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O Ummah of Muhammad ﷺ, such is the beauty of our Deen and our Islamic history! So, how can we accept that Muslims do not find safety and dignity within their lands, whether they are migrants, refugees or residents? How can we be silent and still at the oppression, heavy handedness, miserliness, neglect and bigotry of the current rulers of the Muslims? Is it not time that we uprooted the hard states of oppression, and established the Khilafah Rashidah (rightly guided Caliphate), the state of mercy, in their place?

El-Sisi Generously Offers Up the Army of Al-Kinannah, Egypt, to the Colonialist Disbelievers, Yet Withholds It From the Muslims!

By: Ustadh Saeed Fadl*

On Tuesday, September 22, 2026, Egyptian President El-Sisi discussed ways to enhance defense, security, and military cooperation among the three nations with the Greek Minister of Defense, Nikolaos Dendias, and the Cypriot Minister of Defense, Vasilis Palmas. In two separate meetings, El-Sisi emphasized the importance of the trilateral cooperation between Egypt, Greece, and Cyprus, describing it as a “successful model of regional cooperation aimed at achieving peace, stability, and shared prosperity in the Eastern Mediterranean.” In a statement released by the Egyptian Presidency, the spokesperson noted that El-Sisi highlighted the significance of the bilateral relations binding Egypt, Cyprus, and Greece. He stressed the need to deepen their existing strategic partnership and elevate it to broader horizons across various sectors—particularly in security and military affairs—to realize the shared aspirations of their peoples. Meanwhile, the Greek Defense Minister underscored the importance of continued cooperation and coordination between Egypt and Greece in combating terrorism and addressing irregular migration.

Anyone reflecting on the image the El-Sisi regime attempts to project regarding its regional role can see the magnitude of the wrongdoing it is perpetrating. Muslim lands are in turmoil, rife with wars, destruction, and disasters ignited by colonialist disbelievers—such as America, Britain, the Jewish entity, and

others. Egypt itself lies at the heart of a region ablaze with wars ignited by the Jewish entity, which continues to stoke the flames and fuel the fires of conflict. To its right lies wounded, devastated Gaza, where the Jewish entity has been committing the most heinous crimes and atrocities for three years while threatening to displace its people. To its left rages a fierce war among conflicting factions in Libya—fueled by the lives of the people and the Ummah’s resources—aimed at partitioning the country between American and British spheres of influence. To the south, a war consumes everything in Sudan, serving America’s malicious agenda to detach Darfur—just as it previously did with South Sudan—and ensure the entire country remains under American influence. Nearby, a conflict plays out in Yemen involving regional and local proxies—part of the struggle for influence between America and Britain and an extension of America’s war on Iran—with a major war on the verge of erupting that could draw in Türkiye and Pakistan under the pretext of the “Makkah Alliance,” established to assist America in its war against Iran.

This is merely a fragment of the regional landscape—and part of the broader picture facing the entire Islamic world. Amidst these catastrophes, calamities, and perils, the El-Sisi regime finds the leisure to extend support to colonialist Greece and Greek Cyprus. It places Egypt’s army—along with its capabilities and expertise—at the service of Greece and Greek Cyprus, entities that are allies of the Jewish entity in the region and enemies of Türkiye, a Muslim people. Thus, while the regime generously bestows these resources upon colonialist disbelievers, whilst it withholds them from Muslims.

Which is more deserving of Egypt’s army and its capabilities: Gaza—groaning under its wounds and crying out to the Ummah for three years to be rescued from the genocide inflicted upon it by the Jews—or Greece, which aligns itself with the Jewish entity and harbors hostility toward Muslims?

Which is more deserving of support from Egypt and its army: Sudan and its people—screaming out amidst hunger, slaughter, and displacement caused by the manufactured war between America’s two proxies there—or Greece, a member of NATO—America’s alliance—that devastated Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, and beyond?

Which is more deserving of Egypt’s army: Libya—where the army could aid the people and root out American and British colonialism and their instruments—or Greece, which openly declares its hostility toward Muslims and its allegiance to America?

And which is more deserving of funds, effort, and expenditure: the impoverished people of Egypt—suffering abject poverty due to El-Sisi’s policies, the corruption of his cronies, and their plundering of the country—or the security of Greece and the interests of colonialists? This is in addition to what the Greek Defense Minister described as cooperation and coordination between Egypt and Greece in combating terrorism—a term that everyone knows the rulers of Muslims and the West use to refer to Islam.

Islam has forbidden cooperation (تعاون ta’aawun) with enemies and reliance upon them, and has prohibited military alliances between Muslims and disbelievers. Such alliances cause a Muslim to fight under the command of a disbeliever and beneath a banner of disbelief, and to fight for the survival of an entity of disbelief—all of which are forbidden acts. A Muslim may only fight under the command of a Muslim and beneath the banner of Islam. Authentic Hadith forbid fighting under the banner or command of disbelievers; Ahmad and Al-Nasa’i narrated from Anas that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, « لَا تَسْتَضِيئُوا بِنَارِ » **«الْمُشْرِكِينَ»** **“Do not seek light from the fire of the mushrikeen”**—meaning, do not use the fire of the mushrikeen as a source of

light for yourselves; “fire (نار fire)” here is a metaphor (كناية) for war.

Furthermore, such alliances involve disbelievers fighting alongside Muslims while retaining their own distinct entity—fighting as a state rather than as individuals—and the Messenger ﷺ forbade seeking the assistance of disbelievers as an organized entity. It is reported in a Hadith from Al-Dahhak (ra), «أن رسول الله ﷺ خرج يوم أحد فإذا كتيبة حسناء أو قال خشناء فقال مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ؟ قالوا يهود كذا» **that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ went out on the day of Uhud and encountered a tidily presented—or perhaps a formidable—battalion. He asked, “Who are these?” They replied, “They are Jews of such-and-such tribe.” He said, “We do not seek the assistance of disbelievers.”**”

Therefore, military alliances with disbelieving states are forbidden and invalid in Shariah. It is not permissible for a Muslim to shed his blood in defense of a belligerent disbeliever; rather, a Muslim fights people so that they may enter Islam. What El-Sisi is doing constitutes both a political transgression and a violation of Shariah; he harnesses the country’s army to serve the interests of colonialist disbelievers and boasts of cooperation and alliance with the Ummah’s enemies, all while failing to come to the aid of Muslims and their causes—despite the declaration of Allah ﷻ Who said, ﴿إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ﴾ **“The believers are but brothers.”** [TMQ Surah Al-Hujraat: 10].

This places an imperative upon the sincere elements within the army of Al-Kinana (الكنانة The Quiver of Arrows), Egypt, to step forward and fulfill their Shariah obligation: to liberate Egypt from El-Sisi and his regime and to establish Egypt as the support point (نقطة ارتكاز nuqtatun irtikaaz) for the second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) on the Method of the Prophethood; therein lies true success.

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Answer to a Question: The Scope of Military Developments in Yemen

Question:

“On Friday, the chiefs of staff of the armed forces of Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan met in the Saudi capital, Riyadh, within the framework of the Mecca Agreement for Joint Defense, to discuss security developments and threats facing the Kingdom...” (Al Jazeera, 26/9/2026). This meeting remained undisclosed until the Houthis seized control of all or most of Yemen's western coast without any intervention from Saudi Arabia or even America. In fact, Trump declared that the Houthis had promised not to attack American ships in the Red Sea, and therefore the US would not intervene! And so it was. For days, the Houthis have been advancing easily on the western coast. On 11/9/2026, it was announced that the Houthi group had completed its control of Bab al-Mandab during an offensive that lasted only a few days. The group managed to seize Hays, al-Khawkhah, al-Mukha and its port, reaching Bab al-Mandab and Mayyun Island (Perim).

