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O Ummah of Islam: Is it fitting for a great Ummah of more than one and a half billion people blessed by Allah ﷻ with the greatest Aqeedah (doctrine), endowed with abundant wealth, and granted strategic locations to find itself at the tail end of the nations?! Is it not more deserving, with such blessings, to be the foremost Ummah in the world without rival? Allah ﷻ said, ﴿لَقَدْ أَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ كِتَابًا فِيهِ ذِكْرُكُمْ... أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ﴾ "We have surely revealed to you a Book, in which there is glory for you. Will you not then understand?" [TMQ Surah Al-Anbiya 10].

Thirst Amidst the Heat of Oslo and Wadi Araba!

By: Dr. Mo'men Abdullah

As summer approaches, talk intensifies regarding a crisis that persists year-round yet is exacerbated by the summer heat and the scorching sun. Its consequences erupt and spread, extending far beyond the farmer and the field owner—leaving crops withered and the land parched—in a region otherwise blessed with abundant rainfall and plentiful water! Is this a riddle? Or is it the tragedy of political agreements signed by politicians who assumed the roles of sovereign leaders? How did this come to pass? What are the resulting impacts? How are the authorities handling this crisis, and how can it be resolved?

People in the West Bank suffer from water shortages every year, particularly during the summer. When examining the causes of this deficit—in order to objectively diagnose the crisis—it becomes evident that the water supply has been compromised by political agreements, most notably the Oslo Accords, in much the same way that the land and air suffered harm and loss for the benefit of the Jewish entity. This is because the Jewish entity did not view the water issue as a mere detail to be bypassed or deferred. Instead, the Jewish entity regarded the water issue as a critical strategic issue essential for controlling the land and displacing its inhabitants. It also viewed water as a matter of “vital space”—an expansionist necessity within the region. Chaim Weizmann, the Zionist leader, articulated this in a 1920 letter to David Lloyd George, noting that the waters of the Jordan and

Yarmouk rivers were insufficient for the Jewish entity's needs and suggesting that the Litani River could bridge the gap. Similar sentiments were reflected in projects exploring the diversion of part of the Nile River to the Sinai and subsequently to the Negev—all of which predated the 1948 declaration of the entity's establishment.

It is not politically unfair to assert that the thirst afflicting the people, the trees, and the land today stems from a political climate initiated by the Oslo Accords—a climate that persists to this day—and that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) bears responsibility for this. This assessment does not overlook the Jewish entity and the cancerous projects it pursued—even prior to its inception—to seize control of water resources in Palestine and the surrounding areas. While the entity had initiated these water-control projects decades before Oslo, the Accords empowered it to succeed and solidified its grip. That agreement designated the water issue as a final status matter—supposed to be resolved within five years—and placed the water issue and resources under the authority of a joint committee where the Jewish entity held the upper hand. Consequently, full control over water resources and access remained in its hands pending a resolution within that half-decade. Thus, the Oslo II Agreement—specifically Article 40 regarding water—and the five-year timeframe served as the mechanism that gave the Jewish entity control over the water supply, allowing it to open the tap for its settlers while shutting it off to the people of Palestine.

This brief political overview serves to clarify that the crisis does not stem from population growth, urban expansion, or climate change. While these are indeed contributing factors, they are natural issues with specific technical and administrative solutions

in a state that possesses sovereignty over its water and land. The real disaster lies in imposing such administrative solutions onto the crisis in the West Bank—as the Palestinian Authority does. It promotes solutions and regulations, most recently the activation of the so-called “Licensing, Drilling, Rehabilitation of Wells, and Groundwater Extraction” system. This is framed as an administrative measure to curb groundwater depletion, limit the proliferation of wells, ensure equitable water distribution, and prevent pollution!

In doing so, however, the Palestinian Authority is treating the disease with poison. How can a deficit reaching nearly 100 million cubic meters across the agricultural, industrial, and residential sectors be addressed by cracking down on wells that have become the lifeline for people, crops, and the land itself against the encroaching thirst? How can it be resolved by pursuing, exposing, and registering wells—many of which, especially in Area C, are deemed illegal under the laws of the Jewish entity with whom the Authority coordinates on administrative arrangements and files? Consequently, the Palestinian Authority’s exposure of these wells implies that the Jewish entity will shut down many of them now—or all of them in the future—amidst ceaseless, accelerating settlement and displacement projects! How can bills amounting to thousands of dinars support farmers who invest their time and effort not to reap profits, but merely to secure a livelihood—or simply to sustain their homes, orchards, and fields in areas coveted day and night by settlers seeking to seize the land and expel its inhabitants? How can people be penalized for seeking water when you fail to provide it? Who ought to pay the price? Is it the one who combined folly with capitulation at the negotiating table, or the one who clings steadfastly to his land and its water?

In conclusion, while it is true that the water issue—like the issues of Al-Quds, Haifa, Jaffa, the Jordan River, and Tiberias—can only be resolved through an ideological mindset that confronts the colonialist mentality of Weizmann and his successors, and through military might capable of transcending the Nile, the Jordan, and Tiberias to dismantle their Jewish entity and quench the thirst of the people of Palestine and the Islamic Ummah; one cannot overlook the Palestinian Authority’s actions regarding this issue and the dangers they pose to the people of Palestine. It is imperative to confront these actions before thirst turns into acute deprivation—a scenario where farmers are billed for irrigating land eyed by settlers, where securing a water tanker becomes a major burden, and where water is sold in dollars! Water supplies are restricted to the pipelines of the Mekorot company, from which the Palestinian Authority currently purchases approximately 80 million cubic meters annually—out of a total of 220 million cubic meters available for consumption. It is worth noting the existence of an unmet annual deficit that reached 58 million cubic meters in 2018; current estimates suggest this figure has risen to 100 million cubic meters.

It is noteworthy that the Wadi Araba Treaty is mentioned in the title because it parallels the Oslo Accords in terms of granting Jewish access to water resources—specifically those of the Jordan River. Just as the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) conceded water rights under Oslo, the Jordanian regime did the same in Wadi Araba; both the Authority and Jordan purchase water in this manner. There are further details beyond the scope of this article—details left for readers to explore, or for a future article to elaborate upon.

Tony Blair's Visit to Uzbekistan: Launching a New Phase of Geopolitical Conflict in Central Asia

By: Islam Abu Khalil – Uzbekistan



States do not act within the political arena based on emotion, but instead on interests. In international relations, the concept of “shared interests” takes precedence over that of a “friendly state.” Consequently, it would be a mistake to view Tony Blair’s visit to Tashkent as merely a routine, ceremonial meeting.

