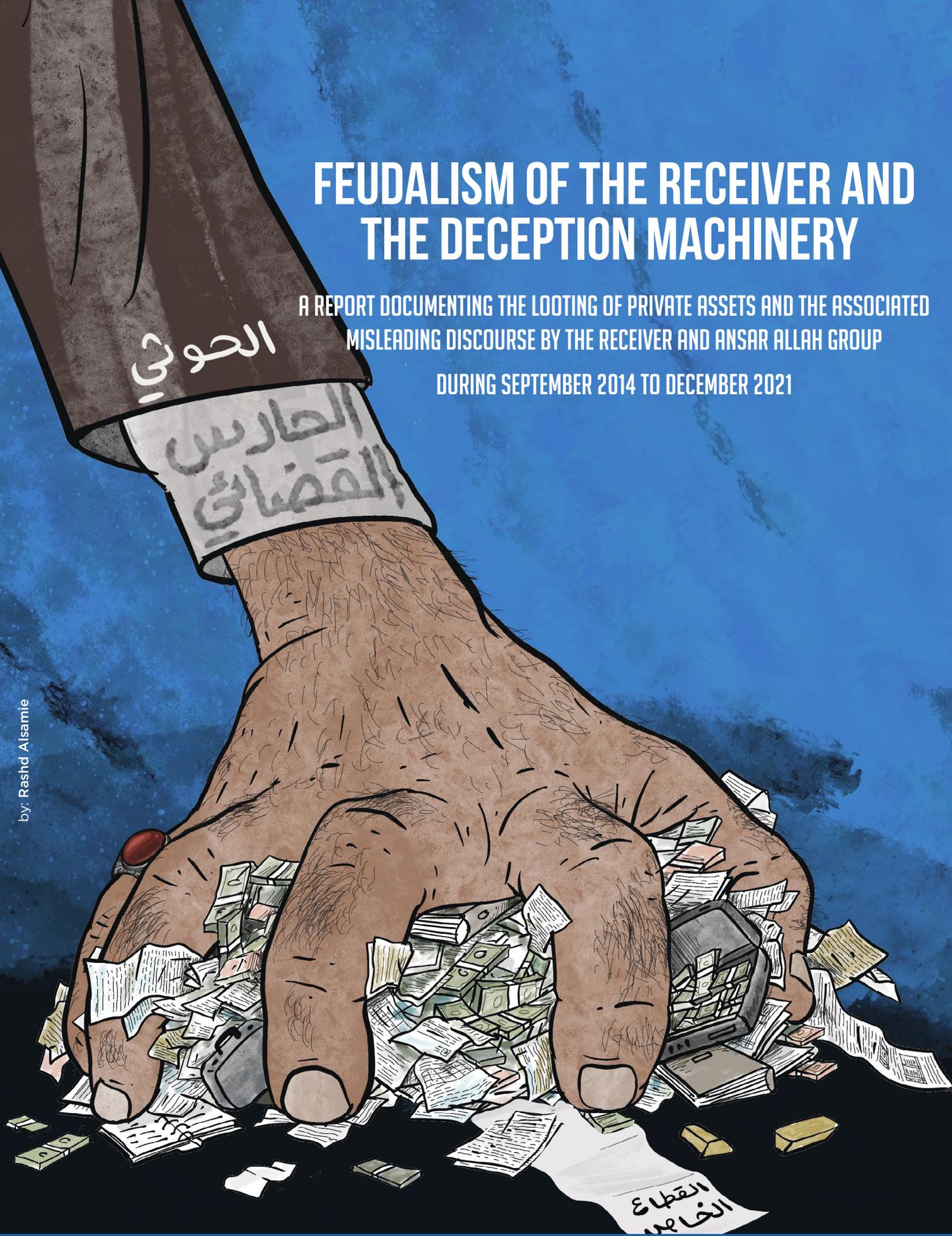


# FEUDALISM OF THE RECEIVER AND THE DECEPTION MACHINERY

A REPORT DOCUMENTING THE LOOTING OF PRIVATE ASSETS AND THE ASSOCIATED  
MISLEADING DISCOURSE BY THE RECEIVER AND ANSAR ALLAH GROUP

DURING SEPTEMBER 2014 TO DECEMBER 2021

by: Rashid Alsamir



**SAM**  
Rights & Liberties

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## INTRODUCTION

Ansar Allah (Houthis) looting practices evolved from using armed force to manipulate the Houthis-run judiciary through the receiver, to loot and confiscate the assets and property of its opponents in Yemen. During the past (7) years of the armed conflict, this crime was widely practiced, however such crimes have been highly underestimated in the public domain.

In the quest for documenting human rights violations in Yemen, “SAM” took the initiative to document the crime of looting the private assets practiced by many parties to the conflict in Yemen, especially by the de-facto authority in Sana’a, which manipulated the judiciary to confiscate the assets of its opponents.



Means and consequences of looting and burglary of property closely match with the war economy and money laundering practices, in the sense that it involves fraud, robbery, extortion, and deliberate violence to control profitable assets, investing the looted money in tradable activities, and exploiting the labor force in the looted assets. Such criminal activities severely affect the national economy, where it disrupts public revenues such as taxes and zakat, and social benefits of public concern in favor of armed parties that diverted the revenues for the benefit of their military operations and/or the interests of their leaders.

This report strives to refute the misleading information prorogated by Ansar Allah pre and post looting of opponents' assets, and to clarify that the de-facto authorities in Sana'a practice blatant looting, irrespective of their attempts to legalize it through judiciary system which they control. The report highlights some of the intimidation by Ansar Allah movement against its opponents, as a result of which they left Yemen to escape oppression and revenge.

International human rights and international humanitarian laws had explicitly criminalized the looting of private property, as well as the Yemeni constitution and law. Where, property may not be expropriated except in accordance with a judicial ruling after an impartial fair trial, by a legitimate court which the Houthis-controlled courts and judiciary lack.

SAM documented looting and confiscation of private property during the past years, and dedicated a project towards that purpose since October 2021, and within this context, communicated with many parties, and concluded to many findings. However, SAM believes that this report is revealing the magnitude of assets looting committed by Ansar Allah, yet it may not cover the whole violations committed during the past years.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the war years, the parties to the conflict practiced looting and robbery of assets and property, especially during and/or after the military progress. In addition, Ansar Allah group forcibly confiscated the assets of its opponents and those who they believe are its opponents, under the pretext that they are “traitors and loyal to the aggression”<sup>(1)</sup> or those who culturally and religiously disagree with their orientation<sup>(2)</sup>. Hence, it took control of companies, banks, corporations, associations, buildings, real estate, assets and cash.

(1) Abdul-Malik al-Houthi, the leader of the Ansar Allah, used to stigmatize his political and military opponents as such, and the group’s leaders and media use it extensively against its opponents, and by aggression they mean the military intervention of the Arab coalition countries in Yemen led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, and their Western allies.

See the group leader’s speeches on the Al Masirah channel website <https://www.almasirah.net.ye/>

(2) The Baha’i group in Sana’a, and the Salafi group in Dammaj Sa’da, are examples of such groups



In this investigative report, SAM concluded that there is a link between the disinformation practiced by the group through its media and through its public discourse, and between looting and confiscation of assets, and concluded that spreading misinformation against any opponents is only a coverup for actions that the group intends to undertake, and/or have already committed against these opponents. SAM is striving to refute this misinformation through information and documents obtained from victims or witnesses.

The report concluded that there is a correlation between the leadership of the group through the so-called “receiver” and between the Central Bank in Sana’a, the Public Prosecution, the Specialized Criminal Court, as well as the Public Assets Court and the Security and Intelligence Agency, to coordinate looting and confiscation of assets, and eventually they seize these assets and redirect them to finance its war operations, according to testimonies, evidences and documents obtained by SAM to that effect.

The report concluded that the looting of property and private assets has become a well-established methodology for Ansar Allah group, for which it has created the receiver and assigned the military commander Saleh Misfir Al-Sha’er to this post. And entrusted him with powers that supersede all other judicial and executive authorities, and he can confiscate and seize the assets of anyone without any control over him.

SAM organization documented more than (23) Houthis leaders who are reporting to the receiver, and following his orders in looting and managing the assets of the companies in the capital, Sana’a, and believes that the receiver has many others aides in other governorates.

SAM believes that the value and/or revenues of these assets, companies, corporations and associations that were seized by the receiver only, exceeds (1.7) billion dollars, while the value of the assets and revenues seized by the Ansar Allah group is estimated at more than (2) billion dollars.

The report documented the names of more than (38) companies, corporations, universities and hospitals, which were seized and managed by the receiver, in the capital, Sana’a only, with their branches in the governorates controlled by Houthis.

SAM documented in previous years, dozens of incidents of looting and confiscation of private assets and property, in addition to (49) looting incidents during the past seven years, as part of the Project of Documenting Looted Assets since October 2021, whose victims included businessmen, politicians, academics, charities, activists, military men, educators, women and members of the Baha’i Faith community.

The report findings are based on the testimonies of the victims and their relatives or those associated with them, and on the documents and evidences collected, audio and video recordings, in addition to what the group published on the assets it confiscated or controlled by the receiver, in addition to the credible findings and analyzes published by research centers and news agencies.

The organization noted that many of the victims it contacted refrained from providing any information, for fear of further retaliation and/or in the hope that Ansar Allah group would return their assets, and therefore they are reluctant to disclose any information. Although, the organization is aware of the horrific reprisals committed against them, and the confiscation of all property of some of them and forcing them to leave Yemen.

The report listed examples of (14) incidents of seizure and confiscation of assets and property, including of Al-Mawarid Company for Educational and Health Services, Dar Al-Kitab Society, Al-Khansa clinic in Ibb, Al-Zouab village clinic in Al-Bayda, the Social Reform Charitable Society in Sanaa and its branches in some governorates, and assets of the political opponent Badri al-Qatwi in Sa'da, and political opponent Munir al-Dubai in Hodiedah.

In addition to the confiscation of the home of the military leader Askar Zua'il in Ibb, and assets of Hafsa Hassan Taher in Sana'a, and of the head of the Rashad Party Muhammad Musa al-Amiri in Sana'a, the assets and movables of a tribal sheikh in Marib, confiscation and seizure of the assets and companies of the parliamentarian and businessman Hamid al-Ahmar, in Sana'a and other governorates, the house of university professor in Hodiedah, assets and companies of businessman Abdul Karim Qassem Al-Rouhani in Sana'a, and the money and property of the journalist Muhammad Qayzan in Sana'a.

## MISLEADING CONTEXT

15 of the (49) looting and confiscation of private property incidents investigated by the organization, and reported by Ansar Allah media outlets, proved to be based on misleading and/or false information, however, this does not mean that other allegations made and investigated by SAM were trustworthy, rather, most of confiscation were committed in the context of widespread misinformation that stigmatizes the victims as mercenaries, treason, and sympathy with “aggression” and some with accusations of espionage to intelligence services, including the Israeli Mossad. In this section of the report, the misleading information and the responsible media outlet, will be listed, along with the name of the victims whose assets were looted and were exposed to the misinformation campaign.

The receiver confiscated Al-Mawarid Company for Educational and Health Services, which owns the University of Science and Technology, its university hospital, Ibn Al-Haytham Hospital, and published a misleading abonnement in Al-Thawra newspaper calling for members of the company’s general assembly to meet to nominate and appoint a chairman and members of the board of directors<sup>(1)</sup>.

The group seized Dar Al-Kitab Society and the Al-Khansa clinic in Ibb, and Al-Thawra newspaper published two misleading announcements, claimed that the Society has called for new members subscription,<sup>(2)</sup> and claimed that the Society had nominated a new board.<sup>(3)</sup>

The group also looted the clinic of “Al-Zoub” village in Al-Bayda, following Al-Maserah channel publishing of a misleading news, that the “Popular Committees” found an explosives factory in one of the houses in the village,<sup>(4)</sup> belongs to one of the villagers along with clinic.

The group and the receiver seized the Social Reform Charitable Society with all of its assets, real estate, movables and programs, and Al-Thawra newspaper published an announcement from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor about the election of a new board for the Society.<sup>(5)</sup>

Saba News Agency published news article about the trial of what it called

(1) See Al-Thawra Net website. An invitation to the ordinary general assembly meeting. Page (6). February 5, 2021 <http://althawrah.ye/archives/656828>

(2) See Al-Thawra newspaper website. Issue 25 August 2020. Page No. (8) <http://althawrah.ye/archives/634979>

(3) See Al-Thawra newspaper website. Issue 17 March 2021. Page No. (10) <http://althawrah.ye/archives/663635>

(4) See Al Maserah Channel – Popular Committees in Qaifa, Radaa found a house for making explosives - Yemen. February 2, 2015

(5) See Al-Thawra newspaper. October 8, 2019. Page No. (9) <http://althawrah.ye/archives/596467>

Sa'da espionage cell,<sup>(6)</sup> including political opponents Badri al-Qatwi and Adnan al-Ayzari. SAM believes that this trial is based on trumped-up accusations, and the trial came after the group had looted the properties of Qatwi and Al-Ayzari in Sa'da.

Two years after confiscation of the political opponent Munir al-Duba'i, assets in Hodiedah, Al Maserah channel published a misleading video of what it called the most dangerous criminal cell affiliated with the aggression, in which a citizen of Tihama testified that he worked within a monitoring cell in Hodiedah whose mission is to provide information to Munir al-Duba'i in exchange of money.<sup>(7)</sup>

A few days after the house of the military leader, Askar Zua'il was confiscated, Iranian (Shafaqna) media agency published a statement accusing him of commanding the military operations of the Saudi aggression in the so-called "Decisive Storm" and supervising the attack on the military bases and infrastructure of the Yemeni armed forces.<sup>(8)</sup>

Ansar Allah website published the ruling of the Specialized Criminal Court to seize the assets of (35) MPs, under the pretext that they had committed acts that harm the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Yemen, <sup>(9)</sup>and which the security forces confiscated the property of Hafsa Hassan Taher, the wife of one of the MPs.

Five years after the Ansar Allah group confiscated the assets of the head of the Rashad Party, Muhammad Musa Al-Amiri, 26September.net website published a news report that the Specialized Criminal Court had issued a death sentence against Al-Amiri and the confiscation of his assets on charges of espionage.<sup>(10)</sup>

The Organization documented misleading information by the group media outlet, claiming that its forces have preserved the property and assets of residents in the areas they seized in Marib. Al-Lahza channel broadcast an exclusive interview with the Houthis-appointed governor of Marib, in this

(6) See the Sabanet website. The trial of the "Sa'da" cell for espionage and aid to the countries of aggression begins. October 12, 2021. <https://www.saba.ye/ar/news3159634.htm>

(7) See Al Maserah channel. Serious confessions of a criminal cell belonging to the forces of aggression in Hodiedah. 4/11/2017

(8) See the Shiite News Agency (Shafaqna). The Movement of Supporters of the February 14 Revolution: The objectives of the brutal aggression against Yemen are to abort the revolution. 3 April 2015 <https://bit.ly/3tBU31E>

(9) See the Ansar Allah website. The Specialized Criminal Court approves the provisional seizure of the assets of 35 members of the House of Representatives (the names). September 14, 2019 <https://www.ansarallah.com/archives/277812>

(10) See 26 September Net. The Specialized Criminal Court sentenced with death penalty to 24 accused of espionage and aiding aggression (names) November 14, 2020, <https://www.26sep.net/index.php/local/2255-24-2>

regard.<sup>(11)</sup> In fact, the Organization documented incidents of looting and confiscation of assets, including the looting of the house of tribal Sheikh Mubarak Hussein Rufishan in Serwah district.

