

Bureau of the Academy Holds Its First Meeting of 2026



The Bureau of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy held its first meeting of the year on Monday, 1 Dhul-Hijjah 1447 AH, corresponding to 18 May 2026, via videoconference. The meeting was chaired by His Excellency Sheikh Dr. Saleh bin Abdullah bin Humaid, President of the Academy and Vice President of the Bureau, with the participation of His Excellency Professor Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy and Secretary of the Bureau, along with the esteemed members of the Bureau: Dr. Abu Bakr Doukouré, Dr. Tijani Saboun Mohamed, Dr. Ajil Jassim Al-Nashmi, Dr. Ahmed Abdulaziz Al-Haddad, and Judge Muhammad Taqi Usmani.

His Excellency, the President of the Academy, opened the meeting with welcoming remarks, expressing his



gratitude and appreciation to the esteemed members for their attendance and contributions, and commending their continued support for the Academy. He also conveyed profound thanks and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz, Crown Prince and Prime Minister—may Allah preserve them—for their generous patronage of the Academy.

His Excellency officially announced the approval of the Government of Malaysia to host the Academy's 27th session in the city of Putrajaya, praising Malaysia's cooperation and confirming that preparations are underway to print approximately 140 scholarly papers for the session following rigorous scientific

review. He also noted the ongoing efforts to secure a host country for the 28th session in an Islamic nation, and commended the General Secretariat's efforts to strengthen the Academy's financial sustainability.

For his part, His Excellency Professor Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, presented the Bureau's agenda, which included ratifying the minutes of the previous meeting, reviewing the activities and achievements of the General Secretariat during the past period, and examining the cooperation agreements and scientific partnership memoranda concluded by the Academy with ICESCO, UNRWA, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Regarding membership in the Academy's Council, the Bureau approved the appointment of Prof. Dr. Omar Jah as a nominated member representing the Republic of The Gambia, and the appointment of His Excellency Dr. Muhammad Abu Al-Khair Shukri as a nominated member representing the Syrian Arab Republic.

The meeting concluded with the Bureau emphasising the need for the General Secretariat to continue its diligent efforts to collect outstanding financial contributions and praising the scientific achievements accomplished, including the translation of the Academy's resolutions into Turkish and Urdu.



Secretary-General Chairs the Session on “Coexistence in the Age of Artificial Intelligence” at the Fez Conference in the Kingdom of Morocco



His Excellency Professor Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, chaired a scientific session titled “Coexistence in the Age of Artificial Intelligence” as part of the international conference “The Future of Human Civilization in Light of Artificial Intelligence”, hosted by the Euro-Mediterranean University in the city of Fez, Kingdom of Morocco, from 10–11 Dhul-Qa’dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 27–28 April 2026, under the patronage of King Mohammed VI, and with the participation of a distinguished group of scholars and experts from around the world.

At the outset of the session, His Excellency expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the University President, Professor Amal Jalal, for his insightful keynote address, in which he described artificial intelligence as a “new yet old arrival,” noting that although the field is more than seventy years old, its contemporary manifestations make it appear as if it were born only yesterday.

In his remarks, His Excellency praised the

University President’s conclusion that the real challenge today is not how to preserve artificial intelligence, but how to safeguard the human and innate intelligence that created it. He emphasised that this critical historical moment requires balanced awareness, especially given its connection to the theme of coexistence. He also expressed his anticipation for the contributions of the remaining speakers—foremost among them His Excellency Professor Dr Muhammad Mukhtar Gomaa, given their importance in enriching the discussion and deepening understanding.

His Excellency then addressed the concept of “artificial intelligence illiteracy,” questioning whether it still persists within academic institutions. He stressed that the true challenge lies in protecting information and values when using these technologies, underscoring the need to use them wisely without undermining the principles of coexistence. He affirmed that coexistence is a deeply rooted human value that predates artificial intelligence and will, God willing, endure beyond it. He called for ensuring that AI becomes a tool for strengthening coexistence rather than threatening it.

His Excellency also highlighted certain practices associated with excessive use of modern technologies, particularly among students, which may lead to social disconnection despite physical proximity. He emphasised the importance of

transforming this challenge into an opportunity to enhance human communication, restore balance in the use of technology, and strengthen family dialogue and direct interpersonal interaction. He noted that possessing information technology is indeed a source of power and influence, but what truly matters is using it in ways that serve humanity and uphold its values.

At the conclusion of the session, His Excellency expressed his deep appreciation to the host university, praising its academic role alongside other distinguished Moroccan institutions such as Al-Qarawiyyin University and Mohammed V University. He also commended the contribution of the Muslim World League in organizing the conference, stressing the importance of continuing dialogue on artificial intelligence as one of the most pressing issues of our time, and the need to frame and guide its development so that it remains in the service of humanity and its values, rather than becoming a force that dictates its course.



Head of the Department of Culture and Society at the German Foreign Ministry Visits the Academy



As part of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy's commitment to strengthening channels of communication and cooperation with intellectual and cultural institutions and international decision-makers—thereby promoting the values of dialogue and civilizational understanding on issues related to Islam—His Excellency Prof. Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, received Her Excellency Ambassador Christina Beinhoff, Head of the Department of Culture and Society at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, on Thursday, 27 Dhul-Qa'dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 14 May 2026, at the Academy's headquarters in Jeddah. She was accompanied by Her Excellency Ms Andrea Christ, Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Jeddah and Special Representative to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

At the beginning of the meeting, His Excellency welcomed the Ambassador and her accompanying delegation, expressing his pleasure at this visit, which is intended to strengthen cooperation between the Academy and relevant institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany. His Excellency stated, "I am truly delighted to welcome you. This visit reflects the strength of the distinguished relationship between the Academy and the relevant institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany. We look forward to enhancing academic and scientific cooperation with German institutions in a way that contributes to deepening intellectual engagement and cultural dialogue between the Islamic world and Germany." He also reiterated the importance of countering misinterpretations and combating extremist ideologies in all their forms, foremost among them Islamophobia.

For her part, Ambassador Beinhoff expressed her appreciation for the visit and for meeting His Excellency, saying: "We are here to learn more about the Academy's vision and activities. I understand that the Academy plays an outstanding role in promoting correct understanding based on shared values of mutual respect and peaceful coexistence."

