



Ar-Rayah Newspaper

Issue 598 (6 May 2026)

(Translated from Arabic)

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The arrogance of the entity of the Jews and its escalating crimes in Palestine, and the rest of the Muslim lands, cannot be remedied by mere expressions of condemnation and denunciation, nor by showing opposition to them on the basis of so-called international law or other worn-out slogans. Instead, it requires a serious and genuine stance against it. It requires mobilizing the armies of the Ummah so that they may totally disgrace this entity of the Jews, and utterly destroy whatever they come upon, as a confirmation of the Words of Allah ﷻ Who said, ﴿فَإِذَا جَاءَ وَعْدُ الْآخِرَةِ لِيَسُوءُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَلِيَدْخُلُوا الْمَسْجِدَ كَمَا دَخَلُوهُ﴾ “And when the second warning would come to pass, your enemies would be left to totally disgrace you and enter that place of worship as they entered it the first time, and utterly destroy whatever would fall into their hands” [TMQ Surah Al-Isra’a: 7]

Question and Answer: The Treacherous Negotiations Between Lebanon and the Jewish Entity

Question:

In Washington, negotiations took place between the ambassadors of Lebanon and the Jewish entity. This was seen as a high level of peace negotiations, with a ten-day truce that was later extended to three months on April 24, 2026. However, the Jewish entity continues to escalate its aggression, “the occupation army announced that it carried out a series of raids overnight targeting more than fifty sites in southern Lebanon...” (Al-Jumhur, May 2, 2026).

Is the intention, as Trump said, peace through strength? Then how can the rulers of Lebanon accept these treacherous negotiations that openly, not secretly, signify boarding the normalization train? Please answer us, and we thank and appreciate you.

Answer:

To answer these questions, we will review the following:

1- With the return of the Trump administration to government for a new term in 2025, it brought with it its old project, the Abraham Accords, with its promises of “normalization,” and new promises to empower the Jewish entity to dominate the region and entrust it with managing a

large part of American interests there. The launch of negotiations between America's agents in Lebanon and the Jewish entity on 14 April 2026, in Washington, was larger and broader than the security agreement that the government promotes as an attempt to stop the killing and destruction and liberate the south. Instead, it was a full-fledged bid to secure a seat on Trump's normalization train. Although this "first" meeting was at the ambassadorial level, US President Trump, in an attempt to generate momentum, announced that Lebanese President Aoun and Jewish Prime Minister Netanyahu would hold a telephone conversation, indicating that such communication had not occurred for decades. (i24, 16 April 2026). When the call didn't happen, Trump insisted on maintaining the momentum. His Secretary of State contacted the Lebanese President, and then Trump himself called him—a move that was greatly boasted about by America's agents in Lebanon. Trump then announced an unprecedented diplomatic step: his intention to host Prime Minister of "Israel," Benjamin Netanyahu, and Lebanese President Joseph Aoun at the White House. (Saudi News, 16 April 2026). Despite the Lebanese timid denial, Lebanon's joining of the normalization train is now imminent!

2- Then came a series of statements from Aoun and his Prime Minister regarding this:

a- In a speech addressed to the Lebanese people, Aoun clarified, "Let me tell you frankly and confidently: these negotiations are not a sign of weakness, retreat, or concession. Instead, they are a decision born from the strength of our belief in our rights, our concern for our people, and our responsibility to protect our homeland by all means, especially our refusal to die for anyone other than Lebanon. Negotiations do not mean, and will

never mean, relinquishing any right, abandoning any principle, or compromising the sovereignty of this nation. We have lost thousands of Lebanese; these are our sons and daughters, and we will never forget them. I will not allow another Lebanese to die, nor will I allow the continued bloodshed among my people, for the sake of the interests and influence of others or the calculations of power blocs, near or far.” (Independent Arabia, 18 April 2026)

b- As for Prime Minister Nawaf Salam, he said in a press conference with French President Macron, ““He will need the help of all of Lebanon’s partners as direct talks continue at the ambassadorial level later this week in Washington, adding, “We continue on this path based on our conviction that diplomacy is not a sign of weakness, but rather a responsible act to leave no avenue unexplored in order to restore my country’s sovereignty and protect its people.”” (Independent Arabia, 21 April 2026).

c- Aoun then relied on the supportive Saudi role, as reported in Al-Riyadh Newspaper, “Joseph Aoun praised the Saudi role, appreciating the efforts of His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed bin Salman, Crown Prince and Prime Minister, and emphasizing that these moves were characterized by wisdom and balance... and the Saudi efforts were based on firm positions that support the Lebanese people, especially in light of the difficult circumstances imposed by the recent military escalation. The Kingdom's commitment to supporting all initiatives aimed at a ceasefire was evident, along with working to activate sustainable diplomatic solutions that guarantee the achievement of peace and the preservation of Lebanon’s stability.” (Al-Riyadh Newspaper, 19 April, 2026)

3- Then, despite the ceasefire agreement with Iran, the Jewish entity refused to end the war with the Hezb of Iran in

Lebanon, after the two-week truce with Iran. The Jewish entity's prime minister declared that Lebanon was not included in the truce, and to prove this, its aircraft heavily bombed Beirut and Lebanon in general on the first day the truce with Iran went into effect. "Israel carried out its heaviest strikes on Lebanon since the conflict with Hezbollah broke out last month, even as the Iran-aligned group paused attacks under a two-week US-Iran ceasefire. Axios reported, citing White House spokesperson Karoline Leavitt on Wednesday, that Lebanon is not part of the ceasefire agreement between the United States and Iran." (France 24, 4 April 2026).

4- In light of this American stance, the rhetoric of America's agents in Lebanon against Hezbollah is escalating, suggesting the risk of civil war. For example, "Lebanese Prime Minister Nawaf Salam stated on Tuesday that the government is not seeking a confrontation with the Iranian-backed Hezbollah group, but will not allow it to be intimidated while it continues direct talks with Israel to end the war. Independent Arabia, 21 April, 2026." This indicates that both the Jewish entity and the Lebanese government are working, albeit separately, to disarm the Hezb of Iran in Lebanon.

5- However, with Iran continuing to pressure for the truce to include Lebanon, the US agreed to a ceasefire in Lebanon after initially refusing. "The US President announced a ten-day ceasefire in Lebanon" (RT, 16 April, 2026). The US views this ceasefire as a means to push Lebanon towards normalization. President Trump said, "I just had excellent conversations with the Highly Respected President Joseph Aoun, of Lebanon, and Prime Minister Bibi Netanyahu, of "Israel";" adding that "These two Leaders have agreed that in order to achieve PEACE between

their Countries, they will formally begin a 10 Day CEASEFIRE at 5 P.M. EST.” He noted that “On Tuesday, the two Countries met for the first time in 34 years here in Washington, D.C., with our Great Secretary of State, Marco Rubio.” Trump confirmed that, “I have directed Vice President JD Vance and Secretary of State Rubio, together with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Dan Razin' Caine, to work with “Israel” and Lebanon to achieve a Lasting PEACE.” He concluded his post by saying, “It has been my Honor to solve 9 Wars across the World, and this will be my 10th, so let’s, GET IT DONE!” (Truth Social, 16 April 2026).