Saba News Agency and Al-Thawra newspaper published articles on freezing and seizure of (39) billion Yemeni riyals of Hamid Al-Ahmar's assets,<sup>(12)</sup> according to a decision issued by the Public Assets Prosecution, under allegations that he and his family are charged with corruption and illegal acquisition of assets. Close sources to Al-Ahmar considered these accusations as false. Before and after this decision, Ansar Allah group and their appointed receiver confiscated (11) companies owned by Hamid Al-Ahmar and other partners, as well as properties belonging to him and his family.

After an academic staff house was looted in Hodiedah, Al Maserah channel published news of that the Specialized Criminal Court has sentenced him to death and the confiscation of his property among a group of opponents, on trumped-up charges of collaborating with the aggression and providing the coordinates.<sup>(13)</sup> The victim stated that the justifications for that ruling were false and misleading, intended to cover up the confiscation of his assets.

Saba Net Agency published what it called a death sentence against journalist Muhammad Qayzan and a number of politicians, and the confiscation of their assets on charges of aiding the enemy and inciting to commit acts that affect the security and stability of Yemen.<sup>(14)</sup> This media misinformation was intended to justify and covered the looting of Qayzan assets and property.

After his stores were looted in Al-Jarahi, Hodiedah, Al-Maserah channel published a misleading video of a resident accusing the merchant, Moamen Shawqi Al-Maqtari, of conspiring against Houthi forces and providing intelligence about them.<sup>(15)</sup> The Security Media website published a misleading video about the educator, Hassan Al-Zarnouqi, accusing him of providing the coordinates on Houthi forces,<sup>(16)</sup> after which, his house and belongings in Zabed, Hodiedah, were confiscated.

(11) See Al-Lahza channel, close to Ansar Allah. Marib Governor, Brigadier General Ali Tuaiman, in an exclusive interview. 2/4/2020 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rSSeGaHD9TQ>

(12) See Al-Thawra Net. Saba: Freezing and seizing 39 billion riyals of Hamid Al-Ahmar's assets and funds. March 6 2015. <http://althawrah.ye/archives/111220>

(13) SAM could not find the news article, which the victim has confirmed that Al Maserah channel has published it, but the website was blocked after the US Treasury took control of the channel's website.

(14) See Saba Net. The Specialized Criminal Court sentenced to death 91 convicts of the crime of aiding the enemy. November 25, 2020. <https://www.saba.ye/ar/news3117556.htm>

(15) See Al Maserah channel. March 28, 2018.

(16) See the Security Media website. April 22, 2017. <https://youtu.be/ezvKW3lxXWE>

## METHODOLOGY

Within the context of documenting human rights violations, “SAM” applied clear methodology for accessing information, namely transparency, impartiality, integrity and objectivity, and relied on the investigative methodology of the cases and the information it collected. When decided to document violations of looting and arbitrary confiscation of private assets, SAM started with documenting the practices committed by the de facto authority in Sana’a, “Ansar Allah Group”, relying on the information that the organization possessed about the extent of these violations. The organization will investigate practices committed by other parties to the war in future reports.

The misleading and defaming information that Ansar Allah group disseminated through its media and leaders about its opponents was the basis for the investigation with the victims. The organization strives to refute this misinformation with documents and testimonies. Where these information on the media and digital platforms affiliated and close to Ansar Allah, and collected by SAM, reveals many practices on the ground, where this misinformation worked to mislead and influence the public opinion.

SAM relied on reliable sources to refute the misinformation, such as interviewing the victims and witnesses and collecting and verifying documents and evidences, as well as collecting information and video clips, in addition to communicating through secure means of communication with victims and witnesses who were often forced to flee from Yemen.

SAM was keen that the incidents it investigated were credible, and that the information on which the accusations were based, are rational, supported and surrounded by reasonable and acceptable reasons that could serve as a criterion for convicting the perpetrator. Also, in parallel with evidences that reinforces this in order to refute the misleading and misinformation spread by the de-facto authority about the crime that it has committed, or by analogy with a similar context to the crimes that have been concealed from publication, as well as taking into account the general context of the misleading information that has been published and its projection on the facts and practices documented in the report.

The organization used information published by international organizations, research centers and agencies and considered it a basis upon which it could be built upon, with due verification, especially if that published information was based on facts on the ground.

This report is basically an investigative report with a human rights perspective, which was carried out by (13) researchers and investigators of the organization during five months, some of whom the organization dealt with as service providers. Although the organization has monitored and documented looting and confiscation of assets during the past seven years, and established the relevant database, yet the report lists examples of incidents that it has investigated since the beginning of the project in October 2021.

The organization conducted an investigation into the incidents of looting and forcible confiscation of private assets in Sana'a, the governorates of Ibb, Hodiedah, Taiz, Sa'da, Marib and Al Bayda, in a search and investigation process and field visits to document and verify information, interview victims and witnesses, collect evidence, photos and documents, to help in refuting the misleading and misinformation that published by the de facto authority, where the organization's researchers used video recording and questionnaires, photography, telephone calls, and via the Internet, especially with the victims who left or forced to flee from Yemen.

The organization displayed on its Facebook an electronic questionnaire to the public, to allow victims to report the violations they were subjected to, and to preserve privacy and confidentiality for those who are unable to meet the organization's team or afraid to go public for fear of reprisals.

The organization was keen on the security and safety of the victims and witnesses it interviewed, and the confidentiality of the information it collected, where the report did not disclose the identities of some victims and all witnesses and used pseudonyms, and refrained from publishing the findings of some investigation at the request of the victims to maintain confidentiality.

The report indicates that the name Ansar Allah group refers to the de-facto authority that controls Sanaa, and some governorates. It is also called the "Houthis" being common among Yemenis, a name derived from the name of its leader Abdul-Malik al-Houthi and his founding brother Hussein al-Houthi. The name of the alliance of Houthi and Saleh forces is referring to the paramilitary forces belong to Ansar Allah group and the military forces that retained their loyalty to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, which entered into alliance until the fighting between them erupted in December 2017, and the alliance ended with the killing of Saleh by Ansar forces Allah.

The organization investigated (49) incidents of looting and confiscation of assets within five months, and interviewed more than (147) victims and witnesses. Including women and members of the Baha'i community,<sup>(1)</sup> as well as people from different social and political groups.

(1) Some of the Baha'i Faith members refrained from talking about the looting of the assets, fearing the revenge of Ansar Allah against the members of the sect in Yemen.





SAM has sent letters to political parties<sup>(2)</sup> requesting them to provide data and information about their members, whose assets had been looted, for better understanding to the contest and provide an analysis that converges with reality.

The organization tried to send a letter to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Sana'a, requesting information and data about merchants whose assets were looted and confiscated, but it found that the Chamber's contact information on its website was inaccurate. The organization also interviewed and documented testimonies of lawyers who pleaded for victims, and other testimonies of economic experts.

In compliance with impartiality and objectivity, the organization sent a letter to the Ministry of Human Rights under the de facto authority in Sana'a, requesting their viewpoint and the measures taken regarding the practices of the so-called receiver on the confiscation of companies and assets, but it did not respond until the publication of this report.

The organization team faced many challenges due to Ansar Allah's restrictions on human rights organizations' movement and civil activities, and difficulties in collecting documents and photos related to the incidents, and victims' lack of confidence in the investigation mechanisms, fearing that perpetrators will not be held accountable. Nonetheless, SAM managed to collect information that revealed that the looting and confiscation of private assets by Ansar Allah had become systematic practices.

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(2) The Yemeni Congregation for Reform Party "Islah", and the General People's Congress

## LEGAL BACKGROUND

International human rights law is applicable to the incidents and violations documented in this report, although they were committed in the context of the armed conflict in Yemen, hence both international human rights law and international humanitarian law are applicable.

International human rights law prohibits burglary, pillage and confiscation of private assets. Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that “everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others”, and “no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property”. Article (25) of the 2004 Arab Charter on Human Rights stipulates the guarantee of property rights and the prohibition of arbitrary or illegal confiscation of assets in all cases”. International humanitarian law considers the confiscation of assets as a violation of the right of ownership. Article 4 (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the following acts; against the persons referred to in paragraph

are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever: (g) pillage. Also, both rules (52,50) ) on the study of the International Committee of the Red Cross on customary international humanitarian law, prohibited the destruction or appropriation of the property of the opponent and looting without what is necessitated by a compelling military necessity.<sup>(1)</sup> According to the Statute of the International Criminal Court, “Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly” constitutes a war crime in non-international armed conflicts.<sup>(2)</sup> Similarly, Yemeni law, ban the arbitrary confiscation and looting of assets, and are punishable under the criminal and military law in Yemen.

It is worth noting that Yemen has ratified the Second Additional Protocol to the four Geneva Conventions relating to victims of non-international armed conflicts.<sup>(3)</sup> In addition, the customary rules of humanitarian law are mandatory on all states and applicable in non-international armed conflicts.

SAM considers Ansar Allah group’s arbitrary looting and robbery of assets a war crime according to the rules of international humanitarian law, corresponding to the crime of theft in Yemeni legislation, and believes that there is no military necessity justify such practices. Furthermore, most of the looting and confiscation took place in areas under its control, and merely motivated by reprisal against opponents, especially those who have been displaced and/or forced to leave Yemen.

In the last three years, the group has employed the receiver orders, and the Public Assets Court, to legalize looting and confiscation, who is designated by the illegitimate Specialized Criminal Court<sup>(4)</sup> as the head of the Committee for the Inventory and Receipt of “traitors” property.

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(1) International Customary Humanitarian Law - icrc.org

(2) See Article (8,2,iv) of the ICC Statute.

(3) Yemen ratified the protocol on 17/4/1990.

(4) See the judicial decision to invalidate the jurisdiction of the Specialized Criminal Court in Sana’a and confer it to the court established in Marib issued by the Supreme Judicial Council of the internationally recognized government. Almqawqa site. Monday 30 April 2018. <https://almawqeaqpost.net/news/30228>

# CHAPTER ONE:

## Looting under Treason Pretext

SAM detected many misinformation published by the media of Ansar Allah, before and after the looting the victims' assets with various justifications. SAM believes that speculating misinformation is meant to intimidate victims into silence. In this chapter, the report reviews the misinformation campaign, which the de facto authority in Sana'a used to coverup its crimes, urging SAM to develop this report to refute the misinformation and expose the widespread hate speech on media outlets.

## First Topic: Refuting misinformation

The objective of the report is to refute the false and misinformation propagated by Ansar Allah group in conjunction with the arbitrary looting of assets and property, where the group and its associates, spread misleading information aimed at defaming the victims so that the crimes against them gain public's acceptance. The organization documented several misinformation articles, and cross-checked them with the victims.

SAM conclude that the misleading news published by Ansar Allah media outlets, were intended to stigmatize the victims, where it accused the with treason, mercenary and aiding the aggression, and that they are ISIS, "takfiris", and agents of the "Israeli Mossad."<sup>(1)</sup> In order to facilitate the looting of their assets, and its media was overwhelmed with this misinformation so that the victims would not defend themselves and their assets.

The accusations raised were tailored against each victim, such as aiding the aggression, affiliation to parties' rival to the group, providing coordinates, compromising the security of the country, financing hostile activities, and connections with intelligence services, tax evasion, disputes among partners. In order to liquidate the assets, seize and impose custody on them, through the so-called "receiver" and created the Popular Committee for Demanding the Looted Assets<sup>(2)</sup> to market that "what it is doing is in response to popular pressure."

(1) SAM received a document in which the receiver requested the Criminal Prosecution to seize the assets of businessman Muhammad Yahya Al-Haifi for being communicating with the Zionist Mossad and the American espionage and other charges. (Document No. 1) is attached.

(2) See September 26 website, the official website of the Houthi Ministry of Defense, which published an article on the private properties of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh in France, and that activists in Sanaa formed a popular committee to recover the looted assets. December 24, 2020. <https://www.26sep.net/index.php/local/4818-26-25>

## Second Topic: Hate Speech is a Prelude to the Crime

Ansar Allah group propagated a hate speech, and public incitement of its followers to commit the crime. The speeches Abdul-Malik al-Houthi, contained a lot of incitement and hate discourse against opponents, journalists, and minorities. He described “Baha’is” as Satanists” working against the Islamic religion, and they receive support from parties hostile to Yemen (such as Israel and the United States of America).<sup>(1)</sup> Consequently, the group confiscated the assets belonging to the Baha’i community and its members. The victims were reluctant to provide relevant details, fearing reprisals.

Earlier, the US Department of Justice blocked (36) websites linked to Iran, most of them participated in the misinformation activities or linked with violent organizations, for violating US sanctions, including the Houthis-run Al Maserah website.<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) See Be Ansar Allah channel on YouTube. Speech of Abdul-Malik Al-Houthi on Friday of Rajab, the anniversary of Yemenis entering Islam 1439 H March 23, 2018. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=loy\\_G-rIMX4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=loy_G-rIMX4)

(2) See Reuters website. Us blocks websites linked to Iranian disinformation activities. 2021 June 22 <https://www.reuters.com/article/usa-iran-internet-as5-idARAKCN2DY2A1>



# CHAPTER TWO

## **Looting; A resource for War Mobilization for the De-facto Authority**

In addition to diverting public assets to finance its war and purchases of weapons, Houthis uses a large part of the private assets it looted to finance its war operations. While it, as de facto authority, abandoned its responsibilities towards the population, in providing basic services. SAM investigated many cases of looting of private assets, especially the revenue generating companies such as telecommunications, investment companies, universities, hospitals, corporations, homes, land and real estate. This chapter reviews Ansar Allah's methodology in seizing private property and assets.

## First Topic:

### Violation of the Right of Possession (*jura possessionis*)

Ansar Allah group practiced looting of property and assets on a large scale, against its opponents who were displaced from Yemen due to the war or were forced to leave. SAM database revealed that most of the victims are political opponents, between 2015 and 2017, who are members to Islah party and the defectors from the General People's Congress, and most of the victims between 2017 and 2021 were either from the GPC, the faction that remained loyal to Saleh after his death, or the civilian and military leaders of the internationally recognized government, and members of parliament, or national capital, that the group wants to control in favor of building its own parallel capital.

The organization also documented the looting of assets by local leaders in the governorates without approval of the center, and the victims referred to the leaders of the group in Sana'a for redress, but they were disappointed.

SAM also documented several incidents of looting that affected the family of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, and members of the General People's Congress Party,(1) and tried to reach members of his family to cross-check these incidents, but in vain.

The organization investigated (49) looting incidents during five months, committed by Ansar Allah in the past seven years. The victims were distributed among (5) politicians, (4) government officials, (8) tribal sheikhs, and (7) merchants and businessmen, (4) military leaders, (3) journalists and media outlets, (2) women, (3) educators, (3) hospitals, (4) humanitarian and charitable organizations, one university, one academic staff, and (4) farmers.

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(1) See Al-Arabi Al-Jadeed. The Houthis order the seizure of the assets of 49 relatives of Saleh <https://bit.ly/34XdeZC>

## Second Topic: the receiver

One of the major mechanisms of looting and arbitrary looting of private assets, that Ansar Allah group created is the receiver, and assigned one of its military commanders, Major General Saleh Misfir Al-Sha'er, nicknamed "Abu Yasser".

