



*﴿Invite (all) to the Way of thy Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching;  
and argue with them in the ways that are best and most gracious﴾*  
*(Qur'an 16:125)*

# صورة الحرم

## ***PREFACE***

Praise be to Allah the Lord of the Universe; blessing and peace be upon the most honored of Prophets and Messengers, Muhammad, his kinfolk and companions.

The rapidly violent current of globalization has unfortunately inundated mankind with serious crises and problems for which it earnestly looks forward for Allah's mercy to save it from the various ailments and guide its technological and cultural creativity to what helps man achieve due reform and happiness.

Since all desire salvation, the guidance of Allah in His Holy Book is the resort (***He said: "Get ye down, both of you.-all together, from the Garden, with enmity to one another: but if as is sure, there comes to you Guidance from Me, whosoever follows My guidance, will not lose his way, nor fall into misery. But whosoever turns away from My Message, verily for him is a life narrowed down, and We shall raise him up blind on the Day of Judgment."***)  
Qur'an 20:123-124

In Islam there are solutions for man's contemporary crises. Furthermore, the Muslim Um-

mah, which has a civilized pioneering experiment, is capable of both fostering coexistence with the modern civilization, and guarding its development with the Islamic ethics and principles. ("*There hath come to you from Allah a (new) light and a perspicuous Book.*" "*Wherewith Allah guideth all who seek His pleasure to ways of peace and safety, and leadeth them out of darkness, by His Will, unto the light, - guideth them to a path that is straight.*") Qur'an 5:15-16

Furthermore, the followers of other religions have views on contemporary problems that cannot be ignored. Like Muslims, they have their share in presenting solutions for man's crises and the challenges confronting him. Moreover, the principles of these religions either come close or remain far from the Islamic tenets depending on what remains from the truth that Allah endowed to previous Prophets (may Allah's blessing be on them) and revealed in their books. Likewise, philosophies have humanitarian aspects common with religions, as their founders had encouraged each other to promote morals and avoid vices and bad conduct.

With meaningful dialogue, Muslims can point out many humanitarian aspects which are common with others and promote these aspects for drafting a program of action indispensable for mankind and helpful for encouraging mankind to come nearer to the heavenly guidance that Islam presents as solutions to these problems. For, Islam is characterized with com-

prehensiveness, and encouraging Muslims to keep away from selfishness, passion and hegemonic tendencies displayed in ethnic and regional expressions. However, dialogue with followers of other religions and philosophies in this connection does not mean that Muslims relinquish the rules of Islamic Shari'ah.

Through dialogue and cooperation with others Muslims can cope with many of the consequences of the globalization that pushes persistently towards Muslim communities. In fact, Muslims alone can neither face such destructive wave nor safeguard their communities against its scattered evils.

Furthermore, with dialogue, Muslims can confront the forces that still instigate people against Islam and consider it an enemy for contemporary civilization, hence antagonize different forces against it. In fact, these forces sometimes attack Islam's sanctuaries, symbols and in others suspect the historical achievements and unique civilization experiment by adopting the clash of civilization theory which was unfortunately promoted by certain intellectuals who were pushed by the complexities of hatred, pessimism, selfishness and assuming hegemonic attitudes.

However, the need of Muslims for dialogue with others is not less important than their need for it with their fellow Muslims, as dialogue for Muslim Ummah is compliance with a

divine commandment. (*“Invite (all) to the Way of thy Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching; and argue with them in the ways that are best and most gracious.”*) Qur'an 16:125

Moreover, with dialogue, we can introduce Islam and its civilization to the world, as people have unfortunately heard about Islam through many stereotype writings and speeches of those who deliberately ridiculed it and distorted its image. Therefore, it is high time the world listened to Muslims speaking about their religion, because dialogue is an opportunity for conveyance of message which has been the mission of Prophets and Messengers.