6- Then Trump announced the extension of the truce between the Jewish entity and Lebanon for three weeks, “US President Donald Trump said on Thursday that the ceasefire between “Israel” and Lebanon would be extended for three weeks. Trump added in a post on his Truth Social account that the decision came after a meeting held Thursday in the Oval Office, attended by the US President, Vice President Jay D. Vance, US Secretary of State Marco Rubio, US Ambassador to “Israel” Mike Huckabee, and US Ambassador to Lebanon Michel Issa.” (Sky News Arabia, 24 April 2026). However, despite this, the raids continue! ““Israel” continues its raids on southern Lebanon...” (RT Arabic, 30 April 2026). "Also, the “Israeli” army carried out a series of large-scale attacks over the past two days, resulting in dozens of casualties. Lebanese authorities reported that approximately 29 people were killed and dozens wounded in 84 diverse “Israeli” attacks, including airstrikes, artillery shelling, and the bombing of residential buildings.” (Al Jazeera, May 1, 2026). And today, “the occupation army announced that it carried out a series of raids last night targeting more than 50 locations in southern Lebanon...” (Al-Jumhur, 2 May 2026). America wants negotiations to proceed according to its arrogant vision of peace

through strength! To that end, the Jewish entity is establishing new military camps in the Lebanese villages it has occupied, declaring them buffer zones against the threats of the Hezb of Iran—a repeat of the Gaza scenario with Hamas and the Yellow Line!

7- Thus, the rulers of Lebanon and the other rulers of Muslim countries, instead of liberating Palestine and eliminating the Jewish entity, are striving for normalization with it. They are conspiring with America and the Jewish entity to guarantee its security. These rulers do not realize the danger of allying with disbelievers, that it is a disgrace in this world and a painful punishment in the Hereafter, **﴿الَّذِينَ يَتَّخِذُونَ الْكَافِرِينَ أَوْلِيَاءَ مِنْ دُونِ﴾** **“Those who take disbelievers as allies instead of believers - do they seek honor from them? Indeed, all honor belongs to Allah.”** [TMQ Surah An-Nisaa: 139]. They do not realize that disbelieving states are primarily concerned with their own interests and harbor enmity towards Islam and Muslims day and night. If they show any satisfaction with a state that orbits within their sphere of foreign policy, or even with their agents, they do not wish them well. Instead, they conceal and openly declare their evil intentions, even if these rulers, whoever they may be, are the true allies of the Jewish entity. Whether they orbit America, or were its agents, if they understood that America doesn't value them when its interests require their demise, they would have learned from the lessons of history. How many of its allies has America discarded, after they had served their purpose? If these rulers had any sense, they would have rejected the kuffar (disbelievers) outright, but they are deaf, dumb, and blind, and they will not return. **Their loyalty to the disbelieving colonialists has reached such a point that when one of their countries is attacked, the others do not**

move to its aid. The best among them are those who merely count the dead and wounded! The fundamental principle for Muslims is that they are one Ummah; their peace is one, and their war is one. An attack on any part of the Ummah is an attack on all of it. Although it is the Shariah obligation of every part that is attacked to resist the aggressor, this does not solve the problem. The Revolutionary Guard in Iran resists, and the Hezb of Iran in Lebanon resists, but all of this will not solve the problem unless the Khilafah (Caliphate) is established, supporting Allah ﷻ through obedience and implementing His Shariah Laws, so that it may be victorious, by the Permission of Allah ﷻ illuminating the world with its justice and Jihad, so that Allah (swt) honors it with His victory (nasr).

8- This alone is what will save the Ummah, restore its glory, strengthen its power, and make its enemies think a thousand times before attacking it. This is only possible with the return of the Khilafah so that the earth may shine with its goodness and justice. Just as the Khilafah ended the arrogance of the Roman Caesars and the Persian emperors, so too will it end the arrogance of their followers, such as the tyrant Trump and his ilk among the disbelieving colonialists. As for the Jewish entity, it is too insignificant to be given any weight. It is as Allah ﷻ said, ﴿لَنْ يَضُرُّوكُمْ إِلَّا أَذًى وَإِنْ يُقَاتِلُوكُمْ يُؤَلُّوكُمُ الْأَدْبَارَ ثُمَّ لَا يُنصِرُونَ﴾ **“They will not harm you except for a slight annoyance; and if they fight you, they will turn their backs in retreat, and then they will not be aided.”** [TMQ Surah Aali-Imran: 111]. It is incapable of standing on its own. It is not capable of fighting except with the support of people, as Allah ﷻ said, ﴿ضُرِبَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الذَّلَّةُ أَيْنَ مَا تَقِفُوا إِلَّا بِحَبْلٍ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَحَبْلِ مِنَ النَّاسِ﴾ **“They were covered with humiliation wherever they were found, except by a rope, without support.”** [TMQ Surah Aali Imran: 112]. They have severed the Rope of Allah ﷻ

and are only left with the rope of the people from America and Europe, and their agents from among the treacherous rulers in the lands of the Muslims, who do not lift a finger in the face of the brutal aggression of the Jews. The problem is with the states that exist in the lands of the Muslims these days, for their rulers are loyal to the disbelieving colonialists, the enemies of Islam and the Muslims. Thus, the calamity of the Muslims is in their rulers, and their loyalty to the disbelieving colonialists. The rulers obey their commands and refrain from what they forbid, instead of their loyalty being to Allah ﷻ establishing His Shariah Laws and fighting Jihad in the Way of Allah ﷻ and following His Messenger ﷺ so that Islam and the Muslims may be honored and disbelief and the disbelievers may be humiliated. ﴿وَيَوْمَئِذٍ يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ﴾ * **And on that day the believers will rejoice * in the victory of Allah. He gives victory to whom He wills, and He is the Exalted in Might, the Merciful.** [TMQ Surah Ar-Rum: 4-5].

15 Dhul Qi'dah 1447 AH

2 May 2026 CE

The Major Defense Cooperation Partnership (MDCP) between the United States and Indonesia

Question:

On April 13, 2026, the US Secretary of Defense and the Indonesian Minister of Defense announced the establishment of the Major Defense Cooperation Partnership (MDCP) between the United States and Indonesia. Prior to this, a classified document from the US Department of Defense was leaked regarding the authorization of comprehensive overflights by US aircraft through Indonesian airspace. What is the content of this agreement and its implications? What is its impact on Indonesia's relationship with the America? And what is its impact on Indonesia's relationship with China?

Answer:

To clarify this matter, let's review the following:

1- The joint statement of April 13, 2026, states, "The U.S. Secretary of War and Indonesian Minister of Defense announce the establishment of the Major Defense Cooperation Partnership (MDCP) between the United States and Indonesia. This announcement reflects Indonesia's important role in promoting regional stability and underscores the strength and potential of the bilateral defense relationship. The MDCP is intended to serve as a guiding framework to advance bilateral defense cooperation. With this announcement, both nations reaffirm their shared commitment to maintaining peace and stability in the Indo-

Pacific. The MDCP features three foundational pillars implemented based on mutual respect and national sovereignty: (1) Military modernization and capacity building; (2) Training and professional military education; and (3) Exercises and operational cooperation.”

2- Two days before the joint statement was issued, the Indian newspaper Sunday Guardian revealed on its website on April 12, 2026, “A classified United States defence document lays out a plan to secure blanket overflight access for American military aircraft through Indonesian airspace, following a February meeting between Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto and Donald Trump in Washington, marking a significant step in expanding U.S. operational reach across the Indo-Pacific. Prabowo visited Washington D.C. from 18 to 20 February 2026 to attend the Board of Peace Summit. During this visit, he approved a proposal to authorise blanket overflight clearance for U.S. aircraft through Indonesian airspace in a bilateral meeting with Trump, according to details contained in a classified U.S. document.” (Sunday Guardian, April 12, 2026).”

3- The newspaper added, quoting the classified document, “To operationalise this commitment, the U.S. Department of War transmitted a document titled “Operationalizing U.S. Overflight” to Indonesia’s Ministry of Defence on 26 February. The document proposes a formal understanding under which Indonesia would permit U.S. military aircraft to transit its airspace for contingency operations, crisis response missions and mutually agreed military exercises.

