



安全理事会

Distr.: General
30 March 2021
Chinese
Original: English

2021年3月29日也门常驻联合国代表给安全理事会主席的信

奉我国政府指示，谨随函转递关于胡塞民兵与恐怖主义组织之间合作协调情况的报告(见附件)。^{*}

请向安全理事会成员提供本信及其附件，供他们进行重要的审议工作，并将本信及其附件作为安理会文件分发为荷。

常驻代表

大使

阿卜杜拉·阿里·法迪勒·萨阿迪(签名)

^{*} 仅以来件所用语文分发。



2021 年 3 月 29 日也门常驻联合国代表给安全理事会主席的信的附件

[原件：阿拉伯文和英文]

Republic of Yemen
Central Agency for Political Security
National Security Service



Report on cooperation and coordination between the Houthi militia and terrorist organizations



Contents

Executive summary:.....	6
Introduction:	8
First: The goals of Houthi fallacies and allegations.....	8
Second: Evidence that refutes the fallacies and claims of the Houthi militia:.....	9
Multiple photos of the Al-Farouq School building (primary, secondary) (Al-Farouq Institute) in Karry - Marib Governorate.....	10
Third: The relationship of the Houthi militia with terrorist organizations.....	11
A- Intelligence security cooperation:	12
B- The release of the organization's operatives through premeditated escape operations:.....	13
Fourth: Some Evidence of the Relationship between the Houthi Militia and Al-Qaeda Terrorist Organization:.....	20
Fifth: Smuggling of Weapons and Drugs:.....	20
Sixth: Military Cooperation	21
Seventh: Examples of the legitimate security services 'achievements in combating al-Qaeda and ISIS terrorism in their areas of control:	23
Conclusion:	24



Photos of terrorist attack by Houthi militia in targeting the international Aden Airport on 30 Dec 2020

**Prepared by/
Central Agency for Political Security
National Security Service**

Summary:

This report, which is based on confirmed intelligence information and facts, sheds light on the close relationship between the Houthi militia and both al-Qaeda and ISIS, which is an extension of the relationship between Iran and terrorist organizations. In addition, the report shows how these militias are using their relationship with terrorist organizations to inflict more terrorism on the Yemeni people.

The report also exposes the falsehood of allegations by these militias that seek to stigmatise those Yemeni people and the national armed forces who stand against them by accusing them of belonging to al-Qaeda and ISIS. The militias promote actively these allegations after their failed aggression in Marib and following their terrorist acts that affected civilians and residential neighbourhoods.

Following the Houthi militia' occupation of the capital, Sana'a, they seized all information maintained by the National and Political Security Service, and manipulated and misused it to build close relationships with both al-Qaeda and ISIS. The relationship between the militias and the terrorist organizations is characterized by cooperation in various fields, including security and intelligence, provision of safe haven for many members of the terrorist organizations, coordination of combat operations against the legitimate forces, permitting the terrorist organizations to build and fortify their strongholds, and the avoidance of actual confrontations with them.

In relation to security and intelligence cooperation, the report shows how the Houthi militia released 252 terrorist prisoners who were imprisoned in the national and political security prisons in Sana'a and other governorates. Most notably, the terrorist Jamal Mohammed Al-Badawi, one of the most prominent masterminds of the U.S. Navy destroyer (*USS Cole*) bombing, was freed by the Houthi militia in 2018.

At the level of security coordination between the Houthi militia and terrorist organizations, available information and reports indicate that the Houthi militia carried out a number of mock operations, agreed upon with the terrorist organizations. However, these were not real military operations. The militias conclude understandings with the terrorists, where the latter withdraw from their areas and release them to the Houthi militia so that they can circumvent or besiege the National Army. This happened in Qifa, al-Bayda, and in exchange for cooperation, the Houthi militia released a number of terrorists.

The report recounts how the Houthi militia provide safe haven for al-Qaeda elements in the areas they still control, especially those elements fleeing from areas controlled by the legitimate government.

The report states that 55 al-Qaeda terrorists are in Sana'a or other governorates controlled by the Houthi militia, notably the so-called terrorist Awad Jassim Mubarak Barefaa, nicknamed Abu Baker and also Bakri, who resided in the capital Sana'a from 2017 to 2020, and the terrorist Hisham Bawazir, nicknamed Tariq Al-Hadrami, who resided in Shaoub, Governorate of Sana'a, and who was visiting the medical shelters in that governorate and moving freely in the militia-controlled areas.