How did this happen so easily? Why didn't Saudi Arabia and its tripartite coalition intervene? And why didn't America intervene, given that it declares itself against Iran's proxies, of which the Houthis are a major one? America even announced that it had been in direct contact with the Houthi group. The group admitted on 20/9/2026, to contacting America. What is America's plan regarding this group linked to Iran?

Answer:

To clarify matters, let's examine the following:

1- The international conflict in Yemen has been raging since the early 1960's. It is embodied by the former colonial power of Yemen, Britain, and the neocolonial power, America. Each colonial power has its regional and local proxies. Britain's influence over Yemen was consolidated through its agents, primarily Ali Abdullah Saleh, from 1978 until 2011, followed by Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. Subsequently, America instructed its Saudi agent to intervene in Yemen, leading to the launch of Operation Decisive Storm and the establishment of the so-called "Coalition to Support Legitimacy," led by Saudi Arabia, in 2015. However, this was in reality to support the Houthi group. We mentioned this in our publication dated 28/3/2015: "America has supported the Houthis through Iran with weapons so that they are able to dominate Yemen by force. She realizes that the political medium in Yemen is dominated by Britain's men. Thus, the Houthis thought they had the power to dominate Yemen. They besieged the president to force him to give them what they sought for the laws they had issued. He would agree, then delay in implementation...until they imposed house arrest on him but he escaped, moving to Aden. They pursued him there, but he escaped again."

2- Then, the UAE, Britain's agent, infiltrated the aforementioned coalition established by Saudi Arabia under the pretext of saving Yemen. It liberated numerous areas in southern Yemen from Houthi control and strengthened the influence of Britain and its local agents. It reached Hodeidah, the Houthis' vital port, and nearly seized it, intending to then advance on Sana'a. However, America mobilized international public opinion against it under the guise of humanitarian concerns and convened the Sweden conference, which resulted in a ceasefire in Hodeidah and the withdrawal of the UAE's forces and militias, led by Tariq Saleh. The city's security remained in the hands of the Houthis. We mentioned this in our

Answer to a Question issued on December 20/12/2018: “Britain knew that the backbone of the Houthis is Iran's support. After the closure of Sanaa airport and the control of the southern ports, the port of Hodeidah became the only semi-Iranian artery to support the Houthis. This is why the UAE went to Hodeidah to control it. Attitudes and battles around Hodeidah were facing a major US rejection under humanitarian pretext, and that the port of Hodeidah provides Yemen with aid to millions of Yemenis as if America had a consideration for humanity. It trampled with its agents in Syria under the United Nations with the siege of the suffocating cities and with explosive barrels. **But it wanted to find justification to keep the port of Hodeidah open to Iranian military support...**” End Quote.

3- In 2022, Saudi Arabia announced the formation of a Yemeni Presidential Leadership Council headed by Rashad al-Alimi, replacing President Hadi on 7/4/2022, when he transferred all his powers to the Council. Prior to this, on 2/4/2022, the warring parties had agreed to a two-month, extendable ceasefire in Yemen, which went into effect on the same day. The United Nations and the United States welcomed the sudden truce and called for its extension. Although most of the council members were former British men, America, through Saudi Arabia, was able to win over the head of the council, Al-Alimi, to its side, even though he was a follower of the British, as he had held senior political positions since the time of former Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh. However, his residence in Saudi Arabia and his heavy reliance on what Saudi Arabia provides in terms of financial and security support, all of this gave Saudi Arabia a strong way to influence him, which has developed recently. As for the rest of the council members, most of them were followers of the United Arab Emirates, i.e., the British. We said in response to a Question and Answer dated 20/4/2022: “It is noted that all members of the Presidential Leadership Council are backed by the UAE and the

group of President Hadi himself, so the active opinion in the council is subordinate to Britain.” **End Quote.** Thus, the truce, this decision, and the formation of the council were all done with American and British agreement, and the agents and those orbiting in the orbit are subject to this agreement. In all cases, this agreement is not permanent, but only until the circumstances that called for this agreement change!

4- And that's what happened. At the end of 2025, the forces of the Southern Transitional Council (STC) in Yemen, led by Aidarus al-Zubaidi, a member of the Presidential Council and backed by the UAE, deployed their forces in Hadramawt and al-Mahra. The situation became very complicated, and on 30/12/2025, the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen announced a limited military operation targeting weapons and armored vehicles that had arrived from the UAE at the port of Mukalla in Hadramawt Governorate. The threats continued until the UAE "submitted" and announced the withdrawal of its forces from Yemen. **Saudi Arabia continued to threaten and warn the UAE's allies in Yemen (the STC led by Aidarus al-Zubaidi) to leave Hadramawt and al-Mahra. The STC forces then began to withdraw. Al-Zubaidi fled to Abu Dhabi via Somaliland on January 8, 2026!**

5- It appears that the recent events on the western coast—specifically, the Houthi takeover of Hays, Khokha, Mocha and its port, Mayyun Island, and the remaining Yemeni islands in the southern Red Sea, extending to Bab al-Mandab, on September 3rd and 11th—resemble the events of 2018 when the UAE and its local allies were expelled from Hodeidah. They also resemble the events of late 2025 and early 2026 when the UAE and its allies were expelled from Hadramawt and Al-Mahra. I say this is similar because, through the Houthi operation, America sought to undermine British influence in Yemen by targeting its agents on the western coast. This was where the so-called "National

Resistance, with its core elements of the Republican Guard" were, led by Tariq Saleh, which was sponsored and protected by the UAE at the behest of its British patron. This ultimately led to the fall of Mocha and the Khalid military base on the Red Sea coast, completing the Houthis' control over the entire coastline.

The fall of Mocha on 10/9/2026, dealt a severe blow to the leader of this resistance, Tariq Saleh, the British agent and nephew of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, a British agent and is supported by the UAE. This was another step in eliminating British agents, following the defeat of their other agent, Aidarus al-Zubaidi, who was forced to flee to the UAE. After analysing this step, it is likely that Saudi Arabia managed to infiltrate its own agents into the Republican Guard, who then withdrew from their positions in their areas on the western coast on Saudi orders. This confused the British forces within the Guard, led by Tariq Saleh, forcing him to order his troops to withdraw from all positions in the city. This came after he was subjected, as revealed in audio recordings published online, to what he described as "betrayals from within"—referring to the Saudi-backed factions within the Guard—and what he called "betrayal by our brothers"—referring to Saudi Arabia itself, which did not intervene to support him or counter the Houthi movements. After all this, the Houthis entered these areas without resistance, just as they had previously entered Sana'a without resistance!

6- Further evidence of this is that Saudi Arabia has not activated the joint tripartite alliance, nor has it requested its partners in this alliance—Pakistan and Türkiye—to intervene. This confirms its complicity and its unwillingness to take serious action against the Houthis. This is because America, which was behind the formation of this alliance, has not requested its activation or intervention against the Houthis, even as they target areas within Saudi Arabia! Türkiye and Pakistan have merely issued

condemnations and insincere statements expressing their readiness to help. Moreover, Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) did not approach them or make any appeals to them, waiting until the entire western coast of Yemen, or most of it, fell under Houthi control before convening the Mecca-based alliance to discuss assisting Saudi Arabia against the Houthi attacks!