The questions must be framed differently: Why now? Why Uzbekistan specifically? Why Tony Blair in particular? Without finding answers to these questions, it is impossible to grasp the true substance of this meeting.

Why has Central Asia once again become a focal point for the international order?

In the recent past, Central Asia was viewed as a region of merely regional significance. Today, the situation has changed.

The war in Ukraine has reshaped Russia's influence and capabilities in the region. Meanwhile, China continues to expand its influence through economic corridors and massive investments. For their part, the United States and Europe do not wish to see Russian and Chinese influence in the region evolve into absolute hegemony.

Central Asia is no longer merely a geographical area home to five states; it has transformed into a geopolitical hub of immense strategic importance—encompassing transport corridors linking Europe and Asia, energy sources, and raw material reserves, alongside critical security dimensions.

Amidst these circumstances, every major power aspires to cement its presence in the region.

So, why Britain specifically?

Many view Britain merely as a European state, yet history tells a different story. Britain is a state that has, over centuries, mastered the art of influence and control—not merely through military might, but through diplomacy, economics, education, and advisory expertise. Even today, it does not govern many countries directly; instead, it exerts influence through advisors, consultancy firms, investments, and administrative and governance reforms. Crucially, however, Britain must still be viewed as a colonialist power.

Tony Blair stands as one of the most prominent figures embodying this approach. To assume that every piece of advice he offers will inevitably benefit Uzbekistan is nothing short of naive. One must bear in mind a fundamental rule of international politics: senior statesmen rarely pursue policies that run counter to the long-term strategic interests of their states. Consequently, any foreign advice must be evaluated alongside its potential consequences.

From a geopolitical perspective, what kind of advice might Tony Blair offer Mirziyoyev?

As the full details of the official meeting were not disclosed, we do not know precisely what was discussed. However, given the current international scenario, we can analyze the likely trends and areas of focus.

Central Asia is currently emerging as one of the world's most critical arenas for geopolitical rivalry, with multiple powers simultaneously seeking to expand their influence in the region:

Russia: Seeks to maintain its traditional influence in the security and economic spheres.

China: Expands its influence through trade, transportation, and infrastructure development.

The United States and Britain: Attempt to curb this expansion and establish a counter-balance to Russian and Chinese influence. Tony Blair does not conduct his tours as a political leader, but instead as an international political advisor. The institute he leads provides counsel to numerous states on state governance, economic reforms, and improving the investment climate. Consequently, it is crucial to view this meeting as part of British efforts to bolster its influence in Central Asia.

Uzbekistan seeks to maintain balanced relations simultaneously with Russia, China, the United States, Europe, and regional neighbors. Under these circumstances, foreign experts are likely to recommend adopting the following approaches:

- Maintaining a multidimensional balance in foreign policy.
- Attracting greater Western investment and technology on a larger scale.
- Aligning state governance and public administration with international standards.
- Accelerating reforms in the digital economy and artificial intelligence sectors.
- Advocating for the prioritization of directing natural resources toward Britain specifically, rather than China.

Such advice may also serve Uzbekistan's own interests. For instance, it could be argued that Uzbekistan's decision not to support Russia in its war against Ukraine was made based on British counsel.

However, it is natural for these stances to also align with the objectives of Britain and other Western states seeking to expand their influence in the region. In international politics, these two factors can coexist.

Where does independence begin?

Independence is not achieved merely through the existence of a flag, a national anthem, and borders. If a state's strategic decisions, development model, and administrative philosophy are consistently formulated by foreign centers, this raises serious questions regarding true independence.

While one can certainly draw upon foreign experiences, adopting them blindly is an entirely different matter. No state can achieve genuine independence unless it is capable of defining its own interests and charting its domestic and foreign policies through its own independent will.

Upon what source must Muslim society base itself, according to Islamic political thought?

For Muslims, the primary source of development and progress is, first and foremost, the Book of Allah ﷻ and the Sunnah of His Messenger ﷺ. In Islamic political thought, the fundamental criterion is not individuals, but rather the source and the ruling itself. Allah ﷻ said in His Noble Book, ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَتَّخِذُوا الْيَهُودَ وَالنَّصَارَىٰ أَوْلِيَاءَ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَاءُ بَعْضٍ وَمَنْ يَتَوَلَّهُمْ مِنْكُمْ فَإِنَّهُ مِنْهُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ﴾ **“O you who have believed, do not take the Jews and the Christians as allies. They are in fact allies of one another. And whoever is an ally to them among you—then indeed, he is one of them. Indeed, Allah guides not the wrongdoing people.”** [TMQ Surah Al-Ma’idah: 51].

Murder on the Sykes–Picot Border



On Tuesday, June 16, 2026, tragic events unfolded on the Sudanese-Egyptian border when Egyptian aircraft bombed gold miners in the Jabal al-Ahmar and Jabal Aqad areas. Media outlets reported casualties, but the information was conflicting due to the lack of official confirmation. Both the Sudanese and Egyptian governments remained silent, with the exception of Amjad Farid, the political and foreign relations advisor to the head of the Sudanese Sovereignty Council. In a post on Thursday, June 18, 2026, on the X platform, he wrote: “Egyptian forces targeted Sudanese miners near the border last Tuesday, resulting in fatalities... This incident warrants serious and responsible action at the highest levels between the two governments.”

A week after the incident, the Egyptian army admitted to its heinous act. In a statement issued on Monday, June 22, 2026, its spokesperson said: “The Egyptian army and elements of the Ministry of Interior conducted a large-scale operation in the

southern region against criminal hotspots engaged in illegal activities, including drug and weapons trafficking, illegal gold mining, and illegal immigration.” The statement made no mention of casualties, but it did mention arrests of those it described as being involved in illegal activities.

Meanwhile, Ustadh Ibrahim Othman (Abu Khalil), the official spokesperson of Hizb ut Tahrir / Wilayah Sudan, stated in a press release that the Hizb holds both governments fully responsible for what occurred and that the blood of the innocent dead and wounded rests upon their shoulders. He emphasized the following:

First: Treating innocent miners with such cruelty, even if there are criminals among them, is an act not sanctioned by Islamic law. A campaign to apprehend the criminals could have been launched if that was the true reason. However, killing people en masse with aircraft is a barbaric act, contrary to Islam. Allah Almighty says: ﴿وَمَنْ يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مُتَعَمِّدًا فَجَزَاؤُهُ جَهَنَّمُ خَالِدًا فِيهَا وَغَضِبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَعْنَهُ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُ عَذَابًا عَظِيمًا﴾ **“And whoever kills a believer intentionally, their reward will be Hell—where they will stay indefinitely.1 Allah will be displeased with them, condemn them, and will prepare for them a tremendous punishment.”** [An-Nisa 4:92].