The text states that the purpose of the arrangement is for “the Government of Indonesia to authorise blanket overflight for U.S. aircraft clearance through Indonesian airspace for contingency

operations, crisis response purposes, and mutually agreed exercise-related activities.” It further specifies that “U.S. aircraft may transit directly upon notification until subsequent notification of deactivation by the United States,” effectively allowing continuous access once the mechanism is activated.””

4- Then there is another matter concerning the vast Indonesian archipelago, which stretches over 5,000 kilometers from east to west, encompassing vital air corridors between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. This is precisely what makes this access strategically valuable to Washington. Not all Indonesian airspace is the same. Under Article 53 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Designated Archipelago Sea Lanes (ALKIs)—namely, the Sunda Strait, Lombok Strait-Maksar Strait, and Aru Sea Lane—carry specific rights of passage for ships and aircraft. Indonesia cannot suspend these rights. **However, these lanes run from north to south.** American operational routes connecting Guam, the Philippines, Australia, or Diego Garcia, on the other hand, generally run from east to west, through airspace that, according to Indonesian Law No. 37 of 2002, has not yet become part of any designated archipelago lanes. **This is where the danger of this convention lies! This authorizes access through the east-west corridors that the US has long been interested in, as the US State Department, in its 2014 report “The Limits in the Seas,” declared should be open under international law.**

5- Furthermore, the term “**crisis response**” is broad enough to encompass both humanitarian aid or a strike initiative. “**Emergency operations**” can mean anything from coordinating disaster relief to operations in the South China Sea or beyond.

Therefore, under a comprehensive access or “comprehensive overflight” regime, Indonesia cannot effectively differentiate between these operations on a case-by-case basis. If a US aircraft crosses Indonesian airspace en route to a military operation against a third country, Indonesia becomes an intermediary, regardless of Jakarta’s intentions or prior notification. The third country will disregard the specifics of Indonesia’s agreement of intent and will simply consider Indonesian territory a transit corridor for US forces.

6- Regarding China’s stance on this confidential document and the US-Indonesia defense cooperation treaty, the Global Times, a state-run media outlet affiliated with the Chinese People’s Liberation Army, posted on its X account, “When Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Guo Jiakun was asked to comment on Indonesia’s consideration of a proposal to grant the US military permission to fly over its territory, and on military relations between Washington and Jakarta, he stated on Friday, April 17, 2026, that “the ASEAN Charter and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia explicitly state that member states share the responsibility to strengthen regional peace, security and prosperity, and shall not participate in any policy or activity, including the use of its territory, that threatens the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states. “We consistently believe that defense and security cooperation between countries should not target or harm the interests of any third party, nor should it affect regional peace and stability,” Guo said.

7- In the Indo-Pacific region, Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia have mutual defense treaties with the United States. This means the United States is obligated to defend its partner in the event of an attack. Meanwhile, Singapore

remains one of Washington's closest security partners in Southeast Asia, although it is not a formal defense treaty ally. Under the 2005 Strategic Framework Agreement, the United States recognized Singapore as a major security cooperation partner. Singapore and the United States then signed an Enhanced Joint Defense Cooperation Agreement in 2015, outlining areas of cooperation in biosecurity, cybersecurity, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and strategic communications. (Asia News Channel, April 20, 2026)

8- A closer examination of the MDCP treaty reveals the following:

a. This treaty paves the way for America to increase its involvement in the maritime domain and enhance its control over the Strait of Malacca, a vital waterway for Indonesia connecting it with neighboring countries, particularly Malaysia and Singapore. This translates to greater American control over the Strait of Malacca, a crucial maritime chokepoint for global trade and energy. The Strait of Malacca is, incidentally, a vital energy artery for China, Japan, and South Korea. It's worth noting that most of China's crude oil and gas imports pass through this same narrow passage between Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. The United States has recently moved swiftly to close this gap, and it is no coincidence that this occurred during the Trump administration.

b. This agreement paves the way for the provision, or even the establishment, of a comprehensive repair, maintenance, and overhaul facility for American military assets in Indonesia, especially warships. The MDCP joint statement stipulates cooperation in maintenance, repair, and overhaul to improve operational readiness. It is worth noting that the United States had previously expressed interest in establishing a naval base in

Betung, North Sulawesi, for the maintenance and repair of its warships.

c. The agreement establishes a notification system, as in “mere notification,” rather than granting permits on a case-by-case basis, significantly reducing procedural constraints on the movement of US military forces. The agreement also outlines coordination mechanisms, including a direct hotline between US Pacific Air Forces and Indonesian air operations centers, along with parallel diplomatic and military communication channels. This notification system—mere notification of overflight without individual authorization—facilitates the smooth and timely passage of US military aircraft through Indonesian airspace. This is crucial for US aircraft to reach China and Taiwan via Indonesian airspace, and then on to the Philippines and Japan.

d- This agreement points to developments in the relationship between Indonesia and the United States during this year, including:

First: Indonesia’s participation in the US-led Borad of Peace under Trump, “Indonesia announces the readiness of 8,000 troops for the peace mission in Gaza... Indonesia is the first country to officially commit to sending forces for the Peace Council initiative launched by Trump for Gaza, where the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas has been holding since October 10th, following two years of devastating war.” [RT, 2/16/2026]

Second: In the same month, a reciprocal trade agreement was signed between the United States and Indonesia, “Indonesia and the United States concluded a trade agreement aimed at reducing US tariffs on Indonesian goods from 32% to 19%. Jakarta also received tariff exemptions, including on palm oil, its most important export, along with a range of other goods. The

agreement was signed in Washington by Indonesian Economy Minister Airlantha Hartato and US Trade Representative Jamison Greer after months of negotiations.

In return, Indonesia will remove tariffs on most US products across all sectors. Jakarta agreed to take measures against foreign companies that harm US trade interests and to facilitate US investment in vital minerals and energy resources, in cooperation with US companies, to accelerate the development of the rare earth elements sector. President Prabowo traveled to Washington to finalize the agreement and attend the first meeting of the leaders of the US-Indonesia Board of Peace. He and President Trump signed a document entitled “Implementation of the Agreement Toward a NEW GOLDEN AGE for the U.S.-Indonesian Alliance,” which the White House said would enhance economic security and growth for both countries.” [Al-Sharq [Al-Awsat, February 20, 2026]

Third: The Indian newspaper, The Sunday Guardian, revealed on its website on April 12, 2026, “A classified United States defence document lays out a plan to secure blanket overflight access for American military aircraft through Indonesian airspace, following a February meeting between Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto and Donald Trump in Washington, marking a significant step in expanding U.S. operational reach across the Indo-Pacific. Prabowo visited Washington D.C. from 18 to 20 February 2026 to attend the Board of Peace Summit. During this visit, he approved a proposal to authorise blanket overflight clearance for U.S. aircraft through Indonesian airspace in a bilateral meeting with Trump, according to details contained in a classified U.S. document.” (The Sunday Guardian, April 12, 2026)).

Fourth: The signing of the MDCP agreement, which we explained above, and its joint statement on April 13, 2026, stated, “The U.S. Secretary of War and Indonesian Minister of Defense announce the establishment of the Major Defense Cooperation Partnership (MDCP) between the United States and Indonesia... The MDCP features three foundational pillars implemented based on mutual respect and national sovereignty: (1) Military modernization and capacity building; (2) Training and professional military education; and (3) Exercises and operational cooperation.”

These four points reveal the reality of relations between Indonesia and America. They confirm what was stated in the book “Political Concepts - The Far East Question,” pages 48 (English version), which reads, “After the success of America in expelling Holland from Indonesia she tried to replace her there. But Indonesians resisted her for a long time and refused to expel one colonialist power and bring another. America then started to create difficulties for Indonesia. She instigated revolts and acted passively against the English attempts to infiltrate Indonesia through her agents. She encouraged Chinese immigration to the country and opened the way for communism. As a result of these harassments the Indonesian leaders yielded and accepted American loans and military assistance. So Indonesia fell under American influence and became one of her followers [since the Sukarno era]. After the agreement between the two superpowers the American position in Indonesia became stronger and she became the dominant force in the army and the economy.”