Dialogue is deep-rooted in our culture and its applications in the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah are more than to be counted. Islam has clearly explained the principles of dialogue and areas where dialogue is prohibited. The guidance of Prophet (blessing and peace be upon him) is the good example in translating and achieving this dialogue. Therefore, the call to dialogue today is not something new, rather it is a response to a Qur'anic order and follow-up for the Prophetic guidance.

The understanding of contemporary phase requires a serious attitude by Muslims that helps study the past experiment in dialogue and visualizes its future horizons, draws its features by a radical change in which Muslim Ummah is well aware of its past experiments of

dialogue and from which it inspires lessons. Then, it moves ahead with an initiative for seeking dialogue with others under its rules and conditions.

From this comes the importance of the concern shown by Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud for the issue of dialogue and his call for its realization. In response to his timely initiative, the Muslim World League (MWL) convenes the International Islamic Conference for Dialogue in Makkah Al-Mukarramah under the patronage of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud and with the attendance of prominent Muslim scholars and intellectuals to study and evaluate the previous experiments as well as to found a new phase of dialogue as per comprehensive vision of the Ummah for dialogue project in the 21st century. The MWL has extended invitation to more than five hundred (500) invitees who include Muslim scholars, presidents of the Islamic centers and organizations, researchers and media persons from Muslim countries as well as Muslim minority countries.

The MWL extends its profound gratitude to both Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud and his Crown Prince for their great efforts towards Islam and Muslims as well as for their generous support to the Muslim World League and its programs. It also extends its profound gratitude to the scholars, researchers and media per-

sons who accepted the invitation and participated in this important event.

Therefore, I am glad to present this booklet which briefly takes up the dialogue and its legitimacy as well as the conference, its objectives and sessions, and also, the MWL, its Councils and affiliate organizations. We hope that it will be beneficial to every one who reads it.

*Allah grants success.*

***Dr. Abdullah Ibn Abdul Mohsin Al-Turki***  
***Secretary General, Muslim World League***

## ***Legitimacy of Dialogue***

Dialogue is a Qur'anic methodology and a Prophetic Sunnah. Prophets used to communicate and interact with their people. Furthermore, the Prophet's Seerah has presented a clear-cut methodology through the dialogues held by Prophet Muhammad (blessing and peace be upon him) in Holy Makkah and Madinah, especially the Charter of Madinah as well as his dialogues with the Christians of Najran and Priest Abul-Harith and the correspondence he exchanged with kings and prominent leaders in his time.

In fact the various types of dialogue between Muslims and non-Muslims throughout the history did not stop, including direct dialogue, indirect dialogue, dialogue by correspondence, compilation of books and holding of debates. Indeed, they contributed substantially in introducing Islam to people the world over.

### ***Objectives of Dialogue:***

- 1-To introduce Islam, its principles and rules as well as the rich cultural heritage that enables it to actively contribute in guiding the march of human civilization.
- 2- To refute the allegations leveled against Islam and rectify the distorted image about its followers with media, academic and religious means.

- 3- To attempt to acquaint ourselves with others and their cultures and to identify their aspects that agree or disagree with us as well as to encourage the cultural interaction with them.
- 4- To achieve peaceful coexistence and social security among peoples of the world and promote positive interaction among various civilizations, as well as to reduce the tension and any other thing that impedes peace and civilization growth.
- 5- To refute claims of certain intellectuals who propagate the clash of civilization and the world's ultimate acceptance of the Western civilization.
- 6- To cooperate with others for achieving common objectives and aspects in combating vices and social injustice.

### ***Themes of Dialogue:***

- 1- To tackle phenomena of extremism, violence and terrorism and confront them internationally through various means.
- 2- To discuss all components of environment, and confront any atrocity against them as the environment today poses catastrophic dangers to all mankind.
- 3- To respect family and its established rules in respect of legitimate marriage and reproduction together with making available what ever assists the family morally and materially in preparation of a good generation.