Secondly: These agent-regimes' insistence on maintaining borders drawn by the kafir (disbelieving) colonizer, and their protection of these borders with aircraft and heavy weaponry—weapons turned against the people of the Ummah instead of the enemy—obligates the Ummah to reject these regimes and establish the Islamic system: the Khilafah (Caliphate), which abolishes these borders. Originally, Sudan and Egypt were one country, divided by the kafir British colonizer, who then created regimes to guard these borders.

Third: The Sudanese government, too, after a full week, remembered that a grave incident had occurred to its citizens and wants to investigate the events. We don't know with whom this investigation will be conducted:

with the Egyptian army, the perpetrators?! Or with the victims?!

The Ummah will not emerge from these tragedies and others except through diligent work to change this reality created by the kafir colonizer, and to establish a system that unites the nation and removes the Sykes-Picot borders. This is the system of Islam: The second Khilafah Rashidah (rightly guided Caliphate), following the methodology of the Prophethood, through which we will please our Lord and live under its shade with dignity and honor.

Ustadh Abu Khalil concluded his statement by stressing The Ummah will not emerge from these tragedies and others except through diligent work to change this reality created by the kafir colonizer, and to establish a system that unites the nation and removes the Sykes-Picot borders. This is the system of Islam: The second Khilafah Rashidah (rightly guided Caliphate), following the methodology of the Prophethood, through which we will please our Lord and live under its shade with dignity and honor.

The Kyrgyz Regime Escalates Its Crackdown on Hizb ut Tahrir Members Ahead of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit

On 31 August of this year, the Kyrgyz capital, Bishkek, will host the 25th Summit of the Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), an organization established under the stated objectives of combating terrorism, extremism, separatism, and drug trafficking.

Since its establishment, the organization has consistently targeted Muslims under the pretext of combating terrorism and extremism. Likewise, under the banner of fighting separatism, the Uyghurs and other Muslims in China have been subjected to persecution.

Current developments indicate that the Kyrgyz authorities, as hosts of the upcoming summit, have already begun implementing their commitments. In this context, they have intensified efforts to arrest carriers of the Islamic call (dawah) and launched security raids and operations under the pretext of combating extremism and terrorism. Authorities officially announced a special operation conducted in the Osh and Batken regions, during which 31 people were arrested on terrorism-related charges.

Arbitrary searches were also carried out in Bishkek, targeting the homes of several carriers of the dawah and our Muslim sisters. Officers from the Lenin District Directorate forcibly entered the home of one dawah carrier after breaking a window. Although the homeowner was absent, they searched the house while

subjecting his wife and daughters to intimidation and abuse. When they found nothing, officers kicked his 16-year-old daughter in the leg, twisted her arm, and shoved her against a wall, causing her to suffer a concussion.

In addition, several young Dawah carriers were summoned for interrogation, and it was revealed that some had been charged with “extremism.” The arbitrary and excessive searches conducted by the security services suggest that these measures are intended to gain the approval of the Russian and Chinese leadership ahead of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit.

Furthermore, such provocative practices appear to serve as a means of diverting public attention from the country’s growing domestic political tensions, the ever-rising cost of living, and a host of other pressing problems.

The United States-Morocco Roadmap for Defense Cooperation for 2026 through 2036 Aims to Transform Morocco into a Base for Defending US Colonialism!

By: Ustadh Manaji Muhammad

Details from a new US bill—designated S.4784 and included in the defense budget authorization package for the 2027 fiscal year—have revealed Washington’s intention to establish a comprehensive strategic framework to deepen its security agreement with Rabat between 2026 and 2036. The legislation terms this “the plan to enhance United States defense cooperation with Morocco.” This follows the Trump administration’s signing of a defense agreement with Morocco in Washington on April 16, 2026—titled “The United States-Morocco Roadmap for Defense Cooperation for 2026 through 2036”—which also extends through 2036.

While the April agreement outlined the broad strokes of the US strategic security vision regarding Morocco, the current bill aims to transform that vision into a long-term, legally binding US security commitment. Furthermore, it reveals aspects that were not fully disclosed in the April agreement; it lays the groundwork for turning Morocco into a platform for US hegemony and colonialist reach across the Western Mediterranean, the Sahel, and the African interior. This is to be achieved through specific practical measures, including:

- Establishing security sites within Morocco under the pretext of enhancing regional stability and boosting joint readiness to handle crises.
- Developing a roadmap to deepen cooperation on counter-terrorism, specifically targeting Islamist extremism, and confronting threats directed at the US, Morocco, and the region. Adopting a cost-sharing model to rehabilitate strategic airfields previously used by the U.S., specifically the airbases from the 1950s: Sidi Slimane, Ben Guerir, and Nouasseur, alongside supporting the modernization of the Moroccan Armed Forces through the acquisition of U.S. defense equipment and the establishment of a multi-domain training and testing complex.
- Expanding the scope and scale of bilateral and multilateral military exercises—such as “Operation African Lion”—to incorporate cybersecurity, drone operations and counter-drone capabilities, undersea technologies, countering hybrid warfare, and protecting critical infrastructure, supply chains, and military mobility.
- Future cooperation between the two nations will also account for developments regarding the use of artificial intelligence and autonomous capabilities in the military sphere, amidst the evolving nature of modern warfare and the growing reliance on advanced defense technology.

The bill and the agreement represent more than a mere technical extension of previous accords; they constitute a new U.S. strategic security framework—formulated at a critical juncture for American hegemony—aimed at integrating Morocco into the U.S. strategic security architecture in the Western Mediterranean. This move leverages Morocco’s exceptional geostrategic location—a convergence point for three vital strategic spheres; the Atlantic,

the Mediterranean, and Africa—and its control over the southern entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar, a crucial strategic corridor for logistics, military transit, trade, and energy. However, Morocco's security framework and strategic function extend beyond its geostrategic location alone. The United States seeks to transform the country into a base and launchpad to cement its hegemony over the Islamic Maghreb and counter its Islamic project. It also aims to utilize Morocco as a gateway for influence and control over the European Mediterranean—via the Strait of Gibraltar—and as a hub for managing its colonial-style influence across the Sahel and the African interior.