“On Friday, the chiefs of staff of the armed forces of Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Pakistan met in the Saudi capital, Riyadh, within the framework of the Mecca Agreement for Joint Defense, to discuss security developments and threats facing the Kingdom. The Saudi Ministry of Defense stated that the meeting addressed strengthening intelligence and military cooperation and integrating capabilities to enhance deterrence and collective defense. According to the Ministry, the chiefs of staff reviewed the security situation and condemned the attacks targeting Makkah Al Mukarramah and civilian infrastructure in the Kingdom. The parties to the agreement strongly affirmed their commitment to collective defense, reflecting the three countries' determination to defend the security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.” (Al Jazeera, 26/9/2026). **Therefore, it is meeting that took place after the Houthis consolidated their control over the western coast of Yemen!**

7- Furthermore, America did not intervene or strike the Houthis, despite repeatedly declaring that it is targeting Iran's proxies. It did not ask Saudi Arabia to strike them, nor did it request that Saudi Arabia activate the tripartite alliance, even though it has taken strong measures against other Iranian proxies in Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon. Although the Houthis are a powerful Iranian proxy in Yemen, America and Saudi Arabia did not take decisive action as they do with other Iranian proxies. They did not move to prevent the Houthis from seizing control of Yemen's western coast! Their complicity in this matter is clear to everyone. Reuters reported on 13/9/2016, citing three

sources, that "...US President Trump had a telephone conversation with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman," describing him as "...a **good friend of mine**, and I **can just say everything is gonna** work out **fine** and dandy. It's gonna be very good." This means that Trump is behind this complicity because everything will be fine and very good—that is, as America wants, and the outcome will be in its favour! This is further confirmed by US Secretary of State Marco Rubio's visit to Saudi Arabia and his meeting with its ruler, MBS, during the Houthis' advance on the western coast, and his statement on 8/9/2026: "We have a very strong defense agreement with Saudi Arabia, and we will live up to our commitments in that agreement," and are watching those events closely. The American official is thus declaring that the US is closely monitoring events, meaning that it is fully aware of everything that is happening!

8- To confirm this, America rejected the Yemeni government's request for military intervention. On 21/9/2026, Reuters mentioned, "Two of the sources, one Yemeni and one Western, said Trump had made no direct pledge of military support during the call. Yemeni President Rashad al-Alimi requested US support for his Saudi-backed government in its fight against the Houthis, who this month took key areas along the Bab al-Mandeb strait in a lightning offensive." Trump also reportedly stated, "The Houthis called us and they don't want to fight with us...and would much prefer not having us involved... and they're letting most ships go through." (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, 13/9/2026).

On 16/9/2026, Reuters quoted five sources as saying that "US officials met representatives of Yemen's Houthis in Oman over the weekend, five sources familiar with the matter said, days after the Iran-backed militia seized a strategic stretch of the Red Sea coast in a sweeping offensive that routed Saudi-backed forces. The meeting, which has not been made public, was held at the US Embassy in

Muscat, three of the sources said on the condition of anonymity. Two sources said that Oman's government, a longtime regional mediator, helped organise the meeting. One of the sources, a Yemeni, said the militia group also said they would not attack Israeli ships or any commercial vessels, except those belonging to Saudi Arabia. According to two of the sources, the US side was represented by embassy personnel. One of those sources said the Houthi delegation included a senior official based in Muscat who is under US sanctions, Mohammad Abdulsalam. Another source confirmed Abdulsalam's presence along with that of another senior Houthi official, Abdelmalik al-Ajiri." **END QUOTE.**

On 20/9/2026, Mohamed al-Bukhaiti, a member of the Houthi political bureau, has confessed in a Zoom interview with the American Associated Press from Sana'a that indirect contacts had taken place between his group and America through Oman. He said the group informed the Trump administration that it did not intend to target the US or its vessels in the Red Sea and the Bab al-Mandab Strait, and that its current operation was directed against Saudi Arabia. He added that Washington had contacted the group as its forces advanced along Yemen's western coast and reached areas overlooking the Bab al-Mandab Strait. All of this indicates that what transpired was orchestrated by America, and that the Houthi group knowingly participated in this plan!

9- Reflecting on the past and ongoing Houthi attacks on Yemen's western coast, and the fact that the Houthis are on the verge of seizing control of the entire coastline, yet neither America nor Saudi Arabia is intervening to aid the Yemeni government in Aden, despite the fact that the Houthi attacks have also affected it too. In addition to the meetings between Houthi representatives and the Americans in Muscat, the capital of Oman, and the aforementioned statements regarding America's non-intervention in responding to the Houthi attacks on the western coast despite the Aden government's request, all of this indicates that the Houthi occupation of most of Yemen's western coast is with American and Saudi approval. This appears to be driven by three objectives:

First: To involve the Houthis in governing Yemen and grant them a primary role in the government, thereby gradually removing British agents from power in Yemen, especially since not all of the British-backed figures in Yemen have been eliminated; some remain within and around the Presidential Council.

Second: This matter is a means of enticing the regime in Iran and paving the way for a more lenient stance towards America, as was evident in the American-Iranian meetings in New York, as well as in the presentation of the Iranian plan by the Iranian president and foreign minister, who expected Trump's approval so that Iran would return to the orbit (of America), but Trump, in his arrogance, rejected it because he still insists that Iran be merely a subordinate agent state.

Third: It is a strategic fighter's pause, as America faces midterm elections in about a month, and the electoral process necessitates a de-escalation of tensions, particularly the military conflict, until the elections conclude.

It appears that these three objectives, individually or collectively, explain the lack of a decisive response from America and Saudi Arabia to the Houthi takeover of Yemen's western coast, which subsequently allowed the Houthis to seize control of the coast with ease!

10- Thus, we see the Anglo-American conflict raging in Yemen, but waged through regional and local proxies. Its people are the fuel for this conflict, suffering immensely for decades. These proxies care little for the people, prioritizing their own self-interest. Therefore, Yemen's salvation lies only in eliminating these instruments that enable the warring colonial powers to maintain their presence and extend their influence. This can only be achieved through the establishment of the Khilafah Rashidah (rightly guided Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood, promised by Allah ﷻ: ﴿وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ: لَيَسْتَخْلِفَنَّهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ﴾ **“Allah has promised those of you who believe and do good that He will certainly make them successors in the land”** [TMQ An-Nur: 55]. And was the glad-tiding of Allah’s Messenger ﷺ: «ثُمَّ تَكُونُ خِلَافَةٌ عَلَىٰ مِنْهَاجِ النَّبُوءَةِ» **“Then there will a Khilafah on the method of Prophethood.”** (Narrated by Ahmad, Al-Tayalisi, and Al-Bazzar). Therefore, we call upon the people of Yemen, whom the Messenger of Allah ﷺ praised by saying: «الْإِيمَانُ يَمَانِي هَٰ هُنَا» **“Belief is Yemenite, it is here”** (Narrated by Al-Bukhari). And his saying ﷺ: «الْفِقْهُ يَمَانِي وَالْحِكْمَةُ يَمَانِيَّةٌ» **“The understanding (of the faith) is that of the Yemenites and wisdom is that of the Yemenites.”** (Narrated by Al-Bukhari and Muslim).

We call upon them to support us in Hizb ut Tahrir so that we may all work together to fulfill the promise of Allah, Al Qawi Al

Aziz, and the glad tiding of His Messenger ﷺ, so that we may be victorious in both worlds, and that is the great victory.

15 Rabi Al-Akhar 1448 AH

27/9/2026 CE

The Promises and Hopes of the Government of Iraq Are Like a Mirage

After America insisted on imposing Ali Al-Zaidi as Prime Minister of Iraq and supported him, and rejected the Coordination Framework's candidate, Nouri al-Maliki, and threatened it with economic sanctions, and the matter was accomplished as it wanted, it carried out several actions to polish his image and convince the Iraqi public that he is the man of the stage, and capable of saving Iraq and taking it across to safety. So it invited him to Washington to announce the beginning of a new phase concerning Iraq's economy, which he began with a campaign to hold the corrupt accountable. His media office mentioned in a statement reported by Al Jazeera that, "A total of 48 agreements, memoranda of understanding, cooperation agreements, and partnership declarations were signed between public and private sector entities in Iraq and the United States." The statement added that these agreements include "cooperation and partnerships involving the ministries of oil and electricity ... with ExxonMobil, KBR, GE Vernova, Shell and Halliburton", as well as several deals related to the construction of a major crude oil pipeline between Iraq and Syria.

