



State of Kuwait



Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundation

# Annual Report 1994





*IN THE NAME OF ALLAH,  
MOST GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL*

**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

**1994**



**Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundation**





**H.H.Sheikh Jaber AL - Ahmad AL - Jaber AL - Sabah**  
**Amir of the State of Kuwait**





**H.H. Sheikh Saad AL - Abdullah AL - Salem AL - Sabah  
The Crown Prince and Prime Minister**



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## Awqaf Affairs Board:

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Dr Ali F. Al Zumai               | Chairman |
| 1. Ahmad Saad Al Jasser          | Member   |
| 2. Badr Sulaiman Al Jarallah     | Member   |
| 3. Khaled Abdullah Al Zeer       | Member   |
| 4. Abdul Qader Dhahi Al Ajeel    | Member   |
| 5. Abdul Mohsen M. Al Othman     | Member   |
| 6. Abdul Mohsen Yousef Al Haneef | Member   |
| 7. Fahad Mezyed Al Raja'an       | Member   |
| 8. Mohammad Hadi Al Awadhi       | Member   |
| 9. Mussaed Mohammad Al Med'ij    | Member   |

## Committee of Developing & Investing Waqf Merics

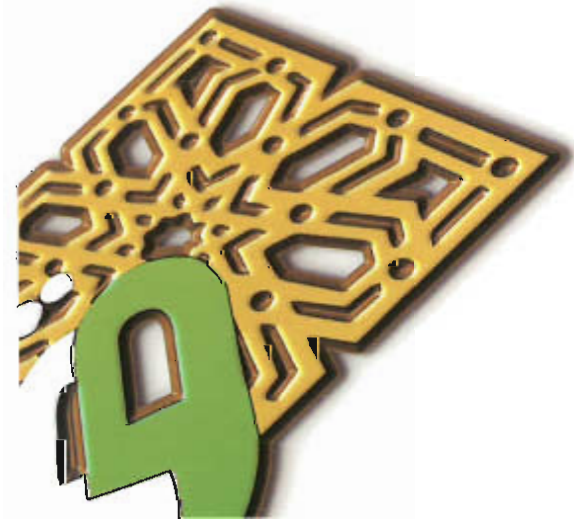
|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Mr Abdul Mohsen Yousef Al Haneef | Chairman |
| 2. Mr Badr Sulaiman Al Jarallah     | Member   |
| 3. Dr Khaled Rashed Al Hageri       | Member   |

## Committee of Waqf Projects

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Mr Abdul Mohsen M. Al Othman     | Chairman |
| 2. Dr Khaled Rashed Al Hageri       | Member   |
| 3. Mr Abdul Wahab Abdullah Al Houti | Member   |

## Shari'a Committee

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Mr Ahmad Saad Al Jasser             | Chairman |
| 2. Dr Ahmad Al Haggi Al Kurdi          | Member   |
| 3. Dr Eissa Zaki Eissa                 | Member   |
| 4. Dr Mohammad Abdul Ghaffar Al Sherif | Member   |
| 5. Dr Mohammad Fawzi Faidhallah        | Member   |





**The speech of  
H.E the Minister  
of Awqaf &  
Islamic Affairs,  
Chairman of the  
Awqaf Affairs**



Waqf used to play a leading role in Islamic civilisation, both in times of prosperity and adversity. This distinctive role can be attributed to many causes, the most important of which is the fact that the initiation of the waqf, the rules that govern it and ensure its continuation are all derived from Shari'a. It was this that gave waqf its unique role among people and rulers alike. It was also the factor that protected waqf in most cases from violations and restrictions. Furthermore, management of waqf outside government helped to free it from the complications of government routine and allowed it to develop its tools and methods so as to become more consistent with the changing requirements.

For many years, however, during the period of stagnation, waqf lost the capacity for modernisation, creativity and innovation. It became detached from the active factors shaping the Islamic community. This caused the role of the waqf to recede to a marginal one.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs in the State of Kuwait has sought to revive the role of the waqf, in line with the government's interest in broadening and boosting the role of the sharia institutions, so as to put state develop-

ment policy into effect. Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundatoin was thus established to promote waqf and use modern means of investing its funds. It also sought to activate its role in promoting the community and caring for its citizens under the umbrella of the Sharia regulations, in collaboration with the non-governmental bodies. The aim is to open up new horizons for waqf, and use the means and methods which suit, and benefit from, the spirit and achievements of our time.

We are pleased to see KAPF presenting an exemplary model for the functioning of the waqf. It has created new instruments which enable waqf to invest its funds and revive its role in development in various ways, from support for intellectual and cultural life, to caring for the needy in the community, including care for the family, conservation of the environment, and restoration of the mosques.

For its new work, KAPF has adopted a modern form of Waqf Fund which represents a new approach, bringing together the government and non-governmental efforts to develop the society, by using, for waqf objectives, money allocated to waqf Funds, and profits from it, in addition to whatever the fund may receive in terms of contributions, donations, bequests and charities. Management of the fund will be entrusted to nongovernmental board of directors which conducts its duties in compliance with the Islamic Sharia.

We are pleased to see these efforts bearing fruit in the field of national effort and constituting a model to be followed by the rest of the Islamic world.

On this occasion, I should not forget to record a word of thanks to HH the Amir and to HH the Crown Prince, both of whom extended their kind attention to the waqf and called for its development and modernisation. I also thank the former ministers and executive directors of waqf who extended honest and considerable efforts in this area in order to maintain the waqf monies, develop them, and save their proceeds until it has become possible to employ them in development issues for citizens' welfare.

Nor should we forget the role of our goodly ancestors whose charitable nature, religious sentiments, loyalty to this country and close involvement in their community led

them to allocate part of their money to charitable purposes, especially in time of need.

I also thank the new donors who have responded to this call for waqf and supported its projects by dedicating part of their wealth or time. Thanks are also due to the members of the Awqaf Affairs Board who assisted, through their donations, expertise, and creative talents in pushing forward the new concept, and linking it with development issues in the various spheres.

Thanks are also due to the Kuwaiti people, the original patrons who developed waqf and created effective tools for activating its role. I also thank KAPF Secretary - General and staff, who have undertaken this great task and sought to secure success for it and provided it with all its requirements.

I am happy to assure the Kuwaiti people of the good progress of the new waqf as shown in the second Annual Report, which records honestly the activities of KAPF on the way to reviving the developmental role within the framework of the Islamic law.

Finally, I call upon the Kuwaiti people to go ahead with supporting waqf and extending the required assistance to it without which it would not be able to go on operating.

We pray to Allah the Almighty for the success of this effort aiming at serving both the country and citizens through reviving the Islamic model of waqf tradition, presented in an up - to - date form which can be adopted by the citizens in developing their own country.

*May Allah the Almighty guide us  
along the path of righteousness.*

**Dr. Ali F. Al Zumai**



*IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, MOST  
GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL*



## **The Speech of KAPF Secretary General**



If you are on the search for a governmental body representing the genuine charitable identity of the Kuwaiti people, you will find that model in KAPF. It is entrusted with managing and investing the waqf monies and spending their proceeds as recommended by the dedicators in compliance with the Sharia purposes of the waqf. It aims to bring about prosperity to the country and welfare to the citizens.

Waqf tradition is deep rooted in the history of Kuwait. Its beginnings are associated with the rise of the state, which indicates the early Kuwaitis' sentiment towards charitable activities and contributing thereto.

In times of adversity, Kuwaitis knew the waqf and allocated part of their limited possessions to some of the noble deeds, which extended to cover mosques, the teaching of the Holy Quran, education, meals for the needy and donations.