Costly past failures in Iraq and Afghanistan prompted the U.S. to reformulate its strategic doctrine. Moving away from direct hegemony achieved through occupation and massive military bases, it shifted to a new model of dominance relying on regional positioning points and local “vassal states.” These vassal states act as extensions of U.S. security, strategic, and intelligence influence, while bearing the costs and burdens of American hegemony. Amidst the conflict with Iran and America's own predicaments, the U.S. security dilemma has intensified, heightening the strategic need for regional pillars within the American system of support and deterrence.

Morocco—and its vassal regime—meets this American need through its exceptional geography and strategic assets: a deep civilizational and historical footprint in the Sahel and Africa; a window onto the European Mediterranean; full engagement in the “war on Islam”; a disciplined, combat-hardened military; sophisticated intelligence agencies and expertise; deep security coordination and strong ties with Washington; strategic mineral resources; security bases and staging points; and diverse ports,

airports, and terrain. These factors grant the U.S. control over trade flows, energy, military deployment, logistics, and the intelligence and cyber domains across three continents—including the vital and volatile geography of the Islamic world. “The United States-Morocco Roadmap for Defense Cooperation for 2026 through 2036” represents a US plan to transform Morocco into a security hub and strategic base in the Western Mediterranean. This move aims to bolster US hegemony and expand its strategic depth following a series of crises—a process facilitated by the trap of recognizing Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara, alongside the country's weak governance and power vacuum.

It is a US strategy designed to sow the seeds of dependency and strategic subservience as a precursor to political subjugation. The plan seeks to go beyond merely penetrating the military—the hard core of Moroccan rule—to achieve total control over its military doctrine, organizational structure, strategic planning, weaponry, resources, and security apparatus by integrating them into the US security architecture. This is being achieved through expanded coordination via US command systems—aligned with US military doctrine and security philosophy—and an increasing reliance on US technology and weaponry. Morocco is the leading importer of US arms in Africa, including Falcon and F-16 aircraft, along with associated spare parts, munitions, and upgrades. Even more critical is US control over operating systems and tactical technical data, coupled with security and intelligence linkages to advanced US technology—such as radars, Link-16 systems for inter-network combat connectivity, and artificial intelligence—all of which are overseen exclusively by US command software for controlling operational command protocols. Then come the American drones and control platforms, followed by intensive

training and periodic, large-scale maneuvers overseen by US command. These activities reshape the target army's military doctrine by redefining its security philosophy, objectives, and goals, as well as reclassifying risks, threats, enemies, and allies. This process entails a doctrinal takeover and replacement; the core of the regime—its ideology, apparatus, weaponry, planning, and execution—comes under US management. Consequently, decisions regarding security and war are held hostage by America, effectively turning the army itself into an American hostage. This trajectory inevitably leads to its ultimate outcome: political subservience to the American colonialist.

This is the legacy bequeathed to us by regimes of betrayal and disgrace; they have transformed our lands, resources, exceptional geostrategic locations, and massive armies into tools serving the disbelieving West—turning them into a curse upon us and our countries!

The Dawn Raid Campaign to Eradicate Corruption: Between Illusion and Reality

By: Ahmed Al-Taie – Wilayah Iraq

Since the 2003 occupation, Iraq has suffered from rampant financial and administrative corruption that has severely impacted state institutions and public trust. Successive governments have pledged to combat corruption, yet the phenomenon has persisted and worsened under each administration. Ali Al-Zaidi assumed the premiership with U.S. blessing and approval—following the rejection of the “Coordination Framework” candidate Nouri al-Maliki and any candidate linked to armed factions, alongside threats of economic sanctions. Like his predecessors, Al-Zaidi vowed to make fighting corruption a top priority. To demonstrate his credibility, he launched an extensive campaign at dawn on Sunday, June 28, 2026, targeting corrupt individuals and those accused of misappropriating public funds. Dubbed "Dawn Raid" (Sawlat al-Fajr), the campaign has so far resulted in the arrest of dozens of officials—including faction leaders and members of parliament—and the seizure of approximately \$100 million, as well as numerous properties and quantities of gold. This operation was preceded by the May 30, 2026, arrest of former Oil Ministry Undersecretary Adnan Al-Jumaili in the Ishaqi district of Salah al-Din Governorate; the large sums of money found in his possession triggered investigations that led to the current operation and the arrest of prominent politicians, such as Muthanna Al-Samarrai and Alia Nassif. The campaign has involved raids across various parts of Iraq, including the heavily fortified Green Zone in Baghdad; however, many analysts remain skeptical

of its credibility unless it ensnares the “sharks”—the faction leaders and high-ranking officials. Conversely, some analysts have questioned the timing of the campaign, asking whether it stems from a genuine national need or serves as a prelude to the Prime Minister’s visit to the United States—particularly given the anticipated discussions regarding economic and investment reforms.

To truly grasp the scope of this campaign and determine whether it offers an effective remedy for Iraq’s woes, one must acknowledge that corruption in Iraq extends far beyond the mere theft of funds. It encompasses moral decay, rampant crime, the proliferation of narcotics, and extortion by armed factions. Most egregious of all is the loss of hundreds of thousands of innocent lives due to sectarian strife and the rise of the Daesh (ISIS), alongside the myriad other forms of corruption that have permeated the nation. This state of affairs was the inevitable outcome of a corrupt system built on the sectarian quota system and the protection of corrupt actors.

Therefore, we maintain that generating media hype around the pursuit of thieves—while leaving intact the very system that spawned them and fostered such widespread corruption—is neither an effective remedy nor an optimal solution for the suffering of this wounded Ummah.

The core problem in Iraq is not merely a handful of corrupt thieves being sacrificed as scapegoats for a corrupt system imposed by the US occupation upon a Muslim people; treating a few symptoms is futile as long as the root cause of the disease remains. The root of the malaise lies in the presence of the American occupier and its control over the political order imposed on Iraq since the occupation. Yet, this root cause is

never addressed; instead, the Iraqi people are misled into believing the problem lies with specific individuals. This keeps the populace—still lacking sufficient political awareness—trapped in a cycle of merely swapping one figure for another. A case in point is former Prime Minister Muhammad Shia' Al-Sudani; he once enjoyed the American occupier's blessing and was showered with praise, only to be exposed later as a ringleader of corruption.

Portraying America as a savior that will root out corruption is an act of political naivety. In reality, America is the patron of corruption; it helped entrench it by imposing the very political system that spawned all these crises. Consequently, Muslims in Iraq must grasp the true nature of the corruption—a problem stemming from a single source: the political system that holds them in its grip. Any attempt to address the symptoms without recognizing that this system is the root cause of all forms of corruption cannot be considered a genuine remedy or reform.