The receiver has become parallel to the judicial authority, and can confiscate and loot without the control of any authority over it, and even orders the judiciary to seize and confiscate the assets of whoever it wants, without investigation or even submitting an "indictment" in accordance with the applicable legal rules (document No.1). "It is believed that the receiver emulates the Iranian model of the Bonyad, a charitable fund system that was used to seize the assets of the Shah and his supporters after the 1979 revolution, and its work evolved over time until it became a powerful economic force."<sup>(1)</sup>

The US Treasury imposed sanctions against Saleh Misfir Al-Sha'er, and said in its decision<sup>(2)</sup> that Al-Sha'er oversaw the seizures carried out by the Houthis of property and assets in Yemen estimated at more than (100) million dollars, using a variety of illegal methods, including extortion", and considered him responsible for the seizure of assets. The department added that the funds were used to fund the Houthis' military efforts, actions that would prolong the ongoing conflict in Yemen and impede efforts to solve the Yemeni crisis.

SC Sanctions Committee on Yemen, included Saleh al-Sha'er, Muhammad Abdul Karim al-Ghamari and Youssef al-Madani,<sup>(3)</sup> on the list of spoilers as they had participated in acts that threaten peace, security and stability, including directing acts that violate international humanitarian law.

According to a document that SAM verified,<sup>(4)</sup> Saleh Al-Sha'er was appointed as the head of the so-called Committee for the Inventory and Receipt of the property of traitors, "the receiver of the property of the traitors," by the late Saleh Al-Sammad, head of the Supreme Political Council, on March 15, 2018 (document No. 2) attached. The group also issued a judicial decision appointing him to this post, by the Specialized Criminal Court.<sup>(5)</sup>

(1) See RAND Foundation, "Iran's Political, Demographic, and Economic Vulnerabilities," by Keith Crane, Rollie Lal, Jeffrey Martini. <https://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG693.html>

(2) Seal of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1789 U.S. Department of the Treasury. Treasury Sanctions Senior Houthi Military Officer Overseeing Group's Seizure of Opposition Property. November 18, 2021. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0495>

(3) See Al-Harf 28 website. The Sanctions Committee includes three new Houthi leaders in the UN sanctions list. November 10, 2021. <https://alharf28.com/p-69864>

(4) Published by various media outlets, a document assigning of journalist Osama Sari, by Al-Sha'er as his representative in a number of companies. Dated 7/11/2019

(5) SAM sought this decision but couldn't, but in many letters from the court to al-Sha'er, assigns him as the receiver of the confiscated assets.

In addition to this post, Al-Sha'er is the Assistant Minister of Defense and Head of the Logistics Support Authority in the Ministry, and manages a number of confiscated companies and assets. Major companies controlled by Al-Sha'er, include, Sabafon Telecom, owned by businessman Hamid Al-Ahmar.(6) and Al Mawarid Company for Educational and Health Services, and its affiliates, the University and the Science and Technology Hospital,(7) and Ibn Al Haitham International Hospital. Also seized C-Plus Plastic Surgery and IVF Hospital, and the Maternity and Childhood Hospital, owned by businessman Hamid Ziyad. And Yemen Armored Company, a security services company, owned by the senior member of the PGC Party, Ahmed Saleh Al-Rahabi. And Tuntec International University, owned by MP the PGC Party, Khaled Rashad Al-Alimi. And the Social Reform Charitable Society, and its affiliated hospitals, health centers, orphanages, and other assets. And the Saleh Foundation for Social Development owned by Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh.(8) And the Orphan Development Foundation, owned by businessman Hamid Ziyad, and its affiliated College of Modern Technology.

Al-Sha'er also controlled eight seized companies under a memorandum directed to his associates, Osama Sari,(9) which are "Link in Time Company, Idcimo Company, Agrisis Company, Flextrack Company, Mina Vaz Company, In to Cast Company, Elma Company, and Abram FM Radio ".

The receiver also seized (11) companies owned by Hamid Al-Ahmar and Arab and foreign partners, including Saba Islamic Bank, Arab Horizons Tourism Company, Al-Ahmar Trading Group, and Gas Technology Company. Media outlets broadcast news on Al-Sha'er's control of the MTN Communications Company, which he bought after restrictions and attrition attempts, and the Y Communications Company.(10) SAM approached both companies for verification, but to no avail.

(6) The Houthis-appointed receiver, appointed his brother Abdullah Al-Sha'er to manage the company.

(7) The Houthis-appointed receiver, appointed Adel Al-Mutawakel as the university's rector.

(8) Who is under UNSC Sanction.

(9) A journalist loyal to the Houthi group, he was appointed by the group as undersecretary for the media sector in the Ministry of Youth and Sports. He is also the editor-in-chief of the pro-Houthi Yemeni Press Agency "Yemen". <http://www.yagency.net/243670>

(10) See the Al-Youm8 website. Report: MTN's departure... Will it be replaced by Iranian companies in Yemen <https://alyoum8.net/news/87913>

Al-Sha'er is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Shibam Holding Company,(11) a quasi-governmental company, through which the revenues of the confiscated companies are invested, mainly revenues of the University of Science and Technology. His deputy in this company is Ibrahim Al-Shami, and the executive director is Judge Raed Hussein Al-Sha'er, a relative of the receiver and the manager of his office.(12)

SAM obtained information that the receiver has established several companies in which he invests the revenues of the looted assets, including "Yemen Vaz Future" and "New Technology", specialize in technology and information, and "Special Ops" company, specializes in security services. When tracking the websites of these companies, it appeared that the second was established two years ago(13) and the third six years ago (14).

Al-Sha'er confiscated the property and assets of more than 1,200 opponents, including senior officials in the Yemeni government and political parties, military commanders, politicians and businessmen, at the Specialized Criminal Court orders, one of which ordered the seizure of (1,142) people assets.(15)

SAM estimated the value of the assets seized by the receiver at more than (1.7) billion dollars, while the value of assets seized by Ansar Allah group estimated at more than (2) billion dollars.

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(11) See Saba Net. Describes the visit of the de-facto PM to the company, who was received Al-Sah'er. August 7, 2021 <https://www.saba.ye/ar/news3150652.htm>

(12) See the University of Science and Technology website, established by the group. Raed Al-Sha'er inspects the progress of the educational at the university (photos). <https://bit.ly/33j6BjZ>

(13) See the company's website. <https://www.newtechno-ye.com/>

(14) See Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/specialops2014/>

(15) See Al-Mithaq News website, Houthi militias confiscate property of supporters of Yemeni legitimacy, 1/2/2019 <https://almethaqnews.com/news17093.html>

### Third Topic: Manipulating Judiciary as a Means of Looting

Since Houthis seizure Sanaa, in September 2014 and until the end of 2017, they looted assets and property by force. Where, this period witnessed major looting of opponents' properties, coincided with largest departures and displacements of opponents to escape the oppression and harassment, and many of their houses were turned into security and military headquarters, and houses. As well as widespread confiscation of press and media outlets.

The report concluded that since the beginning of 2018, the de facto authority has taken another approach to robbery and looting. Where it has manipulated the illegitimate Specialized Criminal Court and the Criminal Prosecution Office, as well as the Public Assets Prosecution and Court to prosecute its opponents and confiscate their property, which prompted the Supreme Judicial Council of the internationally recognized government to confer the jurisdiction of the Specialized Criminal Court in Sana'a, to the Marib Governorate.(1)

The group prosecuted hundreds of Yemeni government officials, and opponents, claiming that they are traitors and loyalists to the aggression, according to its media.(2) Consequently, the Specialized Criminal Court and Public Assets Court ordered to seize their assets. According to a lawyer,(3) the Specialized Criminal Court and Public Assets Court lack the basic principles of integrity and fair trial, as the group uses the judiciary to legalize these crimes.

The group has subjected the judiciary to the influence of the receiver and its leaders, and employed its security grip in this regard. As seen in the appointment by the Specialized Criminal Court of the receiver Major General Saleh Misfir al-Sha'er.

SAM obtained documents of orders issued by the Public Assets Prosecution to seize accounts of private bank managers and company managers, claiming that they had committed financial and administrative violations that undermined the financial position of those banks and the shareholders' assets. SAM interviewed some of those managers and it turned out that the motives for that seizure is to undermine the national capital. (Attached document No. 3)

(1) See [almawqeaapos](https://almawqeaapos.net) site. Judicial decision transferring the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court in Sana'a to the court established in Marib. April 30, 2018. <https://almawqeaapos.net/news/30228>

(2) See Abdul-Karim Al-Khaiwani interview, the Houthi deputy interior minister, with Al-Maserah channel. He called on the judiciary to apply strict legal measures against all traitors and agents, so that they could be an example to the other. 7-9-2017. <https://bit.ly/3FCto7c>

(3) A confidential source.

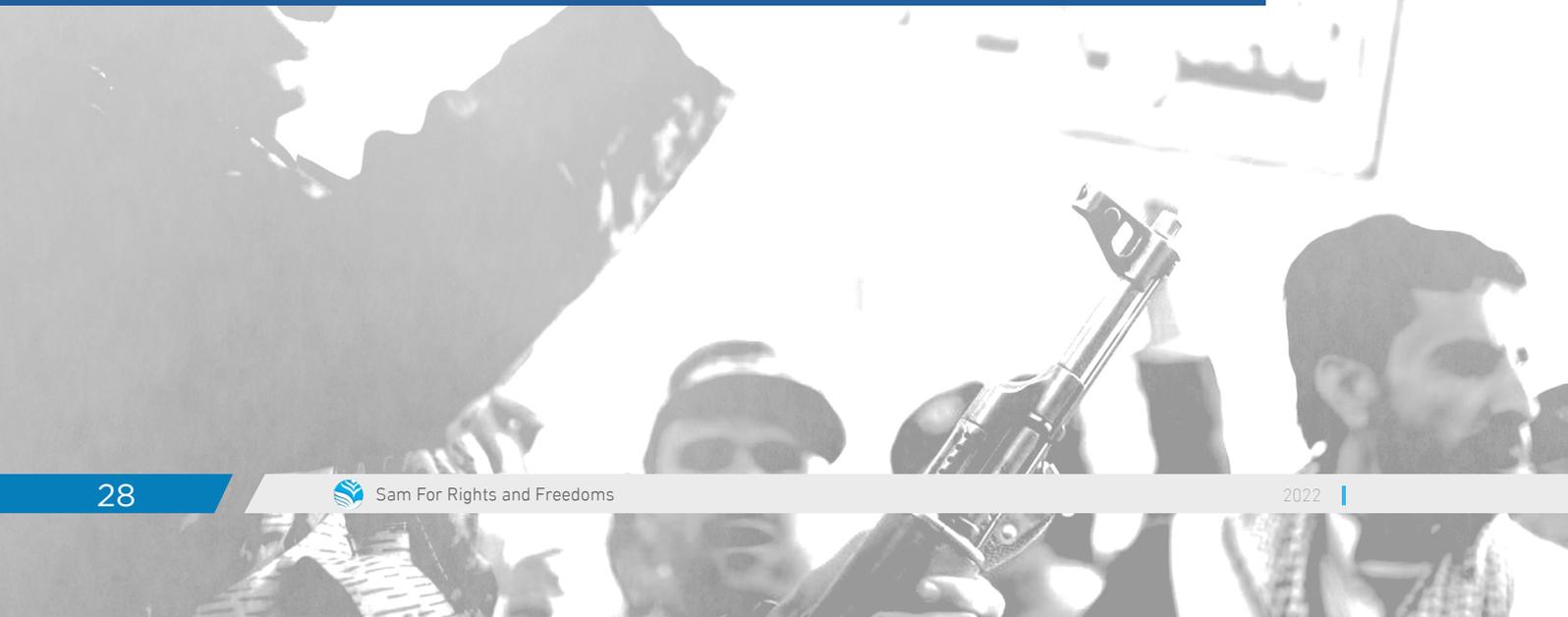
SAM believes that the proceedings of the Specialized Criminal Court and the Public Assets Court in Sana'a, is illegitimate, and incompetent, and lacks professionalism, integrity and impartiality.

SAM documented in one of the incidents the order to seize assets and property of (1223) political, military and civilian figures in the Yemeni government and its loyalists. The organization believes that this order goes against justice and its rules, especially the right to defense, equality and impartiality, and not based on legal executive documents. (Attached note No. 4).

## TOPIC FOUR: EXAMPLES OF LOOTING AND CONFISCATION

This chapter contains examples of (14) incidents of looting and confiscation of assets of companies, corporations, charities, homes, lands and movables, confirms that looting of private assets and property has become a well-established methodology for the Ansar Allah group. It also confirms the roles and association of the receiver, the judiciary, the central bank, and some senior and joiner leaders of Ansar Allah in looting. These incidents are associated with the disinformation and media falsification campaigns by the media of Ansar Allah to coverup these crimes.

SAM selected these incidents out of (49) looting incidents that it has investigated, as they represent clear samples highlighting the practices and violations committed by the Ansar group, in Sana'a Hodiedah, Ibb, Sa'da, Al-Bayda, and Mareb governorates.



## Al-Mawarid Company for Educational and Health Services

Al-Mawarid is one of the major companies in Yemen active in the education and health services. SAM investigated the looting of the company's and its affiliates assets, and collected many information and evidences, and verified the misleading information published by the media of Ansar Allah in this regard.

Ansar Allah group started misinformation campaign about the University of Science and Technology and its hospital, and targeted the rector of the University of Science and Technology. A media website quoted a security source statement in which he reveals serious information proved the involvement of Hamid Muhammad Yahya Aqlan, Islah Party senior leader, and the fugitive from justice, in stealing huge sums of money and smuggling data belonging to the university students and to the wounded in the army and Popular Committees, and communicating them to the enemy.<sup>(1)</sup>

Houthi-run media websites published news about visits by the receiver to the University of Science and Technology to see the progress of the educational process,<sup>(2)</sup> implying that the visit intend to pressure the university to accept his delegate in the administrative staff. Al-Thawra newspaper published an announcement by the receiver calling the members of the general assembly of the Al-Mawarid Company for Educational and Health Services to meet to nominate and appoint a chairman and members of the board of directors.<sup>(3)</sup>

SAM verified this information with the shareholders and partners in the company<sup>(4)</sup> and concluded that reason behind the receiver's seizure of the company is that, it belongs to Islah party members, and the misinformation was intended to coverup the company confiscation.

Al Mawarid Company for Educational and Health Services is a closed Yemeni joint stock company with (28) shareholders. Founded in 1992, and established the College of Science and Technology, before turning into the University of Science and Technology in 1994, with branches in seven Yemeni governorates by the end of 2019. The enrolled students at the university during the academic year 2019 reached (12,591), (43.25%) females, according to statistics obtained by the organization.

(1) See Yamanyoun website.. Documents prove the involvement of the Rector of the University of Science and Technology in Sana'a in a major scandal. March 14, 2020. <https://www.yamanyoon.com/?p=169601>

(2) See Al-Thawra Net website. The receiver is briefed on the progress of the educational process at the Universities of Science and Yemeni University in Sana'a. December 11, 2018. <http://althawrah.ye/archives/551723>

(3) See Al-Thawra Net website. An invitation to attend the ordinary general assembly meeting. Page (6). February 5 2021. <http://althawrah.ye/archives/656828>

(4) The investigation continued during November, December 2021 and January 2022

UST is the first Yemeni private university to obtain accreditation for the College of Medicine and Health Sciences, many award winner, and is member to the Federation of Arab Universities, the Federation of the Universities of the Islamic World and some international Universities. It won the Excellence Award as the best university in Yemen, the Award for Creativity and Excellence in the field of distance learning at the level of Arab universities for the year 2011, an international award for successful projects by the European Association in Oxford, and the ISO 9001:2008 quality certificate in administration.<sup>(5)</sup>

The company established an educational university hospital that provides health services, with bedding capacity reached 250 by the end of 2019, and the number of patients who benefited from its services during 2019 exceeded (400,000) patients, and the number of the company's employees exceeded (3,150) male and female employees.