His Excellency then presented a brief overview of the Academy's role as a global scholarly body under the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, dedicated to studying contemporary issues and

clarifying Sharia-based positions on intellectual, social, financial, and other emerging matters of concern to Muslims worldwide. A short introductory film highlighting the Academy's history, mission, and contributions was also shown during the meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, His Excellency affirmed the Academy's readiness to cooperate and partner with German institutions that serve shared objectives and promote mutual understanding and civilizational dialogue.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Muhammad Al-Munzir Ridha Al-Shawk, Director of the Cabinet, Protocol, and Legal Affairs; Ms. Sarah Amjad Badiwi, Director of the Department of Family, Women, Children, and the Elderly; and Dr. Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Director of the Department of Planning and Development, International Cooperation, Archives, and Follow-up.



EU Special Envoy for Afghanistan Visits the Academy

His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Al-Munzir Al-Shawk, Acting Secretary-General of the Academy and Director of the Cabinet and Legal Affairs Department, received at the Academy's headquarters on Thursday, 16 Ramadan 1447 AH, corresponding to 5 February 2026, His Excellency Ambassador Gilles Bertrand, the European Union Special Envoy for Afghanistan, accompanied by Ms Olivia De Garay, Political Adviser at the European Union.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Acting Secretary-General welcomed His Excellency the Ambassador and conveyed to him the greetings of His Excellency Professor Dr Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, along with his best wishes for success in his mission. He then provided an overview of the Academy, including its vision, objectives, mission, and role in addressing contemporary issues and emerging challenges in the Muslim world.

The meeting discussed developments in Afghanistan since 2021. The Academy reviewed the efforts it has undertaken in the implementation of the resolutions of the Extraordinary Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of Islamic Countries, held on 19 December 2021, which



entrusted the Academy with tasks related to Afghan affairs, particularly matters concerning the values of moderation, women's rights, and girls' education. The meeting also touched on the outcomes of the Banjul Summit, particularly the call to convene a meeting between Muslim scholars and Afghan scholars in Makkah Al-Mukarramah to enhance dialogue and consultation on issues of mutual concern. His Excellency further reviewed the Academy's activities related to Afghanistan, foremost among them the two visits made by delegations of Academy members to Afghanistan, the first in June 2022 and the second in September 2023, which included meetings with several officials in Kabul, in addition to the scholarly and intellectual efforts undertaken by the Academy in this regard.

For his part, Ambassador Gilles Bertrand expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality, affirming the Academy's pivotal intellectual and scholarly role in clarifying concepts related to Islam and promoting the values of moderation and tolerance. He also expressed his readiness to strengthen cooperation with the Academy in engaging with the de facto authorities in Afghanistan, particularly in the fields of girls' education and women's participation in development.

The meeting was attended by Ms Sarah Amjad Badiwi, Director of Family and Women's Affairs, and Dr Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Head of the International Cooperation and External Relations Division.



Secretary-General Participates in the Memorial Ceremony Honoring the Late Dr. Mohammad Manzoor Alam



His Excellency Prof. Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, participated in the memorial ceremony held in honour of the late Dr. Mohammad Manzoor Alam, may God have mercy on him, on Saturday, 22 Dhul-Qa'dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 9 May 2026, via Zoom.

Dr. Mohammad Manzoor Alam, may God have mercy on him, was regarded as one of the most prominent Muslim thinkers and scholars in India.

He founded and chaired the Institute of Objective Studies, dedicating his efforts to social justice, minority rights, the intellectual reconstruction of the Muslim ummah, and equitable development. He also worked to integrate classical Islamic intellectual heritage with modern social sciences. He was widely recognised for his pioneering role in defending minority rights and enriching intellectual discourse on citizenship and cultural engagement.

In his speech at the ceremony, His Excellency noted that his acquaintance with the late scholar dates back to the 1990s, when he was residing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He described him as "a nation in one man, and a man in a nation," in recognition of his devotion, sincerity, and sacrifice in serving the causes of the ummah and his continuous engagement with scholars and thinkers around the world, particularly in the fields of globalisation, knowledge production, and moderation.

His Excellency also extended his heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, and students

of the late scholar, both in India and abroad, affirming that Dr. Mohammad Manzoor Alam left behind a rich intellectual and scholarly legacy worthy of preservation and revival for future generations. He further noted that the Institute of Objective Studies had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, given the alignment of goals and visions between the two institutions, expressing his confidence in the continuation of this scholarly and intellectual partnership.

At the conclusion of his remarks, His Excellency prayed for the late scholar, asking God Almighty to envelop him in His vast mercy and raise him to the highest ranks of Paradise.

The memorial ceremony was attended by a number of scholars, researchers, decision-makers, and members of the late scholar's family. The memorial was attended via Zoom by His Excellency Dr. Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Director of the Department of Planning, Development, International Cooperation and Archives at the Academy.

Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Academy and ICESCO



As part of strengthening the strategic partnership between the International Islamic Fiqh Academy and the Islamic World's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO), and in affirmation of the regional and international leadership roles of both institutions in supporting Islamic causes and promoting their shared vision of fostering the values of dialogue, understanding, and openness, His Excellency Prof. Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, and His Excellency Dr. Salim M. AlMalik, Director-General of ICESCO, signed a Memorandum of Understanding between the two institutions on Wednesday, 13 Dhul-Qa'dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 30 April 2026 CE, at

ICESCO's headquarters in Rabat.

This agreement aims to strengthen scientific and intellectual cooperation between the two sides in the areas of civilizational dialogue, peaceful coexistence, and the fight against hate speech and extremism. It also seeks to facilitate the exchange of knowledge resources, educational materials, and scientific publications, as well as the organisation of specialised conferences and seminars on the foundations of constructive dialogue, the principles of coexistence, and the critique of the assumptions underlying the "clash of civilisations" and cultural conflict. In addition, the memorandum includes a study of effective ways to confront sectarian intolerance and

religious extremism, along with efforts to publish and translate contemporary scholarly works on the values of tolerance, moderation, centrism, openness, and acceptance of others. It also encompasses reviving and publishing heritage works that highlight Islamic law's contribution to establishing the principles of coexistence.