Furthermore, one must realize that a problem cannot be solved from within itself or by its own cause; rather, the problem must be eliminated by eradicating its root cause and the system that produced it.

It is deeply saddening and painful to witness Muslim lands in such a state, and to see Muslims—who possess the greatest belief and the most sublime ideology—begging their enemies to solve their problems. Is this befitting of the “best Ummah”—a people who once resolved their issues through the political system chosen for them by the Creator and Sustainer, Allah ﷻ? Therefore, it is incumbent upon Muslims to realize that the source of their honor and well-being lies in upholding the Shariah Law of Allah ﷻ and establishing an Islamic system of governance—one that safeguards wealth, honor, and life, grants the Ummah the right to

Is the Global Energy Market Being Reshaped?

Current developments indicate that the world is entering a transitional phase in which some of the defining features of the economic order that prevailed since the end of the Cold War are beginning to recede. Globalization is facing mounting pressures, protectionist policies are making a strong comeback, competition over strategic resources is intensifying, and major powers are moving to rebuild their supply chains while reducing dependence on geopolitical rivals.

Against this backdrop, global energy markets appear to be entering a period of greater volatility, where economic considerations are becoming increasingly intertwined with security and military calculations in an unprecedented manner.

The future of the global oil market will not be determined solely by OPEC's decisions or by the daily production levels of oil-producing countries. Rather, it will be shaped by the broader transformations taking place within the international system. The relationship between the United States and Iran, the future of OPEC, the rise of protectionist policies, and the expansion of global debt are all interconnected factors that will influence the contours of the next phase.

The most important question remains: Can the global economy withstand another energy shock if it coincides with an accelerating economic slowdown and escalating geopolitical tensions? This is the real challenge that the world may face in the years ahead.

From Globalization to Protectionism: The Global Economy's Journey into the Unknown

By: Nabil Abdel Karim



Over the past three decades, a conviction took hold that globalization represented the final stage of global economic evolution that trade liberalization and the opening of borders to the flow of capital, goods, and technology would usher in an era of sustainable prosperity and unprecedented economic integration. Corporations transformed into transcontinental entities, and production chains spanned from East Asia to Europe and the Americas, while the nation-state appeared increasingly diminished in the face of powerful global markets.

However, a series of events, ranging from the 2008 global financial crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine war,

US-China tensions, and unrest in the Middle East to the rise of economic protectionist nationalism, has exposed deep fissures within the global economic order. Globalization, once promised as a path to stability and prosperity, has come to be viewed by many states as a source of risk, dependency, and strategic vulnerability.

Today, the world appears to be gradually shifting from an era of open globalization to one of economic protectionism, a landscape marked by the return of trade barriers and high tariffs, and the restructuring of supply chains based on national security considerations, instead of economic efficiency. Yet, this shift represents more than a mere change in trade policies; it may signal the start of an uncertain transitional phase that harbors the potential for profound economic upheaval and could reshape the entire international order.

Is the global economy on the brink of collapse? What are the underlying causes that could precipitate such a crisis? And what unknown future awaits the world?

First: Why is globalization in retreat?

1. The shock of the 2008 global financial crisis: The crisis revealed that global interconnectedness transmits not only growth, but also crises. Financial contagion spread from the United States to most of the world's economies, raising doubts about the merits of excessive interdependence. Given today's widespread technological integration, a financial crisis in the US market, particularly a shift in the dollar's value against other currencies, can transmit its impact to global markets within days, or even hours.

2. The COVID-19 pandemic and the collapse of supply chains: When Chinese factories halted operations and global ports partially shut down, industrialized nations discovered that their reliance on overseas production constituted a strategic vulnerability. Consequently, the US and other states began bringing some of their vital industries back home, a strategy known as industrial reshoring.
3. The US-China Conflict: Competition between the world's two largest economies has evolved into a struggle over technology, semiconductors, energy, and supply chains, prompting both sides to impose reciprocal trade and investment restrictions, a situation that could escalate further and is contributing to the dismantling of globalization.
4. The Russia-Ukraine War: The conflict has demonstrated that economic interdependence can be weaponized for political ends, particularly regarding energy, food, and strategic minerals.
5. The Iran-Middle East Conflict: This conflict could prove to be the historic turning point that accelerates the transition to a new era; as costs rise, globalization loses one of its key advantages, low-cost production. With escalating risks associated with transportation and energy, globalization faces the threat of collapse.

Secondly: The real causes of the impending global economic collapse.

1. The Global Debt Explosion: Global debt has reached record levels exceeding \$300 trillion. The danger lies in

the fact that rising interest rates make servicing this debt increasingly costly, threatening governments and corporations with bankruptcy or financial default.

2. Supply Chain Fragmentation: While globalization relies on cost reduction through the global distribution of production, protectionism drives the relocation of production domestically, despite higher costs. This leads to increased commodity prices, higher inflation rates, and reduced global economic efficiency.
3. The Energy Crisis: Despite the shift toward renewable energy, the global economy remains heavily reliant on oil and gas. Any major geopolitical disruption could sharply raise costs of both production and transport, thereby precipitating economic crises within the global financial system.

There are numerous other causes that fall outside the scope of this discussion.

Thirdly: What unknown future awaits the global economy?

The world may fragment into competing economic blocs; American, Chinese, European, Asian, and other regional groupings. Production could become less efficient and costlier due to the curtailment of free trade, plunging the globe into a prolonged period of stagflation driven by rising costs of production, energy, and raw materials. Meanwhile, the instruments of conflict would shift toward economic sanctions, trade blockades, and technological dominance.

The impending collapse might not be a sudden crash akin to traditional financial disasters. Instead, it could manifest as the gradual disintegration of the prevailing economic order, a system

that has dominated the world for decades through greed, expediency, and monopolistic practices, and whose very foundation rests on usury.

It may mark the rebirth of an order that is more fragmented, less efficient, and more prone to conflict. It represents a transition from a world defined by tight economic interdependence, benefiting only a select few, to one governed by competition over resources, technology, and influence. While this phase is brief and currently shrouded in uncertainty, it will prepare the fertile ground for the emergence of a new global order. This order will displace the prevailing capitalist system, along with all its mechanisms, and assert itself on the international stage. It will do so not through force, but through its inherent purity and exquisite transparency in eradicating injustice and resolving human problems once and for all. This is the divine Islamic system, the only ideology capable of establishing its own terms and order for the ultimate good of humanity.