The organization documented many practices committed by the receiver against Al-Mawarid company and its management, and its affiliated institutions, namely the University of Science and Technology, the University Hospital, and Ibn Al-Haytham International Hospital. SAM organization obtained the names of the leaders who assisted the receiver in looting the university and the hospital and their posts. (Attached document No. 5).

major practices and violations verified by SAM is the appointment of the receiver to a delegate to the university, named Muhammad Yahya al-Hiyasi in September 2018, who is Director of the Procurement Department at the Houthis-control Ministry of Defense. On December 12, 2018, the receiver stormed the university with a security force, and media to impose Al-Hiyasi as his representative at the university and the university hospital, and granted him powers that exceed those of the chairman of the board. On March 17, 2019, a committee from the office of the receiver visited the university and forced the management to appoint Abdel Fattah Ismail Al-Haddad, to replace the former. Al-Haddad as an employee of the Security and Intelligence Service.

The receiver ordered to freeze the bank accounts of the university and the hospital, and the company could not withdraw any amounts until after the representative of the receiver signed the cheques. Abdel Fattah Al-Haddad exercised full powers in violation of the administrative and legal systems, and appointed delegates to him in the various departments of the university and the university hospital. Who exercised de-facto powers over all activities, and threatened administrative staff who objected their violations or criticized their actions, with detention. In September 2019, the receiver appointed a

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(5) See the university's website. <https://ust.edu/about-us/>

chartered accountant to audit the accounts of the ended year, bypassing all the powers and authorities of the General Assembly of Al-Mawarid Company.

Since October 2019, punitive measures have taken against the university and hospital administration. The representative of the receiver detained the director of the university hospital, Fahmi Al-Hakimi, Abbas Al-Banna, human resources manager, and the university's legal advisor, Khaled Al-Sultan, and they were released after forcing them to sign a pledge admitting all demands of the receiver. The director general of the hospital, the financial manager, the procurement manager, and the warehouse manager were also detained for seven days on charges of aiding the aggression by the Specialized Criminal Prosecution.

To complete Houthi's control over the company, the University of Science and Technology and its university hospital, the Security and Intelligence Service detained the university rector twice, in January 2020, and made him to disappear for days, and again in February 2020 for a whole year, on multiple charges, including aiding the aggression. He was released only under widespread human rights and media pressure.<sup>(6)</sup> SAM obtained a letter from the receiver to the Specialized Criminal Prosecutor urging him not to release Hamid Aqlan, as he is accused of smuggling funds belonging to the university. (Attached document No. 6).

In February 2020, a security force led by Raed al-Sha'er stormed the university hospital, and appointed directors for its departments. In the same month, a security force stormed the university's headquarter and held a ceremony inaugurating the leader of Ansar Allah, Adel Al-Mutawakkil, as rector of the university. The receiver published an announcement in Al-Thawra newspaper calling for the general assembly to nominate a board of directors for the company. The company commented on that declaration as false, and that it clarifies the goals set by the Houthi group, starting with illegal measures against the company and its affiliates, seizing some of the shareholders' shares, and seizing the main office of the university and some of its branches.<sup>(7)</sup>

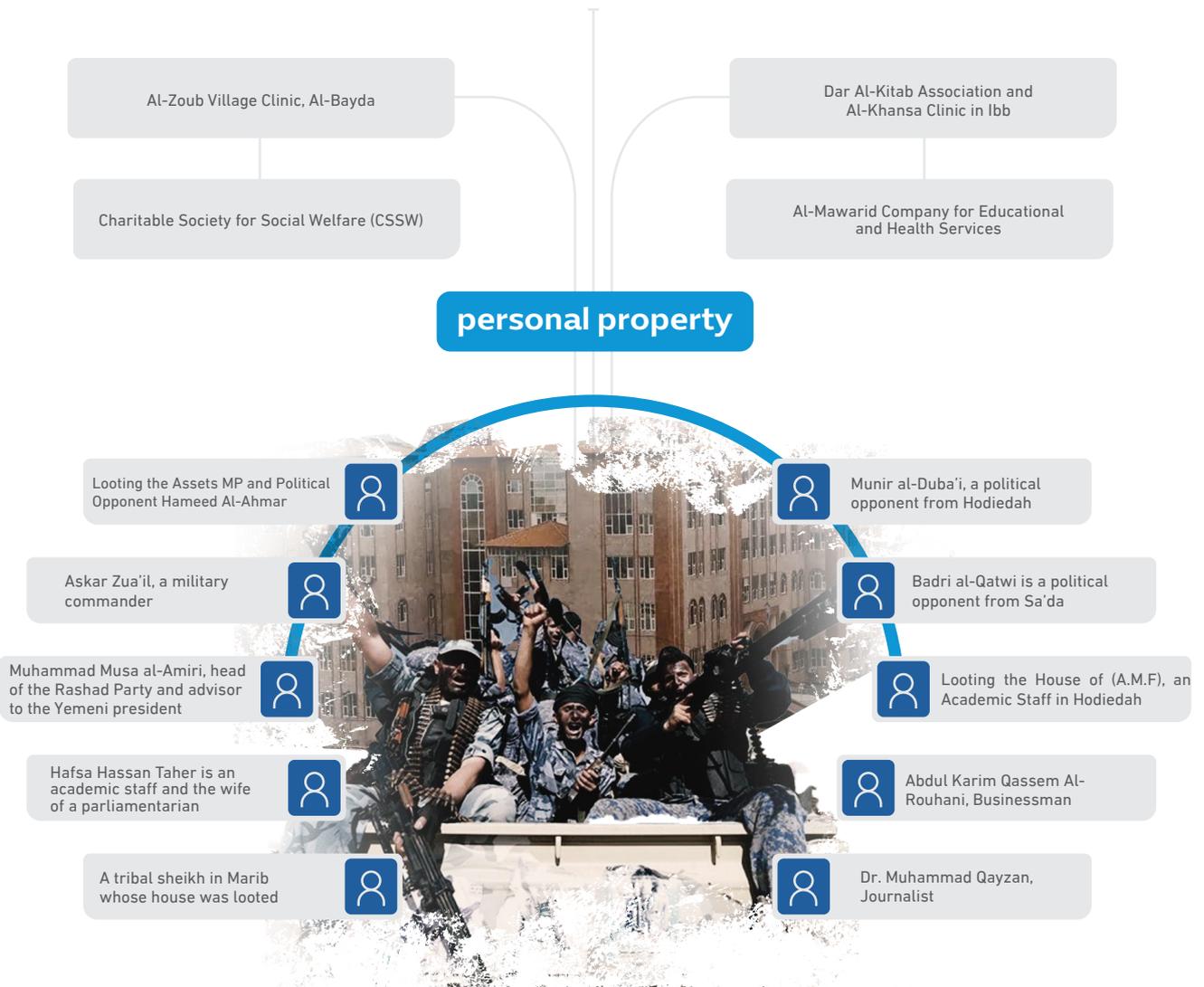
The company estimated its financial losses as a result of the receiver's seizure its finance and assets at (\$108,295,834) (Document No. 7 is attached), while the company estimated the annual revenue seized by the receiver, compared to the previous 2019, at (\$22,592,294). The company said that the receiver refrained from paying the profits taxes, wages taxes, duties and other fees,

(6) See [almawqeaapost site](https://almawqeaapost.net/news/58148). A Houthi court ordered the release of "Aqlan", the rector of the University of Science and Technology. February 23, 2021. <https://almawqeaapost.net/news/58148>

(7) See [alasangonline website](https://alasangonline.com/sanaa/12123#YdXmTVm8ZPY). The owners the University and Hospital of Science and Technology stresses the invalidity of Houthi militia's actions. February 8, 2021. <https://alasangonline.com/sanaa/12123#YdXmTVm8ZPY>



## Personal property burglary Property of institutions and associations



so the money payable to these sectors, compared to what paid in 2018, amounted to \$2,452,665. The company stated that it was unable to collect the debts of the university and its affiliated units with others, the amount of (\$ 5,863,600.87), and part of it was collected and looted by the receiver after seizing the company.

After the company and its affiliates were confiscated, the university's board of directors decided to transfer its headquarters from Sana'a to Aden, and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in the internationally recognized government announced the transfer of the university's headquarters and the non-recognition of the graduates' certificates in the main center in Sana'a and all branches controlled by the Houthi group.<sup>(8)</sup>

### **Dar Al-Kitab Association and Al-Khansa Clinic in Ibb**

SAM investigated the seizure of Dar Al-Kitab wa Al-Sunnah Society,<sup>(9)</sup> in February 2020, and noticed the announcement published by the Office of Social Affairs and Labor in Ibb Governorate in Al-Thawra newspaper, claiming that the society is open for new members subscription.<sup>(10)</sup> The office also published another announcement, that the Society had nominate a new board,<sup>(11)</sup> and about a month before the announcement was published; leaders from Ansar Allah in the Ibb governorate took control of the al-Khansa clinic affiliated with the society and re-operated it for their interest.<sup>(12)</sup>

SAM investigated and verified the two incidents, obtained documents and interviewed witnesses, and concluded that, on February 1, 2020, gunmen led by Nabil Abdel Wali Al-Murtadha,<sup>(13)</sup> accompanied by his deputy, Muhammad Najib Al-Salahi, stormed and controlled the Society's 4-story headquarters, including the mosque, and all assets, and stores. They seized also the association's archive.

The gunmen evicted the family of the head of the society, and turned the building and its annexes into a headquarters for the group, and part of it into houses for its gunmen, who are still residing there at the time of writing the report.

(8) See the university's Facebook page. March 6, 2021. <https://www.facebook.com/178319242212194/posts/4107930962584316/>

(9) A non-profit charitable relief association care for orphans and the poor, was established in 2001. Established Al-Khansa clinic, which provides free medical services for orphans and their families, and services at low prices for people with limited income, especially in reproductive health for women, as well as a shelter for students.

(10) See Al-Thawra newspaper website. Issue 25 August 2020. Page No. (8) <http://althawrah.ye/archives/634979>

(11) See Al-Thawra newspaper website. Issue 17 March 2021. Page No. (10) <http://althawrah.ye/archives/663635>

(12) The organization interviewed witnesses in October 2021.

(13) A former support and logistic officer for Ansar Allah in Ibb Governorate, and later appointed director of the Social Affairs and Labor Office.

When the society's management claimed their assets, Nabil Al-Murtadha, took advantage of his position as director of the Social Affairs Office in the governorate, and announced, in Al-Thawra newspaper, that the Society is opened for new members, and then announced the election of a new administrative body. It became clear to SAM that publishing news about election of a new administrative body is intended to legitimize control over the society and its assets, the clinic, and to disrupt the services provided to orphans and people with low incomes in the governorate.

A few days later, a senior leader in the group took control of the Al-Khansa Specialized Medical Clinic in Ibb city. SAM received a document confirms that Ahmed Abdul Rahman Yahya Humran had seized the clinic <sup>(14)</sup>, claiming orders had been issued in his favor. Military vehicles loader with armed men stormed the clinic on February 21, 2021, they intimidated the patients, and the administrative staff, and controlled the four-story building and three other annexes, and all its medical assets, on the pretext that it belongs to the Dar al-Kitab wa al-Sunnah Association.

Humran appointed a new management claiming that the Specialized Criminal Court in Sana'a had and the Society ordered to seize the clinic because they belong to an individual loyal to "the Saudi aggression." The clinic used to provide medical services and small and medium surgeries for orphans, people with limited income and women at reduced prices, and after its seizure, the new management raised the prices.

The Society and the clinic are still under the control of the director of the Social Affairs Office, and the receiver in Ibb governorate, using them for their own personal interest and in favor of the Houthis. Despite court and security agency orders to leave the buildings and return it back to their owners, however, the receiver and the director of the Social Affairs Office in Ibb rejected these orders. (Attached document No. 8)

(14) Nicknamed Ahmed Al-Asri, and he is the receiver of the group in Ibb Governorate

## Al-Zoub Village Clinic, Al-Bayda

Al-Maserah channel, broadcast news about the finding of an explosives factory in one of the houses in Al-Zoub village, Rada'a district, Al-Bayda.<sup>(15)</sup> SAM verified this incident and concluded that the misinformation was intended to cover-up the looting of the clinic.

According to reliable information receive by SAM, Houthis group's gunmen led by the supervisor Abu Laith Al-Hamzi,<sup>(16)</sup> stormed the Al-Zoub health clinic, which is the only clinic in the area, and looted medical devices and equipment, medicines and furniture, the value of the looted assets amounted to YR.100,000,000. SAM verified that the looting took place based on the group's supervisor understanding that the owner of the clinic is an opponent.

A witness told the organization that the Ansar Allah group turned the clinic into a headquarters for its gunmen for a whole year, before tribal mediation intervened to return it to its owner, however, none of the looted assets were recovered, and the clinic remained dysfunction till this moment.

## Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW)

A development organization established in 1990 and has branches in some governorates. It holds the international ISO 9001 certification, and a member of the Department of Public Information, of Non-Governmental Organizations at the United Nations, an advisory member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSSE), and an active partner with the UNHCR and UNICEF, and trysted partner by international donors. Following Houthi-Saleh alliance forces took control of the capital, Sanaa, the CSSW was looted and destroyed in all areas controlled by these forces.

SAM investigated the incidents of looting the CSSW in Sana'a and al-Bayda,<sup>(17)</sup> and obtained relevant documents and evidence. SAM reviewed the misinformation published by Ansar Allah group about the Society in Al-Thawra newspaper, issue (20046), which included an announcement by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor about the election of a new board for the CSSW consist of (19) members,<sup>(18)</sup> a procedure that was denied and condemned by

(15) See Al Maserah Channel - Popula Committees in Qaifa, Barda'a, find a house for making explosives - Yemen. February 2, 2015. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfKa72Gw2Fo>

(16) Adel Fadl Al-Hamzi was later appointed as the group's supervisor for f Al-Bayda and Shabwa, according to the organization's sources. Media reported his death in an Arab coalition airstrike. See the Yemen Shababh website <https://www.yemenshabab1.info/news/16666>

(17) Interviews were conducted in October and November 2021.

(18) See Al-Thawra newspaper. October 8, 2019. Page No. (9).

the CSSW<sup>(19)</sup> and complained to the Minister of Social Affairs in the de facto authority in Sana'a. (Annex Document No. 9).

SAM interviewed a representative of the CSSW,<sup>(20)</sup> who said: (Houthi gunmen stormed the Society's main office in Sana'a on April 18, 2015, led by Qassem al-Khatib, nicknamed Abu-Naeem, using two patrol vehicles, armored vehicle and looted its contents). He added Houthis suspended CSSW's accounts in the banks based on orders issued by the Specialized Criminal Prosecution on March 30, 2019. The receiver looted (\$1,058,426.39), (YR21,351,212), and (SAR4890), and provisional seizure was imposed on all funds, assets and property of the CSSW under the pretext of committing crimes against state security and aiding the enemy, which disrupted CSSW's activities and programs. (Attached document No. 10)

The CSSW representative continued "furthermore, the CSW was dissolve and the administrative and supervisory boards were replaced. Al-Thawra newspaper announced the election of a new administrative board, all of whose members are loyal to the group. The new board took control of the Society's branch offices and its economic projects in Sana'a and other governorates, and the Houthis-run Saba Agency published, article about the meeting of the general assembly of the CSSW to discuss its conditions and changing its name."<sup>(21)</sup>

SAM received a list of the movable and fixed assets looted by Ansar Allah from the CSSW main office and its affiliated branches in Sana'a, including the President Center for Rehabilitation and Training of Orphans, Sinan Center's warehouse, and other branches. The total value of these looted assets amounted to (YR37,697,514.62). SAM was unable to verify this amount from the Ministry of Social Affairs which is controlled by the de facto authority in Sana'a. The number of employees of the CSSW who have been laid off is (256) employees.

