







A Fleeting Blimpse

In the name of Allah and praise be unto Him Peace and blessings be upon His Messenger May Allah have mercy on King Faisal He bequeathed a rich humane legacy A great global endeavor An everlasting development enterprise An enlightened guidance He believed that the Ummah advances with knowledge And blossoms by celebrating scholars By appreciating the efforts of achievers In the fields of science and humanities After his passing -May Allah have mercy on his soul-His sons sensed the grand mission They took it upon themselves to embrace the task They established the King Faisal Foundation To serve science and humanity Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal announced The idea of King Faisal Prize They believed in the idea Blessed the move Work started off, serving Islam and Arabic Followed by science and medicine to serve humanity Decades of effort and achievement Getting close to miracles With devotion and dedicated The Prize has been awarded To hundreds of scholars From different parts of the world The Prize has highlighted their works Recognized their achievements Never looking at race or color Nationality or religion This year, here we are Celebrating the Prizes fortieth anniversary The year of maturity and fulfillment Of an enterprise that has lived on for years Serving humanity, Islam, and Muslims May Allah have mercy on the soul of the leader Al-Faisal The peerless eternal inspirer May Allah save Salman the eminent leader

Preserve home of Islam, beacon of guidance.

Khalid Al-Faisal

KFP, Board Chairman



Introduction

King Faisal Foundation was established in 1976 as yet another embodiment of the magnanimity for which King Faisal was widely known. The Foundation indeed fulfils the visions which he believed in and nourished, the same visions which he consistently highlighted in his directives and statements. King Faisal -May Allah rest his soul in peace- believed in the critical importance of knowledge for the progress and advancement of nations. He knew that attentiveness and appreciation of scholars are fundamental pillars that empower nations to embrace wider scientific horizons that would serve humanity. Within that perspective, King Faisal Foundation created the King Faisal Prize as one of its initial and most outstanding scholarly projects.

The Prize was established back in 1977 and started out with three categories, namely "Service to Islam", "Islamic Studies" and "Arabic Language and Literature". The first prizes were awarded in 1979. Shortly afterwards, a Prize in "Medicine" was incepted and first awarded in 1982, followed by a Prize in "Science", which was awarded in 1984.

The Prize for "Service to Islam" is an honorary award granted to those who operate in the Islamic field, be they individuals or institutions. Awardees are contributors to noble endeavors slated to project the image of Islam as a religion of tolerance, or those that have deployed efforts to promote and provide care to Muslims. The scholarly field bearing on the life of Muslims is another domain where the "Service to Islam Prize" is allotted.

The "Islamic Studies" Prize, for its part, has an immensely broad thematic dimension. It subsumes all humanistic studies related to Islam and Muslims except for those related to the Arabic language and literature, which has its own prize. The fields covered by the "Islamic Studies Prize" include all legal, educational, social and other relevant studies. Each year, a particular topic is selected and announced.

As for the Prize for "Arabic Language and Literature", it came into being in recognition of the Holy Quran language, Arabic literature, and other related scholarly studies. Each year, a specific theme for this category is identified for competition.

The Prize in "Medicine" and the Prize in "Science" have conferred on King Faisal Prize a global dimension. Over the decades, these awards have played a major role in publicizing the world's scientific and medical achievements as well as demonstrating a sense of recognition for the tremendous efforts deployed by scientists for the greater good of humanity.

Now that, four decades have passed since the inception of King Faisal Prize, the Prize Committee chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal was pondering over the Prize's evolution and incorporating other activities relevant to the Prize's main objectives. As a result, the Prize's role has grown to include organizing lectures and seminars in both Saudi Arabia and a number of international scientific

centers with awardees participation. Additionally, a select number of winning works are translated into different languages to make them widely accessible to readers across the world.

Setting out from a keen interest in scientists and scholars by spotlighting their efforts and contributions, the Prize took the initiative in collaboration with the Paris-based "Arab World Institute" [i.e. Institut du Monde Arabe] to publish a scholarly encyclopedia entitled "One hundred Books and One" in a bid to introduce one hundred scholars and researchers who have contributed to the mutual introduction of the Arab and French cultures.

Out of the reality that the Prize is indeed global as confirmed by the endeavors of many prestigious international institutions, and on this occasion of its 40th anniversary, a decision to designate it simply as "King Faisal Prize" has been implemented.

The 40th anniversary of the Prize offers us as its General Secretariat an occasion to recall the many individuals who have contributed to its creation, initiation, development, and upkeep. On top of the list, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal -May his soul rest in peace- who announced at a press conference back in 1977 the establishment of the King Faisal Prize. His approach and guidance were embraced by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal, who sowed the first seed of the Prize and then nurtured it by assuming its chairmanship, selecting its officials, following on all the steps leading to its establishment and growth into a global prize, and overseeing the celebration of its 40th anniversary in a spirit of avid innovation.

HRH Prince Khalid Al-Faisal designated Professor Ahmad Al-Dhobaib in 1977 to be the first Secretary General of the Prize. Professor Al-Dhobaib developed the Prize's rules and regulations as well as managed the Secretariat with dedication and vision. He oversaw eight editions of the Prize. He left his position after succeeding in consolidating its status and securing its recognition by the scientific and scholarly community. In 1986, Professor Abdullah Al-Othaimeen - May Allah have mercy on his soul took over the reins of the General Secretariat. He carried on the efforts of his predecessor and managed, thanks to his devotion, to boost the visibility of the Prize across the Arab and Muslim worlds and beyond for 30 years. In mid-2015, HRH Prince Khalid Al-Faisal assigned the author of this introduction to head the Prize's Secretariat.

As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Prize, we need to point out that it has been won by two hundred and fifty-eight laureates, both male and female, from forty three countries, out of whom eighteen won the Nobel Prize later on, and dozens more won prestigious awards in their fields of competence.

This book contains information about the laureates of the "Service to Islam" Prize over the years, whom number has reached forty six, both individuals and institutions, from twenty one countries.

Last but not least, we heartily and gratefully pray to Almighty Allah for His assistance and for granting us success. We do appreciate the gracious Royal patronage of the Prize throughout its evolution. We also highly value the standing of the Prize among their Royal Highnesses the members of the Board of Trustees of King Faisal Foundation. We extend our deep gratitude to His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal, the Chairman of the Prize Board, for his unstinting follow-up, together with all their Royal Highnesses and Excellencies the members of the Prize Board. A genuine note of gratitude goes to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Saud bin Khalid, the Secretary General of King Faisal Foundation, who has constantly given utmost support to the prize.

I should equally pay tribute to all those who collaborate with the Prize from universities, scientific and scholarly institutions and centers, as well as the hundreds of scientists and scholars who have participated in the Prize's various committees and have contributed to securing the requisite accuracy of refereeing by selecting the best and most deserving among nominees to win the Prize.

I avail this occasion to commend the efforts exerted by all of my colleagues, including those who have left after decades of work, and others who, like their predecessors, continue to work with efficiency, dedication, and devotion.

I pray that Allah grant us everlasting assistance and success.

Abdulaziz Alsebail

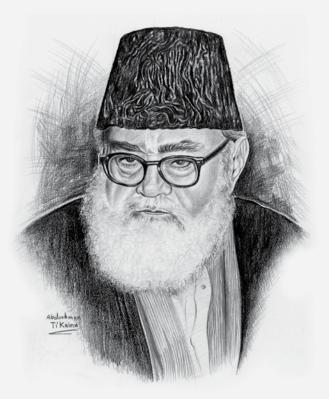
Secretary General

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Shaikh Abul Ala'a Al-Mowdoodi

Pakistan

1979

Abul Ala'a Al-Mowdoodi was born in Hyderabad, India, in 1903. He received home education before moving to formal education. However, his undergraduate studies in Darul Uloom, Hyderabad, were disrupted by the death of his father, and he turned on to journalism for a living, while continuing his self-education. At the age of 17, he wrote his magnus opus, Tarjuman al-Quran, a coveted series providing brief but powerful commentary of the Holy Qur'an in Urdu language. This was followed by a series of copious publications, including Mabadi' al-Islam (Principles of Islam), which was translated to 27 languages, and Tafhim al-Quran (The Meaning of the Qur'an) in which he tried to simplify the meanings of the Qur'an in order to bring it closer to the understanding of ordinary people. Of particular importance is his book Islamic Law and Constitution which embodied his views on the doctrine and philosophy of Islam and the divinity of Islamic laws.

He was also the founder of Jamaat-e-Islami in India as a religious political movement to promote Islamic values and principles. It is currently the oldest religious party in Pakistan. His political struggle led to his imprisonment several times. In 1953, he was sentenced to death, but overwhelming public pressure forced the government to commute his sentence to life imprisonment and eventually to release him.

Al-Mowdoodi is regarded as an influential Islamic philosopher; whose life and thought have been researched by Muslim and non-Muslim scholars worldwide. His vast knowledge and prolific writings have inspired many Muslims to adhere to the spirit and values of Islam.

Shaikh Abul Ala'a passed away in September 1979.

بسينة الرجمن أرحيم



. لادة بمائة الأترى فيصك العالمية لترمة ولارتك

الحاهيت في جمائزة الملكك فيصل العالمية، بعر الطلاحها جاى نظام جمائزة الملكن فيصل العالمية المصاوق حليه من بحاس المناء توسسة الملكن فيصل الطيرية بالقرار رقم ١١/ ٦٨/ ٢٨/ وتاريخ ١١/٩٨/٨/١١ ورحاى تحضر طنة التركيج واللاجمنيار بل ائزة الملكن فيصل العالمية طنارمة الله للام بناريخ ٣ ربيع اللأدل ١٣٩٩ه ، تقرر متح :

سماحة الشيخ العلامة السيّد أبي الأعلى المودودي جائزة لالك ونبصل لالعرالية طدمة وللإسلام لهذا لالعرام ١٣٩٩م دوفك تق ديما جهوه المحلمة في جدمة وللإسلام ولأسلب وخاصة في للحالات للآتية : ١- جمله منزك بابر لطبكر في لامي للصحان ولاك لاي للجاو ، وفيامه بعرق كمان بان الكتيبة ينم جون جامع جزير وف تر ليسب ل ولاح . ٢- ليسهام لاسهاما فعالا في جرير ولق تر للأسلامي ديمان المحلمة المحل الحيرة ٢- ليسهام لاسهاما فعالا في جرير ولق تر للأسلامي ديمان محل الحيرة م علي عمورها محمد وللساحين في لاقت الألمان المحل المحلمة المحلة المحدة المحلة المحلة المحلة المحلة المحلة المحلة المحدة المحلة المحلية المحلة ا

٣- لفاجه الأبطول وجهاره الأستمين من أجل الجعياء الأزم اللاكر للامية وبعن القرم اللاكر للامية وبعن القرم اللاكر للامية والمولية وبعن القرم اللاكر للامية والمولية والمعالية بجعل لغرائبم والمتدويعة اللاكر للامية والمجلمان الملقة بين الطس لمين والأكر للامية والمحلمة ، وولك محل لغرائبم والمتدويعة اللاكر للامية والمحلمة ، وولك محل لغرائبم والتدويعة اللاكر للامية والمحلمة ، وولك محل لغرائبم والتدويعة اللاكر للامية والمحلمة ، وولك محل لغرائبم والتدويعة اللاكر للامية والمحكمة الملائقة بين الطس لمين والكر للامية ، وولك محل لغرائبم والتدويعة اللاكر للامية والمحلمة ، وولك محل طريق مواقة اللاكر للامية والمحلمة ، وولك محل طريق مراقة اللاكر للامية والمحامة المحلمة المحلمة والعرائبة والعرائبة والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية المحدولة والمحالية والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والعرائبة والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والعرائبة والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحالية والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحد والمحد والمحد والمحد والمحد والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحالية والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحالية والمحالية والمحدولة والمحدود والمحالية والمحدود والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحدولة والمحدود والمح والمح والمحدود والمحدود والمحود

ولاتس وَلِ التوقيف

دسيس هيئة الجرائزة

حددت في الرياض بتادين الشابي من ديرم الثابي ١٣٩٩ ه. المسوافق ٢٨ فسبراسيسر ١٧٧١م





Shaikh Abul-Hasan Ali Al-Hasani Al-Radawi

India

King Faisal Prize Service to Islam

1980

Co-Laureate

Abul-Hasan Ali Al-Hasani Al-Nadawi of India was born in Orank Abad in 1923. He studied Hadith and Tafseer in addition to the Arabic, Persian and English languages and Arabic literature. He founded the Indian Islamic Academy and dedicated his life to the teaching and propagation of Islam in India and other countries. He was a member of the Arabic language academies of Syria, and Jordan, the Advisory Council of the Islamic University of al-Madinat al-Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia, the Association of Islamic Universities and the Jordanian Al-al-Bait Foundation for Research in Islamic Civilization. He was also a founding member of the Islamic World League and a founding chairman of the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies in the U.K. He served as a professor of Hadith, Tafseer, Arabic Literature and Logic in Darul Uloom College in Aligarth, and traveled extensively throughout the Islamic World to promulgate the teachings of Islam. He was an invited speaker to many universities in India and the Arab world.

In addition to numerous articles and essays, Al-Nadawi authored more than 50 books on Islam or Islamic topics in Urdu, 16 books in Arabic, Persian and English. Among his most famous books are Islam and the World, Muslims in India, Saviors of the Islamic Spirit and Biography of Sayyid Uthman Ahmad Al-Shahid. He also wrote many books for Muslim children in India, explaining Islam and emphasizing its values.

Al-Nadawi was awarded the ISESCO medal of the First Order, the Sultan Haji Hassan Bolkiah International Prize in Islamic Scholarship 1999, the Muslim Personality of the Year Award from Dubai 1999, the Imam Dahlawi Prize from India and an honorary doctorate of Letters from Kashmir University.

Abul-Hasan Al-Nadawi passed away in December, 1999.

بينية إيثارهم إرهم



برادة جرائزة الملك فيصك العالمية الخذرمة اللاك

ل هيئة جمائزة اللك فيصل العمالية يعر المسلمها على قط م جمائزة اللك فيصل العالية اللصالاق حليه من بحاس المناو تؤكسة اللك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار في ١١/٦/٨٩ وتاريخ ١٣٩٨/٨/١ ه وحلى تحضر لحفة الترثيج واللاحتيار في المق اللك فيصل العالية لخدية اللك للم بتاريخ ٢٦ صغر ١٤٠٠ ه، فترتسخ :

سماحة الشيخ ليه الحست وجميلى الحست النروى

١- فناد الله عرف يحال الرحوة الله الاية في الهندوفي العالم الد فناد الله عرف يحال الرحوة الله المراجد والحامي العالم

٢- حناية بالطنال السلمين ، للأخصهم بتوج من التاليف يرتز اللدان في فن مهم وينشئهم تنششة حسسة .

٣- تا ير الح من الله ماي العاي في الهتد .

٤ ـ توفر حلى لاتتاع مختررة لللغائن للعربية واللاتحليزية والهندية واللادراية كاه كلم من لومن اللرجوة اللاك لامية وساة اللنهج اللاك لدى ورو الشيهات ومواجهة اللحريات، ومن وللت كتاب "ما ولامتسرالعالم با تحت ط اللسلمين"، وأتابه "رة السيرة اللت بوية ". وله قيد الليا ثرة الاتمن ولك فابنا ترمو اللين له يوفقة في جهاده والن يكتر من الميثالة

ولان وتك التوقيق

رئيس هيئة الجائنة

مندوت في الرياض بنادين المناس والمشريزين درج الأول ١٢٠ هر للوافق ٢٢ فسبرا ميسو ١٩٨٠ مر





Dr. Mohammad Natsir

Indonesia

1980

Co-Laureate

Mohammad Natsir was born in Alahan Banjang in Western Sumatra in 1908 and educated in Pandong. He received his first degree from the College of Education in Bandung and subsequently an honorary doctorate from the Islamic University in Jakarta. He worked as a teacher, educator, and administrator during the years of Dutch occupation. In 1945, he joined anti-colonial efforts. He became a member of the Indonesian parliament, founded Masjumi (The Council of Muslim Associations of Indonesia) in 1946, and was Minister of Information for four years. During his tenure, he vehemently opposed proposals to turn Indonesia into a confederacy and championed the unity of the republic.

In 1950, Natsir became Indonesia's Prime Minister only to resign a year later following clashes with Indonesia's Sukarno who was heading towards autocratic rule. By the late 1950's Sukarno had banned Masjumi, and in 1961 he imprisoned Dr. Natsir and other leaders of the movement. They were released four years later by Suharto who deposed Sukarno in a military coup. Following their release, Dr. Natsir and other leaders of the banned Masjumi, formed the Indonesian Supreme Council for the Islamic Daawa (invitation to join Islam) in Jakarta, and focused on public education, establishing mosques, assisting students and farmers and promulgating Islam throughout Indonesia.

Dr. Natsir was highly respected in international Islamic circles for his scholarship, intellect and oratory, as well as his role in the resistance against occupation. In 1967, he was selected as vice-president of the International Islamic Conference held in Pakistan. He was a found-ing member and a Vice-President of the Islamic World League. He had published several articles and books, mostly dealing with questions of Islam and modern civilization, the foundations of Islamic government, Islam and World peace, and similar topics.

Dr. Natsir passed away in February 1993.

بينية لينوارج أرحيم



بلاة جسائزة اللك فيصل العالية لخترمة اللك مع

ك هدمة جرائة اللك فيصل العرابية بعراف لاجهاه لى نظرم جرائة اللك فيصل العالية اللعراق حليم مع يمس المناوي سة اللك فيصل الخيرية بالقلارمة ١١/١٨ وتاريخ ١١/١٨ ه وعلى محفر لي تاريخ ١٢٩٨ ه والمرضيح واللاختيار لي الزة اللك فيصل العالية لخارة اللك سام بتاريخ ٢٦ صغر ١٤٠ ولوريخ:

ولاقدى ويط التويش

صَدَرت في الدياض بنادين العناص والعشري من ديج الأول ١٤٠ ه. للوافق ٢٢ فسبرا سيسر ١٩٨٠ م

رئيس هيئة الجائزة





1981

His Majesty King Khalid Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud King Of Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia

Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud was born in 1914 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He received his education in Arabic and Islam under the tutelage of prominent scholars. As a young prince, he participated in his father's efforts to unify the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, serving at one time as the Governor of Makkah, then as Minister of the Interior. He also led the Saudi delegation for negotiation of border dispute with Yemen that successfully led to conclusion of the Taif Agreement between the two countries in 1934.

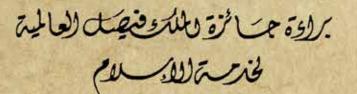
During the reign of King Faisal, he was named Crown Prince and, following Faisal's assassination in 1975, he became Saudi Arabia's fourth monarch, reigning from 1975 to 1982. Not long after his accession, he launched the second Five Year Plan which set in train much of the infrastructural development on which the future health and prosperity of the Kingdom was to depend. reign. He continued the tradition of his predecessors: modernizing his country without compromising its commitment to Islam. Under his leadership, the Kingdom developed at an exceptionally fast pace while remaining stable, secure and adhering to Islamic values.

He was a devout Muslim who strove relentlessly to promote Islam and encourage solidarity and cooperation among Muslim countries. He also fostered numerous philanthropic projects in Islamic countries and ardently supported Muslim minorities worldwide.

King Khalid passed away in 1982.

King Khalid's religious upbringing influenced his

بينية إيترارهم أارحبم





لاه هد مر محسانية والمنه فيعت والعساطية ، بعر الط لاجها على نظرام مسائنة والمنه فيعت العاطية المله الالعادة حليه من محل الممناء وكرستة والمله فيعت ل الطيرية بالقرار في ١١/١٨/٨١ وتاريخ ١١/١٨/١٠ هر ، وحلى محفر طبة ولتركيح والاجتهار لما نزة والمنه في مالعالية طارمة الله مع بتاريخ ١٢ و ، فرحلى محفر طبة ولتركيخ : معترة مكب الطرونة

ولله ج الدين جير ولغزيز ال محولا

ملتف والملتكة وهويرتية وليعودي

مت انزة دلكت فيمت لالعت المية لى رمة للله مع مذلالعت م ١٤٠١ ه وقلت طريحات الجريد للاير مع والمسلمين لالتمثلة فنما يا بي : ١- وحوة مت لالته للتف اس الله، لاي ، وقياس بالجهو والشكت فن بيل جرح كلمت دالسلمين وقومي رصفونهم والنزوو عن مقدر اته . ٦- حسل والدوليب حلى تحكيم والشريعة والذر والمتوقق. ٣- تبريعات موالته والتخاصية لتحقيق من النة والبجد وفشر للتوت للتي

٤- وت حمص ولاف آيام ولاير ومرج في العرام وتعريم ولعرب عل. ولن عيث الحرائن الاعتر ملائلت فإخا ت ال لعدان يدارك في جهوه، ولفرة، ولن يجعل أرق أوكر وللمول للار لامية من أجن حرّة اللار لام ونفرة والمسلمين. ولعد ولي والمقنيس من

دنيش حَنَيْنَة الجاشزة خالد للقيصلى بن حبد للفخيز مددت في المياض عاديق ١٩ من شعكرين الثاني ١٤١٨ م المواقق ٢٢ من شعر فسيراس ١٨١ م وسبع لمات بسرقسم ٨ وتادين ١٢ / ٢٠ ١٧١٨ المواقس ٢٢ / ٢٠ ١٧١ ٨





Shaikh Abdulaziz Bin Baz

Saudi Arabia

1982

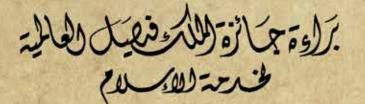
Abdulaziz bin Baz was born in 1911 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. His father died when he was three and by the age of 13, he had to work to help support his family. Despite this, he was relentlessly pursuing studies of the Qur'an, Hadith, Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence) and Tafsir. By the age of 20, he lost his sight completely due to a mysterious eye infection. This did not deter him from continuing his education under the tutelage of many prominent teachers of Islam and Arabic language until he became one of the most learned Islamic scholars in the world.

Shaikh bin Baz served first in the judiciary field and taught at the College of Shariah (Islamic Law) in Riyadh. Subsequently, he became Vice-President, President and then Chancellor of the Islamic University in Medinah. In 1975, he was named Chairman of the Department of Islamic Research and Guidance. In 1993 he was appointed Grand Mufti, the highest religious authority in Saudi Arabia, as well as Head of the Commission of Senior Islamic Scholars in that country. He was also Chairman of the Constituent Council of the World Muslim League.

Bin Baz dedicated his life to the spiritual guidance of his students and the Muslim community at large. His intense knowledge of the Islamic doctrine and shar'ia and significant contributions to Islamic research and education gained him the respect of Muslims worldwide. He authored numerous books and articles dealing with different aspects of the Islamic religion.

Shaikh bin Baz passed away in 1999.

بينيه إيترارج الرحج





لال هيئة جت تزة لالمكن فيصت للعت يلية ، بعر لاط لام جل هذا م جما تزة لالكن فيمت للعت ليه فلا وق محليه مه بحل لامناء من تسبه لالكن فيمت لاظيرية با هملارم ١١/١٢ / ٩٨ وتاريخ ١٠/٨/٨٩٣١ و ، وجهى تحفير طنية للاجنيال بلى تزة لالكن فيمت لالعتابلية طنرمة لالارك مع بتاديخ ٢٢ ليس اللاق ٢٠٤٢ و، هما سخ

محد الشيخ الشيخ جر (المرزن)جر لفين باز

ج ازة والملك فيعت ولف ليد الخدمة ولاب دم مناولات م ١٤٠٢ ٥، وفات الخدر ما تد والمك

- ۱. تنویج مناطات بے میاہ یہ اور اور اور اول اول ، ومنا برتہ جلی اول والفتال والحل والمت بل بے حذاد والحصر .
- ٢- د المتزام، بالابر دوم ولتزارًا عمليًا ، 2 فكره ومردكة ، ومنهجه 2 لالحياة ، ووجوت ولا و فكن .
- ٢- لاسهاماته لاهتمة في بحالات لاجحات والمرالدات، وفي محتل والتعليم والاسلامي، وشروالمتاب والاسلامي بختلف لأولحه، ولتم وزيعه في لاطلاف والحاط، حتى الحرّ بحلي بارزلاس لامحد لام والمت فه الالاب لاميه .

