

News of Muslims Around the World

(Translated)

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Hazem Abu Ismail Sentenced to 14 Years in Prison Because His Popularity Surpasses that of Abdel Fattah al-Sisi

Lawyer Khaled al-Masry, via his official Facebook page, denied recent reports circulating on social media and some news pages indicating the imminent release of preacher (khateeb) and politician Hazem Salah Abu Ismail this month. He asserted that this information is inaccurate and contradicts the legal facts of the case.

Al-Masry clarified that the total of the final court rulings issued against Hazem Salah Abu Ismail amounts to 14 years of rigorous imprisonment, not 9 years or less as some have claimed online.

He added that this total sentence is distributed across three main cases: beginning with a seven-year sentence for falsifying his mother's nationality during his 2012 presidential campaign; followed by a five-year sentence for storming and besieging the Nasr City Court; and finally, a two-year sentence for contempt of court, not one year. Based on this information, the lawyer indicated that the actual prison term of politician Hazem Salah Abu Ismail began in July 2013, which legally means that the official date for the end of his sentence and his release will be July 2027.

It is worth noting that Hazem Salah Abu Ismail is an Egyptian lawyer and Islamic preacher who rose to prominence following the events of January 2011. He announced his intention to run for the Egyptian presidency before being disqualified from the race by a decision of the Presidential Elections Committee. He was then arrested following the events of July 2013 and brought before the investigating authorities, who referred him to criminal courts in the aforementioned cases. Final and binding judgments were issued in these cases, upheld by the Court of Cassation.

Jordan Denies the Existence of US Military Bases Within Its Borders, While the US Confirms the Deaths of Its Soldiers There

Jordanian officials use the term "security agreement" to describe the legal framework for defense and military relations with the United States, amidst the recurring controversy surrounding the presence of US military bases in the Kingdom. Although the agreement does not explicitly stipulate the establishment of US military bases in Jordan, it regulates what former officials have described as the United States' right to use certain Jordanian military sites within joint defense arrangements.

This aligns with statements by Jordanian Foreign Minister Ayman Safadi regarding the absence of US military bases in the country. Amman maintains that the American presence is limited to defense cooperation programs that permit the use of specific areas within Jordanian military camps.

Activists and experts believe that the United States has obtained special privileges for using certain military sites, including the presence of troops and equipment on occasion, within the framework of bilateral defense agreements and programs.

The security agreement between Jordan and the United States was signed in 2021 and submitted to the House of Representatives without being put to a vote or debate. At the time, the government emphasized that it was not a military treaty but instead a regulatory agreement within its executive powers.

Opposition figures at the time demanded that the agreement's clauses be presented for parliamentary debate, arguing that some of its provisions raised questions regarding sovereignty and the use of Jordanian territory for military purposes.

In contrast, Jordanian military experts assert that there are no American bases in Jordan, explaining that the presence involves limited technical use of certain sites under defense agreements, including training and advisory teams and air defense personnel.

According to specialized sources, the number of American soldiers in Jordan reaches approximately 3,000 during joint training exercises, while under normal circumstances, the number drops to less than 1,000. Defense cooperation between the two countries is part of ongoing military relations that have lasted for years. Amman seeks to strengthen its air defense systems and is among the most prominent beneficiaries of US military aid in the region.

Al-Waie Magazine: In part of a response to a question posed to the leader of Hizb ut Tahrir, Ata bin Khalil Abu al-Rashtah, entitled “What is Happening in Jordan,” issued on the 7th of Ramadan 1442 AH (April 19, 2021), the following was stated:

“1- The King was able to thwart America’s plan to bring about a change in the government by removing King Abdullah and taking Hamzah in his place, and that was through the mutual defense agreement and giving America what it wanted from the expropriation of the country’s land and skies .He embarrassed America and stopped their interference to support Hamzah against its partner in the agreement, the king.

2- It is possible to say that a lull in the American English conflict will occur in Jordan, but it will be temporary, as America considers itself the successor to British colonialism in the region, and it is not unlikely that America will exploit the agreement for a purpose other than the purpose for which the King hastened to conclude it!

3- The international struggle in Muslim countries to share dominance and influence does not end except with the real change, which is the resumption of the Islamic life with the establishment of the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) that honours Islam and Muslims and removes the influence of the kuffar. ﴿وَيَقُولُونَ مَتَىٰ هُوَ قُلْ عَسَىٰ أَن يَكُونَ قَرِيبًا﴾ **“And they say, ‘When will it be?’ Say, ‘Perhaps it will be soon’”** [TMQ Al-Isra’: 51].

Canada: Mob Attacks a Muslim Woman in Front of Her Child

A Muslim woman was attacked in a parking lot in Moncton, Canada, while trying to attend a car show with her family. A group of people confronted her and hurled racist insults at her. The confrontation, during which the attackers told the woman to “go back to her country,” escalated into a physical assault in front of her seven-year-old son, an incident that sparked outrage and condemnation both locally and nationally. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police confirmed they have opened an investigation into the incident, which occurred Saturday evening on Mountain Road in Moncton. They received the report around 7:30 p.m. and responded to the location, which is known for informal car shows.

The police said they are working to determine whether hate played a role in the attack, without providing further details at this stage. The National Council of Canadian Muslims released a video documenting the attack, which they confirmed was provided by the family. The council stated that the woman suffered serious injuries, including a concussion and a nosebleed.

Council spokesperson Steven Chu explained that the incident has had a profound psychological impact on the victim's seven-year-old son, who witnessed the attack on his mother, describing it as "one of the biggest tragedies of this incident."

He added that the family had tried to sit down and enjoy the parade when the harassment and insults began, then escalated into a physical assault. The video, in which the faces of those involved have been blurred at the council's request, shows a woman approaching another and repeatedly punching her in the head and face, while bystanders attempt to intervene. In a related context, Ali Eternishi, president of the Moncton Islamic Association, expressed the shock of the local Muslim community, noting that the incident came just days after an Islamophobic attack targeting a mosque in the area and another incident in Halifax, further heightening the community's anxiety.

"Israeli" Shelling Targets the Vicinity of Tell Ahmar, South of Quneitra

On Thursday 30 July 2026, "Israeli" occupation forces fired three artillery shells toward agricultural lands south of the town of Tell Ahmar in the southern Quneitra countryside.

Local sources told Syria TV that the shells landed in the vicinity of the town, without causing any casualties or material damage.

The shelling comes amidst continued security tensions in the border areas of the Quneitra countryside, coinciding with escalating "Israeli" movements and violations inside Syrian territory. The Zionist occupation army's activities in the Quneitra and Daraa countryside during June included incursions, gunfire, artillery shelling, raids and arrests, as well as intensive aerial activity and the establishment of temporary checkpoints.

According to statistics, Quneitra province witnessed 85 incursions involving raids, searches, and arrests, while 23 similar incursions were recorded in the Yarmouk Basin area of western Daraa countryside.

The data also showed 39 incursions in Quneitra and 22 incursions in the Yarmouk Basin that were limited to military patrols inside Syrian territory without conducting searches, indicating the continuation of Zionist military movements in the border region.