We also previously stated in response to a question dated November 11, 2024, after the election of the current president, “By contemplating the above-mentioned, it becomes clear that the new Indonesian president, Prabowo, since the announcement

of his victory in the elections on 20/3/2024 until his inauguration on 20/10/2024, and also after that... is following in the footsteps of those who preceded him, and has even become more attached to America, and its influence is still the most powerful in Indonesia!!”

Thus, Indonesia has become a country subservient to American influence... while Indonesia, a large country in terms of its location and population, and, most importantly, the great Islam that pervades its lands... Indonesia, by implementing Islam in all aspects of life through the establishment of the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate), could influence the entire world by spreading goodness throughout its lands... and thus please the Lord of the Worlds by fulfilling His great Shariah obligation... Without this, the Indonesian regime remains captive to America, subordinate to it, obeying its commands and refraining from what it forbids, thus losing both this world and the Hereafter, and that is a manifest loss.

﴿إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَذِكْرَى لِمَنْ كَانَ لَهُ قَلْبٌ أَوْ أَلْقَى السَّمْعَ وَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ﴾

“Indeed, in that is a reminder for whoever has a heart or who listens attentively while he is present in mind.” [TMQ Surah Qaf: 37].

14 Dhul Qi'dah 1447 AH

1/5/2026 CE

Muslim Lands and Manufactured Poverty!



According to an annual report prepared with the support of the United Nations and released on 24 April, two-thirds of the people facing food insecurity worldwide live in just ten countries, including Afghanistan. The majority of these countries are in the Muslim world.

This was stated in a press release by the Media Office of Hizb ut Tahrir in the Wilayah of Afghanistan:

This reality demonstrates that poverty and hunger in Afghanistan and across the Muslim world are not temporary phenomena, but the outcome of a deep and structural crisis.

The statement also attributes this situation not only to the consequences of Western colonial wars, repressive policies, economic pressures, forced displacement, and the fueling of divisive conflicts among Muslims by rulers aligned with American

policies, but also to the direct result of implementing the capitalist economic system and adhering to the imposed policies of institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization.

The statement affirmed that:

This system, instead of addressing humanity's fundamental problem—namely, the provision of basic needs—focuses on superficial economic growth and increased production, while relegating the issue of equitable wealth distribution to the “market.” In practice, this market has concentrated wealth in the hands of a limited minority, leaving the majority in poverty and hardship.

The press release continued that during the twenty years of occupation of Afghanistan, colonial powers systematically imposed structures that entrenched administrative corruption, economic dependency, and the plundering of resources among those in power. As a result, despite vast natural resources, the Afghan people became poorer. Even today, from heavy taxation to privatization and the lack of transparency in recruitment and employment processes, poverty has not only failed to decline but has deepened further.

The statement further emphasized that the present poverty in Afghanistan and the Muslim world is an artificial condition to which a wealthy Ummah has been forcibly subjected. From an Islamic perspective, the economic problem lies not in a scarcity of resources, but in the unjust distribution of wealth. Poverty in Islam is defined as the inability to meet essential needs—food, clothing, and shelter—and such a condition is never acceptable. Unlike capitalism, which treats poverty as natural and inevitable, Islam regards it as an exceptional condition that must be

completely eradicated. Indeed, Islamic history contains practical examples of the elimination of poverty.

It further affirmed that the fundamental solution lies in returning to the comprehensive Islamic economic system—one whose economic mechanisms, including zakat, the prohibition of riba (usury), public ownership of natural resources, and the direct obligation of the state to ensure the provision of people's basic needs, guarantee a just distribution of wealth. In such a system, no individual is left without their essential needs being fulfilled.

Finally, the press release issued by the media office of Hizb ut Tahrir in the Wilayah of Afghanistan concluded that the root solution to the crisis of poverty in Afghanistan and the Muslim world is only possible through the re-establishment of the Second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) upon the method of the Prophethood—a system that fully implements Islam without submission to the dictates of global colonial institutions, treats corruption as an enemy, and structures the economy upon justice, human dignity, and the proper distribution of wealth, thereby eradicating poverty in a real and lasting manner.

Hizb ut Tahrir / Wilayah Tunisia: Annual Khilafah Conference; “Through the Khilafah, We Confront American Hegemony”



السبت 02 ماي 2026
على الساعة 10:30 صباحا

ينظم حزب التحرير
مؤتمر الخلافة السنوي
تحت عنوان



بالخلافة نواجه الهيمنة الأمريكية وننقذ العالم من حضارة إبستين والحداثة.

لم تحصد تونس من دولة الحداثة والديمقراطية، سوى مزيد من الفقر و البطالة، وغلاء المعيشة، وتدهور الخدمات، وهجرة الكفاءات، وازدياد التبعية والاملاءات الخارجية. وهي نتيجة حتمية لحضارة رأسمالية فصلت الدين عن الحياة، وجعلت المنفعة مقياسا، والاستعمار غاية.

وقد كشفت حرب غزة وفضائح إبستين أن هذه الحضارة تخفي خلفها نخبة غارقة في الفساد والجريمة وتسخّر العالم لمصالحها، وتُشعل الحروب وتُنشر الفوضى، وتنتهك حقوق المرأة والطفل، بينما تدعي الدفاع عن حقوق الإنسان.

ومع تفاقم هذا السقوط الحضاري وتآكل النظام الدولي، يبرز الإسلام كبديل حضاري متكامل في ظل خلافة راشدة على منهاج النبوة تُنقذ البشرية من مظاهر الانحلال والذمار.

والأمة أمام لحظة تاريخية فارقة تتقاطع فيها مؤشرات تراجع الغرب مع بوادر أفول عهد الاستعمار وإشراق شمس الخلافة لقيادة العالم بنظام دولي يستضيئ بنور الإسلام وعدالته.

قال ﷺ: **..ثم تكون خلافة على منهاج النبوة.**

من محاور المؤتمر:

- نهاية الديمقراطية والحداثة وسقوط حضارة إبستين
- الإسلام والخلافة .. نحو نظام دولي جديد
- إلتمام الدعوة بالنصرة وإشراق شمس الخلافة



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بمقر الندوات، مفترق سكرة
أريانة
10:30 صباحا

Hizb ut Tahrir / Wilayah of Tunisia held its annual Khilafah (Caliphate) conference on Saturday, May 2, 2026, at the Seminars and Conferences Hall, Soukra-Ariana Junction, in the capital, Tunis.

The conference was titled:

“With the Khilafah, we confront American hegemony”

The conference addressed three main themes:

1. The End of Democracy and Modernity, and the Collapse of the Epstein Civilization

2. Islam and the Khilafah... Towards a New International Order

3. The Fusion of the Call (Da'wah) with Support (Nusrah), and the Dawn of the Khilafah.



Iran's Negotiating Strategy Between Changes and Steadfastness

By: Ustaadh Asaad Mansour



On May 2, 2026, the Fars News Agency announced that Iran, through Pakistan, had submitted a 14-point proposal in response to a 9-point American proposal. The Iranian proposal included its red lines and outlined a specific roadmap for ending the war. On May 3, 2026, the Iranian Tasnim News Agency reported that the American proposal included a two-month ceasefire, while the Iranian proposal emphasized resolving all outstanding issues within 30 days. It focused on a comprehensive and final end to the war, guarantees against future military aggression, the withdrawal of American forces from the vicinity of Iran, the lifting

of the naval blockade, the release of frozen Iranian assets, the payment of compensation, the cessation of hostilities on all fronts, including Lebanon, and the establishment of a new mechanism for the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran had previously presented a 10-point proposal, reported by Tasnim News Agency on April 8, 2026. The proposal included: a preliminary US commitment to provide non-aggression guarantees; continued Iranian control of the Strait of Hormuz; acceptance of Iran's right to uranium enrichment; the lifting of all primary sanctions; the lifting of all secondary sanctions; the termination of relevant UN Security Council resolutions; the termination of resolutions issued by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency; compensation for Iran for war damages; the withdrawal of US combat forces from the region; and a ceasefire on all fronts, including in Lebanon. The agency stated that “Trump accepted the Iranian conditions as a basis for future negotiations.”