Many of the Kuwaitis have recently found other channels through which they could satisfy their charitable nature for serving their community. Nevertheless, the waqf framework will remain to occupy the leading role in this area due to the fact that it is related the Sharia regulations already

preserved by Allah and maintained by the judicial authorities.

In the light of the above information, the government showed great interest in reviving the waqf tradition and updating its role in addressing the needs of the community. The establishment of KAPF came as a result of this interest as it was entrusted with the call for waqf, preserving and investing its assets and using the proceeds as recommended by the dedicators in a way that promotes the community and serves the citizens.

KAPF officials assumed both the religious and the secular responsibility and did their best to realise the objectives set by KAPF in the light of the Shari'a regulations and the steps of our goodly ancestors in an attempt to identify the requirements of the community and the means of developing it.

It gives KAPF the utmost pleasure to present its annual report covering its achievements during the first year of its establishment, which, we hope, will rise to the ambitions of our community. At the same time, we hope that our future achievements will better address the needs of our community.


In this report, we started by giving a historical survey of waqf in Kuwait in recognition of our predecessors in this area. At the same time, KAPF is on the way to conduct an expanded documentary study on waqf in Kuwait. Furthermore, it concluded a treaty with the Kuwaiti Research and Study Center to prepare a comprehensive study on approximately 400 waqf deeds.


Finally, I would like to record a word of thanks to H.H. The Amir and H.H. The Crown Prince for their due attention to the waqf which contributed to the success of the waqf progress. I would also like to thank H.E. the Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Dr Ali F. Al Zumai, who properly led this new development of waqf in Kuwait, for his support to KAPF, particularly at the early stages of its establishment, which helped its steady move towards achieving its objectives. I also thank the members of the Awqaf Affairs Board for their deep understanding of the KAPF mission and their cooperation in drawing up its policies and controlling its activities through their rich waqf

background. I also would like to thank the leading figures, from both the governmental and non-governmental sectors, who contributed to this work.

I also would like to thank KAPF staff, at all levels, for their sincere efforts to realise KAPF objectives. At the same time, we call upon the charitable people of Kuwait to extend bridges of cooperation with KAPF to help our country prosper within an Islamic framework.

We hope that the reader will find, after this historical survey, a summary of the achievements of KAPF during 1994, which will be divided into two sections:

 Achievements during covers the first half of 1994

 Achievements during covers the second half of 1994

We hope that this report will properly manifest KAPF march in 1994. At the same time, I wish to highlight the efforts of the Technical Office,

*May Allah the Almighty guide  
us through the path of righteousness.*

**Abdul Mohsen M. Al Othman**  
Secretary - General



## **The origin and development of waqf up to the establishment of KAPF**

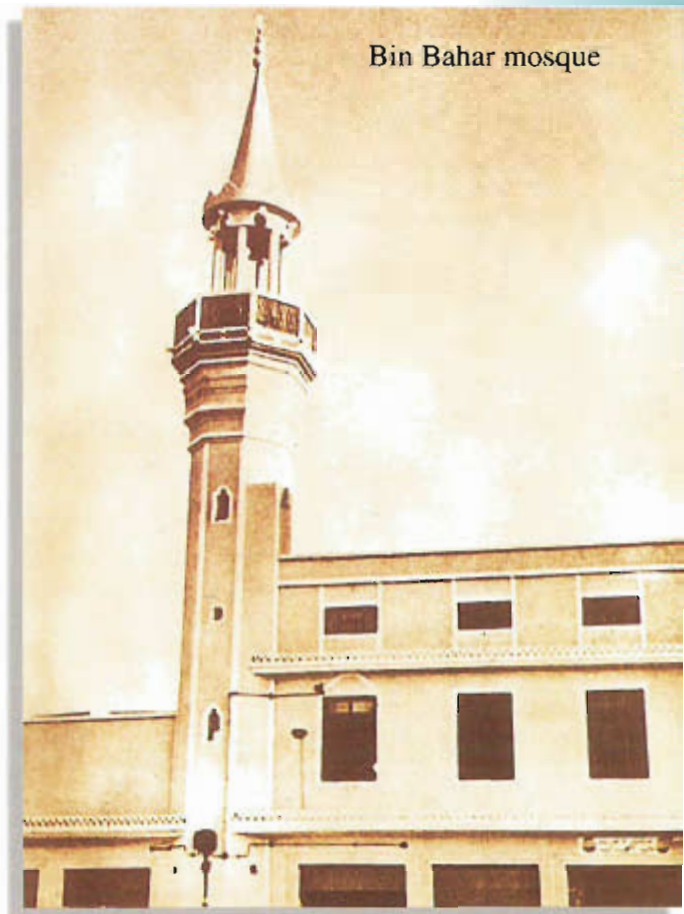
This period is rather long as it covers the origin and development of waqf up to the establishment of KAPF in Nov 1993. Included in this report, for documentation purposes, is an account of the background of waqf in Kuwait.

### **This period is divided as follows:**

#### **● Stage One: First - Public Management Stage:-**

This stage is associated with the first waqf represented by the Bin Bahar mosque, which was restored in 1158 A.H, corresponding to 1745 A.D. The approximate date of establishing this mosque is 1695 A.D, as mentioned in “From Here Kuwait Started” by Abdullah Al Hatem. This period was characterised by the direct management by the dedicators themselves or their appointees through deeds authenticated by judges, the most important of whom were Sheikh Mohammad Bin Abdullah Al Adasani, who died in 1338 A.H after taking over his juridical duties for more than sixty years. Waqf deeds are known as “Adasaniyat” after that judge. At that time, the judge had the right to dismiss the waqf appointee if he failed to carry out his duties properly.

The purposes of waqf were designed according to the requirements of the community. The waqf usually consisted of houses, shops, waterwells and palm trees whose proceeds were spent according to the dedicator’s conditions, including mosques, animal sacrifices, meals, water, teaching the Quran, etc.



Bin Bahar mosque

## ● Stage Two : First Governmental Management (1922-1938)



This stage was characterised by creating a supporting administrative body to cope with the economic progress which the country witnessed during that period. Among those departments established at that time was the Awqaf Department

## ● Stage Three : Second Governmental Management (1949 - 1962)

This stage started when Sheikh Abdullah Al Jaber Al Sabah was appointed head of the Awqaf Department, and the late Abdullah Al Asousi, as manager of the department, who undertook his duties, in collaboration with the executive body. The premises of the Awqaf Department were in Safat, beside the old court.

The department had a board known as "Awqaf Board" consisting of a group of citizens, headed by the department head. The first board was formed in Jan 1949, and then re-formed in 1951, then in 1956, and again for the fourth time in 1957.

It is noteworthy to mention here that on 5/4/1951, an Amiri Decree was issued concerning the enforcement of religious laws in handling the waqf af-



fairs, based on the four Imams, and to resort to Imam Ma-  
lek's school of thought, the sect in force nowadays, in the  
questions on which there is no agreement. This is what op-  
erates nowadays.

#### ● Stage Four : the Ministry (1962 - 1990)

On 17 Jan, 1962, the Awqaf Department became known  
as the Ministry of Awqaf. Later "Islamic Affairs "was add-  
ed to it as to be known as the Ministry of Awqaf & Islamic  
Affairs.

The waqf department was entrusted to the Assistant Un-  
dersecretary for administrative and Financial Affairs up to  
July 1982. Later, an independent sector for waqf was es-  
tablished under the supervision of an assistant under-  
secretary in order to highlight the role of waqf.