His Excellency the Secretary-General expressed his pleasure and appreciation for this fruitful and constructive cooperation between the two institutions, praising ICESCO's role and its efforts in supporting member states in its areas of specialisation. He also extended an invitation to Dr. AlMalik to attend the 27th Session of the Academy Council Conference, scheduled to be held in Malaysia later this year.

The signing ceremony was attended by Ms Sarah Amjad Badawi, Director of the Department of Family, Women, Children, and the Elderly, and Mr Amjad Ibrahim Al-Mansi, Head of the Protocol Division.



Academy Signs a Memorandum of Understanding with UNRWA



As part of strengthening cooperation with multilateral agencies and organisations in support of humanitarian work and in highlighting Islamic perspectives on relief, security, and peace, His Excellency Prof. Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, received His Excellency Mr. Adwan Rami, Head of Donor Relations for the Middle East, North Africa, and Asia at the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), on Sunday, 16 Dhul-Qa'dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 3 May 2026, at the Academy's headquarters in Jeddah.

At the outset, His Excellency expressed his

pleasure at Mr Rami's visit, praising this initiative and affirming the Academy's commitment to strengthening cooperation with UNRWA and supporting its efforts to alleviate the suffering of Palestinian refugees around the world. He noted that the Palestinian cause remains a central issue for the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its various institutions.

For his part, Mr Adwan Rami expressed his deep gratitude and appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality he received, emphasising his hope that the Memorandum of Understanding will open broader horizons for cooperation between the two institutions in pursuit of their shared objectives.

His Excellency further affirmed during the meeting that the Academy will exert its utmost efforts to support UNRWA in its humanitarian mission. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation by organising joint symposia and scientific conferences to enrich knowledge and exchange expertise.

Following the discussions, the Memorandum of Understanding was signed, aiming to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the two institutions. The parties agreed to develop

scholarly projects in the field of Islamic social finance in accordance with Sharia principles and the opinions of jurists, and to prepare research and studies on issues of mutual interest. This includes advancing their shared vision in areas such as governance, endowments (waqf), and supporting humanitarian work through Sharia-compliant financing tools, foremost among them zakat.

The meeting was attended by His Excellency Mr Muhammad Al-Munzir Ridha Al-Shawk, Director of the Cabinet, Protocol, and Legal Affairs at the Academy, and His Excellency Dr Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Head of International Cooperation and External Relations Division.



Academy Signs a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

As part of strengthening cooperation with multilateral agencies and organizations aimed at supporting humanitarian work and presenting Islamic perspectives on pluralism for sustainable development and humanitarian action, His Excellency Prof. Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, received Her Excellency Ms. Nahid Hussein, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on Sunday, 16 Dhul-Qa'dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 3 May 2026, at the Academy's headquarters in Jeddah.

At the beginning of the meeting, His Excellency expressed his great pleasure at her visit and her accompanying delegation, and extended his gratitude for this gracious visit. He added: "I am very pleased by your presence, and I assure you of our commitment to strengthening cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme and facilitating the significant efforts you undertake in issuing relevant reports and supporting humanitarian initiatives around the world."

For her part, Ms. Nahid Hussein expressed her sincere thanks and appreciation—on her own behalf and on behalf of her delegation—for



the warm welcome and generous hospitality. She affirmed that signing the Memorandum of Understanding with the Academy represents a pioneering step in exploring Islamic financial instruments, such as waqf, to support humanitarian work and in establishing a framework for strategic cooperation that serves shared objectives in Islamic social finance.

She added: "We intend to organise a roundtable meeting in Riyadh this year to promote the concept of Islamic social finance, and we would be delighted to invite Your Excellency to participate and share your intellectual insights, which will contribute to the success of this event."

His Excellency affirmed that the Academy will exert every possible effort to support UNDP in

its endeavour to establish an Islamic Philanthropy Fund. Both sides also agreed to organise joint seminars and conferences to enrich knowledge, with a particular focus on governance and the attractiveness of such a fund.

Following the discussions, the Memorandum of Understanding was signed, confirming both institutions' commitment to strengthening cooperation and coordination.

The meeting was attended by: His Excellency Mr Muhammad Al-Munzir Ridha Al-Shawk, Director of the Cabinet and Protocol; Her Excellency Ms Sarah Amjad Badawi, Supervisor of the Office of the Secretary-General; and His Excellency Dr Alhagi Manta Drammeh, Head of International Cooperation and External Relations Division at the Academy.



The 65th Monthly Meeting of Academy Staff



His Excellency Prof. Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, chaired the 65th monthly meeting for Academy staff on Thursday, 22 Dhul-Qa'dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 10 May 2026, at the Academy's headquarters in Jeddah.

His Excellency opened the meeting by welcoming attendees and reviewing recent changes across several departments, including the Department of Research, Studies, and Encyclopedias; the Department of Planning, International Cooperation, and External Relations; and the

Department of Fatwas and Reviews. He prayed for success and guidance for those newly assigned to their roles. His Excellency also reaffirmed the General Secretariat's commitment to enhancing institutional performance and strengthening transparency within the organisation. He noted the Academy's aspiration to obtain ISO quality certification and instructed that the application and accreditation requirements be followed up on in coordination with the General Secretariat.

His Excellency explained that the meeting was intended to serve as an opportunity for constructive dialogue, to address challenges, and to listen to the suggestions and views of Academy staff, in a manner that contributes to improving the work environment and enhancing institutional communication among departments and sections.

The meeting discussed several administrative and organisational matters and resulted in a set of decisions and directives, the most notable of

which were:

- Following up on the procedures required for the Academy to obtain ISO quality certification.
- Completing the review and documentation of the Academy's research and publications.
- Accelerating the preparation and finalisation of the pending issues of the Academy's journal in preparation for printing.
- Collating and organising meeting minutes from the past five years, in preparation for publishing them among the Academy's official publications.
- Beginning the preparation of the sixth edition of the Academy's Book of Resolutions.
- Emphasizing the importance of maintaining an organized work environment and refraining from bringing personal belongings into the Academy's offices.

The 157th Regular Weekly Meeting of the Departments

His Excellency Prof. Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, chaired the 157th regular weekly meeting of the departments on Tuesday, 17 Dhul-Qa'dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 5 May 2026, at the General Secretariat headquarters in Jeddah.