There are changes in the clauses of the two proposals: Iran’s demand was initially for “continued Iranian control over the Strait of Hormuz,” but this has been changed to “establishing a new mechanism for the Strait of Hormuz.” This is seen as a concession.

The first proposal stipulated “acceptance of Iran’s right to uranium enrichment,” but the second proposal makes no mention of this clause. It appears that a change has occurred, and its omission is intentional. This is the core issue under

negotiation, and it is crucial to understand the extent of the concessions involved.

The earlier proposal included “the withdrawal of US combat forces from the region,” while the latter only calls for “the withdrawal of US forces from the vicinity of Iran.” This means the withdrawal of US forces only from the vicinity of Iran, not from the entire region. A concession is evident here also.

The fate of the two items is also unknown “termination of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions” and “termination of the resolutions of the IAEA Board of Governors.” It must be noted that achieving these two points is not easy, as it involves other parties such as Britain and France, which have differing stances on Iran and on the United States. The US does not want to involve them in the Iranian issue and expects them, and other European countries, to be subservient, as it demanded they act against Iran to forcibly reopen the Strait of Hormuz. America’s goal is to isolate the other parties involved in the 2015 Iran nuclear agreement and to deal unilaterally with Iran, forging a bilateral agreement. This has been its objective since withdrawing from the agreement under President Trump in his first term in 2018.

It appears that Iran has conceded on these two demands or that they have been modified. The US will maintain the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a tool to monitor Iran’s nuclear activities, as it accepted the IAEA in the 2015 agreement, which was humiliating for Iran and restricted its nuclear program, limiting the enrichment level to approximately 3.67% and placing

it under international supervision. This is what caused all these problems, leading to inspection teams entering nuclear reactors unexpectedly, observing what was happening, and sending reports that reached America indirectly through this agency, which has influence over it. It was also observed that Iran was working to develop its nuclear program by increasing the number of centrifuges and raising the enrichment level.

It is worth noting that during the first meeting between the American and Iranian delegations in Pakistan on April 11, 2026, a framework agreement was nearly reached, extending for approximately 45 days as a prelude to comprehensive negotiations lasting four to six months. However, Iran accused the United States of reneging on these understandings and presenting what it described as excessive demands. This led to the cancellation of the second round of talks, which was scheduled to be held in Pakistan on April 21, 2026, as well as the cancellation of the meeting between the two delegations on April 25, 2026.

On April 27, 2026, the American news website Axios quoted a US official and informed sources as saying that “Iran, through Pakistani intermediaries, presented a new proposal aimed at reaching an agreement to reopen the Strait of Hormuz and end the war, while postponing negotiations related to the nuclear program to a later stage. This proposal was discussed during Foreign Minister Araqchi’s visit to Pakistan and focuses on addressing the Strait of Hormuz crisis and the American naval

blockade of Iranian ports as priorities.” Some considered this a shift in Iran’s negotiating strategy, spearheaded by its highest authorities, prioritizing an end to the state of war with the United States before addressing other issues. Among its key demands is a complete cessation of hostilities and guarantees against their recurrence. This was considered a central point in the new Iranian approach.

Iran seeks to separate the issues and begin with the Strait of Hormuz crisis, while the United States insists on linking all matters to the nuclear issue, and considers the surrender of uranium the prerequisite for any agreement.

It appears that Iran understands its size, capabilities, and reality in relation to the immense American military power and its global economic and political influence. Therefore, it does not want the war to continue. Instead, it seeks to end it and preserve its existence, as it is a nation-state belonging to its own land and people.

A nation-state prioritizes its territorial integrity and the survival of its people. If it harbors greater ambitions, it strives to become an influential regional power. If it believes that achieving these ambitions requires aligning itself with a major power, it will not hesitate to do so, embarking on this perilous path, as Iran did when it aligned itself with the United States for decades to gain regional influence. When Iran overstepped its bounds and the US sought to curtail its power and reduce it to a subordinate state, it launched this aggression, forcing Iran to make concessions.

This contrasts sharply with an ideological state that refuses to compromise and stands firm. Compromise will cost it far more than steadfastness, which, while potentially damaging, ultimately leads to victory. Compromise is tantamount to gambling with the fate of the state; it will either destroy it or render it weak and incapable of achieving anything.

The ideological state rejects subservience to a major state, just as it rejects following in the orbit of any major state. Instead, it carves its path through the rock until it reaches the position that befits it and is able to carry its ideology to the world. This matter cannot be conceived except within the Second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Khilafah) on the Method of the Prophethood, which will be established soon, InshaAllah.

The War Enters its Fourth Year: Where is Sudan Headed?!

By: Ustadh Nasser Reda*

The United Nations and its organizations have described the situation in Sudan as the world's largest humanitarian catastrophe and the biggest hunger and displacement crisis. The Deputy Spokesperson for the US State Department stated, "More than 150,000 people have been killed and more than 14 million displaced, and the tragedy continues." The Minister of Social Affairs reported that the ministry had documented 1,800 cases of rape since the outbreak of the war until October 2025, not including the incidents in El Fasher and Kordofan. These rapes are often committed in front of family members, in addition to the abduction and trafficking of women and children, who are then sold in neighboring countries. Sudan Tribune reported that the International Labour Organization stated that 37% of health facilities are out of service due to bombing and attacks, with 1,858 medical personnel killed and 490 injured, according to a World Health Organization report. The unemployment rate has reached 80%, up from 32% before the war, with 5 million people losing their primary source of income. The local currency has depreciated from 570 Sudanese pounds to the dollar in April 2023 to 4,200 pounds now. The customs exchange rate has risen from 18 to 20 pounds at the start of the war, then to 2,769 pounds, and now to 3,222 pounds, resulting in soaring prices for goods and services.

The writer John Lyly's proverb of 1579, in his *Euphues*, "All is fair in love and war" aptly describes the situation we are facing in the Sudanese war. It has become a painfully resonating phrase used

to describe all violent conflicts that leave behind a catastrophic situation like ours. The civil wars plaguing more than 30 countries—26 of them in Africa alone—are manifestations of international colonial conflict. They have led to the partitioning of nations like Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Sudan, thus weakening these states and enabling colonial powers to tighten their grip on these fragile, war-torn, and impoverished entities. The continent's debt has reached over \$400 billion, equivalent to more than 70% of its combined GDP. Furthermore, these conflicts have left behind more than 30 million landmines, representing a quarter of the world's total landmines!

Where does the war stand in its fourth year?

Regarding the military situation, 11 out of 18 states remain under the control of the Rapid Support Forces, while the remaining seven states are constantly threatened by drone attacks, targeting vital infrastructure and army positions, with civilians not even being spared. Under these circumstances, armed groups have proliferated, particularly in eastern and northern Sudan. There are now more than 110 armed movements, 90 of which are aligned with one side or the other in the conflict. The intensified spread of the war to North and South Kordofan and South Blue Nile states confirms that there are no signs of an end to the conflict or a decisive military victory. The significant diversity in the identities of the militias further threatens to perpetuate the state of war and instability. There are armed movements and militias with ideological underpinnings, including 25 Islamist movements, as well as regional and tribal groups. Northern Sudan is witnessing, for the first time, the presence of armed militias. In July 2025, Mohamed Sayed Ahmed, known as al-Jakoumi, announced the training of 50,000 fighters in the

Northern Entity Movement. Other groups include the Awlad Qamar force in the Northern State and the People's Forces of the Central Region in Gezira State.