These matters were made conditional upon disarming the Iraqi factions affiliated with Iran, no later than 30/9/2026, so that it would coincide with the announcement of the withdrawal of the American forces from Iraq.

For its part, the Media Office of Hizb ut Tahrir in the Wilayah of Iraq stated in a press release, "But the reality witnessed shows that the promises of building Iraq and restoring it as a stable, sovereign state are nothing but lies and deception. America

knows nothing except its own interests, and it does not care about other countries, in whatever valley they perish. These Gulf States are paying the price of their dependency in America's war against Iran, while America does nothing to protect them or defend them, even though everything they are suffering is only because of its policies and actions!"

Addressing the Muslims, the press release added, "After all this noise and these false promises, we see that Iraq's condition has become worse than before. Need, poverty, unemployment, and high prices have become something unbearable, and every month the state enters into a crisis concerning employees' salaries and how to secure them; at one time a crisis in cooking gas, and at another a crisis in motor fuel... So, what rosy life are they promising you?!"

The press release asked, "Is it not enough to keep you drugged and running after illusions and mirages?! Is it not enough that you have been bitten time and time again from the same hole, while you remember the warning of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ who said, « لَا يُلْدَغُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مِنْ جُحْرٍ وَاحِدٍ مَرَّتَيْنِ » **"A believer is not stung from the same hole twice."** Have you not yet realized that your salvation and the rectification of your condition can only be through your own hands and not through the hands of your enemies?! For you are an Ummah that possesses the greatest way of life, which the Lord of mankind has prescribed and commanded you to implement in the reality of life. It is the honor and remembrance. Allah ﷻ said, ﴿لَقَدْ أَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ كِتَابًا فِيهِ ذِكْرُكُمْ أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ﴾ **"We have certainly sent down to you a Book in which is your mention. Then will you not reason?"** [Surah Al-Anbiya: 10]. And He warned you against turning away from it with a life of hardship. Allah ﷻ said, ﴿وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَنْ ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنْكًا

﴿وَنَحْشُرُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَعْمَى﴾ **“And whoever turns away from My remembrance will have a depressed [i.e., difficult] life, and We will gather him on the Day of Resurrection blind.”** [TMQ Surah Ta-Ha: 124].”

The Media Office of Hizb ut Tahrir in the Wilayah of Iraq concluded its press release by calling upon Muslims, “Proceed towards the serious and sincere work to establish the Khilafah (Caliphate) and apply the Shariah of Allah, the matter to which Hizb ut Tahrir has continued to call you to. Is there anyone who will respond?! ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَجِيبُوا لِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ إِذَا دَعَاكُمْ لِمَا يُحْيِيكُمْ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَحُولُ بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ وَقَلْبِهِ وَأَنَّهُ إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ﴾ **“O you who have believed, respond to Allah and to the Messenger when he calls you to that which gives you life. And know that Allah intervenes between a man and his heart and that to Him you will be gathered.”** [Surah Al-Anfal: 24]”

Hizb ut Tahrir has Identified the Root of the Ailment and the Cause of the Affliction Plaguing the Islamic Ummah

Hizb ut Tahrir has grasped the root of the ailment and the cause of the affliction our Ummah is enduring. It has made the Islamic ideology the soul of its body, its core, and the secret of its vitality. It has adopted a path to revive the Islamic Ummah and liberate it from Kufr (disbelief) ideas, systems, and rulings. It works to bring the Khilafah (Caliphate) state back into existence, to unify the Muslims, and to urge them to carry their divine ideology—an ideology that will transfer people from the worship of servants to the worship of the Lord of servants, and restore to this Ummah the glory it lost with the absence of its state and its guardian.

Today, the Ummah lacks nothing but determination and will, a firm hold on the “most trustworthy handhold” (العروة الوثقى al-Urwah al-Wuthqa), and total reliance (توكل tawwakul) on Allah ﷻ alone—He who has no partner and is the Source of victory. So hasten, O Muslims; hasten, O people of military power and protection (أهل القوة والمنعة Ahl al-Quwwah wal-Mana’ah); participate in the Dawah and the deeds to establish the Khilafah on the Method of the Prophethood alongside Hizb ut Tahrir.

Allah ﷻ says, ﴿وَمَا لَكُمْ أَلَّا تُنْفِقُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَلِلَّهِ مِيرَاثُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ لَا يَسْتَوِي مِنْكُمْ مَنْ أَنْفَقَ مِنْ قَبْلِ الْفَتْحِ وَقَاتَلَ أُولَئِكَ أَعْظَمُ دَرَجَةً مِنَ الَّذِينَ أَنْفَقُوا مِنْ بَعْدُ وَقَاتَلُوا وَكَلَّا وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الْحُسْنَىٰ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ﴾ **And why do you not spend in the cause of Allah ﷻ and to Allah ﷻ belongs the inheritance of the heavens and the earth. Not equal among you are those who spent and fought before the Conquest—they are greater in rank than those who spent and**

fought afterwards. Yet to each, Allah has promised the best reward; and Allah is fully aware of what you do.” [TMQ Surah Al-Hadid: 10].

America, China, and the Spurious Civilizations Awaiting Their Demise

By: Hassan Hamdan

On Wednesday, September 23, 2026, U.S. President Trump welcomed his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping, at an airbase near Washington, D.C., marking the start of a three-day official visit by the Chinese leader.

To begin with, China was one of the world's poorest nations in the 1970s; it has since transformed into the world's second-largest economy, becoming what is often called the "factory of the world." This transformation was no accident; rather, it was the result of a long-term vision, a well-conceived plan, and strategic patience. This trajectory began when Deng Xiaoping assumed leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in 1978, prioritizing the economy over ideology. He established an economic model based on low wages and high export volumes, opened the door to foreign investors, and created Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in eastern Chinese cities in 1979. By 2010, China had emerged as the world's second-strongest economy.

Militarily, China is actively converting its economic might into military power, steadily increasing its military spending year after year. China announced plans to raise its 2025 national defense budget by 7.2%—marking the tenth consecutive year of single-digit growth in defense spending—with the country's planned defense expenditure reaching 1.784665 trillion yuan (approximately US\$249 billion) for the year. At the same time, the Chinese military's conventional and nuclear capabilities are also

evolving; a U.S. Department of Defense report submitted to Congress on Wednesday indicated that, as of mid-2024, China possessed over 600 nuclear warheads—a figure projected to exceed 1,000 by 2030—and the country showcased its advanced weaponry during a military parade on September 3, 2025.

Consequently, the China of today is not the China of the 1970s or earlier, and negotiations with it will not follow the old patterns. The United States now faces a formidable military power that cannot be underestimated and an economic giant that commands serious consideration—a reality clearly reflected in the approach of U.S. administrations, particularly that of Trump. In a response to a question issued by the Amir of Hizb ut Tahrir, the eminent ‘alim Ata Bin Khalil Abu Rashta—titled “China and Its Liberation from Its Limited Regional Perspective” (dated November 22, 2025)—it is stated, “The U.S., acting as the world’s policeman, and according to its Asian strategy, sought to prevent China’s rise and contain it; sometimes by transferring troops and equipment from Europe to the Pacific, sometimes by exploiting the Taiwan crisis, sometimes using India, sometimes establishing military alliances with regional countries such as AUKUS (Australia, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.) and QUAD (U.S., Australia, India, Japan), and sometimes waging trade wars on Chinese companies like Huawei. After the fall of the Soviet Union, America placed Islam as an ideological enemy and China as a state enemy at the top of its list of adversaries. While the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan delayed and slowed its confrontation with China, after these wars, its full focus shifted to China, especially trade wars.”