- 4- To pay attention to media and develop relevant mechanism for it, so that it does not promote deviation, addiction and corruption of moral values.
- 5- To create suitable atmosphere for promotion of balanced relations among various peoples and nations with a view to achieving the objectives of justice and benevolence, and confront injustice, aggression and usurpation of rights.
- 6- To confirm the significance of returning to the Almighty Creator; take inspiration from moral values of the Divine Messages, which were disregarded by mankind despite the fact that in their observance embodies happiness of mankind.

### ***With Whom Will We Hold Dialogue?***

We open the communication and dialogue channels with the following:

- 1- Followers of Divine Messages, Eastern ideologies and philosophies with a view to realizing the Message of Prophet Muhammad (blessing and peace be upon him), (***"We have not sent thee but as a (Messenger) to all mankind, giving them glad tidings, and warning them (against sin".)***) Qur'an 34: 28
- 2- Various personalities that are influential in modern life, such as media persons, intellectuals, academicians and others, provided that contact should not be confined to religious leaders.

3- Different independent religious groups.

### ***Methodology, ethics and Rules of Dialogue:***

- 1- To consider dialogue as a means for achieving legitimate ends, provided that it should be held in the legal framework, and that etiquette of argument in best manner must be observed.
- 2- To underline the necessity of agreeing upon common principles by which all the concerned parties of dialogue abide.
- 3- To differentiate between constructive criticism based on evidence and proof, and deliberate insult that contains attack on religious symbols and beliefs.
- 4- To disseminate documented academic research method in dealing with issues pertaining to the history and concepts of Messages.
- 5- To participate positively in the various stages of dialogue sessions, commencing from preparation stage and ending at implementation one, which includes drafting of statements, recording of minutes, securing the media presence.
- 6- To abide in holding dialogue by comprehensive issues rather than partial ones.
- 7- To warn against confusion of dialogue essence and make it into a patch-up of different re-

ligions or use of terminologies that contradict Islamic principles.

- 8- To observe Islamic ethics in dialogue, keep away from insult and revilement as well as take a position of equal partner in dialogue session with non-Muslims and not adopt attitude of defeatism and dependency.
- 9- To direct dialogue towards knowing more about the other, take advantage of aspects common to dialogue partners and cooperate with them in achieving what may be agreed upon regarding positive attitudes and human interests.
- 10- To found dialogue on a number of established, objective, academic and research-oriented bases.

### ***Mechanisms of Dialogue:***

- 1- To benefit from previous experiments through creation of a comprehensive apparatus that focuses on dialogue, encourages researchers to write on it, prepares its programs, arranges coordination among the concerned organizations, keep the documents, statements of dialogue, follows up its news and latest developments, and promote its various aspects, and issue regular reports on its activities .
- 2- To establish strong relations with the parties and centers of dialogue inside and outside the Muslim world.
- 3- To coordinate among Islamic institutions concerned with dialogue, create a suitable umbrella body, and confirm that dialogue should only be tackled by individuals and organizations specialized in the particular subject to be covered in dialogue.
- 4- To appeal to scholars, intellectuals and those having experience in the international dialogues to present their remarks and suggestions for purposeful dialogue.
- 5- To participate in various dialogue meetings with a view to underling the Islamic presence, and elucidating the attitude of Islam towards the issues taken up for dialogue.
- 6- To benefit from documents issued by committees and conferences of Islamic dialogue which include studies, statements, recommendations and experiments as well as to follow up them.

## ***Objectives of International Islamic Conference for Dialogue***

The Muslim World League seeks through this large gathering of intellectuals and elites of the Muslim Ummah to achieve the following objectives:

- 1- To confirm that the concept of dialogue with others is supported by the Qur'an and Sunnah highlight its ethics and rules, take inspirations and rulings from genuine Islamic sources.
- 2- To study problems associated with dialogue issues, and present Islamic answers that help achieve the objectives of Islamic Shari'ah and interests of Muslim Ummah.
- 3- To consider the dialogue experiments in the last five decades and evaluate their negative and positive aspects, as well as develop a new plan for promoting its future by benefiting from previous experiments.
- 4- To coordinate among Islamic organizations concerned with dialogue and develop a mechanism through which the Islamic ranks are united.
- 5- To agree upon a comprehensive Islamic charter with which different Islamic circles practicing dialogue abide.
- 6- To study the means of using dialogue in introducing Islam, rectifying its distorted image, presenting it as a model that is capable of providing solutions for various challenges that the world remains perplexed in their confrontation.
- 7- To address an appeal to others that elucidates the views of Muslim Ummah towards contemporary crises.

