بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم

The National Amīr/ President
Jamā‘at Aḥmadīyya,
……
Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 06 November 2026 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) recited the following verse:

لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتّٰى تُنْفِقُوْا مِمَّا تُحِبُّوْنَ

“Never shall you attain to righteousness unless you spend out of that which you love.” (3:93)

When this verse was revealed, Ḥaḍrat Ṭalḥa (May Allāh be pleased with him) presented to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) his most valuable orchard, Barīḥā’, his dearest possession. Other narrations similarly show that the Ṣaḥāba were always foremost whenever an appeal for financial sacrifice was made, and readily presented their wealth in the service of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). These radiant examples continue to guide us today.

Then, in accordance with the promises of Allāh, the era of the second revival of Islām began. In this age, too, the Ṣaḥāba of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) made great sacrifices in response to his appeals, for he had instilled in them a true understanding of sacrifice.

The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) explains that no one can attain righteousness by giving away things that are worthless or of little value. The path to righteousness is narrow, and one cannot enter it merely by spending what one does not need. The Holy Qur’ān clearly teaches that a person cannot attain righteousness until he spends from that which he loves most. Unless one is prepared to sacrifice what is dear and precious, one cannot attain the rank of being beloved of Allāh.

The Ṣaḥāba did not attain their lofty rank without sacrifice. Even worldly honours require expense and hardship, even though they bring no true peace of heart. How then could the distinction expressed in the words رَضِیَ اللّٰہُ عَنْہُمْ, signifying the pleasure of Allāh, have been attained without sacrifice? The pleasure of Allāh, which is the source of true happiness, cannot be attained without enduring temporary hardship. Blessed are those who disregard such hardship in seeking His pleasure, for after temporary difficulty comes everlasting happiness and lasting comfort.

This was the spirit which the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) sought to instil within the Jamā‘at. His Ṣaḥāba advanced so far in sacrifice that he expressed amazement at seeing members who scarcely possessed sufficient clothing and could hardly obtain even a sheet or a pair of trousers, and yet they displayed extraordinary sincerity, faithfulness, devotion and love.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that the transformation brought about by the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) has few parallels. Every year, we see examples of people who put aside their personal needs in order to make sacrifices.

These days too, Aḥmadīs display a remarkable understanding of the spirit of sacrifice. Many have never seen the Khalīfah in person and may only have seen him on MTA or heard his voice, but they continue to advance in sincerity and loyalty. Some have little formal education, but they understand the teachings of the Holy Qur’ān and strive to act upon them.

In Guadeloupe, a new Aḥmadī who recently attended the Jalsa Sālāna in the United Kingdom saw for himself how the Jamā‘at works and how its funds are spent on the propagation of Islam. On the final day for Chanda Tahrīk-i-Jadīd, he brought six euros on behalf of his six-year-old son. The child had been taken to a park, but instead of spending the money on rides, he asked that it be given in the way of Allāh. Though a modest amount, it was a meaningful sacrifice for a child of his age.

In Conakry, Guinea, a very poor Aḥmadī, Mr Tula, had pledged thirty thousand francs towards Tahrīk-i-Jadīd. His daughter was due to be married, and he had saved money for the wedding, but when the mu'allim came to collect contributions, he gave him those savings as Chanda.

One of his sons had long been missing after leaving for France, and the family had feared that he had died on the journey. They had even offered his funeral prayer. Soon after the sacrifice, the son unexpectedly telephoned to say that he had reached France and was sending a substantial amount of money home. Mr Tula said that the experience greatly strengthened his faith.

In Niger, several Jamā'ats are located in an area affected by terrorist attacks, where property, grain and livestock have been seized and even the Mu'allims have been unable to travel safely. Despite these conditions, members contacted the Mu'allim to say that they had collected their Chanda and would send it to him. Their contribution ultimately exceeded that of the previous year. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) appealed for prayers for Aḥmadīs living in African countries facing such difficult circumstances.

Mr Nāṣir Arquines, the first local Aḥmadī of Argentina, was once a well-known journalist, he is now disabled and faces continuing financial hardship, sometimes lacking even the money for medicine. Although the missionary told him that his circumstances did not require him to contribute, he sent twenty-five dollars as Chanda. In view of his limited means, this represented a considerable sacrifice. He remains firm in faith despite pressure from relatives, being the only Aḥmadī in his family.

In Benin, a new Aḥmadī who had accepted Aḥmadīyyat from Christianity had ten thousand francs set aside for his daughter's overdue school fees. When Mu'allim arrived in connection with Tahrīk-i-Jadīd, he gave the entire amount as Chanda. Later that day, his small shop had unusually high sales, which enabled him to pay the school fees as well.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that many members write of similar experiences in which financial sacrifice is accompanied by prayer and followed by the resolution of difficulties or other blessings in their lives.

The National Secretary for Tahrīk-i-Jadīd of Lajna Imāillāh Canada related the experience of a member who wished to remain anonymous. Inspired by the example of Ḥaḍrat Amma Jān (May Allāh be pleased with her), she made and fulfilled a pledge equal to two months of her salary. Thereafter, several long-standing matters were resolved, one house was sold at a very good price, and she was able to purchase another home.

In Russia, a sincere Aḥmadī gave a substantial amount after Friday prayers despite having no outstanding Chanda. He explained that while returning to Moscow he had been stopped at the airport and feared being sent back. He pledged that if he were allowed to enter, he would give in the way of Allāh an amount equal to the cost of his return ticket. When he was permitted to enter, he fulfilled that pledge.

A member in Germany related that his family had paid fifty thousand euros in tax. Some days later, the authorities informed them that five thousand euros had been overpaid and would be refunded. The family regarded the returned amount as a blessing and donated it entirely as Chanda.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that these and many other examples show people setting aside their own needs out of love for the faith of Allāh and making sacrifices for His cause.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) then announced the beginning of the new year of Tahrīk-i-Jadīd. The 92nd year ended on 31 October and the 93rd began on 1st November. During the previous year, the worldwide Jamā'at contributed £20.8 million, an increase of £727,000 over the year before. The number of participants also increased by 46,616, although figures from several African countries have yet to be included. The United Kingdom ranked first in total contributions for the first time, followed among the leading countries by Germany, the United States, Canada, India, Australia, Indonesia and Ghana, as well as two Middle Eastern countries.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) explained that contributions from wealthier countries help support the work of the Jamā'at throughout the world, particularly in less affluent countries. In Africa alone, the Jamā'at now has 7,601 mosques, including 123 built during the year, and 2,400 mission houses, of which 103 are new. Central funds also support 489 missionaries and 2,274 local missionaries. Under the Nusrat

Jahān scheme, assistance is provided to 620 primary and middle schools in 13 African countries and 41 clinics in 14 countries, in addition to hospitals, educational grants, MTA studios, radio stations and other projects around the world. Grants to poorer countries alone amount to approximately £17–18 million.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that most members making these sacrifices are not wealthy but belong to the middle or lower-income classes. The amounts may appear small when compared with the billions spent on worldly projects, but the Jamā'at is able to carry out a remarkable range of work with comparatively limited resources. Allāh blesses the wealth offered for His cause.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed that Allāh may bless the wealth of all those who make financial sacrifices and grant them the best reward. Āmīn

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 12 November 2026