The presence and proliferation of weapons in the hands of militias with regional, tribal, self-serving, and ideological orientations complicates the situation and weakens the prospects for peace.

As for the political reality, given the existing military and militia dynamics, several scenarios are possible, most notably the Libyan scenario. In February 2025, the Rapid Support Forces announced a transitional government in the Darfur region, with Hemedti declaring himself its head. Meanwhile, General Burhan's government remained in the states controlled by the Port Sudan government, and has now moved to Khartoum, similar to what happened in Libya, where the world is moving towards recognizing the existence of two governments, with a single budget recently announced for both. The most terrifying scenario is the Somalization of Sudan by dividing it into mini-states: in Darfur, the center, the north, the east, South Kordofan, and South Blue Nile, as happened in the division of Somalia into three countries.

The colonialist conflict and its role in the war in Sudan and its aftermath are undeniable. The military—the army and the Rapid Support Forces—represent American interests in Sudan, while civilians represent British interests.

A report by non-governmental organizations confirmed that the war has led to displacement, homelessness, and famine, with millions of families eating only one meal a day, sometimes for days at a time. According to the 2026 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, 61.7% of the Sudanese population suffers from

food insecurity, approximately 29 million people (Reuters, April 13, 2026). A UN report also stated that Sudan is facing the world's largest displacement crisis amidst grave human rights violations and a lack of funding. The UNHCR reported that there are 14 million internally displaced persons.

This situation creates a fertile ground for the intervention of colonial istpowers seeking to exploit the country and its resources. For example, direct support for the Rapid Response Window (RRW) aims to enhance women's participation and influence in the peace process or peace agreement. Similarly, in the economic sphere, the Minister of State for Finance and the Governor of the Bank of Sudan met with the World Bank's Executive Director for the African Group, as well as at the Spring Meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and with the UK's Executive Director at the IMF and the World Bank... all attempts to influence the situation in Sudan.

In short, the military and civilian leadership have mortgaged the country to the interests of the colonialist. Prime Minister Kamil Idris stated on April 18, 2026, during a press conference, that the government was about to launch a package of strategic projects, foremost among them a "Sudan Marshall Plan" to rebuild what the war had destroyed. This was modeled after US Secretary of State George Marshall's plan to rebuild Europe after World War II, later known as the Marshall Plan of 1948. Kamil Idris's statements echoed those of Burhan, who is offering the country and its resources to America. In an article he wrote for the Wall Street Journal on November 26, 2025, he stated: "When the war ends, and it must end, Sudan wants to be a strong partner to the U.S. We want to help protect regional stability, fight terrorism, and rebuild our shattered cities and towns. American companies will

have an important role to play in reconstruction, investment, and long-term development.”

From all of the above, we conclude that the people of Sudan are destined for hardship, suffering, and perhaps even fragmentation and ruin, unless sincere and aware individuals act to prevent the country from sliding down this dangerous path. This cannot be achieved unless we hold accountable the politicians and military figures loyal to the disbelieving West and its projects through political and intellectual actions that expose their plans and their treachery. It is imperative that sincere individuals within the army, security forces, and police seize power from the hands of agents and traitors and grant nussrah (military support) to those working to establish the Khilafah (Caliphate). The Khilafah alone is capable of cutting off the hand of the colonialist, expelling them from Muslim lands, establishing the Shariah Law of Allah ﷻ, protecting the sanctity and dignity of Muslims, and ensuring their wealth remains in their own hands, not in the hands of their enemies. For such a goal, let those who strive, strive.

* Head of the Central Contact Committee of Hizb ut Tahrir in Wilayah Sudan

The Uzbek Regime and a New Phase of War Against Islam and Muslims



The legislative body in Uzbekistan – the Legislative Council – has taken another authoritarian step targeting the people of the country, the Muslims, and their Islamic values. On April 7, the deputies approved in the first reading a draft law stipulating the expansion of the scope of punishments under the pretext of “combating extremism”.

In this regard, a press release from the media office of Hizb ut Tahrir in Uzbekistan stated that these changes do not target the individuals only, rather they also target the NGOs outside the control of the state, and any groups that adopt ideas not approved by the regime.

It added that the targeting of the NGOs in the new law means that any voluntary group seeking to learn Islam outside the mosque or discussing the problems of the society will be

classified as an “extremist” group. And through that, the regime seeks to keep all aspects of society under the weight of fear and absolute surveillance.

The press release concluded by addressing the people of Uzbekistan, stating that this law is a proof of the fear of the regime itself. For they know that the ideas of Islam spread in a wider manner, and that the call to live according to Islam finds its place among the youth of the country. So they try to ban any Islamic activity under the name of “extremism”. But history has proven that any tyrannical regime that fights Islam only hastens its destruction. And its destruction will be near by the permission of Allah ﷻ by establishing the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) upon the Method of the Prophethood.

O Egyptian Army: Your Exercises Terrify the Jews. So, What If You Declared Military Mobilization?!



The Nabd website reported on Monday, 27/04/2026, that “Israeli” Knesset member Tzvi Sukkot called on Netanyahu to urgently intervene after information emerged about the Egyptian army’s intention to conduct exercises 100 meters from the border.

The hardline Knesset member stressed in his message that the Egyptian army’s activity with live fire adjacent to the international border raises difficult questions about the preparedness of its entity and may affect the security of the population in the area.

Ar-Rayah Newspaper: Contrary to its treacherous rulers, the Islamic Ummah views the Jewish entity as an occupying entity of the Blessed Land, and that there is no Shariah solution to it, except its removal. This is fully understood by Jewish politicians,

and therefore they become apprehensive whenever they see any movement from any army of the Ummah.

So, O Egyptian Army: the soldiers of the Jews take you into serious consideration. Were it not for the betrayal agreements signed by your rulers with this monstrous Jewish entity, they would be overwhelmed with humiliation and fear from these exercises. So why don't you break the chains imposed on you by El-Sisi, who has made you guardians of the Jewish entity? Without doubt, you know that the Jewish entity cannot survive except with the support of the disbelieving Western states and the rulers of the Muslims. These rulers use you to protect it from your own brothers. How do you accept this disgrace?!

Why don't you cut off the lifeline of its existence so that it perishes, whilst those behind it are scattered? Who is more deserving of this than you, O soldiers of Al-Kinana (the Quiver of Arrows)?

The Political Scenario in Iraq: The Problem and the Solution

By: Ustadh Ahmed Al-Tai – Wilayah Iraq

On Monday evening, April 27, 2026, the Coordination Framework selected Ali Faleh Al-Zaidi as Prime Minister of Iraq. This followed the withdrawal of Nouri Al-Maliki's candidacy, which was met with a US veto, and the withdrawal of outgoing Prime Minister Mohammed Al-Sudani. The move was intended to prevent a constitutional vacuum resulting from the political deadlock within the Coordination Framework.

Al-Zaidi is a compromise candidate whose name was not among the initial nominees for Prime Minister. He is a businessman and currently serves as Chairman of the Board of the National Holding Company, which operates in the agriculture, livestock, housing, real estate development, and banking and financial services sectors. He also served as Chairman of the Board of the South Bank, which is subject to US sanctions. He has never held any official government or political position.