## *Higher Committee of the Conference*

<i>1- H.E. Dr. Abdullah Ibn Abdul Mohsin Al-Turki</i>	<b>Chairman</b>
<i>2- Dr. Abdul Rahman Ibn Abdullah Al-Zaid</i>	<b>Vice-Chairman</b>
<i>3- Dr. Saad Ibn Humaid Al-Subaei</i>	<b>Member</b>
<i>4- Dr. Hassan Ibn Ali Al-Ahdal</i>	<b>Member</b>
<i>5- Mr. Rahmatullah Ibn Enayatullah Ahmed</i>	<b>Member</b>

**Wednesday 30/5/1429H – (4/6/2008)**

**From 4:30 – 6:30 pm**

**First Pivotal point**

**Islamic view for Dialogue**

**Session Chairman: H.E. Dr. Salih Abdullah Ibn Humaid**

**The Speaker, Shoura Council, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

1- Dialogue in the Holy Qur'an & Sunnah-Concept & Objectives

Dr. Saad Ibn Ali Al-Shahrani, Executive Director, World Forum for Muslim Scholars and Intellectuals

2- Dialogue in the Holy Qur'an- Bases & Tendencies

Dr. Asaad Mahmud Al-Sahmari, Religious Affairs Official, People's Congress of Lebanon, Lebanon

3- Experiments of Civilization Dialogue Throughout History

Dr. Jawad Muhammad Mahdi Al-Khalisi, President, Al-Khalisiah University, Iraq

**Second Plenary Session**  
**Wednesday 30/5/1429H – (4/6/2008)**  
**7:30 – 8:30 am**  
**Second Pivotal point**

Factors Determining Dialogue & Its Islamic Terminologies

Session chairman: H.E. Dr. Nour Mohammad Hidayat Waheed

Speaker, Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia , Indonesia

**Speakers**

- H. E. Dr. Isam Ahmad Al-Basheer

Secretary General, International Center for Moderation

- H. E. Dr. Sulaiman Fahad Al-Odah

Supervisor General , Islam Foundation Today

**Third Plenary Session**  
**Thursday 1/6/1429H – (5/6/2008)**  
**10:30 – 12:00 am**  
**Second Pivotal point**

Methodology of Dialogue & its Controlling Factors

Session chairman: H.E. Shaikh Muhammad Ali Taskheeri, Secretary General, International Synod for Bringing Closer Islamic Schools of Thought, Iran

1- Dialogue Mechanisms

Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Hulail, Chief Justice & Hashemite Court, Imam of the Royal Court, Jordan

2- Ethics and Controlling Factors of Dialogue

Dr. Majid Muhammad Al-Majid

Professor, College of Arts, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia

3- Dialogue – Complexities & Areas of Prohibition

Dr. Mungiz Mahmoud Al-Saggar

Researcher, Dept. of Studies & Research, Muslim World League, Saudi Arabia

**Fourth Plenary Session**  
**Thursday 1/6/1429H – (5/6/2008)**  
**4:30 – 6:30 pm**  
**Third Pivotal Point**

With whom will we carry out Dialogue?