Now, regarding the topics under discussion and negotiation: can this summit succeed as Trump claims?

Trump's statements—as reported by the media—claiming that he and his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping, made “tremendous progress” during the Chinese president's state visit to Washington (while both sides revealed discussions regarding a war on Iran and the possibility of two further meetings before year's end, according to the BBC) reflect significant misinformation and genuine anxieties rather than sincere statements. This is due to several considerations:

- **The election issue:** Trump's attempt to convince the American public—particularly farmers—that tangible progress was made during the meeting.
- **Political and economic crises:** The crisis surrounding the conflict with Iran and its associated political repercussions and adverse effects on the global and US economies, not to mention rising oil prices within the United States.
- **Foreign and domestic pressures:** His crisis within the Republican Party and the political division in the US; consequently, the US continues to surround China with adversaries, urging them to lift restrictions and increase military spending, while also demanding that European nations increase their NATO contributions.

As for the topics on the table, they are numerous and warrant individual examination. Regarding artificial intelligence (AI), for instance, there appears to be little prospect of a genuine commitment, despite statements from Xi—who noted that Washington and Beijing share a responsibility to develop and manage AI for the public good, stating, “We possess both the capacity and the responsibility to develop and manage AI in a way that serves the public interest and ensures its development remains under human oversight.”

Indeed, media outlets have cited *The New York Times* as reporting that Trump showed little concern for the risks or the regulation of this new technology; his sole focus was on America triumphing over China in the field of AI, regardless of safety standards. It was noted that, realistically, no single meeting is likely to yield significant progress on the most sensitive issues; however, the United States and China are not merely rivals vying for global influence—they also share common interests in global stability.

Regarding Rare Earth Elements (REEs), China recognizes their importance and strategic significance, having used them as a weapon against the U.S. to extract concessions in their trade war—albeit as a retaliatory measure. Cullen S. Hendrix, a senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, told Alhurra that China realized it could leverage export restrictions on these materials to disrupt the industrial and defense supply chains of its rivals. Ryan Hass, now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, stated that if China were to cut off the supply of these minerals to the U.S., the economic repercussions would be far-reaching.

A further indication of the meeting's limited success is the lack of confidence regarding the reliability of exports; U.S. Trade Representative Jamieson Greer stated that the U.S. must continue to pressure China to ensure its adherence to relevant agreements regarding critical minerals, after US officials stated that Chinese supplies had fallen short of the required levels. Another indication of the meeting's limited success is the extension of the trade truce by only two months; US Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent announced on Wednesday that the US and China had agreed to extend their trade truce by two months—moving the expiration date from November 10 to January 10, 2027—

according to Reuters. I conclude my article with the same words used to conclude the answer to the aforementioned question:

“Finally, whether these countries are America, China, or both, they compete in this world with no good but only evil surrounding them and their followers, and a false civilization whose people have not succeeded. What appears today as their elevation on earth is due to the absence of a state that spreads goodness globally, suppressing their evils and destroying their structures. That state will return, by Allah’s permission: the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate), which will remove them as it removed their predecessors—the Persians and Romans. The Islamic Ummah is a living, active nation, moving swiftly to its original path granted by Allah, ﴿كُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتْ لِلنَّاسِ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَتَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَتُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ﴾ **“You are the best nation produced [as an example] for mankind. You enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong and believe in Allah”** [Aal-i Imran:110].

Indeed, within the Ummah is a party loyal to Allah, truthful to His Messenger ﷺ, maintaining the path, day and night, until Allah’s promise and His Messenger’s good tidings are realized through them, fearing no reproach in Allah. Their resolve will not falter, and their determination will not weaken, until Allah’s promise is fulfilled through them, and the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) returns, opening Rome by the hands of Muslims as Constantinople was opened. Ahmad narrated in his Musnad on the authority of Abdullah ibn Amr ibn al-As, who said: While we were around the Messenger of Allah ﷺ writing, he was asked: “Which of the two cities will be conquered first: Constantinople or Rome?” The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: « مَدِينَةُ هِرَقْلٍ تَفْتَحُ أَوَّلًا »

«يَعْنِي قُسْطَنْطِينِيَّةَ» “The city of Heraclius will be conquered first, meaning Constantinople.”

Iraq Faces the “Ninety-Day Test”

By: Nabil Abdul Karim

In Iraq, Ali Al-Zaidi’s plan to consolidate arms under state control appears to be more than just a new security measure, and the ninety-day deadline is not merely a fleeting truce between armed factions and the United States. Underlying this deadline is a deeper question: Can the government transition Iraq from a phase of managing armed forces to one where weaponry is fully subject to state authority—without sliding into internal conflict or once again turning the country into an arena for regional strife?

Consolidating arms is not solely a military matter; it is a test of the Iraqi state’s nature, the future of the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF), relations with Iran and the US, and the government's ability to craft a settlement that safeguards Iraq’s interests and sovereignty.

According to reports citing Ali Al-Zaidi, the plan entails an initial ninety-day phase during which factions would halt attacks in exchange for immunity from US strikes. This serves as a prelude to subsequent stages addressing weaponry, the status of fighters, and the organization of armed formations, culminating in a final phase reportedly targeted for June 2027.

However, these timelines should not be viewed as a finalized agreement endorsed by all parties, given the ongoing negotiations and conflicting statements regarding the plan's details and phases.

Nevertheless, the significance of the ninety-day period lies not in the date itself, but in the opportunity it offers to break the cycle

of reciprocal attacks and to foster a political and security environment conducive to discussing the future of these arms.

From Halting Attacks to Reorganizing Arms

A pivotal element of the plan lies in the attempt to shift focus from the weapons themselves to halting their use in the first instance. If attacks cease, the likelihood of a military response diminishes, making negotiations regarding the future of these arms more feasible. However, a period of calm—no matter how long—does not necessarily equate to a resolution; it could merely be a temporary freezing of the conflict unless it evolves into clear understandings and binding implementation mechanisms.

Baghdad is not negotiating with a single entity; the Iran-linked armed factions are not a monolithic bloc. They differ in their political affiliations, military capabilities, institutional ties to the Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF), and the degree of autonomy in their decision-making. It would be a mistake to assume they all operate under a unified command center, just as it would be an error to overlook Iran's influence on their calculations. Iran maintains deep ties with various Iraqi forces, making its stance a potentially decisive factor in the success or failure of any settlement.

Nevertheless, the calculations of these factions cannot be reduced solely to Iran's position; they also harbor internal interests and considerations regarding their political standing and future within the Iraqi state. Herein lies Al-Zaidi's challenge: transforming the move away from independent armed activity into a viable political and institutional path.

Can Arms Be Brought Under State Control Without Bloodshed?

If the likelihood of direct confrontation with the United States recedes, and the justifications cited by certain factions for attacking U.S. forces and interests weaken, some groups may find that transitioning to political and institutional engagement is a more realistic course of action than continuing the confrontation. However, a faction that has held onto its weapons for years will not view relinquishing them merely as an administrative procedure. It seeks clarity regarding the fate of its leadership and fighters, its political standing, and the guarantees that will prevent it from being targeted once its military role concludes. This does not imply granting immunity from the law; rather, it entails establishing a clear legal pathway to address the status of fighters and to distinguish between individual liability for violations and the reorganization of institutions and armed formations.