The report also documents certain evidence of the relationship between the Houthi militia and the terrorist organizations; for example the testimonies of al-Qaeda members, who were captured by the National Army Forces while they were fighting with the Houthi militia, including al-Qaeda terrorist Musa Nassir Ali Hassan Al-Melhani, who admitted the presence of al-Qaeda fighters within the Houthi militia and the militias' reliance on the al-Qaeda members residing in Sana'a and running their headquarters for the mobilisation of fighters.

The report further documents the funerals organized by the Houthi militia for ISIS members Saeed Abdullah Ahmed Al-Khabarani, nicknamed Abu Hail, and Humaid Abdullah Ahmed Al-Khabarani, nicknamed Abu Nawaf, who were killed while fighting with the Houthi militia in mid-August 2020. The Houthi militia channel (Al Masirah) broadcast their funeral.

In conclusion, the report proves beyond any reasonable doubt the depth of the relationship between the criminal Houthi militia and the terrorist organizations (al-Qaeda and ISIS), which have reached the point of coordinating the exchange of criminal actions threatening the security, stability and unity of Yemen, its Arabian and regional surroundings and international shipping lines. This requires the international community to assume its responsibilities and stand against the terrorism practised by these militias, and to support and agree the efforts exerted by the legitimate government and the National Army to end their battle against all aspects of organized terrorism by these Houthi militia against all Yemenis. The terrorists have deliberately eliminated societal coexistence, the foundations of which the Yemenis laid through five decades of revolution and culminating with the National Dialogue Output Document and the Draft Constitution of the Federal State of Yemen, which were accepted and approved by all political parties.

Introduction

After the Houthi militia's coup against the legitimate authority in Yemen on September 21, 2014, the militia marketed itself as a counter-terrorism force, hoping that the international community would deal with it and recognize it and continued to fabricate excuses and lies, accusing the charge of terrorism pinning it on anyone who stand in their way, taking advantage of the international directive to combat terrorism. Therefore, they launched the term of 'terrorism' to entire provinces just to justify its war on the Yemeni people, in implementation of Iran's expansion agenda in the region.

It is noticeable that the Houthi militia, in addition to following the Iranian policy of promoting the idea of combating terrorism to gain the support of the international community, has used the same propaganda that terrorist groups use to mobilize fighters, which is the liberation of Jerusalem, and the fight of America and Israel. while in reality these militias are waging their war on the Yemeni state and the Yemeni people, this report confirms the close relationship of the Houthi militia with al-Qaeda and ISIS, and the falsity of Its allegations that terrorist elements have joined with the National Army that defends the security of Yemen and the region, which led the operations to liberate Yemeni areas from the terrorist organizations that emerged after the Houthi coup against the state and the militia's release of terrorists detained in prisons

After controlling Sana'a and some other governorates, the Houthi militia seized all information available in the Political Security as well as the National Security apparatus and manipulated, distorted and exploited that information to fabricate the accusations against the Yemeni government

First: The goals of Houthi's fallacies and allegations.

- 1) To question the role played by member states of the international coalition against terrorism, namely the governments of the United States of America, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Republic of Yemen, and accuse them of supporting terrorism,
- 2) Mobilisation of the international community and international actors and influencers to put pressure on the Arab coalition to stop support provided to the legitimate government in the battle to restoring security and stability in Yemen
- 3) Sowing hostility and hatred in the souls of the Yemeni people against their American and European friends, as is the systematic and decreed militia programme by what they call the 'axis of resistance', led by the permanent and major sponsor of terrorism, the Iran regime; this regime has been planting terrorism, hatred and acrimony among populations to serve its expansion project and export what it calls the Iran Revolution in order to control the resources of the region and under supervision of the leaders of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps included on the list of designated terrorist groups, which include the deceased **Qasem Soleimani** and the leader in the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, in Sana'a, **Hassan Irloo**
- 4) Weakening the local and Arab public support for the National Forces and popular resistance in the battle to restore the state.

Second: Evidence that refutes the fallacies and allegations of the Houthi militia