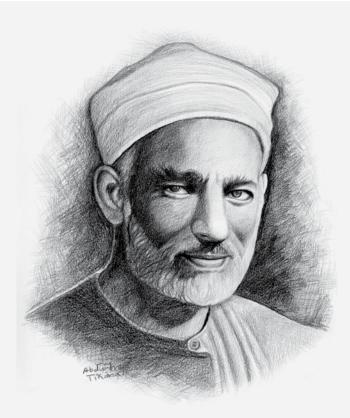
٤- عرف جدى ووطاوق ولا بر القارا ولا من ووط مين ين قال وهرا وولا مقاع. ٥- واحد طروات ولا وولا معالي ين من القاع ولعت الم .

٦- مما نوت دولت ربع أللا مرتعة ، وتحت العلماء ولالانخاص والهيئات محاسرا حضاد والمثالقيها. ولما هيئة لالح ان ولا تلخد وقلت ، فإنها تشاق لالمرافايا ألى ين جهوه والخيرة، ولفايتر. بعنايته وعيل ديو ايت ، حتى يول حمل بعدلد ين جنرية وللاب لام ولا سلمين .

دئيس هيئة الجائزة

مار (هنائ باجرام:

صدَوت في الرياض بتاديخ البادس من شهرجاد ما الأولى ١٨٠٢ م. المواقق الأول من شهر مسادس ١٨٨٠ م. وسُجِسَلَت سبر قسم ١٩





Sheikh Hasanein Mohammad Makhlouf

Egypt

King Faisal Prize Service to Islam

1983

Co-Laureate

Hasanein Mohammad Makhlouf was born in Cairo, Egypt, in 1890. As a child, he memorized the Holy Qur'an and learned basic aspects of Islam from his father, who was then a prominent Islamic scholar. He joined Al-Azhar Institute at the age of 11, and pursued his higher studies at the School of Sharia in Cairo.

After graduation, Shaikh Makhlouf taught for two years in Al-Azhar then joined the Islamic legal system. He served as a judge in various parts of Egypt until he became Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Sharia Court, Director of Religious Seminaries and a member of Al-Azhar Academy for Islamic Research in Egypt. He also served twice as the Mufti of Egypt and was a Founding Member of the World Muslim League, and a member of the Council of the Islamic University in al-Medinat al-Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia.

Shaikh Makhlouf was a renowned Muslim scholar. His distinguished contributions to Islamic studies, which

spanned several decades, included the authorship of many important and widely circulated texts, including Kalimat al-Qur'an, Safwat al-Bayan, Al-Fatawi and Kitab al-Muareeth. He traveled broadly in the Islamic world preaching Islamic teachings and values, and helping in the establishment of Islamic educational and social institutions. He received several national accolades, including the Egyptian State Prize in Social Sciences and the National Medal of Arts and Sciences (First Order).

Shaikh Makhlouf passed away in 1990.

بيشب إيترازحم أأرحم



بلاة جانون للت فيصك للعالية. من من للاثريم

لما الما هينة جمائة والمكت فيعسك والمحاطية، بعر للاطلاح حسك نظرام جسائزة والملت فيعتل والمساطية، والفكاون جاليمام بجالست المرناو يؤسسه والملت فيعسسك والخشيرتية بالقترار رقم ١١/٦٢/٨٩ وتاريخ ١٣٩٨/٨/١٠ هر، وجستان تحضست طلقت العسنة المعالمة بالترة والمكت فيصسك والحراطية المن ومن الملاسي بتاريخ ٢٨ دبيع اللادق ١٤٠٣ ه مفتر مسنى :

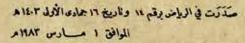
فضيلة الشيخ حستنين محمد مختلوف

جما أذة والملك فيمسك والمساطنة الخدرسة لللاسلام المذل العسام ١٤.٣ هر، وذلك الجهود والجر لحيّة والمسارزة يذبح ال والتراسى، وتكوي الله عيسك، وإن الا والحر عير من والم رقع ومالاناك، بما لامت ركة من قت وى وفشره من بحكت ولأت مم بن يذبح ال تعسير والمترك والمرجم ول لحديث والشريف، الى جانب مشاكات والمعديدة في تراز للم لاية وذتاريس والمدين والديست والمتركزة في في عانب مشاكات والمستم بن يذبح ال تعسير وذتاريس والمدين والديست والمتركزة في في مدار وه مريق وركان والديست والم تستب والم تستب والمستم يذي في المولان وه من مريق وركان والديست والم تستب والم الله المريسة يذ والمالالال المترا

ولاة هيئة للجسائزة الاترئ في فالمت كلّه تحقيقاً لأهراف جسّائزة لألمت فيعسّل للحساطيّتة وعنف كالجسائزة تعتريرًا لهذه للأجسّال فارضًا ترجو للله تعسّا لى للحدارك يذجهوه ولأه يكتبب إليه للعوة وللمستراو . ولاله ولي التوفيق

دشيس هَينة المكاشزة

خال دالفيصك بزعيد العزبز







Hrh Prince Tunku Abdulrahman

Malaysia

1983

Co-Laureate

Tunku Abdulrahman was born in 1903 in Alor Setar, capital of the State of Keda, in the Federation of Malava. After his early education in Bangkok, he traveled to study in St. Catherine's College at Cambridge University, U.K., where he received a BA in law and history. After returning to Kada, he joined the Civil Service, first as a Cadet in the Legal Advisor's office, then as a District Officer in several districts. In 1951, he became President of United Malays National Organization (UMNO). He traveled in all parts of the Federation to promote unity. In 1955, the UNMO won the first general elections in the Federation and Tunku Abd Al-Rahman became Chief Minister. In the same year, he led a delegation for talks with the British that led to the independence of Malaya in 1957, and Abdul Rahman became the country's first Prime Minister. He was re-elected for a second term, during which he convened talks with the British that led to the unity of the Federation and the emergence of the new nation of Malaysia. lamic Society, which played an important part in promulgating Islam in Southeast Asia and in serving Muslim minorities in that area. In particular, it supported Cambodian Muslim refugees in Malaysia. He was the first Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a founding member of the Islamic Development Bank. He was also the sponsor of the Regional Council for Islamic Daawa (Call) for South-East Asia and the Pacific in Kuala Lumpur.

Prince Tunku Abdulrahman led the Malaysian liberation movement during the British occupation of his country, where he is known as the Father of Independence. In recognition of his outstanding efforts, he received numerous honors; he was awarded Honorary Doctorate degrees from Cambridge University, Aligarth Muslim University of India, Seoul National University, Areneta University in the Philippines, and the universities of Malaya, Sydney and Saigon.

In 1960, Prince Abdulrahman founded the Birkim Is-

Prince Tunku passed away in December, 1999.

بينية التطارحهم أأرحهم



بلادة جائزة وللى فيصك لعالية محدر للأشلام

لاة عشرة مما نزة والمك فيعت والعراطية، بحر وللاط لاقة مجرانة والمك فيعت ولعراطية، والفراد وحاليه من بحل والمزاد من تسبة والمك فيعت والحدة، القرلا وقر ١٢/١٢/ ٢٩ وتاريخ ١٢/١/ ١٣٩٨ ٩ ، وحالي تحضر طنة وللاشترار لجائزة والمك فيعت ولعراطية لخرسة وللأسلام بت اريخ ٢٨ ربيع ولاأول ١٤٠٣ و تفت ذرم في : حياجت لتشريق الأمير تنه كو عبد الرحمن

جمائزة والمك فيعتل ولع المترم لحدث للاسل مع فهذا ولع مرد المعرف م ٢٠٠٠ ه وولك المهود للاسل لامتية والمستارزة والتي تتمقل في قيادت مركزة ولتحرير والما ليزتية في جهد وللاعلاق والمريش في ، وتامر يسب جمعيتة بركيم وللاسل لاتية والتي تعنق في الولي من والن الالايوني في فرق جن سن من قرر كيا ، وجهود والوظيمة لأنناء توليه لمركز لأول لأسري محام التقيمة والمرجم لمختلف لمؤلاة فشراطهم . وقد قاده والي والله كلم سعى والله الدي والمعرفة وجذبرين والمرينية والعسارة جرة .

ولاه هيئة للجسًا ئزة لافرترى في فالمت كلّم، تحقيقاً للأهران جسًا ئزة لللهب في عسك للعساطيّة وعمّنه للجسًا نزة تعتريرًا لهذه الله عسّال فَإِجْمَا تَرْجو لِاللهُ تعسّانى للهُ يُبَارِكَ في جهُوه و ولحَ يَكْتَبَ إِلَى للحوة ولالسَّكَرُلِاد .

ولالم وفي ولتوفيق



صَدَرَت في الوايض بوقم ١٥ و ناويخ ١٢ جمادى الأول ١٤٠٢ هـ الموافق ١ مــــارس ١٨٨ م





King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud King Of Saudi Arabia

1984

Saudi Arabia

Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, was born in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in 1920. He held major political offices before becoming Crown Prince in 1975, then King of Saudi Arabia in 1982.

King Fahd's lifelong commitment to the service of Islam transcended the boundaries of Saudi Arabia to reach Muslims in virtually all parts of the world, and could only be paralleled with his able leadership of the world's most influential Islamic state and his unfaltering efforts to maintain and enhance the stability, prosperity and progress of his country.

His reign identified with countless achievements in economic, political, social and educational fields. In terms of service to Islam, these achievements included the most elaborate expansion and refurbishment of the two Holy Mosques in seven centuries, with the result of greater safety and comfort for the 2-3 million Muslims that gather each year in the holy places to perform Hajj. They also included the establishment of the monumental King Fahd Complex for Printing the Holy Qur'an. Up to 10 million copies of the Qur'an in Arabic and other languages are produced annually and distributed worldwide. The King also supported personally or through his government more than 200 Islamic centers, over 1,200 mosques, over 200 colleges and around 2,000 schools for Muslim children worldwide. The King Fahd Academies in major world capitals such as London, Bonn, Moscow, and Washington D.C. provide Muslim children living in those cities with an education of the highest modern standard while tying them to their religion, culture, and language. To encourage communication between Islamic and other cultures, King Fahd also supported the establishment of Chairs and Islamic and Arabic studies institutes in some of the most prestigious international universities.

King Fahd bin Abdulaziz passed away in 2005.

بينية إرجم الرحم



بلاة جائزة والمت فيصك ولعاليت will and

لق هيئة جمائزة دلكمن فيصل دلع الميترة . بعر ل دوطلاح حكى نظام جمائزة ولكمت فيصل دلع الميترة دلعترف ول فسكرون حاليم من تجلس لأمناو سمر تسبته والملمت فيصت ولل في تيترة بالتمال رويت ٢٢/١١١٧/ ٢٢ وتاريخ ١١٠٣/٩/١١ م ، ومقلى تحضر لجنية للاخت آرلي انزة وللمت فيصت وللع الميترة لمن مريمة وللأكسلام في قدورتها دلستَ ابعية بتاريخ ٤ بريع للأول ١٤٠٤ م تتزم في :

> حضرة صاحب الجلالة م الملك في دبن عبد العزبز آل سعود ملك الملكة العربية السودية

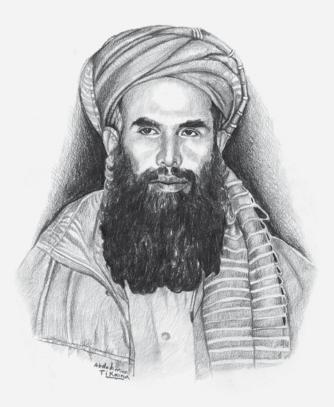
جانة مالی فیصل دلمالیہ ای درجہ للاک المع لہذا دلمال ۲۰۱۶ ، وقامی ما عق بر) جالات کار وغریا قبل تولیہ رئاسہ دلمرولہ وبعدها من عندہ تابتہ، وجسرمادق، وعل ولائب، رخ جنرمہ للاک المع والسلمین رفاق دلجا لاک دلسیاسہ والاقتصاد یہ والاجتاجہ وجزرہ، وحل ولائفیں فیمایاتی :

- ۲- جهود جدادات، لانجدة يذجع داشمل ولأب دلصرع دلأمرية دادالار الدمية ومسعى داخلتة دامويت ماسعودين بقيدادت، لتحقيق دانف من دلار الدي .
 دمابذلي ديبذلي من جهود جادة ومستمرة من أجل لانها ومشكل تم البن الى، وتخفيف والامي، دوجردامقنية دالمناسطينية و دلحناظ جلى داوجود دالناسطيني .
- ۲ لسهار می جلالته دلی جری والرسید باسم والملکته رفی ما یض داراح والم این من دلار والی و والو از مرد بر والعوی فجیع و لاقل ما در الد ما ما و ما ما می من دلار ۲ - ترکیزه جلی والمرحوة ولی والنه و نشرها و حمایته ا وساند تها . عا از مل من وجراه یتحادی وجراء
 - هذه والأسانية، رخ تختلف والمالا والأ الدرية وتخترها.
- ٤ والعرل والستمرين سبيل فيضبة والبلاد، ويحلب والقيز والتواصل في سبيل جنوب والمومين والتومين، وتعديرة وفود والرحمان وتيسيد فلاد وماست والجر ووالعمة والمهم .

ولى هينة ولجائزة لاة ترى يفاذلك تحتيتاً للأحراف جمائزة وللمت فصل للمتالينة، وعنى للحائزة تقريرًا فهذه للأحال ولجد لدة فاخرا تسأل لالله ألى يبارك يغجم وده ولحيزة وألى يجعله لأسوة لتالاة ولروك لالأسلام يديم للحاملية من أجل جزة لالاسلام ونصرة والمسلمين . ولالله ولي والتحقيق

صَدَرَت في الرياض برقم ١٩ ولاديني ٢٤ جمادى الأولى ٢٤.٤ هر الموافق ٢٥ ف براييسو ١٩٨٤ مر

رئيس ميثة الجائزة





1985

Mr. Abd Rab Al-Rasoul Saiaf

Afghanistan

Abd Rab Al-Rasul Saiaf, a Kharotay Ghilzay Pashtun from Baghman, Kabul, Afghanistan, was born in 1944. He obtained a BA from the College of Theology in Kabul University, and an MA in Hadith from Al-Azhar University in Cairo. He, then, taught Hadith in the College of Islamic Studies in Kabul University.

Mr. Saiaf emerged as an important Muslim activist as early as 1963 when he founded the first Afghan Islamic movement. While serving as a professor of Hadith (Prophet Mohammad's sayings) at Kabul University, he strove to unite Afghan Muslims around the principles of Islam through his copious lectures, publications and preaching activities. He was tortured and jailed for six years because of his part in the resistance to the 1973 communist coup in Afghanistan and narrowly escaped execution. Following his discharge in 1980, he fled to Peshawar, Pakistan, where he was chosen as a non-partisan independent to help unify an alliance formed under the name of "The Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan." Other leaders soon seceded the Union, while Saiaf converted it into a party under his own leadership. Two years later, he joined with other factions in a courageous fight against the communists that resulted in their expulsion from his country.

An eloquent speaker of Arabic, Saiaf has led delegations in the early 1980's to Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers' Conferences in Taif, Islamabad and Niger, to garner support for his country and his party. In 2005, he re-named his party as the Islamic Call Organization of Afghanistan.

بينيا يترازح أارحم





الى هدى جا ئزة الملكى فيصر العالية، بعد الطلاط الماى نظام جائزة الملكى فيصر العالية المصادق جايمان، قامن المناوي من الملكى فيصل الخدية بالقلارة المرام ٢٠ ٨٩ وتاريخ ٢٠١٨، ٨٨، ٥٩، وجلى تختر بلنة اللالمتيار فحائزة الملك فيصل الغدية بالعالية لذركة الإلم لام في ودرعا الثامنة بتاريخ ٢٨ يتيع الأول ٥٠٤٠ والموافق ٢٠ ويسمبر ١٩٨٤، تقرير في :

الأسناذعبُدربّ الرسُول سَيًّاف

جائزة الملكى فيصت اللوالية لخدمة الله للم طذا اللعام ٥٠٤ م بقد تركيله و المختلفة في تجال خدمة الله لام والمسلمين وفلك لفين بتأسيس الال عامة للمركة الله لديرة في الفن انستان والعرادة اللديماة والمحاهدين ، ووقوف حامدان في وعرى المتدارات اللولادية رحم كل مانال، من تعذيب وسجرى ، ولدويو الفقت ال في قيادة عركة المهاد الله لديرة بانغانستان ، وتعيين بقضيتها في الحياف الله لديرة ، مطالباً بدهها عادة لله الا والعدل والقيم اللان قوالاً وفاسحامي الشرعية والموالي مرحها عادة لله من مولى ، الذي مت الأولا يقاطرن والمت ويصرون ويعمدون وجاهدات ، من الا من مولى ، الذي مت الأولا يقاطرن والمت القرار من المؤلمان الأولى المرحمة من مولى ، الذي ما الأولا يقطرون والمت فإغا تحوالان أن العامي الا

إِنَّ هِينَة الْحالَّة إِذْ عَفَى ذَلَكَ فَإِعَا تَرْجُولُانَهُ أَنَ يُوْفَتَ دَلُقَ مِنْتَرَى أَمِنَاكَ والله ولي التوفيق بين جندالتائ

خال دالفيصل بزعمة العهز

صَدَرَت في الرياض برقم ٢٧ وتاريخ ٢٠/٧/٥٠٤ ه الموافق ٢٤/٥/٤/٢مر





Mr. Ahmad Husein Deedat

South Africa

1986

Co-Laureate

Ahmad Husein Deedat was a renowned Muslim scholar of comparative religion, thinker, author and orator. Born in Surat, India, in 1918, he joined his father in South Africa in 1927. He learned English in a short time and was a bright pupil. However, he had to leave school at the age of 16 to support his family. He vigorously pursued self-education, including extensive studies on comparative religion, while working in a furniture shop. He was profoundly influenced by observing that, in addition to racial discrimination, the authorities used religious ideology to "numb the masses," and that there was a profound misunderstanding of Islam among non-Muslims. He was inspired by the concept of holding inter-religious public debates, which he read about in Kairanvi's book "Truth Revealed." He delivered his first lecture, entitled "Mohammad: Messenger of Islam" in a movie theater in Durban, with only 15 people attending. Within a short time, his lectures attracted thousands of people who crossed the racial barrier to listen to him and ask questions. What distinguished Deedat from his contemporaries was his intensive knowledge of the Bible and Holy scriptures, coupled with his command of English.

Following this tremendous initial success, The Shaikh decided to dedicate his life to the explanation of Islam and promotion of its values. His contributions, especially in the field of comparative religions, extended for more than 40 years and included his authorship of numerous books and manuscripts in addition to hundreds of audio-taped lectures, televised programs and public debates on Islam. Sheikh Deedat almost single-handed-ly established the As-Salam Center to train propagators of Islam and provide them with theological tools to defend it. He also founded and chaired the Islamic Propagation Center International in Durban, South Africa.

Shaikh Deedat passed away in 2005.





التَّ هيئة جازة اللاكرى فيصل العالينة، بعد الطلاحها على نظام جازة اللاكرى فيصل العالينة المصادق حليم من جاس النياء ولاتسة اللاكر فيصل الخيرينة بالقرار في ١١٠٨٠٨ والغ ١٢٩٨٨٨٩، وعلى تخرطنة اللجنيا الحاتفاللي فعت العالية فحد الإلى في دورة الاناسة بنائغ ٢٠ ديم الادل ٢٠٤٠ والولانى ٢٢ ديسمبر ١٩٨٥، تقرر سخ:

الأستاذ احمذ حسين ديدات

جاتة الملكى فيصل العالية لخدمة الله الما (بالاستولاف) لمذلالها ٢٠٤٠، وولك تَعَدَرُ العمل، الجراد والتواصل في الدجوة الإسلام، منذ خونمسة وتلاتين جامًا، في الطاق الحربي اللإقلبي وجلى المستوى الدولي والعباجي، وحتى الأخص فيما يأتي :

١- مشاركته الجادة في العديري والمؤرّات الإ المرينة.

- ٢- إلى أوالعديرين الخ اصرار في جدوي الدول الله الدينة.
- ٣- مناقشته فخص الإرك ويناولهم وعادلتم في مناظرات حلبية.
- ٤ إنشاف مهر الستكة الإلماي تكونا الطلق والتواة وتدريبا لم على القياع بالدوة الله لمعينة.
- تأليف علم من المنشورات والكتب التي أصريها خدمة للدجوة وعاريم فلتبشير وتوجيه للمسلين بأصول حقيتم الانيرة والمحل ويتم الحنيف

ولِقَ هيئة الجائزة لإذ تنحد ولا ف فإنفا تعوالله لف يوقَّته ولف يترمن المت المه. ولالمه ولي التوفيق

صَدَرَت في الرئياض برقم ٣٣ وتاريخ ٢٨/٢/٢٠٤٨ الموافق ٢٩٨٦/٢٨٩٨

خالد الفيصل بزعبد العزيز

رئيش هيئة الجانزة





Dr. Roger Garaudy

France

Co-Laureate

1986

Roger Garaudy is a contemporary Muslim thinker, author and philosopher. He was born in Marseille, France, in 1913. He held a Ph.D. in Philosophy from the Sorbonne and a Ph.D. in Science from Moscow University.

During World War II, Garaudy was taken as a prisoner of war in Algiers. Following his release, he was elected to the French Parliament. At that time, he was a member of the French Communist Party. In the 1970's he tried to reconcile Roman Catholicism with Marxism, and was dismissed from the Communist Party. He was elected to the French Senate in 1970.

Dr. Garaudy became interested in religions as early as 1945, and was fascinated by the historical role of Islam and Islamic civilization. He read several translated books on Islam and the interpretation of the Quran, while his Palestinian wife assisted him in reading, and translating, some Arabic resources, particularly texts dealing with Muslim heritage. However, it was not until 1982 that he converted to Islam.

Garaudy is the founder and President of the International Institute for Debate Between Civilizations and a member of the Moroccan Academy and the Jordanian Royal Academy for Research on Islamic Civilization. He wrote more than 40 books, including Debate Between Civilizations, A Warning to The Living, How Man Became Man, Islam Lives in Our Future, Islam and Integrity, Mosque, the Mirror of Islam and Mohammad of Islam. Most of his books have been translated into at least 10 languages.

Dr. Garaudy passed away in 2012.