US President Trump congratulated Al-Zaidi on his official appointment to form the new Iraqi government, extending a formal invitation for him to visit Washington after the government's formation. The two leaders also discussed strategic relations between Iraq and the US and ways to enhance cooperation and stability in the region during a telephone call. Iran also congratulated him, as did the European Union delegation in Iraq and Spain, in addition to the endorsement of most Iraqi political parties.

Here, we must shed light on the Iraqi political landscape following this nomination, as several important points must be clarified:

Firstly, Iraq's problems have not ended with the announcement of the prime minister. The process is more complex due to the distribution of ministerial portfolios and the competition among political blocs for these positions. This challenge could lead to disputes and power struggles between the various entities, especially since the distribution of ministerial posts is typically a point of contention among parties seeking gains that Iraqi politicians describe as "electoral entitlements." This stage will be even more complicated than the previous one because the US has declared its opposition to any candidate with ties to Iran or its allied armed factions.

A source told Shafaq News Agency that "the Coordination Framework has formed a special committee to monitor the distribution of ministerial portfolios and the names of the candidates for them, in coordination with the Prime Minister-designate, to prevent the dispute over ministries from becoming an obstacle that would delay the formation of the government...."

These moves coincide with discussions within the political forces regarding a preliminary map for the distribution of ministerial portfolios. Information circulating behind the scenes of the negotiations indicates that the Reconstruction and Development Coalition, led by outgoing Prime Minister Mohammed Shia al-Sudani, is poised to obtain five ministries, including a sovereign ministry, while the State of Law Coalition will receive the Ministry of Oil and another service ministry. Meanwhile, the Sadiqun Movement, led by Qais al-Khazali, is

expected to increase its share to two ministries and the position of Deputy Prime Minister.

Within the Sunni quota, negotiations are focused on the Higher Education Ministry being offered to the Progress Party, led by Halbousi, while the Defense Ministry is being considered for the Azm Alliance, led by Muthanna al-Samarrai. The Foreign and Justice Ministries are likely to go to the Kurdistan Democratic Party, while the Environment and Culture Ministries are being discussed as part of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan's quota. This is all within the framework of a broader understanding linking Kurdish participation in the new government to clear commitments regarding outstanding issues with Baghdad.

This issue is rife with conflict and the buying and selling of positions, creating a fertile ground for corruption and theft.

Secondly: The second important issue is redefining the relationship with America, especially given its recent hostile stance towards the Coordination Framework Alliance, following the end of the honeymoon period between America and Iran. This is further complicated by regional challenges, the war with Iran, and the relationship with the Gulf states, which accuse Iraq of aggression and the Iraqi government's inability to control armed factions. This issue is subject to the current regional circumstances and the outcome of the ongoing war.

Thirdly: Iraq's problems cannot be solved simply by appointing a prime minister. Since the 2003 invasion, the country has been deteriorating. The same old problems are recycled every election cycle, subject to a political map on sectarian and ethnic lines, drawn by the American occupiers. The country has paid the price with hundreds of thousands of victims, widespread corruption, and the squandering of its resources. The situation is

now even worse after the end of the US-Iranian rapprochement, leaving Iraq caught between the hammer of America and the anvil of Iran. This does not bode well for a country that has lost its sovereignty both internally and externally.

Fourthly: A clear political vision for Iraq's future cannot be formulated in isolation from its external environment. The future of the political process in Iraq is contingent upon the outcome of the US-Iranian conflict. Iraq, like the rest of the region, is part of this situation, and its domestic security situation and the erosion of independent decision-making between the Iraqi government and factions operating outside state control make it even more complex.

Fifthly: There is no solution to this situation as long as we seek it from within the problem itself. The solution must come from outside. The political system imposed by the occupier has generated all these problems, and any attempt to solve them from within is futile and will only exacerbate the issue. Therefore, the solution to the political situation in Iraq and the rest of the Muslim world must come from outside these imposed political systems. This external solution stems from the Aqeedah of the Islamic Ummah and the political, economic, and social systems obligated by Allah ﷻ.

Therefore, if the Islamic Ummah desires to live in a stable, dignified, and just political state, it must return to its Deen and its pure source, and strive to establish a state where sovereignty belongs to Islamic law, and where its authority rests with those whom it trusts in their piety, justice, and ability, pledging Bayah of allegiance to them to rule according to the Shariah of Allah ﷻ. It is unbecoming for an Ummah that Allah ﷻ has honored with Islam and strengthened with Iman to live in humiliation, submit

to oppressors, and fail to restrain criminals. Allah ﷻ has promised it one of two good outcomes: victory or martyrdom. It is unbecoming for an Ummah that was a beacon of light for humanity, and a leader of mankind through justice and benevolence, to be at the bottom of the nations, prey to its enemies through killing, displacement, plundering its resources, and dictating its future.

O Muslims, know with certainty that you will have no honor, no dignity, and no comfortable life except by returning to your Deen, for it is the source of your strength. Allah ﷻ says, ﴿لَقَدْ أَنْزَلْنَا﴾ **إِنِّي كُنَّا فِيهِ كِتَابًا فَبِئْسَ الْكِرَامًا** “**We have surely revealed to you a Book, in which there is glory for you. Will you not then understand?** [TMQ Surah Al-Anbya, 21:10] To this great good we call you, O Ummah of goodness and guidance, to return to your pure source and draw from it, and to govern your life by the law of Allah ﷻ, so that you may attain happiness in this world and the hereafter, and become the best Ummah as Allah ﷻ desires you should be.

Will the Rebellion Return to Fill the State Power Vacuum in Mali?

By: Ustadh Nabil Abdel Karim

In a geography seemingly far removed from the center of international decision-making, one of the most dangerous silent transformations is taking shape today in western Mali, where the name Azawad is resurfacing, not as a memory of a past rebellion, but as a project renewed from the heart of chaos. The emergence of the Azawad Liberation Front in its new form is not an isolated event, but instead a direct reflection of the collapse of the balances that governed the Sahel region for years, following the decline of international influence and the erosion of the central state's authority.

In this turbulent context, demands for national identity are intertwined with power calculations, and politics is entangled with the economy of chaos, producing a landscape far more complex than a mere traditional separatist conflict. What is happening today is not just a struggle over territory, but a severe test of the very idea of the state in one of the world's most fragile regions.

From traditional rebellion to political reposturing: The Azawad rebellion in Mali is a structural conflict that has persisted since its supposed independence in 1960, centered on the demands of the Tuareg inhabitants of the north for autonomy or secession in the Azawad region. This rebellion is seen as a vicious cycle of insurgency, repression, negotiations, and ceasefires that have repeated themselves over the decades.

Since the brief declaration of independence of the Azawad region in 2012 by the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA), the Tuareg cause seemed to have entered a new phase. However, this rise was quickly contained by foreign military interventions, most notably Operation Serval led by France.

Today, the same idea has resurfaced, but in a different guise: a discourse less driven by outright secession and more focused on autonomy and political rights. This shift is not so much moderation as it is a tactic dictated by the balance of power. While previous Tuareg rebellions were classical, this front is distinctly hybrid, characterized by several key factors:

- **A dual-headed tactic in partnership with al-Qaeda:** For the first time, a separatist front is cooperating in this way with the al-Qaeda-affiliated Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (JNIM), with a clear division of roles. The Tuareg focus on expanding their control in the north, while the jihadists strike at the strategic heart of the state, creating a complex equation. This was reported in an Al Jazeera article on April 28, 2026, titled: “The Alliance of JNIM and the Azawad Liberation Front: A Marriage of Convenience or a Strategic Shift?”