- A) The Houthi militia concluded a deal and cemented the future relationship with Terrorist organizations through the release of 252 terrorists who were imprisoned in the penitentiary facilities of both the Political Security as well as the National Security agencies in Sana'a and other governorates, most notably:-
- Terrorist Jamal Mohammed Al Badawi, one of the most prominent masterminds of the bombing of the US Navy destroyer, USS *Cole*, whom the Houthi militia released in 2018.
 - Terrorist Sami Fadhl Dayan, accused of planning the assassination of the martyred Major General Salem Qutin, on 18 June 2012.
 - Terrorist Mayad Al Hammadi, from the Al-Sab'in bombing cell (21 May 2012).
 - Terrorist Maher Al-Ramim, from the cell that attempted the assassination of the President of the Republic, Field Marshal Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi, on 12 May 2013.
 - Terrorist Saddam Ali Al-Humairy (Abul Fida)..
- B) Although the Houthi militia claim to be fighting terrorist elements, sources of the Political Security and National Security and their follow-up investigations discovered that many terrorist leaders and operatives are present in the areas controlled by the Houthi militia, most notably:-:
- 1- Terrorist Arif Majli, leader of the Arhab cell, who became a senior leader in the Houthi militia, and who carried out the mobilisation operation and actively participated in most militias' battles, and is known as the supervisor, Sheikh Arif Majli.
 - 2- Terrorist Ali Al-Kindi, also known as Abu Israel, a former al-Qaeda leader and now a senior operative working with the Houthi militia, as well as coordinator between ISIS and the Houthis.
 - 3- Terrorist Tariq Al-Hadrami, whose real name is Hisham Bawazir, was in Sana'a, in the Shaoub district of the capital, where he frequented medical hospitals in Sana'a and lived in a furnished apartment on Algeria Street in Sana'a in 2018. He was arrested in Marib.
 - 4- Terrorist Abdulaziz Salem Al-Diny, who travelled to Sana'a from Al-Bayda for treatment at the beginning of 2020 and lived in the Rimas Hotel on Haddah Street. He received treatment in Dr Abdullah Al-Haddad's clinic, while his wife received treatment at Siplas Hospital in Asr-Sana'a. He travelled with his wife to Ibb for the purpose of tourism, where they stayed in the New York Hotel, and from there to Marib. He was arrested in Marib on 13 November 2020.
- c- Al-Qaeda members that the Houthi militia claimed their presence in the legitimate areas and supported the National Army in Marib. It became clear to the government's intelligence agencies, by reviewing the names, that they were in political security prisons after they were convicted in terrorism cases. The Houthi militia released and pushed some to carry out terrorist acts within the areas under the control of the legitimate government. Some were arrested and they are:

Some of the al-Qaeda terrorist operatives who were released by the Houthi militia from various prisons and sent to the liberated governorates to carry out terrorist operations:

#	Name	#	Name
1	Majid Ahmad Salih Al-Sylmi	8	Ali Yahya Abdullah Hizam Al-Hakami
2	Bassam Mohammed Al-Hakami	9	Saad Farhan
3	Essam Al-Baadani	10	Alaa Yousef Abdullah Al-Qasir
4	Osama Mansur Ali Al-Qasimi	11	Ibrahim Abdullah Mohammed Atiq
5	Jamal Abdo Nasser Saad Al-Qamadi	12	Amin Abdullah Ja'far
6	Mohammed Mansur Al-Arifi	13	Bilal Al-Hababi
7	Zayed Al-Asadi	14	Hashem Mohammed Rizk Kabaa

D- The Houthi militia deliberately misled by spreading false and fabricated information about civilian sites that have nothing to do with al-Qaeda, determining their coordinates, and claiming that these sites are strongholds of al-Qaeda, such as:

Determining the coordinates of a school for basic and secondary education (Al-Farouq School) in which about 1,000 students study in two shifts, morning and evening, and its claim that it is a medical shelter for al-Qaeda in the Kara area of the Marib governorate.

Multiple aspects of the Al-Farouq School building (primary, secondary) (Al-Farouq Institute) in the Kara area in Marib governorate



- Determining the coordinates of the Governmental Medical Authority Hospital in Marib affiliated to the Ministry of Health, and their claim that it is a medical shelter of al-Qaeda, is an attempt to delude the international community into believing they have orderly activity and accurate information on terrorism, whereas their information is, in fact, nothing but false information

1- The confessions of an al-Qaeda judge named Mohammad Abdullah Hussain Dramah, who is detained by the security services of the legitimate government, have proved the Houthi militia' claims of al-Qaeda medical shelters in Shabwah governorate to be false given the deployment of security services in Shabwah, Hadhramaut and Marib. This has been further supported by Dramah's confession that al-Qaeda was unable to locate a medical shelter to treat his injury during an American bombing in Al-Hawtah, Hadhramaut, whereby al-Qaeda had to transfer him to a house to be examined and treated by an al-Qaeda doctor in confidence.

2- Information and reports available to the government intelligence services confirm that Houthi militia conducted an agreed mock operation and never conducted an actual military operation in Qifa in Al-Bayda governorate, as alleged by their military spokesman on 20 August 2020, who announced in a statement that militia combatants liberated (1,000) kilometres in the districts of Wald Rabi' and Al-Quraishyah, Al Baydha Governorate from the control of terrorist members. However, the truth is that what happened was a surrender and handover of these areas based on agreements with the Houthi militia to block the path for sieging those territories by the National Army through Qifa.