Session Chairman: H. E. Dr. Izzuddeen Ibrahim

Consultant to President of UAE for Cultural Affairs

1- Coordination among Islamic Organizations concerned with dialogue

Dr. Abdullah Omar Naseef

Secretary General, International Islamic Council for Dawah & Relief, Egypt

2- Dialogue with the Followers of Revealed Messages

Mr. Muhammad Al-Sammak

Secretary General, Spiritual Islamic Summit, Lebanon

3- Dialogue with Followers of Various Philosophies

Shaikh Badr Al-Hassan Al-Gasmi

Vice Chairman, Indian Islamic Fiqh Council, India

4- Future of Dialogue Against the Repeated Insults to Islam

Shaikh Fawzi Al-Zafzaf

Under-Secretary of Al-Azhar & Ex- Chairman of Religious Dialogue Committee, Cairo, Egypt

**Fifth Plenary Session**  
**Thursday 1/6/1429H – (5/6/2008)**  
**7:30 – 8:30 pm**

Dialogue-Promotion & Horizons

Session Chairman: H .E .Dr. Hussain Hamid Hassan

Islamic Transactions Observer, Islamic Bank of Dubai, UAE

Speakers:

- Dr. Rodhwan Naif Al-Sayed

Chairman , Higher Institute for Islamic Studies

- Dr. Ahmad Al-Hadi Jab Allah

Director , European Institute for Human Sciences

**Sixth Plenary Session**  
**Friday 2/6/1429H – (6/6/2008)**  
**9:30 – 11:30 pm**  
**Fourth Pivotal Point**  
**Areas of Dialogue**

Session Chairman: Rtd. Field Marshal Abdul Rahman M. Sowar Al-Zahb  
Chairman, Monazamat Al-Da'wah Al-Islamiah

1- Foundations of Dialogue & Common Human Principles

President, King Faisal University, Chad

2- Clash of Civilization & World Peace

Dr. Mahmud Ahmed Ghazi

Professor, College of Islamic Studies, Qatar University, Qatar

3- Value Reference for Protection against Environment Dangers

Dr. Mustafa Al-Zabbakh

Director, General Secretariat for Association of Muslim World Universities

4- Family and Ethics --- Common Human Aspects

Dr. Ali Ozek

President, Foundation for Research in Islamic Sciences, Turkey

**Prayer Timetable in Holy Makkah  
During the Days of Meetings**

Day& Date	Fajr	Sunrise	Zuhr	Asr	Maghrib	Isha
Monday 28/5/1429 ( 2/6/2008)	4:8	5:37am	12:20	3:37pm	7:01	8:31
Tuesday 29/5/1429 ( 3/6/2008)	4:8	5:37am	12:20	3:37pm	7:01	8:31
Wednesday 30/5/1429	4:8	5:37am	12:20	3:37pm	7:01	8:31
Thursday 1/6/1429 ( 5/6/2008)	4:8	5:37am	12:20	3:38pm	7:02	8:32
Friday 2/6/1429 ( 6/6/2008)	4:8	5:37am	12:20	3:38pm	7:02	8:32
Saturday 3/6/1429 ( 7/6/2008)	4:8	5:37am	12:20	3:38pm	7:02	8:32
Sunday 4/5/1429 ( 8/6/2008)	4:8	5:37am	12:20	3:39pm	7:02	8:32

## *Addresses of Concerned Departments for Guests*

**Directorate General of Studies & Conferences**

***Mr. Rahmatullah Ibn Enayatullah Ahmed***

**Director General of Studies & Conferences**

**P.O. Box 537 Holy Makkah, Saudi Arabia**

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**Directorate General of Media & Relations**

***Dr. Hassan Ibn Ali Al-Ahdal***

**Director General of Media & Relations**

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**Muslim World League website**

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# **MUSLIM WORL LEAGUE**

## ***Introduction***

The Muslim World League (MWL) is an international non-governmental Islamic organization based in the Holy City of Makkah. It is engaged in propagating the religion of Islam, elucidating its principles and tenets, refuting suspicions and false allegations made against Islam. The MWL also strives to unite the ranks of Muslims and to help them solve their problems and carry out their projects in the sphere of Da'wah, education and culture.