His Excellency began the meeting by welcoming the attendees and then spoke about the recent administrative changes. Dr Abdulfattah Abnaouf was appointed Acting Director of the Department of Research, and Dr Alhagi Manta Drammeh was appointed Acting Director of the Department of Planning, International Cooperation, Archives, and Follow-up. His Excellency prayed for their success and guidance in carrying out their new responsibilities.

He also discussed in detail the correspondence exchanged between the Academy and the



Organisation regarding staff promotions and adjustments to employment statuses. He reviewed the efforts made in this regard from 2021 until the end of April 2026, as well as the official responses and related communications received. His Excellency reaffirmed his continued commitment to following up on employees' rights and striving to achieve fairness in employment matters, emphasising that the General Secretariat works to ensure that every deserving employee receives

their due rights in accordance with approved regulations and procedures, and to prevent any form of injustice to the greatest extent possible.

The meeting concluded with several decisions, the most notable of which were:

- Communicating with the Office of the President of the Academy to set an appropriate date for holding the Bureau meeting.
- Finalising and printing the strategic plan for 2026–2030 after completing its introduction by the Secretary-General.
- Assigning the Department of Cabinet, Protocol and Legal Affairs to follow up on contracts signed with publishing houses and to monitor translation work with translators.

The 158th Regular Weekly Meeting of the Departments

As part of the ongoing series of weekly meetings for the directors of the departments at the Academy, His Excellency Professor Dr. Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, chaired the 158th weekly meeting on Thursday, 26 Dhul-Qa'dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 14 May 2026, at the Academy's General Secretariat headquarters in Jeddah.

At the beginning of the meeting, His Excellency welcomed the attendees and then reviewed the invitation the Academy received from the General Secretariat of the Muslim World League to participate in the Third International Summit of Religious Leaders, scheduled to be held in Malaysia next June. He explained that the Academy's participation will include discussing the final arrangements for convening the Academy's 27th session with the relevant authorities and reviewing its final preparations.

His Excellency also addressed the noticeable increase in the number of research papers submitted for scientific review, noting that the review process and the provision of scholarly comments are ongoing, in preparation for referring the papers to the printing press once the researchers have addressed the required remarks. The meeting then discussed the items of the decisions issued during the previous meeting to assess the level of progress achieved. The meeting concluded with several decisions, the most important of which are:

- Ensuring the readiness of employees' computers after technical evaluation, expediting the replacement of devices that require change, and organising the transfer of devices in departments affected by recent adjustments.
- Completing the handover procedures for the files of departments that underwent



organisational changes, under the supervision of the Administrative and Financial Affairs Department.

Following up on the final layout and coordination for printing the new 2026–2030 strategic plan, after its introduction was approved by the Secretary-General.

- Assigning directors to compile the job duties of heads of divisions and employees, with the possibility of developing and updating them in coordination with the Academy's General Secretariat.

The 75th Periodic Meeting of Division Heads

His Excellency Prof. Dr Koutoub Moustapha Sano, Secretary-General of the Academy, the Academy chaired its 75th regular meeting for department heads on Wednesday, 19 Dhul-Qa'dah 1447 AH, corresponding to 6 May 2026, at the General Secretariat headquarters in Jeddah. His Excellency opened the meeting by welcoming the attendees and commending the staff for their efforts and dedication to following up on the Academy's work. He extended a special welcome to the new staff member, His Excellency Mr Osama Muhammad Al-Majdou'i, Acting Head of the Finance and Accounting Division, wishing him success and guidance in his new responsibilities. His Excellency also emphasised the importance of periodic meetings of the divisions and their role in strengthening institutional coordination and enhancing administrative performance. During the meeting, His Excellency reviewed the mechanism for adjusting employees' statuses



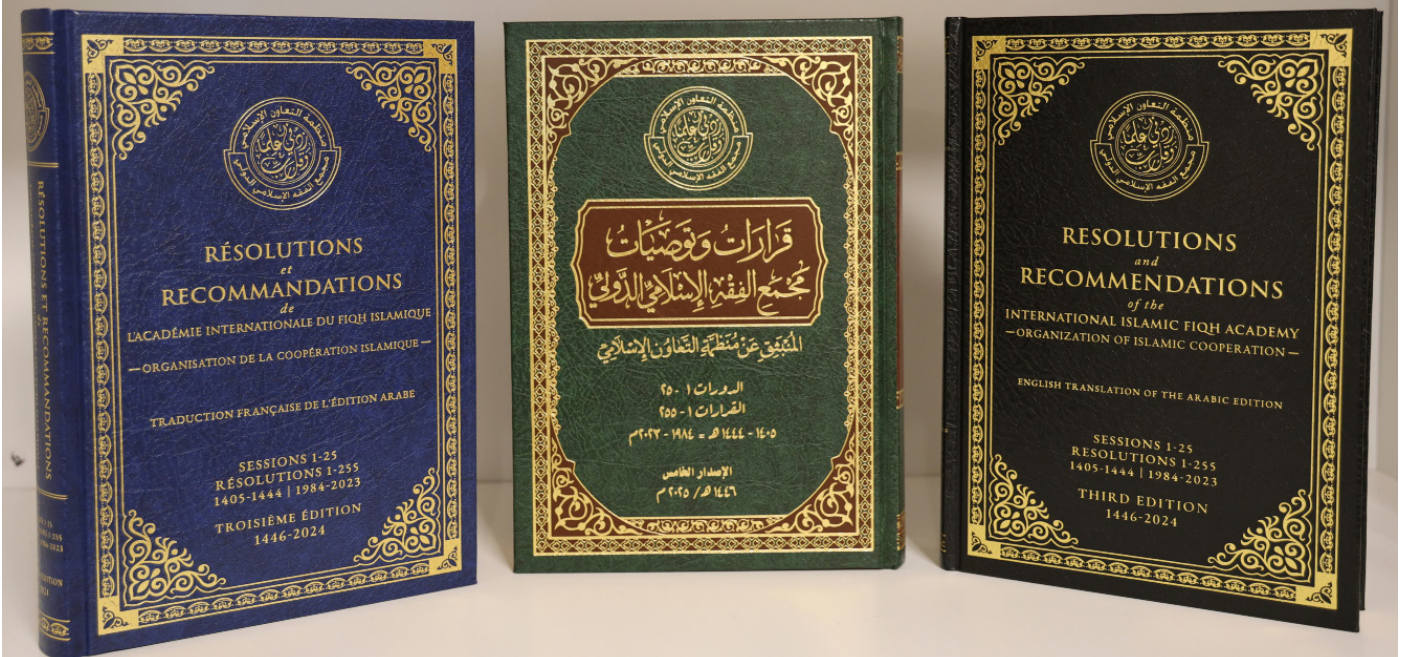
and processing promotion requests, in line with the General Secretariat's commitment to improving the work environment and monitoring administrative and organisational matters related to the Academy's personnel.