The true challenge lies not in persuading parties willing to negotiate, but in dealing with those who refuse to surrender their independent military decision-making. If the deadline expires with factions still outside the agreement, the government will face its toughest test: whether to resort to force to enforce the decision, continue negotiations, or combine political and security-related pressure.

The Popular Mobilization Forces (PMF)... The Most Sensitive Issue

There is a fundamental difference between dismantling factions and reorganizing them within state institutions. The PMF has become an integral part of Iraq's official structure, accumulating various formations, leadership hierarchies, budgets, and political positions. Consequently, addressing this issue cannot be reduced to a simple equation of "weapons in exchange for disbandment."

The issue requires reorganizing the military structure, ensuring strict adherence to official institutions, and curbing the ability of any formation to operate outside the state's chain of command.

However, the success of this process hinges on critical details: Who holds the authority to issue orders? How will units be organized? What will become of the leadership? And how can the rights of fighters be guaranteed within a unified legal framework? Consolidating control over arms is not achieved merely by changing labels or redistributing formations; rather, it requires ending the autonomy of military decision-making, ensuring that no armed force outside state institutions holds the power to decide on war and peace.

Washington and Tehran: Between Pressure and Settlement

From the US perspective, halting attacks by these factions offers an immediate security gain by reducing threats to American forces and interests. However, accepting a truce—if officially confirmed—does not necessarily mean Washington is abandoning its goal of curbing the military capabilities of Iran-linked factions. In this context, a truce could serve as a way to give the political process a chance, rather than continuing the cycle of reciprocal strikes.

As for Iran, it could act either as an obstacle to or a contributor to a settlement, depending on how it assesses the impact on its influence within Iraq. If it perceives that reorganizing the distribution of arms does not entail sidelining its allied political forces, it might find it in its interest to support a gradual transition. Conversely, if it views the plan as a direct assault on its influence, the stance of certain factions could harden.

The Ninety-Day Window: The State's Test Begins

Current regional and domestic conditions may offer an opportunity to revisit the issue of arms control more seriously. Yet, this opportunity will not translate into a genuine achievement simply through the announcement of a truce; success depends on the government's ability to turn that truce into actionable understandings and, subsequently, into real institutional reorganization.

If the government succeeds in stabilizing the calm, establishing mutual guarantees, and bringing armed groups under the rule of law, the process of consolidating arms could serve as a gateway to rebuilding the state. However, if the de-escalation collapses at the first test, or if the plan devolves into an open confrontation between the government and the factions, Iraq may remain trapped in the cycle of conflict it has been trying to escape for years.

Merely Describing the Aggression and Evils of the Jews Will Not Stop Their Ambitions

Indeed, the reality that the Jewish entity is a cancerous entity expanding and spreading corruption in the region does not need experts, specialists, and officials to realize it, for it is clearer than for eyes to miss it or minds to stray from it. And the region does not need someone to diagnose for it the disease and the catastrophe that has befallen it because of the crimes and ambitions of the Jews; rather, it needs someone to put an end to them and rid it of them and their evils.

For the aggression of the Jewish entity against our people in Gaza has been witnessed by the entire world, and it is an aggression the like of which the world has not witnessed for decades. And its aggression against Al-Aqsa Mosque, the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, Iran, and Iraq has not ceased, and its threat to target Egypt and Türkiye after Iran has become known. And unless an army from among the armies of the Muslims, such as the army of Türkiye, Egypt or others, rises against this usurping entity, then the Jews and their ambitions for a state between the two rivers will not stop.

The aggression of the Jews is clear, their arrogance has exceeded all limits, their crimes have reached the highest heights, and their expansionist dreams are exposed. This is a matter for which press conferences and diplomatic solutions are not suitable; rather, serious action is necessary to rid the region and the Ummah of this entity and its evils. The first armies deserving of this honor are the revolutionaries of ash-Sham who brought down the tyrant

of ash-Sham through their determination and their pure hands, and the descendants of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, Muhammad al-Fatih, Suleiman al-Qanuni, and other virtuous caliphs of the Ottoman House, who protected the stronghold of Islam and the lands of the Muslims for long and extended decades.

Allah ﷻ said, **يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَا لَكُمْ إِذَا قِيلَ لَكُمْ انْفِرُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ أَتَأْقِلْتُمْ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ أَرْضَيْتُمْ بِالْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا مِنَ الْآخِرَةِ فَمَا مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا فِي الْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا قَلِيلٌ** “O you who have believed, what is [the matter] with you that, when you are told, ‘Go forth in the cause of Allah,’ you adhere heavily to the earth? Are you satisfied with the life of this world rather than the Hereafter? But what is the enjoyment of worldly life compared to the Hereafter except a little.” [Surah At-Tawbah: 38].

The State in Islam is Neither Civil Nor Military; Rather, it is Khilafah (Caliphate) Based on the Methodology of Prophethood

In an interview with the Egyptian newspaper “Shorouk”, published on Sunday, September 13, 2026, Lieutenant General Yasser Al-Atta—Assistant to the Commander-in-Chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces and Chief of General Staff—was asked the following question: “In light of current developments on the political scene—most notably the national dialogue—what is the future of the military establishment?” In his response, Lieutenant General Yasser stated: “... There is a faction within the army leadership that holds the view that, during the first term, the Commander-in-Chief should serve as Head of State while the winning parties govern the executive branch; then, for the subsequent term, the Commander-in-Chief would retire from service and run in the elections. However, my own view is that the Commander-in-Chief—regardless of who holds the position—should serve as Head of State, while parliamentary elections lead to the formation of an executive government that possesses full authority to manage the state's executive apparatus.”

In a press release, Ibrahim Othman (Abu Khalil), the official spokesman for Hizb ut Tahrir in the Wilayah of Sudan, declared, “What is required is not a Sudanese or “national” dialogue that merely reinstates the invalid, man-made Western systems—systems that have bequeathed us humiliation, disgrace, and abject subservience to the disbelieving, colonialist West. Rather, what is required of you, General, is to grant nusrah (material

support) to Hizb ut Tahrir. The Hizb has prepared a draft constitution for the Khilafah (Caliphate) state, comprising 191 articles derived from the Book of Allah ﷻ, the Sunnah of His Messenger ﷺ, and the guidance provided by the Ijmaa' as-Sahabah (Consensus of the Companions) and the Qiyaas (Shari'ah analogy). Furthermore, the Hizb has prepared statesmen capable of uplifting the Ummah, governing its affairs according to the upright Shariah of Allah, and eradicating the influence of the disbelieving colonialists from our lands and across the entire globe."

Key Discussions of the 81st Session of the UN General Assembly

By: Ahmed Al-Khatwani

On Tuesday, September 22, 2026, the discussions and deliberations of the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly commenced, featuring heads of state and senior officials from 130 member nations. The session was held under the theme “Restoring trust, managing transformation: A United Nations that delivers for all.” A wide range of critical issues was addressed, most notably: developments in the Middle East, the genocide in Gaza, the war in Ukraine, international conflicts in Africa, global security, artificial intelligence and global governance, climate change, development, challenges facing the international order, and other matters.

These meetings and speeches amount to little more than an annual political spectacle—a series of protocol-driven encounters and addresses that yield no tangible benefit for member states. They serve merely as hollow rhetoric designed to vent the pent-up anger of oppressed peoples whose nations belong to this dismal assembly. Rulers—most of whom are subordinate to major powers—deliver emotional speeches defending their peoples' causes simply to demonstrate their presence within an international order imposed upon the world. Meanwhile, the major powers view the opportunity for heads of state to address the UN General Assembly as a sign of recognition and submission to an international organization that steers the globe through the UN Security Council—a body controlled by only five of its member states. This UN General Assembly serves as a vehicle for imposing the dictates of the five major powers upon the rest of

the world—states and peoples that are kept distracted by these meetings and the tedious annual speeches afforded to them at the UN General Assembly.