بالحة جمائة للك فيصل للعالية (a) (a) 2003



الى هديم جانة الله عن فيصل العالمية ، بعد الطلاح احلى نظام جانة الله عن فيصل العالمية ، بعد الطلاح احلى نظام جانة الله عن فيصل العالمية ، وفصل العالمية الله المية العالمية ، العرامية العالمية العالمية ، العرامية العالمية العالمية ، العرامية ، ا وتاريخ ١٠٨٨٨٨، وعلى محضر لحدة الله من العالمية ، وفصل العدينة ، العرار في ١٠٨٨٨ ، من عربة ، العرامية ، وعلى محضر لحدة الله من عربة العالمية ، وتاريخ ١٠٠ من العالمية من العربة ، وحلى محضر لحدة الله من مع العالمية ، ولعن من العربة ، وحلى محضر لحدة العربة ، وحلى محضر لحدة الله من مع العالمية ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله من مع العالمية ، ولعلمة من مع العالمية ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله من مع العالمية ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله من مع العالمية ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله من من ما ما والعالمية ، وتعلى محضر لحدة العربة ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله منة الله من مع العالمية ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله من مع العالمية ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله م العالمية ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله من ما من منه ، وتعلي محضر لحدة العربة ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله من منه ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله منه ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله من منه ، وتعلى محضر لحدة الله من منه ، وتعلى محضر لحدة العربة ، وتعلى منه ، وتعلى محضر لحدة العربة ، وتعلى محضر لحدة ، وتعلى محض

الدُكتُورَجاء جَارُودِي

جائة الملكى فيصل العالمية طنرمة الله للم (بالائتلاق) لمذلالعام ٢٠٤٠، وقال ت تقديرًا لعمل اللغيري سبيل خديمة الله لما والمسلمين والمقتل فيماياني . ١ - ما الصرومن لتبر تبرز صورة المينية لله لما متل "الله لما بسلن مستقبلنا" وتوجود الإلك"، والتي بين فيصا مكانة الله للم ، وصحة الصولي ويباحث، وقدرت حلى توفير الحياة الترجيج للإنسان في تتلف العصور ومن مشكلات الإنسان المعاصر. ٢ - وفاحر حن فلسطين والعالم الإفاحة الجيدًا، في تواقف المختلفة الذي إنعان محتف في

خطب، ومعاللة الصحفيَّة ولكتب، ولسَّف السَّياسة الصحبونيَّة في كتاب، "القَصَيَّة الإسرائِيليَّة".

٣- مشاركات، في العديدين اللؤتران في العالين الإسلاي والغوي التي يوان في العالين الإسلاي والغوي التي يوان في العالين الإسلاي والغوي التي يوان في العالين الإصرار الحينة ويؤلر الحق التزارما القديل بالوصول الي الحيث ويفار الحق من الوليد للات التي تعدّ والعالي المعديد ويؤلر الحق التزارما القديل بالوصول الي الحيث ويؤلر الحق التزارما القديل بالوصول الي الحيث المحق من الوليد للات التي تعدّ والعالم العديد ويؤلر الحق التزارما والحي الحيث الحيث الحيث ويؤلر الحق المحت المحت التي تعدّ والعالم الحيث الحيث الحيث القديل بالوصول الي الحيث العن من الوليد للات التي تعدّ والعالم الحيث الحيث الحيث المحت المحت المحت التي تعدّ والعالم الحيث الحيث الحيث التي تعدّ والعالم الحيث الحي والمائم ولي التوفين الحيث الحيث الحيث المائي المحيث الحيث ال المال حيث الحيث ال

> صَدَرَت في الرئياض برقم ٣٤ وتاريخ ٢٨/٦/٢٨ الموافق ١٩٨٦/٣/٩د

وليس هَينة الجائزة خالد الفيصل بزعبد العزيز





Shaikh Abu Bakr Mahmoud Gumi

Nigeria

1987

Abu Bakr Mahmoud Gumi was born in 1924 in Gumi village in the Sukoto District of Nigeria. He received elementary lessons in Quran, Fiqh and Arabic at home, then joined regular schools and became a certified teacher. He continued his education in the School of Arabic Studies in Kano, specializing in Arabic Language and Islamic Studies, then traveled to Bakht Al-Ruda Institute in the Sudan, where he obtained a high diploma in Sharia law.

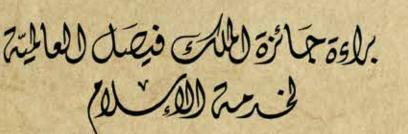
Shaikh Gumi had a long history of struggle against colonialism in his country and was closely associated with the Nigerian leader Ahmadu Bello. The two men formed the Organization for Support of Islam, which played a significant role in fighting superstition and ignorance and promulgating Islamic teachings among Nigerian Muslims.

Following Nigeria's independence, Shaikh Gumi organized and headed the Shari'a judiciary system of northern Nigeria for several years and became Nigeria's Grand Mufti in 1976. He participated in major national, regional and international Islamic organizations such as the World Muslim League, the Islamic Research Academy in Cairo, the Council of Senior Islamic Scholars in Nigeria and the Council of the Islamic University in al-Madinat al-Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia.

He authored several books dealing with different Islamic topics. Furthermore, he translated interpretations of the Holy Qur'an as well as several books on Islam written in Arabic by Nigerian scholars, into the Hausa language. This was one of his most important accomplishments since it benefited millions of Muslims in Hausa speaking communities in Niger, Ghana, Togo, Ivory Coast and Chad, in addition to Nigeria. Gumi received international prizes and honorary degrees, as well as several national accolades from Nigeria.

Shaikh Abu Bakr Gumi passed away in 1992.

بينية ليترازح إزخم





إن هيئة جمانة الله في فيصل المحاطمة - بعد الطلاحما على نظام جمائة الله في فيصل العاطية المصادق حليم من تجاس للمن ومؤسّسة الله في فيصل الخيرية بالتراريغ ١١٠٨٦٨٨ وتابع ١٠٨٨٨٩٩٩ وحلى محضر لجنة اللوختيار لجرائة الله في فيصل العالمية لخد منه اللاكلامي في دورتف المسائمة بسرائغ ١٢ عمرادى الله ولى ١٤٠٠ المحولان ١٢ ين اير ١٩٨٧٠- تعسرًا منح :

فضيئلة الشيخ أبي بكر محمود جومي

ج الأة اللرى فيعت الع المية لحد م الل الله الع العذال الع الع، وَوَلَى الجُهُ وو الكبرى التي بذهبً في العمّ ل الإسلامي والعل بُلادة وخراجعًا في عَالات الدهوة والتداريس وللمزيسَة والقصراء واللافت اء. ومن أوز وحرب ونست اطه : ١- بحكادى المحت فت ولوطنه. ٢ - جموده المتر بنة لتنظير الحسائر وتطب بن المع مل المشرعية بقر . ٣- تعتاديان المحير الاتري الات المنظمة عتاهم المرالا الع. ٤- مت التهافي جريَّة مؤلَّسات تعليَّمة ومؤلَّات إل المريَّمة. ٥ - جمت او بعث كمما في تبسِّين للعقيدة الإسلامية الصحيحة ومت اومة البدايج والخرافات ومتاقاح بد في مت دار المسال . أ- تقريم معتاني والمروس والم حقي إلى لغت المهوس . ب- تأليف لناب للعتيدة الصحيحة بولانت السريعة. ج- تأليف لتاب رولافوه في الحراب . وإنَّ هِنُسَةٍ لِلْحَاثِنَةِ إِذْ تَحْتُ هُذَهِ الْبَسَرَادَةِ لَتَرْمُو اللَّهُ مَبْحَدُهُ أَنْ يُعِيسُنَهُ في مواصلة محسك والمسالي فادت والمسالين. ولالله وفي التوقين رئيش هَيئة الجائزة

رئيس مينة الجائزة خالد الفيصل بزعَبد العزيز

صَدَرَت في الريَاض برقم ٤١ وَتَارِيخِ ٨/٧/٧/٤هـ الموافق ٨/٩٨٧/٣٨





1988

Dr. Ahmad Domocao Alonto

Philippines

Ahmad Domocao Alonto was born in the rural town of Marawi in the Southern Philippines in 1914. He held a Fellowship in Arts and a BA and Doctorate degrees in Law from the University of the Philippines.

Dr. Alonto was a prominent Islamic figure in the Philippines and is considered one of the world's greatest Islamic leaders of the 20th Century. He had led the Islamic movement in his country for over 30 years and strove to unite Filipino Muslims, improve their living conditions, and secure their rights. At the same time, he was a preacher of non-violence and peaceful co-existence between Filipino Muslims and Christians. In the 1950s, he was the only Muslim elected to the Filipino House of Representatives and subsequently the Senate. A Filipino diplomat described him as "a political giant, a great teacher, a peacemaker and a champion of the rights of the Filipino Muslims." the second largest state university in the Philippines and now one of the legacies of Dr. Alonto. That university provides education for both Muslim and Christian students. In addition, he founded the Mindanao Mosque and Islamic Center, the largest of its kind in the Philippines, and sponsored the translation of the Holy Quran to the Moro language. He was a member of the Makkah-based World Muslim League, the Executive Council of the World Islamic Congress and the Central Council of the International Organization of Islamic Universities, and the head of several Islamic organizations in the Philippines.

Dr. Alonto authored and translated numerous books and articles explaining the fundamental principles of Islam and promoting its values among his countrymen.

Dr. Ahmad passed away in 2002.

Dr. Ahmad founded the Mindanao Islamic University,

م الالالحال الراج بركدة بجر المزة للتر فيقيل الغالية



لخرمة لالوس لام

الحافية المحالية المنكر فيصل اللوت لمية ، بعدّ الطلاحها حل فطام مما بُن الملكن فيصل العُوَالاتية الطعت الاق حليه من تجليس الممناء مؤت سبح اللكترق فيصل الطف بية ب القرار رقية ١١ / ٦٨ / ٩٨ وت اريخ ٢٠ / ٨ / ٩٨ ٩٨ ٥ ، وحل تحفر الحدية اللاحمة سي الجب نغ الملكن فيص اللوت المت المذرمة اللايت الامت في الارتصا الطب الاية معشرة بتاريخ ٢٠ - ٢٢ ج الاك اللادف ١٤ ٠ ٨ الحولون ق ٩ - ٢٢ بيت اير ١٩٨٨ ٢ ، مقت ترميخ :

ودرتة راع روور كاو الوب

دنديش هيئة الجائزة خَالِر (لفي مر بن حبر العزيز

صرار في الربيًا عنى برقم ٤٤ وتاريخ ٢/٨/ ٨ ١٤ ه المولون ٢/٢/ ١٩٨٨ ٢





Shaikh Mohammad Al-Ghazali Al-Saqqa Egypt

1989

Mohammad Al-Ghazali Al-Saqqa was born in Takla Al-Inab village in Bihaira District in Egypt in 1917. He grew up in a religious home and memorized the Holy Quran as a child. He studied in Al-Azhar, specializing in religious Daawa and Guidance, and obtained a Master's degree in Arabic Language. Within few years, he became widely recognized as one the most influential contemporary Islamic thinkers. He was also a zealous defender of Islam and a powerful opponent of extremism within the Islamic world.

After graduation, Al-Ghazali served for a short period as a preacher and Imam, then became Inspector of Mosques, rising quickly to the positions of Director of the Departments of Mosques, Daawa and Guidance and Deputy Minister of Religious Affairs and Endowments in Egypt. He was seconded, at various times, to the Islamic University in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, the College of Sharia in Qatar, and the Emir Abdulqadir al-Jazairi University in Algiers. He traveled extensively in the Islamic World and was fully aware of Muslim conditions in Islamic countries and throughout the world.

Shaikh Al-Gazali was an intellectual of great caliber. His thought derived from numerous sources, and this was reflected in the depth and breadth of his knowledge. He had authored more than 60 books and numerous articles on Islam and contributed enormously to the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an. His ardent support of Muslim rights, as well as his wisdom and moderation, earned him the respect of millions of Muslims and non-Muslims around the world.

Shaikh Al-Gazali passed away in 1996.

بسيسه التداكر حمرًا الرحيم

بَرَلْحِة جَائِنَ لِاللَّهُ فَيْعَلَ لِلْعَالِيَّة بِزَرْجَة لِلْإِسْ الْ



إن هيئة بجائزة الطلك فيصل العكرية ، بغر الطلاحها على فظل بجائزة الملكن فيصل العالية المطعنا وق حليه من بجلي المناء مؤسسة الملكت فيصل المخبرية بالغرار رقع ١١ / ٦٨ / ٩٨ وت اريخ ١٠ / ٨ / ١٩٩٨ ه ، وحلى تصريف الملكت فيصل المخبرية والملكت فيصل العالية المذرة اللإسلام في دورتها النائية بحثرة بتاريخ ٧ جمادى الاحت المعارة الملكت تقررسخ:

ففيلة لالم يح عَدُلاب زلافي لاسقا

يم انزة الملكى فيصل العاكمة لخدرة الطار فلم لهذا العام « ١٤٠٩ هـ ١٩٨٩ م » ، وذلك الماقام بدس جدمات جلسلة في بجال الدجوة الطريب المعية وفي مغدمته ا ١- جهوده في جعت الدرجوة الطريبة جعلياً وجلب أنما نتج جند تكوّة مدرمة مميزة من الدرجب ة والعن ملين .

٢- مخزارة النتابج، العسلي في خدمة اللاس الم والمسلمين محقيدة وشريعت، جمير فشرائه الكثرين الربعين التأب ، منها التاب العقيدة ، ولتاب اليف ففهم اللات الماع ؟ والتاب فقر، السيرة .

٣- محنايته بالتفسير للوضوعي للعت وك التكريم .
٤- والمفرطين فيه .

- ٥- جهتاوه لأنطويل فيمت اومة لولا بخت ، لألع لمانى والمت اوي.
 - ٦. وفوف مند الزمن التصري.
- ٧- كونه في عل المجالات السابقة منا صرار للحق، ملتزماً به، للات أجذو في الالد لومة للاعم.

ولاه هيئة لافت نزة لإفتمن لإتاه لترجو لات أن يوفقه لولصلة جهوده فخي مدرس لاهر مشركام والرلسلمين .

ولالته فجي لالتوفيق

صدرت في السوياض بوقم ٥٣ وتاويخ ٢٠/٨/٩ ١٤ ٩ - الموافق ٢/٩٨٩ / ١٩٨٩

م كدر الفيار بن جرالغزيز

رنيش هيئة الجانزة





Sheikh Ali At-Tantawi

Saudi Arabia

Co-Laureate

1990

Ali bin Mustafa Al-Tantawi's roots are from Egypt. He was born in Syria in 1909 and educated in Damascus University, graduating in 1932 with a law degree. The Shaikh combined formed education with private learning under renowned Syrian Islamic and Arabic language scholars.

Shaikh Al-Tantawi served as a teacher in different parts of Syria, Iraq and Lebanon before joining the Judiciary system in Syria, and was involved in formulating family laws during the unity between Egypt and Syria. He was also a journalist since 1926, and one of the first Arab broadcasters serving in radio stations in Java, Baghdad and Damascus. In addition, he was involved in activities relating to the struggle for independence of various Arab nations from British and French rules, and was therefore subjected to constant harassments, particularly in the 1940's and 1950's. some time at the Shari'a and Arabic Language Colleges in Riyadh and Makkah, before dedicating his full time to writing, counseling and preaching activities. Tantawi's efforts to spread the spiritual and cultural values of Islam in a simple and compelling manner extended over several decades. He impressed a vast audience with his rich knowledge, wisdom and moderation. He anchored a daily radio program and a weekly television program continuously for 25 years, and both of them were extremely popular. He also authored many books and articles on a wide range of topics and published his memoirs in eight volumes.

Shaikh Tantawi passed away in 1999.

In 1963, he moved to Saudi Arabia where he taught for







Professor Khurshid Ahmed

Pakistan

1990

Co-Laureate

Khurshid Ahmed was born in Delhi, India in 1932. He obtained two bachelor's degrees in Law and Jurisprudence, two master's degrees in Economics and Islamic Studies, and two Honorary Doctorates in Education and Islamic Economics.

An internationally known scholar and Islamic activist, Professor Khurshid authored or edited 70 books, 35 each in English and Urdu, as well as numerous articles, and participated in at least 100 seminars worldwide. He traveled extensively lecturing about Islam and preaching its values, and is presently editor of Tarjumanul Quran.

Professor Khurshid is the Founder and Chairman of the Institute of Policy Studies in Pakistan and the Islamic Foundation in Leicester, England, Vice-President of the Islamic Research Academy in Karachi and Lahore, Member of the Boards of the International Islamic University in Islamabad, the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization in Jordan and the Islamic Center in Zaria, Nigeria. He was Pakistan's Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Statistics, Member of the Pakistani Senate for two terms, a professor in Karachi University and a research scholar at Exeter University.

Khurshid is the recipient of several awards, including the first Islamic Development Bank Award and the 5th Annual Prize of American Finance House (La'Riba).

فستمر لعنك للرحيح برارية جائزة اللب فيعل العالية لخدمة الإسلام



في المحصنة بجانزة الملكن فيقتل العالميّة، بعكر الطلق مها حلي فقام جانزة الملكن فعل العص لية المصادق محسلة من بحاليت المناء مؤكرت بية لعكرت فيعيس المؤترية بالعراد رقع ١١ - ٨٦ / ٩٨ ولت الديخ ١٠ / ٨ / ١٣٩٨ ه، وحسلى تحفر طبنة الالاحتيار المعت الرف يزة الملكن فيصل العالميّة طندمة الراب المام في هود تها اللتا النة يحشرة بست اديخ ١٨ - ١٢ جمادي الالقرمة ١٤١٠ ه وللوافق ١٥ - ١٨ بست اير ١٩٩٠ م ، فقر مسخ :

(لركتور جور براعر

بمَايْرَة ولند في معل ولعالية فدرة وبورت مع فهذوومن ... ١٤١٠ هـ - ١٩٩٠ » بالاشتراق. وفائن القام برم خدمًا ب جليلة في كال الدجوة الإركر المعية وفي مقدمتها: إيناؤه ولورسة وللإير للاتية بليسترون برسته لها، وهي يؤير سة تعليمية وترقس -1 فلبحرك ولاي من الامية توس جهوده الابج اونه لافعت للاب ال

- ٢٠ بناير تدهمور تسة ولغاطية للدرولينات وللاب لامية وللاقتصادية بالت تألى، ولنشاطه ولاسلاي وللموت من جلال وليجلس ولعلى ولاير تشاري فويت سة وللرولينا برت ولسياب تية وولاقتص الاية ولمقارنة بجت معة جهاج جن وال
- ٣- كونه لاسمدقادة الطريعة لالإرت الابنة بالت المن من المعربي من المارية السباب السلوم. ٢- مت اللتة الولار عدية في تحتلف اللافظار في العتاج بالمحاضة والطناظرة في الطراقي ز الألاب المرية للديموة إلى الولات المام والمراة حت لي محصومه .
- ٥- تمت تزه با للم مُسْحَام في والنرولاك ولا قنعت الاية الله من الله قليمية والمرولية متى لأصب جمر بمع اللجا بعارت ومرت تشا والهما في مرت فوه اللاقعا الاله الاي

ولماهينة للجب نزة لإفتيخه لإيتَ المائرَجو لافته أن يوفقه لمولاحكة جهوده في خدمة لالإمرِث لمان ولاهرِث لمين .

ولايتروقحت لالتوتسيق



حدر في الرب مه برقي ٢٢ وت ريخ ٩ / ٨ / ١٤١٠ هـ الولاف ٦ / ٢ / ١٩٩٠





1991

Dr. Abdullah Umar Nasif

Saudi Arabia

Abdullah Umar Nasif, Secretary General of the World Muslim League, was born in Jeddah in 1939. After completing general education in Jeddah, he obtained a bachelor's degree in Chemistry from Riyadh University (now King Saud University) and a Ph.D. in Geology from Leeds University in the U.K. He is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. He was also Vice-Chairman of the Saudi Consultative Council for several years.

Dr. Nasif taught at King Saud and King Abdulaziz universities, and became Secretary General, then Vice-President of the latter university. In 1983, he was appointed Secretary General of the World Muslim League. Under his leadership, the League has carried out major relief operations to assist destitute Muslims in various parts of the Islamic World, launched campaigns against poverty, illness, and illiteracy among Muslim communities in some developing areas, and provided unfaltering support of Muslim minorities worldwide.

Dr. Nasif's commitment to serving Islam and Muslims is further evident from his association with numerous Islamic organizations, charities and learning institutions. He is the Chairman of the Islamic Relief Organization, Vice-President of the International Islamic University in Islamabad, and chairman or member of the boards of trustees of numerous Islamic Research Centers in Europe, United States and other parts of the world, including the Institute of Arabic and Islamic History in Frankfurt, the Islamic Cultural Center in Geneva, Dar as-Salam University in New Mexico, the Islamic College in Chicago, the Islamic Center in Georgetown University and the Islamic Academy in Cambridge.

Dr. Nasif was awarded King Abdulaziz Drder (First Class), the highest decoration in Saudi Arabia, in addition to many other prestigious awards and honorary degrees.

المتم لاقتر الرحيح بركدة ج الرائد المكرى فيصل العالمية



-)

لخدمة الإسلام

(6 هنة بمايزة للنك فيصل ولع ليتج ، بعد لطلوم اجل فظام بجايزة وللبك فيصل والعالية والفادق جلين تجلس النماء يؤمت ستر والمنت فيعن الطن يدتية بالغزار رقم ١١ / ٦٨ / ٩٨ وت ازيخ . ١٠ ٨ / ٨٩٣١٩ ، وعلى كاند فينة اللامتيار في النتر فيعل ولع البيت الذرة ولاسلام مي دورة الرويعة مشرق بتاريخ ٩-١٢ ريفنا ١١٤١٦ - الموافق ٥٥-٢٨ مارك ١٩٩١ م، فقت ورمنى :

(لركتور ويترويد كمرين فجر في في في الموسوف

بمَايْزة اللكر فيصل العالمية فدرة الإسلام المذارك ، «١١٤١٥ - ١٩٩١ »، وفار فيهده المعتلة في:

فَتِ الْمُ الْمُتَوَعِمْ ، قَبِرَ فَوَلْيَهِ الْمُعْدَاتَ الْعَامَةِ الْعَامَ الْعَامَ الْمُعْرَضِ هِي ، بَنَ السَّبْ (بى بعى وفي مختلف (لنرول) واللقاء (ب الايس الاسة. تَجْفِيقُ الرارية، بعد توليه المانتها، كَثَرُوس مشروها مت العُمَل الدين عد وف 2-فليعتها بشروع اللجعت افتة اللإكر للامية المعروف فيستنابل الخنبر فتخفيف وطأة ولف قرواد في والرص على ف قراء المرف مين في أمر المال.

ولات هب من الجب ان الد تمخت لات ها لترجو لات الرف يوف مولم لما جهروه في تدريم (في مع) والم في مي . ولايسٌ وفي لالتوب بع ،

وميت هيئة لألحت ايزه الألالغاب لي جرالغزيز

مبَدرُت في الريّاض برُقم ٧١ وت ريخ ٢٠ /١٤١١/١٠ ه المواقف ١٩٩١/٥/





1992

Paris in 1988.

H.E. Dr. Hamed Al-Ghabid

Niger

Hamid Al-Ghabid was born in Tanon, Niger in 1941,

He occupied senior political positions in the Government of Niger, and was the country's Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1979 to 1981, Minister of Commerce from 1981 to 1983, and Minister of Finance in 1983, then Prime Minister of Niger from 1983 to 1988. In 1989, he was appointed Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), a position he has held for 8 years.

and obtained a Doctorate degree from the Sorbonne,

During his tenure as Secretary General of the OIC Dr. Al-Ghabid addressed some of the most important challenges facing the Islamic world. His role in supporting social, educational, cultural, political and economic cooperation between Islamic countries, and in mediating disputes within and between these countries is particularly noteworthy. He is also credited with successfully relocating some 250,000 Bulgarian Muslim refugees to Turkey, and with convincing richer Islamic countries to increase their support to the less previleged communities in the Islamic World. He has also been successful in restoring confidence in the Islamic Cooperation Fund which provides aid to Islamic countries during natural disasters. Dr. Al-Ghabid also founded the Islamic Establishment for Social Studies in Niami, which supports various philanthropic projects in Niger.