During this period, the portfolio of the waqf was en-  
trusted to the following:

##### *1. Sheikhi Mubarak Mohammad Al Sabah*

was appointed minister twice : Jan 1962 and Jan 1963.  
Later, Mr Humoud Zaid Al Khaled, the minister of Jus-  
tice, was appointed as acting Minister of Awqaf on 13/3/  
1964.

##### *2. Mr Khaled Ahmad Al Jassar*

was appointed Minister of Awqaf three times: in 6/12/  
1964, 3/5/1985 and 12/7/1986.

##### *3. Mr Abdullah Al Meshari Al Rawdan*

became minister three times: on 3/1/1965, 4/12/1965 and  
4/2/1967.

##### *4. Mr Rashed Abdullah Al Farhan*

in 2/2/1971.

##### *5. Mr Abdullah Ibrahim Al Mufarrej*

in 9/2/1975.

##### *6. Mr Yousef Jasem Al Hajji*

in 6/9/1976 and 16/2/1978

##### *7. Mr Ahmad Saad Al Jasser*

in 4/3/1981, who he is a member of the current Awqaf  
Affairs Board.

##### *8. Mr Mohammad Naser Al Hamdhan*

in 20/6/1990.



## ● Stage Five: Post-liberation ministry

The portfolio of the Ministry of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs was entrusted to:

1. *Mr Mohammad Saqr Al Mausherji*

21/4/1991.

2. *Mr Jam'an Faleh Al Azemi*

17/10/1992.

3. *Dr Ali Fahad Al Zumai*

13/4/1994.

Both the fourth and fifth stages, no doubt, represent a bright period in the waqf as a result of the great efforts exerted by the ministers and officials of the ministry. Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundation is planning to write the history of waqf, and to document the roles of these enlightened men.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAQF SECTOR DURING THE PERIOD

The post-liberation period, up to the establishment of KAPF, witnessed the issuing of some organisational resolutions, including resolution No 168/1992 related to the reorganising of the Ministry of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs as to set up two major sectors, the first of which is to develop the waqf resources, and the second to manage the Awqaf affairs.

Due to the special nature of developing waqf revenues, a ministerial resolution was issued under No 255/92 related to organising the waqf revenues development body, which gave rise to "A Waqf Revenues Development Board, consisting of:

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. The ministry undersecretary  | Chairman            |
| 2. The assistant undersecretary for developing waqf revenues                                  | Vice-chairman       |
| 3. Assistant undersecretary for waqf  | member              |
| 4. Four investment experts (to be chosen by the minister for a term of three renewable years) | members             |
| 5. The executive manager of Waqf Revenues Development Office                                  | member & rapporteur |



Thereafter, the Ministerial Decree was issued in favour of establishing an independent sector for waqf, under the direct supervision of the Minister of Awqaf, consisting of:

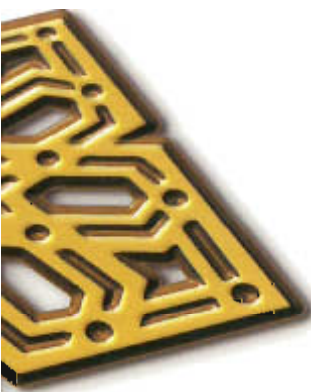
- 1. Awqaf Supreme Board**
- 2. The General Secretariat of the Supreme Board and its Executive Office.**
- 3. Waqf Projects Office**
- 4. Office of Investing Waqf Revenues.**
- 5. Waqf Research and Economic Studies Center.**

In view of this new situation, a ministerial resolution was issued under No 160/93 to amend some of the regulations of the aforementioned resolution No 9/93.

The organisation of the waqf system as indicated above led to many positive results, the most important of which was getting more flexibility to develop and modernize the work. This development, however, did not meet the aspirations and it was necessary to bring about a radical change by giving this work more flexibility to restore its role in serving the community through various channels and highlighting the unique characteristics of this philanthropic Islamic project. Following this new spirit, the decree No 257/ 93, related to the establishment of KAPF was issued.

As the post-liberation period is one of the most important periods in the history of Kuwait, it is worth studying and investigating. A new spirit among multitudes of people in the governmental sector arose to handle the problems and difficulties caused by the Iraqi invasion. People began to look at the Kuwaiti community from a new perspective and developed a new strategy which reflected faith and trust in God and the future of the country.

The waqf sector was one of those which witnessed great progress in terms of defining its objectives and working out its methodology. The future era is expected to undergo a deeper and more comprehensive analysis with respect to developing this sector and restoring the development role of waqf in serving the community.



## **Amiri Decree No 257/1993: The establishment of Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundation**

- \* **In view of the constitution, and**
  - \* **The Supreme Decree issued on 29 Jumada Al Thani, 1371 AH, corresponding to 15 April 1951 AD related to religious regulations on Awqaf, and**
  - \* **The Decree issued on Jan 7, 1979 in respect of the Ministry of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs, and**
  - \* **After the approval of the Council of Ministers,**
- It has been decided as follows:**

### **Article One**

A General Secretariat for the Awqaf, under the direction of H.E. the Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs, is to be established. It will be entrusted with those duties specified for the Minister in the field of Awqaf in conformity with the stipulations of this Decree.

### **Article Two**


Kuwait Awqaf Public Foundation will be entrusted with encouraging waqf donations and carrying out all that is related thereto, including managing and investing funds, spending the proceeds according to the conditions of the dedicator, provided that these shall be in harmony with the Sharia regulations. Besides, KAPF shall seek to socially and culturally develop the society in order to ease the burden of the needy.

### **Article Three**

In order to carry out its duties, KAPF shall carry out the following:

- 3-1. Taking whatever measures are deemed necessary to encourage waqf donations.
- 3-2. Managing and investing the resulting Awqaf funds, whether they be charitable or familial.
- 3-2-1. The Awqaf put under the direct supervision of the Ministry as recommended by the dedicator (waqf giver).



- 
- 3-2-2. Dedications made to mosques.
  - 3-2-3. The Awqaf for which the dedicator nominated neither a person nor an authority to supervise, or in which the supervision element is not provided.
  - 3-2-4. The Awqaf for which the dedicators nominated supervisors, and later, KAPF joined them in conformance with the regulations.
  - 3-2-5. The Awqaf which are dissolved, or whose supervisors have been dismissed.
  - 3-3. Establishing the projects in execution of the dedicator's wishes and conditions.
  - 3-4. Coordinating with the popular and governmental bodies in setting up the projects which realise the dedicators' conditions, the waqf objectives and contribute to the development of the community.

#### Article Four

KAPF, within the Sharia limits, is entitled to carry out the following:

- 4-1. Incorporating companies or having a share therein.
- 4-2. Buying already existing companies or having a share therein.
- 4-3. Owning real estate, movables and securities.
- 4-4. Performing whatever is deemed necessary for investing the waqf funds.
- 4-5. Practising commercial, industrial and agricultural activities.
- 4-6. Buying, in favour of the charitable awqaf, the shares of those entitled to the waqf.

#### Article Five

Awqaf Affairs Board shall be formed as follows:

- 5-1. H.E. the Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs.
- 5-2. KAPF Secretary-General.
- 5-3. Undersecretary of the Ministry of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs.
- 5-4. Social Security Foundation General Director.
- 5-5. Zakat House General Director.

- 5-6. A representative of the Ministry of Finance, not below Assistant Undersecretary, who will be chosen by the respective minister.
- 5-7. A representative of the General Investment Authority.
- 5-8. Three experienced and specialised members, whose appointment is made for three renewable years by a decision of the Council Of Ministers upon a recommendation made by the minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs.

The Board may, however, form from among its members one committee or more to be entrusted with some of its duties. In addition to this, it can entrust the chairman or any of the members to carry out a specific mission. The Board shall have the right to invite whosoever it likes, such as technicians and experts or otherwise, from among those employed by KAPF, to attend the meetings, provided that they will not have a vote in the deliberations.