SAM verified the seizure of nearly (40) centers, hospitals and schools belonging to the CSSW in several governorates, in addition to other branches in Al-Bayda, Hodiedah, Taiz, Amran, Ibb and Dhamar. Among major assets looted is the Child Hospital in Sana'a, Mother hospital, the Center for Support and Assistance for the IDPs in Amran, and Ibn Sina Health Center in Taiz. (Attached document No. 11 of the CSSW Looted Assets, Branches, and Real Estate).<sup>(22)</sup>

(19) See [almawqapost site](https://almawqapost.net/news/44518). Al-Islah Society refuses Houthis appointment of administrative board and warns against appropriating its assets. October 9, 2019. <https://almawqapost.net/news/44518>

(20) Interview dated : October 15, 2021.

(21) See Sabanet. Discussing conditions of Islah Society and approving a new name. Sep. 22, 2020. <https://www.saba.ye/ar/news3109977.htm>

(22) SAM received the document from the CSSW management

SAM also verified that Ansar Allah changed the name of the Islah Charitable Society for Social Welfare, to the Charitable Society for Social Development, and impersonated its logo and identity (CSSW) and its website and changed the design.<sup>(23)</sup> While the CSSW moved its headquarters from Sana'a, to the interim capital Aden, in August 2019 and elected a new administrative board.<sup>(24)</sup>

SAM obtained the names of the senior members of Ansar Allah who are behind the looting of the CSSW assets and property, namely, the Houthis-appointed receiver Saleh Al-Sha'er, Abdul Aziz Muhammad Al-, the head of the Houthis-appointed president of the Society, Ismail Al-Marouani and Hashem Abu Talib, assistants to the receiver, beside the field supervisors in the governorates who seized the furniture, equipment and funds belonging to the CSSW. Ansar Allah manages the Society's funds and assets, and diverted the relief projects to its fighters. It also, turned several buildings of CSSW into military posts, such as the building in Rada'a, al-Bayda, which was used by Ansar Allah supervisor in the city.

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(23) see the CSSW website after the Ansar Allah took control of it and changed its identity. <https://csswyemen.org.ye/ar>

(24) See almawqea post site. Islah Society elects a new administrative board and moves its headquarters from Sanaa to Aden. August 27, 2019. <https://almawqea post.net/society/43142>

## Badri al-Qatwi is a political opponent from Sa'da

The Houthis-run Saba News Agency, announced the article on the trial of Sa'da espionage cell, (1) and the news indicated that the Specialized Criminal Court is trying 31 accused (9) of whom are fugitives, on charges of aiding the US-Saudi-Emirati aggression, and joining the government forces in Marib and Sa'da, providing coordinates and information on military and security sites and infrastructure with the aim of bombing and destroying them in a way that would harm the republic's military, political and economic status.

SAM verified these allegations and interviewed two of the accused, (2) one of whom is Badri al-Qatwi, listed No. 3 in the indictment of the Specialized Criminal Prosecution (Document No. 12 is attached), who stated that he was evicted from his home in Al-Maqash, Al-Safra district, Sa'da governorate, for opposing Ansar Allah, and in May 2020, a security force affiliated with the Houthis seized his two-story house with the justification that it had become state property. Al-Qatwi said that the director of Criminal Investigations in Sa'da, Tariq Muhammad al-Qahm, is the one who now controls the house.

Al-Qatwi stated that his political affiliation with the Islah Party is the real justification for the control of his house, and for being accused of espionage with a foreign country by the Houthis' Specialized Criminal Prosecution in Sana'a, and that these charges and misinformation in Houthis media are to coverup Houthis confiscation of his house.

## Munir al-Duba'i, a political opponent from Hodiedah

SAM verified that supervisors affiliated with Ansar Allah in Al-Hali district, Hodiedah, seized the house of political opponent Munir Ahmed Al-Duba'i in December 2015. They also seized his mechanic workshop, including equipment, seven cars and electrical and mechanical devices.

Two years after looting Al-Duba'i's assets, Al Maserah channel published a video of what it called the most dangerous criminal cell affiliated with the forces of aggression in Hodiedah. In the video, a citizen from Tihama made statements claiming that a surveillance cell had been formed in Hodiedah, and its task is to provide intelligence to Munir Al-Duba'i, in return for one hundred thousand riyals for each intelligence. (3)

(1) See Sabanet website. The trial of the "Sa'da" cell for espionage and aid to the countries of aggression. October 12, 2021. <https://www.saba.ye/ar/news3159634.htm>

(2) Interview dated 10/26/20210.

(3) See Al Maserah channel. Serious confessions of a criminal cell belonging to the forces of aggression in Hodiedah. 4/11/2017. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rNZ\\_NC6B2lw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rNZ_NC6B2lw)

SAM interviewed Al-Duba'i, (4) who said that he did not know Al-Tihami, who appeared to accuse him on the channel, and it later he knew that Al-Tihami was displaced in the city of Marib, but he couldn't afford living there, and returned to Zabed city, so Houthi gunmen arrested him, tortured him and forced him to read these statements in front of the camera, claiming that he had contacted him. He added that the group released Al-Tihami, after that, and if the accusations were true as stated in the video, he would not have been released because what he mentioned are major accusations, if true. Rather the misinformation speculated by Houthis was to coverup looting of his house and the workshop he owned in Hodiedah. The Organization verified the looting of the victim's assets, estimated at (SAR307,000).

### **Askar Zua'il, a military commander**

Before the looting of his house in his hometown in the Al-Sayani district, Ibb governorate, Ansar Allah media spread misinformation about Zua'il, and days after his house was seized, an Iranian media agency published a statement by one of the Shiite group in Bahrain accusing Zua'il and others (of leading the military operations of the Saudi aggression in what was called "Decisive Storm" and supervising attacking the military bases and infrastructure of the Yemeni armed forces, striking weapons depots, giving maps and information, and planning strikes).(5)

Askar Ahmed Muhammad Zua'il is one of the soldiers who sided with the government forces to fight Houthi movement in the six Sa'da wars. He was a spokesman for the First Armored Division after Ali Mohsen al-Ahmar's defection from the Ali Abdullah Saleh regime following the 2011 protests, and he was a critic of the policy of former President Saleh and the Republican Guard forces. Which was commanded by Ahmed, Saleh's son. He is one of the thousands of Yemenis who fled from Yemen fearing for their lives after the Houthi and Saleh forces took control of Sana'a. He was later appointed as the Yemeni military attaché to Turkey.

During the control of the Houthi-Saleh alliance over the city of Ibb, military vehicles headed to the house of Colonel Askar in the al-Ghail region and controlled it. A relative of the victim(6) confirmed that the vehicles attacked the two-story house, estimated at (80) million riyals, and evicted Zua'il's family and turned into office form them, and turned the first floor into a prison. Houthis seized the house without judicial warrant, and he stated that the false

(4) Interview dated 10/22/2021

(5) See the Shiite News Agency (Shafaqna). The Movement of Supporters of the February 14 Revolution: The objectives of the brutal aggression against Yemen are to abort the revolution. 3 April 2015. <https://bit.ly/3tBU31E>

(6) Interview dated 10 November 2021.

news Zua'il, was to coverup the reprisals Zua'il was exposed to. SAM obtained photos of the house, which is still under Ansar Allah's control at the time of the report.

### **Hafsa Hassan Taher is an academic staff and the wife of a parliamentarian**

SAM investigated the looting of Dr. Hafsa's property, within the lootings of the assets of the MPs loyal to the government and their relatives. Associated with defamation campaign. Ansar Allah used the judiciary under their controls to try MPs, confiscate their assets, and dismiss them the parliament, following the parliament convened its session in Sayun, Hadramout, in April 2019.(7) SAM obtained documents issued by the House of Representatives that narrates the violations committed against members of the House of Representatives by the Houthi. (Attached document No. 13)

SAM investigated the looting and confiscation of the assets of Dr. Hafsa Taher, the associate professor at the Faculty of Education, Sana'a University, and wife of MP Saleh al-Sanabani. And concluded that Houthis harassed her and storming her house after taking control of Sanaa, and following issuing a ruling by the Specialized Criminal Court to confiscate the assets of the MPs on the pretext that they had committed acts that undermine Yemen's independence, unity and territorial integrity,(8) Ansar Allah confiscated the doctor's house in Shamlan neighborhood behind the College of Medicine. and her car, and financial shares in the Yemeni University, under the justification of this ruling.

The organization interviewed the victim,(9) who stated that after Houthi forces entered Sanaa, armed men stormed her house, and tampered with its contents. After the Decisive Storm in March 2015, they stormed the house again at night and confiscated gold jewelry and sums of money. Following the ruling of the Specialized Criminal Court to confiscate the assets of (35) members of the House of Representatives, including her husband, Saleh Al-Sanabani, a security force stormed the neighborhood in which the house is located and threatened to evict her family and gave her a deadline to leave the house. Her family left the house, and the security force brought in trucks to transport the furniture and looted its contents, and rented it to a money exchange dealer. Dr. Hafsa, stated that the value of the house and its contents exceeded (\$700,000). They also confiscated a private car and shares in the

(7) See Yemen news site. The House of Representatives votes by a majority to dismiss 44 MPs loyalists to the aggression (names). April 3, 2021. <https://bit.ly/3rpDAuU>

(8) See Ansar Allah website. The Specialized Criminal Court approves the provisional seizure of the funds of 35 members of the House of Representatives (the names). September 14, 2019. <https://www.ansarollah.com/archives/277812>

(9) Interview dated is December 15, 2021.

Yemeni University, and she was dismissed from Sana'a University with the excuse of absence.

## **Muhammad Musa al-Amiri, head of the Rashad Party and advisor to the Yemeni president**

Al-Amiri is one of the fierce opponents of the Ansar Allah, as he is the head of the Al-Rashad Party and is an advisor to the Yemeni president, and for this reason, Houthis targeted him as soon as they controlled Sanaa, and seized two of his homes in the city.

SAM documented testimonies related to the looting incident<sup>(10)</sup>, and concluded that in May 2015, a security force stormed al-Amiri's house in the Dar Salm neighborhood and expelled the guard and took over the two houses and looted their furniture, including a library containing (2000) books. The first house consists of three floors and a basement, and the second consists of two floors and annexes. Houthi used the two houses as offices for its meetings, and a prison.

SAM also, documented dissemination of false information, including a death sentence and confiscation of assets issued by a Houthis-run court against Al-Amiri and (23) others on charges of espionage and aiding aggression.<sup>(11)</sup> SAM believes that the verdict and accusations on which the court justified its ruling, were intended to coverup the looting of Al-Amiri's house, noting that the lootings took place five years before the verdict was issued.

## **A tribal sheikh in Marib whose house was looted**

Ansar Allah forces are advancing on the oil-rich Marib and have taken control of the southern and western districts and regions of the governorate. SAM investigated the looting of assets of several opponents and tribal sheikhs in the areas they seized, in addition to other violations including, displacement, extrajudicial killings, and artillery shelling on civilian areas. While these forces practiced violations against the population, the Houthis media are speculating false and misleading information through their media outlets and websites. SAM documented this misinformation and refuted them in comparison with actual practices on the ground.

The Ansar Allah-appointed Marib, Ali Tuaiman, said in a TV interview, said that the Houthis leader forces had pardoned all the tribesmen, and that they had preserved all the properties and rights of residents in the areas they

(10) through a confidential means.

(11) See 26 September Net. The Specialized Criminal Court orders death sentence for 24 accused of espionage and aiding aggression (names) November 14, 2020. <https://www.26sep.net/index.php/local/2255-24-2>

seized and will not retaliate.(12) And media outlets published news about a “meeting between the Ministry of Defense in Sana’a, the intelligence and the sheikhs of Marib. The Deputy Chief of Staff and the Chief of Intelligence said that their military forces that control the areas of Marib respect values and do not plunder the residents’ property as rumors speculated.”(13)

SAM interviewed the tribal Sheikh Mubarak Hussein Rafishan, one of the sheikhs of Serwah district, after his displacement to Marib city,(14) who talked about the armed men affiliated with Ansar Allah, looted his house, including furniture and valuable possessions, women’s jewelry and cash, after they took control of Al-Zour, Sarwah in February 2021, which he estimated at (YR100 million), and the gunmen had evicted his family, and planted explosives around the house and detonated it. Rafishan stated that what was reported in the media of Ansar Allah about providing pardon and preserving the property of residents in the areas they seized is misleading information.

## **Looting the Assets MP and Political Opponent Hameed Al-Ahmar**

Hameed Abdullah Hussein al-Ahmar, a businessman and member of the Yemeni parliament, is among those whose assets and companies have been looted and confiscated extensively, namely Sabafon Communications Company and Saba Islamic Bank.

SAM investigated the incidents and interviewed one of his media aides and one of his advisors,(15) who provided information, but it was not sufficient, and SAM sought the help of other sources, and the information were coherent to identify the perpetrators.

After the Houthi-Saleh alliance forces took control of Sanaa, Al-Ahmar was subjected to revenge, according to the media spokesperson’s description, because of his critical stances against the Houthi and the former President Saleh. He described the motives and roots of that revenge, are attributed to Al-Ahmar’s family stand against the rule of Imam Hameed Al-Deen in Yemen before 1962, which had ideological and doctrinal ties with the founders of the Houthi movement. Al-Ahmar family was subjected to oppression and their assets were looted. This revenge was accompanied by widespread deception

(12) See the pro-Ansar Allah Al-Lahza channel. Marib Governor, Brigadier General Ali Tuaiman, in exclusive interview. 2/4/2020. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rSSeGaHD9TQ>

(13) See Al-Mashhad Al-Yamani website, citing Al-Masera channel. In the presence of the intelligence chief.. a major military tribal meeting discusses the mechanism for resolving the battle of Marib. 17/2/2021 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=maQoMtMgxt4>

(14) Interview dated 15 November 2021.

(15) Interviewed them through secret communications during November and December 2021, on the condition of confidentiality.

campaign. SAM documented this misinformation campaign on the media affiliated with Houthis and former President Saleh.

Saba Agency and Al-Thawra newspaper published articles about the freezing and seizure of (YR39) billions of Hamid Al-Ahmar's assets and funds,(16) according to a decision issued by the Second Primary Public Assets Prosecution in Sana'a, justifying its decision that he and his family committing corruption and acquiring illegal assets. However, Hameed advisor told SAM that the Prosecution justifications, were incorrect and misleading in order to control the assets and property of the Al-Ahmar family, including Hameed.

Hameed's advisor added that before and after the publication of this misleading news, the Houthis had started storming, looting and seizing (11) companies of Hameed Al-Ahmar and his partners, also, they had already looted (11) houses of Hameed and his brothers and relatives in Sanaa and Amran. Looting and seizures continued after orders of the Houthis-controlled Second First Instance Public Assets Prosecution, and the misleading media campaign (Attached document No. 14). The receiver, Specialized Criminal Court and Prosecution, orders issued later to seize and confiscate the assets and funds of Hameed Al-Ahmar and his companies, for accusations of being traitor and mercenary of aggression, according to Houthi's allegations.

SAM obtained the names of companies confiscated by the receiver and owned by Hameed al-Ahmar and his local and foreign partners, namely Sabafon Mobile Phone Company, in which Hameed and his brothers own a 40% of its equities, and remaining equities owned by Yemeni and Greek shareholders. Saba Islamic Bank, owned by Hameed and local partners and foreign partners from Greece, Bahrain's Petrocom, and the Iranian Investment Fund.

