

Lebanon and Negotiations with the Jews

(Translated)

[Al-Rayah Newspaper - Issue 596 - 22/04/2026](#)

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The idea of opening a line of negotiations between Lebanon and the Jews is neither a new concept nor a new action by the Lebanese authorities, represented by President Joseph Aoun and Prime Minister Nawaf Salam, who came to power in 2025. Anyone following Lebanon's affairs knows that the path of negotiations with the Jewish entity is not a product of the recent war and escalating tensions, but rather part of the government's agenda, particularly after Joseph Aoun assumed the presidency. His political rhetoric has consistently emphasized a shift away from armed struggle towards peace, albeit cautiously. In a statement on July 11, 2025, he said, "Peace is the absence of war, and this is what concerns us in Lebanon at the present time." Following the ceasefire agreement in Gaza on October 7, 2025, direct negotiations between Lebanon and the Jewish entity commenced on 3 December 2025, with a delegation of Lebanese military personnel headed by former Ambassador Simon Karam. His appointment and selection as the civilian representative of the delegation resulted from a consensus among the political establishment. A meeting was held in Naqoura between Lebanon and Palestine.

Prior to this, Tom Barrack tweeted on 13 October 2025, that "Yet the next two vital pieces of this architecture of peace remain incomplete... The rhythm of dialogue, however, now needs to be extended northward – to Syria, and ultimately to Lebanon." However, with what happened since 28 February 2026, with the assassination of the Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, and the accompanying response from Iran and its Hezb in Lebanon, and Lebanon's entry into the throes of the battle, the issue of negotiations between Lebanon and the Jewish entity emerged more broadly, larger and more explicitly, as if it was the opportune moment for the Lebanese authority to take this broad step under the pretext of getting Lebanon out of regional conflicts and separating it from any non-Lebanese track, so statements emerged in which the picture became clear. On March 19, 2026, the Lebanese Prime Minister announced to CNN that he had sent a message to Trump, "I would like to assure President Trump of our readiness to enter into immediate negotiations with the Israeli side." The Lebanese President stated, as reported by Al Jazeera on April 9, 2026, "We are in contact with our friends, demanding a ceasefire and a return to negotiations." Then, on 11 April 2026, a statement published on the X platform attributed to Seyed Marandi, a member of the Iranian media delegation negotiating in Pakistan, said, "Lebanese Prime Minister Nawaf Salam is obstructing a ceasefire in Lebanon by insisting that it be reached through direct Lebanese negotiations with the Israeli regime, within the framework of normalization talks..."!

Then, the statements of Joseph Aoun and Nawaf Salam resurfaced, confirming what was already known. After the opening of the Strait of Hormuz and the ceasefire in Lebanon, or the ten-day truce, which began at midnight on Thursday, 16 April, 2026, the National News Agency reported on April 18, 2026, and Sky News Arabia on the same day, "Salam explained, after the meeting, that the discussions with President Aoun also addressed Lebanon's readiness for negotiations..." Meanwhile, on 17 April, 2026, Aoun defended his government's move to conduct direct negotiations with the

Jewish entity, saying, “Negotiations are not a sign of weakness, retreat, or concession, but rather a decision based on confidence in Lebanon’s rights...”

Following this, Tom Barrack, the US envoy to Syria, made statements on 17 April, 2026, coinciding with this reality. Barrack praised Lebanon’s leadership, including President Joseph Aoun, Prime Minister Nawaf Salam, and parliament speaker Nabih Berri, calling them “the best set of leaders we’ve had” in his view. Undoubtedly, this preference bestowed upon them by Barrack, and by extension the US, stems from their responsiveness to American demands to proceed with and announce the commencement of direct negotiations with the Jewish entity. The first signs of this emerged in Washington with a telephone call on 10 April 2026, between the Lebanese ambassador and the Jewish ambassador in Washington, under the auspices of the US ambassador to Lebanon. This was followed by a meeting on Tuesday, 15 April, 2026, at the US State Department.

It is worth noting that Hizb ut Tahrir in Wilayah Lebanon had pointed out early on Lebanon’s downward trajectory as early as 2020, during the commencement of maritime border demarcation with the Jewish entity, in a statement clearly titled, “Peace, Normalization, Demarcation, and Establishing Relations with the Occupying Jewish Entity are all Names for One Deed: Betrayal of Allah (swt), His Messenger (saw), and the Believers.” Lebanon was then moving towards demarcating its land borders as a second step after the maritime one. However, the events that unfolded in the region following Operation Al-Aqsa Flood in October 2023, and the involvement of the Iranian-backed Hezb in these events, disrupted and hindered the process for a time. When Trump assumed the US presidency for a second term and began to act arrogantly towards his allies and subordinate regimes, waging a war to advance his so-called “Abraham Accords” project in the region, the Lebanese authorities returned, this time blatantly, to declare the true nature of their path and its fundamental connection to America’s project and interests in the region: negotiations, peace, and normalization with the criminal, occupying Jewish entity.

Lebanon was already on this path, but today it has become deeply entrenched in it. Any delay in addressing this issue will not stem from a genuine conviction of the corruption of this path among the leading figures of the Lebanese political establishment—without exception—but instead from its connection to international or regional negotiations, particularly those between America and Iran, whether stalled or ongoing.

However, the event that will overturn this treacherous path in Lebanon and the region—and which is both by Shariah and practically warranted—is the movement of the people of military support (nussrah) in Muslim lands to hand over ruling authority to Hizb ut Tahrir for the resumption of the Islamic way of life, by establishing the Khilafah (Caliphate) on the Method of the Prophethood. This is especially true since these people of military support and power have witnessed firsthand that the Muslims, with their ideological leanings, the geography of their lands, the tarnished image of America and the Jews in the minds of the world, and the collapse of international norms and institutions, have a golden opportunity to take this step without hesitation. The issue is not the greatness of the weapon and the power, but the power of those who stand behind them, and they are the Muslims who yearn for that as soon as they see the sincere leadership in front of them, looking after their affairs and defending their blood, property, honor and abodes.