A respected African leader with long diplomatic experience, Dr. Al-Ghabid was chosen by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to represent it as mediator in the Darfur conflict in the Sudan.

Al-Ghabid is currently working towards organizing peace talks between the Sudanese Government and its rivals in Darfur.

بشفرهت ووجن ووسجع

بركرية بجائزة الملك فيقل العكية

لخدمة الإسلام

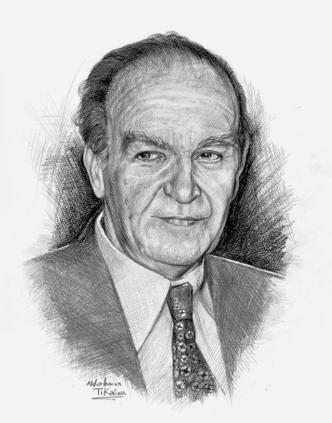


إلى هينَة بيمائة للكرمة فيعمَل للعالمية ، بعترل طوح المحافظ مجائزة لطنت فيعمَل للعالية للعمادق محليه مرجلين فرمنا دمؤت مته وللنت فيعمَل ولخيرية بالمترل رقم ١١٠/ ٢٨٠ وتاريخ ١٢٩٨/ ١٣٩٨ ه، وصلى تحضر لجينة لولايختيا ربي ازة لطنت فيصل للعالمية المنزة للإرامة في دورتها لله كرية بحشرة بتاريخ ٧- ١٠/ معداده الحلوانق ١٠ - ١٢ قسر ليرامام ، تقرر تنخ

مَعَاني لِكُرْتُورِجَ إِسْرُلْغَابَرُ

مت يروهنيعسك بن جبروهويز

مررك فراوت مى برق مى وت ريح . ١٩/١٠ ما داد م ومودف ١٩/١٠/٢١١٢





H.E. Alija Izetbegoviç

Bosnia

1993

Alija Izetbegoviç was born in Bosanki Samac in northern Bosnia in 1925 and moved during his childhood with his family to Sarajevo where he grew up and received his formal education. After World War II, he graduated with degrees in economics and law from the University of Sarajevo. He was an urbane and thoughtful politician who spoke English, French and German, in addition to Serbocroatian. He served for 25 years as legal advisor in different establishments, including the University of Sarjevo, and became the first President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1990 to 1996 and member of the Presidency until his retirement in 2000.

Dr. Izetbegoviç's political strife dates back to the 1940s when he became an active member of the Muslim Youth Organization. He was jailed twice for his brave opposition to communist oppression of Muslims in Yugoslavia. In 1989 he formed an Islamic political party that led Bosnian Muslims to their independence. Thus, he will be remembered for many years to come for his leadership of Bosnian Muslims in their heroic struggle to preserve their identity during the bloody war with Serbia.

Izetbegoviç was also a distinguished scholar, author and philosopher. His intellectual pursuits include the publication of several books including Islamic Manifesto (translated into English, Arabic and Albanian), Problems of Islamic Awakening and Islam Between East and West; the last-mentioned book was translated into English, Spanish, Turkish, Malay and Urdu, and was described by reviewers as one of the most important books published in Europe in the 1980s.

Dr. Alija passed away in 2003.

بت مراوت (لرحمن (لرحيح برايوة جائزة المكيك فيعيل العكالية لخدمة الإسلام



لمرتَّ هيئة بمَا يَرْة لِطْنَمَت مَنْعَسَ لِهِتَ المَيْةِ ، بعدَ لِطَّلَقَهما حسّلى فَظْ مِجَائِزة لِطْنَمَتَ فيصسَل لِلْعَاطِية لِطُعَادِق حسَلِيه مَن بجلسَ لَأُمِنَا ، يؤتسَسَة لِطُنَمَت فيصَل لِطْنِيةٍ مِعْ ١١ / ١٨ / ٩٨ وتاريخ ١٠ / ٨ / ٨ ٣ ٥ ﻫ ، وحسَلى تحصرطِبنة لللاحتيار لجائزة لِطُنَمَت فيصَل لُطْنَية مِنْ اللَّهُ الْعُلْمَتُ ف في هورتها لِالسَا هُ مَتِحْسَمَة بسَائِيخ ٢٢ - ٥٠ مَتْعِياطَ ١٤٢ ﻫ ١٣ - ١٢ / ٢ / ١٩٢ م ٢ ، فقت تَرْمَعُ :

فخامة الرئيس

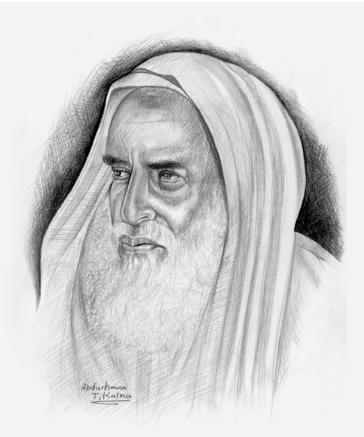


ونيس جهودت ولبوك فدول لرسترى

بمن إن وللما فيصل ولعادية فترم ولا من لالك الماد ١٩٩٣ ؛ وحرروفاً جهاده للوكر ومتر ومقتر يتفحول من الجها ويترج، ومن طليعتها : محت باته لالرصيدية بعث لأثر لالمجرَّب لمام في تعتَّث الغرو ولا في تعتَّب ولغرو ولا في تعتَّب الغرو ولا في تعتّ وقومند ببسالة ، منذ كثر بابر ، للدين المح بعن معتومت لا لمست لمايَ في ب الاده ، وتعرُّضه -1 -5 لا جن والتنكر من قبل السلط الو الموجية لموقف والم جاجة. إلناق حزب المريش هدية قاد كريم بدالمسيش مح الى لالاكر تقلال ، ولاكر تعراد محدود - ٣ ف وجم المحدّيات العرفت، والمؤهرات العدوانت، تعسزيزه دوابط مرتعبه ببغيرة وبتوارثهم من زهماء ولفامية وللإكر سوميرة ومرتعوبها، -2 وجام في تسبح لمناصرة ه زل التعب. وتخبا فالمسيث لمكة رمت يدلوني لغت امله مع ولفطروف والخبطة فيت عد والمسلم أملاً - 0 في فرف يحقق ما يرجوه من جمن يرول نقب ارجلى لأجدار م. ولات هيئة للجسائزة لإفا تمتحه لريستاها لترجو لعتكم أوف يوفق مواحت لماجهوه ى جنرى لاھ م مى ولك مەلى. و ويتر وبخ ولتوف يق ، لأسى هيئة للختابزة

خايروهنيصت بي جبروهزيز

صَدَرت في الرياض برقم ٨١ وتاريخ ١٨ / ١٠ / ١٢ / ١٤ هـ الموافق ١٠ / ١٩٣ / ١٩٩٢





Shaikh Mohammad Bin Saleh Al-Uthaimin

Saudi Arabia

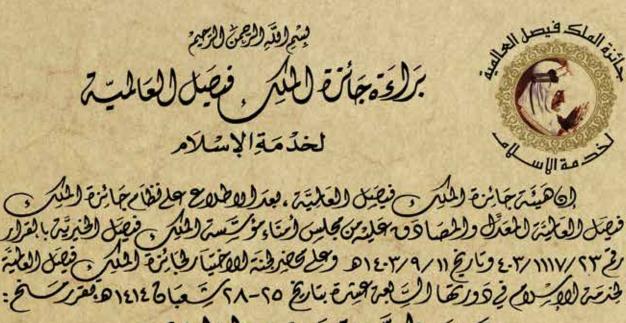
1994

Mohammad bin Saleh Al-Uthaimin was born in Unaiza, in Quasim region, Saudi Arabia in 1929. He memorized the Holy Quran during his childhood, pursued rigorous religious education in hadith, tafseer, fiqh, theology and Arabic language under the tutelage of renowned Saudi Ulema (Islamic scholars) and graduated from the College of Shari'a in Riyadh.

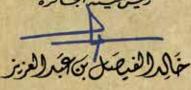
Shaikh Mohammad was a member of the Saudi Commission of Senior Islamic Scholars, a professor at the College of Shari'a at Imam Mohammad bin Saud Islamic University in Quasim and member of its Academic Council and author of more than 90 books and treatises dealing with different aspects of the Islamic doctrine. Among his most important books are his 15-volumed book on fiqh and 10-volumed book on the interpretation of the Holy Qur'an.

Shaikh ibn Uthaimin dedicated his entire life to the service of Islam and Muslims by sharing his vast knowledge of the Islamic creed with students and members of the public through regular classes, publications, radio programs, and preaching and counseling activities. These contributions, coupled with his exemplary Muslim qualities, gained him the respect and admiration of Muslims around the world.

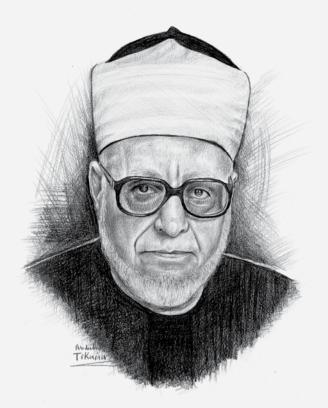
Shaikh Al-Uthaimin passed away in 2001.



فِفَيْدَة لَالْتِ فَحَقَّدْ مُنْ حَدَّيْنَ حَدَيْ الْعَقِينَ



مَسَدَرَت في الدينياض موقع ٨٨ بستنادوينيخ:٢٢ / ١٠١٤ ه المواصفيق: ٢ / ١٩٩٤ م





Sheikh Gad Al-Haq Ali Gad Al-Haq Egypt

1995

Gad Al-Haq Ali Gad Al-Haq was born in the village of Batra in Dakhaliyya Province, Egypt, in 1917. He was educated in Tanta and Cairo and received a degree in Shari'a and a degree in Islamic Jurisprudence from Al-Azhar in 1944 and 1946, respectively.

He served for more than three decades in the Islamic judiciary in Egypt and became the country's Mufti in 1978. In 1980, he became Egypt's Minister of Endowment and later in the same year he was appointed to the prestigious position of Grand Imam (Rector) of Al-Azhar. He was also Chairman of the International Council for Islamic Daawa and Relief and member of the boards of several national and international academic and religious institutions. He authored several important books on Fiqh, religious edicts and other related topics.

Shaikh Gad Al-Haq's rich knowledge of the Islamic doctrine, his commitment to its promulgation and his

extensive activities as an Islamic reformer, placed him among the most respected contemporary Muslim figures of his time. His services to Islam were particularly highlighted by his constant plea for closer ties and cooperation between Muslim communities and his efforts to improve the spiritual, intellectual and material conditions of Muslim minorities in non-Muslim countries. He was also highly regarded for his role in disseminating Islamic knowledge through his prolific writings and books, and in fostering the establishment of Islamic research centers nationally and internationally.

He received many prestigious awards and medals, including the Egyptian Order of the Nile and the Moroccan Order (First Class) of Academic Excellence.

Shaikh Gad Al-Haq passed away in 1996.

ب_مِلِعَةَ لِلْحَنِّ لِلْحَنِّ للْحَنِّ لِلْحَالِمَةِ بَرُلْحَة جَائِزة لِلْمَلِمَ حَصَّحَ لِمَكْ لِعَالِمَة بَرَ لِحَدْمَة الإِسْرَكْرَ



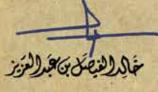
(فَ هَدَيَة جَائِزة الطبر في في لالعالية ، بعدال ه لا محط فطام جائزة الطبر في علال لمرة المعتر و والمصادق جليه من مجال المنادمو متركة ستة الطبر في في لاطنيرية بالقرار رقم ٢٣ / ١١١٧ / ٤٠٢ وتاريخ ١١ /٩ / ٢٠ ١٤٠ ه ، وحل محضر طبنة اللاجتيار في ايزة وللنبر في في من العالية بالقرار رقم ٤٠ / ١١١٧ / ٤٠٢ وتاريخ النامة حشرة بتاريخ ٢٠- ١٥ رمضا كا ١٤١ه (١١- ١٢ / ٢ / ١٩٩٥ م) فحت قريمة :

ففنيدة للإم للفوت للشريخ جاد المق عليها والمق شئيخ الازهكر

بمَا يُزْقِلُ لَعْمَى فَعَكَ لَلْعَلَيْ مَنْ لَقَدْ مَ لَلَهُ مُعَدَ لَمُ لَلَكُمَ (١٤١٥). وفَلَمَ لَعَدُومَ لَعَدُومَ لَعَدَ لَقَ لَمُ اللَّهُ مَعَد فَقَ مَعْد فَعَد مَنْ لَا لَمَ مَعَد فَقَ مَعْد فَقَ مُعْد فَقَ مَعْد فَقَ مُعْد فَقَ مُعْد فَقَ مَعْد فَقَ مَعْد فَقَ مُعْد فَقَ مُعْد فَقَ مُعْد فَقَ مَعْد فَقَ مُعْد فَقَاد فَقَاد مُعْد فَقَاد مُعْد فَقَاد مُعْد فَقَاد فَقَعْد فَقَاد مُعْد فَقَاد فَقَعْن مَعْد فَقَاد مُعْد فَقَاد فَق وجَهُ وَلَعْد مَعْد فَقَا مَعْد فَقَعْ عَلَى لَا لَعْد عَلَى مَعْد فَقَا مَعْد فَقَا مَعْد فَقَا مَعْد فَقَا مُعْذ فَقَا مُعْذَى فَقَا مُعْذَى مُوق مُعْد فَقَا مُعْذَى فَقَا مُعْذَى مُوق مُوق مُعْذَى فَقَاق مُعْذَى مُوق مُعْد فَقَا مُعْذَى فَقَا مُعْذ فَقَا مُوقا مُعْذَى مُوقا مُعْذَى فَقَا مُعْذَى فَقَا مُوق مُعْذَى مُوقا مُعْذَى فَقَا مُوقا مُوقا مُوقا مُن المُناق مُوقا مُعْذَى مُوقا مُعْذَى فَقَا مُوقا مُوقا مُوقا مُوقا مُعْذَى فَقَا مُوق مُوقا مُوق مُوقا مُوق مُوقا مُوق

٤. فوسعه في لاف عير الدينية والكلياك وتكايس الأكمة والفرسادي في منهدون. لاحرار دخا دولغار محد وجارجها.

ولەكىئەللجانزة لۈختىخەھنە لايرك، نائېاتر يولانتەك يوقى في يەھەلەن قارىن لاپېرىرى ولاشتىلىن . ولايلەر يى لىتوسىق رئىس ھىنەللەين



متددت في الديتاض برقع ٩٦ ودستاديسيخ ٢٤ /١٠ /١٤١٥ ه المواهنيق ٥٥ /٢٢ /١٩٩٥ م





Dr. Abdulrahman Humood Al-Sumait

Kuwait

Service to Islam

1996

Abdulrahman Humood Al-Sumait was born in Kuwait in 1947, He studied medicine in Baghdad University, obtained a Diploma of Tropical Medicine from Liverpool University, U. K., and specialized in internal medicine and gastroenterology in Monterial General Hospital in Canada. He also conucted research on hepatic malignancies in King's College, London. He worked as a Consultant Gastroenterologist in Sabbah Hospital in Kuwait for three years, then committed himself, fulltime, to humanitarian activities.

Dr. Al-Sumait has been involved in Islamic charity since he was a student. In 1981, he founded the Africa Muslim Agency, currently known as Direct Aid Society, and serves as its Secretary General. The society provides extensive humanitarian assistance to impoverished Muslims throughout Africa. The Society has built 124 hospitals and dispensaries, 840 schools, 204 Islamic Centers, 214 women training centers and 2,200 mosques. It has also established two Shari'a colleges in Kenya and Zangibar, offered 200 scholarships to Muslim African students to pursue higher studies in medicine, engineering and technology, and distributed more than 50 million copies of the Holy Quran and 60 million booklets about Islam in different African languages. To help improve the quality of life for African Muslims, the Society has drilled 4,250 artesian wells and hundreds of surface wells and assisted in constructing agricultural projects and irrigation schemes. It has also distributed food (160 thousand tonnes) and medicines in famine-stricken areas and adopted nearly 10,000 orphans.

Dr. Al-Sumait personally directed field operations of the Direct Aid Society. He is also the author of four books and the receipient of several prestigious awards.

Dr. Al-Sumait passed away in 2013.

بَرْلْحَة مِنَائِزة للنبِ فَيْعِيلُ لْعُدْيَتْ لحندمة الاستلام



إرت عيدة جايزة للأيك فيصل العاهية ، بعدَ والعط لاح جلى فظار جايزة الطليب فيعتك للغاطيةة والمعترك والمعتاوق بحليري تجلس المناء مؤكرتسة للنيك فيصل والمشرية بالترادر فم ٢٢/١١١٢/٢٢ وتاريخ ١١/٩/١٩ ٥، وجلى كالرطبنة اللاختيار الجدائزة للكوب فيعسّل العالمية المترمة لالإكر الله في هورها اللناسعة المشرة بتاريخ ٧- ١٠ ريضا ك١٤١٦ ه ٢٧ - ٣٠ ١٢٩٢٠ فتوريخ:

وركتور جبرو لرجن بن عمو والمستعنط

بمَا يُوَ للد في عل الذاطية فدرة اللا من لهذا الدم (1121ه (1997م) . وفات المروه العظيمة والمعتروة والجادات، والتي س أيرزها:

١- تأسيسه ويترا للويخانة وللكويتية والتي ما يوكن في إفعاد منا ب القاهون كالور جويعًا في بلدك إفريقية متعتروة. ٢- تأسيسه للجنة مسّلى لمفريعتيا، وهي قوقى لأرانية الرهدامة مززتأ سيسهَا بعلم ١٩٨١ م، ومِبَا شرته ميدلينياً لفاها لها الطريدة في المحالين الديني والله بمناجى . فكان تموة فأكمر بنا، وُكَّثر من اللي سجر ويحسر لاس من والروائز العامية والدراري ومروائز تدريب النستاء والمي تشفيات والمستوصفات والخيتك الطبية، ووَفع دولتب ومُكافاً ب اللافي كالدعاة وأرثمة المستاجروا لمعلَّين والطلاب، وريعًاية قرابة المشرة أللاف من اللايتال، وجغر منامت من القدار اللارتوازية ، والقامة العرار ومن والسترود والمستروحات والزرائية، وَوَاح كَثِرَى المحتاجين بالفاجزية والعلام من والفادوية . وإيكهيئة الجبائزة إذتمنى هذه البرادة لترجو لعته لك يوفَّقه ويمتَّو بالعوى لواصلة جهروه الخيرَّة الخدم،

لا المراجع والسلين.

ولايتك وفخت ولتوفيق



صدرت فني الرتياض برقسع ١٠٢ وسارو ب ۱۱/۱۰/۲۱۱ المواف ق: ۱۱/۱۲/۲۱/۱۱





The Honorable Seri Dato Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohammad

1997

Malaysia

Dr. Mahathir bin Mohammad, former Prime Minister of Malaysia, was born in Alor Star in 1925. He studied medicine at King Edward VII College in Singapore. After two years as a medical officer in the Malayan government, he set up his own practice.

Dr. Mohammad joined the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) since its inception in 1946, and was elected to Parliament in 1964. He was Chairman of the first Higher Education Council, Member of the University of Malays Council and Chairman of the National University Council. In 1973, he was appointed as a Senator, but relinquished the post in the following year to contest in general elections. After winning the elections, he was appointed Minster of Education and Deputy Prime Minister, then Minister of Trade and Industry. He was elected Vice-President in 1975 then President in 1980 of UMNO, and became the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia from 1980 to 2003. Under his leadership, that country witnessed substantial socio-economic development and was transformed, within a few years, into one of the most prosperous and modern industrial nations in Southeast Asia.

Dr. Mohammad is a widely respected Muslim statesman whose wisdom and moderation reflect the magnanimity and forebearance of Islam. His policies have succeeded in achieving rapport between Malaysian Muslims and non-Muslims. Under his capable leadership, Malaysia has matured into a racially harmonious, united, and prosperous society. He has also played an important role in promoting Islamic cultural and economic institutions in Malaysia, and is an ardent supporter of the rights of Muslim minorities, especially in Southeast Asia.

He has encompassed his political and economic insights and his concept of Islam in several published articles. His biography is the subject of several books and articles.

بسمرينة الجراجين

بَرَلْدَة جَائِزَة لَلْكِنْ فَبِعَبْلُ لَعَالِمَةً بِحَدْمَةِ الإِسْلَامُ



في المحققة بما يُرْة الطير في من العالية ، بعد والططلاح جلى فظل بما يُرْة الطير في في المعالية المولير في في ا العالية العترك والطعادة من جليري جلس المناء مؤرسة الطير في في الطيرية بالغرار قرم ٢٣ / ١١١٧ ع وتابيخ ١١ /٩ / ٢٠٤٢ه ، وعلى محصر طينة الالاختيار الجائزة الطير في في الطيرية الغرار قرم ٢٣ / ١١١٧ ع في وَورتها العشرين بتاريخ ٢ -٥ رتصا ١٤٧٥ ه الحوافق ١١ - ١٤ ينا ير ١٩٩٧ م قصر ترمخ :

صاحب الدولة والتوسير الألن كاجربن عتر

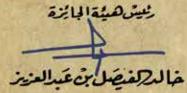
رئيس وزراء ماليزيا

- ٤- بزل الطهود في إطار الطنظمات العون الاترين بالاسلمين ، وساندته الفقليات الطبيلة ، خاصة في جنوبي شرق قرمت المتاكى مقوقها المشروحة في المساولة والعيميت الفكريم . وإنا هيئة الطائزة إذ تمتح هذه الإرارة الترجو (التركان لوقة ويمتره بالموى لولاحلة جهوه والمنيرة المن رسمة .

ولايتك وفحث وهويق

للم في المرك الم

مسبت في جميا من برقم ١١٢ وتا بيخ ١٢/١٢/١١/١٢ هجوا نوه ٢٢/٢/١٩٩٢م







1998

H.E. President Abdou Diouf

Senegal

His Excellency Abdou Diouf, former President of Senegal, was born in Louga in 1935. He completed his general education at the Lycee Faidherbe, studied Law at Dakkar University, and Political Sciences and Law at the Sorbonne in Paris. He is a prominent African leader with an impressive record of achievements in terms of political and socio-economic development of Africa. He is also an ardent supporter of Islamic communities in the Senegal and West Africa.

A protégé and close ally of Senegal's Leopold Senghor, Mr. Diouf was entrusted with senior political positions after his return from Paris, including three ministerial offices: Defense, Commerce and Finance. He became Senegal's Prime Minister from 1970 to 1980 and its first Muslim President between 1981-2000.

During his presidency, Mr. Diouf made significant contributions at Islamic summit meetings and other international forums relating to the Islamic world. He played a pivotal role in mending relations between Senegal and Mauritania following the 1989 hostilities between these two Muslim countries, and actively pursued cooperation between Senegal and the rest of the Islamic world. He encouraged the study of Arabic in Senegal with a view to enhancing the appreciation of Islamic writings.

In recognition of his outstanding efforts, Mr. Diouf has received several honorary doctorates and several prestigious medals.