The meeting resulted in several organisational and administrative decisions, the most notable of which were:

- Updating, designing, and printing introductory booklets and adding them to the Academy's official gift packages.

- Sending copies of the Academy's publications and the Zayed Encyclopedia of Usul to ICESCO.
- Adding nameplates for employees inside the meeting room.
- Organising procedures for staff participation in training courses.
- Sending the monthly newsletter to members and experts via WhatsApp.
- Preparing a photo album documenting the Academy's events and visits of distinguished guests.
- Following up on the development of the Academy's technical infrastructure, server, and network.
- Following up on the programming of the Academy Library's book catalog and making it electronically accessible to Academy staff.

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 seventy (270) 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 Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy

Regarding:

- **Test-tube Babies (In Vitro Fertilization - IVF)**
- **Birth Control / Family Planning**
- **Surplus Fertilized Eggs (Surplus Embryos)**
- **Using Embryos as a Source for Organ Transplantation**
- **Transplantation of Reproductive Organs**



Resolution No.5 (5/2) Test-Tube Babies (In-Vitro Fertilization)

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 2nd session in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on 10–16 Rabi' al-Awwal 1406H (22–28 December 1985),

Having reviewed the studies presented by the learned scholars and physicians concerning the issue of Test-Tube Babies from medical, technical, and jurisprudential perspectives, Having discussed these studies and

other issues raised to elucidate the subject,

It became evident that the subject needs further medical and legal studies and a review of the past studies and research to have a complete understanding of all its aspects,

Resolves

First: Postpone the issuance of a resolution on this subject to the next session of the Academy.²

Second: Commission H.E. Sheikh

Dr. Bakr bin Abdullah Abu Zayd, President of the Academy, to conduct an in-depth study on the matter covering all its legal and medical aspects.

Third: Convey his findings to all Academy's members through the Secretariat General of the Academy at least three months before the next session.

Indeed, Allāh is the Giver of success.

Resolution No. 16 (4/3) Test-Tube Babies (In Vitro Fertilization)

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 3rd session in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 8–13 Šafar 1407h (11–16 October 1986),

Having examined the research papers submitted to the Academy concerning Test-Tube Babies (In Vitro Fertilization), Having listened to and discussed the explanations of experts and medical doctors,

It became evident that seven known methods are currently used for artificial insemination.

Resolves

The first five (5) methods are all and absolutely prohibited for their own sake or due to ensuing consequences manifested in the confusion of parenthoods (ikhtilāf al-ansāb), loss of

motherhood, as well as other matters prohibited by These methods include: Fertilization taking place in-vitro between the semen taken from the husband and the ovum taken from a woman who is not his wife, and the fertilized ovum being then planted in his wife's

Fertilization taking place in-vitro between the semen taken from a man who is not the husband and the ovum taken from the wife, and the fertilized ovum being then planted in the wife's Fertilization taking place in-vitro between the semen and the ovum taken from the respective spouses. The fertilized ovum is then planted in the womb of a volunteer woman.

Fertilization taking place in vitro between the semen and the ovum taken from two strangers. The fertilized ovum

is then planted in the wife's womb.

Fertilization taking place in vitro between the semen and the ovum taken from the respective spouses. The fertilized ovum is then planted in the womb of the husband's other

However, there is no Shariah restriction on the following sixth or seventh methods, in case of necessity, provided that all the necessary precautions are These two methods are:

In-vitro fertilization of a wife's ovum by her husband's semen and the implantation of the fertilized ovum in the womb of this same

External insemination, by taking the semen of a husband and injecting it into the appropriate place in the womb or uterus of his wife for internal fertilization.

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing.

Resolution No. 39 (1/5) Birth Control

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 5th session in Kuwait City, State of Kuwait, on 1–6 Jumādā al-Ūlā 1409h (10–15 December 1988),

Having examined the research papers submitted by the Academy's members and experts concerning Birth Control,

Having listened to the in-depth discussions on the subject,

Having considered that, according to Shariah, one of the purposes of marriage is procreation and preservation of the human race, and that it is not permissible to ruin this purpose because

such a destruction is a violation of the principles and teachings of Shariah urging for birth increase, preservation, and protection of humanity, considering that the preservation of progeny is one of the five Maqāṣid (essential universals) protected by all divine laws,

Resolves

First: It is not permissible to issue a general law restricting the freedom of reproduction for married couples.

Second: It is prohibited to deprive a man or a woman of his or her physical capacity to procreate, known as sterilization, except in case of necessity

based on criteria set by Shariah.

Third: It is permissible to control temporarily reproduction in view of spacing the pregnancy periods or to interrupt it for a fixed duration in case of a necessity recognized by Shariah, this should be done at the discretion of the married couple following consultation and consent between them, providing that no prejudice is caused and that the method to be used is legal according to Shariah, without any harm to an ongoing pregnancy.

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing.

Resolution No. 55 (6/6) Excess Fertilized Eggs

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 6th session in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 17–23 Sha‘bān 1410h (14–20 March 1990),

Having examined the research papers and recommendations concerning Excess Fertilized Eggs, one of the topics of the Sixth Medical Fiqh Symposium held in the State of Kuwait on 23–26 Rabī‘ al-Awwal 1410h (23–26 October 1990), held jointly by the Academy and the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences of Kuwait,

Having reviewed the thirteenth and fourteenth recommendations adopted in the third symposium of the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences held in Kuwait on 20–23 Sha‘ban 1417h (18–21 April 1987), on the issue of the disposal of fertilized eggs, and the fifth recommendation of the first symposium of the Islamic Organization for medical Sciences, held in Kuwait on 11–14 Sha‘bān 1403h (24–27 May 1982) on the same issue,

Resolves

First: In the light of the scientifically established possibility of preserving non-fertilized eggs for future use,

only the number of eggs required each time for insemination must be fertilized to avoid the existence of surplus fertilized eggs. Second: If a surplus of fertilized eggs exists in any way, it shall be left without medical care until the life of this surplus ends naturally.