Immediately after seizing control of those areas, the militias resumed what al-Qaeda had initiated, including the killing, looting, pillaging, bombing of houses, violation of human rights, including the children, and the women rights causing a massive wave of displacement of the population and the inhabitants of those areas.

3- The militias deliberately mislead the public opinion by switching in their reports sent abroad between the names of some members of the popular resistance with the names of terrorist elements circulated in the security and military checkpoints of the legitimate government to track down and arrest them, such as their claim that the terrorist Mustafa Muhammad Amer al-Iraqi, nicknamed (Bashir) al-Iraqi is Salem Al-Iraqi, a member of the resistance.

The third: The relationship of the Houthi militia with organization groups

The relationship between the Houthi militia and terrorists originations is evident through the following:

A- intelligence and security cooperation:

The relationship between the Houthi militia and terrorist elements is confirmed by the following facts:

1- The Houthi militia released of the al-Qaeda terrorists from prisons

Key release operations of Al-Qaeda operatives are as follows:

❖The Houthi militia released al-Qaeda leader, Jamal Mohammad Al-Badawi, one of the most prominent masterminds behind the bombing of the US Navy destroyer (USS *Cole*), together with Ali Qaid Al-Ansi, in 2018 from the Political Security Service Prison in the capital, Sana'a. They granted them two personal cards with false names and smuggled them to Marib governorate to implement criminal acts to destabilize the security and stability of the Marib governorate, to meet the goals of the Houthi militia before they are targeted by American drones.

❖The Houthi militia' release of (20) members of al-Qaeda and ISIS terrorist groups, (16) of whom were al-Qaeda and (4) were ISIS

❖During the mid-2020s, the Houthi militia released (3) al-Qaeda terrorist operatives who committed several terrorist crimes, most notably of which was the assassination of the Saudi diplomat Khaled Shabikan Al-Anzi and his escort in the capital, Sana'a, on 28 November 2012. They are located in the areas controlled by the Houthi militia.

Terrorist elements accused of the assassination of the Saudi diplomat Khaled Shbikan, released by militias		
#	Name	Notes
1	Abdulaziz Ahmed Abbad Al-Qadi	
2	Hussain Salem Makhzouma Al-Aqili	
3	Hussain Saleh Abed Rabbo Al-Aqili	
4	Yousef Saleh Abed Rabbo Al-Aqili	
5	Shaif Abdo Mohammad Dhaifullah Al-Haimi	

❖ On 22 April 2020, the Houthi militia released (23) al-Qaeda terrorist operatives of different nationalities from prisons in Sana'a.

- ❖ Houthi militia released (5) Al Qaeda leaders in exchange for cooperation and allowing Houthi militia members to cross to some locations in the Al-Mahliya district of Marib governorate. Three days later, members of al-Qaeda handed over all the locations, where they had been based at the borders of Al-Bayda, to the coup militias by the so-called Sheikh Majid Al-Dhahab in September 2019.

Terrorist elements released by the Houthi militia in exchange for the Al-Qaeda terrorist organization allowing the militias to advance towards Ma'rib		
#	Name	Notes
1	Osama Al-Adini	The Houthi militia released them in exchange for cooperation with the permitted access of their members into some sites in the Al-Mahliya district in Marib governorate
2	Abu Bakr Al-Rubaie	
3	Abdullah Al-Rehab	
4	Abdulrahman Ali Mohammad Al-Gharabi	
5	Ibrahim Al-San`ani	

B / The release of the organization's operatives through premeditated escape operations:

The Houthi militia released several members of the al-Qaeda terrorist group by fabricating escape operations. The most notable of these is the release of (18) of the most dangerous elements of the al-Qaeda terrorist group from the Political Security Prison in Al-Bayda governorate, following prior coordination with al-Qaeda, which released a statement after this operation declaring the escape of its members from prison in April 2018, to mask the responsibility of the Houthi militia in effecting their release:

Names of some terrorist operatives released by the Houthi militia in a mock escape-operation.				
#	Name	Crimes committed	Houthi militia stance	Current location
1	Mohammad Abdullah Al-Saadi	Accused of killing 1st Warrant Officer Nasser Ahmad Hussain Al-Wahishi, Political Security Service	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2016	
2	Ahmed Mohammad Hussain Muhammer	He was a detainee of Al-Bayda Political Security Service	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2016	He is currently in the District of Al-Sawma'ah
3	Abdullah Ali Klal	He was a detainee of Al-Bayda Political Security Service	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2016	He is currently in the District of Al-Sawma'ah
4	Ahmed Ali Marawan, nicknamed (Antar)	He was a detainee of Al-Bayda Political Security Service	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2016	He is currently in the District of Al-Sawma'ah
5	Mukhtar Ali Marwan	He has been a detainee of Al-Bayda Political Security Service	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2016	He is currently in the District of Al-Sawma'ah
6	Salem Ali Abdullah Al-Burkani	He has been detained by Al-Bayda Political Security Service, among others	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2016	He is currently in the District of Al-Sawma'ah
7	Nasser Abdullah Mohammad Al-Radmani	He was a detainee of Al-Bayda Political Security Service	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2020	He is currently in the District of Al-Bayda

8	Abdullah Rehab	He was a detainee of Sana'a Political Security Service in since the rule of the late President Ali Abdullah Saleh	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2019	
9	Abdulrahman Ali Mohammad Al-Gharabi	He was a detainee of Sana'a Political Security Service in since the rule of the late President Ali Abdullah Saleh	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2019	
10	Abdullah Moftah	He was a detainee of Sana'a Political Security Service in since the rule of the late President Ali Abdullah Saleh	The insurgent's militia facilitated his escape from Al-Bayda Central Prison in 2019	

D- The intelligence agency of the Houthi militia embraces terrorist elements from the ISIS and al-Qaeda terrorist organisations from non-Yemeni nationalities fighting against government forces, and secures their presence, movements and participation in the management of combat operations.

- The information has confirmed that the ISIS terrorist elements who were present in their stronghold in the Al-Mushairif area in Al-Bayda governorate in mid-2020 were led by foreign elements, and they were evacuated from the site by elements of the Preventive Security Agency of the Houthi militia.
- The information also confirmed the fact that the Houthi militia used al-Qaeda as a card against the opponents and as a justification for invading cities with prior coordination between them.
- The information confirmed the fact that there was mutual understanding and coordination between the Houthi militia and the terrorist al-Qaeda organisation and that elements of the organisation in some districts of the Ibb governorate committed criminal acts and provoked the residents in those districts by raising al-Qaeda flags to create a justification for the Houthi militia to advance into those areas under the pretext of pursuing terrorist elements, which is what actually happened. During the advance of the Houthi militia, the terrorist al-Qaeda elements retreated in full view of the Houthi militia and, with their facilitation and permission, looted sums of money from the bank of the Al-Udain district, when they withdrew from it.

E- Providing a safe haven for al-Qaeda terrorist elements in areas under the control of the Houthi militia.

The areas under the control of the Houthi militia are considered a safe haven for leaders of al-Qaeda and many of its important elements, and they provide medical shelters for them and their families. For example:

- The governorates of (Sana'a, Ibb and Dhamar) represented a breeding ground for the medical shelters where al-Qaeda elements and their families receive treatment.
- Many senior leaders of al-Qaeda reside in areas under the control of Houthi militia, such as:
 - The terrorist named (Awad Jassim Mubarak Barefaa), nicknamed (Abu Baker) and (Bakri), who resided in the capital, Sana'a, from 2017 until 2020, in furnished apartments in both (Hayel Street - Ring Road - Algeria Street - Masek District - Shaoub District), and who went back and forth freely during his stay to the areas of

(Qifa - Rada'a - Yakla) in full view of the Houthi militia and with an agreement concluded between them.

- The terrorist, Hisham Bawazir, whose alias is (Tariq Al-Hadrami), and who lived in the Shaoub area of the capital Sana'a, frequented medical shelters there and moved freely in the areas controlled by the Houthi militia.

Names of Benazir some of the Al-Qaeda elements who were released by the Houthi militia and who are present in their areas of control			
No.	Name	Presence	Comments
1	Yahya Ibrahim Batari	Haradh	One of the key elements of the organisation
2	Murad Ahmed Mohammed Zaher	Sana'a	One of the key elements of the organisation
3	Nasher Ali Hezzam Hadi (Abul Bara)	Municipality of the capital	One of the key elements of the organisation
4	Ibrahim Dawud Ahmed Omair	Hodeidah Militia-Controlled Areas	One of the key elements of the organisation
5	Ammar Mohammed Ali Al-Ashwal (Abu Hammam)	Municipality of the capital	One of the key elements of the organisation
6	Muammar Mohammed Salih Mohsen Sharafuddin	Sana'a	One of the key elements of the organisation
7	Fadhl Ali Suwailih	Al-Bayda City - Al-Noor Street	One of the key elements of the organisation
8	Mohammed Abdo Amin Al-Damini (Abu Asim)	Ibb governorate / Al-Jaashen	He was released by the Houthi security and intelligence agency
9	Fuad Qaid Mahyoub Al-Mazhari (Abu Hudhaifa)	Ibb governorate / Al-Jaashen	He was released by the Houthi security and intelligence agency
10	Fuad Abdo Morshed (Abu Baseer)	Ibb governorate / Al-Jaashen	He was released by the Houthi security and intelligence agency
11	Fares Mohammed Morshed Al-Yahyaw	Militia-controlled areas	One of the key elements of the activity
12	Adel Rabi Mohammed Ibrahim	Militia-controlled areas	One of the key elements of the organisation