Among the addresses that garnered the most media attention at this year's UN General Assembly was the speech by the UN Secretary-General, who stated, "Across the Middle East, conflicts are cascading. So-called ceasefires have amounted to little more than "lesser fires" – with civilians continuing to pay the price...Meanwhile violence, displacement and settlement expansion by Israel in the Occupied West Bank are bulldozing the path to peace and raising the spectre of ethnic cleansing. We cannot allow the two-State solution to disappear before our eyes." Yet, his words have no impact on the major powers or international politics, as they amount to nothing more than empty rhetoric.

Then there was the speech by the president of Iran, who described US policies as the "true cause of tension and bullying in the Middle East." Despite this strident tone, the Foreign Minister of Iran, Abbas Araghchi, revealed that Iran had conveyed a plan to the US to reopen the Strait of Hormuz within seven days—in exchange for a halt to military actions, the lifting of sanctions on Iranian oil exports, and the termination of the US blockade on Iranian ports. President Pezeshkian stated that the Supreme Leader, Mojtaba Khamenei, supports this proposal. Regrettably, Iran's politicians remain desperate to return to the negotiating table.

Another notable address was that of the Chinese President, who emphasized that "relations between major powers—specifically between the US and China—must be based on partnership rather than destructive competition." China consistently reiterates its

desire to act as an international partner to the US—an equal and peer—while steadily advancing in its competition with the US and its bid to share the global stage.

The address by the head of the Jewish entity's government was also significant; dozens of diplomats walked out of the hall before he began speaking, protesting the systematic genocidal policies his government is perpetrating against Palestinians in Gaza. In his speech, he denied the genocide allegations, insisted on vigorously combating terrorism, and refused to back down from his criminal policies, declaring, "We will triumph; we have no other choice." He attacked Turkey, Britain, and France, showing no concern for anything other than garnering popularity and approval among his supporters within the Jewish entity to win upcoming elections, and courting America's conservative right to maintain the influence of the powerful Jewish lobby there.

Also prominent at the UN General Assembly meetings was the address by British Prime Minister Andy Burnham, which focused on the war in Ukraine and steadfast support for Ukrainians against Russia—linking this support to European national security issues. He also mentioned the security challenges facing the Jewish entity, noting that they do not justify its transgressions against civilians, and emphasized the importance of "insisting on the necessity of a genuine push toward the two-state solution, rather than settling for theoretical slogans, to avoid eroding confidence in international legitimacy." He once again criticized settlement projects in the E1 area—a stance that encouraged subservient Arab states to adopt his positions, particularly the idea of the two-state solution.

Meanwhile, French President Macron called for upholding an international order based on multilateralism, warning against a

descent into the “law of the jungle.” Regarding Palestine, he stated, “The so-called peace in Gaza is a spectacle that shames us all,” and criticized “settler violence in the West Bank,” noting that it undermines the right of the people of Palestine to exist.

Thus, we see Britain and France leading efforts to curb the unchecked expansion of settlements in the West Bank and to bring down the Netanyahu government in order to scrap the E1 project and prevent the Jewish entity from discarding the concept of a “Palestinian state.”

As for officials from other Arab states, they echoed the British Prime Minister’s calls regarding the necessity of adhering to the two-state solution, halting the Netanyahu government’s measures that lead to the displacement of West Bank residents, and ensuring the opening of the Strait of Hormuz and the restoration of freedom of navigation in maritime straits. These words merely echo what they declare in their own countries, albeit in more polite terms; while Netanyahu brazenly insists on continuing his aggressive and expansionist policies in the Middle East, Arab rulers speak only of peace, coexistence, restoring calm, and defusing tensions.

The statements made by Arab rulers amidst this UN-centered whirlwind did not deviate from the policies of major powers like the US, Britain, and France—such as prioritizing regional stability, as the US desires, and halting the expansion of settlements in the West Bank, as Britain and France desire. Yet, these agent leaders dare not leverage the considerable power at their disposal to assert their influence and enforce their decisions—as they ought to—instead of relying on others.

As for US President Trump, he spoke at length on various issues, but perhaps his most significant remark was that he could

annihilate Iran if no agreement is reached; nevertheless, he predicted a deal would be struck following the US midterm elections scheduled for November 3, 2026. Despite the heightened threats Trump has leveled against Iran, he is striving with all his might to bring the country back to the negotiating table, as he has no other viable option regarding it.

Hizb ut Tahrir / Wilayah Sudan

Delegations Continue Visits to Prominent Figures in Sudan

* On Saturday, 7 Rabi Al Akhar 1448 AH corresponding to 19/9/2026 CE, a delegation from Hizb ut Tahrir/ Wilayah of Sudan, led by Ustadh Nasser Reda, head of the Central Communications Committee of Hizb ut Tahrir in Wilayah of Sudan, accompanied by members of the Hizb ut Tahrir/ Wilayah of Sudan Council: Ustadh Mohiuddin Bukhari and Dr. Ahmed Abdel-Fadil, and party members: Ustadh Khalid Al-Jadia', Fadlallah Ali Suleiman, and Abdel-Wahab Muhammad Abdel-Wahab, met in the first visit with Ustadh Abdel-Hay Safiuddin Najeh, head of the Dar Hamar Tribal Council, at his residence in the Kober neighborhood of Khartoum North.

- At the beginning of the meeting, Ustadh Abdul-Hay spoke about the war in Sudan, its repercussions on the state and society, and the devastation it had wrought. Then, Ustadh Nasser spoke, explaining the danger of the planned plot: the mobilization and arming of tribes, and the instigation of wars that would tear the country apart. He asserted that the solution lay in being aware of the schemes of the kafir (disbelieving) colonizers and working to establish the Islamic state, the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood. Ustadh Abdul-Hay affirmed that there is no solution except through Islam, both as a creed and a law (Aqeedah and Shariah), and then thanked the delegation for their visit.

During their second visit, the delegation met with the Amir of the Kawahlah Tribe in Khartoum, Ustadh Muhammad al-Zayn Fadl al-

Mawla Abu Hafis, at his home in al-Thawra, Omdurman. At the beginning of the meeting, the Amir of the Kawahlah Tribe spoke about the war in Sudan and the crimes committed by the Rapid Support Forces, including the looting of property, attributing this to the people's failure to return to Islam.

Ustadh Nasser Reda then spoke, asserting that the war was being orchestrated from abroad. He warned against the dangers of dragging and inciting tribes to arm themselves along tribal lines, arguing that this served the aims of the kafir colonizers seeking to fragment and tear the country apart. He maintained that the solution lay in Islam, specifically in establishing the Khilafah Rashidah on the method of the Prophethood, and urged the Amir to support the Khilafah (Caliphate) project. The Amir responded, "As long as you are with Islam, we are with you," emphasizing the importance of continued communication.

* On Sunday, 8 Rabi' al-Akhar 1448 AH corresponding to 20 September 2026 CE, a delegation from Hizb ut Tahrir / Wilayah Sudan, under the leadership of Ustadh Nasser Reda, Head of the Central Communications Committee of Hizb ut Tahrir in Wilayah Sudan, accompanied by a member of the Council of Hizb ut Tahrir in Wilayah Sudan, Ustadh Muhyiddin Bukhari, met with the General Mek of the Jumuiyah Tribe, Mek Ghanim Al-Tayeb Muhammad Nasser, at his home in the city of Omdurman – Al-Thawra.

