



The royal aal al-bayt institute for islamic thought 2008 \cdot Jordan







© 2008, The Royal Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought, Jordan

CONTENTS

Introduction	τ
The Amman Message	I
The Three Points of the Amman Message	16
Grand List of Signatories	23
Frequently Asked Questions	82



The Amman Message started as a detailed statement released the eve of the 27th of Ramadan 1425 AH / 9th November 2004 CE by H.M. King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein in Amman, Jordan. It sought to declare what Islam is and what it is not, and what actions represent it and what actions do not. Its goal was to clarify to the modern world the true nature of Islam and the nature of true Islam.

In order to give this statement more religious authority, H.M. King Abdullah II then sent the following three questions to 24 of the most senior religious scholars from all around the world representing all the branches and schools of Islam: (1) Who is a Muslim? (2) Is it permissible to declare someone an apostate (takfir)? (3) Who has the right to undertake issuing fatwas (legal rulings)?

Based on the *fatwas* provided by these great scholars (who included the *Shaykh Al-Azhar*; Ayatollah Sistani

and Sheikh Qaradawi), in July 2005 CE, H.M. King Abdullah II convened an international Islamic conference of 200 of the world's leading Islamic scholars '*Ulama*') from 50 countries. In Amman, the scholars unanimously issued a ruling on three fundamental issues (which became known as the 'Three Points of the Amman Message'):

- They specifically recognized the validity of all 8
 Mathhabs (legal schools) of *Sunni*, *Shi'a* and *Ibadhi* Islam; of traditional Islamic Theology (*Ash'arism*);
 of Islamic Mysticism (Sufism), and of true Salafi
 thought, and came to a precise definition of who is a
 Muslim.
- 2. Based upon this definition they forbade *takfir* (declarations of apostasy) between Muslims.
- 3. Based upon the *Mathahib* they set forth the subjective and objective preconditions for the issuing of *fatwas*, thereby exposing ignorant and illegitimate edicts in the name of Islam.

These Three Points were then unanimously adopted by the Islamic World's political and temporal leaderships at the Organization of the Islamic Conference summit at Mecca in December 2005. And over a period

of one year from July 2005 to July 2006, the Three Points were also unanimously adopted by six other international Islamic scholarly assemblies, culminating with the International Islamic Fiqh Academy of Jeddah, in July 2006. In total, over 500 leading Muslim scholars worldwide—as can be seen on this website [click here to see the entire list]—unanimously endorsed the Amman Message and its Three Points.

This amounts to a historical, universal and unanimous religious and political consensus (*ijma*') of the *Ummah* (nation) of Islam in our day, and a consolidation of traditional, orthodox Islam. The significance of this is: (1) that it is the first time in over a thousand years that the *Ummah* has formally and specifically come to such a pluralistic mutual inter-recognition; and (2) that such a recognition is religiously legally binding on Muslims since the Prophet (may peace and blessings be upon him) said: *My Ummah will not agree upon an error* (Ibn Majah, *Sunan, Kitab al-Fitan, Hadith* no.4085).

This is good news not only for Muslims, for whom it provides a basis for unity and a solution to infighting, but also for non-Muslims. For the safeguarding of the legal methodologies of Islam (the Mathahib) necessarily means inherently preserving traditional Islam's internal 'checks and balances'. It thus assures balanced Islamic

solutions for essential issues like human rights; women's rights; freedom of religion; legitimate jihad; good citizenship of Muslims in non-Muslim countries, and just and democratic government. It also exposes the illegitimate opinions of radical fundamentalists and terrorists from the point of view of true Islam. As George Yeo, the Foreign Minister of Singapore, declared in the 60th Session of the U.N. General Assembly (about the Amman Message): "Without this clarification, the war against terrorism would be much harder to fight."

Finally, whilst this by the Grace of God is a historical achievement, it will clearly remain only principial unless it is put into practice everywhere. For this reason, H.M. King Abdullah II is now seeking to implement it, God willing, through various pragmatic measures, including (1) inter-Islamic treaties; (2) national and international legislation using the Three Points of the Amman Message to define Islam and forbid *takfir*; (3) the use of publishing and the multi-media in all their aspects to spread the Amman Message; (4) instituting the teaching of the Amman Message in school curricula and university courses worldwide; and (5) making it part of the training of mosque Imams and making it included in their sermons.

God says in the Holy Qur'an says:

There is no good in much of their secret conferences save (in) whosoever enjoineth charity and fairness and peace-making among the people and whoso doeth that, seeking the good pleasure of God, We shall bestow on him a vast reward. (Al-Nisa, 4:114).

N THE NAME OF GOD, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Peace and blessings upon His chosen Prophet, and upon his household, his noble blessed companions, and upon all the messengers and prophets:

God Almighty has said: O humankind! We created you from a male and female, and made you into peoples and tribes that you may know each other. Truly the most honored of you before God is the most pious of you. (49:13)

This is a declaration to our brethren in the lands of Islam and throughout the world that Amman, the capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, is proud to issue during the blessed month of Ramadan in which the Qur'an descended as guidance to humankind and as clarifications for guidance and discernment. (2:185)

In this declaration we speak frankly to the [Islamic] nation, at this difficult juncture in its history, regarding the perils that beset it. We are aware of the challenges confronting the nation, threatening its identity, assailing its tenets (*kalima*), and working to distort its religion and

harm what is sacred to it. Today the magnanimous message of Islam faces a vicious attack from those who through distortion and fabrication try to portray Islam as an enemy to them. It is also under attack from some who claim affiliation with Islam and commit irresponsible acts in its name.

This magnanimous message that the Originator—great is His power—revealed to the unlettered Prophet Muhammad—God's blessings and peace upon him, and that was carried by his successors and the members of his household after him, is an address of brotherhood, humanity and a religion that encompasses all human activity. It states the truth directly, commands what is right, forbids what is wrong, honors the human being, and accepts others.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has embraced the path of promoting the true luminous image of Islam, halting the accusations against it and repelling the attacks upon it. This is in accordance with the inherited spiritual and historical responsibility carried by the Hashemite monarchy, honored as direct descendants of the Prophet, the Messenger of God—peace and blessings upon him—who carried the message. For five decades, his late Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal—God rest his soul—demonstrated this way with the vigorous

effort that he exerted. Since the day he took the flag, His Majesty King Abdullah II has continued this effort, with resolution and determination, as a service to Islam, fortifying the solidarity of 1.2 billion Muslims who comprise one fifth of humanity, preventing their marginalization or extrication from the movement of human society, and affirming their role in building human civilization and participating in its progress during our present age.

Islam is founded upon basic principles, the fundamentals are attesting to the unity of God (tawhid Allah); belief in the message of His Prophet; continuous connection with the Creator through ritual prayer (salat); training and rectifying the soul through the fast of Ramadan; safeguarding one another by paying the alms tax (zakat); the unity of the people through the annual pilgrimage (hajj) to God's Sanctified House, [performed] by those who are able; and [observing] His rulings that regulate human behavior in all its dimensions. Over history these [basic principles] have formed a strong and cohesive nation and a great civilization. They bear witness to noble principles and values that verify the good of humanity, whose foundation is the oneness of the human species, and that people are equal in rights and obligations, peace and justice, realizing comprehensive security, mutual social responsibility, being good to one's

neighbor, protecting belongings and property, honoring pledges, and more.

Together, these are principles that provide common ground for the followers of religions and [different] groups of people. That is because the origin of divine religions is one, and Muslims believe in all Messengers of God and do not differentiate between any of them. Denying the message of any one of them is a deviation from Islam. This establishes a wide platform for the believers of [different] religions to meet the other upon common ground, for the service of human society, without encroaching upon creedal distinctions or upon intellectual freedom. For all of this we base ourselves upon His saying:

The messenger believes in what has been revealed unto him from his Lord as do the believers. Each one believes in God and His angels and His scriptures and His messengers. We make no distinction between any of His messengers—and they say: "We hear, and we obey. [Grant us] Your forgiveness, our Lord. Unto You is the journeying." (2:285)

Islam honors every human being, regardless of his color, race or religion: We have honored the sons of Adam, provided them transport on land and sea, sustained them

with good things, and conferred on them special favors above a great part of our creation. (17:70)

Islam also affirms that the way of calling [others] to God is founded upon kindness and gentleness: Call to the path of your Lord with wisdom and a beautiful exhortation, and debate with them in that which is most beautiful (ahsan). (16:125) Furthermore, it shuns cruelty and violence in how one faces and addresses [others]:

It is by some Mercy of God that you were gentle to them. Were you severe—cruel hearted—they would have broken away from you. So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult with them in the conduct of affairs. And when you are resolved, put your trust in God; truly God loves those who trust [in Him]. (3:159)

Islam has made clear that the goal of its message is realizing mercy and good for all people. The Transcendent has said, We did not send you [Muhammad] but out of mercy for all creatures. (21:107) And the Prophet Muhammad—blessings and peace upon Him—said, "The Merciful has mercy upon those who are merciful, be merciful to those on earth, He who is in heaven will be merciful unto you."

Islam calls for treating others as one desires to be

treated. It urges the tolerance and forgiveness that express the nobility of the human being: The recompense for an evil is an evil equal thereto, but who forgives and reconciles, his recompense is from God. (42:40) Good and evil are not equal. Repel with what is most virtuous. Then he between whom and you there is enmity will be as if he were an intimate friend. (41:34)

Islam confirms the principle of justice in interacting with others, safeguarding their rights, and confirms that one must not deny people their possessions: And let not the hatred of others make you swerve to wrong and depart from justice. Be just: that is closer to piety; (5:8) God commands you to return trusts to their owners, and if you judge between people, you shall judge with justice; (4:58) So give [full] measure and [full] weight and do not deny the people their goods, and work no corruption in the land, after it has been set right. (7:85)

Islam requires respect for pledges and covenants, and adhering to what has been specified; and it forbids treachery and treason: Fulfill the covenant of God when you have entered into it, and break not oaths after they have been confirmed and you have made God your surety; truly God knows what you do. (16:91)

Islam recognizes the noble station of [human] life, so there is to be no fighting against non-combatants, and no

assault upon civilians and their properties, children at their mothers' bosom, students in their schools, nor upon elderly men and women. Assault upon the life of a human being, be it murder, injury or threat, is an assault upon the right to life among all human beings. It is among the gravest of sins; for human life is the basis for the prosperity of humanity: Whoever kills a soul for other than slaying a soul or corruption upon the earth it is as if he has killed the whole of humanity, and whoever saves a life, it is as if has revived the whole of humanity. (5:32)

The primordial religion of Islam is founded upon equanimity, balance, moderation, and facilitation: Thus have we made of you a middle nation that you might be witnesses over the people, and the Messenger a witness over yourselves. (2:143) The Prophet Muhammad—peace and blessings upon him—said: "Facilitate and do not make difficult, bear good tidings and do not deter." Islam has provided the foundation for the knowledge, reflection and contemplation that has enabled the creation of this deep-rooted civilization that was a crucial link by which the West arrived at the gates of modern knowledge, and in whose accomplishments non-Muslims participated, as a consequence of its being a comprehensive human civilization.