The MWL is well known to promote dialogue with the followers of other cultures, advocate peace, security and justice, and reject all acts of violence and terrorism.

## ***Foundation:***

The Muslim World League was founded in accordance with a resolution adopted during the meeting of the General Islamic Conference, which was held in Holy Makkah on the 14th of Dhul Hijjah 1381H corresponding to 28 May 1962.

## ***Affiliations:***

The MWL is affiliated to most of the Islamic and international organizations including:

- \* The United Nations Organization: Observer in consultative status with the ECOSOC.
- \* Organization of the Islamic Conference: Observer status in attendance at all Islamic summit meetings and conferences of the Islamic Foreign Ministers.
- \* UNESCO: Member
- \* UNICEF: Member

## ***Objectives:***

1. Introducing the Islamic creed, law and lifestyle according to the texts of the Holy Qur'an and the immaculate Sunnah (tradition of Prophet Muhammad, blessing and peace be upon him).
2. Exerting efforts to further the message of Islam in promoting peace, justice and maintenance of human rights.
3. Elucidating the true Islamic tenets, refuting the false allegations against Islam, combating the defamation of its image and the misguidance that is directed against call of the truth.
4. Developing mutual understanding and cooperation between Muslim peoples and awakening consciousness of the issues facing the Muslims and their aspirations towards justice, peace and stability.

5. Making efforts to solve the problems facing the Muslims and helping them achieve their legitimate aspirations.
6. Exerting possible efforts to remove conflicts, divisive factors and disputes from within and between the Muslim communities.
7. Striving to promote virtue and reform on this earth, combat mischief and urge people to obey God and His Messenger (peace be upon him).

### ***The Secretariat General:***

The Secretariat General of the Muslim World League is the executive wing of the organization. It supervises the day-to-day activities of the MWL, and implements the policies and resolutions adopted by the Constituent Council, under the direction of the Secretary General, and with the support of the assistant secretaries and the general staff.

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## **The MWL Affiliate Bodies:**

### ***The General Islamic Conference:***

The General Islamic Conference is the highest policy making body of the Muslim World League. It expresses the feelings of Muslim peoples around the world, as well as their aspirations towards achieving their higher goals. The GIC is made up of senior Muslim scholars and preachers who meet to discuss major issues concerning Islam and Muslims, and help solve their problems and achieve their good aspirations. The GIC has met on several occasions so far as follows:

### ***The First Meeting of the General Islamic Conference:***

This was held in the year 1381H (1962). The decision to establish the Muslim World League was taken during this meeting.

### ***The Second Meeting of the General Islamic Conference:***

This was held in the year 1384H (1965). Major recommendations in support of the idea of

the Islamic solidarity were made with the aim of removing from its path, obstacles such as lack of religious commitment, sectarian prejudice, and conflict of regional interests, foreign influence and alien thought.

### ***The Third General Islamic Conference:***

This was held in the year 1408H (1987). It adopted a significant recommendation on the need to believe in the sacredness of the two Holy Mosques, glorify Holy Makkah, the sacred months and Hajj rituals.

### ***The Fourth General Islamic Conference:***

This was held in the year 1423H (2002). It passed significant resolutions concerning the Ummah (worldwide Islamic community), Da'wah (Islamic propagation), globalization and other issues concerning Muslims. It also issued the Makkah Charter for Islamic Action, a statement on Palestine and a decision to form a Higher Coordination Commission for Islamic Organizations and an International Forum for Muslim Scholars and Intellectuals.

### ***The Constituent Council:***

The Constituent Council is the authority in the Muslim World League, which approves the

plans that have to be implemented by the Secretariat General. The Council consists of sixty (60) prominent Muslim scholars representing Muslim peoples and minorities. Members are appointed according to the decision of the Council.

***Membership to the Constituent Council:*** The prospective member of the Constituent Council must be either a preacher to Allah, or notably active in the field of Islamic work.