Third: It is prohibited to inseminate fertilized eggs into another woman. Precautionary measures must be taken to prevent the use such fertilized eggs in this unlawful pregnancy.

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing.

Resolution No. 56 (7/6) Fetus as a Source of Organ Transplantation

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 6th session in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 17–23 Sha‘bān 1410h (14–20 March 1990),

Having examined the research papers and recommendations concerning the use of Fetus as a Source of Organ Transplantation, one of the topics of the Sixth Medical Fiqh Symposium held in the State of Kuwait, on 23–26 Rabī‘ al-Awwal 1410h (23–26 October 1990), held jointly by the Academy and the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences of Kuwait,

Resolves

First: It is not permissible to use fetus as source of obtaining organs to be transplanted in another human, except in certain cases and under certain conditions which must be fulfilled:

It is not permissible to make an abortion in order to use the fetus for the transplantation of its organs into the body of another person. Abortion should be restricted in the case of miscarriage or Shariah-approved abortion, and no surgical operation should be resorted to in order to remove the fetus unless it is essential to save the mother’s
If the fetus has a chance of remaining

alive, medical treatment must be directed to keep it alive, and not for using it in organ transplantation. If it cannot survive, it must not be used except after its death in accordance with the conditions stipulated in Academy resolution no. 26 (1/4) at its fourth session.

Second: Organ transplantation surgery must not, at all, be used for commercial purposes.

Third: Supervision of organ transplantation surgeries must be entrusted to specialized and reliable authorities.

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing.

Resolution No. 57 (8/6) Genital Transplantation

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 6th session in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 17–23 Sha‘bān 1410h (14–20 March 1990),

Having examined the research papers and recommendations on Genital Transplantation, one of the topics of the Sixth Medical Fiqh Symposium held in the State Kuwait, on 23–26 Rabi‘ al-Awwal 1410h

(23–26 October 1990), held jointly by the Academy and the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences of Kuwait,

Resolves

First: Transplantation of Sexual Glands

Since the testicles and ovaries continue to carry and transmit hereditary attributes to the transferee, even after being transplanted into a new transferee, their transplantation is prohibited according to Shariah.

Second: Transplantation of Reproductive Organs

Transplantation of some genital organs which do not transfer hereditary attributes, except intimate parts, is permissible for a legitimate necessity, in accordance with Shariah norms and criteria stipulated in the Academy resolution no. 26 (1/4) at its fourth session.

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing.

Resolution No. 94 (2/10) Human Cloning

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 10th session in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 23–28 Šafar 1418h (28 June – 3 July 1997),

Having examined the research papers concerning Human Cloning,

Having reviewed the recommendations of 9th Medical Fiqh Symposium organized by the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences of Kuwait, in cooperation with the Academy and other institutions, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco on 9–12 Šafar 1418h (14–17 June 1997),

Having listened to the discussions on the subject with the participation of Fiqh scholars and medical specialists, Concludes

Preamble

Allāh the Almighty has created the human being in the best of his/her form and has surrounded him/her with His Generosity. Hasn't the Almighty said, «We have honored the sons of Adam, provided them with transport on land and sea, given them for sustenance the best and purest and conferred on them special favors above a great part of our Creation.» (al-Isrā', 70)?

Allāh the Almighty has endowed man with a spirit, has honored him by making him responsible, has made him His regent on earth, has allowed him to build this planet and has honored him by entrusting him with a mission compatible with his nature – this indeed is man's very nature. The Almighty has said, «So direct your face toward the religion,

inclining to truth. [Adhere to] the fitrah of Allāh upon which He has created [all] people. No change should there be in the creation of Allāh. That is the correct religion, but most of the people do not know.» (al-Rūm, 30)

Islam insists on the necessity of preserving man's innate nature, by maintaining the five universal principles: religion, life, reason, progeny and property; and also by protecting man from any corruptive modification both at the level of causes and consequences, as witnessed by the following a ḥadīth qudsī

as quoted by al-Qurṭubī from the narration of al-Qāḍī Ismā'īl, "I have created my servants all pure, but the Devils have come to deviate them from their religion... and ordered

them to change my creature.” (Tafsīr al-Qurṭubī, 5/389)

Allāh the Almighty has taught man what he ignored and ordered him to re- search, observe, think, and meditate. In many verses of the Holy Quran, Allāh the Almighty calls out man: «Don’t they see?», «Don’t they look out?», «Doesn’t man see that We created him from a drop of sperm?», «these are signs for those who understand», «this is a reminder for the conscious-minded», «Read! In the Name of Your Lord Who has created man from a clot.»

Islam does not place any obstacle or obstruction to the freedom of scientific research that constitutes a mean to discover the system established by Allāh the Almighty in His creation. Nevertheless, Islam stresses that the door cannot be left wide open without norms to the generalized implementation, without limit, of the results of scientific research, without examining them closely in the light of Shariah to authorize what is lawful and prohibit what is not. It is not allowed to apply a discovery just because such an application is technically possible. It has to be a useful science serving public interest and protecting people from harms. Science must respect human dignity, its place in the world and the purpose for which the Almighty Allāh has created him. Man should never be a field for experimentation. In any way, should his identity, his specificity and his particularity be violated. Science should neither shake the stability of social structure, nor destruct the foundation of parenthood, marriage links and family structures as they have been known through the

history of mankind and preserved by the Divine Law on sound and strong bases set by the Almighty.

One innovation of our time concerns a topic that has focalized public attention worldwide, through the mass media, which is “Cloning.” It was therefore necessary to let people know the rulings of Shariah on this issue, after having it studied, in all its details, by an elite group of Muslim experts, scientists, and scholars specialized in this field.