No day has passed but that this religion has been at

war against extremism, radicalism and fanaticism, for they veil the intellect from foreseeing negative consequences [of one's actions]. Such blind impetuousness falls outside the human regulations pertaining to religion, reason and character. They are not from the true character of the tolerant, accepting Muslim.

Islam rejects extremism, radicalism and fanaticism—just as all noble, heavenly religions reject them—considering them as recalcitrant ways and forms of injustice. Furthermore, it is not a trait that characterizes a particular nation; it is an aberration that has been experienced by all nations, races, and religions. They are not particular to one people; truly they are a phenomenon that every people, every race and every religion has known.

We denounce and condemn extremism, radicalism and fanaticism today, just as our forefathers tirelessly denounced and opposed them throughout Islamic history. They are the ones who affirmed, as do we, the firm and unshakeable understanding that Islam is a religion of [noble] character traits in both its ends and means; a religion that strives for the good of the people, their happiness in this life and the next; and a religion that can only be defended in ways that are ethical; and the ends do not justify the means in this religion.

The source of relations between Muslims and others

is peace; for there is no fighting [permitted] when there is no aggression. Even then, [it must be done with] benevolence, justice and virtue: God does not prevent you, as regards those who do not fight you in religion's [cause], nor drive you from your homes, from dealing kindly and justly with them: truly God loves the just; (60:8) Then if they cease, let there be no aggression, save against the oppressors. (2:193)

On religious and moral grounds, we denounce the contemporary concept of terrorism that is associated with wrongful practices, whatever their source and form may be. Such acts are represented by aggression against human life in an oppressive form that transgresses the rulings of God, frightening those who are secure, violating peaceful civilians, finishing off the wounded, and killing prisoners; and they employ unethical means, such as destroying buildings and ransacking cities: *Do not kill the soul that God has made sacrosanct, save for justice.* (6:151)

We condemn these practices and believe that resisting oppression and confirming justice should be a legitimate undertaking through legitimate means. We call on the people to take the necessary steps to achieve the strength and steadfastness for building identity and preserving rights.

We realize that over history extremism has been instrumental in destroying noble achievements in great civilizations, and that the tree of civilization withers when malice takes hold and breasts are shut. In all its shapes, extremism is a stranger to Islam, which is founded upon equanimity and tolerance. No human whose heart has been illumined by God could be a radical extremist.

At the same time, we decry the campaign of brazen distortion that portrays Islam as a religion that encourages violence and institutionalizes terrorism. We call upon the international community to work earnestly to implement international laws and honor the international mandates and resolutions issued by the United Nations, ensuring that all parties accept them and that they be enacted without double standards, to guarantee the return of rights to their [rightful] holders and the end of oppression. Achieving this will be a significant contribution to uprooting the causes of violence, fanaticism and extremism.

The way of this great religion that we are honored to belong to calls us to affiliate with and participate in modern society, and to contribute to its elevation and progress, helping one another with every faculty [to achieve] good and to comprehend, desiring justice for all

peoples, while faithfully proclaiming the truth [of our religion], and sincerely expressing the soundness of our faith and beliefs—all of which are founded upon God's call for coexistence and piety. [We are called] to work toward renewing our civilization, based upon the guidance of religion, and following upon established practical intellectual policies.

The primary components of these policies comprise developing methods for preparing preachers, with the goal of ensuring that they realize the spirit of Islam and its methodology for structuring human life, as well as providing them with knowledge of contemporary culture, so that they are able to interact with their communities on the basis of awareness and insight: Say, "This is my way. I, and those who follow me, call for God with insight."(12:108); taking advantage of the communication revolution to refute the doubts that the enemies of Islam are arousing, in a sound, intellectual manner, without weakness or agitation, and with a style that attracts the reader, the listener and the viewer; consolidating the educational structure for individual Muslims, who are confident in their knowledge and abilities, working to form the integral identity that protects against corrupting forces; interest in scientific research and working with the modern sciences upon the basis of the Islamic

perspective that distinguishes between creation, life and the human being; benefiting from modern achievements in the fields of science and technology; adopting an Islamic approach for realizing the comprehensive development that is founded upon [maintaining] the delicate balance between the spiritual, economic and social dimensions [of life]; providing for human rights and basic liberties, ensuring life, dignity and security, and guaranteeing basic needs; administering the affairs of society in accordance with the principles of justice and consultation; and benefiting from the goods and mechanisms for adopting democracy that human society has presented.

Hope lies in the scholars of our Nation, that through the reality of Islam and its values they will enlighten the intellects of our youth—the ornament of our present age and the promise of our future. The scholars shield our youth from the danger of sliding down the paths of ignorance, corruption, close-mindedness and subordination. It is our scholars who illuminate for them the paths of tolerance, moderation, and goodness, and prevent them from [falling] into the abysses of extremism and fanaticism that destroy the spirit and body.

We look to our scholars to lead us in partaking of our role and verifying our priorities, that they may be exem-

plars in religion, character, conduct, and discerning enlightened speech, presenting to the nation their noble religion that brings ease [in all matters] and its practical laws in which lie the awakening and joy of the nation. Among the individuals of the nation and throughout the regions of the world, they disseminate good, peace and benevolence, through subtle knowledge, insightful wisdom and political guidance in all matters, uniting and not dividing, appeasing hearts and not deterring them, looking to the horizons of fulfillment to meet the requirements and challenges of the 21st century.

We ask God to prepare for our Islamic Nation the paths of renaissance, prosperity and advancement; to shield it from the evils of extremism and close-mindedness; to preserve its rights, sustain its glory, and uphold its dignity. What an excellent Lord is he, and what an excellent Supporter.

God Almighty says: This is My straight path, so follow it. And follow not the [other] ways, lest you be parted from His way. This has He ordained for you, that you may be God-fearing. (6:152–153)

And the last of our supplications is that praise be to God, Lord of the worlds. (10:10)

Amman The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Ramadan 1425 HIJRI November 2004 CE

THE THREE POINTS OF THE AMMAN MESSAGE

THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE THREE POINTS (VERSION 1)

(1) Whosoever is an adherent to one of the four *Sunni* schools (*Mathahib*) of Islamic jurisprudence (*Hanafi*, *Maliki*, *Shafi'i* and *Hanbali*), the two *Shi'i* schools of Islamic jurisprudence (*Ja'fari* and *Zaydi*), the *Ibadi* school of Islamic jurisprudence and the *Thahiri* school of Islamic jurisprudence, is a Muslim. Declaring that person an apostate is impossible and impermissible. Verily his (or her) blood, honour, and property are inviolable. Moreover, in accordance with the Shaykh Al-Azhar's *fatwa*, it is neither possible nor permissible to declare whosoever subscribes to the *Ash'ari* creed or whoever practices real *Tasawwuf* (Sufism) an apostate. Likewise, it is neither possible nor permissible to declare whosoever subscribes to true *Salafi* thought an apostate.

Equally, it is neither possible nor permissible to declare as apostates any group of Muslims who believes in

THE THREE POINTS

God, Glorified and Exalted be He, and His Messenger (may peace and blessings be upon him) and the pillars of faith, and acknowledges the five pillars of Islam, and does not deny any necessarily self-evident tenet of religion.

(2) There exists more in common between the various schools of Islamic jurisprudence than there is difference between them. The adherents to the eight schools of Islamic jurisprudence are in agreement as regards the basic principles of Islam. All believe in Allah (God), Glorified and Exalted be He, the One and the Unique; that the Noble Our'an is the Revealed Word of God; and that our master Muhammad, may blessings and peace be upon him, is a Prophet and Messenger unto all mankind. All are in agreement about the five pillars of Islam: the two testaments of faith (shahadatayn); the ritual prayer (salat); almsgiving (zakat); fasting the month of Ramadan (sawm), and the Hajj to the sacred house of God (in Mecca). All are also in agreement about the foun-dations of belief: belief in Allah (God), His angels, His scriptures, His messengers, and in the Day of Judgment, in Divine Providence in good and in evil. Disagreements between the 'ulama (scholars) of the eight schools of Islamic jurisprudence are only with

respect to the ancillary branches of religion (furu') and not as regards the principles and fundamentals (usul) [of the religion of Islam]. Disagreement with respect to the ancillary branches of religion (furu') is a mercy. Long ago it was said that variance in opinion among the 'ulama (scholars) "is a good affair".

(3) Acknowledgement of the schools of Islamic jurisprudence (*Mathahib*) within Islam means adhering to a fundamental methodology in the issuance of *fatwas*: no one may issue a *fatwa* without the requisite personal qualifications which each school of Islamic jurisprudence determines [for its own adherents]. No one may issue a *fatwa* without adhering to the methodology of the schools of Islamic jurisprudence. No one may claim to do absolute *Ijtihad* and create a new school of Islamic jurisprudence or to issue unacceptable *fatwas* that take Muslims out of the principles and certainties of the *Shari'ah* and what has been established in respect of its schools of jurisprudence.

THE THREE POINTS ENDORSED AT THE ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY CONFERENCE (VERSION 2)

The Official version of the three points of the Amman Message (see above) was the version signed by most of the sig-

THE THREE POINTS

natories listed in the Grand list on the following pages. The three points were also endorsed at the Islamic Fiqh Academy's 17th session held in Amman, Jordan, on 24th–28th June 2006. The text had slight variations to the official text yet it followed an essentially identitical form. This is duly noted as version 2 in the Grand List. The full text is as follows:

(1) Whosoever is an adherent to one of the four *Sunni* schools (*Mathahib*) of Islamic jurisprudence (*Hanafi*, *Maliki*, *Shafi'i* and *Hanbali*), the two *Shi'i* schools of Islamic jurisprudence (*Ja'fari* and *Zaydi*), the *Ibadi* school of Islamic jurisprudence and the *Thahiri* school of Islamic jurisprudence, is a Muslim. Declaring that person an apostate is impossible and impermissible. Verily his (or her) blood, honour, and property are inviolable. Moreover, in accordance with the Shaykh Al-Azhar's *fatwa*, it is neither possible nor permissible to declare whosoever subscribes to the *Ash'ari* creed or whoever practices real *Tasamwuf* (Sufism) an apostate. Likewise, it is neither possible nor permissible to declare whosoever subscribes to true *Salafi* thought an apostate.

Equally, it is neither possible nor permissible to declare as apostates any other group of Muslims who believes in God, Glorified and Exalted be He, and His

Messenger (may peace and blessings be upon him), the pillars of faith (*Iman*), and the five pillars of Islam, and does not deny any necessarily self-evident tenet of religion.