***Meetings:*** The Constituent Council meets periodically to review researches and issues submitted either by the Secretariat General or by three members of the Council. It also adopts appropriate resolutions concerning progress so far made by the MWL in order to achieve its goals, and provides governments and communities with advice and counseling in the service of Islam and Muslims.

### ***World Supreme Council for Mosques:***

The WSCM is an affiliate of the MWL enjoying independent legal personality. It was formed following a recommendation by the Message of the Mosque Conference, which was organized by the MWL in Holy Makkah between 15-18 Ramadhan 1395H corresponding to

21-23 September 1975.

The WSCM aims at carrying out the task of the maintenance of the mosque and helping it undertake the functions prescribed by Islam.

### ***Composition:***

The WSCM consists of forty (40) members representing Muslim peoples and communities around the world.

### ***Objectives:***

- \* To build and maintain mosques with worshiping, Islamic propagation, learning and guidance.
- \* To protect the mosques and the Islamic endowments against attack, and safeguard their sanctity and purity.
- \* To combat destructive ideological onslaught, rectify deviant behavior in the life of Muslims, and form public opinion about Islamic issues and causes.
- \* To provide social and educational services.

- \* To support the Muslim minorities in order to enable them achieve their rights and practice their religious rites freely.
- \* To support the Muslim scholars to enable them conduct objective dialogues with others.

### ***The Islamic Fiqh Council:***

The Islamic Fiqh Council is an affiliate of the MWL with an independent legal personality. It was founded by a resolution of the Constituent Council in the year 1398H, and is made up of a select group of Muslim jurists and scholars who meet periodically to consider serious issues concerning the Muslim Ummah and issue appropriate rulings based on the texts of the Holy Qur'an and the immaculate Sunnah.

### ***Aims and objectives:***

The Islamic Fiqh Council aims at furthering the following goals:

1. Elucidating the rulings of the Islamic Shari'ah regarding problems and calamities faced by Muslims.
2. Proving the supremacy of Islamic Fiqh over man-made laws, by showing the comprehensive nature of Fiqh and its ability to provide solutions to problems facing the Muslim

Ummah at any time and place.

3. Publicizing the Fiqh heritage and clarifying its terms according to the modern language and conceptions.
4. Promoting academic research in the various fields of Islamic Fiqh.
5. Compiling authentic religious edicts and Fiqh opinions issued by renowned Fiqh scholars and reliable Fiqh assemblies and publishing them among the Muslim public.
6. Taking measures to counter suspicions raised against Islam, as well as problems and observations designed to either spread skepticism about the rulings of Islamic Shari'ah or degrade their importance.

### ***The International Islamic Relief Organization of Saudi Arabia.***

This relief and charity organization with independent legal personality was formed as an affiliate of the Muslim World League in the year 1399H. It helps the needy and provides emergency relief to the victims of wars and natural disasters.

### ***The International Commission on Scientific Signs in the Qur'an and Sunnah***

The ICSSQS is an affiliate of the Muslim World League with independent legal personality. It was founded following a decision of the World Supreme Council for Mosques during its ninth session in 1404H.

It aims at projecting all aspects of the scientific signs in the Qur'an and Sunnah, laying down the stipulations and the rules guiding the formation of independent judgment in elucidating the signs, exposing the facts of the meanings of the verses of the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah concerning the cosmic sciences in the light of modern scientific discoveries. It also strives to interpret all aspects of the linguistic implications without affectation and provide the preachers and media persons in the world with invaluable research work to be used by

every individual in his field of specialization.

Moreover, the Commission takes measures to publicize the approved research works among the people in a way that's suitable to the level of their education and culture with translations into the various languages, and link cosmic sciences to the facts of faith. The Commission endeavors to introduce the contents of the approved research works into the curricula of the various educational institutions at various stages, and train a generation of scholars and researchers to study scientific issues and cosmic facts in the light of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

### ***The World Commission for Memorization of the Holy Qur'an***

It is an international organization with an independent legal personality, which was founded to realize the MWL objectives of serving the Book of Allah, the Most Exalted and relevant sciences. It was established following a resolution adopted during the 36th session of the Muslim World League held between 4-6 Sha'ban 1421H.