Fundamentally, the Islamic economic system is structured to prevent problems from arising in the first place; should they occur, it offers definitive solutions. It rests upon three pillars: ownership, the disposal of property, and the distribution of wealth, all grounded in the principle that the true Owner of wealth is Allah ﷻ as He ﷻ says, ﴿آمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَأَنْفِقُوا مِمَّا جَعَلَكُمْ﴾ **“Believe in Allah and His Messenger, and spend from what He has entrusted you with. So those of you who believe and spend will have a mighty reward.”** [TMQ Surah Al-Hadeed 57:7].

However, to implement the Islamic economic system across the globe, we must first implement the Islamic Aqeedah (doctrine) itself, for the two are inseparable. To implement the Islamic

Aqeedah, we must join those working to resume the Islamic way of life and realize the glad tidings foretold by the Messenger of Allah ﷺ who said, «نُمْ تَكُونُ خِلَافَةً عَلَىٰ مِنْهَاجِ النَّبُوءَةِ» **“There will be Khilafah on the method of Prophethood”** [Ahmad]

The events unfolding today are merely the throes of a difficult labor we must endure. We shall strive to awaken the giant of Islam, a force the entire world seeks to keep in a state of slumber. Yet, having sensed the stirrings of its awakening, they have moved to dismantle the instruments upon which it might rely, while destroying the infrastructure of Muslim lands and fragmenting and partitioning them to the greatest extent possible.

The West does not view us as separate, individual states. Instead, it harbors hostility toward us as a unified Ummah. Regrettably, however, we respond to this barbaric onslaught through the narrow lens of the nation-state, rather than the broad, all-encompassing concept of the Ummah.

Arise, O Muslims! Come to your senses and unify to cast out your enemy from your midst, from the ruling regimes down to the arrogant capitalist ideology.

Allah ﷻ says, ﴿قَالُوا أُوذِينَا مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ تَأْتِيَنَا وَمِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جِئْتَنَا قَالَ عَسَىٰ رَبُّكُمْ أَن يُهْلِكَ عَدُوَّكُمْ وَيَسْتَخْلِفَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَيَنْظُرَ كَيْفَ تَعْمَلُونَ﴾ **“They complained, “We have always been oppressed, before and after you came to us with the message.” He replied, “Perhaps your Lord will destroy your enemy and make you successors in the land to see what you will do.”**” [TMQ Surah Al-A'raf, 7:129].

Breaking Free from the Western Order Is Possible

The fundamental issue surrounding Iran's nuclear program is no longer primarily a technical one. After decades of investment, development, sanctions, and pressure, the debate has increasingly shifted toward political will and strategic calculations. The real question is no longer whether Iran is capable of approaching nuclear capability, but whether it possesses the political will to cross the line separating a threshold state from a declared nuclear power.

Ultimately, Iran's nuclear issue remains one of the clearest examples in the twenty-first century of the intersection between law, power, and independence or rather, of the law of the jungle that governs today's world. It demonstrates that the international order functions not only according to legal texts and treaties, but also according to shifting balances of power and national interests.

It also raises a question that will remain relevant as long as Iran retains its advanced nuclear capabilities: Will the situation remain at the level of latent deterrence, or will the region and the world one day witness the emergence of a new de facto nuclear power?

The lesson drawn from Iran's experience is that breaking free from the Western order is possible.

Children: Victims of Conflicts and Humanitarian Crises



A United Nations report on Children and Armed Conflict indicates that 2025 witnessed the highest number of child victims in armed conflicts in the past 30 years, with 38,558 grave violations against children documented. A total of 24,174 children were affected by these violations, a significant proportion of whom were girls. The documented violations included killing and maiming, sexual violence, recruitment and abduction, denial of humanitarian assistance, and attacks on schools and hospitals.

According to the report, the highest number of violations occurred in Palestine, Somalia, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Myanmar. These figures reflect the immense suffering endured by children in conflict zones and underscore the urgent need to strengthen their protection and ensure respect for their fundamental rights.

Ar-Rayah Newspaper: What the world's children are experiencing today is not merely a temporary failure of the international order. Instead, it is the direct result of a global order built upon political domination, economic exploitation, and the subjugation of peoples to the interests of the major powers. Since its inception, the global capitalist system has produced structures of colonialism, occupation, warfare, and the plundering of wealth, while simultaneously presenting itself as the guardian of humanity and the defender of human rights.

Saving childhood cannot be achieved through the very capitalist system that has contributed to creating its tragedy. Instead, it requires the establishment of genuine justice that safeguards human dignity and rights simply because people are human. The way of life ordained by Allah ﷻ for humanity alone is capable of establishing a system founded upon justice, mercy, and the protection of rights, free from the logic of domination and exploitation.

Children are not merely statistics in international reports; they are an inseparable part of humanity. Securing their future depends upon changing this catastrophic human reality and establishing a just system that protects the rights and preserves the dignity of all. It is the Islamic system, which Allah ﷻ has chosen for us, so that we may attain peace and security and achieve success in this world and the Hereafter.

Is the Resignation of British Prime Minister Starmer a British Problem or a Civilizational Crisis?

By: Engineer Wissam Al-Atrash

The West's crisis today is less a crisis of leadership than a crisis of ideas. The rapid succession of falling leaders and changing governments across major Western capitals is merely a visible symptom of a deeper malaise afflicting the intellectual and civilizational foundations upon which the modern Western system was built. From London to Berlin, and from Paris to Washington, the same scenario plays out in an almost formulaic pattern: a leader rises to power on promises of change and salvation, only to find themselves besieged by the very crises that confronted their predecessor; their popularity quickly erodes, and they exit the stage, making way for a new leader who pledges the same promises as those before them, only to meet the same fate.

German newspapers commented on the resignation of British Prime Minister Keir Starmer by noting that Britain has been caught in a cycle of leadership and government turnover since its exit from the European Union, and that the rapid changing of heads of government fails to provide adequate solutions to the problems facing either Germany or Britain. (Al Jazeera, June 24, 2026)

The issue is no longer tied to individual errors so much as it is to the political system's inability to generate sustainable solutions for mounting crises. In this same context, Anadolu Agency quoted Kirill Dmitriev—a special envoy for Russian President Putin—as

saying that German Chancellor Friedrich Merz could be the "next" to fall after Starmer if current policies remain unchanged. (Anadolu, June 22, 2026)

Regardless of one's stance on this statement or its political motives, it reflects a reality that has become glaringly obvious: the tenure of Western leaders has become shorter than ever, and their ability to maintain public trust more fragile than in the past.