(2) There exists more in common between the various schools of Islamic jurisprudence than there is difference between them. The adherents to the eight schools of Islamic jurisprudence are in agreement as regards the basic principles of Islam. All believe in Allah (God), Glorified and Exalted be He, the One and the Unique; that the Noble Qur'an is the Revealed Word of God preserved and protected by God, Exalted be He, from any change or aberration; and that our master Muhammad, may blessings and peace be upon him, is a Prophet and Messenger unto all mankind. All are in agreement about the five pillars of Islam: the two testaments of faith (shahadatayn); the ritual prayer (salat); almsgiving (zakat); fasting the month of Ramadan (sawm), and the Hajj to the sacred house of God (in Mecca). All are also in agreement about the foundations of belief: belief in Allah (God), His angels, His scriptures, His messengers, and in the Day of Judgment, in Divine Providence in good and in evil. Disagreements between the 'ulama (scholars) of the eight schools of Islamic jurisprudence are

THE THREE POINTS

only with respect to the ancillary branches of religion (furu') and some fundamentals (usul) [of the religion of Islam]. Disagreement with respect to the ancillary branches of religion (furu') is a mercy. Long ago it was said that variance in opinion among the 'ulama (scholars) "is a mercy".

(3) Acknowledgement of the schools of Islamic jurisprudence (*Mathahib*) within Islam means adhering to a fundamental methodology in the issuance of *fatwas*: no one may issue a *fatwa* without the requisite qualifications of knowledge. No one may issue a *fatwa* without adhering to the methodology of the schools of Islamic jurisprudence. No one may claim to do unlimited *Ijtihad* and create a new opinion or issue unacceptable *fatwas* that take Muslims out of the principles and certainties of the *Shariʻah* and what has been established in respect of its schools of jurisprudence.

GRAND LIST OF ALL RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL LEADERS WHO HAVE ENDORSED THE AMMAN MESSAGE AND ITS THREE POINTS

(July 2005–July 2006)

Total number of signatures: 552 * from 84 countries

CO	DE / CONFERENCE	TOTAL
§	True Islam and Its Role in Modern Society Conference, Amman (July 2005) [THREE POINTS VERSION 1] - SIGNED	201
1	Forum of Muslim Ulama and Thinkers, Mecca (September 2005) - ENDORSED	42
*	Islamic Schools of Jurisprudence Conference, Aal Al-Bayt University, Jordan (November 2005) - ENDORSED	33
∞	9th Session of the Council of Ministers of Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs, Kuwait (November 2005) - ENDORSED	7
ſ	3rd Extraordinary Session, OIC, Mecca (December 2005) - ENDORSED	54
~	Moderate Islamic Thought and Culture, Amman (April 2006) [THREE POINTS VERSION 1] - SIGNED	55

◊	International Fiqh Academy Conference, Amman (June 2006) [THREE POINTS VERSION 2] - SIGNED	68
π	Muslims of Europe Conference, Istanbul (July 2006) - ENDORSED	157
	ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN	
I	H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai President	
2	Amb. Nusair Ahmad Nour § Afghani Ambassador to Qatar Islamic Envoy of the Government of Afghanistan	
	REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA	
3	H.E. Mr. Florent Celiku ∫ Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs	
4	Mr. Tahir Zenelhasani π	
	PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA	
5	H.E. Mr. Abdel Aziz Belkhadem Minister of Foreign Affairs	
6	H.E. Lakhdar Ibrahimi § Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the United N Former Foreign Minister of Algeria	Nations;

7	Prof. Dr. Abd Allah bin al-Hajj Muhammad
	Al Ghulam Allah 🖇
	Minister of Religious Affairs

- 8 Dr. Mustafa Sharif §
 Minister of Higher Education and
 Former Algerian Ambassador in Cairo
- 9 Shaykh Yusuf bin Mahdi ¶ Professor and Member of the Fatwa Committee in Algeria
- 10 Dr. Sa'id Shayban § Former Minister of Religious Affairs
- 11 Prof. Dr. Ammar Al-Talibi § Department of Philosophy, University of Algeria
- 12 Mr. Abu Jara Al-Sultani § ≈ Head of the Algerian Peace Society Movement
- 13 Dr. Ammar Jaydal Batina University
- 14 Dr. Muhammad Zurman
 Batina University

AUSTRALIA

- 15 Shaykh Salim 'Ulwan al-Hassani fatma § Secretary General Darulfatwa, Islamic High Council
- 16 Ms. Maha Karim Abdo ≈

AUSTRIA

17	Prof. Anas Al-Shaqfa § Head of the Islamic Commission
18	$\begin{array}{ll} AymanAly & \pi \\ Federation of the Islamic Organizations in Europe, Graz \end{array}$
19	Mr. Tarafa Baghajati § π Initiative of Austrian Muslims
	REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN
20	H.E. Mr. Ilham Aliev President
21	Shaykh Al-Islam Allah-Shakur bin Hemmat Bashazada Grand Mufti, Muslim Administration of the Caucasus
	KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN
22	H.M. King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa
23	Shaykh Dr. Muhammad Ali Al-Sutri § Minister of Justice
24	Dr. Farid bin Yaʻqub Al-Miftah § ¶ Undersecretary of the Ministry for Islamic Affairs
25	$\textbf{Mr. Mansour Al-Jamri} \approx $
26	Dr. Ibrahim Fadil Al-Dibbo ◊ Professor, Faculty of Humanities, University of Bahrain

§

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

27	H.E. Begum Khaleda Zia
28	Prof. Dr. Abu Al-Hasan Sadiq § President of the Asian University of Bangladesh
29	Prof. Shamshir Ali ¶ President of the Academy of Sciences and University Vice-President
	BELGIUM
30	Mr. Ismail Batakli π Professor of Islamic Studies
31	Mr. Mohamed Boulif π President, Islamic Executive Council
32	Mr. Ahmed Bouziane π
33	Dr. Karim Chemlal π Pasteur Institute, Lille
34	Mrs. Malika Hamidi-Hosseinpour π Coordinator, European Muslim Network
35	Mr. Ibrahim Kocaoglu π
36	Sheikh Yacob Mahi π Professor of Islamic Studies, Athénée Royal Léonardo da Vinci

Dr. Abdelmajid Mhauchi π

37

	Professor of Islamic Studies
38	Mr. Khallad Swaid π President, FEMYSO
	REPUBLIC OF BENIN
39	H.E. Mr. Dzulkifli Salami Senior Minister of Planning, Economy and Development
40	Shaykh Fathi Shitu 🔷
	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
41	Prof. Dr. Shaykh Mustafa Ceric $\S \pi$ Head of the 'Ulama' and Grand Mufti of Bosnia and Herzegovina
42	Prof. Hasan Makic § Mufti of Bihac
43	H.E. Professor Enes Karic ¶ Professor in Faculty of Islamic Studies
44	Prof. Anes Ljevakovic § Researcher and Lecturer, Islamic Studies College
45	Dr. Ahmet Alibasic π Lecturer, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Sarajevo
46	Mr. Amer Bukvic π

Islamic Development Bank

47	
48	Mr. Mirnes Kovac π Journalist, Preporod Islamic Newspaper
49	Dr. Sukrija Ramic π University of Zenica
	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
50	H.M. Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah
51	Prof. Suhaili bin Hajj Muhyi Al-Din ♦ Deputy Mufti of Brunei
	BURKINA FASO
52	H.E. Mr. Youssouf Ouedraogo Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs
53	Dr. Abu Bakr Dakuri ¶ ♦ Member of the Executive Council, ISESCO
	BRAZIL
54	Shaykh Ali Muhmmad Abduni § Representative of the International Islamic Youth Club in Latin America; Accredited Religious Representative of the Dar Al-Fatwa of the Republic of Lebanon in Sao Paolo

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

55	H.E. Mr. Marfa Hamidou Yaya Minister of State
56	Shaykh Mahmud Malbakri
	CANADA
57	Shaykh Faraz Rabbani § Hanafi Scholar, Sunnipath.com
58	Mr. Fouzan Khan π Reviving the Islamic Spirit Organization
	REPUBLIC OF CHAD
59	H.E. Mr. Idris Derby Spresident
60	Shaykh Dr. Hussein Hasan Abkar § President, Higher Council for Islamic Affairs, Chad
61	Mr. Tijani Sabun Muhammad 🔷
	UNION OF COMOROS
62	H.E. Mr. Kub Mohamed Lisharti Deputy President

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

	REI CHEIC OF COTE D IVOIRE
63	H.E. Mr. Hamza Salleh Ambassador in Riyadh
	DENMARK
64	$\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Imam Fatih Alev} & \pi \\ \textbf{Danish Association of Cybermuslims} \end{array}$
	REPUBLIC OF DJIBUTI
65	H.E. Mr. Ismail Omar Gulleh President
66	Shaykh Abd Al-Rahman Sulayman Bashir Member of the Higher Judiciary Council
	ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
67	H.E. Mr. Mohamed Hosni Mubarak
68	H.E. Grand Imam Prof. Dr. Muhammad Sayyid Tantawi fatwa Shaykh al-Azhar
69	Prof. Dr. Mahmud Hamdi Zaqzuq
70	Prof. Dr. Ali Jumu'a fatwa § * ∫ ♦ Grand Mufti of the Arab Republic of Egypt

71	Prof. Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Al-Tayyib	§
	President of Al-Azhar University	

- 72 Prof. Dr. Kamal Abu Al-Majd §
 Islamic Intellectual; Former Minister of Information; Attorney
 in the Court of Cassation
- 73 Dr. Muhammad Al-Ahmadi Abu Al-Nur § *
 Former Minister of Religious Affairs in the Arab Republic
 of Egypt; Professor, Faculty of Islamic Law, Yarmouk University,
 Jordan
- 74 Prof. Dr. Fawzi Al-Zifzaf §
 Chairman of the Permanent Committee of Noble Al-Azhar for
 Dialogue Among the Heavenly Religions; Member of the
 Academy of Islamic Research
- 75 Prof. Dr. Hasan Hanafi §
 Researcher and Islamic Intellectual, Department of Philosophy,
 Cairo University; Fellow of the Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic
 Thought
- 76 Prof. Dr. Muhammad Muhammad Al-Kahlawi §
 Secretary, General Union of Islamic Archaeologists;
 Dean, Faculty of Antiquities, Fayyum Branch, Cairo University
- 77 Prof. Dr. Ayman Fuad Sayyid § Former Secretary General, Dar al-Kutub Al-Misriyya
- 78 Shaykh Dr. Zaghlul Najjar § Head of the Committee on The Miraculous Nature of the Qur'an in the Higher Council for Islamic Affairs, Egypt