Members of the Board shall draw an annual remuneration as decided by the Council Of Ministers.

### **Article Six**

The Awqaf Affairs Board is the supreme authority in charge of the awqaf affairs and drawing the general policy thereof. It is entitled to take whatever measures are deemed convenient to realise the objectives for which KAPF was established, namely the following:

- 6-1. Mapping out the general policy for managing and investing the Awqaf funds.
- 6-2. Laying down the regulations and by-laws that secure the development and regular collection of Awqaf revenues, besides maintaining and preserving waqf assets.
- 6-3. Approving the statutes of KAPF.
- 6-4. Approving the regulations and by - laws related to the financial and administrative issues.

### **Article Seven**

Meetings of the Board are held quarterly and whenever





necessity demands. Invitations and agendas are sent by the chairman at a convenient time before the scheduled date of the meeting. The Minister may, however, in contingencies, convene the Board to consider the issues he submits to the Board.

### Article Eight

The Board's meetings shall be held valid through the presence of the majority of members, including the chairman. The decisions are made through a majority vote. In case of a tie, the chairman shall have the casting vote. The minutes of meetings and decisions shall be recorded in a special record.

### Article Nine

A Secretary General shall be in charge of KAPF, assisted by one deputy more. The Secretary-General is an undersecretary, whose deputies are assistant undersecretaries. KAPF Secretary - General appoints his deputies through a decree as recommended by the Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs.

### Article Ten

The Board shall form, from among its members, the permanent committees, with the following functions as shown opposite each:

- 10-1. **The Shari'a Committee:** This committee is in charge of giving Shari'a (legal) viewpoints on the activities of KAPF.
- 10-2. **The Committee for Developing and Investing the Waqf Funds:** This committee is in charge of drawing up the strategy and the policy of investing the waqf funds, along with following up whatever plans are made with respect thereto.
- 10-3. **Waqf Projects Committee:** This committee is in charge of drawing up the strategy and the waqf proceeds spending policy within the Sharie objectives in execution of the dedicators' conditions. Moreover, it shall consider the studies

made in this respect and approve of the waqf projects and programmes.

### **Article Eleven**

KAPF shall prepare an annual account on the revenues and expenditures of each waqf it supervises, in addition to the joint waqfs.

Final accounts must be given on the total waqf revenues and expenditures.

### **Article Twelve**

KAPF shall have special allocations within the budget of the Ministry of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs.

### **Article Thirteen**

Respective ministers, each within the range of his responsibility, shall execute this decree and it shall be held valid as of the date of its issue in the Official Gazette.

Amir of the State of Kuwait  
**Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah**

Prime Minister  
**Saad Al Abdullah Al Salem Al Sabah**

Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs  
**Jam'an Faleh Al Azemi**

Issued at Bayan Palace on  
29 Jumada Al Awal 1414 AH  
Corrospounding to 13.11.1993.



## PART ONE

### Achievements during the first half of 1994


Following the issuance of Decree No 257/93 on Nov 13,1993, a clear picture emerged with an outlook to start work. The Cabinet Decree No 8/94 related to the organisation of KAPF was issued on 15/1/1994.

In the following, we shall cite some of the activities conducted by KAPF according to the structural organisation then existing. They are as follows:

#### **First: The Waqf Office for Funds and Developmental Projects:**

This is the office in charge of encouraging donations of the waqf and executing the conditions of the dedicators that serve and develop the community. It also carries out the following duties:

- 1-1. Organising the office, its domains of interest and the main procedures of conducting its work. It also handles KAPF internal and external relations.
- 1-2. Establishing the waqf funds, naming them, defining their activities and nominating the people to manage them.
- 1-3. Preparing an introductory paper on the activities of each fund, including its concept, objectives, mechanisms of executing the objectives, sources, beneficiaries, financing bodies, general regulations of its projects and its relation with other funds. This paper must include its future plans, its relation to other units at KAPF, as well as the nominees for the board of directors and the organisational structure of the fund.
- 1-4. Carrying out field surveys for the houses of the Imams and Muazzens, which represent one of the supervisory of Awqaf Affairs Department. Information was obtained about each residential unit, including the inhabitant's name, address, the structural condition of each unit, in addition to

- 
- checking the vacant units and means of benefiting from these units.
- 1-5. Establishing a section for the waqf deeds, checking their numbers and inspecting the data included therein, covering the name of the dedicator, the beneficiary, the nature of the waqf and other relevant issues.
  - 1-6. Establishing a section for social research in order to study the cases in need of help submitted to KAPF, whether these be from among the dedicators' relatives or otherwise, and to coordinate with the Zakat House in respect thereof.
  - 1-7. Preparing a preliminary study on the volume of the waqf assets and their nature in order to draw up a work plan in the light of the existing potential.
  - 1-8. Carrying out the Islamic Data Bank project in order to provide accurate legal advice by telephone.
  - 1-9. Forming a committee from the funds' directors, which will be in charge of coordinating the funds in all respects. The said committee circulates for ratification the proposals submitted by the funds' directors in connection with organising their work.

### **Second: The office for Developing and investing waqf revenues:**

This office is in charge of managing and investing the waqf revenues. It usually works out the plans for investing the waqf monies and executes the ratified ones within the Shari'a framework, so as to preserve the waqf monies and yield maximum investment revenues.

Since 1993, the office has carried out the following activities:

- 2-1. Furnishing the office's seat at Al Rashed complex to provide the favourable atmosphere for work.
- 2-2. Preparing the outlines and proposals related to the organisational structure of the office.
- 2-3. Attracting some distinguished people to manage the work.

- 2-4. Drawing up the investment policies which justify the establishment of the office.
- 2-5. Recording the entire waqf assets for assesment purposes.
- 2-6. Studying the current waqf projects to develop the waqf assets.
- 2-7. Preparing the necessary studies related to clad-  
ding the outside fronts of the Awqaf Complex.
- 2-8. Assisting in diversifying the waqf investment in-  
struments to cover some non-real estate domains.
- 2-9. Subscribing to some of the multi-purpose com-  
panies.
- 2-10. Studying the possibilities of investment outside  
the State of Kuwait.
- 2-11. Creating coordinating channels with the  
investment bodies practising within the frame-  
work of the Islamic sharia or otherwise in con-  
formity with the Islamic Shari'a.
- 2-12. Discussing the Waqf Bibliography on Islamic  
jurisprudence with the Islamic Develoment Bank  
in Jadda (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Al Ala-  
mia Computer Co. in order to accomplish this val-  
uable work meant to serve the Muslim scholars.



## 2-13. Preparing the draft Financial By-laws of KAPF.



### Third: The Center for Waqf Researches and Development Studies:

This center is in charge of conducting researches and studies related to the waqf and activating its role in developing community.

During the same period, the center carried out the following tasks:

- 3-1. Mapping out the proposed organisational structure of the center in order to secure the research supportive service to KAPF and the society as a whole.
- 3-2. Popularizing the concept of voluntary work through different means.
- 3-3. Creating a waqf - based library.
- 3-4. Subscribing to certain academic periodicals and obtaining issues from certain countries.
- 3-5. Executing the Waqf Bibliography project in Egypt, then moving to Turkey, Pakistan and other countries. This bibliography involves all that has been mentioned about waqf in each single country





in terms of books, essays, letters, researches, regulations, etc.