Ansar Allah also seized Al-Ahmar commercial group specialized in the oil and gas trade, the Kentucky Company, the franchise of the international chain of Kentucky restaurants, Baskin Robbins ice cream company, Apollo Exhibition Company, Apollo Travel Company, agent of Emirates Airlines, and the Arabian Horizons Tourism Company, agent of my Qatari and Syria airlines, Al Salam Company for Import and Export, agent of Otis Lifts, Gas Technology Company for gas export, and Al Afaq Printing Press.

According to Hameed al-Ahmar's advisor, Houthis looted huge sums of money and assets from these companies and confiscated their assets and several farms and homes. SAM requested a detailed list of those amounts, but he was reluctant about providing details. SAM noted that his reservation was due

(16) See Al-Thawra Net. Saba: Freezing and seizing 39 billion riyals of Hamid Al-Ahmar's assets and funds. March 6 2015. <http://althawrah.ye/archives/111220>

to the fact that they still hope that Ansar Allah will return those assets, and therefore they are reserved in providing relevant information and documents.

SAM had obtained information about the looting and confiscation of the Sabafon Company, which was stormed in September 2014, and the Houthis disabled transmitting equipment, and imposed financial and administrative control on the company. In December 2017, the Houthis-appointed receiver appointed his brother, Abdullah Misfir Saleh Al-Sha'er, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, replacing Hamdan Abdullah Hussein Al-Ahmar. According to statement issued by the company, in September 2020, the company transferred its operations from Sana'a to Aden due to the difficulties and obstacles it faced as a result of the Houthis' seizure of the company.<sup>(17)</sup> However, the company is still operating in Sana'a and the governorates under Ansar Allah's control.

### **Looting the House of (A.M.F), an Academic Staff in Hodiedah**

The Specialized Criminal Court in Sana'a legalized the looting and seizure by the receiver, and SAM documented the court ruling of death sentences, confiscation and seizure of property and assets of (16) opponents, government officials and businessmen, and considering many similar cases. Ansar Allah receives these rulings and publish them in its media outlets. One of these cases is the trial of (308) traitors and mercenaries, including members of the government of Yemeni President Hadi.<sup>(18)</sup>

Based on false accusations, hundreds of political opponents, activists, academics, and government officials were brought to trial before courts under the group's influence, and many had their assets confiscated before and after the trial, among them an academic at the University of Hodiedah whom SAM interviewed, in Marib city.<sup>(19)</sup> SAM investigated the confiscation of his house and assets.<sup>(20)</sup> Furthermore, he was subjected to harassment at his workplace, following Houthis control of Hodiedah, forcing him to flee the city, leaving his family, but the supervisor of Al-Hali district, continued intimidating his family, urging him to move them to Aden. The Houthis supervisor raided the victim's house, broke the doors and looted its contents in March 2016, and seized it, beside another adjacent house, as well as a plot of land next to them. The victim estimated the value of his looted property at (SAR320,000).

(17) See Al-Shar'e newspaper; SabaFon Company officially moves its headquarters from Sanaa to Aden, after Houthis' seizure. September 21, 2020. <https://alsharaeenews.com/2020/09/21/30934/>

(18) See Houthis-run Al-Thawra newspaper. October 23, 2019. <http://althawrah.ye/archives/598484>

(19) On condition of confidentiality, at his request.

(20) Interview dated 30 November 2021.

Following the confiscation of his house, a media outlet<sup>(21)</sup> published news article on sentencing him to death, and the confiscation of his assets, among a group of political opponents on charges of intelligence with the “aggression” and providing the coordinates of military sites. The victim asserted that the ruling lacks all principles of integrity and impartiality, and was issued because of his opposition to the group’s ideology. He also confirmed that the confiscation of his assets took place prior to the ruling of the Specialized Criminal Court, and it was intended to coverup the looting of his assets.

### **Abdul Karim Qassem Al-Rouhani, Businessman**

Following Houthi-Saleh alliance seizure of Sana’a, Al-Rouhani left Yemen, fearing revenge and oppression. His assets were confiscated, under the allegations that he is a fugitive traitor.

SAM investigated the looting of Al-Rouhani’s assets, and interviewed one of his relatives<sup>(22)</sup> and obtained information and details related to the looted assets, which valued at (\$34,340,990). The receiver confiscated two buildings in Al-Hai Al-Syasi, Sana’a in September 2014, each consisting of (16) furnished apartments, and seized two plots in Beit Boss and the Al-Sunina neighborhood, south of the capital, Sana’a.

In March 2019, the Houthis-appointed receiver ordered the seizure of Dar Al-Majd Printing and Publishing Company located on Mazda Street in Sana’a, and the Al-Mutamayzoun company for manufacturing doors located in the Dhila’a Wadi Dahr area, also seized the building rented for Dar Al-Salam University of Science and Technology in Al-Jiraf neighborhood, building rent to Al-Razi University on Rabat Street, and a plot in Dhahban, and (17) apartments on 50th Street.

The receiver also confiscated Al-Rouhani Factory for Marble and Granite, owned by his brother Hizam Qassem Al-Rouhani, located in the Jider area., despite the Criminal Prosecution order to lift the seizure of the factory and hand it over to its owner, but the receiver defied the orders. (attached document No. 15). The receiver also, seized a residential villa on Algeria Street and two apartments on 50th Street belongs to Mrs. Amat al-Salam Muhammad al-Zahari, wife of al-Rouhani, where Walid Musaed and Hisham al-Qassimi, assistants of the receivers, stormed these houses, tampered with their contents, changed the door locks and seized them in March 2019.

SAM obtained documents proving that the receiver has disposed of the seized

(21) SAM couldn’t detect the news article, which the victim claimed that Al Maserah channel has published it, noting that the website was blocked after the US Treasury took control of the channel’s website.

(22) Contacted via a confidential means of communication during December 2021.

assets, where evicted Dar Al-Majd Printing Company, and received the rents from the tenants, and rented some apartments, and housed some of his assistants and gunmen in the other furnished apartments. SAM also obtained detailed information of the seized assets of Al-Rouhani, samples of which are attached. (Attached document No. 16)

### **Dr. Muhammad Qayzan, Journalist**

Following looting his homes and some equipment of Sana'a TV, which he manage, the Specialized Criminal Court issued a reprimand death sentence against him, and other (91) politicians, and opponents of Houthis, on trumped-up charges of aiding and inciting the enemy to commit acts that harm the security and stability of the Republic of Yemen, and also ordered the confiscation of all their assets and properties.(23)

SAM investigated Saba Agency article, and the charges against the victim and interviewed him. He stated that the Houthi group had seized the headquarters of Sanaa TV, which he manages and is a shareholder. Furthermore, Houthis supervisors, accompanied by security elements, seized two houses belonging to him in May 2017, in the Shamlan area, in which one of his relatives lived and was detained during the process, and the other house in Al-Sunina area, and evicted the tenants, and looted the equipment of the Sana'a channel, which were stored in the house. He added that the house now is occupied by Houthis supervisors from Sa'da, and Qayzan mentioned that Houthi supervisors looted (8) cars that were stored in the house of one of his relatives.

Qayzan stated that the value of the two looted houses was more than (\$600,000), and that the losses of Sana'a channel amounted to (\$200,000). Qayzan confirmed that the Specialized Criminal Court ruling was meant to coverup confiscation of his assets.

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(23) See Saba Net. The Criminal Court sentenced to death 91 convicts of the crime of aiding the enemy. November 25, 2020. <https://www.saba.ye/ar/news3117556.htm>

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## To Ansar Allah (the Houthis)

- Refrain immediately from looting, seizure and confiscation of assets belonging to its opponents in particular and civilians in general.
- Returning all assets, companies, banks, homes, societies, and associations to their legitimate owners.
- Revoking all seizure and confiscation orders of assets issued by the Houthis-appointed receiver and the Houthis-run courts.
- Refrain from manipulating and tampering with judiciary and invalidate all the rulings issued by the incompetent Public Prosecution and the Specialized Criminal Court in Sana'a, who lacks jurisdiction following its transfer to Marib.
- Refrain from using the judiciary to intimidate and retaliate against political opponents, and to revoke all death sentences issued by the courts against them.
- Obligate the Central Bank in Sana'a to follow legal procedures, and to stop the money laundering activities that it practices against banks, companies and corporations.
- Stop misleading and deceptive media discourse, as well as hate speech, and adopt media policy that respects human rights and preserves the social fabric.
- To stop all forms of violations associated with assets looting crimes, including detention of bank, companies and corporations' managers, and refrain from evicting of residents from opponents' homes, and from turning looted homes to headquarters or prisons.
- Refrain from imposing illegal fees and customs collected at customs points established at the entrances to the governorates controlled by the group.
- Commit to the principles of international humanitarian law and human rights law regarding the protection of assets and property during and after military operations and control of areas, and to stop targeting opponents' property in areas controlled by the group.

## The Internationally Recognized Yemeni Government

- Refrain from all forms of violations and looting of assets and property, especially buildings and movable property, in Aden and Taiz.
- Establishing a special unit to track assets and property looted by Ansar Allah, and to closely monitor all money laundering activities.
- List all people involved in receivership, guard or management of looted assets in Ansar Allah's controlled areas, to ensure accountability and include them among the spoilers of political transformation process in Yemen.
- Ensure Central Bank oversight over commercial bank transactions to eliminate money laundering practiced by Ansar Allah group in its areas of control, or by the influential figures in the areas under the control of the Yemeni government.

## To the UN Security Council and the International Community

- Ensure strict oversight on the financial transactions by Ansar Allah group in Yemen, or between them and the people and companies associated with them abroad.
- Monitoring the money laundering activities of the Ansar Allah group and the financial transactions between them and the groups and persons abroad.
- Include all the persons mentioned in the report in the sanction list according to the United Nations Security Council resolutions on Yemen.
- Establishing an international team specialized in monitoring and tracking the assets looted by Ansar Allah group, and collecting relevant documents to ensure its recovery and holding the perpetrators accountable.

## ANNEXES, DOCUMENTS

This section of the report presents samples of documents obtained during the investigation process to produce the report, and that document the violations and crimes of looting of assets, funds and private property. These documents confirm the practices committed by Ansar Allah group as documented in the report. The documents contain information and evidences on assets, funds, and movables looted by the group. These documents are not all documents collected by the organization, as there are many of them that the victims and witnesses refrained from displaying for private reasons, fearing more reprisals against them.

## Document No. (1)

Issued on June 13, 2021

A memo from the receiver to the head of the Specialized Criminal Prosecution ordering him to refer the name of businessman Muhammad Yahya Al-Haifi to the Specialized Criminal Court to seize his assets, confirming that the receiver had obtained confirmed information that Al-Haifi committed crimes that affect the independence of the Republic of Yemen, including collaborating with the Zionist Mossad and US intelligence.

Note: The businessman, Muhammad Yahya Al-Haifi, is the agent of Yemen Mobile, and of Eurocar International Car Rental, and the owner of Khaldoun Contracting Company..



## Document No. (1) a

Issued on June 19, 2021

A memo from the prosecutor of the Specialized Criminal Prosecution to the chief of the Specialized Criminal Court requesting a seizure of the assets of Muhammad Yahya al-Haifi, as he had communicated with the Zionist Mossad and Us intelligence, and at the top of the memo an instruction from the head of the court setting a session to consider the request..

الرقم: ٤٧٦٧  
التاريخ: ١٩/٦/٢٠٢١  
المرفقات:

العدل أساس الحكم

القياصرة العامة  
النيابة الجزائية المتخصصة

الأخ / رئيس المحكمة الجزائية المتخصصة بالأمانة  
تحية طيبة وبعد:

بالإشارة إلى منكرة رئيس لجنة حصر واستلام ممتلكات الخونة رقم (٢٤٩/١٣٨٥) وتاريخ ٢٠٢١/٦/١٣م المتضمنة طلب إيقاع الحجز التحفظي على الأموال الشخصية والمنقولة الخاصة بـ / محمد يحيى الحيفي المنسوب له تهمة المساس باستقلال الجمهورية اليمنية وإعانة العدو والتخابر مع الموساد الصهيوني والاستخبارات الأمريكية.

وعليه:  
نطلب الحجز على جميع أموال المذكور وفقاً للقانون.

محمد القيسري  
رئيس النيابة الجزائية المتخصصة بالأمانة

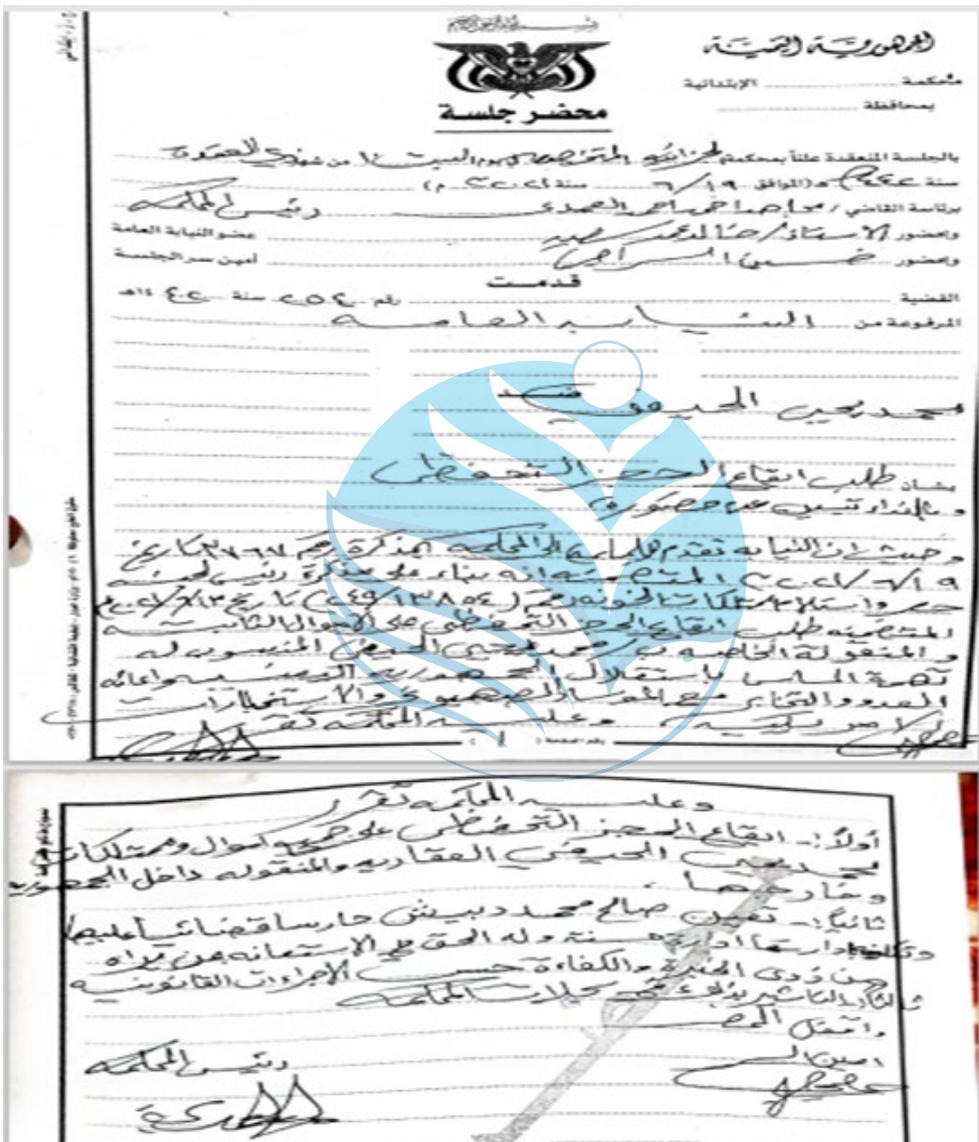
خالد عمر سعيد  
عضو النيابة

١٩/٦/٢٠٢١

### Document No. (1) b

Issued on June 19, 2021

Ruling issued by the Specialized Criminal Court to seize the assets of Muhammad Yahya Al-Haifi on charges of communicating with the Zionist Mossad, and appointing Saleh Dbeish as a receiver. This ruling was based on a memo sent by the Criminal Prosecution based on the order of the receiver, and this ruling was not preceded by an indictment in accordance with the applicable legal rules in this regard..