Definition of Cloning

It is generally known that the order set forward by Allāh stipulates that any human being created is the result of the encounter between a spermatozoid and an ovule which nucleus contains a number of chromosomes equal to half the number of chromosomes contained in the cells of the human body. When the spermatozoid of the father (the husband) unites with the ovule of the mother (wife), the result transforms into an embryo containing a complete genetic map and capable of reproducing itself.

Once it fixes itself in the mother’s womb, this embryo gradually develops to become a complete being that will be borne by the will of Allāh. Thus, the initial

cell divides itself into two identical cells, then four, then eight, and so on, until reaching the stage of determining the differentiation of the embryonic being. If one of the cells of the embryo divides itself into two identical parts, we obtain identical twins. Such an experience has been possible with some animals and has resulted in giving birth to identical twins. This operation has been

considered as a form of cloning or procreation, inasmuch as it yields identical copies or species. This technique has been called “cloning by division.”

There is another method of cloning a fully-grown being. It consists in taking the nucleus of a cell containing the complete DNA of a subject and injecting it into an enucleated ovocyte. A new embryo containing a complete DNA and capable of reproducing itself is therefore created. Implanted into the uterus, the embryo develops, reaches its full shape and becomes a living being, given birth fully constituted, by the will of Allāh the Almighty. This type of cloning, known as “nuclear transfer” or “nucleus replacement,” is called “cloning,” and it has led to the birth of the ewe “Dolly,” but this new creature is not an identical copy of the original because the enucleated ovule of the mother still contains remains of the nucleus in the area surrounding the removed nucleus. These remains have a noticeable effect on the transformation of the characteristics inherited from the cell. At our knowledge, such an experience has not yet, been applied to human being.

Cloning is therefore giving birth to one or several living beings, either by transplanting the nucleus of a cell into an enucleated ovule or by dividing a fertilized egg before the tissues and limbs differentiation stage.

No one ignores that such operations do neither constitute a total creation, nor a partial one. Allāh the Almighty has said, «Or do they assign to Allāh partners who have created (anything) as He has created, so that the creation

seemed to them similar? Say: Allāh is the Creator of all things: He is the One, the Supreme and Irresistible.» (al-Ra'd, 16)

Allāh the Almighty also said, «Have you seen that which you emit? Is it you who creates it, or are We the Creator? We have decreed death among you, and We are not to be outdone. In that We will change your likenesses and produce you in that form which you do not know. And you have already known the first creation, so will you not remember?» (Al-Wāq'ah, 58–62)

And the Lord also said, «Does man not consider that We created him from a [mere] sperm-drop – then at once he is a clear adversary? And he presents for Us an example and forgets his own creation. He says, “Who will give life to bones while they are disintegrated?” Say, “He will give them life who produced them the first time; and He is, of all creation, Knowing.” [It is] He who made for you from the green tree, fire, and then from it you ignite. Is not He who created the skies and the earth Able to create the likes of them? Yes, [it is so]; and He is the Knowing Creator. His command is only when He intends a thing that He says to it, “Be,” and it is.» (Yāsīn, 77–82)

The Almighty also said, «And certainly did We create man from an extract of clay. Then We placed him as a sperm-drop in a firm lodging. Then We made the sperm-drop into a clinging clot, and We made the clot into a lump [of flesh], and We made [from] the lump, bones, and We covered the bones with flesh; then We developed him into another

creation. So blessed is Allāh, the best of creators.» (Al-Mu'minūn, 12–14) Based on the studies, discussions, and Shariah principles previously presented, The Academy resolves It is prohibited to clone a human being as in the two cases mentioned above or by any other method that results in the multiplication of human

In case of violation of Shariah rulings underlined in the first paragraph, consequences of such acts should be brought to the Academy's notice to clarify Shariah rulings concerning them.

Are prohibited all cases implying the intervention of a third party in the procreation process, whether a uterus, an ovule, a spermatozoid, or a body cell for cloning.

It is permissible in Shariah to use cloning techniques and genetic engineering in the fields of microbiology, botany and zoology, and thus within the norms prescribed by Shariah, in order to serve general interest and prevent evil consequences.

Call on Muslim countries to adopt laws and regulations to close all direct and indirect channels to local or foreign institutions, research institutes and foreign experts so as to prevent them from using Muslim countries as experimentation fields for the propagation of cloning.

The Academy and the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences of Kuwait shall jointly monitor the issue of cloning and any new discovery in this field, and shall establish the terminology of cloning and organize seminars and meetings to clarify Shariah rulings regarding this subject.

Calling for the creation of specialized

committees composed of experts and Fiqh scholars, to establish the rules of ethics in the field of biological research to be adopted in Muslim countries.

Calling for the creation and strengthening of scientific institutions and centers dealing with biological and genetic research, but in field other than human cloning, in compliance with Shariah rules, so that the Muslim world would not be remain in a state of dependency in this field. Devoting the handling of scientific discoveries from an Islamic perspective and calling the media to adopt godly and faithful positions regarding these issues, and to avoid using these discoveries in ways that are contrary to Islam, as well as making public opinion aware of the right to verify information before any taking any decision, as required by the Almighty Allāh who said, «And when information about safety or fear comes to them, they spread it, but if they had referred it to the Messenger or to those in authority among them, then those who can draw correct conclusions would have known about If it were not for Allāh's favor upon you and His mercy, you would have followed Satan, except for a few.» (Al-Nisā', 83)

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing.



Resolutions and Recommendations of the Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy Regarding Diabetes Mellitus



Resolution No. 162 (11/17) Diabetes and Fasting of Ramadan

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 17th session in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 28 Jumādā al-Ūlā – 2 Jumādā al-Ākhirah 1427h (24–28 June 2006), Having examined the research papers submitted to the

Academy concerning Diabetes and Fasting of Ramadan, Having listened to the discussions on the subject,

Resolves
Postponement of the resolution on the subject for conducting further research and study and recommending

the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences in Kuwait to set a committee of physicians and Fuqaha to study diabetes and its relationship with Ramadan fasting.

Indeed, Allāh is the Giver of Success.