- 3-6. Providing the Arab library with books on the voluntary and charitable activities through translating some of the books, such as “The British Experience in Voluntary Work”, the Report of the World Bank on the Kuwaiti Governmental and non-Governmental Organisations and the “Charitable Experience in Russia”.
- 3-7. Starting the waqf deeds (known as Adasaniyat) project for gathering and analysing these deeds from the Sharia, social, economic and geographical perspectives, taking into consideration that they reflect one side of the history of Kuwait.
- 3-8. Issuing the waqf terminology guide.
- 3-9. Proposing the issue of an academic magazine to handle waqf affairs all over the world.
- 3-10. Holding, on behalf of the Ministry, the “Third Seminar on the Islamic Contemporary Thought”.
- 3-11. Organising the first Sharia seminar to familiarise KAPF staff with the various aspects of waqf.
- 3-12. Drawing up a treaty with the Higher Institute for Islamic Thought in Cairo to hold some closed

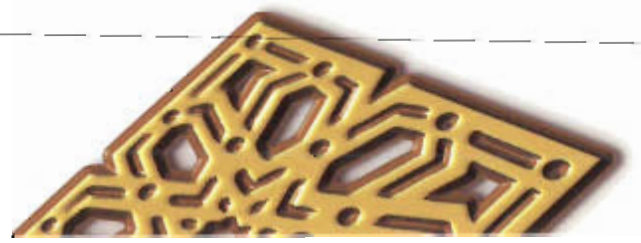
workshops on the role of Waqf in development. Two workshops were actually held in connection with this project.

#### Fourth: Financial, Legal and Administrative Affairs Office:

The following tasks were carried out:

- 4-1 Designing the administrative and organisational structure of the office.
- 4-2. Transferring to KAPF the files of the employees on the payroll of the Ministry of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs.
- 4-3. Monitoring the work of KAPF Personnel Affairs section.
- 4-4. Preparing the budgets of KAPF.
- 4-5. Monitoring the completion of KAPF new premises at Al Jahez School.
- 4-6. Carrying out the financial functions for the department, opening accounts and organising them.
- 4-7. Carrying out the responsibilities of the executive secretariat of KAPF.

With the appointment of Dr. Ali F. Al Zumai as Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs, KAPF witnessed a new era. On 28/6/1994, the Decree No 115/194 was issued as to appoint Mr. Abdul Mohsen Mohammad Al Othman Secretary - General of KAPF. Two other decrees were issued to appoint both Mr. Abdul Wahab Abdullah Al Houti and Dr. Khaled Rashed Al Hageri as deputies to the Secretary - General, holding the status of assistant undersecretaries. On the other hand, a decree was issued appointing the experienced members of the Awqaf Affairs Board. Both Mr. Abdul Mohsen Yousef Al Haneef, the undersecretary at the Ministry of Finance, and Mr Badr Sulaiman Al Jaralah, Di-





rector of the Arab Investment Authority were elected as representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Arab Investment Authority in the Awqaf Affairs Board. With this appointment the formation of the Awqaf Affairs Board was completed and efforts were directed towards establishing KAPF infrastructure, in addition to building up relations with the governmental and public bodies in order for KAPF to undertake its responsibilities.



## PART Two Achievements during the second half of 1994

Following are the main achievements of KAPF during this period listed under to following headings:

- First - The organisational Structure of KAPF.
- Second - Establishing joint cooperation and work with some of the governmental and public bodies.
- Third - The Waqf Funds.
- Fourth - The waqf projects.
- Fifth - Investing and developing the waqf monies.
- Sixth - Internal activities.
- Seventh - The first Annual Seminar.

### **First: The organisational structure of KAPF**

#### **1. Awqaf Affairs Board:**

During this period, the board held three meetings on

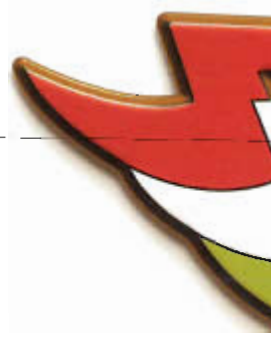


11/10/1994, 5/11/1994 and 26/12/1994, in which several topics related to consolidating the organisational structure of KAPF were studied. Many decisions were taken, including:

- 1-1. Approving the by - laws of the Board.
- 1-2. Approving the provisional organisation of KAPF.
- 1-3. Approving the strategic trends of KAPF.
- 1-4. Approving the financial by - laws and the regulations attached thereto.
- 1-5. Entrusting Badr Al Bezaie Auditing Bureau with auditing the waqf accounts for the fiscal year 1994.
- 1-6. Forming the basic committees stemming from the Board, such as the Sharia Committee for Investment and Deveopment, and Waqf Projects' Committee.
- 1-7. Approving the Waqf Funds project and regulations.
- 1-8. Approving agreements between KAPF on the one hand, and the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs & Labour, on the other hand, in order to lay the bases of cooperation between KAPF and these ministries in the area of waqf projects.
- 1-9. Supporting KAPF orientation towards establishing the Islamic Development Research Center in collaboration with some specialised bodies.
- 1-10. Supporting KAPF orientation in establishing a special waqf for KAPF purposes.

## **2. KAPF Mission:**

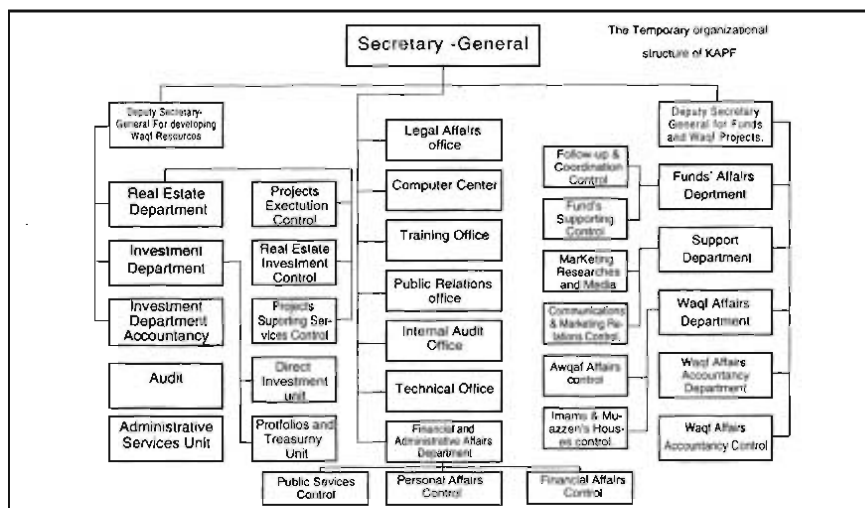
KAPF showed great interest in having its responsibilities stem from a clear vision of its mission and objectives so that the work programmes might come out consistent with the objectives and, at the same time, conducive to the realisation thereof. One of the achievements already completed during this period is producing a paper on KAPF mission and objectives. This paper was approved by the Awqaf Affairs Board in its first session as a document



representing the strategic trends of KAPF.

### 3. The provisional organisation of KAPF:

On the appointment of the Secretary - General and his two deputies around the middle of 1994, a comprehensive survey was conducted on the general issues pertaining to the organisational structure of KAPF as a means leading to realising its objectives. Duties and responsibilities were re-allocated to suit the nature of the period undergone by KAPF. The survey made in this respect introduced the following modifications:



- 3-1. Separating the Center for Waqf Researches and Development Studies from the organisational structure of KAPF as an initial stage for setting up an independent waqf center interested in conducting development studies. This center will have both regional and international focus, so that its activities will extend beyond the State of Kuwait by contributing to the developmental studies related to other countries.
- 3-2. Dividing KAPF into major sectors, under the supervision of the Secretary - General and his deputies.
- 3-3. Creating some units, such as the Information Center, the Training Center and the Auditing Bureau.
- 3-4. The duties and responsibilities of some departments and administrative units will be determined by resolutions made by the Secretary - General.