The Commission aims at teaching and memorizing the Holy Qur'an, publicizing its sciences and enhancing the methods of learning it for Muslims in the world. The Commission, which is designed to function outside Saudi Arabia, is the first of its kind in the world to be engaged in the field of learning the Holy Qur'an.

### ***The International Islamic Organization for Media***

It is an independent body of the Muslim World League, which aims at developing the modules of media directed towards Muslims, championing their causes, simplifying the Islamic principles and modernizing the discourse of Islamic media with the aim of rectifying the image of Islam in the minds of non-Muslims. The decision to establish the IIOM was adopted during the 36th session of the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League held between 4-6/8/1421H.

### ***The International Islamic Organization for Education***

An affiliate of the Muslim World League with independent legal status, which aims at drawing up the policies and goals of education. It also extends material and moral support to the needy sections of the Muslim world and Muslim minority communities, and uses clear-cut methodology to enhance their potentials. It was established during the 36th session of the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League, which was held between 54-6/8/1421H.

### ***The International Commission for Converts to Islam***

It was established as an affiliate of the Muslim world League with independent legal personality. It takes care of new converts to Islam, and coordinates between Islamic organiza-

tions and societies around the World.

Its foundation came as a result of a decision taken by the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League during its 36th session which was held between 4-6/8/1421Ha.

### ***The International Islamic Organization for Introduction of Islam***

It was established as an affiliate of the Muslim World League following a decision adopted during the 38th session of the Constituent Council, which was held between 4-6/8/1425H. The Organization, which has an independent legal personality is charged with the task of using the material and moral means to introduce Islam wherever it is needed in the world, and present its real image in a clear manner. It is trying to achieve the following goals:

1. Introducing the eternal message of Islam in various languages.
2. Showing the excellent qualities of Islam by spreading its real image in both Muslim and non-Muslim societies.
3. Defending the cause of Islam in various fields.
4. Realizing Islam's message of peace, security, cultural construction and preservation of human rights.

### ***The World Program for Introducing the Prophet of Mercy***

This globally oriented program was established by a team of religious, legal, engineering and media experts under the auspices of the Muslim World League. The task of the WPIPM is to keep track of publications in the various forums and media, in order to come out with a plan of action and a clear-cut program of introducing and defending the Prophet (peace be upon him). The Program is mainly concerned with cultural as well as media aspects and activates dialogues of civilizations on the basis of mutual respect.

### ***The World Organization for Muslim Woman and Family***

This organization functions under the umbrella of the Muslim World League, and aims at enhancing the capabilities of female leadership and raising the educational, intellectual, economic and environmental standards of the Muslim women and to defend the rights of children. It was established in accordance with a decision adopted during the 38th session of the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League, which was held between 4-6/8/1425H.

### ***The International Islamic Organization for Economy and Finance***

This organization, which enjoys an independent legal personality, was established follow-

ing a decision adopted during the 38th session of the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League, which was held between 4-6/8/1425H. Its task is to establish the religious aspects pertaining to financial as well as economic issues and transactions, and to present a unified vision of the Muslim scholars and intellectuals in this respect.

### ***The International Organization for Construction and Development***

This organization, which was established in accordance with a decision adopted during the 38th session of the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League, which was held between 4-6/8/1425H. The IOCD, which enjoys independent legal personality, is concerned with the task of building and maintaining the mosques, establishing, operating and supervising the Islamic schools and centers, as well as other Islamic projects through its offices around the world.

### ***The Makkah Mukarramah Charity Foundation***

This foundation has independent legal personality and is concerned with the welfare of the needy Muslim orphans. It was incorporated into the Muslim World League during the 25th session of the Constituent Council of the Muslim World League, which was held between 7-10/8/1418H.

## *Contact Addresses*

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