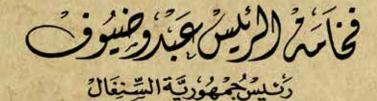
بساينة الجراجير

بَرَاءَة بَجَانِكَا لَكُلُكُ فَيَضَالُا لَعَنَا لَكُنْ يَنْ

لجندمة ألاسكم



لاَقَهَنَهُ مَسْ اللَّهُ للَيْسَ فَيَصَل للْحَالَيَّةَ، بَعَدَلْ لَلَوْظَوَرَ حَتَى فَقَلَ مَبْ أَزَةَ لَكَيْرَ للتاليَّة للتُعَدَّل وَلِطْعَادَق حَلَيْهِ مَجَلَت لَالْمَاء مُوُرَتَ سَه لللَّكَرِ فَيعِت لَكَ مِدَيَّة بِوَلْر ٢٣/١١١٧/٢٣ وَالْحَادَة الاَسْرَق مَانَة مَ مَحَلَيْ مَنْ الْمَاء مُولَيَّ سَه لللَّكَرِ فَيعِت لَكَ مَدَيَّة بُ فِكْوَرَهَا لَقَالَ وَالْحَادَة وَلِلْعِسْرِق بِتَارَيْحَ مَ حَدَيْتَ لَالْتَكَ لَكُونُ مَعْلَي مَا اللَّهُ مُعَ



بَعَارُةَ الطَّنِبَ فَيْصَلُ الْعَالَيْةَ، فَدَمَة اللهِ سَلَى لَهُذَلَ لَكَنَ (١٤١٨ - ١٩٩٨) . وَقُلْبَ لَهُوَ الْعَظْمَة الْحَقَّة عَلَى اللَّهُ وَالْعَقْدَة عَلَيْهُ وَالْعَقْدَة عَلَيْ وَالْعَنْ الْلَقَوْلَكَةَ . ٢ - لَاسْحَامَاتِ الْكَلَيْسَوْقِي مُولَعْنَ الْعَلَيْ وَالْحَذَى الْعَقْتَة الْحَدَى فَيْ عَلَيْ وَالْحَقَلَيْ ٣ - قَسْرَحِيعَ الْتَعْلَيْ وَالْعَرْقِي الْعَلَيْ وَالْحَذَى فَيْ عَلَيْ وَالْحَدَة الْحَدَة الْحَدَة الْحَذَى الْعَنْ الْعَلَى اللَّعْذَاقَ الْحَدَة عَلَيْ عَلَيْ الْمَوْلَكَة ، وَحَلَيْهُ الْحَدَى فَالْحَدَة وَكَلَيْتَه عَلَيْ وَقَلْقَتْنَا الْحَدُ الْعَنْ الْحَدَى الْحَدَى الْعَنْ الْحَدَى الْحَدَة الْحَدَى الْحَ * وَالْحَدَى الْعَلَيْ الْعَرْبِ الْحَدَى الْعَدَى الْعَالَيْ الْحَدَى الْحَدى الْحَدَى الْحَدَى الْحَدَى الْحَدَى الْحَدَى الْحَدَى الْحَدَى الْ

ولِرَبَّ هَبَذَ لِجُسَائِزَة لِفَى تَحْدُهَذِهِ لِلْبَرَلِوَۃ لَتَرْجُوُلُطَّ لَقَ هُوغَّتَہ وَيَمَتَّ بِالْحَق طُولِمِسَلَدِّ جُهُوهِ لِحُسَبِّرَة طُرْمَتَه لَلْفِمِسْبِ لَلْمُ وَلَلْسِٰ لِمِينَ .

ولقَّ، وَلِيُّ لَلْوَفِي مَ



متدل فراول من برقم 111 وت ارتخ ١٧/١٠/ مداعا والحلف ١٢/١٠/١٩١٢





Jum'ah Al-Majid Abdullah U.A.E.

1999

Shaikh Jum'ah Al-Majid Abdullah is a leading philanthropist, a businessman and an educator from the United Arab Emirates. He was born in 1930 in Shandagha, near Dubai.

One of Al-Majid's most important accomplishments is the inception of Jum'ah Al-Majid Center for Culture and Heritage, an institution in Duabi which emphasizes Islamic culture and its role in history. The center publishes cultural and scientific books, organizes lectures and embraces a library with more than half a million titles and thousands of original ancient manuscripts, microfiche, audiovisual material, periodicals and other documents that reflect the richness of Islamic culture. The Center provides extensive, free resources to scholars of Islamic and Arabic studies and maintains active exchange programs with more than 300 international cultural and learning institutions. that provide free education for nearly 9,000 Muslim students in the United Arab Emirates, in addition to the College of Islamic and Arabic Studies in Dubai, where more than 4,000 undergraduate and graduate students receive free education. He is a founding member of the Bait Al-Khair Society, a philanthropic organization that supports poor Muslim families in his country. His other humanitarian endeavors include supporting research, adult education programs and campaigns against illiteracy, and building schools, hospitals, and mosques around the world.

Shaikh. Jum'ah is a member of the Supreme Council of the UAE University and the Arabic Thought Foundation, a former member of the Advisory Committee of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard University, and the recipient of numerous national and international awards and medals.

Shaikh. Al-Majid has also founded numerous schools

بسرايته الجراجير

بَرَاءَة بْجَانِيْة الْمُتَلِكَ فَيَضَلِّكُ لَحَالَتُهُمْ



لخدمة الإسلام

إرادة المكيكة فيصَل للعَاطيَّة، بعولِطوللاح على فظام بمَا يُزة المكيك فيصَل للعَاطيَّة، المُعَمَّل والمُعَادق بحليّه من مجلس لأمناء مؤميَّ المليَك فيصَل الحَت يرَّيّة بالعرل رقم ٢٣/ ١١١٧ / ٤٠٣ وتاريخ ١١ / ٩ / ١٠٤٢ه، ويحل محضر لجينة اللاحمتيا رفيا يُزة المليكين فيصَل المُعَامليَّة، لحذمَة اللهمِّ للمُ في ه ورتحا المكتانية والعشرين بتاريخ ١٢ رمضا بي ١٤١٩ ه الموافق ٣٠ هيمم ١٩٩٨، متُعَرِّر مَنح :

(لأرَيْدَاذ جمعَة (لااجد حَبَرُلات

بمَانِزة اللَّنِينَ فيصل المالمية فندمة الله من له والدلعام (١٤١٩ مر ١٩٩٩م)؛ وفائك طمهوره، العظيمة في تشريلا مع ولهمانة المحتاج مين . ومن فاترت :

١- لفتتاجه للمرارك للفاهلية للغيرية لافق تصم ولي .. ٥ ٥ طالب وطالبة ، ومعله للمرارك تنها بحاناً.
٢- لإنشاؤه كلية لإلر راسك للإمريك للعبية ولافتي قت حل حلى هراكسة جامعية وهراكسات مريد المعارفة وللعربية ولافتي قت حل حلى هراكسة جامعية وهراكسات جليا، وتضم لأكثر كما يسم وطالبة ، ومعله لأكرركسة فيها بحاناً.
٢- لإنشاؤه كلية لإكثر راكسات للإمريك للعبية ولافتي قت حل حلى هراكسة جامعية وهراكسات مريد المعارفة ولافتي قت حل حلى هراكسة جامعية وهراكسات مريد المعالية ولافتي قت حل حلى هراكسة جامعية وهراكسات مريد المعالية ولافتي قت حل حلى هراكسة جامعية وهراكسات مريد المعارفة ولافتي المعارفة ولافتي قت حل حلى هراكسة جامعية وهراكسات محليا، وتضم لأكثر من ... كالمال معالمة ولالركسة فيها بحاناً ، بن عن عم مساهد لات المحتا جامعة ولالمراكسة فيها بحاناً ، بن عن عم مساهد لات المحتا جامعة ولالمراكسة فيها ... ومع ولي أول مريد المالية المالية ولالمراكسة فيها بحاناً ، بن عن عم مساهد لات المحتا جامعة ولالمراكسة فيها ... ويعتر لائم والمراكسة فيها بحاناً ، بن عن عم مساهد لمالية المحتا جامعة ولالمراكسة فيها ... ولمالي المالية ولائين ... ولمالم المالية من المالية ... وتصم لائر المالية المالية ... ولمالية المالية منها بحال المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية ... المالة في مناله المالية المالية ... ولائي من من ماله مراكسة المالية ... ولائر المالية ... ولائي في من المالية ... ولائي المالية ... ولائي من مالم المالية المالية ... ولائي من ماله من من مالية ... ولائي من مالية المالية المالية ... ولائي من مالية المالية المالية ... ولائي من مالية المالية ... المالية ... ولمالية المالية المالية المالية ... ولائي من مالية المالية المالية المالية ... ولائي من مالية ... ولائي مالية ... ولمالية المة ... ولمالية ... ولمالية ... ولمالية ..

٤- البعان المحدود ولكال الطلاب الإنا) ورايسًا تهم في الخارج، وبنا ومرارس في حدة وول إسلامية فعيرة. ٥- ققد يم معونا من ماليَّة فكثير من الطرائز الشعافتَ الله من الله من المعمّة اليما وجرت.

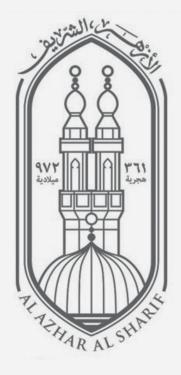
٦- إسهامه في تأسيس جمعية بيت الطيراولي تنفق جلى العائدلات الفقيرة ، وهورنيس بجلر ى أمنانها.

والتا هيئة الخابزة الدتمخه هذه البراردة لترجو والتدارى بوقعة ويمتره بالعوف عواصكم جهوده الطيرة لخدت لاه ميشاه والمشامين.

ولاهته والحت لالتونسيق



متدل في ولات من رقم ما و و استخ ١١/١١ / ١١٤ مول ول م ٢ / ١١١١





2000

Al-Azhar Al-Sharif

Egypt

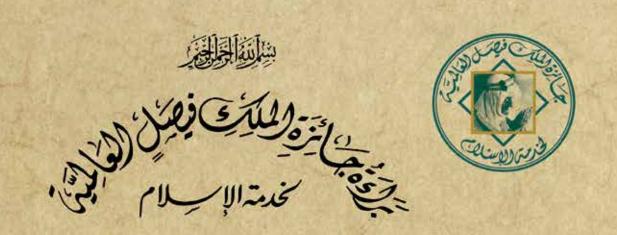
Egypt's renowned Islamic institution, al-Azhar al-Sharif, has been serving the Islamic World for more than 1,000 years. Built in Cairo in 971 AD by Johar al-Siqilli on the order of the Fatimid Caliph al-Mu'iz, and named in the honor of Fatima Al-Zahraa, daughter of the Prophet Mohammad, Al-Azhar soon became the focus of Muslim scholars and students from around the world. Over the centuries it has played a key role in

teaching Islam and preserving its culture.

Originally a single minaret mosque composed of a courtyard and an oratory, al-Azhar has been extended through the years into a 5-minaret mosque and a vast teaching and research complex, incorporating schools of Islamic jurisprudence, theology and Arabic language, as well as a modern university that teaches medicine, engineering and agriculture, and an Islamic Women Faculty. The Academy for Islamic Research, Al-Azhar Library (consisting of about 600,000 volumes of Islamic manuscripts and rare books) and the Holy Qur'an Printing Service also form part of the complex.

In 2005, Al-Azhar University, in collaboration with the IT Education Project in Dubai has launched its online document archive which will provide access to 42,000 manuscripts (7 million pages) in Al-Azhar library.

Al-Azhar is not only the most important mosque in Egypt but also one of the oldest universities in the world. It started receiving students from all parts of the Islamic World in 976 AD. Both education and lodging were free of charge at that time. Countless numbers of renowned Muslim scholars and leaders graduated from it. Today, students from 85 countries are enrolled in the main campus in Cairo and many others are receiving education at its branches and institutes in the other parts of the Islamic World. Among the objectives of Al-Azhar University, apart from formal education, is the propagation of Islamic religion and culture, and Arabic language, preservation of Islamic heritage, training of preachers and judging on individual Islamic questions through its Committee of Scholars.



إلى عيدة مازة للمرب في للعالية ، بعد للعاطي حافظ) بمازة للمرب في لاك كيدًا للمرب في لاك كيدًا للمرب وللماد ومعدي مجار المناء لأريز من في للمار في في للماريم ، المزلار في ٢٠ / ١١١٧ / ٢٠ وت ارتخ ١١ / ٢ / ٢٠ ٢ ه ، وحلى محضر طينة للعاد مند للمار في في للمالي في مالا لماريم ، ١١٧٧ / ٢٠ وت ارتخ لانالذ ول مي من جار من العاد من المعان الموان في في للمالي في مالا لماريم ، المولار عمال

الأفز هر الشريع

بمانة للبر، فيصل للمالمية فنرمة لعبر من لهذا للمار (٢٤٠٠ه-٢٠٠٠)؛ وفولس للخديل للبليلة اللي فتركما للع الم لعبر على، وسخالانه قل، ومازلال يقم ، جرب معامعته وفروجها ومعا هذه هلاض صروخارجها بجهو جنوبية في مسيل لشرائع مسلك ونع المراجعاته ولشرا للغة العربية، ولا ما كان ومازلال - تما وت لقالات الطول للتعلم الديني، لإضافة الى ه ورول تكبير في مفط للتولس للمرجب لعبر ماي ، ومعا ومته ما ولات التغريس ، ومسكمته في تعميق للفص كان لعبر من العربي العربية، وله مربية من العوب المربي ،

ولات هيئة للجت أنة لإذ تمخه هذه للبراءة لترجو ليتم في تزول جهره للخسيرة لخدمة للهمسية مل وللسي لمين جمعا وترارة .

ولايتكى وكح لالتوقيص



مترك في الركامى رقم ١٣٣ وت اريخ ١٠ ١ ١ ٢ ١ ١ ١ ١ ٩ ٩ الكون ١٢ ١ ٥ ١ ٠٠٠٠





The Saudi Arabian High Commission For Donations To Bosnia-Herzegovina

2001

Saudi Arabia

The Saudi Arabian High Commission for Donations to Bosnia-Herzegovina, headed by Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz, was formed in 1992, at the height of the Bosnian war, for assisting Bosnian Muslims during that tragedy. Despite the intensity of the fighting, the Foundation succeeded, through its officers in Europe, in providing much needed supplies of food, medicine and other direct humanitarian aid to the war-ravaged communities throughout Bosnia.

The Foundation explained the magnitude of the tragedy in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the nature of atrocities that Muslims were subjected to at the hands of Serbs, to the Saudi public, urging every Muslim to come to their rescue. Generous donations from the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, the late King Fahd, members of the Saudi Royal family, businessmen and ordinary citizens, enabled the Foundation to deliver considerable aid to the Bosnians. This humanitarian assistance during and after the war ranged from building orphanages, medical facilities and refugee centers to the reconstruction of homes, schools, hospitals, railway lines, water supplies and electricity networks destroyed by the war. These services were often delivered under extremely difficult conditions imposed by the conflict.

In the field of education and religious services, the Foundation built, re-built or refurbished schools, colleges, libraries and more than 600 mosques in different Bosnian cities, printed and distributed free educational books, as well as more than half a million copies of the Holy Quran, and offered numerous scholarships.







2002

His Highness Shaikh Dr. Sultan Ibn Mohammad Al-Qasmi

U.A.E.

His Highness Sheikh Sultan ibn Mohammad Al-Qasimi, Member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Sharja, was born in Dubai in 1939. He received his general education in Sharja, Dubai and Kuwait, and obtained a B.Sc. in agricultural engineering from Cairo University and a Ph.D. in History from Exeter University and a Ph.D. in Geopolitics of the Gulf Region from Durham University in the U.K.

A Muslim leader, philanthropist and educator, His Highness Shaikh Al-Qasimi has contributed to the establishment of educational, social, health care and housing projects that benefited Muslims throughout the world. He has also assisted victims of floods and natural disasters, and helped build roads and water and power stations in some parts of the Islamic world. Realizing that learning is one of the primary goals of Islam, he supports learning institutions in Sharja and elsewhere in the Arab world. Under his leadership, Sharja became an important cultural center in the region, embracing several educational institutions, museums, art galleries, theaters and centers for wildlife and desert life conservation. He is the Chancellor of Sharja University and the American University in Sharja, Honorary President of the International University Services, Arab Foundation for Science and Technology and Association of Arabic Language Societies, and a Visiting Professor at Exeter University. Despite his enormous responsibilities as ruler of Sharja, he is an active faculty at Sharja University, where he teaches modern history of the Gulf. Two of his books, The Myth of Arab Piracy in the Gulf and The Gulf in Historic Maps:1493-1931 are important references on the history of the Emirates.

Sheikh Al-Qasimi's contributions have been recognized by many honorary doctorate degrees, and numerous prizes, medals and fellowships.





إلى هيئة بمائزة للكيكن فيصك العالمية ، بعد الططلاع على فظام الجائزة المعترّل والطعادة محليه من مجال المناء مؤسسة للكيكن فيصل الطنيرية بالترازر قم ٢٢/١١١٧/٢٢ وتاريخ ٢١/٩/١١ هـ، وحكى محضر طبنة الالاختيار في المؤسن فيصل العالمية الذرية اللالم في المورعقا اللخابر مسمة والعشرين بتاريخ ٩ رمّعنان ١٤٢٢ ه المؤلف ٢٢ فوغير ٢٠٠١ مقتر منخ :

صاحب السمو الشيخ الكرلنور/ لطاى بن محتر للقاسعي

جَارَة المسَرَى فَيَصِلُ المُعَالَية طَرْمة اللهِ مِنْ المَعَادَة المعَرَية المتَحدة ب ازة المسَرَى فيصل المعَالية طَرْمة اللهِ مِنْ المَعَادَة المُعَادَة المعَادَة المعَادَة المعَدية وصحية والمعولية في كتيرى بقالع المحتام . ومن فولكرى بناء المعرور و المعاهد و الطراحد العلمية وصحية و المحولية في كتيرى بقالع المحتام . ومن فولكرى بناء المعرور معالية ، و إفتاء المراكة و العصحية ، و القامة السروة و المساكن المعامين المتحدين في في معالي الطبيعية ، و عمارة المستاجر، و تعبيد العرو ، وتجهزيته من المعامين الموليوني في المحلك معالية ، و المعادة المراكة و العصحية ، و القامة السروة و المساكن المعامين المعاني و المحلولي الطبيعية ، و عمارة المستاجر، و تعبيد العرق ، وتجهزيته من المهمين الموليوني في المحلولي م تالية ما يعذ و المحلية بحرصة على الاللال من المراكة و المحلولية و العرف العرف م تالية المعند المحمدة بحرصة على الالالال من و المحلولية ما يعتر يواطنوني المحلولية . م تالية المحلولية و المحلية المحربة المحلولية و المحلولية و المحرف العرص م تالية المحلولية و المحلية المحربة المحربة المحلولية و المحلولية و المحرف العربي م تالية المحلية ، و المحادية محربة على الالالال م المحربة و المحلولية ما يعتر يواطنية ، و المحرف العربي م ما اليند المحدب تاريخت محد و المحد المحربة المحادية و المحد و العربي العربي المحد و المحد و المحرب العربي م ما اليند المحدب تاريخ ت محدة على الالالال م المحربة و الحد و المحد و المحد و المحد و المحد المحد المحد المحد المحد الحد الع م تاريز المحد و المحد المحد و المحد المحد المحد المحد المحد المحد و المحد المحد المحد المحد المحد المحت المحد المحد المحد المحد المحد المحد المحد المحد و المحد المح م مع أور المحد المح المحد المحد المح المحد المحد المحد المحد الم

ولايتك وكوفى وللتوفيق



صندرت في الرياض برقم ١٤٨ وتاريخ ١٤٢٢/١٢/٢٥ الموافسق ٢٠٠٢/١٢/٢٩





Sultan Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud Foundation

Saudi Arabia

Service to Islam

2003

The Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud Foundation is a Saudi-based philanthropic organization established in 1995 in Riyadh to provide social services and health care for the elderly and comprehensive rehabilitation programs for the disabled, and children with special needs, in addition to ambitious housing, educational, and medical programs. Its Board of Directors was chaired by its founder, the late, Royal Highness Prince Sultan, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.

Within few years of its establishment, the Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud Foundation emerged as one of the largest of its kind in the world. Its accomplishments include establishment of the monumental Sultan bin Abdulaziz's City for Humanitarian Services, Humanitarian Housing Projects, Prince Sultan Center for Science and Technology, Special Education Program, Arab and Islamic Education Program at the University of California in Berkley and Medical and Educational Telecommunications Program (Medunet), King Abdulaziz Center for Islamic Studies in Italy and Center for Hearing and Speech in collaboration with the Bahrain Society for Child Development.

Furthermore, the Foundation provides direct financial support to many pre-existing philanthropic activities in the Kingdom and elsewhere.





إِنَّ هيئة بِمَـ إِنْرَةِ للكَمَصِ فَيصَلَ لَكَوَ المَيَّةَ - بَعَدَ لِلْقَاطُ لَاحِ مَحَلَى نَفَلَمُ الْطِائِرَةِ ، وَحِسَلَى تَحْضَرُ لاِسِمَاع طِنة اللاحمتيار طِائِرَة لَلْفَكِثِ فَيصَلَ لَلْعَ الْمَيَةَ طَنَرِة اللَّهُ مِتِ اللَّهِ مَقَاع طِنة 19 فات القعدة 131هـ اللولنق 1 فبرالتر ٢٠٠٠ م - فَتَرَّرُ مِنْحَ :

مؤلرت فسيلطان بعبالغزز للافيح الخبرية

جمائزة للكيم فيصل للعن لمديمة للاممري العرب الذية الذمة اللام المراد العرب العربي المحافي الطلابة وطابع العربي المحافي المحافي المحافي الطريقة والعل الطلابة وطابع الحافي العربية المحافي الطريقة والعلم العربية ومعاجم العربية المحافي المحافي المحافي الطريقة والعلم الطريقة وطريحان الطريقة والعربية العربية المحافي العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية المحافي المحافي الطريقة والطريقة والعربية والعربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية المحافي الطريقة والعربية والعربية المحافي العربية المحافي محمد العربية العربية الطريقة العربية العربية المحافي العربية العربية المحافي الطريقة العربية العربي ٢- الإضاء تدينة المحافي العربي الطريقة الطريقة الطريقية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية ٢- الإساء تدينة المحافي العربية الطريقة الطريقة الطريقية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربي ٢- الإساء تدين العربية العربية العربية الطريقة الطريقية الطريقية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربي ٢- المحافية المربي المحاف العربية العربية الطريقة الطريقية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربي المحربي العربية العربية العربية العربية العربي العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية المحربية العربية العربية العربي العربية العربي الطريعينية العربي المحاف العربية العربي العربي العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربي العربي العربية العربية العربي العربي العربية العربية العربية العربية العربية العربي العربية العربي ال

٥- برايع الدراسات العرب الأمية في الغرب فيستريف بالاب الم في المع وجعنارته.

ولِاتَّ هيئة اللاائزة لِفَاتَخْهَا هذه اللبراكِة لَتَرْبولِانَّة لُى تَزْوَلُوجِهوها الْطُنِيَّةِ المُذرة اللاكِتِ الله والشَّرِ عَيْنَ جَمَعَاً وتَزَادَةٌ .