### Document No. (2)

Issued on 11 July 2019

Appointment of the receiver to journalist Osama Hassan Sari as his representative in (8) companies, namely, Link in Time, Idcimo, Agrisis, Flextrack, MENA Fa, Intocast, Alma and Abram FM radio.

The document states that the appointment of Saleh Al-Sha'er to the position of the receiver was by the head of the Supreme Political Council of the Houthis group on March 15, 2018.



### Document No. (3)

Issued on October 5, 2021

A memo from the head of the Public Assets Appeal Prosecution in Sana'a, Judge Abdullah Abdul Latif Al-Mahdi, in which he orders the Central Bank in Sana'a to seize the assets of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Islamic Bank and his deputy, on the pretext that they have committed financial and administrative violations that have undermined the bank's financial position and harmed the funds of shareholders and depositors.



الرقم : ٥٢٣  
 التاريخ : ٢٠٢١/١٠/٥  
 المرفقات :

النيابة العامة  
 نيابة إستئناف : الأموال العامة بالأمانة  
 نيابة :

الأخ / محافظ البنك المركزي

المحترم

بعد التحية ...

الموضوع : أمر بالحجز التحفظي على أموال رئيس مجلس إدارة البنك الإسلامي اليمني ونائب الرئيس التنفيذي لشئون الائتمان

بناء على الطلب المقدم من البنك المركزي اليمني بإيقاع الحجز التحفظي على أموال رئيس مجلس إدارة البنك الإسلامي اليمني /عبدالله عبدالكريم عبد الرحمن الأسود ونائب الرئيس التنفيذي لشئون الائتمان في البنك / مهيب طه عبده عون وبعد الاطلاع على مرفقات الطلب التي تشير الى قيام المذكورين بمخالفات مالية وإدارية أدت الى ضعف المركز المالي للبنك والاضرار بأموال المودعين والمساهمين فقد أمرنا نحن رئيس نيابة استئناف الأموال العامة بإيقاع الحجز التحفظي على الأموال المتقلبة وغير المتقلبة المملوكة للشركاء وذلك من نقد أو مركبات أو أسهم أو سندات أو عقارات ونحوها ومنع التصرف فيها إلا بأمرنا .

وعليه :-

يتم تنفيذ أمرنا بالحجز التحفظي فيما يخصكم والتعميم بذلك على كافة الجهات المختصة بالسرعة القصوى

والله من وراء القصد

صورة مع التحية :-

- تعالي الأخ / النائب العام
- للأخ / معالي عام نيابات الأموال العامة

الدخيل ٢٠٢١ م / ١٤٤٣ هـ

رئيس نيابة استئناف الأموال العامة بالأمانة  
 القاضي / عبدالله عوفه الخطيب المهدي



## Document No. (3) b

Issued on October 5, 2021

A memo from the Head of Public Assets Prosecution in Sana'a, to the Governor of the Central Bank on the provisional seizure of the Funds of the Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors of Yemen and Gulf Bank, on the pretext that they committed financial violations and harmed the assets of depositors and shareholders.



**الجمهورية اليمنية**  
**النيابة العامة**  
 نيابة إستئناف : الأموال العامة بالأمانة  
 نيابة :

الرقم : ٥٣١  
 التاريخ : ٢٠٢١/١٠/٥  
 المرفقات :

**المحترم**  
 الأخ / محافظة البنك المركزي

بعد التحية ،،،

الموضوع: أمر بالحجز التحفظي على أموال رئيس وأعضاء مجلس إدارة بنك اليمن والخليج

بناءً على الطلب المقدم من البنك المركزي اليمني بإيقاع الحجز التحفظي على أموال رئيس وأعضاء مجلس إدارة بنك اليمن والخليج وهم

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| رئيس مجلس الإدارة حالياً | ١- محي الدين عبدالله علي الضبي         |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة حالياً  | ٢- احمد عبدالرحمن صالح بانافع          |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة حالياً  | ٣- احمد محمد عبدالله الاصبحي           |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة حالياً  | ٤- محسن حسن بن فريد العولقي            |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة حالياً  | ٥- أمين احمد قاسم العيسي               |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة حالياً  | ٦- احمد حسن عبدالله الحداد             |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة حالياً  | ٧- نصر علي بن علي حسن مقصع             |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة سابقاً  | ٨- محمد حسن لطف الزبيري                |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة سابقاً  | ٩- احمد بن فريد بن محمد بن فريد الصبري |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة سابقاً  | ١٠- اسماعيل محمد عبدالله الاكوع        |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة سابقاً  | ١١- محمد عبدالله محمد اليماني          |
| عضو مجلس الإدارة سابقاً  | ١٢- محمد عبدالوهاب حسن الزبيري         |

وبعد الاطلاع على مرفقات الطلب التي تشير الى قيام المذكورين بمخالفات مالية وإدارية أدت الى ضعف المركز المالي للبنك والاضرار بأموال المودعين والمساهمين فقد أمرنا نحن رئيس نيابة استئناف الأموال العامة بإيقاع الحجز التحفظي على الأموال المنقولة وغير المنقولة المملوكة للمذكورين وذلك من قِدم او مركبات أو اسهم أو سندات أو عقارات ونحوها ومنع التصرف فيها الا بأمرنا .

وعليه :-

يتم تنفيذ أمرنا بالحجز التحفظي فيما يخصكم والتعميم بذلك على كافة الجهات المختصة بالسرعة القصوى

والله من وراء القصد

  
 رئيس نيابة استئناف الأموال العامة بالأمانة  
 القاضي / عبدالله اللطيف المهدي

صورة مع التحية :-

- لمعالي الأخ / النائب العام
  - للأخ / محامي عام نيابات الأموال العامة
- الدمعيس ٢١-٢٠٢١ م / ١٤٤٣ هـ

## Document No. (4)

Issued on December 25, 2017

Circular from the Information Unit of the Central Bank in Sana'a to all banks with provisional seizure of accounts and balances of (1223) names according to a list attached to the memorandum, starting with Ibtihaj Abdullah Al-Kamal and ending with Yusuf Hussein Mahdi.

**البنك المركزي اليمني**  
المركز الرئيسي

**CENTRAL BANK OF YEMEN**  
HEAD OFFICE  
Sana'a

**وحدة جمع المعلومات المالية**  
**Financial Information Unit**  
(سري وعاجل)

صنعاء في 25 | 12 | 2017م

Date: وحدة جمع المعلومات المالية  
No: .....  
97/AWM  
التاريخ: 25/12/2017  
المرفقات: (3)

**تعميم موجه الى جميع البنوك العاملة في الجمهورية**

**الأخ / المدير العام / المدير الإقليمي**  
**بنك /**  
**هنا به: مشرف ومعدة للإرسال**  
بمراعاة

**الموضوع: الحجز التحفظي على الحسابات المرفقة**

بالإشارة إلى الموضوع أعلاه، وبناء على مذكرة الاخ/ نائب وزير الداخلية رقم (7) بتاريخ 2017/12/23م المرفق صورته بهذا والتي يطلب فيها التعميم على البنوك بأجراء الحجز التحفظي على عدد من الحسابات البنكية المبينة في الكشف المرفق وعددهم (1223) اسماً اولهم ابتهاج عبدالله الكمال واخرهم يوسف حسين مهدي بناء على مذكرة الاخ/ وكيل النيابة الجزائية المتخصصة رقم (4376) بتاريخ 2017/11/7م الموجهة الى نائب وزير الداخلية والمرفق صورته، وبناء عليه لزم التعميم بذلك.

وتقبلوا تحياتنا،

**رئيس وحدة جمع المعلومات المالية**  
**وديع محمد السادة**

## Document No. (5)

A list of the names of Ansar Allah leaders who took over of the University of Science and Technology and the University Hospital, affiliated with Al-Mawarid Company for Educational Services.

قائمة بأسماء ومناصب قيادات أنصار الله التي سيطرت على شركة الموارد والمؤسسات التابعة لها

م	الاسم	الوظيفة او المهمة التي قام بها
١	صالح مسفر الشاعر	الحارس القضائي الذي صادر شركة الموارد والمؤسسات التابعة لها المتمثلة بجامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا والمستشفى الطبي الجامعي ومستشفى ابن الهيثم الدولي
٢	رائد عبد الله الشاعر	مدير مكتب الحارس القضائي، وهو رئيس مجموعة معاوني صالح في الاستيلاء على الجامعة والمستشفى الجامعي
٣	العقيد محمد يحيى الحياصي	المتدوب الأول للحارس القضائي للاستيلاء على الجامعة
٤	العقيد عبد الفتاح اسماعيل الحداد	المتدوب الثاني للحارس القضائي للاستيلاء على الجامعة
٥	عادل احمد المتوكل	المعين رئيساً للجامعة من قبل الحارس القضائي ولا يزال يمارس مهامه حتى كتابة التقرير
٦	حسن الحوثي	المعين سابقاً مسؤولاً مالياً وادارياً للجامعة والمستشفى الجامعي، والمسؤول عن تحصيل المبالغ وتوريدها الى الحارس القضائي.
٧	نائف ناشر الهرين	المعين نائباً لمدير عام المستشفى الجامعي
٨	منيف ناشر الهرين	نائب مدير المشتريات في المستشفى الجامعي
٩	محمد الوادعي	مشرف على الجامعة
١٠	احمد عبد الخالق المنتصر	مسؤول الشؤون المالية والإدارية في الجامعة
١١	عبدالله جزيان	نائب مدير الموارد البشرية في الجامعة
١٢	علي اسماعيل الويسي	مسؤول المراجعة في الجامعة
١٣	المعتصم بالله الديلمي	المدير المالي الحالي للمستشفى
١٤	ماهر أبو رشيد	المدير المالي الحالي للجامعة
١٥	رضوان عبدالله المؤيد	مدير مالي واداري للمستشفى والجامعي. حالياً
١٦	علي مفضل	محاسب خارجي للمستشفى عن صالح الشاعر
١٧	خالد الديلمي	محاسب خارجي للجامعة عن صالح الشاعر
١٨	محمد محسن الخبي	مستشار ومشرف على إدارة الحاسوب
١٩	أكرم الرمينه	مدير إدارة الحاسوب
٢٠	عمرو الشامي	مشرف على مستشفى ابن الهيثم الدولي للعيون والانف والاذن والحنجرة
٢١	عدنان المنصور	مديراً للشؤون القانونية للجامعة والمستشفى الجامعي.

## Document No. (6)

Issued on September 20, 2020

A memo from the receiver to the Specialized Criminal Prosecutor instructing him to address the Security and Intelligence Service not to release Hameed Aklan, rector of the University of Science and Technology. It indicates the subordination of the Prosecution and the Court to the receiver.



## Document No. (7)

A table details the value of the assets, real estate and equipment looted by Ansar Allah group and the receiver from Al-Mawarid Company for Educational and Health Services.

تفاصيل قيمة الأصول والعقارات والتجهيزات التي نهبها جماعة أنصار الله من جامعة العلوم والتكنولوجيا  
والمستشفى الجامعي ومستشفى ابن الهيثم

التكلفة بالدولار	العدد	البيان
21,300,875	6	مباني الجامعة - صنعاء
17,969,317	-	أراضي الجامعة
2,386,184	3	مباني الجامعة - الحديدة
2,986,606	1	مباني الجامعة - تعز
13,935,106	3	مباني المستشفى - صنعاء
16,899,989	-	أثاث وتجهيزات الجامعة _ صنعاء وفروع "الحديدة، تعز، إب"
26,583,410	-	الأثاث والتجهيزات الطبية - المستشفى
2,656,613	-	الأثاث والتجهيزات الطبية - مستشفى ابن الهيثم
2,618,296	-	مخزون المستشفى الجامعي
770,651	-	مخزون الجامعة
188,787	-	مخزون مستشفى بن الهيثم
<b>\$108,295,834</b>	<b>الإجمالي:</b>	

**Document No. (8)**

Issued on April 6, 2021

A memo from the Specialized Criminal Prosecution Attorney to the Chief Prosecutor requesting that the Ibb Governorate Police Department take action against those who impersonated the receiver post in Ibb and attacked and took over the building of the Dar Al-Kitab wa Al-Sunnah Charitable Society and the Al-Khansa Medical Clinic. However, these orders had not been implemented at the time of the report.



الجمهورية اليمنية  
 النيابة العامة  
 النيابة الجزائية المتخصصة

الرقم: ٢٨١٦  
 التاريخ: ٢٠٢١/٤/٠٦  
 المرفقات:

المحترم  
 الأخ / رئيس النيابة الجزائية المتخصصة  
 تحية طيبة وبعد،

لقد وردت اليكم مذكرة الادارة العامة لجمعية دار الكتاب والسنة الاجتماعية الخيرية م/ اب المورخة 2021/4/1م مفيدين بأنه سبق وان تم ابلاغكم في تاريخ 2021/3/4م بان مسلحين يقوموا بانتحال صفة الحارس القضائي والاعتداء والتواجد في مبنى الجمعية ومستوصف الخنساء الطبي في م/ اب ، وبناء عليها تم التخاطب من لديكم بالمذكرة 3124 وتاريخ 2021/3/9م مع مدير امن م/ اب لاتخاذ الاجراءات القانونية ضد من يقوموا بانتحال صفة الحارس القضائي ، وتم ايصال المذكرة ولم يلقوا أي تجاوب من ادارة امن م/ اب، وطلبوا فيها التوجيه بتنفيذ اوامرهم السابقة ، ووجيتم فيها ايضا بالاطلاع والتصرف وفقا للقانون.

ولذلك

وجب انتخاطب معكم للتكرم بالاطلاع والتخاطب مع وكيل وزارة الداخلية لشؤون الامن لالزام مدير امن م/ اب بتنفيذ التوجيهات السابقة.

وتقبلوا تحياتنا،،

أحمد محمد العنيز  
 وكيل النيابة الجزائية المتخصصة

خالد محمد سعيد  
 عضو النيابة

## Document No. (8) a

Issued on April 27, 2021

A memo from the deputy minister of the Ministry of Interior for the Police Sector in the de facto government in Sana'a to the Director General of Ibb Police requesting him to take legal measures against those who took control of the Dar Al-Kitab Charity and al-Khansa Clinic, since there are no warrant from the Specialized Court to seize them..