Most striking is the fact that France saw four prime ministers in 2024 alone—Gabriel Attal, Michel Barnier, and François Bayrou—while Barnier's government fell following a vote of no confidence, and parliamentary divisions led to a state of political instability.

In the United States, the perpetual controversy surrounding Trump—his rise, subsequent decline, and eventual return to the forefront—reveals a crisis that runs deeper than mere rivalry between Republicans and Democrats. The narcissistic president, preoccupied with social media posts and an intense media presence, failed to offer a fundamental remedy for the structural problems plaguing American society. All he did was give voice to the anger felt by broad segments of the American public regarding a reality they perceive as deteriorating economically, socially, and culturally. Consequently, US elections have shifted from a contest between competing visions for the future into recurring referendums on the extent of public discontent.

This erosion reached a symbolic peak with the storming of the US Capitol in early 2021, when the division escalated from heated political rivalry into a direct clash over the legitimacy of authority and election results. That day, the world was not merely witnessing a fleeting electoral crisis; it was observing one of the most prominent manifestations of the structural crisis eating away at the heart of the Western model. Institutions long hailed

as bastions of democracy and stability have themselves become subjects of contention and skepticism. This shift has exposed the profound predicament facing political elites as they struggle to manage the accumulated contradictions within their societies and fail to restore the fractured trust between the state and the people.

Prevailing explanations for these phenomena typically focus on political errors, weak leadership, or mismanagement. Yet, such explanations fail to address the fundamental question: why does the same crisis recur across different leaders, parties, and agendas? Why do conservatives and liberals alike fail? Why do both the Right and the Left falter? And why do governments seem to lurch from one crisis to the next, unable to tackle the root causes driving them?

The inescapable conclusion is that the issue is no longer one of individuals, but of an entire civilizational model. Western civilization—which once dazzled the world with its capacity for scientific, economic, military, and political achievement—is now confronting its historical limits. During its ascendancy, this civilization offered grand promises: sustained economic growth, rising standards of living, an expanding middle class, societal prosperity, and opportunities for new generations. However, fulfilling these promises has become increasingly difficult over time, as borrowing is not merely a temporary tool but a structural component of the economic system's philosophy.

Today, total global debt is roughly three times the annual global economic output; this figure alone illustrates the depth of the structural imbalance. The capitalist system, which once generated wealth at an accelerating pace, now faces a succession of recurring crises. The gap between rich and poor has widened, the

cost of living has risen, and young people's ability to own homes or secure a stable economic future has diminished; meanwhile, everyone is compelled to bear the consequences of debts they did not incur. Simultaneously, Western states have become burdened by public debt, increasingly relying on fiscal and monetary policies that merely postpone an inevitable explosion rather than addressing the root causes. Consequently, politics has shifted from the art of finding solutions to the art of managing crises and deferring their impact.

Perhaps most alarming is that Western elites themselves no longer possess a new civilizational vision to offer their peoples. Western political discourse appears exhausted, incapable of transcending the language of damage control and loss mitigation. Election platforms change, yet fundamental problems persist, leaving everyone trapped in a vicious cycle from which there seems to be no escape.

This context helps explain the phenomenon of the rapid turnover of leaders. A leader assuming power today inherits crises that exceed their capacity to resolve, finding themselves tasked with rectifying imbalances that have accumulated over decades. When they fail to deliver on their promises, they themselves become victims of public outrage. Thus, the downfall of leaders is no longer merely a sign of personal failure; it is evidence of the systemic inability to work within the system to produce genuine solutions.

Starmer's resignation, the mounting pressure on Meretz, and the deep divisions surrounding Trump are not isolated events; instead, they are links in a single chain pointing to a crisis that transcends individuals, parties, and governments. It is a crisis of a civilization that has lost its luster and much of its capacity to

grapple with reality—a civilization whose capitalist economy has yielded nothing but disasters, leaving it reliant on patching up rather than building anew, and on managing decline rather than forging progress.

Consequently, the question the West must ask itself is no longer “Who will be the next leader?” but instead, “Is the intellectual order and economic system that spawned these crises still capable of generating solutions?” If the problem lies in the very foundations, then merely swapping faces will do little to alter the outcomes. In that case, the leadership crisis becomes merely a symptom of a deeper malaise: a crisis of the civilizational model itself—encompassing all its economic, political, and social concepts, as well as the intellectual underpinnings upon which it rests. When states reach this juncture, the search for a new leader no longer suffices; the true challenge becomes the search for a new idea capable of saving humanity.

Asim Munir's Hardline Policy: Enabling Other States to Achieve Greatness

By: Abdul Majeed Bhatti

Pakistan and Afghanistan are once again teetering on the brink of all-out war, undermining the ceasefire heavily promoted by China. Pakistan has long accused Afghanistan of harboring the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and elements linked to Pakistani intelligence that carry out attacks within its territory—a claim the Taliban government vehemently denies. Conversely, Kabul has accused Islamabad of launching unjustified military operations that kill Afghan civilians, while Pakistan maintains in its defense that it targets only militants.

However, the stakes extend beyond mere border skirmishes; under US oversight, Islamabad seeks to position itself as a cornerstone of a new regional security architecture linked to Iran, Egypt, Türkiye, and the Gulf States, alongside broader connectivity across Eurasia. Such ambitions require credibility, stable borders, and reliable regional relations—not a deteriorating western front. The recent escalation raises a fundamental question: Has Pakistan lost the ability to manage its neighborhood politically, leaving coercion, mistrust, and geopolitical rivalry to dictate the course of events?

Much of this deterioration has occurred during General Asim Munir's tenure. Since succeeding Army Chief Qamar Javed Bajwa in November 2022, Munir has adopted an increasingly security-first approach toward Afghanistan. Measures such as the mass deportation of Afghan refugees, tightened border controls along the 2,670-kilometer Durand Line, and repeated military

operations against the infrastructure of the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) reflect a preference for coercive solutions over political diplomacy.

Munir's security-centric approach is not limited to Pakistan's western neighbor. In May 2025, Pakistan engaged in a conflict with India following unprovoked attacks within its territory; it managed to achieve air superiority over its traditional adversary, prompting India to seek a ceasefire through U.S. mediation. This implicit victory encouraged Trump to assign Munir a greater role in transforming America's failed war against Iran into a political success—facilitated by a new regional security and economic framework that would allow the U.S. to retain its influence in the Middle East.

