well-established in Fiqh that the ruler’s actions regarding people must pursue the interest, and therefore he should observe that in discharging of public affairs. Also, people should obey him in that.

4. Free-set interest has wide applications in society’s affairs and the economic, social, educational, administrative, and judicial areas and their likes. This very fact manifests the perpetuity of Shariah and its reviving ability to fulfil the needs of human societies, as shown by the studies presented in this session.

## Resolution No. 142 (8/15) Doctors’ Liability

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 15th session in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, on 14–19 Muḥarram 1425h (6–11 March 2004), Having examined the research papers submitted to the Academy concerning Doctors’ Liability, Having listened to the discussions on the subject, Resolves

1. Medicine is a science and art that serves humanity. A physician should always recall that Allāh The Almighty watches him while discharging his duties, and he should be keen to do his work honestly in accordance with the technical and scientific norms of the profession.

2. The physician becomes liable for the harm that the patient encounters in the following cases:

1. If the physician did the harm
2. If he is ignorant of medicine or of the branch in which he took an
3. If he is not officially licensed by the competent official
4. If he performed an action without the permission of the patient or one who decides on his behalf, as mentioned in Academy resolution 67 (5/7).
5. If he deceived the patient.
6. If he committed a mistake that

his peers do not commit, or a mistake that is unacceptable according to the profession’s norms, or he acted negligently or below standards.

7. If he unnecessarily disclosed the patient’s secret (as indicated in Academy resolution 79 (10/8)).

8. If he refrained from doing his medical duty in emergency cases (cases of necessities).

3. The physician – or anyone of concern – shall become subject to penal liability in all the preceding cases – if the conditions for charging him are available – except in the case of paragraph (f) above where penal liability holds true only in case of a gross mistake.

4. When the medical treatment is done by a group of physicians, each of them shall be accountable for his own mistakes, as per the rule that “when the case involves a party that directly did the injury and another party who caused it, liability shall be assumed by the former, unless the latter proves to be worthier of assuming it.” The team leader would have a joint liability towards the mistakes of his team members if he made a mistake in guiding them or gave below-standard supervision of their

5. The medical institution, be it public or private, is liable for injuries that stem from its failure to fulfill its commitments or when

it unnecessarily issues instructions that cause injury to the patient.

Recommendations

1. Preparation of a study on potential contemporary applications of Aqilah (collective blood-money liability) and recommendations of Shariah-accepted
2. Preparation of a study on sentimental and feelings injury and its compensation in all liability cases in general.
3. Calling on Muslim governments to unify legislation that regulates medical practices such as abortion, cerebral death, anatomization, etc.
4. Requesting universities in the Muslim countries to introduce a special course on “Medical Ethics and Fiqh for Physicians” to be taught to students in the colleges of medicine and nursing.
5. Requesting the governments of the Muslim countries to regulate and supervise practicing alternate and traditional medicine to avoid injuries that such practices may cause to the members of society.
6. Urging the media to maintain tight controls on materials pertaining to the fields of health and medicine.
7. Encouraging Muslim physicians to conduct research and experimentation in the field of science and Fiqh.

Indeed, Allāh is the Giver of Success.

## Statement on the Palestinian Cause

Praise is due to Allāh, Lord of the worlds, may the blessings and peace be upon our master Muhammad, the last of prophets, on his family, and all his companions, The International Islamic Fiqh Academy, while observing what the extorting Zionists are committing now in Occupied Palestine, calls upon the whole World to stop this terrorism of the occupying forces; killing innocent children, women and men on daily basis, executing repetitive collective massacres, de-structing houses and displacing their dwellers, seizing lands, destroying crops and dredging fruitful trees.

Not only that, but the Zionist extorters went on to construct a dividing and racist wall that unlawfully chopped out 25% of the Palestinian lands without the slightest regard for the teachings of the revealed religions, or respect to human traditions and international laws.

Moreover, the occupation authority uses gangs and highway robbers to break into banks and steal the Palestinians deposits. These crimes as a whole have never been witnessed in human history, even in its

darkest and most oppressive eras. The Israeli authorities do all this under the veil of self-defence and the fallacy of resisting the Palestinian terrorists. How can Palestinians become terrorists while defending their lives, dignity, and properties against an occupying extorter who never cares about humanity? If this is the case, then the whole liberation movements in the World are nothing but mere terrorists.

The scholars of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, while expressing their astonishment towards the passive attitude of the World with regard to these daily terrorist actions, call upon international organizations to shoulder their responsibilities in removing this aggression and achieving the principles of freedom, justice, and equality that they always raise.

The Academy also calls upon the Arab countries on the occasion of the Arab Summit to be held in Tunisia at the end of this month to consider the excavations that Israel is undertaking under Al-Aqsa Mosque and its surroundings. The Academy calls upon the governments of all Muslim countries

to seriously uphold their responsibilities before Allāh the Almighty and before their peoples and history. Condemnation and denunciation alone are not at all-sufficient. Arab and Muslim countries should do all that they can – and indeed they can do a lot – in defending the blessed land of Palestine and in supporting its resisting people, including providing material support and humanitarian aid in addition to exerting efforts for ending the Israeli occupation and liberating Al-Quds and the sacred places.

The governments and people of the Muslim world are required to shoulder their historical responsibility towards stopping this flagrant infringement and supporting the steadfastness and resistance of the Palestinian people in this critical tragedy.

That is not at all difficult for Allāh to do. «And Allāh hath full power and control on His affairs, but most among mankind know it not.» (Yūsuf, 21).

Indeed, Allāh is the Giver of Success.

## Statement on Iraq

Praise is due to Allāh, Lord of the worlds, may the blessings and peace be upon our master Muhammad, the last of prophets, on his family, and all his companions, The International Islamic Fiqh Academy in its 15th Session observed the grossly sad events taking place in Iraq, and the dangerous conspiracies being agitated for the sake of breaking its unity, along with the consequent afflictions and racist and sectarian plights that generate massive devastation, set the whole region in flames of destructive conflicts,

and wide open the doors to enemies of the Ummah who waylay its peace and success. The Academy, based on its Islamic commitment and duty of advice that its scholars have to discharge to the Ummah, strongly condemns all the plots being hatched against Iraq and declares its full support to the Iraqi people, and encourages them to spare no effort in preventing these afflictions and preserving their unity in the face of the tyrannical occupation. They should work together for Iraq to regain its full

sovereignty and maintain the right for every citizen to enjoy justice and brotherhood. The Academy calls upon all Iraqis; Arabs, Kurds and Turcoman; Sunnis and Shiites; as well as all the Iraqi Fiqh schools, political affiliations, and tribal communities, to join hands together, one line, so that Iraq can survive the risks it is now facing, and come back to play its regional and international role under the banner of the Ummah.

Indeed, Allāh is the Giver of Success