Resolution No. 183 (9/19) Diabetes and Fasting

The Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, holding its 19th session in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, on 1–5 Jumādā al-Ūlā 1430h (26–30 April 2009), As part of the cooperation agreement signed between the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences (IOMS) and the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA), Following the Academy's request to IOMS to prepare a study on Diabetes and the Fasting of Ramaḍān, Based also on the results of the two seminars organized by IOMS on 2 Rabī' al-Ākhir 1429h (3 November 2007) and 8 April 2008, Having examined the research papers submitted to the Academy concerning the continuous studies on Diabetes and Fasting, Having listened to the discussions on the subject, Having reviewed the medical and Fiqh aspects related to the effect of fast- ing on diabetic patients,

Resolves

First: Brief Definition of Diabetes

Diabetes is a pathological disorder in the sugar ratio in the blood, especially when this ratio surpasses the normal range. Diabetes originates from lack of the insulin hormone secreted by special cells (type B) in the pancreas; insulin insufficiency; or insufficient response of the body's cells to insulin in some cases.

Second: Types of Diabetes

Under the title diabetes, there are different types of the disease that carry sharp differences concerning causes and methods of treatment. As

per the denotations and classifications adopted by the International Medical Organization special- izing in diabetes, types of diabetes include the following:

Diabetes Mellitus Type I, which necessitates depending on several doses of insulin daily.

Diabetes Type II, which does not require depending on

Gestational

Other types including:

Diabetes caused by some of the pancreas

Diabetes resulting from harmonic disorders, especially in the adrenal and pituitary glands and the pancreas cells.

Diabetes caused by some

Third: Medical Classification of Diabetic Patients

First Category

Patients with a very high probability to encounter severe complications for fast- ing, as medically confirmed. The sickness state of a patient of this category falls under one or more of the following cases:

Patients who face severe hypoglycemia during the three months preceding the month of Ramaḍān.

Patients who face repetitive ups and downs in the ratio of blood

Patients who encounter the problem of (loss of sensation of hypoglycemia), a state which strikes some diabetic patients, especially those who are clas- sifiable under type I who face repetitive hypoglycemia for long

Patients who are known for facing difficulty in controlling diabetes for long

Cases of "Acidosis Diabetic

Ketoacidosis" complication or (Diabetic Coma)

Patients of diabetes type

Patients who suffer from other severe diseases that accompany

Diabetic patients who have to do works that require hard physical

Diabetic patients who undergo

Diabetes during

Second Category

This category includes patients who have relatively high probability of encoun- tering complications on fasting according to the most- likely opinion of phy-

sicians. The sickness status of these patients falls under one or more of the fol- lowing cases:

Those who suffer high ratio of blood sugar as when the range is 180–300 mg/ dcl (10–16.5mm) and the ratio of cumulative hemoglobin (glycated hemo- globin) exceeds 10%.

Those who suffer renal

Those who suffer large artery diseases (such as cardiovascular diseases).

Those who live alone and receive medication through injection of insulin or by sugar control medicines, which reduce sugar through stimulation of the insulin producing cells in the pancreas.

Those who suffer other diseases making them vulnerable to additional

Old patients who suffer other

Patients who receive medical treatments that affect the

Shariah Rulings regarding Patients in Categories I and II

Cases of these two categories are based on certainty or "supremacy of suspicion" that fasting will cause grave

harm to them, as per the judgement of specialized and trustworthy physicians. Therefore, a patient who faces any of the cases cited above for identification of patients in these two categories should not fast. It is not permissible for him to fast in order to avoid inflicting harm upon himself. Allāh the Almighty said, «And make not your own hands contribute to your destruction,» (Al-Baqarah, 195) and He The Almighty also said, «Nor kill (or destroy) yourselves for verily Allāh hath been to you Most Merciful.» (Al-Nisa', 29) The treating physicians should explain to patients of these two categories how fasting is risky for them and enlighten them about the high probability that they may face complications which could – most likely – be serious to their health or lives. Physicians should also do all suitable medical procedures, which could enable the patient to fast without facing harm, Rulings that relate to non-fasting in Ramadan for sickness excuse shall apply to patients in categories I and II in compliance with the directives of Allāh the Almighty Who said, «But if any of you is ill, or on a journey, the prescribed number (should be made up) from days later and for those who can do it (With hardship), is a ransom, the feeding of one that is indigent.» (Al-Baqarah, 184)

If a patient of these two categories fasts in spite of the harm, he is committing a sin while his fasting is valid.

Third Category

These are patients who have the

medium probability of encountering complications from fasting. This category includes diabetic patients whose cases are stable and well controlled through suitable medicines that reduce sugar by stimulating the insulin producing cells in the pancreas.

Fourth Category

Patients who have low probability to encounter complications from fasting. This category includes diabetic patients whose cases are stable and well-controlled through diet only or by using medicines that reduce sugar by increasing the efficacy of the insulin in the body without stimulating the insulin-producing cells in the pancreas.

Shariah Rulings Regarding Patients in Categories III and IV

Fast-breaking during the month of Ramaḍān is not allowed for patients in these two categories since medical findings do not indicate harmful complications that could affect their health or lives. Contrarily, some of these patients could even benefit from fasting.

Physicians have to stick to these rulings and decide suitable treatment for each case separately.

Recommendations

Physicians are required to have a suitable degree of knowledge about Shariah rulings relating to this subject. This necessitates the preparation of such material by relevant bodies and disseminating it among those who need it.

Fiqh scholars and Islamic preachers are requested to advise fatwā seekers to consult physicians who know medical and religious dimensions of fasting and who fear Allāh the Almighty in providing advice on a case by case basis.

Due to the severity and seriousness of dangers that could originate from complications of diabetes in case fasting, and which could badly affect the health and lives of diabetic patients, guidance and information should be provided through all possible means, including sermons at mosques and through mass media, in order to enlighten patients about the rulings above; raising awareness about the disease and how it can be dealt with is essential to mitigate its effects and make it easy to accept Shariah rulings and medical advice pertaining to it.

IOMS, in cooperation with the Academy, should assume the task of preparing an information booklet on this subject in Arabic and other languages and work for its dissemination among physicians and Fiqh scholars, and make it available online for patients to benefit thereof. Calling upon ministries of health in Muslim countries to launch national programs in areas of prevention, medical treatment, medication and awareness about diabetes and their Shariah rulings.

Indeed, Allāh is All-Knowing.