79	Shaykh Moez Masood § Islamic Missionary
80	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Al-Dasuqi * Researcher and Member of the Forum for the Proximity of the Islamic Schools of Jurisprudence
81	Mr. Amr Khaled π Islamic Missionary
82	Mr. Bara Kherigi π Director, Awakening Records
83	
84	Dr. Ja'far Abdussalam
85	Dr. Shawqi Ahmad Dunya ♦ Dean of the (Womens') Faculty of Commerce, Al-Azhar University
86	$\textbf{Dr. 'Umar 'Abd Al-Kafi} \approx $
87	Dr. Huda 'Abd Al-Sami' \approx
88	Eng. 'Amr Faruk Farid \approx
89	$Mr.MuhammadAl\hbox{-}SammanLutfi \approx $
90	Eng. Abu Al-'Ala Madi ≈

91	Dr. 'Abd Al-Wahhab Al-Masiri \approx
92	Dr. 'Abd Al-Halim Oweis ≈
93	$Mr. Ahmad Sha`ban \qquad \approx \qquad$
94	$Mr.HusamTammam \approx $
95	$\textbf{Mr. Muntasir Al-Zayyat} \approx $
96	Dr. Raged al-Sirjani §
97	Dr. Muhammad Hidaya §
98	Dr. Muhammad Abd al-Mun'im Abu Zayd ◆ Professor, Faculty of Shari'ah, Department of Islamic Economics, Yarmouk University
	REPUBLIC OF FRANCE
99	Shaykh Prof. Dalil Abu Bakr § Chairman of the France Supreme Council of the Islamic Religion and Dean of the Paris Mosque
100	Dr. Husayn Rais § Director of Cultural Affairs, Paris Grand Mosque
101	Prof. Dr. Abd Al-Majid Al-Najjar * President of the Islamic Centre, Paris
102	$\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Dr. Fouad Alaoui} & \pi \\ \textbf{President, Union of Islamic Organizations in France (UOIF)} \end{array}$

103	Ms. Fatiha Ajbli π Sociologist
104	Ms. Siham Andalouci π Member, Présence Musulman
105	Dr. Ahmed Bakcan π Representative, Milli Görüs
106	Mr. Abdelwaheb Bakli π President, Muslim Youth of France
107	Shaykh Khalid Adlen Bentounes π Alawiyah Sufi Order; Honorary President of the International Association of the Friends of Islam
108	Mr. El Hadji Babou Biteye π President, Muslim Students of France (EMF)
109	Mr. Laj Thami Breze π Union of Islamic Organizations in France (UOIF)
110	Mr. Haydar Demiryürek π Secretary General, The Islamic Council of France
111	Dr. Boubaker El Hadj Amor π Treasurer, Union of Islamic Organizations in France (UOIF)
112	Shaykh Ounis Guergah π Head of the Fatwa House, Paris
113	Prof. Dr. Ömer Faruk Harman π DITIP, Germany

114	Mr. Fouad Imarraine π Collecive of Muslims of France
115	Dr. Ahmed Jaballah π Member of the European Council for Fatwa and Reseach, France
116	Mrs. Noura Ben Hamouda Jaballah π President of European women forum (France)
117	Dr. Zuhair Mahmood π Institute for the Human Sciences (IESH), Paris
118	$\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Dr. Mohamed Mestiri} & \pi \\ \textbf{Director, International Institute of Islamic Thought, Paris} \end{array}$
119	Mr. Abdelmajid Najar π
120	Ms. Nora Rami π Free Community Organization, Paris
121	Shaykh Zakaria Seddiki π
122	Dr Muhamad Bashari \delta

REPUBLIC OF GABON

President, Federal Society for Muslims in France

123 H.E. Elhadj Ali Bongo Awadamba ∫
Minister of National Defence and Chairman of Supreme
Council for Islamic Affairs and Special Envoy of the President

REPUBLIC OF GAMBIA

124	H.E. Alhaji Dr. Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh	ſ
	President	

125 Mr. Samba Fall Minister of Foreign Affairs, Youth, Sport, and Religious Affairs, Gambia

126 Prof. Dr. Omar Jah ¶ ◊ Former Deputy Assistant to the President for Special Assistance Programs, Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah

REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

- 127 Prof. Dr. Murad Hofmann §
 Former German Ambassador to Morocco; Intellectual and
 Researcher
- 128 Shaykh Salah Al-Din Al-Ja'farawi § Assistant Secretary-General of World Council for Islamic Propagation
- 129 Mr. Ridvan Çakir π President, Turkish-Islamic Union of Germany
- 130 Shaykh Bashir Ahmad Dultz π German Muslim League
- 131 Mr. Belal El-Mogaddedi π

132	Mr. Ibrahim F. El-Zayat π Head of Public Relations, Federation of Islamic Organisations in Europe (FIOE)
133	Dr. Sabiha El-Zayat π Centre for Islamic Women Studies, Institute for the Human Sciences (IESH), Paris
134	Mr. Mesud Gülbahar π IGMG President of Youth Organisations, Germany
135	Mr. Ali Kizilkaya π Head, Islamic Council of Germany
136	Dr. Eyüp A. Köhler π
137	Mr. Michael Muhammed Abduh Pfaff π German Muslim League
138	Mr. Celal Tüter π IGMG President of University Org., Germany
139	Mr. Recep Yildirim π Europe Association of Turkish Cultural Centers, Germany
140	Mr. Osman Yoba π
141	Mr. Nabil Chabib ≈
	REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
142	H.E. Mr. Cellou Dalein Diallo

Prime Minister

143	Mr. Al-Husayni Diallo ¶
	Inspector General, Ministry of Justice

144 Prof. Dr. Qutb Mustafa Sanu ◊ Department of Usul al-Fiqh, International Islamic University of Malavsia

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

- 145 H.E. Maulana Mahmood Madani § π Member of Parliament; General Secretary, Jamiat Ulema-i-Hindi
- 146 Prince Ja'far Al-Sadiq Mufaddal Sayf Al-Din §
 Islamic Intellectual
- 147 Prince Taha Sayf Al-Din §
 Islamic Intellectual
- 148 Prof. Dr. Sayyid Awsaf Ali § President of Hamdard University
- 149 Prof. Dr. Akhtar Al-Wasi §
 Head of the Bureau of Islamic Studies, Dean of the College of
 Humanities and Languages; Director of the Dhakir Husayn
 Centre for Islamic Studies

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

150 H.E. Dr. Alawi bin Shihab ∫ Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare and Special Envoy of the President

151	Dr Muhammad Maftuh Basyuni ∞ Minister of Religious Affairs
152	Dr. Tutty Alawiyah § President, Al-Shafi'i Islamic University
153	Amb. Rabhan Abd Al-Wahhab § Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
154	Shaykh Al-Hajj Ahmad Hashim Muzadi § Chairman, Central Board of Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesia
155	Shaykh Rozy Munir § Vice-Chairman of the Central Board of Nahdlatul Ulama, Indonesia
156	Mr. Muhamad Iqbal Sullam § International Conference of Islamic Scholars, Indonesia
157	Dr. Muhammad Masyuri Naim ¶ Professor, Islamic University
158	$ \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Prof. Dr. M. Din Syamsuddin} & \boldsymbol{\pi} \\ \textbf{Chairman of Muhammadiyah} \end{array} $
	ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
159	Supreme Spiritual Leader Grand Ayatollah Al-Sayyid Ali Khamenei fatwa
160	H.E. Dr. Mahmood Ahmedinejad President

161	Grand Ayatollah Shaykh Muhammad Ali Al-Taskhiri
	fatwa § ¶ ◊
	Secretary General, Forum for the Proximity of the Islamic
	Schools of Jurisprudence

- 162 Grand Ayatollah Al-Sayyid Fadil Lankarani fatwa
- 163 Grand Ayatollah Muhammad Waez-zadeh Al-Khorasani § ◊ Former Secretary General, Forum for the Proximity of the Islamic Schools of Jurisprudence
- 164 Grand Ayatollah Prof. Dr. Al-Sayyid Mustafa Mohaghegh Damad § Director of the Academy of Sciences; Justice in the Ministry of Justice; Head of the Inspectorate General
- 165 Hujjat Al-Islam Dr. Mahmoud Mohammadi Iraqi § Chairman of the Cultural League and Islamic Relations in the Islamic Republic of Iran
- 166 Dr. Al-Sayyid Mahmoud Mar'ashi Al-Najafi § Head of the Grand Ayatollah Mar'ashi Al-Najafi Library
- 167 Dr. Muhammad Ali Adharshab § Secretary-General, Arab-Iranian Friendship Society
- 168 Mr. Murtada Hashim Bur Qadi § Secretary-General, Bureau for International Relations, Great Islamic Encyclopaedia

169	Shaykh Abbas Ali Sulaymani § Representative of the Supreme Spiritual Leader in Eastern Iran
170	Mr. Ghulam Rida Mirzai § Member, Consultative Council
171	Dr. Syed Muhammad Rida Khatimi § Political leader; Former Deputy Speaker of the Iranian Parliament
172	Shaykh Muhammad Shari'ati § Former Advisor to the President of Iran; Member of Parliament
173	Amb. Muhammad Kazem Khuwansari Oremanent Representative of Iran to the OIC
174	Mr. Ma Sha Allah Mahmoud Shams Al-Waithin § Journalist and Writer
175	Dr. Ruqayya Rustum Yurmaki * Imam Sadiq University
176	Dr. Mojgan Sakhaei * Imam Sadiq University
177	Shaykh Ahmad Mablaghi ♦ Professor, Qom Seminary
178	Dr. Gholam Reza Noor-Mohammadi ◇ Director, Centre for Islamic Medical Research, Imam al-Sadiq University, Qom; Professor, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tehran

179	Shaykh Hassan Jawahiri Zadeh Professor, Religious Seminary, Qom
	REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
180	H.E. Mr. Jalal Talabani President
181	Grand Ayatollah Al-Sayyid Ali Sistani fatwa
182	Grand Ayatollah Shaykh Ishaq Al-Fayad fatwa
183	Grand Ayatollah Al-Sayyid Muhammad Saʻid Al-Hakim fatwa
184	Grand Ayatollah Shaykh Bashir Al-Najafi fatwa
185	Grand Ayatollah Al-Sayyid Shaykh Hussein Isma'il Al Sadr fatwa
186	Grand Ayatollah Shaykh Husayn Al-Muʻayyad §* Knowledge Forum, Baghdad
187	Grand Ayatollah Ahmad al-Bahadili § Islamic Missionary
188	Shaykh Dr. Harith Al-Dari ≈ Head of Ulema organization
189	Dr. Muhsin 'Abd Al-Hamid ≈
190	Dr. Ahmad Abd Al-Ghaffur Al-Samara'i § Head of the Diwan of the Sunni Waqf

Secretary General, World Islamic Ahl Al-Bayt League Shaykh Dr. Mahmoud Mhd. Dawud Al-Sumayda'i

Secretary General, Imam Al-Khoei Benevolent Foundation

Researcher and Historian, Department of History, University of Jordan; Fellow of Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought

Al-Sayyid Abd al-Sahib Al-Khoei

Al-Sayyid Muhammad Al-Musawi

Prof. Dr. Bashshar Awwad Marouf

Shavkh Prof. Dr. Ahmad Al-Kubaysi

Missionary and Islamic Intellectual

Prof. Ghanem Jawad

Mr. Muhammad Allawi

Prof. Dr. Abd Al-Aziz Al-Duri

Islamic Thought

191

102

193

194

195

100

200

20 T

196	Shaykh Abbas Ali Kashif Al-Ghita § College of Islamic Studies, University of al-Kufa
197	Dr. Abd Al-Hamid Al-Najdi § Islamic Intellectual
198	Shaykh Walid Faraj Allah Al-Asadi § College of Islamic Studies, University of al-Kufa

Researcher and Editor; Fellow of Aal al-Bayt Institute for

Director of Cultural Affairs, Khoei Benevolent Foundation

Assistant Director General, World Islamic Ahl Al-Bayt League

202	Prof. Sa'd Al-Malla § Islamic Intellectual
203	Dr. Mustafa Abd Al-Ilah Kamal Al-Din § Islamic Intellectual
204	Prof. Dr. Adnan Ali Al-Faraji * Islamic University
205	Dr. Aziz Rashid Al-Dayini * Islamic University
206	Dr. Abd Al-Qadir Mustafa Al-Muhammadi * Islamic University
207	Mr. 'Ala' Al-Din Al-Mudarris * Researcher and Historian
	REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
208	Mr. Nooh al-Kaddo π Director, Islamic Cultural Centre of Irelands
	ITALY
209	Mr. Yahya Sergio Pallavicini \S π Vice President, Islamic Religious Community of Italy (CO.RE.IS.)
210	Dr. Ali Abu Shwaima π Head, Islamic Centre of Milan

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

212	Prof. Dr. HRH Prince Ghazi bin Muhammad § π
	Personal Envoy and Special Advisor to HM King Abdullah II
	bin Al-Hussein; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Aal
	al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought

213 Shaykh Izzedine Al-Khatib Al-Tamimi §
Islamic Affairs Advisor to HM the King; Chief Justice

H.M. King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein

- 214 Prof. Dr. Abdul-Salam Al-Abbadi § ¶ ∞ ◊ Former Minister of Islamic Affairs; President, Aal al-Bayt University
- 215 Prof. Dr. Shaykh Ahmad Hlayyel § ≈
 Advisor to HM the King and Imam of the Royal Court
- 216 Shaykh Said Al-Hijjawi § ≈ Grand Mufti of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- 217 Mr. Akel Bultaji §
 Advisor to HM the King

211

- 218 Prof. Dr. Khalid Touqan §
 Minister of Education; Minister of Higher Education and
 Scientific Research
- 219 H.E. Shaykh Salim Falahat §
 Director General of the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan

220	H.E. Shaykh Dr. Abd Al-Aziz Khayyat	§	\Diamond
	Former Minister of Religious Affairs		

- 221 Shaykh Nuh Al-Quda §
 Former Mufti of the Jordanian Armed Forces
- 222 Prof. Dr. Khalid Al-Karaki § Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Aal al-Bayt Inst. for Islamic Thought; President, Jerash Private University
- 223 Prof. Dr. Ishaq Al-Farhan §
 President of Zarqa Private University;
 Former Minister of Education
- 224 Prof. Kamil Ismail Hamdan Al-Sharif § ¶
 Secretary General, International Council for Islamic
 Propagation and Relief
- 225 Dr. Abd Al-Latif Arabiyyat §
 Former Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament;
 Chairman of the Consultative Committee of the Islamic
 Action Front
- 226 Shaykh Abd Al-Karim Salim S. Al-Khasawneh § Grand Mufti of the Jordanian Armed Forces
- 227 Prof. Dr. Adel Al-Toweisi § *
 Former President, Aal al-Bayt University; Minister of Culture
- 228 Prof. Dr. Yusuf Al-Ghaydhan § Dean of the University Faculty of Religion, Balqa' Applied University

229	Shaykh Hasan Al-Saqqaf §
	Advisor to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Aal al-
	Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought; Director of Imam
	Al-Nawawi Publishers and Distributors

- 230 Eng. Marwan Al-Faouri § ≈
 Chairman, Forum for Moderation in Thought and Culture
- 231 Mrs. Nawal Al-Faouri § ◊
 Educator and Islamic Intellectual
- 232 Prof. Dr. Abd Al-Nasir Abu Al-Basal § ◊
 Former Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Law, Yarmouk
 University
- 233 Mr. Bilal Al-Tal § ♦ Editor-in-Chief, Liwa' Newspaper
- 234 Prof. Dr. Azmi Taha Al-Sayyid § College of Jurisprudential and Legal Studies, Aal al-Bayt University
- 235 Prof. Dr. Muhammad Hisham Sultan *
 Vice-President for Islamic Studies, Aal al-Bayt University
- 236 Prof. Dr. Ziyad Al-Daghamin *
 Dean of the College of Jurisprudential and Juridical Studies,
 Head of the Preparatory Committee of the Internal Islamic
 Conference
- 237 **Dr. Rashid Sa'id Shahwan** ♦ Faculty of Islamic Propagation and the Fundamentals of Religion, Balqa Applied University

238	Prof. Dr. Qahtan Al-Duri * Aal al-Bayt University
239	Prof. Dr. Sharif Al-Shaykh Salih Al-Khatib * Aal al-Bayt University
240	Prof. Dr. Abd Al-Majid Al-Salahin * Dean of the College of Islamic Law, University of Jordan
241	Dr. Hayil 'Abd Al-Hafiz ≈
242	Shaykh 'Abd Al-Karim Al-'Akor ≈
243	Mr. Haytham Al-'Amayreh ≈
244	Dr. Muhammad Al-Khatib ≈
245	Mr. Hatim Al-Manasir ≈
246	Dr. Malik Al-Moumini ≈
247	Dr. Muhammad Al-Qada ≈
248	Dr. Fayez Al-Rabi' ≈
	REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
249	H.E. Mr. Askar Mussinov Ambassador in Riyadh and Special Envoy of the President
	KENYA
250	Shaykh Abdullahi Abdi π Chief Executive Officer, Northern Aid

STATE OF KUWAIT

251	H.H. Shaykh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah Prime Minister
252	Dr. Abdullah Matuq al-Matuq ∞ Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, Kuwait
253	Prof. Dr. Abdullah Yusuf Al-Ghoneim § Head of the Kuwaiti Centre for Research and Study
254	Dr. Adel Abdullah Al-Fallah § Undersecretary of the Ministry of Religious Affairs
255	Dr. Mohamed Abdul Ghaffar Al-Sharif ♦ Secretary-General, Secretariat General of Religious Affairs
256	Dr. Muhammad Abd Allah Ja'far Al-Sharif ¶ Undersecretary of Waqf Foundation
257	Dr. Khaled Madhkour Abdallah Madhkour Professor, Faculty of Shari'ah, University of Kuwait
258	Mr. Mutlaq Rashed Al-Qarawi ≈
259	Shaykh Dr. 'Ajil Jassim al-Nashami \diamond Professor, Faculty of Shari'ah, University of Kuwait
260	Dr. Ahmad Rajaʻi al-Jundi ♦ Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences, Kuwait

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

261	H.E. Mr. Dastan Sarygulov Secretary of State
	REPUBLIC OF LEBANON
262	H.E. Mr. Fouad Sinoura Prime Minister
263	Prof. Dr. Hisham Nashabeh § Chairman of the Board of Higher Education Dean of Education at Makassed Association
264	Al-Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah fatwa
265	Shaykh Muhammad Rashid Qabbani ¶ Grand Mufti, Republic of Lebanon (Mufti of the Sunni Muslims)
266	Prof. Dr. Hani Fahs
267	Shaykh Abdullah al-Harari fatwa § Head of the Habashi Order
268	Prof. Dr. Ridwan Al-Sayyid § Faculty of Humanities, Lebanese University; Editor-in-Chief, Al-Ijtihad Magazine
260	Prof. Muhammad Al-Sammak & ¶

Summit

Secretary-General of the National Council for Islamic-Christian Dialogue; Secretary-General for the Islamic Spiritual

270	Ja'fari Qadi Shaykh Asad Allah Al-Harashi § Higher Islamic Shi'i Council
271	Shaykh Khalil Al-Mays § ◊ Mufti of Zahleh and Western Beqa'
272	Shaykh Abd Al-Emir Qublan § Deputy Head of the Higher Shi'i Counci
273	Prof. Dr. Zakariyya Abd Al-Razzaq Al-Misri * Imam Al-Awza'i University
274	Prof. Dr. Ahmad Al-Sahmarani * Imam Al-Awza'i University
275	$\textbf{Dr. Muhammad 'Assaf} \approx $
276	Dr. As'ad Al-Sahmarani ≈
277	Shaykh Abd Al-Naser Jabri ≈
278	Shaykh Jamil Muhammad Husseini fatwa §
279	Mr. Hasan Farhat §
GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	
280	H.E. Mr. Abdel Rahman Mohamed Shalqam Minister of Foreign Affairs

281 Prof. Ibrahim Ali Abu Al-Qasim Al-Rabu §¶
Secretary of the Office of Conferences, International Islamic
Propagation Society

282	Dr. Al-Ujaili Farhat Al-Miri § Official for Dialogue in the International Islamic Popular Leadership
283	Dr. Muhammad Al-Ziyadi ◊ President, International Islamic Call University
284	Prof. Dr. Hamzah Abu Faris * Al-Fatih University
285	Mr. Abd Al-Salam Muhammad Al-Sharif Al-Alim Al-Fatih University
	MACEDONIA
286	Mr. Rufat Sherifi π
	MALAYSIA
287	H.E. Dato' Seri Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi Srime Minister
288	Dr. Anwar Ibrahim § π Former Deputy Prime Minister
289	Dato' Dr. Abdul Hamid Othman § Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister
290	Prof. Dr. Kamal Hasan ¶ President, Islamic International University, Kuala Lumpur

291	Prof. Dr. Mohammad Hashim Kamali $\S \pi$ Dean of the International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilisation
292	Mr. Shahidan Kasem § First Minister of Perlis State, Malaysia
293	Mr. Khayri Jamal Al-Din § Deputy Chairman for the Youth Sector, the United Malays National Organisation
294	Dr. Salih Qadir Karim Al-Zanki * International Islamic University
	MALDIVES
295	H.E. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom President
296	Dr. Mahmud Al-Shawqi § Minister of Education
297	Shaykh Mohamed Rasheed Ibrahim ♦ President of the Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs
	REPUBLIC OF MALI
298	H.E. Mr. Amadou Toumani Toure President
299	Mr. Sidi Mohamed Youssouf Djire 🔷