والله ولتي التوفيق



مَرَرَكَ فِرْدُلْ الْمَرَدَ الْمَرَدَ مَنَ الْمُ 200 وَتَابِعُ 0/1/22210 (اللَّقَ ١/٦ /٢ ... ؟)





Field Marshal Abdulrahman M. Siwar Adh-Dhahab

2004

Sudan

Abdulrahman Siwar Adh-Dhahab, a former president of the Sudan, was born in 1935 in Omdurman. He received military education in the Sudan, U.K., U.S.A., Egypt and Jordan and served for more than 30 years in the Sudanese armed forces, and became Chief Commander and Minister of Defense in his country. At the height of a political turmoil that threatened to break down the Sudan in 1985, he took control over the country for one year, during which he organized general elections and turned over power to a democratically elected government. From that time onward, he dedicated his time and energy to Islamic Da'wa and charity. His relentless pursuit of the welfare of Muslims soon established him as one of the most respected personalities in the Islamic and Arab worlds. As Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Islamic Da'awa Organization in Khartoum, Siwar Adh-Dhahab is credited for the glaring achievements of that organization, including the construction of hundreds of schools, charity clinics,

childcare centers, orphanages, mosques and wells in impoverished parts of the Islamic World.

Siwar Adh-Dhahab is also the Deputy President of the World Council for Islamic Da'awa in Cairo, the International Islamic Organization in Kuwait, and Al-Quds International Organization, and a founding or honorary member of several Islamic and international organizations that carried our relief operations in Bosnia, Chechnya, Azerbaijan, Palestine and Somalia. He was also actively involved in reconciliatory efforts in Somalia and Southern Sudan and in an international peace delegation seeking to end war between Iraq and Iran in the 1980's. In the Sudan, Siwar Adh-Dhahab also serves as Chairman of both the National Fund for Peace and the Board of Trustees of Kordofan University. He founded the East Nile University College, moreover, he is one of the founders of Ahliyya University in Omdurman. In recognition of his works he received an honorary doctorate from Kordofan University.





لخدمة الإسلام

لاقَ هيئَة بعُ ابْرَة الطَّنِيرِي فيصل العالميَّة وجد العط لَق جلي لَظا) الطَّائرة، وتعلي محضر ارجعتما كات طُنة اللاحمتيا رطب ابْرة اللَّنِيرِي فيصل العالميَّة طُندِية اللهُ مِسلَمَ الطُنعة وَ بتاريخ ١٩ سَن ذِي الْطُحِة ١٤٢٤ ه اللولاقت ١٠ من براير ٢٠٠٤ م يقت ترريخ :

وم بعراد عن عرسوار النه

يمان المليك في المعالمية الذرية اللاكرة المدار العام (١٤٢٤ هـ ١٤٠٢م)، مت ريز المجهودة الفظيمة من معد الال رئاسة المجالي الرماناء منظمة الدرجوع اللاكرة في السوداري، الحني متيكر الثيران المد الركس والمستاجد والمت تشفيك والمسيتوصفات ومراركتر الطفولة ومداد محت اللاكيتام، كما جمز التيركان الاقوبار ومحطات المياه في الفريقيا، الصافة والحوث احمته اللغتالة في الدرجوع، محلية اولم مت الامية وجالية، ولمحك في القدي والوث اء بالوحد.

وإنَّ هيئة الجائزة إذ تخرهذ البرارة لترجو إحد وكاعده بالموى لملاصلة جهده.

ولاهته ولجش والمؤفسين



صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٦٢ وتاريخ ١٤٢٥/١/٣٠هـ الموافق ٢٠٠٤/٣/١٢م





H.E. Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Ali

Saudi Arabia

2005

Co-Laureates

Ahmed Mohamed Ali is the President of the Islamic Development Bank Group since 1975. Born in al-Madinat al-Munawwarah in 1934, he received BA degrees in commerce and law from Cairo University, and a master's degree in public administration, and PhD in financial management from the USA. He held senior positions in the Saudi Government before being selected as the first president of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). His leadership has been instrumental for the development of the bank and the realization of its mission, in promoting economic and social progress of member states and Muslim communities at large without compromising the principles of Islamic laws.

During Ali's 30 years presidency of IDB, the bank flourished at an unprecedented rate, an ambitious infrastructure was completed, and numerous financial institutions were established within the Bank. Recognizing the importance of science and technology in socio-economic development, the IDB also provided significant assistance in the form of scholarship programs, and collaboration with, or support of, science and technology institutions in member states and Muslim communities worldwide.

In addition, the IDB has expanded its objectives to include assistance of Muslims at times of destitute and alleviation of poverty in Muslim communities. One of the greatest accomplishments in this respect is Saudi Arabia's Project for the Utilization of Sacrificial Slaughtering. A staggering figure of more than half a million sheep is slaughtered each year within few days during the Hajj season, in the past this entire food was virtually wasted. Through collaboration between the Saudi Government and IDB - in which Dr. Ali plays a central role - all of these animals are now slaughtered in modern facilities near Makkah, packed according to the highest international standards and flown to poverty-stricken areas throughout the Muslim world.

Dr. Ali is a Board member of the Saudi Fund for Development and member of Higher Education Councils of five Saudi universities. He is currently the Honorary President of the IDB Group.





لخدمة الإسلام

لِصَّحْمِيْة بَهِسَائِزَة الْلِلَاكَرِي فَيصل الْعَالَيَّة - بَعَدَ لَالَاطُلُوحَ حَلْفَظَام الْقِسَائِزَة ، وصَلَى كَحْفَر البِحَمَاحَكَ فِينَة اللَّامَةِ الْحُجَائِنَة فِيَجْدَرَة الْقِرَبِ لَكَمْ بِتَارِيحَ ٢٠٠ فَكَالَمْعَدَةِ ٢٤٠ه ب تقـرِّرمىخ :

مَعَالِ لِلْكُورِ لَعَدَيْ الْمُحْتَدِي لَي

بمانزة الطير فيصل العساطية، في خدمة اللاس معه ١٤٢٥ هر٥، ٢٠ مي أركة -تقدير لالانجاز لتد العظيمة الشمثلة في الوارية البنك الإلم لاي للتفية - منذ إنشا نه كنة ١٣٩٥ هر-وفعًا الأمكام الشريعة، والالبر عن تنمية العلاقات اللاقتصادية بين الدول الله توسيّة، وإن انه محفظة البنوك اليوم تلاميمة، وعصص اللام تمار، والور تسة اللاسلاميّة اللاستفار، والمعهد الله ترايد من والتدريم ، وجائزة الله تم المحرف اللاقت الله المائي ، ما أبحظى صورة مشرقة اللعلى الله كي والدريم ، وجائزة الله تم في الدول والارتفاد الا

ولِقَ هِينَة لِإِلى إِنْ الْحِتْحَة هذه البرارة والترجو لاقته لألى يمكَّه بالعوى لواصلة جهوا .

ولاهته والحي والنوفين



صدرت في الريساض برقم ١٦٨ وتاريخ ١٤٢٦/٢/١هـ السعوافيق ١٩/٤/١٠/٥





Al-Hariri Foundation Of Lebanon

Lebanon

Service to Islam 2005

Co-Laureate

Al-Hariri Foundation is one of the most respected philanthropic organizations in the Arab and the Islamic worlds. Established in 1979 by the late Rafiq Al-Hariri (1944-2005) of Lebanon, the Foundation has branches in France, Britain and the U.S.A.

Al-Hariri Foundation is best known for its passionate support of education, Islamic institutions and general social welfare in Lebanon, and for contributing substantial resources to relief efforts and reconstruction in that country in the aftermath of the Lebanese civil war.

It is a non-partisan, non-sectarian and not-for-profit organization, originally formed in Sidon under the name of "The Islamic Institute for Culture and Higher Education" then re-named "Al-Hariri Foundation" and its Headquarters moved to Beirut, with branches in several Lebanese regions. In its endeavors to promote national unity and moderation among the Lebanese, it has over the past 25 years - built and financially supported schools, technical colleges, mosques, orphanages, hospitals and facilities for the elderly and the disabled throughout Lebanon.

The Foundation's role in the advancement of education and conservation of Islamic architecture and culture is further evidence of its magnanimity and commitment to the Lebanese people. The Foundation has restored and refurbished several historic buildings in Lebanon, including mosques in Baalbak, Sidon and Sur (Tyre).

To help build human resources to meet Lebanon's current and future needs, Al-Hariri Foundation has contributed to the education or training of nearly 35,000 Lebanese students, including some 4000 engineers, 1500 physicians and more than 835 Ph.D. students, regardless of their religion or political affiliation. Hundreds of postgraduate students supported by the Foundation have completed their studies in leading universities and colleges in the West. Furthermore, the Foundation has also supported some educational, social, medical and scientific centers in other countries.





لخدمة الإسلام

لِأَهُمِينَة بِمَا يُرْة لِلْكَمِنَ فَيصل لِلْعَاطِيَّة - بَعدَلَ لِلاصَح حَلِ فَظْلَ لَطْبَ الْحَقَ وَحَلَى كَ لِبِحَالَى لِنَهُ لِلاَمْتِ الْحَجَائِنَة فِيجَدِية لَالْإِسْلَاكُ بِتَارِيحُ ٥، فَكَ لَلْعَتَرَةِ ٥، وَحَلَى كَ تَعَـرِّرِمَحْ:

ور المريد المريد

باجمعى ليتماوللبنانية

جمائزة المليكي فيصل الغالمية في خدرة الله مع مدة المراح مع مداركة -فقرير لالأعمالها الله سلامية الطليلة المتقيّلة في مراحة خوخ متة وثلاثين اللي طالب وطالبة التلقيّ قعليم الطاري والدر لاملك اللعليا، والإنشاء مدارس وكلياك ومعاهد فقنية، وراكتر صحبة والبعتماحية، ورجاية تؤرّ سلك اللعجتذة واللأينام، وتريم مساجد المراحية، ومناءم اجد يعديد على طراز معاري الري للاي في البناك، فضلاً عن الرسم امها في المعالي الله من الله المعالمي في ووالى حريبة الأخرى.

ولِقَ هيئة الطبّ إنزة الدّ تخها هذه البرادة لترجو لمتدرك عِزَّها بالعوى لواصلة جهوهما.

ولاهته ولجي ولنوفي



صدرت في الريسانين برقم ١٦٩ وتاريخ ١٤٢٦/٣/١هـ السعوافـق ١٠/٤/٥٠/٢/١





H.E. Shaikh Salih Bin Abdulrahman Al-Husayyin

Service to Islam 2006

Saudi Arabia

Co-Laureate

Salih Al-Husayyin was born in Shagra, Saudi Arabia, in 1932. He graduated from the College of Shari'a in Riyadh and obtained a master's degree in legal studies from the Institute of Arabic Studies in Cairo in 1960. He has also studied English and French languages. Shaikh Al-Husayyin started his career in teaching before becoming legal counsel to the Ministry of Finance, then Chairman of the Saudi Disciplinary Commission and subsequently State Minister and Member of the Saudi Council of Ministers. He also served as a member of the Supreme Council for Da'awa and Guidance in Saudi Arabia and as a President of "Al-Masjid Al-Haram and Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi (The Two Holy Mosques)" and Chairman of the King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue.

Shaikh Al-Husayyin played a prominent role in the field of Islamic Da'awa not only by preaching Islamic values of justice, equality and righteousness, but also by emphasizing the moderate face of Islam and encouraging tolerance and understanding between Muslims and non-Muslims. He was a dedicated philanthropist and founder or co-founder of several local and international humanitarian institutions. An ardent supporter of education, the Shaikh has also served on the Supreme Councils of several Saudi Universities. He was an active intellectual and prolific writer who has contributed profusely over the past 20 years to a better understanding of Islamic economics particularly on matters relating to Islamic banking in the light of contemporary economic thought. He was a strong advocate of the idea that the principal function of Islamic banking is "dealing with money" rather than "dealing in money" and that wealth should be utilized for the benefit of all rather than a certain class of people.

Shaikh Al-Husayyin passed away in 2013.

براءة فجايزة المتلك فيصل للغالب



لخدمة الإسلام

المحمدة بما يزة الطبر في في لل المت المية ، في مراهط الاجلانظام الب الزه، وطائل المعمدة المعمدة العربة المعند من العربة العرب العربة مربعة العربة الع

بم انزة الليكر، فيصل العالمية لذربة الولاكت المهذا الاتام (١٤٢٦هـ/٢٠٠٦م) يمت الآتة. فعَريزاللروره في إيراز رصورة اللإكت الام الصحيحة ، ولإسهامه الفكري في قصح بيح مسار الطعاري اللإكت الاميَّة بما بولاق المحكام الشريعة ويواغ المتطور في ميدارى اللاقتصارى ، ومشاركته في تأسيس محرومي المؤكرتَ سَكت الطنبرية ولإهارتها ، وضربه ممثلة المحلى في قعاس المسلم ، قواضعًا وتوميمُنْ

ورايَّ هيئة الجائزة الذغخه هذه البرارة التربو التركي عدَّه بالعون الواصَلة جهوه. ورايتَ واليَّ التوفِي بن



صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٧٦ وتاريخ ٥/٣/٣/٩ هـ الموافق ٢/٤/٣/٩





2006

Co-Laureate

Yusuf Al-Hidji was born in Kuwait in 1923. He received his formal education in Kuwaiti schools while pursuing religious studies under the tutelage of prominent Islamic educators at home. After working for a few years in ARAMCO, Saudi Arabia, he served in the Kuwaiti Ministry of Health and became Director of Purchases, then Deputy Minister of Health. During that period, he oversaw the establishment of the first government hospital in Kuwait and subsequently opened several others. He has also played a key role in the introduction of medical services in rural areas, and was a Founding Chairman of the Kuwaiti Red Cross. He became Minister of Endowments and Islamic Affairs from 1976-1981 during which period he pursued the establishment of the Kuwaiti House of Finance and the College of Shari'a in Kuwait University, while launching the "Encyclopedia of Islamic Jurisprudence," a highly acclaimed resource of that subject. In 1984, he co-founded the International Islamic Charitable Organization (IICO) and has since been its President. This is a mammoth organization that provides humanitarian aid to impoverished and destitute people

Shaikh <u>Pusuf Bin Jasim Bin</u> Muhammad Al-Hidji

Kuwait

throughout the world, regardless of their race, creed or nationality. Over the years, the IICO has built many hospitals, schools, orphanages, mosques, wells and farms that benefited millions of underprivileged people, particularly in Africa and Asia.

Shaikh Al-Hidji's also founded, co-founded and/or directed many other philanthropic institutions in the Islamic World and internationally. He is the Chairman of the Kuwaiti Joint Commission for Relief, Vice-President of the Kuwaiti House of Alms and the International Islamic Council for Da'awa and Relief in Cairo and a member of the Boards of Trustees of the Organization of Islamic Da'awa, Sudan; the Islamic Foundation in Leicester, UK; and the Islamic Universities in Islamabad and Chitagong, Bangladesh; and formerly in Uganda and Niger. He is also a member of the Supreme Council for Mosques of the World Islamic League in Makkah, and former member of the Board of Directors of Dubai Islamic Bank. He has written several articles defending Islamic charity and explaining its impact on the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease in the world.





لخدمة الإسلام

إلى هيئة جدًا نزة الطير فيصل العدائلية - بَعدَ اللوط لا عجل فظام الله الزة، وتحل تحضر الجماع المرت طينة اللاجتيا رطب الزة الطلير فيصل العالميَّة الدرة اللاكمة الطبير المنعقدة بتاريخ ٢٢ من ذي اللعدة ١٤٢٦ هو الولافت ٢٢ ه يسرخبره ٢٠٠ م - فقرّ رسخ :

والشيخ يوشف بن بج اسم بن محدَّ (في جي

جمائزة الطيري فيصل الغاطيَّة لذربة الله/ت المهزالالعام (١٤٢٦هـ ٢٠٠٦م) يرت ألَّتَة فقريرُل لهِ شهاماته المقمّتيَّزة في بجالاكر الديحوة الله/ت الايمَّة والتعليم والعمل الظيرى والله خانة. فهورَل ندفي التي من كماتِة الشريعة بجامعَة اللوكري، ويحفو في بحالي المنادم امعات الإسرّ الاميَّة في الأويعت او الأمرِشيا، وجمعيَّة الله المال الله حمر اللوية، والعديدين اللهَ بناكر من والطُعيات الطن يرتَّة المحلبَّة، والعاطيَّة،

ولِقَّهِبُهُ لَلْبُ اِنْزَة لِاذْ عَجْهِ هذه للبراءة لترجو لوتَه لَا يمَتَّه بالعَوَى لول صَلة جهوه. ولايتَه وَلِيَّ التوفيق



صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٧٧ وتاريخ ٥-٢٢٢/٣/٥ هـ الموافق ٢٠٠٦/٤/٣





H.E. Mintimer Sharipovich Shaimev

Russia / Tatarstan

2007

Born in 1937 in Tatarstan, H.E. President Mintimer Shaimiev was raised in a family of peasants. He studied mechanization at the Kazan Institute of Agriculture, and served as an agricultural engineer, then Chief Engineer and Manager of the District Association in Menzelisk, and subsequently Instructor and Deputy Head of the Agricultural Department of the Tatar Regional Committee in Kazan. In 1969, at the age of 32, he was appointed Minister of Land Reform and Water Management of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR). From that time onward he progressed rapidly through senior political positions, becoming First Deputy Prime Minister in 1983 and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Tatar ASSR in 1985. In 1990, he was elected Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Tatar ASSR which adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty, and in 1991 he became the first President of the Republic of Tatarstan. His calm and stabilizing rule has been instrumental to the progress and economic and cultural development of Tatarstan, with its multi-ethnic and multi-religious communities. His accomplishments in different cultural, political and international fields have led to his re-election twice as President. His other positions include membership of the Russian Federation State Council and co-chairmanship of the United Russia Party.

President Shaimiev's distinguished services to Islam and Muslims are best exemplified by his efforts to revive Islamic culture and heritage, particularly in Kazan, the capital city of his country, and to disseminate Islamic knowledge and values among Tatarstan Muslims. His accomplishments include building more than 1000 mosques, many of which had been destroyed during previous eras, including 40 mosques in Kazan where only 4 mosques were left during the communist rule. His presidency also witnessed the inception of numerous Islamic schools, societies and printing houses for the Holy Qur'an and major Islamic books, the establishment of the first Russian Islamic University, which teaches in Russian, Tatarian and Arabic languages, and the inauguration of the Ghol Sharif mosque, a stunning work of Islamic architecture.





لخدمة الإسلام

إِنَّ هِينَة بِمُ انْزَة اللَّهُ مَ فَيص اللَّعَ المَيَّة ، بَعِدَ الْعَظْمَ الْحَافَظَام الْحُ انْزَة ، وَحَلَّ حَضَر ابهتما محامت بطنة الدَّومَ سَبَار طَبَ انْزَة الْطُلَات فَيصل الْعَ المَّيَّة الْحَدرة الْلَهِ مِنْ الْمُعَقِدَة بتاريخ ٢٢ من فَري الْحِبَّة ١٤٢٧ه المُولَوْق ١٢ مِتْ اير ٢٠٠٠ م - فَعَرَر مَنْحَ :

فخامة الربيش متحيرشريوفيش منايميف

رىبى جم ھۇرىيە ئىتارىستان

جسَائِزَةُ للنبر، فيصَل للعسَل لمية فذرة للإسَسَامَ لهذال (١٤٢٧ه / ٢٠٠٧م) ، تقدير للأنوان. الطبيلة للأسر ما ولاست عين المتمثَّلة في جهوه العظيمة في لم حسّاء اللغافة الإسلامية في جهورية متاريستاى . وتتريف مسلميها بمباهى هينهم القتيمة ؛ وتسسيد للمساجد ولالدلارس ولطعيلت الإسرية، ولإنساء الطابعة الإسمس لامت الروكستة ، وقسيا سته الملكيمة التي جعلت من متارستان مثالاً للتعاليس اللاجتماعي السيسلي، ورمز اللتسائي ، كما جعلتها تحقق نه منه القتلوبة والمحدالية والمحدالية والمحد

ولِقَّهِبُهَ لِطِبَ اِبْرَة لِاذْ تمنى هذه لِلبراءَة لترْجولُعدَّ لَى عِدَّه بِالْعوى كُولُصَلَة جهوه . ولِعَتَّہ وَلِيُّ لِلُتوسِق



صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٨٣ وتاريخ ١/٢٣ / ١٤٢٨هـ الموافق٢/١/ ٢٠٠٧م





Custodian Of The Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud King Of Saudia Arabia

2008

Saudi Arabia

Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, was born in Riyadh in 1924 and received formal education in Riyadh schools, and religious education by a group of Islamic scholars and educators. His close involvement for a long time in the Kingdom's affairs has gained him profound experience in administration and politics. He commanded the National Guard since 1962, transforming it into a modern military force as well as a cultural institution involved in preserving Saudi Arabia's national heritage. He became Second Deputy premier in 1975, and First Deputy Premier and Crown Prince in 1980. When King Fahd died in 2005, he succeeded him to the throne.

King Abdullah's outstanding services to Islam and Muslims, both within his country and abroad, are too numerous to describe. His domestic accomplishments include: establishment of major economic enterprises such as King Abdullah's Economic City and Financial Center and Investment Fund to assist citizens of limited income, establishment of King Abdullah's University

for Science and Technology, and ten other universities as well as King Abdulaziz Library in Riyadh, establishment of Saudi Human Rights Commission and Center for National Dialogue, provision of funds for improvement, expansion and services of the two Holy mosques through the allocation of more than ten billion Riyals (2.6 billion USD) and the establishment of King Abdulaziz Endowment, and launching major housing projects for families with limited incomes. The Custodian's accomplishments overseas include his relentless defense of Arab and Muslim rights, particularly with regards to the Palestinian problem, persistent efforts to resolve differences among Arab and Islamic countries, generous support to Arab, Muslim and other communities at the times of need, and continuous pledge to seek just peace and rapport among all nations and religions, and to fight terrorism, whatever its source.

King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz passed away in 2015.