Pakistan has applied this same security logic domestically as well, with security crackdowns intensifying in Baluchistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and—more recently—in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. While these challenges did not originate under the current military leadership, Pakistan's increasingly violent response to genuine dissent has exacerbated existing grievances rather than addressing them.

Pakistan's use of violence to suppress domestic opponents does not signify a strengthening of its power under Munir; instead, it indicates that the state's legitimacy in the eyes of its citizens has reached an all-time low. These same attitudes now prevail across the border in Kabul, where Afghanistan—once considered Pakistan's "strategic depth"—has turned against it with a spirit of vengeance.

These developments have not gone unnoticed by Pakistan's adversaries and allies alike. In its pursuit of an "Akhund Bharat (Greater India)," India has intensified its ties with Afghanistan. It

seeks not only to deepen rifts between Kabul and Islamabad but also aims to use Afghan territory to undermine Pakistan's control over Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. India views Pakistan as a renegade territory that must be severely weakened and reintegrated into "Mother India." Another party seeking to dismantle Pakistan is the Jewish entity, which views Pakistan as a major threat to its regional ambitions in the Middle East; both it and India share the concern that Pakistan's strength poses an existential threat to them.

As for Russia, it has officially recognized the Taliban government in Afghanistan and recently signed a military partnership with it. It seeks to keep armed Islamist groups away from its southern borders to safeguard its hegemony over Central Asian states and to restore a form of "Greater Russia" stretching from Central Asia to eastern Ukraine. Russia also strongly opposes Munir's efforts to establish a new security architecture in the Middle East that would reinforce continued American hegemony.

Washington publicly supports Munir's efforts to craft a peace settlement that would grant Trump a political victory over Iran, and it has condemned cross-border attacks launched from Afghanistan against Pakistani security forces. However, the political relationship between Washington and Munir is based on short-term interests; its long-term objective is to ensure that Pakistan remains a useful regional partner without posing a threat to "Greater India" or the ambitions of the Jewish entity. When the opportune moment arrives, the United States might sacrifice a weakened Pakistan to bolster India in countering China and to safeguard its own interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

China is arguably the only major power with a genuine strategic interest in the long-term security and survival of the Pakistani state. Pakistan's stability and capability are essential for safeguarding the Belt and Road Initiative—particularly the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, the initiative's flagship project. Beyond economics, China views Pakistan as a crucial bulwark against the spread of extremism from Afghanistan into the East Turkestan region, as well as a strategic counterweight to India's growing influence. Consequently, China's support for Pakistan is not rooted in sentiment or the strength of bilateral ties, but instead in pragmatic power-balance calculations driven by its long-term geopolitical interests.

Munir may believe that his security-centric approach—both domestic and foreign—lays the foundation for his own enduring greatness. Yet, reality suggests that his hardline stance has merely paved the way for other states to achieve greatness at Pakistan's expense. He would have been better served by adopting the approach of the Seljuks, Ghaznavids, and Mughals—and the Afghan rulers who followed them—by skillfully managing domestic affairs while keeping foreign powers at bay, thereby ensuring the greatness of Islam in the region.

Today's Need Is Not for a New Divine Law, but for Those Who Properly Understand the Shariah Law of Allah ﷻ



The Shariah of Islam is a complete divine law revealed by Allah ﷻ to guide humanity. Within it are the ideology, foundations, and objectives necessary to address every aspect of life in the best possible manner. It is not limited to organizing the lives of Muslims alone; instead, it embodies principles and values that, when correctly understood and properly implemented, establish justice, mercy, and the common good for all people.

Allah ﷻ has preserved this Shariah, so its texts and foundational ideology remain unchanged and free from alteration. It calls upon 'ulema to return to its sources, understand it with sound knowledge, deduce Shariah rulings from its evidences, and apply them to contemporary realities in a manner consistent with its objectives and evidences.

Accordingly, what is needed today is not a new divine law, but people who possess a sound understanding of the Shariah of Allah ﷻ, who strive to explain it clearly, and who work to implement it with knowledge, wisdom, and justice. Only then can it fulfill its purpose of reforming both individuals and society, becoming a means of goodness in this world and success in the Hereafter, by the Permission of Allah ﷻ.

Understanding, comprehending, and implementing the Shariah of Islam does not require a long period of time. Instead, it requires returning to it. Once people sincerely return to the Shariah, they will grasp it readily, and its implementation will not impose undue hardship upon them. Instead, it will be both swift and straightforward.

Delegation from Hizb ut Tahrir/ Wilayah Sudan Receives Leaders of the Amra' Tribe



A delegation from Hizb ut Tahrir/ Wilayah Sudan received a delegation of prominent leaders from the Amra' Tribe at the Hizb's office in Port Sudan on Wednesday, 16 Muharram 1448 AH, corresponding to 1st of July 2026.

The visiting delegation was welcomed by Ustadh Nasser Reda, Head of the Central Contact Committee of Hizb ut Tahrir in Wilayah Sudan and head of the reception delegation. He was accompanied by Ustadh Ibrahim Othman (Abu Khalil), the official spokesperson of Hizb ut Tahrir in Wilayah Sudan, and Ustadh Abdullah Ismail, a member of the Hizb's Central Contact Committee.

The Amra' Tribe delegation included:

The delegation from the Amra'r tribe included:

- 1- Yahya Mohammed Hamad, Cultural Secretary of the Leadership Council and Chief
- 2- Jaafar Mohammed Al-Amin, Director of the Chief's Office
- 3- Mohammed Tahir, a leader in the Chief's Office
- 4- Al-Tahir Hassan Nabous, a Chief and a leader in the Chief's Office
- 5- Polis Mohammed Ali, Chief and Head of the Shadin Academy Organization

After introductions, Ustadh Nasser Reda thanked the delegation for accepting the invitation and visiting Hizb ut Tahrir's office. He then spoke about the party's perspective on current political events, explaining that solutions must stem from Islam, because of our Muslim identity. A lengthy discussion followed with the visiting delegation regarding the points raised.

At the conclusion of the meeting, both parties agreed to continue these meetings.

Following introductions, Ustadh Nasser Reda thanked the delegation for accepting the invitation and visiting Hizb ut Tahrir office. He then presented the Hizb's vision regarding current developments in the political arena, emphasizing that genuine solutions must originate from Islam, as Muslims. This was followed by an extensive discussion, during which the visiting delegation engaged with the issues that had been presented.

The meeting concluded with both sides affirming their commitment to maintaining continued communication and holding further meetings in the future.