General President of the Islamic Foundation for Production

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

300	H.E. Mr. Al Ould Mohamed Fal \int President
301	H.E. Shaykh Abdallah Bin Bayyah $fatma \pi$ Former Vice President of Mauritania; Vice President of the International Union of Muslim Scholars
302	Mr. Al-Hajj Wuld Al-Haji Ahmad ¶ Advisor to the Minister of Education and Islamic Guidance
303	Mr. Cheikhna Bin Bayyah π
	MAURITIUS
304	Shaykh Ghulam Muhammad § Chairman and Secretary General of the Blue Crescent Society
	MOLDOVA
305	Mr. Abdulraheem Aljabari π
	KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
306	H.M. King Mohammed VI \int
307	Prof. Dr. Abbas Al-Jarari § ¶ Advisor to HM the King
308	Prof. Dr. Abd Al-Hadi Bu Talib § Former Advisor to HM the King

309	Amb. Al-Makki Kawan Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco to Kuwait, representing Dr. Ahmad Al-Tawfiq, Minister of Religious Affairs, Kingdom of Morocco
310	Prof. Dr. Abdelhadi Al-Tazi § Fellow of the Royal Moroccan Academy; Former Ambassador
311	Prof. Dr. Mohammad Farouk Al-Nabhan § Former Director of Dar Al-Hadith Al-Hasaniyya
312	Prof. Dr. Ahmad Shawqi Benbin § Director of the Hasaniyya Library
313	Dr. Hamdati Chbihanna Malainine ♦ Member, Supreme Constitutional Council; President, Regional Scientific Council, Al-Qunaitra
314	Prof. Dr. Najat Al-Marini § Department of Arabic Language, Mohammed V University
315	Dr. Abdul Filali Ansary § Director, Institute for the Study of Muslim Civilizations, Aga Khan University
316	Dr. Abdel-Kabeer Al-Madghari ♦ Former Minister of Waqf and Islamic Affairs
317	Dr. Maryam Ayat Ahmad ≈
318	$Mr.MuhammadAl\text{-}Amin \approx $
319	$\mathbf{Mr.MuhammadTullabi} \approx $

320	Dr. Sa'd Al-Din Al-'Uthmani ≈
	REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE
321	H.E. Mr. Aris Ali Minister of Education and Culture
	THE NETHERLANDS
322	Mr. Zakaria Hamidi π Director, New Horizon
	REPUBLIC OF NIGER
323	H.E. Mr. Hama Amadou Prime Minister
	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA
324	H.E. Mr Ibrahim Mousa Kazawari $\ \ \int$ Ambassador in Riyadh
325	H.H. Prince Haji Ado Bayero § Emir of Kano
326	Mr. Sulayman Osho § Secretary General of the Islamic Conference for Africa
327	Dr. Ahmad Limu ¶ Head of the Organization of the Islamic Endowment for Education and Guidance

328	Dr. Al-Khidr Abd Al-Baqi Muhammad * Researcher and Writer
	NORWAY
329	Mr. Brahim Belkilani π Journalist, ITRI
330	Dr. Lena Larsen π Coordinator, The Oslo Coalition on Freedom of Religion or Belief, Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, Uni. of Oslo
	SULTANATE OF OMAN
331	H.H. Al Syed Asaad bin Tareq Al Said Special Envoy of the Sultan
332	Shaykh Ahmad bin Hamad Al-Khalili fatwa § ¶ ◊ Grand Mufti of the Sultanate of Oman
333	Shaykh Ahmad bin Sa'ud Al-Siyabi § \(\Qquad \) General Secretary in the Office of the Grand Mufti
334	Dr. Abd Allah Mubarak Al-Shanfari ¶ University Professor, University of Dhofar
335	Shaykh Dr. Kahlan bin Nahban Al-Kharusi $* \approx$ Jurisprudential Advisor in the Office for the Issuance of Fatwas
336	Mr. Aflah bin Ahmad Al-Khalili * Researcher in the Office for the Issuance of Fatwas
337	Abd Al-Latif Al-Humaym ≈

REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

338	H.E. General Pervez Musharraf President
339	H.E. Ambassador Muhammad Aslam ∞ Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Kuwait representing Dr. Muhammad I'jaz Al-Haqq, Minister of Religious Affairs, Islamic Republic of Pakistan
340	Shaykh Mufti Muhammad Taqi Uthmani fatwa ¶ Deputy Chairman, Islamic Fiqh Council, Jeddah; Vice President, Dar al-Ulum, Karachi
341	Shaykh Dr. Muhammad Tahir ul-Qadri $\S \pi$ Director General, Centre for Islamic Research, Islamabad
342	Prof. Dr. Zafar Ishaq Ansari Director General, Centre for Islamic Research, Islamabad
343	Dr. Reza Shah-Kazemi $\S \pi$ Researcher and Islamic Intellectual
344	H.E. Ambassador Arif Kamal § Ambassador of the Republic of Pakistan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

 \Diamond

H.E. Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Ahmad Ghazi

President of the Islamic University, Islamabad; Former Minister of Religious Affairs, Pakistan

345

STATE OF PALESTINE

346	H.E. Mr. Ahmed Qorei ¶ Prime Minister
347	Shaykh Dr. Ikrimah Sabri $\S \approx \lozenge$ Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and All of Palestine; Imam of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque
348	Shaykh Taysir Rajab Al-Tamimi $\S \approx$ Chief Justice of Palestine
349	Dr. Mustafa Mahmud Yusuf Abu Suway Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy and Islamic Studies in Al-Quds University
350	Dr. Muhammad Ali Al-Salibi * Al-Najah University
351	Dr. Marwan Ali Al-Qaddumi * Al-Najah University
	POLAND
352	Dr. Samir Ismail π
	PORTUGAL
353	Mr. Abdool Magid Vakil § π Chairman, Banco Efisa
354	Mr. Sohail Nakhooda § π Editor-in-Chief, Islamica Magazine

QATAR

355	H.E. Shaykh Hamad bin Jassem Al Thani \int First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs
356	Prof. Dr. Shaykh Yusuf Al-Qaradawi fatwa § π Director of the Sunna and Sira Council; Vice President of the International Union of Muslim Scholars
357	Shaykh Thaqil bin Sayer Zayd Al-Shammari 0 Justice, Court of Cassation, Member of the Supreme Judicial Council
358	Prof. Dr. Aisha Al-Mana'i § Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Law, University of Qatar
359	Shaykh Abd Al-Rahman bin Abd Allah bin Zayd Al Mahmud ¶ Member of Prominent Persons Committee, Organization of the Islamic Conference
360	Dr. Ali Muhyi Al-Din Qaradaghi
361	Dr. Ali Ahmad Al-Salus
362	Shaykh Mohammad Haj Yusuf Ahmad 〈 Imam, Doha Mosque

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

363	Shaykh Rawi Ayn Al-Din §
	Mufti; Head of the Muslim Religious Administration

- 364 Prof. Dr. Said Hibatullah Kamilev § ¶
 Director, Moscow Institute of Islamic Civilisation
- 365 Dr. Murad Murtazein §
 President, Islamic University, Moscow
- 366 Mr. Rushan Abassoof § Director of External Affairs, Dept. of Council of Muftis, Russia
- 367 Mr. Yakupov Valiulla π Assistant to the Chief Mufti of Tatarstan

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

- 368 H.M. King Abdullah bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud King of Saudi Arabia; Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
- 369 Dr. Abd Al-Aziz bin Uthman Al-Touaijiri § ¶ Director General, The Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)
- 370 H.E. Shaykh Abd Allah Sulayman bin Mani'

 Member, Council of Senior 'Ulama' of Saudi Arabia
- 371 Dr. Hassan bin Mohamed Safar ◊ Professor, Islamic Studies Department, Faculty of Humanities King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah

372	Mr. Abobakr Abdelfatah π
373	Shaykh Ali Baddahdah π
374	Dr. Salih Al-Wuhaibi ≈
375	Shaykh 'Abd Allah Yahya ≈
376	Mr. Nabil Abd Al-Ilah Nassif
377	Dr. Muhammad Jabr Al-Alfi Professor, Higher Judiciary Institute, Department of Comparative Jurisprudence, Riyadh
378	Dr. Muhammad bin Yahya bin Hasan Al-Najimi Associate Professor, King Fahd Defence College
379	Dr. Ahmad Abd al-Alim Abd Al-Latif ♦ Researcher, Department of Studies, The International Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah
380	Dr. Abd Al-Qahir Qamar
381	Shaykh al-Habib Muhammad bin Abdurrahman al-Saqqaf \S
382	Dr. Mohamed Ali Al-Bar ♦ King Fahd Centre for Medical Research

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

383	H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Wade President
384	Mr. Al-Hajj Mustafa Sisi §≈ Special Advisor to the President of Senegal
385	Prof. Abdallah Bah § President of the Union of Volunteers in Islamic Education and Culture
386	Prof. Abadir Tiyam ¶ University Press and President of the National Society, Dakar
387	Prof. Ahmad Mukhtar Embo ¶ Former Director General, UNESCO, Paris
388	Prof. Rohan Mbaye

REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

389 H.E. Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah J President

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

390 Dr. Yaqub Ibrahim § Minister of the Environment and Water Resources, and Muslim Affairs

REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

	REF CERTO OF COMME
391	H.E. Mr. Abdullah Youssef Ahmed President
	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
392	Shaykh Ibrahim Gabriels § Head of South African 'Ulama'
	SPAIN
393	Mr. Mansur Escudero π Spanish Islamic Commission
394	Mr. Ali Boussaid π Islamic League for Dialogue and Conviviality
	REPUBLIC OF SUDAN
395	H.E. General Omar Hassan Al Bashir President
396	Abd Al-Rahman Sawar Al-Dhahab § Former President of the Republic of Sudan
397	Al-Imam Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi ≈ Former Prime Minister of Sudan Head of Ansar Movement
398	Dr. Isam Ahmad Al-Bashir § ¶ Minister of Guidance and Religious Affairs

399	Mr. Tariq Ali Bakhit ¶ Director in the General Secretariat and
	Head of Cultural and Islamic Thought Committee, Khartoum
400	Prof. Dr. Izz al-Din Umar Musa § Lecturer in the Department of History, Malik Saud University, Riyadh
401	Dr. Muhammad Mahjub Harun ¶ Journalist and University Professor, University of Khartoum
402	Dr. Ahmad Ali Al-Imam ¶ Advisor to the Sudanese President
403	Dr. Mustafa 'Uthman Isma'il ≈ Former Foreign Minister of Sudan Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the Arab League
404	Dr. Ibrahim Ahmad Uthman
405	Dr. Ahmad Khaled Babacar
	SWEDEN
406	Mr. Mahmoud Khalfi Driri $$\pi$$
	SWITZERLAND
407	Prof. Tariq Ramadan § π Islamic intellectual