- **The Timing of Exploiting the Geopolitical Vacuum:** The withdrawal of the UN mission (MINUSMA) at the end of 2023 and the expiration of the Wagner Group’s contract in Mali, where it was reported “the Russian group officially announced the end of its contract on June 6, 2025, after stating that it had completed its official mission with the Malian government, according to Sahara 24 Radio Live,” created a vacuum in the landscape and opened the door for a realignment of influence. This places the Malian authorities before two paths: either to continue with the military option, which has proven limited in the face of evolving guerrilla

warfare, or to accept difficult negotiations with armed groups and separatist forces to salvage what remains of the state. The country is thus heading towards a period of political instability that could end with a change in the power structure or the declaration of a prolonged state of emergency.

• **A Moral Victory by Rewriting History (The Recapture of Kidal):** According to reports, on April 25, 2016, the country was subjected to attacks targeting military sites and bases, resulting in the death of Defense Minister Sadio Camara and his wife, along with other casualties. Sporadic explosions were also reported in the vicinity of Modibo Keita International Airport in the capital, Bamako, and the city of Kidal in the far north fell. The city's recapture, less than three years after its initial recapture, was seen as an admission of the failure of Bamako's military approach, which relied heavily on the support of Russian mercenary battalions, who were forced to withdraw according to a field agreement (according to the African Security Studies Center, April 29, 2016).

The most important question remains: Why now?

The decision to form the Front is the culmination of accumulated anger rooted in Mali's structural deficiencies. At its political root, this stems from the repeated failure to implement agreements, most notably the Algiers Agreement (January 2014). The abrogation of the 2015 Algiers Agreement marked a pivotal turning point, reigniting fighting with armed groups, including Tuareg factions. This escalation highlighted the need for some Azawad movements to restructure themselves within a more effective, unified framework. The formation of the Front was a direct response to the military escalation inherited by the ruling military junta.

Strategically, the factions under the Front's umbrella sought to preempt any future threats through a unified entity capable of collective deterrence.

Unfortunately, the situation resembles a deadly tango between two main players:

The Azawad National Liberation Front (Tuareg separatists), whose formation in November 2014 was a direct result of accumulated security and political developments in northern Mali. These developments reshaped the landscape of armed actors in the region. The Front seeks self-determination for Azawad and a form of autonomy backed by moderate legitimacy to attract external support, but it is hampered by the weakness of its coalition and the potential for future fragmentation.

And the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims (jihadists). In 2017, the Group for the Support of Islam and Muslims emerged as a dominant force after the merger of several al-Qaeda-linked groups. This led to an escalation of attacks and an expansion of its control in northern Mali. The group is employing a pragmatic approach to become a key player in the equation, benefiting from the leadership of a mediating figure like Iyad Ag Ghali to bridge the gaps between opposing viewpoints (Al Jazeera Net, April 28, 2016).

The Front's formation was a direct result of security and political development in northern Mali. In light of this acute fragility, the financial situation could slide into a full-blown civil war, with the capital continuing to be targeted and the front expanding towards major cities like Gao and Timbuktu, threatening to plunge the country into a protracted regional conflict. Alternatively, we could witness a scenario of state fragmentation and the formation of ethnic cantons, similar to Somalia, which would allow for regional

interventions, such as those by Algeria and Mauritania, as well as international interventions, especially given the competition for influence and the desire to penetrate the entire region.

Therefore, what we are witnessing is not merely a new rebellion, but a resounding failure of the centralized state model in Mali. The Azawad Front is no longer simply a rebel group demanding autonomy; it has become a structural crisis that the military junta in Bamako may have to address, either through negotiations or by continuing its repeatedly failed approach of repression.

Unfortunately, Muslim lands are vulnerable to exploitation by all and sundry under various pretexts, as long as there is no Khaleefah (Caliph) to protect them. Therefore, the peoples of Africa in particular, and Muslims in general, must return to a dignified life whose values are derived from the application of the Shariah Law of Allah ﷻ and strive to fulfill the glad tidings of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ who said, «**ثُمَّ تَكُونُ خِلَافَةٌ عَلَىٰ مِنْهَاجِ النَّبُوءَةِ**» **“Then there will be a Khilafah on the Method of the Prophethood.”** Thus, we will break free from the shackles of ethnicity and sectarianism, and unify within the crucible of Islam as we once were, under the banner of a Khaleefah (Caliph) who cares for the affairs of Muslims and non-Muslims alike, and spreads justice and enlightenment throughout the world. O Allah ﷻ, hasten for us the establishment of the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) on the Method of the Prophethood.

Privatization of Egyptian Oil Companies is Invalid in Shariah Law



Egyptian government sources have announced the preparation of a list of 10 major companies in the oil and gas sector to float shares of them on the Egyptian Stock Exchange for both foreign and local investors. The sources explained that this step comes within the State Ownership Policy Document, which aims to provide urgent dollar liquidity, reduce pressure on the public budget, and that the entry of strategic investors will contribute to improving the management of these strategic assets and increasing their productivity according to international standards.

Ar-Rayah Newspaper: The Shariah reality that the regime ignores is that oil and gas are public property and not state-owned assets to be traded on stock markets. The Prophet ﷺ said, «المُسْلِمُونَ» «شُرَكَاءُ فِي ثَلَاثٍ فِي الْكَلَاءِ وَالْمَاءِ وَالنَّارِ» “Muslims are partners in three things: in pasture, water, and fire.”

And the question is: if the goal is to expand ownership, and allow Egyptians to share in the wealth of their country, does the regime have the courage to issue a historic decision allowing people to withdraw their savings and deposits from banks immediately, and without restrictions, freeing themselves from the dominance of devaluing paper money, and use it to buy real shares in these profitable companies? The answer is of course no. The regime knows that the banking system would collapse if people tried to reclaim their money, so it prefers to keep people trapped in eroding deposits, while it keeps the doors wide open for foreign investors and sovereign funds to seize the backbone of the economy.

O Army of Egypt: History will not forgive those who have abandoned their responsibility, and the Ummah will not forget those who betrayed it, while its wealth is being sold to whoever pays in dollars. It is a trust of the Deen, honor, and land. Is there among you a rational one who will stop this bleeding and restore the usurped authority of the Ummah?

O the Sincere of Pakistan Army: A Golden Opportunity that You Must Not Let Slip Through Your Hands!



O Sincere Officers and Soldiers of Pakistan Army! Hear the combined cry of the oppressed daughters of this Ummah directed at you What then is your excuse? You possess the tanks, aircraft, and heavy weaponry. You boast of your military might and decorate your chests with medals for the world to marvel at, yet you do not move a single battalion to liberate your sisters from this crushing oppression.

Allah the Almighty has opened a golden opportunity right before your eyes. The false supremacy of the US is being shattered, and the so-sanctified international world order is being torn into pieces by the very hands of those who fabricated it. The colonial powers are distracted and crumbling. What are you waiting for?

Take the step of true men! Break the chains of your treacherous rulers and be the Ansar of this Ummah!

If you do not move, the silent cries and flowing tears of Asiya, Aafia, and the countless oppressed daughters of this Ummah will stand as a great witness against you on the Day of Judgment. It is a terrifying burden of betrayal—a burden that you will not be able to bear when you stand before the Creator of the Heavens and the Earth. The occupation is temporary, and the victory of Islam is inevitable by the Permission of Allah ﷻ. Allah ﷻ says, ﴿يُرِيدُونَ أَن يُطْفِئُوا نُورَ اللَّهِ بِأَفْوَاهِهِمْ وَيَأْبَى اللَّهُ إِلَّا أَن يُتِمَّ نُورَهُ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْكَافِرُونَ﴾ **“They intend to put out the Light of Allah with their mouths. But Allah will complete His Light even though the disbelievers hate it”** [TMQ Surah At-Tawbah 32].

The Ummah awaits your support, for only the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) will liberate the daughters of this Ummah from the Kuffar. O Officers of Pakistan Army! If you do not move now, what a shame it will be for you in this Dunya and in the Akhirah answering Allah ﷻ! Break your shackles and help the oppressed.