براءة جانة المتلك فيصلا الخاطية



لخدمة الإسلام

لاَقَّ هيئة جَائِزة للكِمَّ فيصَل العالميَّة - بَعدَرالِططلاح حَلى فظام الجُرَائِزة ، وحلى محضر الجماعات جُنة الطوختيار جَائِزة الكَمَّحِ فيصَل اللَّ المَيَّة فَحَدَمَة اللهِ مِن المُنعقدَة بنا مَع ٢٦ س في الحُجَّة ٢٢ الحولاف ٥ سِنا ير ٢٠٠٨ م - تقرِّر مَخ ،

> خادم الحَرَمَيْنِ الشَّرِيفَيْنِ إِلَىٰ أَبْ بَحْبَ اللَّهُ مِنْ مَعْبَ الْمَعْبَ الْمَعْبِ الْمَعْبِ الْمَعْبِ الْمَعْبِ الْمَعْبِ مَعْمَى الْمُ

> > مَلِكُ المُلْكَةِ الْعَرَيْتَةِ السَّعُوْدِيَة

بتمائزة للكيرة فيصل للمالية، فترمة للإرسلام لهذل للدم (١٢٥٨ هـ ١٢٨ م) ، مَقَدَّ مَرَّ للإغار لات للطليلة ، لأن مَتَّلَمَت - هرابن للمكتة، في تحقيق للعُريرة للطريرة للطرائدة للحظيمة ؛ لاقتصاد ما ولي مقاميًا وفتراً وقع ليما وحرانياً . وهيمترويعات قصب في مصلحة للولاطنين بعارته ، وفوي للدخل للمحدود محاصة ، وتقاشيلت ، تلكن للمجزول ، في لطبال للاقتصادي ؛ لرن ، مَدينة للكت محبر لعة الاقتصادية ، وتقاشيلات معد للكي ومندوق لولاب تقارل ولاقتصادي ؛ لرن ، مَدينة للكت محبر لعة الاقتصادية ، وتقاه هذ ومقاشيلت ، تلكن ومركز للولور للوطني ، وفرالمجال اللاقتصادي ؛ لرن ، ما المحات محبر لعة الاقتصادية ، وتركز للكت محبر لعة الحالى ومركز لولور لروطني ، وفرالمجال لالتعالي ، وإن اللائر معان وفع لعنها جتامة العقد ، وتركز للكت بعبر لعة المعان ومركز لولور لروطني ، وفرالمجال لالتعالي ، وإن الطبامعان ، وفع لعنها جتامة للكت تعبر لعة العالى ، ولا يتوقع (6 تقول له ما معانه معالية منعة ، وفراط معان العمل ولا لعنه ولا لتعتبار ولا لتعنينة ، ولا يتوقع (6 تقول له المانة محالية منعة ، وفراط العاميان ، ما ذخر في لطريتي ولا لما المائي الطبق المن المائيل العالي العامي ، ولان الطباميان ، وفرال لمائي ولا لتنبار ، ولا لتنبار ولا يتوقع (6 تقول له المانة من المائية منعة ، وفراط من العاميات ، وفرال لمائي ولا لتأموي . ولا تعارف ولا مركز المولور الروطني ، وفراط المائية منعة ، ومن المائين ولا وقوف تخرم مع ولا من المنائيل العنون ، ولا يت ولا رابي في تقديم المائين المائية ونعامة ، ولا معان المائين في الوقوف تخرم مع ولول المائين من العامي ، ولا يت ولا مائي في تقديم المائين المائية وفيقة ، ومع أله من المائين من المائين ولولوري المائين من العارب ، ولا ولي المائين العرب ولا مائي المائين المائين من ولا من المائين ولا مركز من المائين المائين من العرب ولا مائين من ولم ولوب المائين وفرالمائين ولمائين ولا وقوف تخرم مع ولمان العرب ولا معان الورس ، ومعونه ماء ولمائين ولمائين ولا مائين المائي من من من من من من معالي ولم مائين العارب ، ولولو ولا من المائي المائين ولمائين ولمائين من ولا معان ولمائين ولول ولمائين ولي المائيني من ولا مائين العرب وركز ولو من المائين ولي مائين ولو مائين ولمائين ولي مائين ولمائي ولمنا مائين ولمائين ولمائين ولو مائي ولو من ولو

ولِقَ هِنْهَ الْجُبَ يْنَة إِذْ تَحْدَهُن الْبَرْلَوَة لتربعو لِاللَّهُ الْحَايِ عِنَدَه بِالْعَوْبِ لول صَلَة جهوه . ولاللَّهُ وَلَحْ كُ اللَّوَّفِ بِق

> صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٩٠ وناريخ ١٤٢٩/٣/١هـ المواقـق ٢٩/٣/٩

دنين عينة والجسائزة





Principle Sharia Society For Cooperation Between Quran And Sunnah Scholars

2009

Egypt

Established in Cairo, Egypt, in 1912 by Shaikh Mahmoud Al-Sobki, the "Principal Shari'a Society for Cooperation Between Quran and Sunnah Scholars" is a non-governmental institution dedicated entirely to the teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah and to the concept that the Islamic call (Daawa) should be practiced purely for Allah's sake, afar from any worldly political aspirations. Over the past century, the Society has evolved into a colossal charity with around 5000 chapters throughout Egypt, in addition to more than 50 institutes for Islamic preachers and Quranic Studies (in which some 20,000 students are enrolled), over 5000 mosques and 1150 offices for memorization of the Holy Quran (attended by about 70,000 male and female students).

The present membership of the Society exceeds 400 scholars from Al-Azhar University, in addition to 5000 male and 500 female preachers, all of whom are dedicated to promoting proper Islamic awareness, through a wide-range of activities organized by the society, such as preaching and teaching activities, weekly and monthly seminars, countrywide Daawa missions, publications

(such as Al-Tibyan magazine).

The Shari'a Society is also involved in extensive social and humanitarian activities. One of its leading programs is the Orphan Sponsorship Project. This project provides financial, educational and health-care assistance and follow up to more than half a million orphaned children. It has also assisted about 254,000 widows find an income-generating work and contributed towards marriage costs of 40,000 orphaned females. The Society has also established a system of 700 incubators for the management of premature infants and two, large, state-of-the-art hospitals for treatment of cancers and burns, as well as a specialized center for medical imaging and another for laser diagnosis and treatment of eye diseases.

Being a member of the International Islamic Council for Daawa and Relief, the Shari'a Society has dispatched medical missions and relief materials to some parts of the Sudan, Niger, Seychelles, Mauritania, Somalia, Ethiopia, Indonesia (during the Tsunami), Bangladesh, Kashmir and Lebanon (during the war).



إِنَّ هِنَة بِمَا نِزَة الطُلِمِن فِيصل العُالمَيَّة - بَعَدَ الططلاع جَلِفَظْم الْجَائِزَة ، وَحَلَّ تَحْضَر اجتماحا من جُنَة اللاحنيا رطب ابْزة الطليم في فيصل العاطب ت فندمة اللاكم فس الطنقيرة بتاريخ ٢٧ من محسَرًم ١٤٣٠ ه الطلق ٢٤ بين ابر ٩٠٠٠ م فقرّ رميخ :



ولِى هَينَة اللَّبِ انْزَة لِفَتْحَج اهذه اللَّزَلَةَ الْتَرْكُو لِعَدَّهُ لَى يَتَّها بِالْعُونَ لُولَ صَلَة جهوها. ولِعَدَّدُولَيُّ الْلُوَفَ بِق

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٩٦ وتاريخ ٢٠٠٩/٣/١٨ هـ الموافق ٢٠٠٩/٣/٨





2010

H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdogan Prime Minister Of The Republic Of Turkey

Turkey

Recep Tayyep Erdoğan was born in Istanbul in 1954 to an observant Muslim family of Caucasian lineage. His family moved from Batumi (now Georgia) to Rize, a coastal city on the Black Sea, where he spent his childhood. The family returned to Istanbul where Erdogan grew up in Kasim Paşa, and he received his high school education in Imam Hatip religious school, and obtained a degree in economics and business from Aksaray School of Economics and Commercial Sciences (now the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Marmara University).

Erdogan's political career started by joining the Welfare Party under the leadership of Necmettin Erbakan in the late 1970's. In 1980, a military coup in Turkey banned all political parties. When parties were re-instated in 1982, Erdogan resumed his activities within the Welfare Party, which nominated him for the mayor of Istanbul, winning a landslide victory over his opponents in 1994. During his tenure, he reversed Istanbul municipality's debts and enhanced its economic development, raised workers' wages and provided better health and social care for the people. In 1995, he became president of the Welfare Party's branch in Istanbul and was elected to the party's Central Committee in 1996.

In 2001, Erdoğan formed the Justice and Development Party which won the 2003 elections. This made it possible to amend the Constitution thus enabling Erdogan to become Turkey's Prime Minister on March 14, 2003. Erdoğan also instituted several democratic reforms, including major steps towards solving the chronic conflict with Kurds.

On the other hand, in foreign policy, Prime Minister Erdogan took a series of successful steps towards reconciliation with Armenia and met numerous times with its President. He maintained strong diplomatic and trade relationships with Arab and Islamic countries.

He became President of the Republic of Turkey in 2014.





المحقَّ هيئَة بمَا يَزْعَ للكَمِنَ فَيَعَسَلُ للعَالمَةِ ، بَعَد للططلاع حَلَ فَظَام لَجُ ابْزَة ، وحسَلى محضر المعتاها من جنة وللام تيار في ابْنَعَ للكُمِن فَيْعَسُ للعراميَة طنرة لله مُرَسَعَه فع المحاسب جنة وللام تيار في ابْنَا يردد، من قُوَّر مِنْعُ مَا يُزَة للكُمُنَ فَيْصُلُ للعَالمية عَدَة في للنعة وف مُتَوَلَقُعَ لمَن المَعَام (١٣٦ هو للولغق ٩ يسَاير دد، من قُوَّر مِنْعُ مَا يَزَة للكُمُنَ فَيْصُلُ للعَالم في م

لدَوْلِهَ الرَّبْيِسُ

رَبِي الْمُدْفِقُ

رَيْدِيسُ وزرًا، شُركيا

للَّنَحِبِ تُحَسَّل لأغوذ جسَّا للغدَيّاكة للولاحيّة للمُكمة في للمتسام للإكرَّك، نعَدَر مَانِحُهُوه حظيمة بنَّاءة ؛ وطنتِّ اولِمُسْلَامِيَّا وحَسَاليَّاً.

ولِقَّ هَيْسُهُ لَجْسَائِزَة لِلْحَتْفَ هَن الْبِرَلِوَة لَتَرْكُو لِلاَّهُ لَمَّى يَتَوَ بِالْمُونِ طُلْاصَلَة جُهُوه . ولايتَّ مَوَجُبُّ لَلْتَنْسِينَ

والالفتقاد وعالمالع رئيس هيئة كجا نزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٠٢ وتاريخ ١٤٣١/٣/٢٣ هـ الموافق ٢٠١٠/٣/٢





King Faisal Prize Service to Islam 2011

H.E. Abdullah Ahmad Badawi Former Prime Minister Of Malaysia

Malaysia

Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi was born in 1939 into a prominent religious family in the northern state of Penang. Graduating in Islamic Studies from the University of Malaya, Abdullah started in the Malaysian civil service in 1964. He left the civil service to become a politician in 1978, and rose to become Prime Minister of Malaysia 25 years later, in October 2003.

H.E. Abdullah held various positions in government, including Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Minister of Education, Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and many more. As Prime Minister, Abdullah introduced the concept of Islam Hadhari to guide development efforts in Malaysia and the wider Islamic world. This move towards progressive Islamic civilization seeks to make Muslims understand that progress is enjoined by Islam. Tun Abdullah focused on human capital development as a key pillar of his Administration.

As Chairman of the OIC, he waged a war against poverty and the lack of knowledge and development in the Muslim world. Besides emphasizing the enhancement of education in OIC countries, Malaysia sought to share its experience in national economy development by initiating a series of self-help projects involving OIC Members and the Islamic Development Bank with the objective of increasing capacities in several poor member countries of the OIC. The immediate purpose was to generate income and provide employment, while the longer-term intention was to assist the OIC countries upgrade their governance and development efforts.

His Excellency also sought to provide an economic face to the OIC, in a bid to enhance trade, business and investment linkages between Member countries. The World Islamic Economic Forum (WIEF), of which Abdullah is the founder patron, continues to be an important gathering of government and business leaders from the Muslim world and beyond. Tun Abdullah stepped down as Prime Minister on 3 April 2009. He remains committed to promoting progressive Islam and enhancing understanding between the Muslim and Western worlds.



إِنَّ هيئة جَدَائِزة للمُنْبَى فيصل للمسَاطيَّة - بَعَدَ لللاهُ لَعَائِزَة، وَطِحَفَر للمَاحَكَ جُنة اللامنتيار في انتقال لمنت فيصل المسَاطيَّة في متمال المستقدة بتاريخ ١٢ سَ حفر ١٤٣٢ ها للولق ٢٦ يستاير ٢٠١١ م، فَقَرَّرِ مَنْحَ جَائِزة المُلْبَى فيصَل المعا لُبَيَّةَ فَن مِمَ اللهِ مِسْلال مُه الرولان ٢

لرؤلة الرئيس جرولاته وعربروي

ولِقَّ هيئة للجنائِنَ إِذْتَمَنَى هَنوللبراءَة لترجو لِايتَ أَلْى بَعَدَّه بالعوى لولاحترلة جهوه. ولِيتَّهُ وَلِي كَانَوْنِينَ

تالالتقلامة التقالية ني جد الب ازه صديت في الراض برقم ٢١٠ وتا يخ ١٤٣٢/٤/٨ هالموافق ٣/١٣/١١/٢م





Shaikh Sulaiman Abd Al-Aziz Al-Rajhi

Saudi Arabia

2012

Sulaiman bin Abdulaziz Al-Rajhi was born in 1920 to a poor family living in Bukairyiah in Qassim Region. He moved to Riyadh as a child with his father and started working at the age of nine. After a few years of undertaking peripheral jobs, he joined his elder brother's business in changing money for pilgrims to Makkah to perform Hajj. In the mid 1950's he moved to Jeddah where he started his own business in currency exchange with pilgrims. He is currently the principal stake holder and Chairman of Al-Rajhi bank, a mammoth Saudi company and the largest Islamic bank in the world. Besides, he owns large corporations investing in agriculture, animal production, industry and construction

In 2011 Shaikh Al-Rajhi endowed more than 50% of his entire wealth for humanitarian purposes, and established a special foundation to monitor this endowment, maintain it and ensure that it is spent on its intended purposes. Apart from his leading role in establishing the world's largest and most venerable Islamic banking institution operating in accordance with Islamic teachings, Shaikh Al-Rajhi continues to contribute to humanitarian efforts to fight poverty. His humanitarian foundation is also building non-profit colleges in his hometown, Bukairyiah, as a nucleus for a university soon to be announced. Plans are currently underway to build a College of Economics and the Al-Rajhi Financial Center Bukairyiah, as well as three large mosques in Hail, Makkah and Al-Madinah which, like his mosque in Riyadh, are built to accommodate thousands of worshippers and provide them with places for prayers, education and seclusion.

Shaikh Al-Rajhi also contributes to the development of Muslim communities through investment in those communities and strengthening of commercial relations with the Islamic world. In 2000, Shaikh Al-Rajhi was awarded King Abdulaziz medal.



لِحَاكَمَ المُنْتَحَالَيْنَ الطَلِيمَ فَيصَلُ لِلقَاطَيَّةَ - بَعَدَ لِللاطُّلُونَ حَلِي فَظَامِ الْجَائِزَةَ، وَحَسَى كَحْبَر البعمَا حَالَتَ لَجُنَة اللاحَية الجُبَارِي فَعَصَلُ القَاطَيَّةَ فَارَتَهُ اللاكَ حَلَي فَظَامَ الْجَائِزَةَ، وَ ١٤٣٣ ه الحوليق ١٤ يسَنَا ير ٢٠٠١ م - فَقَرَّرَ سَخ الْجُسَائِزَةَ لَهُ ذَالَ لَعَنَامُ أَنْ ١٤٣٣ هـ ٢٠١٢ م) :

لاَتْ جُ سُلِمَا لَيْ تَعْبُرُ لِلْعَزِيزُ لِكُرْاعِي

وَقَدْلَى لَمُبْرَلُ لَكَوْنَةٍ : ١- وَقِعْهُ الْكَثَرَينَ ٥٠ بن لأيوال حل لاعال البرَّ، والإنشاؤه لهذوالغَرَض مُؤكِّبَ سة مَعَنيَّة بمتابعة الوَقف ومغطه وَوَصْعَد فِيرَعُدُ الْتِي مُدْور ل ٢- إِسَهَا مُه فِي تأسِيسَي مُنشَأَة مَصرفيَّة إرْسِلاميَّة صَحرَّة فَعَرَّ (تُعْوَف ما اللمصَّار ف العرب العربية الاستابعيَّة أوفى ويولتزارم بالشريعة ويوكي الأميَّة في تعامَّلوتها. ٣- إسمانا تُدال في تَبَرَق في مُعَاب من المت الفقر، وَوَاح المعقد المحلية والمرولية بالمساحد ل المالية وبالتريس والتافعيل والعطاء العيني. ٤- الالية بكتار والله من من الله والم محلقار في تحفيظ وطبا الحة وتوزيعه. ٥- ونايتُه بالتعليم من خلال فتح عليًا م صحيحة فول في اعدَ مكتملة ، ومعهد يستعليم العربية الغريبة والت طقين بها ٦- بنا وْمرَ اجتر بيدة تحتوى المُصَّافية (في تأوية المعتَدادة ، جلى فراكن لحلتات تحفيظ الفرَّل، وأخرى للمعتقلين، ويتسعُ بَعَضَهَا لَقَلَافِ لِلْعَلَينِ. ٧- تَبْنَيْهِ لَسْروها ب تَسْبِهم فِي تَعْتِبِ اللهُ مَن التَّرَافِي للوَطْن. ٨- محصد معد أي متفر هم متباب والوطن، وتشجيعهم على مزاولة والأسمال والحرق. ٩- يرمنه وتوجير للاخت تماري ولبلاك ويرت لكرية. وَإِنَّ هَينُهُ الْحِبُ إِنَّ إِذْ تَحْدِهُ وَالبَرَاءَة لَتَرْبُوُ لِاتَّهُ إِنَّ عَدَّهُ بِالْعَقِ المواصِّلة جهوه الْخُنَيَّة . وَلِعَدَدَوْفِ لِلنَّوْسِين

خالدولغيب بكجبر للغزير

ذير ماهينة لالجشايزة

جدرات في المرياحة برام وماريخ ١٣/٢/٣٣ الدوللطفق ٦/٣/ ٢٠١٢م





Shaikh Rai'd Salah Mahagna

Occupied Palestine

2013

Rai'd Salah Abu Shakra Al-Mahajna was born in 1958 in Um Al-Faham, where he completed his high school education before moving to the Islamic University in Galilee from which he received a bachelor's degree in Islamic Sharia (law). He is the Chairman of the Islamic Movement in the occupied Palestinian territories of 1948 and Chairman of the Supreme Council for Islamic Da'wa (Islamic call), Al-Aqsa Society for Restoration of Revered Islamic Shrines and the Islamic Relief Foundation.

Shaikh Ra'id Salah was one of the founding members of the Islamic Movement in Occupied Palestine during the 1970's and editor of al-Sirat al-Islami (Islamic Path) magazine. He was elected three times as Chairman of Um Al-Faham municipality before deciding to devote his entire time to the restoration and protection of Al-Aqsa mosque.

In August 2000 Shaikh Salah was elected Chairman of Al-Aqsa Society for Restoration of Revered Islamic Shrines which played a major role in defending mosques throughout Palestine and in exposing and challenging the construction of a tunnel under Al-Aqsa mosque. He also succeeded in averting Israeli plans to take over the mosque's affairs from Muslims and organized the massive "Al-Buragh march" in which he led tens of thousands of worshippers to pray in the mosque. In 1998, he led Al-Rawda events, and was able, along with Al-Rawda People's Committee, to prevent the confiscation of Al-Rawda land. He revived the historical "stairs classes," especially Tuesday class in Al-Aqsa mosque which is attended by about 5,000 Muslims weekly. He contributed to the establishment of "Al-Aqsa Child Fund" which fosters about 16,000 Palestinian children. Besides, he organizes the annual event "Bait Al-Maqdis is in Danger" during the month of Ramadan.

In 2010, he participated in the Turkish Freedom Flotilla carrying humanitarian aid in an attempt to break the maritime blockade on Gaza Strip.



برَّاءَة جَابِنَقَلْهُ لِكُفْعَضَا الْعَالَيْ الْعَالَيْ الْعَالَيْ الْعَالَيْ الْعَالَيْ الْعَالَيْ الْعَالَيْ الْعَ

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لخدمة الإسلام

التَّهيئَة جمَائِزة وللنَّكِن فيصَل ولعمَاليَّة - بَعدَول وطلَوح عَلى فظام ولمُكَائِزة ، وتَعلى محضر البعثم أحك بلنَة اللاجندَ المكَرِن وللنَكِن فيصل العُسَاليَّة طندَمَة ولا مُسلم المُنعَة وَبتاريخ ١٤ سَ رَبِيح الفادل ١٤٣٤ هو المولاق ٢٦ ينا ير ٢٠١٣ م _ مُعَدَّر مِنغ :

ولت فج دَلْدُعِدَلُكُم كَاجِنَه

جَائِنَة الليكَ فيه لالعالية فدية الدون لا المذاول (١٢٠١٣/١٠٢٠) ووفات فلنترو القرنية: وَنَهُ أَبِرَ السَّحْصِكَ المؤَسِّسَة المحركة الدور تدويتَة في الفرائي الفلسطينيَّة المحتلَّة على ١٩٤٨. -1 وضع جهوى ويقصلاميَّة والعجماميَّة محدرتُروس والركَّة الله تلقيَّة بين محاي ١٩٩٦ و١٠٠٠. -5 فَقَلْدُهُ مَهْمَة زُمِس مؤتسسة الفقصى للإقار والمنتزينات اللاك للمشة، ومُهمَّة رُبُب مَ -* ويوخانة للانسانيَّة في فلت فين المحتلَّة. النَّه من اللبا ورين الاتحاركثيرين المستروعات في السجد الفقعى المعادي والوارة الفوقات - 2 اللات لأميَّة في العرس ولجنة إجمار المتجد الفقص اللبابي وقُبَّة العضَّف المُسْتَرَقَة. النَّهُ التَّلُ من السَف النقاب عن اللنو الذي عمل المحتاد عن الأقصى. - 0 وَنَّهُ بَحْوِ يَعْطِنَة الْرُومَة الْتَعْبَيَّة عام ١٩٩٨م في نع معاً ورُوَ وُرُوضِي نُعْتَ اللَّذِي نُعَدَّم -7 بذفات جدية لأينادوطند. أَنْ يُنظَم بهرمانات تحت شعار الطقص في مع " تستقل والاناب والغل طينين في ولدومل وتسهم فيرقع معنويا ب مواطنيه . ولِقَعِبْة اللابْنَ الْحَتى هذه البرادة لترجو لاتدك عُرَّه بالموى كمواصلة جهوده. وَلايتَ وَلِي التونين خالد ولفيصل بن الجبر ولعزيز

ليرى حينة ولجنايزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٢٤ وتاريخ ١٤٣٤/٥/١٨ لموافق ٢٠١٣/٣/٣٠





Shaikh Ahmed Abou Bakr Lemu

Nigeria

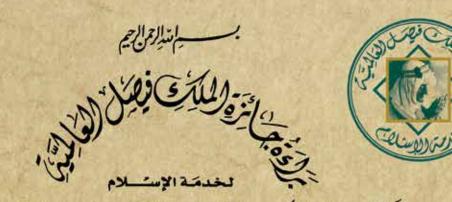
2014

Ahmed Lemu was born in Lemu, Nigeria, in 1929. He joined the School of Shari'a Law (currently the School of Arabic Studies) from which he obtained Middle and High Teachers' Certificate (Level Two) in Arabic Language, Islamic Studies, Shari'a Jurisdiction and General Education in 1950 and 1952. In 1954, he went to the United Kingdom to study at London University's School of African and Oriental Studies. He obtained the certificate of General Education (Advanced Level) in History, Arabic, Hausa and Persian Languages in 1961, and bachelor's Degree (Honors) in African and Oriental Studies in 1964.

In addition to Lemu's major role in teaching and education, he has also served in the Judiciary, first as a Shar'ia judge at the Court of Appeals in the States of Sokoto and Niger from 1976 to 1977, then as Chief Shar'ia Judge at the Court of Appeals in Niger State from 1976 to 1991. Lemu has also made significant contributions towards official efforts pertaining to security, reconciliation and dialogue during security challenges in Northern Nigeria. He is a member of the Nigerian Council of Religions, the Presidential Council for Youth Development, the Presidential Experts Committee for National Security and various other national committees and councils.

Shaikh Ahmed Lemu is an author or editor of many books and school references which aim, to promote and re-enforce the proper understanding of Islam and expand knowledge of the Islamic creed. He is also known for his deep involvement in Islamic humanitarian activities. He is the Founder and President of the Islamic Education Trust in Nigeria and a member of several other humanitarian societies and endowments that serve Muslims in his country.

Shaikh Ahmed Lemu's immense contributions have earned him several prizes and accolades, including, among others, the Prize of Merit from the Government of Niger state in 1991 and Honorary Doctorate Degree from several Universities.