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

408	H.E. Mr. Farouk Al-Sharaa'	ſ
	Minister of Foreign Affairs	

- 409 Shaykh Dr. Ahmad Badr Hasoun § Grand Mufti of the Syrian Arab Republic
- 410 Prof. Dr. Muhammad Sa'id Ramadan Al-Buti § ≈ Head of the Religion Department, Faculty of Law, University of Damascus
- 411 Prof. Dr. Shaykh Wahba Mustafa Al-Zuhayli § ≈ ¶ Head of Department of Islamic Jurisprudence and its Schools, Islamic Law Faculty, Damascus University
- 412 Dr. Salah Al-Din Ahmad Kuftaro § Director General, Shaykh Ahmad Kuftaro Academy and Islamic Intellectual
- 413 Dr. Muhammad Tawfiq Sa'id Al-Buti §
 Professor of Shari'ah at Damascus University
- 414 Dr. Mahmud Al-Sayyid ¶
 Academic Researcher in the Centre of Islamic Studies,
 School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
- 415 Shaykh Abdallah Adhami § π Islamic missionary and scholar
- 416 Dr. Muhammad Habash

417	$ \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Dr. Muhammad Abd al-Latif Saleh al-Farfur} & \Diamond \\ \textbf{Secretary General, International Scientifi Academy} & \end{array} $
418	Prof. Dr. Abd Al-Sattar Abu Ghuddah ♦ President of the United Shari'ah Council of the Baraka Group, Jeddah
	REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
419	H.E. Mr. Imam Aly Rahmanov President
	THAILAND
420	Mr. Wan Muhammad Nur Matha § Advisor to the Prime Minister
421	Amb. Wiboon Khusakul § Ambassador of Thailand in Baghdad
	REPUBLIC OF TOGO
422	H.E. Mr. Zarifou Ayéva ∫ Minister of Foreign Affairs
	REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
423	Mr. Mohamed Al-Ghanousi Prime Minister
424	Prof. Dr. Al-Hadi Al-Bakkoush § Former Prime Minister of Tunisia

Advisor to the Higher Chairman of the Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought; Director of the Aal al-Bayt Institute for

Dr. Abu Baker Al-Akhzuri

Minister of Religious Affairs

Prof. Dr. Ali Al-Shabi §

Prof. Ibrahim Chabbouh

Islamic Thought

Chairman of the Higher Islamic Council; Former Minister of Islamic Affairs

425

426

427

420	Secretary-General, Int. Islamic Fiqh Council, Jeddah
429	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Al-Bashir Al-Buzaydi ¶ Director of the Higher Institute for the Fundamentals of Religion, Zaytuna University
430	Mr. Ahmad Al-'Ujaymi ¶ Advisor in the Office of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference
431	Shaykh Dr. Rachid Ghannouchi π Leader of Ennada
432	Prof. Habib Shaybub § Writer and Historian
433	Dr. Amir Al-Zamali § Advisor of Islamic World Affairs, International Committee for the Red Cross

434	Dr. Shaykh Mohieddine Gadi 🔷
	The Higher Islamic Council, Tunis

435 Dr. Taieb Salama ♦
The Higher Islamic Council, Tunis

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

- 436 H.E. Mr. Bulent Arinc
 President of the Grand Turkish Assembly
- 437 Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu § π ◊ Secretary-General, Organisation of the Islamic Conference
- H.E. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Aydin π
 Minister of State, Government of Turkey
- 439 Prof. Dr. Ali Bardakoglu ¶
 Head of Religious Affairs Directorate
- 440 Prof. Dr. Ali Auzak Head of the Endowment for Islamic Scientific Studies, Istanbul
- 441 **Prof. Dr. Mualla Saljuq** §
 Dean of the Faculty of Islamic Law, Ankara
- 442 Prof. Dr. Mustafa Çagrici § π ≈
 Grand Mufti of Istanbul and Professor of Islamic Philosophy
- 443 Prof. Ibrahim Kafi Dönmez §
 Professor of Islamic Jurisprudence at the University of
 Marmara

444	Dr. Ali Ihsan Bala * Yüzüncü Yil University
445	Mr. Ufuk Gökçen π Advisor to the Secretary General of the OIC
446	Mr. Mustafa Akyol π Writer and journalist
447	Dr. Muhammet Aruçi π Turkish Religious Endownment (Diyanet Vakfi)
448	Prof. Dr. Akif Aydin π Marmara University
449	Mr. Kurtulu Aykan π
450	Dr. Savas Barçin π
451	Ms. Selin Bölme π Marmara University
452	Prof. Ali Dere π Foreign Affairs Department, Presidency of Religious Affairs, Ankara
453	$Mr.$ Muammer Dumanli π
454	Mr. Ahmet Hakan π
455	$ \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Dr. Ibrahim Kalin} & \pi \\ \textbf{Assistant Professor of Islamic Studies, College of the Holy} \\ \textbf{Cross, USA; Director, SETA Foundation, Ankara} \\ \end{array} $

456	Prof. Recep Kaymakcan π Assistant Professor of Religious Education, Sakarya University
457	H.E. Ambassador Fazli Kesmir π Counsellor Turkish Embassy and Permanent Representative of Turkey to FAO, Rome
458	Dr. Abdülhamid Kirmizi π
459	Mr. Fehmi Koru π Journalist, Yeni Safak
460	Dr. Ali Köse π Lecturer, Faculty of Theology, Marmara University
461	Mr. Talha Köse π
462	Prof. Talip Küçukcan π Centre for Islamic Studies, Istanbul
463	Ambassador Ömür Orhun π OCSE Personal Representative on Combating Islamophobia
464	Mr. Taha Özhan π
465	Prof. Mehmet Paçaci π Faculty of Theology, Ankara University
466	Mr. Ali Sarikaya π President, Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and

Cooperation

467	Prof. Bülent Senay π Professor of Comparative Religion, Uludag University, Bursa
468	Dr. Nazife Sisman π
469	Dr. Ismail Taspinar π Faculty of Theology, Marmara University
470	Mr. Ahmet Selim Tekelioglu π SETA, Anakara
471	Dr. Nuri Tinaz π Centre for Islamic Studies, Istanbul
472	Mrs. Ümare Yazar π
473	$\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Professor Ali Murat Yel} & \pi \\ \textbf{Lecturer in Sociology and Anthropology, Fatih University} \end{array}$
	TURKMENISTAN
474	H.E. Mr. Rashid Mirdov Minister of Foreign Affairs
	UKRAINE
475	Mufti Shaykh Ahmad Tamim § Mufti of Ukraine
	UGANDA
476	Mr. Anas Abdunnoor Kalissa ◊ Director of Research and Shari'ah

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

477	H.H. Shaykh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan President
478	H.H. Ambassador Nasir bin Abd Allah bin Hamdan
479	Mr. Ali bin Al-Sayyid Abd Al-Rahman Al-Hashim § Advisor to the President for Judiciary and Religious Affairs
48o	Shaykh Muhammad Al-Banani § Judge in the Supreme Federal Court
481	Dr. Saleh bin Zabin Al-Marzuqi § Secretary-General, International Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah
482	Muhammad Abdulrahim Sultan Al-Ulama
483	Dr. Hamad bin Al-Sheikh Ahmad Al-Chibani Secretary-General, Bureau for Islamic Affairs and Charitable Works, Dubai
484	Shaykh Mansur 'Etah al-Minhali Orirector, Islamic Affairs and Awqaf
485	Dr. Ahmad Abdul Aziz Al-Haddad ♦ Chief Mufti, Bureau of Islamic Affairs and Charitable Works, Dubai

486	Shaykh Talib Muhammad Al-Shehi ◇ Preacher, Ministry of Justice and Islamic Affairs
487	Dr. Mahmud Ahmad Abu Layl Professor, Faculty of Shari'ah, Al-'Ain University
488	Dr. Khalid Sulayman Al-Fahdawi \approx
489	Dr. Ali Muhammad Ujla
490	Dr. Muhammad Al-Zahili ♦ Dean, Faculty of Shari'ah, University of Sharjah
	UNITED KINGDOM
491	Dr. Abbas Mahajarani § Member of the Imam Al-Khoei Benevolent Foundation
492	Dr. Hassan Shamsi Basha
493	Mr. Shams Vellani § Director, Special Studies, The Institute of Ismaili Studies
494	Dr. Farhad Daftary § Associate Director, The Institute of Ismaili Studies
495	Shaykh Yusuf Islam § Islamic Missionary
496	Dr. Fuad Nahdi § Editor-in-Chief, Q-News International

497	Shaykh Wanis Al-Mabrouk * Representative, Union of Muslim Organisations of UK & EIRE
498	Mr. Sharif Banna π Co-Founder, Awakening Records; President, Union of Muslim Students in the UK
499	Mr. Sami Yusuf § π Islamic singer
500	Mohamed Abdul Aziz π Director, Faithwise
501	Dr. Manazir Ahsan π Director, The Islamic Foundation
502	Mr. Khurshid Ahmed π British Muslim Forum (BMF)
503	Mrs. Fareena Alam π Editor, Q-News International
504	Dr. Anas Shaikh-Ali π Director, International Institute of Islamic Thought, London
505	Mr. Ahmed Al-Rawi π President, Federation of Islamic Organisations in Europe
506	Mr. Ismail Amla π
507	Mr. Iqbal Asaria π Finance Director, Muslim Council of Britain

508	Dr. Mehmet Asutay π Department of Economics, Durham University
509	$\begin{array}{ll} Mr.YasarColak & \pi \\ CounsellorforTurkishReligiousAffairsinLondon \end{array}$
510	Mr. Said Ferjani π Muslim Association of Britain
511	Dr. Sophie Gilliat-Ray π Cardiff University
512	Mr. Abdel Rahman Helbawy π
513	Mr. Dilwar Hussain π The Islamic Foundation
514	Mrs. Sarah Joseph π Editor, Emel Magazine
515	Mr. Wakkas Khan π President, FOSIS
516	Mr. Mustafa Köker π Chief Editor, Haber Newspapers (Turkish)
517	Ms. Maleiha Malik π Department of Law, King's College
518	Ms. Unaiza Malik π Muslim Council of Britain
519	Mr. Ahmed Sheikh Mohamed π

520	Dr. Mohamed Mukadam π Association of Muslim Schools
521	Mr. Ahmed Musawi π
522	Prof. Farhan Nizami π Director, Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies
523	Mr. Habibur Rahman π
524	
525	Shaykh Haytham Tamim π Utrujj Institute
526	Mr. Ahmed Versi π Editor, The Muslim News
527	Mr. Shaukat Warraich π Community leader
528	Shaykh Abdal Hakim Murad / Tim Winter $\$ $\$ π Lecturer, University of Cambridge
529	Mr. Haider Ali π Book distributor
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