In the Light of the aforementioned, a resolution dated 13/7/1994 was issued by the Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs under No 2/1994 related to the provisional organisation of KAPF.

Pursuant to the said resolution, the work was distributed between two major sectors, at the head of which is a deputy undersecretary. Each sector comprises several departments, in addition to the departments and units attached directly to the Secretary - General.

Pursuant to Article 6 in the Decree related to the establishment of KAPF, this organisation was submitted to the Awqaf Affairs Board in its first meeting and thereby confirmed.

Thereafter, the Secretary - General issued the following resolutions to complete the organisational structure of the units, and define their duties:

- 3-4-1. Resolution No 41/1994 related to defining the duties of the Funds' Sector and Waqf Projects Sector.
- 3-4-2. Resolution No 42/1994 related to the internal organisation of the Funds' Sector and Waqf Projects Sector.
- 3-4-3. Resolution No 43/1994 related to defining the duties of the Investment and Waqf revenues Development Office and the departments attached thereto.
- 3-4-4. Resolution No 44/1994 related to the internal organisation of the Investment and Waqf Revenues Development Office.
- 3-4-5. Resolution No 45/1994 related to defining the duties of the units attached directly to the Secretary - General.
- 3-4-6. Resolution No 46/1994 related to the establishment of the Technical Office at KAPF.

#### **4. Forming the Planning Committee and under taking its responsibilities:**

##### **4-1. Forming the committee:**

In order to consolidate the principle of collective leadership, and to implement the civil service regulations, the Planning Committee was formed pursuant to the resolution





of the Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs under No 11/1994.

#### 4-2. Its responsibilities:

- 4-2-1. Submitting plans and strategic programmes.
- 4-2-2. Setting up the plans and executive programmes and following them up.
- 4-2-3. Drafting budgets.
- 4-2-4. Studying the organisational and administrative positions and suggesting the necessary procedures for developing the methods of work and promoting performance proficiency.
- 4-2-5. Approving training techniques and granting scholarships in coordination with the other governmental bodies.
- 4-2-6. Following up the progress of work at KAPF and coordinating among the work units therein.
- 4-2-7. Any items submitted by the Minister or the Secretary - General for consideration.

#### 4-3. How committees function:

The Secretary - General is entitled to define the function of the committee as stipulated in the decision related to its formation. The Secretary - General approved the following principles as a system for conducting the committee's work:

- 4-3-1. Meetings shall be held regularly and on a weekly basis.
- 4-3-2. Committees should benefit from the specialised people in the discussions whenever need arises.
- 4-3-3. Committees should provide an ample opportunity to discuss the issues related to KAPF so as to constitute a broad basis for consultation, develop joint thinking and lay a unified foundation for the work in the various units of KAPF.
- 4-3-4. Each committee should constitute an effective instrument of coordination between the work units.
- 4-3-5. Linking the work units to unified trends of

thought, as well as boosting their creativity.

- 4-3-6. Creating new conventions for the work so as to represent a general unified trend in the newly established KAPF.

## 5. Drawing up the departments' work programmes.

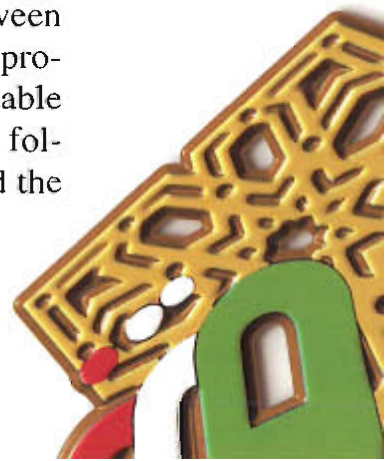
Based on the trends of the KAPF general strategy adopted by the Awqaf Affairs Board in its first meeting, the Planning Committee sought to direct the activities of the various departments, coordinate among them and link its objectives with these strategic trends. The Committee requested each department to draw up its plans and to submit them to the Planning Committee in order to link them with those of other departments, to coordinate among them and to ensure that their policies and objectives are consistent with KAPF strategic trends. Several steps were taken in this respect, some of which are related to the work program for the second half of the year 1994, and others are related to the preparations for the departments' work in 1995. Following are some of the most important steps:


### 5-1. Work programs for the remaining part of 1994:

The Planning Committee drew up a model to be followed by the departments when preparing their work programs. This model consists of the following domains:

- 5-1-1. The objective/ objectives to be realised during this period.
- 5-1-2. Important programmes and procedures through which the said objectives can be realised.
- 5-1-3. Required means of coordination between the department on the one hand, and the other various departments, on the other.
- 5-1-4. The capabilities needed to execute the work program.

Most work units drew up their own programmes in the light of the strategic trends designated by the Awqaf Affairs Board and the available potentialities. The Planning Committee undertook the process of coordination between the programmes of the various departments. These programmes were approved after being studied, and suitable modifications were made to them. The Committee also followed up the execution of the work plans, and reviewed the





problems and hindrances which impede the process of executing them so as to suggest solutions for them.

**5-2. Work plans for the year 1995:**

The Planning Committee continued to provide the departments with the sound planning and provide them with a new advanced model. This method aims at encouraging the departments to draw up their programmes, using specified checkpoints in order to avoid any likely inconsistency or contradiction in the concepts.

The new model presented by the Planning Committee to the departments for adoption consists of the following checkpoints:

- 5-2-1. The annual goals represented in the findings to be realised by the department.
- 5-2-2. The most important programs and procedures which contribute to the realisation of the annual goals.
- 5-2-3. The results expected to be attained on realising the annual goals.
- 5-2-4. Required aspects of coordination.
- 5-2-5. The required resources, including material and human resources.
- 5-2-6. Expected date of execution.
- 5-2-7. Impediments or problems likely to confront the unit in its attempt to realise its objectives.

**6. Setting up the regulatory by - laws for some areas of the work:**

Being a newly established system, and in the interest of consolidating the bases and conventions of its activities and means of handling them, and to maintain its paperwork and assessment of its staff, the following resolutions were issued:

- 6-1. Handling the follow - up memo for the incoming mail.
- 6-2. Handling the follow - up memo for the KAPF inter-mail.
- 6-3. Rules of issuing resolutions at KAPF.
- 6-4. Handling performance evaluation forms.
- 6-5. Rules of setting the codes for the outgoing correspondence.
- 6-6. General register system.

## Second: Creating cooperation relations and joint activities with the public and governmental bodies



Based on KAPF policies centered round linking its objectives with the development activities of the private and governmental bodies, and to coordinate in connection with its priorities and areas of activities, KAPF had extended bridges of cooperation with the private and governmental bodies in the following areas:

### 1. Entering into cooperation agreements:

KAPF concluded agreements with the following bodies:

- 1-1. Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in the areas of services and social welfare.
- 1-2. Ministry of Health in the areas of medical services.
- 1-3. Ministry of Education in the field of educational services.
- 1-4. Ministry of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs in the areas of Islamic work.
- 1-5. Zakat House.

### 2. Material support to some bodies:

In conformity with the objectives of the waqf and its role

in developing the community and easing the burden of the needy as recommended by the dedicators, KAPF offered help to the following:

### **2-1. Ministry of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs:**

The subsidy made to this Ministry amounted to KD 586,325.00 (five hundred eighty six thousand, three hundred and twenty five Kuwaiti Dinars).