- Escape of terrorist elements from the government areas and taking refuge in areas under the control of the Houthi militia to secure them, such as ISIS leader escape attempt in the Taiz governorate, Bilal Al-Wafi and his group, to the areas under militia control in the Jabal Habashi district, before he was arrested by government security agencies.

Names of ISIS elements who fled from legitimate-controlled areas and took refuge in the areas controlled by the Houthi militia

No.	Name	Title	No.	Name	Title
1	Bilal Ali Mohammed Ahmed Al-Wafi		18	Mohammed Ahmed Abdo Mar'i	Dhul Faqar
2	Hatem Abdul Jalil Yahya Abdul Raqib Al-Burkani	Shaddad Al-Sana'ani	19	Abdul Malik Mohammed Ghaleb	
3	Fahd Abdul Jabbar Noman Abdullah Al-Wasli		20	Ahmed Al-Adani	
4	Amjad Mohammed Qasem Al-Aswad		21	Khaled Al-Adani	
5	Hisham Mohammed Abdo Jameel Al-Sarihi		22	Muadh Saif Ahmed Al-Hajjam	Muadh Al-Mutakhalliq
6	Majed Sharaf	Professor Salih Al-Adani	23	Hesham Abdo Hazza'	
7	Abu Bakr Abdullah Mohammed Saeed Al-Bareeki	Salih Al-Lahji + Tawfiq + Fuad + Amir	24	Jameel Nasr Qasem Al-Dhari	
8	Yousef Ahmed Abdullah Al-Yamani	Obaida Al-Lahji	25	Basem Amin Al-Barihi	
9	Mohammed Jamal Shehab	Haidara Al-Lahji – Muslim	26	Ahmed Abdul Wahhab Al-Faqih	
10	Mohammed Ahmed Abdullah Taher Romeo	Osama Al-Lahji	27	Mohammed Al-Sana'ani	
11	Salah Ahmed Saeed Taleek	Wael Al-Lahji	28	Abdullah Abdul Wasi' Al-Burkani	
12	Talal Mohammed Mohammed Abdullah Al-Eqab		29	Mohammed Abdul Aleem Abdul Qawi	
13	Aseel Ahmed Salih Musleh Al-Shurti		30	Abdul Aleem Al-Nuwaihi	
14	Hisham Al-Azzi Mohammed Abdullah Al-Eqab	Krosh	31	Hamza Moqbel Abdullah	
15	Anas Adel Abdul Jabbar Al-Asbahi	Ikrima	32	Abdul Aleem Ali Qahtan	
16	Waleed Mohammed Atef		33	Amer Ahmed Ali Ismail Al-Sabri	Amer Al-Arabi
17	Farouq Ghaleb Al-Akkad				

E / Granting forged cards and certificates to elements of the terrorist al-Qaeda organisation.

1 / Granting forged cards to elements of the terrorist al-Qaeda organisation to facilitate their movements and transfers between governorates and their safe passage as one of the conditions of the deal concluded between them:

Houthi militia granted elements of the terrorist al-Qaeda and ISIS organisations, who were released from political and national security prisons, personal ID cards with forged names to facilitate their passage. The most glaring of these actions is clear from the granting to the terrorist, Jamal Mohammed Al-Badawi, and his companion Ali Qaid Al-Ansi, two forged cards to go to the Marib governorate to carry out terrorist acts there, after their release in 2018 before they were targeted by the US drone.

b / Granting of personal ID cards by Houthi militia from the capital, Sana'a, to elements of the al-Qaeda terrorist organisation with false names, on the basis of which they obtained passports with false names.