78

Author and Professor of Islamic Studies at the George

H.E. Prof. Dr. Seyyed Hossein Nasr §

Washington University

530

Shavkh Hamza Vusuf Hanson & #

33-	President of the Zaytuna Institute
532	Shaykh Faisal Abdur Rauf § Imam of New York City Central Mosque
533	Prof. Dr. Ingrid Mattson § Professor of Islamic Studies, Hartford Seminary; President of the Islamic Society of North America (ISNA)
534	Prof. Dr. Suleiman Abdallah Schleifer § Director Emeritus of the Adham Center for Television Journalism
535	Mr. Nihad Awad § ≈ Executive Director, Council on American-Islamic Relations
536	Shaykh Nuh Ha Mim Keller $\S\pi$ Islamic Missionary and Intellectual; Fellow of the Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought
537	Sheikh Suhaib D. Webb π Islamic Missionary
538	Dr. Caner Dagli π Special Advisor for Interfaith Affairs, Royal Hashemite Court of Jordan; Professor of Islamic Studies, Roanoke College, USA

Prof. James Morris $\S \pi$

Univesity of Exeter

539

540	Mr. Radwan Al-Masmudi \approx
541	Prof. Joseph Lumbard § Former Special Assistant to H.M. King Abdullah II for Interfaith Affairs
	REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
542	H.E. Mr. Shawkat Sirdayev Prime Minister
543	Shaykh Muhammad Al-Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf § Grand Mufti of the Republic
544	Prof. Yusufov Ortoqbek § Islamic Intellectual
	REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
545	H.E. General Ali Abdullah Saleh President
546	Shaykh Muhammad Ismaʻil Al- Mansur fatwa
547	Shaykh Humud bin 'Abbas al-Mu'ayyad fatwa
548	Shaykh Ibrahim bin Muhammad Al-Wazir fatwa § Secretary General of the Islamic Unification and Works Movement

- 549 Shaykh Habib 'Umar bin Muhammad bin Salim bin Hafiz § Principal, Dar al-Mustafa, Tarim
- 550 Shaykh Al-Habib Al-Jifri §
 Islamic Missionary and Intellectual
- 551 Shaykh Muhammad Abduh Umar ◊
 Head, Bureau of Direction and Guidance, Permanent
 Committee of the General People's Conference
- 552 Prof. Dr. Husayn Al-Umari § Member of the Consultative Committee, Member of the UNESCO Executive Committee; Professor of Modern History, University of Sana'a'

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. How does Islam function?

Islam has no central authority or church. It has been held together over the centuries and generations, across geographic, juridical and intellectual diversity, by texts and by established, authoritative interpretations of these texts—starting with the Holy Qur'an itself. Misinterpretation of these texts, and misunderstanding of the methodologies of their interpretation can have very dangerous consequences and can lead to an entirely different civilization from that of traditional orthodox Islam.

2. What are the greatest challenges facing Islam today?

Islam today as a religion faces many challenges and problems. Perhaps one of the greatest of these is misunderstanding and confusion about the true nature of the religion of Islam amongst Muslims and non-Muslims alike. This misunderstanding has led to erroneous interpreta-

tions of Islamic texts and thus illegitimate religious edicts (*fatmas*) by people who are intellectually and morally unqualified to make religious edicts. Correcting this situation through proper understanding of the traditional Islamic texts in all their diversity and complexity is thus of profound importance to the future of Islam and Muslims.

3. What is The Amman Message?

The Amman Message started as a simple but detailed statement issued in Ramadan 1425 AH / November 2004 CE in Amman, Jordan by King Abdullah II of Jordan and senior Islamic scholars. It described what Islam is and what it is not, and what actions represent it and what actions do not. Its goal was to clarify to the modern world the true nature of Islam and the nature of true Islam. It is a message of devotion to God, love of the neighbor, goodwill, moderation and peace.

4. What are *The Three Points of The Amman Message*?

In order to give more religious authority to the *Amman Message* and in order to tackle the root problem of misinterpretation in Islam, in 2005 King Abdullah II sent the following three critical questions to 24 of the most senior

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

religious scholars from all around the world representing all the branches and schools of Islam:

- 1. Who is a Muslim?:
- 2. Is it permissible to declare someone an apostate (takfir)?; and
- 3. Who has the right to undertake issuing fatwas (legal rulings)?

Based on the *fatmas* provided by these great scholars (who included the *Shaykh Al-Azhar*; Ayatollah Sistani and Sheikh Qaradawi), in July 2005 CE, King Abdullah II of Jordan convened an international Islamic conference of 200 of the world's leading Islamic scholars or '*Ulama*) from 50 countries. In Amman, the scholars unanimously issued a ruling on three fundamental issues (which became known as the 'Three Points of the *Amman Message*'):

I. They specifically recognized the validity of all 8 Mathhabs (legal schools) of Sunni, Shi'a and Ibadhi Islam; of traditional Islamic Theology (Ash'arism); of Islamic Mysticism (Sufism), and of true Salafi thought, and came to a precise definition of who is a Muslim

- 2. Based upon this definition they forbade *takfir* (declarations of apostasy) between Muslims.
- 3. Based upon the *Mathahib* they set forth the subjective and objective preconditions for the issuing *of fatwas*, thereby exposing ignorant and illegitimate edicts in the name of Islam

These *Three Points* were then unanimously adopted by the Islamic World's political and temporal leaderships at the Organization of the Islamic Conference summit at Mecca in December 2005. And over a period of one year from July 2005 to July 2006, the Three Points were also unanimously adopted by six other international Islamic scholarly assemblies, culminating with the *International Islamic Fiqh Academy* of Jeddah (the Islamic World's leading juridical body), in July 2006. In total, over 500 leading Muslim scholars worldwide—as can be seen online (at www.ammanmesage.com)—unanimously endorsed the *Amman Message* and its *Three Points*.

5. Why is it so Important?

The signed, universal Islamic Consensus on the *Amman Message* and its *Three Points* is of the greatest importance because it amounts to a historical, universal and unanimous religious and political consensus (*ijma'*) of the

FREOUENTLY ASKED OUESTIONS

Ummah (nation) of Islam in our day, and a consolidation of traditional, orthodox Islam. The significance of this is: (1) that it is the first time in over a thousand years that the Ummah has formally and specifically come to such a pluralistic mutual inter-recognition; (2) that such a recognition is religiously legally binding on Muslims since the Prophet (may peace and blessings be upon him) said: My Ummah will not agree upon an error (Ibn Majah, Sunan, Kitab al-Fitan, Hadith no.4085), and (3) that it addresses one of the most critical problems facing Muslims today: lack of agreement about what constitutes Islam, and thus lack of agreement about who is a Muslim and what is truly 'Islamic'.

6. Is the content of the *Amman Message* something new in Islam?

No. There is nothing essentially new in the *Amman Message*, nor could there be for it to be truly authentic, for Islam is a religion revealed by God, and therefore not changeable by man. The *Amman Message* is merely a concrete restatement and crystallization of the common principles of traditional, orthodox, 'moderate' Islam—in all its traditional schools of thought and law—the Islam to which over the vast, overwhelming majority of the world's approximately 1.4 billion Muslims belong.

7. What does 'Amman' have to do with the 'Message'?

Nothing. The name 'Amman' merely comes from the fact that the Message was first launched in Jordan by the country's king and scholars. The Message is *a universal pan-Islamic one*, as is seen in its acceptance by Muslims authorities from every school of thought and of law in Islam, and in its ratification by Muslims from every country and major Muslim community in the world.

8. Will it resolve all of Islam's problems? Will it help?

No, the *Amman Message* will not resolve all of Islam's problems: no religion can be without problems on the worldly plane, especially in the modern age. *The Economist* (June 28th, 2007) argues that: This much is true: any of the Muslims who are drawn to jihadist violence, or to strident forms of political Islam, are indifferent to, or ignorant of, the nuances of theology; that makes them susceptible to "amateur" *fatwas*. But as a French scholar, Olivier Roy, points out, it doesn't follow that such people—when presented with sophisticated religious arguments—would change their mind. In many cases, they have a general aversion to the idea of elaborate theology.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

However, what proper awareness, education and understanding of the *Amman Message* and its *Three Points*, might well do, God Willing, is prevent 99.99% of Muslims from being influenced by illegitimate fatwas and sliding into *takfir* and terrorism, as a visceral overreaction to poverty, injustice and mistakes in Western foreign policy. After all, God says in the Holy Qur'an:

O ye who believe! Be steadfast witnesses for God in equity, and let not hatred of any people make you swerve from justice. Deal justly, that is nearer to piety. Observe your duty to God. Lo! God is Informed of what ye do. (Al-Ma'idah, 5:8)

Finally, proper awareness of *The Amman Message*, may also, by exposing the illegitimate opinions of radical fundamentalists and terrorists from the point of view of true Islam, help in preventing calls in the West for hostility against Muslims as such. As George Yeo, the Foreign Minister of Singapore, declared in the 6oth Session of the U.N. General Assembly (about the *Amman Message*): "Without this clarification, the war against terrorism would be much harder to fight". It thus may help to prevent a wider conflict between the over 55% of the world's population: approximately 2.1 billion Christians and 1.4 billion Muslims ...

9. What could it mean for Islam's relations with non-Muslims?

The Amman Message Initiative is good news not only for Muslims, for whom it provides a basis for unity and a solution to infighting, but also for all non-Muslims. For, in safeguarding of the basic principles, texts and legal methodologies of Islam, the Amman Message necessarily means inherently preserving traditional Islam's internal 'checks and balances'. It thus assures balanced Islamic solutions for essential issues like human rights; women's rights; freedom of religion; legitimate jihad; good citizenship of Muslims in non-Muslim countries, and just and democratic government, all key issues that are essential to world peace and harmony.

10. What is the next step?

In order that Amman Message not remain merely a historical agreement on basic principles, various steps are being taken to introduce it through pragmatic and institutional means, such as: (1) inter-Islamic treaties; (2) national and international legislation using the Three Points of the Amman Message to define Islam and forbid takfir; (3) the use of publishing and the multi-media in all their aspects to spread the Amman Message; (4) instituting the teaching of the Amman Message in school

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

curricula and university courses worldwide; and (5) making it part of the training of mosque *Imams* and making it included in their sermons.

11. What can you do?

Whoever you are, and wherever you live, you can help by adding your voice to this unique and historic international Islamic consensus. Please visit www. ammanmessage.com, where you can read more about the Amman Message and find many useful documents and links. Under the button saying: Click here to endorse the Amman Message (or on the automatic pop-up) you can add your name to the list of people worldwide who have endorsed and supported the three points. Your understanding of the Amman Message is in itself important goal. Your endorsement of the Amman Message is one way to contribute towards peace in the world.

HRH PRINCE GHAZI BIN MUHAMMAD Chairman of the Amman Message Committee

July 22nd, 2007.

والحمدلله رب العلمين

And praise be to God, the Lord of the worlds



U.S. \$3 U.K. £2 H.K.J. JD2