### **2-2. Zakat House:**

Based on the cooperation between KAPF and Zakat House, KAPF authorised Zakat House to allocate an amount of KD77,140.00 (only seventy seven thousand, one hundred and forty Kuwaiti Dinars) for charitable spending as recommended by the dedicators.

### **2-3. Public societies and committees:**

KAPF offered an amount of Kd 276,665.00 (two hundred seventy six thousand, six hundred and sixty five Kuwaiti Dinars) to the Kuwaiti societies carrying out community based projects.



### Third: The Waqf Funds:

KAPF believes that public participation is one of the main requirements in developing the waqf, whether by soliciting people, reviving this goodly tradition, locating the needs of the community or spending the waqf proceeds on carrying out projects which address these needs to ensure the development of the community. On this basis, meetings were held and discussions were conducted to study the concept of the waqf funds and means of getting people to participate in their management, financing, fields of activity, besides their relation with KAPF on the one hand, and with the governmental and non-governmental bodies, on the other in addition to their relations to the governmental and non-governmental bodies.



Out of these meetings and discussions the concept of waqf funds emerged as independent organisational entities. Each fund will have a name, objectives and frame of reference defined by this name that go in line with this nomenclature. The activities of the funds extend to cover most of the requirements of community development. Management of each fund is entrusted to a board of directors including specialised people, in addition to government representatives handling the same field of activities as of those of the fund. The fund director and the rapporteur will be elected from KAPF staff. Finance for the funds comes from

the waqf proceeds earmarked for each fund.

In the light of the concept of the waqf funds, the statute which governs them was drawn up and later it was ratified by the Awqaf Affairs Board in its first meeting held on 11/10/1994.

The major major trends of the waqf funds fall in the following:

### Domains of activities:



Each fund will have objectives and areas of activity as indicated by the resolution establishing each specific fund.

### Management of Funds:

A board of directors, the supreme body in charge of the

fund, is entrusted with the management of the fund, ratifying its policies, plans and executive programs within the framework of KAPF policy. This board of directors consists of 5-9 members, elected by the Awqaf Affairs Board for a term of two renewable years. The fund's board elects also a chairman and a vice chairman from among the members. Some governmental representatives may be added to the board of directors. A director for each fund, with one or more assistants, may be appointed. The fund director, by virtue of his position, is entitled to the membership of the board of directors and the secretariat thereof.

### **Financial Resources of the Funds:**

1. The financial resources of each fund consists of the waqf proceeds allocated for it, the services extended by it, the outcome of the projects undertaken by the fund, the new awqaf consistent with the objectives of the fund and whatever the fund receives as grants, bequests or endowments.

### **Funds' Relations and Joint projects**

Within the structure of KAPF, a committee is formed from the funds' directors to coordinate among the funds and to exchange experience. More than one fund can together start joint businesses. In the same way, more than one fund can start joint activities with the governmental bodies, private bodies or non-profit organisations, or with more than one at a time. It was in this period that the idea of creating the Waqf Funds was embodied. These funds are as follows:

1. The Waqf Fund for the Holy Quran and its Sciences.
2. The Waqf Fund for Attending to the Mosques.
3. The Waqf Fund for Culture and Thought.
4. The Waqf Fund for Family Welfare.
5. The Waqf Fund for Health Development.
6. The Waqf Fund for the Disabled and Individuals with Special Needs.
7. The waqf Fund for Preserving the Environment.
8. The Waqf Fund for the Presentation of Islam.
9. The Waqf Fund for Scientific Development.
10. The Waqf Fund for Moral Mobilisation.



#### **Fourth: Waqf Projects:**

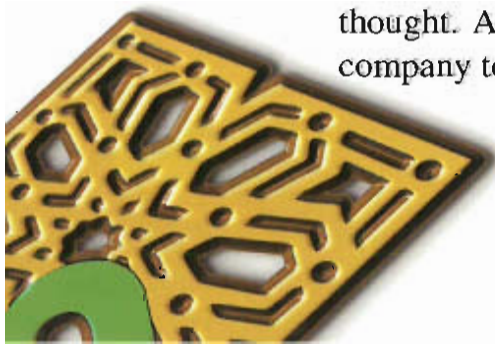
KAPF is interested in contributing to the welfare activities which the governmental or private bodies fail to carry out properly. This is carried out through projects financed by the waqf proceeds as recommended by the dedicators, provided that this should be carried out according to modern formulae which cope with the development requirements and contribute to the revival of the development role of waqf.



**Waqf projects are as follows:**

#### **4 - 1 The Waqf Bibliography Project:**

KAPF departments have prepared an advanced computerised study to facilitate reference to the masterpieces of Islamic jurisprudence in the various Islamic schools of thought. An agreement was concluded with the concerned company to implement the task.



## 4 - 2. Islamic Data Bank Project:

KAPF has gone ahead with the preparatory steps to execute the Islamic Data Bank Project, First started by mid 1994, to provide cultural information on the telephone.

## 4 - 3. Kuwait Autistic Center:

KAPF intends to set up suitable programmes for autistic cases. These programmes seek to maintain an educational environment that enables children to benefit from their social and educational abilities to the maximum extent possible.



The categories who will benefit from the project are autistic children between 4 - 14.

KAPF has allocated KD 100,000,00 (one hundred thousand Kuwaiti Dinars) to operate and furnish the center, in addition to the administrative expenses, provided that the center thereafter shall solicit its new financial sources from new waqf.

Both the Ministry of Social Affairs & Labour and the Ministry of Education have contributed to this project. During this period, KAPF started studying some important projects, such as the Disabled Rehabilitation Center, a camp of Young Scientists, a tree per student, mosque gardens, major Quran competition, Kuwaiti craftsmen, and community development waqf are still under consideration and, once they are approved, execution will follow.



## **Fifth: Investing waqf monies:**

During this period, KAPF continued to invest and develop the waqf monies and deversify the means of investing them, so as to distribute them among the following three areas:

### **5 -1 Real Estate Investment:**

This area centered round the following activities

5-1-1. Listing all property and houses which belong to the awqaf, reviewing their condition, taking photos of them and preparing a report on each.



5-1-2. Preparing an initial study in order to develop some of the old property, and to arrange for the execution according to priorities. This study was submitted to the Awqaf Affairs Board, which requested the completion of some sides of these studies. For this purpose, they were transferred to the ad hoc committees for final approval.

5-1-3. Getting the final approval from the relevant bod-

ies for the construction of a car park on the space behind the Awqaf Complex, together with allocating one and a half floors to businesses of-fices .

- 5-1-4. Identifying economically unproductive waqf houses.
- 5-1-5. Identifying the location of some of the property seized by the awqaf.
- 5-1-6. Concluding a contract with the Ministry of Finance related to the establishment of Al Zalzala Market and the Exchange Market, in which KAPF collaborates with the Public Authority for the Minors' Affairs.
- 5-1-7. Overseeing the implementation of many real estate projects, together with making designs for the new ones.
- 5-1-8. Studying real estate proposals abroad, in Lebanon, U.S.A and Bahrain.
- 5-1-9. Following up Real Estate Asset Management (REAM) which was established from KAPF, the Public Authority for Minors' Affairs, the International Investor, and was entrusted by KAPF to undertake the management of waqf real estate.
- 5-1-10. Studying the possibility of benefiting from the houses of Muazzens and Imams in Jaleeb Al Shoyoukh area.

## **5 - 2. In the area of incorporating companies:**

In view of KAPF instructions to diversify the areas of its investments and to engage in new investment projects with developmental income, KAPF participated in the following projects:

- 5-2-1. Kuwait Human Investment Company.
- 5-2-2. Kuwaiti Privatisation Company.