Some of the elements of the al-Qaeda organisation who were granted personal ID cards with false names by the Houthi militia			
No.	Real name	False name	Place where the false card was obtained
1	Ashour Omar Ashour	Yahya Mohammed Saeed Bashatah	Head Office Asr Capital Sana'a
2	Adel Ahmed Salem Badera	Abdullah Mohammed Abdullah Bataweel	Head Office Asr Capital Sana'a
3	Abdullah Shaker Ahmed Soror bin Hamel	Saeed Mohammed Saeed Bashatah	Head Office Asr Capital Sana'a
4	Sulaiman Salih Salem Abolan	Ahmed Juman Abdullah Al Baqiyya	Head Office Asr Capital Sana'a

c / Houthi militia granting forged certificates to elements of the al-Qaeda terrorist organisation:

Some of the elements of the al-Qaeda organisation who were granted forged certificates by the Houthi militia			
No.	Name of person granted the certificate	Certificate Type	Issued by
1	Ashour Omar Ashour	Bachelor of Business Administration	Saba University – Capital Sana'a
2	Sulaiman Salih Salem Abolan	Bachelor of Business Administration	Saba University – Capital Sana'a
3	Abdullah Shaker Ahmed Soror bin Hamel	High School	Al-Horsh School, 45th Street, Municipality of the Capital

Fourth: Some evidence indicating the relationship between the Houthi militia and the terrorist al-Qaeda organisation:

The Yemeni army captured elements of the al-Qaeda terrorist organisation while they were fighting in the ranks of the Houthi militia. Among them was the terrorist in the al-Qaeda organisation called Musa Nassir Ali Hassan Al-Melhani, who admitted that fighters from the organisation were present with the Houthi militia and that the Houthi militia depended on many of the elements of al-Qaeda residing in Sana'a at their headquarters to mobilise fighters.

To watch the video confession of the prisoner,
click the following link <<https://youtu.be/sZAHIFvRHQY>>

1- Houthi militia performed a funeral for ISIS terrorists:

- Terrorist Saeed Abdullah Ahmed Al-Khobrani, nicknamed 'Abu Hayel'
- Terrorist Hodayd Abdullah Ahmed Al-Khobrani, nicknamed 'Abu Nawaf'

The two were killed while fighting in the ranks of the Houthi militia in mid-August 2020, and the Al-Masirah channel of the Houthi militia broadcasted their funerals.

To watch the video of the funeral on the Al-Masirah Channel of the Houthi militia,
click the following link <https://youtu.be/1aKHY39qsWQ>

Fifth: Smuggling of weapons and drugs:

- Most of the information indicates a common behaviour that confirms coordination between the Houthi militia and terrorist organization in relation to smuggling into Yemen various kinds of drugs, weapons, and everything related to collecting money, and from Yemen to neighbouring countries, especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which confirms that there was logistical coordination between the two sides.

Sixth: Second: Military Cooperation:

A. Coordination of combat operations against government forces, which is represented in:

- Agreement between leaders of the Houthi militia and leaders of al-Qaeda in Qifa Radaa in Al-Bayda governorate on the withdrawal of al-Qaeda members from some locations and handing them over to the Houthi militia. The withdrawal actually took place in favour of the Houthi militia to serve those militias and assist them in controlling the Yakla area to advance towards the government areas in al-Mushairif in the Wald Rabi' district; also to advance to open a front in Rahba Murad district in the Marib governorate within the context of the military pressure by the Houthi militia towards Marib to bring down the positions of the government forces promote in the media that the government was made to bear the results of the Houthi militia' control of the Qifa area, and advance towards Marib with the intention of creating differences between the tribes and the legitimate government.

B. Not targeting the strongholds of the al-Qaeda terrorist organisation:

- 1- The information stated that the Houthi militia did not target the locations of the al-Qaeda terrorist organisation in any confrontation during its military operations.
- 2- The Houthi militia did not fire any bullets at all at al-Qaeda elements, and all that takes place between them is prior coordination, the withdrawal of one of them in favour of the other, and the exchange of positions between them.
- 3- In the Wald Rabi' district, for example, no confrontations took place between the Houthi militia and the terrorist al-Qaeda organisation, and no bullets were fired against them. All that occurred was the prior coordination between the two sides by the so-called Majid Al-Dhahab, pursuant to which the al-Qaeda terrorist organisation withdrew from their positions and vacated them for the Houthi militia before their arrival there.
- 4- In the Al-Quraishyah area, al-Qaeda militants withdrew from their positions abruptly and left them to fall into the hands of the Houthi militia.
- 5- Coordination between the terrorist ISIS elements and the Houthi militia in the siege of Dhi Kaleb, Shariyah district, Al-Bayda governorate, to break the Aqabat Zaaj front and allow elements of the Houthi militia to circumvent the resistance and advance to Al-Mushairif, passing through the Najd Al-Shawarah area where ISIS is stationed, and to pass by them without firing a single bullet at them.
- 6- The Houthi militia has not approached the stronghold of the al-Qaeda terrorist organisation until today in the mountain ranges on the borders with the liberated areas, especially the governorates of Shabwah and Abyan.