At the beginning of the meeting, Mek Ghanim spoke about the war in Sudan, and what it has brought of destruction and devastation, and that from the beginning of the war they worked to keep the tribe away from political work, and that the tribe rally around the army; because the army is the one that protects and preserves the country from fragmentation.

Then Ustadh Nasser Reda spoke, explaining the danger of the planned scheme; by mobilizing the tribes and arming them, and entering into wars that tear the country apart.

Therefore, we in Hizb ut Tahrir work on making contact with the leaders of the tribes and clans, beginning with Kordofan, Darfur, and Eastern Sudan. And from this perspective was the visit to your esteemed person, to make clear the plan of the kafir (disbeliever), and to work to thwart it, and that is by holding firmly to the Islamic Aqeedah (doctrine), and that the tribe should stand with the project of the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood; because the Khilafah is the solution for treating all the problems, and working to establish it is a Shariah obligation upon all of us.

Mek Ghanim affirmed that they are with Islam, and with implementing the Shariah. Then he thanked the delegation for the visit.

* A delegation led by Ustadh Nasser Reda—accompanied by Ustadh Abdullah Hussein (member of the Central Communications Committee) and Engineer Awad Al-Hadi (a member of Hizb ut Tahrir)—also met on Monday, September 21, 2026, with Sheikh Abdul Rahim Issa. Sheikh Issa is a leader within the Native Administration and the Islamic Movement, as well as a former parliamentarian; the meeting took place at his home in the Al-Nil district of Omdurman.

The meeting addressed the plan of the colonialist powers, especially America, towards the Islamic countries, and re-dividing them and tearing them apart, especially Sudan. For America's plan, it is proceeding in it with rapid steps; it began with the separation of South Sudan, and work is underway to separate Darfur; through this war that it ignited, and by means of arming

the tribes, establishing tribal militias, blowing up the situations, and stirring up racist sentiments.

So what is required is to block the way to the Western project; by directing the tribes towards the project of the unity of the Ummah; the Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly Guided Caliphate) on the method of the Prophethood, and it is the promise of Allah, Glorified is He, and the glad tidings of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Sheikh Abdul Rahim Issa affirmed the unity of Sudan, and not allowing it to be torn apart, and that he is with the unity of the Muslims under the Khilafah (Caliphate).

Who is There Amongst You Who Wishes to Attain the Honour of Earning This Great Distinction?

O Armed Forces of Pakistan!

Your leadership does not even tolerate the thought of sending you to fight the disbelievers for the protection of Muslims in Gaza, Kashmir or Burma. Yet, when it comes to a war among Muslims, it sends you within days, equipped with dangerous weapons of war. Whereas what is required is that the remaining American military infrastructure should be dismantled from this region once and for all, the most important and largest military base being the Jewish entity itself.

Yet instead of fighting the disbelievers in jihad in accordance with the commands of Allah ﷻ and His Messenger ﷺ, your leadership is busy making agreements with the companies of Trump's sons in order to please its master in Washington.

Instead of this leadership purifying the sacred land of the Hijaz from the filth of the treacherous House of Saud, these people are bent on sacrificing you to protect the thrones of those traitorous agents. Instead of these rulers using you, together with Iran, to fight America and the Jewish entity, these rulers are, on the contrary, busy pouring fuel on the fire of the war of fitnah among Muslims.

So has the time still not come to overthrow this agent leadership and provide nusrah to the sincere and aware leadership represented by Hizb ut Tahrir for the establishment of the Khilafah (Caliphate) on the Method of Prophethood? It is a leadership that will uproot all American influence from the seas

between the islands of Indonesia in the East and Morocco in the West, unify the Islamic Ummah into a single entity, and bring an end to the American world order.

So who is there who wishes to attain the honour of earning this great distinction?

﴿وَسَارِعُوا إِلَىٰ مَغْفِرَةٍ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَجَنَّةٍ عَرْضُهَا السَّمَاوَاتُ وَالْأَرْضُ أُعِدَّتْ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ﴾

“And hasten towards forgiveness from your Lord and a Paradise whose width is that of the heavens and the earth, prepared for the God-conscious.” [TMQ Surah Aal-e-Imran: 133].

The Injustice and Poverty Suffered by Peoples is Not a Call to Despair

The true battle of the peoples is not merely against poverty, but against a system that perpetuates poverty, sustains ignorance, sanctifies fear, and places authority beyond questioning.

A dignified life does not begin only when a person raises their voice in the street; rather, it begins the moment they refuse to be convinced that injustice is an act of obedience, silence is an act of worship, poverty is a destiny unrelated to politics, the ruler is unquestionable, and the individual has no recourse other than patience and supplication. Yet, amidst all this, people must not seek the causes of what is happening around them solely in politics and economics, while forgetting a principle greater than all of that: their relationship with Allah ﷻ and His way of life. The injustice, corruption, poverty, and turmoil that people endure are not a cause for despair, nor does it mean that every impoverished victim of injustice bears responsibility for their plight. Rather, the nation must take stock of itself and ask sincerely: What remains of the way of Allah ﷻ in our lives—regarding governance, social dealings, and ethics?

Returning to Allah ﷻ does not mean submitting to the oppressor; instead, it means rejecting injustice because God has forbidden it, fulfilling trusts because Allah ﷻ has commanded it, and speaking the truth because Allah ﷻ has exalted it. If people wish to regain their honor, they must first regain their awareness, reject all man-made Western laws and constitutions, and abandon the putrid democracy that has spawned this bitter, corrupt reality. They must strive to resume the Islamic way of life, wherein lies their honor and salvation.

Who Will Replicate the Legacy of Qutaybah Bin Muslim in China?

O Muslims, your rulers will never support the Muslims of East Turkestan: Instead, they hide the crimes of Xi Jinping and the evil Communist Party he leads, so that they can establish Chinese economic colonialism in our lands, alongside American economic colonialism. They have opened your markets and resources to Chinese companies, and taken on crippling loans based on *riba* (interest) from Chinese banks. Worse still, some of them are assisting the Chinese in pursuing the Uyghur Muslims who fled to the lands of Muslims for sanctuary! They do so even though the Islamic Ummah holds the jugular vein of Chinese industry in its hands, through its control of both the world's largest oil reserves and the straits through which Chinese oil tankers must pass. They do so even though the navies of Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Türkiye and Egypt can impose a crippling blockade by sea, whilst the armed forces of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran can sever the lifelines of China over land.

O Muslims! The return of our shield, the Khilafah, alone will compel the ruler of China to end his war on Islam: Then, the ruler of China will be made to remember the actions of the military commander of the Ummayyad Khilafah, Qutaybah bin Muslim, in West Turkestan. In the year 87 AH, Qutayba fought to end the incitement of hostility against Muslims within Baykand (بيکند), a town in the region of Bukhara. By midday, Allah ﷻ had granted the Muslims victory.

And then, the ruler of China will see the actions of Qutaybah in front of him, in East Turkestan. Ibn Kathir also narrated how Qutaybah subjugated the oppressive ancestor of Xi Jinping, ثم اتفق

الحال على أن بعث صحافا من ذهب متسعة ، فيها تراب من أرضه ليطأه قتيبة ،
وبعث بجماعة من أولاده وأولاد الملوك ليختم رقابهم ، وبعث بمال جزيل ليبر بيمين
قتيبة “An agreement was reached whereby the Chinese ruler sent
large golden platters filled with soil from his land—so that
Qutaybah might trample it underfoot—along with a group of his
own children and the children of kings and a massive sum of
wealth to honor Qutaybah’s oath.”

O Armies of the Islamic Ummah! Depose the rulers who are weak
before the disbelievers and tyrants against the believers: Grant
your nussrah (military support) to Hizb ut Tahrir to establish the
Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) upon the method of
the Prophethood.