## **5 - 3. Participating in portfolios and investment funds, besides conducting some profit-making activities:**

In compliance with diversifying the areas of investment conducive to developing the waqf funds, KAPF shared in many portfolios and investment funds. Moreover, it con-



## **Sixth: Internal Activities:**

KAPF was interested in providing the favourable atmosphere for the above-mentioned activities. The most notable of these activities are the following:

### **6 - 1. Preparing the temporary premises of KAPF and Providing it with the necessary facilities:**

KAPF used to conduct its activities at the Ministries' Complex. In view of the inconvenience of this place, negotiations started with the Ministry of Finance until an agreement was reached on hiring temporary premises for KAPF in the Dasman Complex.

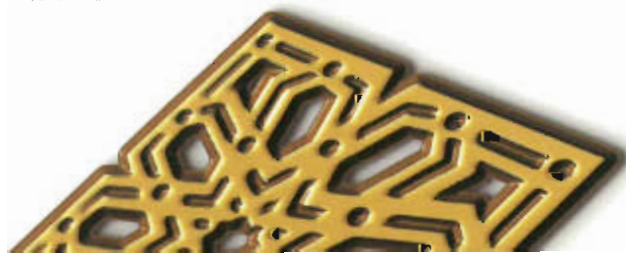
It is noteworthy to mention here that the premises were conveniently designed and provided with the necessary facilities in order to provide a favourable atmosphere for productivity and creativity within the available space.



### **6 - 2. Carrying out the required financial activities:**

These include the following:

- 6-2-1. Preparing the records, financial forms and organising documentary session on money transactions.
- 6-2-2. Opening the required accounts with the Central Bank.





6-2-3. Taking executive measures with respect to the Fiscal Year 1994/1995

6-2-4. Preparing the draft budget for the Fiscal Year 95/96 and getting it approved by the relevant departments.

### **6 - 3. Undertaking KAPF personnel affairs:**

This included the following:

6-3-1. Re-distribution of the employees on the various work units in the light of the study conducted by the Planning Committee on the needs of the departments for a work force, in terms of volume and level.

6-3-2. Issuing a statement showing the needs of the departments for employees in order to be observed when estimating such needs.

6-3-3. Conducting an assessment on the application of the Civil Service Law and what is related thereto in terms of allowances, promotion, penalties and dismissal, etc.

### **6 - 4. Safeguarding the Waqf privileges:**

In this area, the following were achieved:

- 6-4-1. Registering some of the Waqf real estate, so far unregistered.
- 6-4-2. Vacating the waqf houses unlawfully occupied.
- 6-4-3. Calculating the waqf dues connected with the Muazzens and Imams' houses as of 1/7/1991 up to 31/12/1993, estimated at KD 100,000.00 (one hundred thousand Kuwaiti Dinars) and deciding means of collecting them.
- 6-4-5. Undertaking some lawsuits connected with waqf.

### **6 - 5. Obtaining data on the waqf:**

Achievements were as follows:

- 6-5-1. Re-listing the waqf assets and sorting out the proceeds of each.
- 6-5-2. Listing the waqf space and the uninhabited houses which belong to the Imams and preachers.
- 6-5-3. Defining the awqaf already seized whose documents were not yet processed.

### **6 - 6. The Computer linking KAPF facilities:**

A network was installed and the users were trained in how to handle it, in addition to some other programmes, such as:

- 6-6-1. Electronic Mail.
- 6-6-2. Manager.
- 6-6-3. Real estate Programme.
- 6-6-4. Public Relations Programme.
- 6-6-5. Personnel data programme.
- 6-6-6. Library.





## 6 - 7. Media:

In this area, the following procedures were taken:

- 6-7-1. Preparing and printing the media dossier of KAPF.
- 6-7-2. Preparing the TV and Radio programmes scheduled to be produced in 1995.

## 6 - 8. Promoting relations with dedicators:

KAPF showed great interest in extending bridges of intimacy and cooperation with the dedicators and their families, besides providing the required assistance to the needy. In this area, the activities of KAPF fall in the following:

- 6-8-1. **Communication with the dedicators and considering their viewpoints:**

KAPF had obtained full data about the dedicators and their heirs in order to arrange for a meeting with them. The aim is to provide them with detailed information about their waqf and to what extent it copes with the dedicators' wishes in all that is related to spending the proceeds of their waqf.

- 6-8-2. **KAPF went ahead with extending financial aid to the needy in the dedicators' families.**
- 6-8-3. **Paying the heirs' share in the joint waqf :**

KAPF went ahead with paying the dividends of the familial and mutual waqf to the beneficiaries at the beginning of each calendar year after carrying out the proper assessment of these proceeds.

On these two items, KAPF spent an amount of KD 277,385.00 (two hundred seventy seven thousand three hundred and eighty five Kuwaiti Dinars) in 1994.

6-8-4. **Facilitating procedures for new dedicators:**

KAPF continues to receive new dedicators and to observe their wishes in formulating their waqf deeds as to conform with their interests, in addition to getting them approved by the Shari'a Ratification Department.



## **Seventh - First Annual Seminar:**

Based on KAPF policy to promote contacts with the leading cultural, social and economic figures interested in the awqaf affairs, and to get in touch with the community, KAPF held its first Annual Seminar in Le Meridien on 19 Nov, 1994, to mark the first anniversary of its establishment. The seminar was sponsored by H.H. the Crown Prince, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Salem Al Sabah, under the motto "Outlook for waqf in Kuwait".

### **7 - 1 Participants in the Seminar:**

The seminar was attended by the chairman and members of the Awaqf Affairs Board, a group of intellectuals, government and public economic and social figures, in addition to KAPF staff.

### **7 - 2 Inauguration Speeches:**

7-2-1. The seminar started with a lengthy speech made by H.E. the Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs in which he covered the development of waqf, its



role, the new concept of using waqf for development, starting points for developing waqf, and the mechanisms of its work.

- 7-2-2. KAPF Secretary - General gave a speech in which he presented a historical survey of waqf management, starting from the public management and ending by the establishment of KAPF with its objectives and policies.

### 7 - 3 Activites of the seminar:

During the seminar, the following activities were carried out:

- 7-3-1. Three agreements were concluded between KAPF, on the one hand, and the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs & Labour, and the Ministry of Health, on the other. These agreements aim at defining the areas and methods of cooperation with these bodies, besides highlighting the role of waqf in assisting them in providing public services.



- 7-3-2. Distributing the first media folder of KAPF which included papers and bulletins in the following areas:



- 7-3-2-1. The working paper submitted by H.E. the Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs calling for open discussion on the future prospects of waqf in Kuwait.
- 7-3-2-2. Introducing KAPF's message and organisational structure.
- 7-3-2-3. Explaining the idea of the waqf funds and the regulations governing them.
- 7-3-2-4. An outline of waqf in Kuwait.
- 7-3-2-5. Introducing the Waqf Fund for the Disabled and Individuals with Special Needs.

- 7-3-2-6. A summary of the waqf regulations.
- 7-3-2-7. Introducing the Charity Fund projects (Waqf Funds).
- 7-3-3. Conducting a wide ranging dialogue on the future prospects of Awqaf initiated by KAPF Secretary-General in which the Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Social Affairs & Labour were involved. A group of interested intellectuals and KAPF staff took part in the discussion. The meeting proved a tremendous source of support to KAPF to the extent that some of those present viewed it as a major conference on KAPF. The discussions centered round reviving the tradition of waqf and activating its developmental role. They also emphasised the role of KAPF, regarded by many as an Islamic economic organisation interested in reviving the waqf within an Islamic framework, to restore the developmental role of waqf which contributes to the application of Islamic Sharia in the State of Kuwait.



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