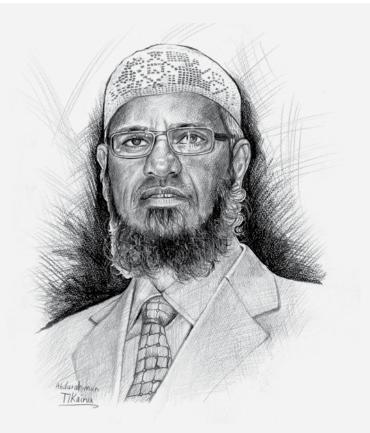
لِحَّهُ هَيْهَ جَسَائِزَة لِلْنَكِرِي فَيَعَتَلَ لِلْعَسَالِيَّةِ ۔ بَعَدَلِطِطُلُاحَ عَلَى فَظَام الْجَائِزَة، وحسَلى محضر لِجِمَاحك جُمنة لِللاجنتيا رَجْبَائِنَة لَاللَائِمَ قَصَبَ لَاللَّعَاطَيَّة فَدْدَيَة لِلْلِاسَلَا) ولمنعقدَة بتاريخ ١٢ سَ رَبِيع لِطُولَ ١٤٣٥ ه - لِطُولُونَ ١٣ بِسَاير ٢٠١٤م - فُقَسَّرًر مَنْحُ :

الدكتور لات ج لمعرك يمو

وَلِعَدَّ وَلِي الْتُوْسِين



مدرر فرول من برقم ۲۰۰ وتاريخ ۲۰/۵/۵۳۱۹ والملاق ۲/۲/۱۶۱۰





2015

Dr. Zakir Abdulkarim Naik

India

Zakir Abdulkarim Naik was born in Mumbai, Maharastra, India in 1965, Dr. Naik attended St. Peter's High School in Mumbai and the Kishinchand Chellaram College before joining Topiwala National Medical College and Nair Hospital and the University of Mumbai, attaining his bachelor degree in Medicine and Surgery (MB, BS).

Dr. Naik established and led in 1991 the Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) of India. He then founded the Islamic International School in Mumbai and the United Islamic Aid, which provides scholarship to poor and destitute Muslim youth. He also established a series of schools in some Arabic and Islamic countries to train non-Arab Muslim students from an early age on Arabic language and Quranic studies. Another important achievement of Dr. Naik's was founding Assalam television channel (Peace TV), the only channel in the world specialized in comparative religion. Its programs are broadcast in English, Urdu and Bangali languages. Naik's vast religious knowledge is not limited to one faith but to several other religions including Christianity, Hindu, Judaism, Buddhism and Sikhism. He has even established a specialized organization for comparative religious studies and organized several training courses for scholars of this field worldwide.

Over the years, Dr. Zakir Naik presented hundreds of public lectures and debates around the world which explain the Islamic faith, defend its teachings and propagate its principles on the basis of the Holy Quran and authentic Sunna. Many of his speeches and debates have also focused on correcting misconceptions about Islam in the minds of some Muslim youth. He exerted strenuous efforts to counter anti-Islamic sentiment in the Western media. His passionate defense of Islam has contributed to the conversion of about 34,000 Americans to Islam from September 2001 to July 2002.





براءَة جايزة المتلك فيصل الغاللية

لخدم الإسلام

لِنَّهُ هُبَنَة جَائِزَة لِلْلَكِنِ فَيَجَهَلُ لِلْعَالَيَّةِ - بَعَدَلُظِطُلاحَ حَلَى فَظَامَ لِفَجَائِزَة ، وَحَلَى تَعْرَلُ حَضَرَ لِبِحَاطَلَتَ لِحَنَة لِلاحَتِيارَ لِحَائِزَة لِللَكِنَ فَيَعَبَلُ لِلْعَالَيَّة لَحْدَيَة لَلْلِكِتِ لَكَ لِلْنعَقدة بَارَخ ٢٠ رَبِيع لِلاَحَر ١٤٣٦ وَ لِطُولُوقَ ١ فَ بَرَلِير ٢٠١٥ م. فَقَرِّرِيَحْ :

الدكنورة الكرمخ ترالكريمنا تيكى

جَائِزَة الملكِ فَيَجْبُ الْعَالَيَّة فَدْرَة اللاكِتِ الم لَهَزار الله (١٤٣٦ هـ ١٥،١٠) فلأسبب اللاتية : د يُعدُّن لاسهُ والشخصيات التَرُجويَّة النَّ طِعَة مِعَدولِعَتْفة المُتربِيَّة فِالعَام، الفَرَعَيَّة التراب ا المحاصرات والندوَات العلميَّة الذي تشرح هذي الله مِن المراب من المحدمة المُتربعة في مَباعد معتمان والتراب والتريم والتي تَد النَّبويَّة والتَّحِيجَة أرساساً لِمُسْتَر والدَحْوة .

- ٢- أفشأ قَناة لإسَلاميَّة باللغة للإنجليزيَّة "قناة الكَسَّلام"، هي الوميدة في ولمالم فيجال اللقادات، وتَبُرُقُ عل حتَّة لُقارِمنا حيَّة ، ولأخرى باللُغة الطُرحيَّة ، وثالثة با للُغة اللبنغاليَّة ، وقدينغ قد لِعرسا هدى القناة اللإنجليزَيَّة وَلَكَثرَينَ ١٠ مِلِيوِى مِثَاهد.
- ٣- فينشأ سلسلة من المدولين بروات في والمهند، تم المسترت إلى بعد ومن المبلدان الفريسَّة والفريسَّة.
 وتهدف إلى إمحد الحاكمين الدينيا، تعدير العرب. وتعوم بتربية المطالب البتدارة من مرحلة ما هوى العبترالية،
 المصافة إلى المديمج الدينية المطلق متية الملعقدة العين تتركم من المتلدينية، الفريسَّة المعادينية، المطلق من الدينية، المطلق من المدينية الملعقدة المعقدة المعادين متركز من مرحلة ما هدى العربة المعادينة،

ولِتَّه مِنْهَ وَلِما إِنَّه بِهِ عَنى هذه والبَرارَة ؛ لَتَزْيو لِاللَّهُ أَنَّ عُبَرَّهُ بِالْعَوَى لُول مُسَلَّة جه وه.

ولايتُ وليَّ لالتونيق

متدرك في الأوت من برقم ٢٣٥ وت اريخ ١٠ / ٥ /٢٣١٩ والولان ١ / ٣ / ١٠٠ ٢

خَـالِدُلِلْفُبْحَبَىلُ نُصِيَّاهَيْنَهُ لِلْبَانَةُ





H.E. Shaikh Dr. Saleh Abdullah Bin Himeid

Saudi Arabia

2016

Saleh bin Himeid was born in Buraida, Saudi Arabia, in 1950. He graduated in 1972 from the College of Shari'ah in Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah, after that he obtained Master's degree in Islamic Fiqh and its Principles and Doctorate degree in Fiqh Shari'ah and its Principles in 1976 and 1981. Then he joined the academic staff of Umm Al-Qura University for a number of years during which he became Chairman of the Islamic Economy Department, Director of the Higher Islamic Studies Center, Vice Dean of the Shari'ah College for Post-Graduate Studies, then Dean of the College.

In 2000, bin Himeid was appointed President General of the Affairs of the Two Holy Mosques and President of the Consultative Council the following year. He was also appointed President of the Supreme council of Justice from 2009 to 2012, and thereafter, Advisor at the Royal Court. He is also the Grand Imam of the Holy Mosque in Makkah, Member of the Commission of Senior Religious Scholars, President of the Jeddah-based International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Member of the Supreme Council of Mosques of the Islamic World League, Shari'ah Committee of the International Islamic Relief Commission and the Higher Authority for the Development of Makkah, in addition to serving as teacher at the High Institute for Justice and teacher and Mufti at the Holy Mosque in Makkah.

Shaikh bin Himeid plays a leading role in the International Islamic Fiqh Academy. He has put forth relentless efforts, displayed profound wisdom and deep vision and had a positive influence in dealing with contemporary fiqh issues. His intellect, profundity and rarely paralleled knowledge of Islamic Shari'ah have made him a prominent contemporary Islamic character. His teachings and Daawa (Call to Islam) efforts are evident in hundreds of his classes, lectures and participation in conferences and symposia.



الحَّاهَ عَنْهُ جَائِرَة الطَّلِيمَ فَعَصَل المتاطِيَة بَعَدَد للاطلاح عَلى نظام الجائزة المعَدَّل والمصادى تعليه من تجلس المَّناء مؤرتِ سَت الطُلِيمَت فَيصَل الطُنيريَّة بالعَرل رَقِع ٢٢/١١١٢/٢٢ وتاريخ ١١ /٩/٩٠-١٤ ه وعَلى محصر طِنة اللام تِدِيار هُبَائِرَة الطُلِيمَت فَعَصَل الطُنيريَّة بالعَرل رَقِع المَّال المَّار بِعَد ال والطَّلَاثِين بتاريخ ٨ من ربيع اللق خر ١٤٣٧ هـ المُولوض ١٨ بنا ير ٢٠٠٦ من مُنْتَح

مَعَالِي لالتَّج لِالدَكْتَورِصَاحِ بِي حَبَد لِلاتَ بِن عَيدٌ

بغائزة للكوك فيصل لالتابليّة فيريّة للهكتر هم لهنزل هم (١٤٢٧ه مر٢٠١٦م) وَوَفَكَتَ ليَرَرلِي ، سِحَا: - وَوَرُو فِي تَحْمَع لِالْفِقة للهُ مُسْطَى لالدَّروفي ، لاَنْزِي تُمَثَّل لِلْمُرْتِقَعِيَّة للفقهيَّة لللاتّة في للفَصّايًا لالحادثة وللمستجدّة ، عيت يَبَدُل مَعَالَه جهد لا سُمَيِّرَ لافِ لُولائِه عَلَمَة عَاليَة ، وَرُوثيّة بِعلَيْة محميقة ، بَحْمَعُ بَينَ للرَّلْ ي للفِقهِ للفَوَصَّل ، ولامتِ بِيعا ب متغيَّر لاف للعمر فالدَّروفي . ولافتروته في للتاري للفِقه في الفَوَصَّل ، ولامتِ بِيعا ب متغيَّر لاف للعالية ، وَرُوثيَة بِعليمَة

- غَنَّهُ بِسْحَصِيَّة مِعامِيَّة شرعيَّة ، وَطَرِح رَصِينَ ، وَحَدَلِكَة وَوَسِيَطِيَّة ، هَيَّانة لَفَى كَوَى لُحَالًا مُح السَِّحَصِيًّا بِسَ للهِ سِبْ المَاسِةِ وَلِعَا لِمِيَّة الِنِي تَحْدِمُ الْدِينَ اللهِ سِبْ الذي
- جُهوه اللَّعَلِيميَّة والتَّقُويَّة، المَعَقَّلة في المُقاءِمنا بَتَ التُرُوكِ وَالْمُحا مِنْرابَ و والنَّروابِ البِلِية الرَّعِينَة، في الراتَز العِلِية والنَّقَا فِيَّة.
 - العمام، بقفايا الفتَّة الله من المعديد من خلال التربيس والهفتاء، وَمنابت الظُّعْس التي لايَزلال يُلغِيصًا في المُسجر الحرام، وَالَتَّي تُعَرَّفَت لَمَه تَوَجِيَّة مُمَيَّزَة فِي مُصْعِدَ عَارَحا
- تاليفُه حَدَوَلُ من لِنكتب لِيهِ مِسْلامِيَّة لِلْتِي تُبْرِزِسَماحَة لَيْهِ مِسْلام وَقِيمَ وَتَارَيْخِهِ. وَلِقَ هَينَة لِلْبَائِنَة ، إِذْ مَنْحَدُهَذِه الْتَرَكَة ، لَتَسالَ لَالِنَّه لَى يُمَدَّه بِالْعَق لْمَلْصَلَة مِهْده.

وليترومي وهوفي

رُ ئيس هَبَئة الجَائزة

صنرت في الريساض برقم ٢٤٠ وتاريخ ٤٢٢/٦/١٤ هـ المولفق ٢٠١٦/٣/٢٢م





Service to Islam

2017

Saudi Arabia

King Salamn Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud

King Of Saudi Arabia

Salman bin Abdulaziz, was born in Riyadh in 1935. His highness grew up in Riyadh and received his early tutelage at the hands of many religious scholars and shaikhs. At the same time, he benefitted from the close attention and guidance, King Abdulaziz, the founder of Saudi Arabia, provided to his children by personally monitoring their education. King Salman received formal education at Riyadh-based Princes' School, where he studied religion and modern sciences. He also completed the reading of the holy Qur'an, an achievement celebrated by his school in 1945.

King Salman was appointed in 1954 as Deputy Governor of Riyadh Region when he was just nineteen years of age. In 1955, a Royal Decree was issued appointing him Governor of Rivadh Region. In 2011, he was decreed Minister of Defense; and in 2012, a Royal Decree was issued appointing him Crown Prince, Deputy Premier and Defense Minister.

King Salman bin Abdulaziz, was proclaimed King of Saudi Arabia.

King Salman bin Abdulaziz accords tremendous consideration to humanitarian and cultural issues both inside and outside Saudi Arabia, and sponsored numerous cultural projects. Among the institutions and cultural/social societies which he chairs are the Board of Directors of King Abdulaziz Dara (Foundation for Research and Archives). He has also chaired the High Commission for Development of Riyadh. Besides, King Salman headed several humanitarian societies and commissions whose activities extend beyond Saudi Arabia. These include the Donations Committee for Distressed Inhabitants of Suez in 1956, the Principal Committee for Donations to Algiers in 1956, the Public Donations Committee for Jordanian Martyrs' Families in 1967, the Public Relief Committee for Pakistani Sufferers during the India-Pakistan war in 1973.

In 2015, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques,

र्वा रिके र SELS. **King Faisal** INTERNATIONAL PRIZE

إن هُنينة بحانة المالي فيصل العالمية - بعد الإطلاع على نظام الجانة ، وَعلى محصر الجماعات لحنة الاجتيار لحائزة المليك فيصل العالمية الحل متر الاستلام المنعقدة بتاريخ ١١ ورج الاجر ١٥٢٨ ه للوافق ٩ يَنابَن ٢٢٠١٧ - تَعْرُدُ منع جَائِزً المليكَ فيصل العالمية الحكومة الاسلام المالع الز (١٢١٣هم ١٢٢١ ه):

لَخَاذَهُ لَجْمَا لَحُمَّ مُعَانَ الْمُتَرْفَيْنِ لَكُوْمُ مُعَانَ الْمُتَرْفَيْنِ لَكُوْمُ مُعَانَ مُعَانَ مُعَانَ الْمُتَرْفَقُ مُنْ الْمُعَانِ مُعَانَ مُ

وَذَالَ الجهود أَمَنهَ • عَنَايَتُمَ عَامَ الجَوَيْنِ الشَّرَفِينَ وَقَاصَلَ عَمَا • دَعْمَ مَسْرِع الأَطْلِسَ التَّارِي السَرَة السَرِع وَ مَعْهُ مَسْرِع المَالِي عَدَالَة مَعْ اللَّهُ مَعْدَ المَالِي عَدَالَة مَنْ اللَّهُ مَعْدَ اللَّهُ مَعْدَ اللَّهُ مَعْ اللَّهُ مَعْدَ اللَّهُ مَعْ مَالِحُونَ المَعْدَ المَعْرَ اللَّهُ مَعْ مَعْ اللَّهُ مَعْ عَلَي مَالَحُ مَعْ اللَّهُ مَعْ اللَّهُ مَعْ المُعْرَ المَعْرَ عَلَي المَالُ المَالِحُ مَعْ المَعْرَبِ وَالسَالَة مَعْ اللَّهُ مَعْ الْمُنَالِ المَعْرَبِينَة وَالمُعْرَبِينَ وَالمُعْتَ المَعْرَ عَلَي المَعْرَ عَلَي اللَّهُ مَعْ الْحُرَالِ المَالِحُ مُعَالِي اللَّهُ مَعْ الْمُعْرَ الْحَال المَا اللَّهُ المَالَا عَنْ الْعَنْدَ عَلَي الْعَلَي عَلَي الْحَالَة وَ الْعَرْضُ عَلَي الْمُعْتَى مَعْ مُعْتَى التَحَالُفُ الاللَّالَا عَالَي اللَّعْلَى الْعَنْدَ عَلَي الْعَالَى عَالَق عَلَي الْعَالَى مُعْتَاعَ مَعْتَ الْم التَحَالُقُ اللَّالَالَ اللَّالَ اللَّعْذَالَ الْمُعْلَى اللَّعْلَي اللَّهُ عَنْ اللَّهُ عَلَي مَعْ الْعَالَيْ التَحَالُقُ اللَّعْمَالِ اللَّعْمَ اللَّعْلَى اللَّالَة عَلَي اللَّعْلَى اللَّعْنَ اللَّعْنَ الْعَاقُ الْمُعْتَى الْحَالَ الْمُعْتَى الْعَالَ الْمُعْتَى اللَّي الْعَالَى اللَّعْلَى اللَّي الْعَالَي مُولَى الْعَالَ الْمُعْتَى الْحَلَى الْحَلَي الْعَالَي مُولَعَا عَ التَوْنَ عَلَي اللَّعْلَى اللَّعْلَى اللَّعْلَى اللَّعْلَي مُولَعْتَ الْحَالَ الْعَالَي مُولَى الْعَالَي مُولَع الْحَالَ الْعَالَي مُولَى الْعَالَي مُنْ اللَحْلُى الْعَالَ الْحَالَ الْعَالِي عَلَي الْحَلَي الْعَاقَ الْحَالَ الْحَالَ الْحَلَي الْعَالَى عَلَي اللَّا عَلَي مَا اللَّعْلَى الْحَلَى الْحَلَى الْحَلَى الْحَلَى الْحَلَي الْحَلْخُ مُولَى الْحَلَي الْحَلَي الْحَلَي الْحَلَى الْحَلَي اللَّعْلَى الْحَلْ الْحَلَي مَنْ الْحَلْ الْحَلَي الْحَلَى الْحَلَى الْحَلَي اللْعَالَ الْحَلَي الْحَل الْحَلْحُولُ الْحَلَيْلَةُ الْحَلَي الْحَلَى الْحَلَي الْحَلَي مَالَى الْحَلَي الْحَلْ الْ

والله ولى التوف و

صَدَرَتْ فِي الرَّاضِ بِوَعَدْ ٢٤٨ وَتَارِيحُ ١٤٣٨/٧/٧ هـ النُوافق ٢٤٣٨/٧/٧

خالدالفيصل رنيس هيئة الحازة





Professor Irwandi Jaswir

Indonesia

2018

Irwandi Jaswir was born in Medan, Indonesia, in 1970. He read Food Technology and Human Nutrition at Bogor Agriculture University (IPB), Indonesia, and received his bachelor's degree in 1993. He conferred a Master of Science in Food Science and Biotechnology in 1996 and a Ph.D in Food Chemistry and Biochemistry in 2000 at Universiti Putra Malaysia. In the year 1998 to 1999, Universiti Putra Malaysia has given him the opportunity to participate in the Ph.D exchange program at the Department of Food, Nutrition and Health of the University of British Columbia (UBC), Canada. He continued his pursuit of knowledge at a Diploma in Islamic Revealed Knowledge at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in 2003. Then he obtained a fellowship in Lipid Biochemistry at the National Food Research Institute in Tsukuba, Japan, 2006-2008.

With his present appointment as the Deputy Dean for Academic, Research, and Publication at INHART at the International Islamic University Malaysia, Professor Jaswir was appointed administrative and academic positions, including, Secretary of IIUM Council of Professors from 2014 to present, Senior Professor of Food Chemistry and Biochemistry at IIUM from 2015 to present, Chairman of the Korea-INHART Halal Certification Authority in Korea from 2016 to present.

Professor Irwandi Jaswir's contributions to the Islamic World has uniquely carved an edge in the development of scientific knowledge by establishing and developing a new discipline termed "Halal Science". This cutting-edge research reveals a significant relationship between Halal and Haram in Islamic jurisprudences and science. Professor Jaswir dedication to the scientific research is shown in the publication of over 120 articles in scientific journals, 30 Book Chapters, completed over 30 research projects and presented more than 250 papers in International Conferences. He is a member of the Editorial Board of many reputable scientific journals. Professor Jaswir's achievement and dedication in the scientific research of Halal Science culminated with receiving 60 international awards and honors.



إنَّ هَيْنَتَ جَانِعَ اللَّلِكَ فَيَصَلُ - بَعَلَ الأطلاع عَلَى نظامِ الجانزة ، فَعَلَى محضر الجَمَاعات الجند الاختيار لجانة الملك فيصل الخان من الشالار الملتحقدة بتاريخ القابى والعشرين من ربيع الاجز السَّتَرْسَع وللايين والرحمانة، والف للوافق التَابِيحَ مِنْ بِنَابَنَ عَامِ الفَيْنَ مُعَانِيةً عَشِرَةً - تَمْرُرُمَنِعَ

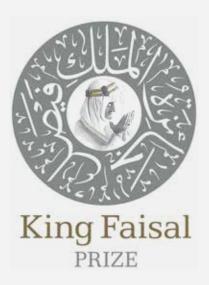
الأَيْتَانِ اللَّكَتِبُونَ أَوَانَدَى بَخَاسَوْنَ أَنْ الْمُعَالَةُ عَالَمُونَ يُزَا Professor Irwandi Jaswir

جَائِزَةُ المالِنَ فَيْصَلَى بِحَانَ مَنْ الشَّلَامِ لَمَنْ الْعَنَامِ (٢٢٠١٨)، وَذَالَقَ عَلَمَ مَنَ ، الْيَتَامَدُ فِي مَالَعَ مَن عَلَيْهُ مَن حَلال مِشْرَع عائدة والعَاد العلية، فَطَورُ عليقة عالية مَن عَليه مَن حَلال مِشْرَحَات والحَليم العلية، فَطَورُ عليقة عالية مَن عَليه مَن حَلال مِشْرَحَات والحَليم مِن مَصَلَح مَن مَصَلَح مَن مَن عَلية مَن حَلال مَن جَلال مَن جَلال مَن جَلال مَن جَلال مَن جَلال مَن جَلال مَن حَليم والله علية، فَطَورُ عليقة عالية من مَصَلَح مَن مَن عَليه مَن حَلال مَن جَلال مَن جَلال مَن جَلال مَن جَلال مَن مَصَلَح مَن مَصَلَح مَن مَصَلَح مَن مَعْلَى مَن جَلال مَن جَلال مَن مَصَلَح م مَن عَدَى مَع مَن عَد مَن الله حَدي مَن الله مَن عَمالَة من مَعْمَ مَع مَليم مُعَال مَاللا مِن مَصَلَح مَن مَصَل وَلِلنَجَو لَا يَحْدَى مَن الله حَدي مَن الله حَدي مَن الله مَن الله مَع مَن مَصَلَح مَن مَصَلَح مَن مَصَلَح مَ وَلِلنَجَو فَا الْحَدَي مَن الله حَدي مَن الله حَدي مَن الله مَالل مَن الله مَع مَاللا مِعْمَ الله مُع مَل مَن وَلِلنَجَو اللهُ مَن قَال وَالله مَن الله عَدي مَن الله مُعَال مُعْن المَع مُن الله مُعَال مُولال مُعَال مُولا مُ

والله ولي التوف في

صَدَرَتْ فِي الرَّيْاض بِرَقَدْ ٢٥٤ وَتَارِيح ١٤٣٩/٧/٩ (المُوَفَق ٢٥٤/٥/١٤





The General Secretariat - King Faisal Prize

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