C. Backing up the terrorist al-Qaeda organization and supporting it in the construction of fortified strongholds as a last haven for it in Al-Bayda governorate

The information stated that the Houthi militia sought, as part of their strategy, to keep the Al-Bayda governorate as a last haven to rebuild the collapsed terrorist al-Qaeda organisation after the organisation suffered blows.

The Houthi militia facilitated the retreat of the al-Qaeda and ISIS terrorist organisations to their last strongholds in the Al-Bayda governorate because of the importance of the Al-Bayda governorate as a result of its geographical borders with (8) governorates: (Lahaj - Abyan - Shabwah - Al Dhale - Marib - Dhamar - Ibb – Sana'a); this makes it an ideal stronghold for al-Qaeda, taking advantage of the facilitations of the Houthis to make Al-Bayda governorate a centre for managing its terrorist operations internally and externally, saving it from an imminent fall and providing it with support to reinforce its structure in its new stronghold in the Al-Bayda governorate.

The al-Qaeda terrorist organisation built fortified strongholds in the Al-Sawma'ah district, taking advantage of the support it received from the Houthi militia by releasing dozens of its elements from prisons.

Names of the elements of the terrorist al-Qaeda organisation who were released by the Houthi security and intelligence agency		
No.	Name	Date of release
1	Abdul Rahim Al-Abasi	21/4/2020
2	Ahmed Qahtan	21/4/2020
3	Mahfuz Al-Qarn	21/4/2020
4	Hisham Ramada	21/4/2020
5	Abdullah Al-Habari	21/4/2020
6	Jameel Ahmed Mulhi	21/4/2020
7	Mohsen Mohammed Mohsen Al-Askari	21/4/2020
8	Osam Al-Dheeb	21/4/2020
9	Majed Abdullah Sanad	20/2/2020

Seventh: Examples of the achievements of government security agencies in combating al-Qaeda and ISIS terrorism in their areas of control:

1. Following up the number of terrorist leaders and elements were pursued and arrested in the liberated governorates and put into prisons, in coordination and cooperation with the National Resistance, the coalition forces and American friends.
2. Arrest of a terrorist cell in Al-Mahra that was planning to carry out maritime terrorist operations on (29 September 2020 AD) and which carried out four operations, including two naval operations on the coast of Abyan and two operations on the coast of Hodeidah. The cell was arrested as it was preparing to carry out another operation and the number of members arrested was five terrorists.
- 3- Arrest of Ibrahim Al-Tamimi, a Saudi national, who is the media official for ISIS in the Arabian Peninsula and a representative of the organisation's leader in Yemen. He was arrested in March 2018 after being released by the Houthi militia in Sana'a.
- 4- Arrest of the al-Qaeda media cell in the Marib governorate on 13 November 2020 AD. They are:

Al Qaeda media cell that was arrested in Marib		
No.	Name	Comments
1	Abdul Aziz Al-Dini	
2	Yasser Saleh Balsharam (Abul Oud)	Alias Mohammed Omar Ali Rayyis
3	Yahya Abdo Ali Abdullah Al-Ahdal	

5- Arrest of Mohammed Abdullah Hussain Daramah, nicknamed 'Judge Bishr' al-Qaeda judge. He was arrested on 13 January 2021 in the Marib governorate in coordination with our partners in the fight against terrorism, and who provided in his confession much information about the coordination between the terrorist al-Qaeda organisation and the Houthi militia.

6- Through intelligence work and continuous tracking in the valley and the desert in Hadhramaut governorate, the Arab coalition forces, in coordination with the security agencies and national figures, managed to arrest the terrorist, Saeed bin Talib Al-Kathiri (Qaboos Al-Kathiri) on 5 March 2021.

The conclusion:

The information included in this report clearly shows the depth of the relationship between the criminal Coup Houthi militia and the terrorist organisations, which reached the point of coordination in exchanging criminal roles that threaten the security, stability and unity of Yemen and its regional surroundings, and international shipping lines, in a way that makes it incumbent on the international community that raises the flag of the war on terror to assume its responsibilities to support the legitimate government in confronting these terrorist Houthi militia and other terrorist organisations by adopting the classification of the Houthi militia on the terrorist list based on their practice of terrorism, and taking it as a means to achieve their political goals that serve the destructive agenda of the Iran regime.

The End,,,,,