<p>رقم البرقية: 7244                  الموافق: 2021/04/27                  التاريخ: 1442/09/15 هـ                  الوقت: 00:59:00                  المرفقات:</p>	 <p>الجمهورية اليمنية                  وزارة الداخلية                  قطاع الأمن والشرطة                  الإدارة العامة للقيادة والسيطرة                  المركز الرئيسي</p>	
<p>(برقية)</p>		
<p><b>تعليمات</b>  <b>الوكيل لقطاع الأمن والشرطة</b>                  )2/377(</p>		
<p>إلى: مدير عام شرطة محافظة إب .                  من: وزير الداخلية ، نائب وزير الداخلية ، المفتش العام .</p>		
<p>مضمون البرقية</p>	<p>التاريخ</p>	<p>الوقت</p>
<p>إشارة مذكرة رئيس النيابة الجزائية المتخصصة بالأمانة رقم (3402) بتاريخ 6 / 4 / 2021م المتضمنة الشكوى المقدمة من المدعو/ عادل محمد غالب المرحلي مفادها بأن مجموعة مسلحة منذ سبعة أشهر قامت بالدخول والتمركز في مبنى جمعية دار الكتاب والسنة ومستوصف الخنساء في هـ/اب مدعين أنها محجوزة من قبل المحكمة الجزائية الابتدائية المتخصصة بالأمانة وجهنا فيها بتاريخ 7 / 3 / 2021م للنيابة الابتدائية بالاطلاع والإفادة عاجلاً وتم الإفادة من النيابة بأنه تم الرجوع لكشوفات أسماء المحجوز عليهم الصادر عنهم قرارات المحكمة بالحجز التحفظي وكشوفات من تم الحجز عليهم وتبين عدم ورود اسم مبنى جمعية دار الكتاب والسنة في المكشوفات وعدم تنفيذ أي إجراءات حجز فيه، وتبين أن مستوصف الخنساء الكائن في هـ/اب تم الحجز عليه في تاريخ 4 / 1 / 2020م، كما أفاد الحارس القضائي بعدم وجود أي مندوبين من لديه في مبنى جمعية دار الكتاب والسنة ومستوصف الخنساء في هـ / اب، وبناء على ذلك تم التماس من لدينا مع مدير أمن هـ/ اب بالمذكرة رقم 3124 وتاريخ 9 / 3 / 2021م لاتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية ضد من قاموا بانتحال صفته الحارس القضائي وما زالوا متواجدين في مبنى جمعية دار الكتاب والسنة ومستوصف الخنساء في هـ/اب ورغم ذلك لم تتخذ أي إجراءات من لديهم..                  وعليه،                  سرية اتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة لإنصاف الشاكي مع الاهتمام والإفادة بالنتائج.                  مرسل للتتبع</p>	<p>2021/04/27</p>	<p>00:59</p>
<p>شايمة منسوب الإدارة العامة للقيادة والسيطرة،</p> <p style="text-align: center;">    </p>		
<p>39</p>	<p>1/1</p>	<p>الجمعة 30/أبريل/2021 5 26 ص</p>

## Document No. (9)

Issued on October 5, 2019

A grievance letter from the head of the Islah Society submitted to the Minister of Social Affairs in Ansar Allah government, requesting the revoking of the arbitrary measures taken by the Ministry against the Society and that the measures construe and abuse of power and the unlawful seizure of its assets and property. .



**جمعية الإصلاح الاجتماعي الخيرية**  
Charitable Society for Social Welfare  
Headquarters - Aden - اليمن

2019/10/6 م  
165 ص ع 2019

**الأخ الفاضل / وزير الشؤون الاجتماعية والعمل**

**المحترم**

تحية طيبة .. وبعد:

بهديكم جمعية الإصلاح الاجتماعي الخيرية أطيب تحياتها متمنين لكم دوام الصحة والعافية ولأعمالكم التوفيق والسداد ..

**الموضوع: نكلم من الإجراءات التعسفية التي تقوم بها الوزارة ضد الجمعية**

بالإشارة إلى الموضوع أعلاه وتواصلًا لمسلسل الإجراءات التعسفية التي تتعرض لها، تفاجأت الجمعية بلشر إعلان في صحيفة الثورة في عددها رقم (20046) الصادر يوم الثلاثاء بتاريخ 2019/10/8م تعلن فيه الوزارة بأنه قد تم تنفيذ عقد الاجتماع الانتخابي لجمعية الإصلاح الاجتماعي الخيرية يوم الاثنين 2019/9/22م الذي تم فيه انتخاب هيئة إدارية ولجنة رقابة وتفتيش جديدة وهو أمر محض افتراء آثار استغرابنا واستنكارنا، فالجمعية العمومية لم تنعقد أبداً في اليوم والتاريخ المحددين في الإعلان، وما أعلنت عنه الوزارة منبت لا أساس له من الواقع والقانون، ولا يعني الجمعية من قريب أو بعيد.

وقد سبق وأن تم إشعار وزاراتكم بأن الجمعية العمومية لجمعية الإصلاح الاجتماعي الخيرية قد انعقدت في تاريخ 2019/5/2م وتم موافقتكم بكافة وثائق الاجتماع وما أسفر عنه من انتخاب هيئة إدارية ولجنة رقابة وتفتيش.

علاوة على ذلك، فإن ما ورد في الإعلان المذكور بعد إجراء متعمداً يتعارض مع أحكام الشريعة الإسلامية ونصوص الدستور ومبادئ القانون، ويجسد بشكل صارخ إنحرافاً بالمسئلة وإساءة في استعمالها) ويسهدف غاية بعيدة عن تحقيق المصلحة العامة، وهي الاستيلاء على أموال وممتلكات الجمعية ومصادرتها بغير حق.

وعليه: فإننا نلتزم من معاليكم قبول نكلمنا وإلغاء كافة الإجراءات التعسفية والتي كان آخرها الإجراءات المعلن عنها محل نكلمنا في هذه المذكورة. أملى أخذ نكلمنا هذا بعين الاعتبار حتى لا نضطر للجوء إلى القضاء الوطني والدولي.

وتقبلوا خالص الشكر والتقدير ..

**رئيس الجمعية**  
**يحيى حسن الدباء**



Yemen - Aden      info@csswyemen.org      www.csswyemen.org

### Document No. (10)

Issued on March 30, 2019

A memo from the Specialized Criminal Prosecutor to the Ansar Allah-controlled Central Bank of Yemen, ordering it a provisional seizure of all assets, balances and shares of the Islah Charitable Society for committing crimes against state security, aiding the enemy, and espionage with a foreign country.



## Document No. (11)

Information obtained by the SAM from Islah Charitable Society shows the looted assets and its value by Ansar Allah from the General Administration of the Society in Sana'a in the year 2019, estimated at (YR37,697,514,62).

خلاصة للمنهوبات من الأصول الثابتة للإدارة العامة للجمعية بصنعاء في العام ٢٠١٩

م	البيان	المبلغ	ملاحظات
1	مستودع سنان	4,248,979.00	
2	أثاث مكثبي	12,905,065.00	
3	عدد وأدوات صغيرة	105,485.17	
4	مكثبه	389,939.00	
5	اثاث فلة بغداد	841,090.00	
6	أثاث مركز رئيس الجمهورية	17,579,595.00	
7	أجهزة كهربائية	644,515.00	
8	عدد وأدوات كهربائية	44,984.00	
9	عدد وأدوات صيانة	79,775.50	
10	مولد كهرباء	819,568.90	
11	رافعة مخازن	20,117.05	
12	مكينة سرويس	18,401.00	
	الاجمالي	37,697,514.62	

## Document No. (11) a

Information obtained by SAM from Islah Charitable Society about its assets, shares and property in the capital, Sana'a, which were looted by the receiver.

### كشف الأصول الثابتة المنهوبة من قبل الحوثيين لمقرات وممتلكات واسهم جمعية الإصلاح في العاصمة صنعاء



م	البيان	ملاحظات
1	أراضي ومباني مستشفى الطفل	
2	أرضية ومبنى المركز الصحي بوادي احمد	
3	مباني واراضي واثاث وتجهيزات مركز رئيس الجمهورية لرعاية الأيتام	
4	المبنى الإداري مع الأثاث المكتبي والتجهيزات	
5	فيلا قطاع الطفولة مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
6	دار الأحمر للتأهيل النسوي مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
7	مباني مستشفى الامل للطب النفسي مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
8	اسهم الجمعية في المستشفى الأهلي	
9	مستشفى الام مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
10	المركز الانجابي مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
11	المحلات التجارية الكائنة في جولة الجامعة الجديدة	
12	أسهم الجمعية في شركة الموارد	
13	فيلا الاصباحي (الأيتام)	
14	أدوات وتجهيزات في مخازن الجمعية	
15	باص هايس ٢٠٠٧	
16	باص فان سوزوكي ٢٠١٧	

## Document No. (11) b

Information obtained by SAM from the Society on the fixed assets, offices and property looted by Ansar Allah from the branches of the Islah Charitable Society in the governorates.

### كشف الأصول الثابتة للمقرات والممتلكات المنهوبة للجمعية من فروعها في المحافظات

م	البيان	الفرع
١.	مركز الأم والطفل مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	عمران
٢.	المركز الجراحي مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
٣.	مركز تنمية الأسرة مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
٤.	مركز دعم ومساعدة النازحين مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
٥.	المستوصف الطبي مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	الجوف
٦.	مركز الايتام مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
٧.	مركز الرحمة مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
٨.	مبنى معهد الابداع مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
٩.	مركز ركاز مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
١٠.	تجهيزات عيادة مخيم الخانق	صنعاء
١١.	تجهيزات واثاث مدرسة آل صلاح	
١٢.	مجمع الخير مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	تعز
١٣.	مركز التنمية مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
١٤.	مركز ابن سيناء الصحي مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
١٥.	مركز موزع الصحي مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
١٦.	مركز الصلوة مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
١٧.	دار مروج مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
١٨.	مركز الرحمة مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	الحديدة
١٩.	مبنى معهد الابداع مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
٢٠.	مركز ركاز للتأهيل والتدريب مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	
٢١.	اثاث وتجهيزات مبنى الفرع	الأمانة
٢٢.	مركز الام والطفل مع الأثاث والتجهيزات	

## Document No. (11) c

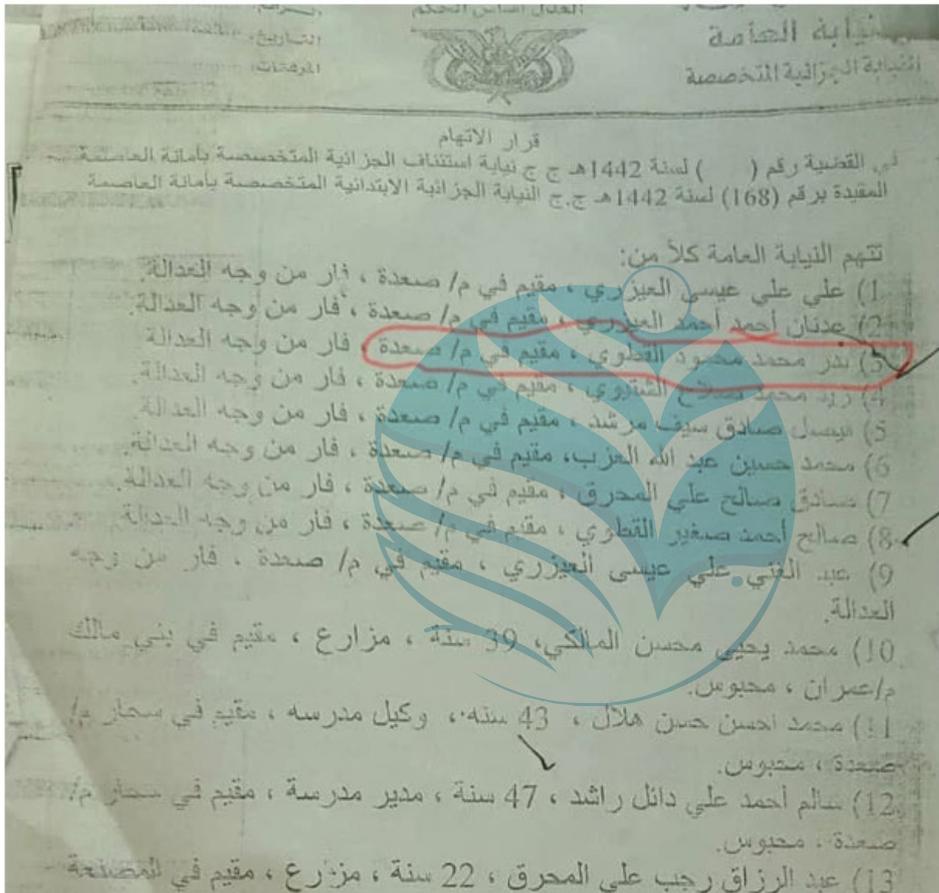
Information obtained by SAM from Islah Charitable Society shows the value of the bank balances looted by the receiver.

**الأرصدة البنكية المنهوبة لجمعية الإصلاح الخيرية من قبل الحارس القضائي**

م	البيان	المبلغ	ملاحظات
١	الدولار	(\$١,٠٥٨,٤٢٦,٣٩) مليون وثمانية وخمسون ألف واربعمائة وستة وعشرون دولار وتسعة وثلاثون سنت.	
٢	السعودي	(٤,٠٩٨) أربعة الف وثمانية وتسعون ريال سعودي.	
٣	اليمني	(٢١,٣٥١,٢١٢) واحد وعشرون مليون وثلاثمائة وواحد وخمسون ألف ومائتين واثنا عشر ريال يمني.	

## Document No. (12)

An indictment issued by the Specialized Criminal Prosecution against (31) opponents of the Ansar Allah in Sa'da governorate, who were brought to trial on charges of espionage to Saudi Arabia and the UAE and working with government forces. SAM interviewed suspect No.3, Badr Muhammed Al-Qatwi.



## Document No. (13)

Issued on March 7, 2021

A memo from the Speaker of the Yemeni House of Representatives to the Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in which he explained the practices and violations committed by the Houthi group against 47 MPs, and confiscating their assets and property, seizing their homes and evicting the residents.



الجمهورية اليمنية  
مجلس النواب  
الرئيس

الرقم: ١٤ - ٢٠٢١  
التاريخ: / /  
الموافق: ٣ / ٧ / ٢٠٢١ م

المحترم  
سعادة السيد / مارتن شونجوج  
أمين عام الاتحاد البرلماني الدولي

تحية طيبة وبعد...

تلقبنا رسالتكم المؤرخة في ٣ فبراير ٢٠٢١ م بخصوص عقد لجنة حقوق الإنسان للبرلمانيين جلستها الـ ١٦٤ في الفترة من ٨ إلى ١٢ مارس ٢٠٢١ م، واستعراض اللجنة قضايا البرلمانيين اليمنيين المعروضة عليها، وعليه فأنا نشكركم ونشكر اللجنة على الاهتمام والمتابعة.

وفي هذا الإطار نود الإشارة إلى أن المليشيا الحوثية ماضية في سياسات وممارسات انتهاك حقوق الانسان اليمني بشكل عام ومستمر، ولا يزال اعضاء مجلس النواب في مقدمة المستهدفين من قبل تلك المليشيات المتمردة، وثقتنا كبيرة بأن أي قرار أو موقف يتخذ من الاتحاد البرلماني الدولي سيكون له دور في تعزيز قيم العدالة واعلاء حقوق الانسان وشرعة القانون الدولي.

لقد وضعنا إلى اليوم بين أيديكم من خلال المراسلات السابقة (٧٧) شكاوى بخصوص الانتهاكات التي تعرض لها البرلمانيون، منها (٣٥) حالة أصدرت المليشيات ضدها قرارات بالإعدام ومصادرة كافة الاموال والممتلكات، وقامت فعليا بمصادرة اموالهم وممتلكاتهم بما فيها السيطرة على منازلهم وطرد ساكنها من النساء والأطفال، كما أن من ضمن تلك الحالات (١٢) حالة أصدرت المليشيات قراراتها برفع الحصانة عنهم والتحفظ على كافة ممتلكاتهم واموالهم، وصولاً إلى إصدار قرارات بالإعدام والمصادرة للممتلكات، كما تم مع المجموعة السابقة من البرلمانيين، أملنا فيكم وفي اللجنة كبير في أن يتم النظر في كل تلك القضايا في اجتماعها القادم.

وتقبلوا خالص التحية...

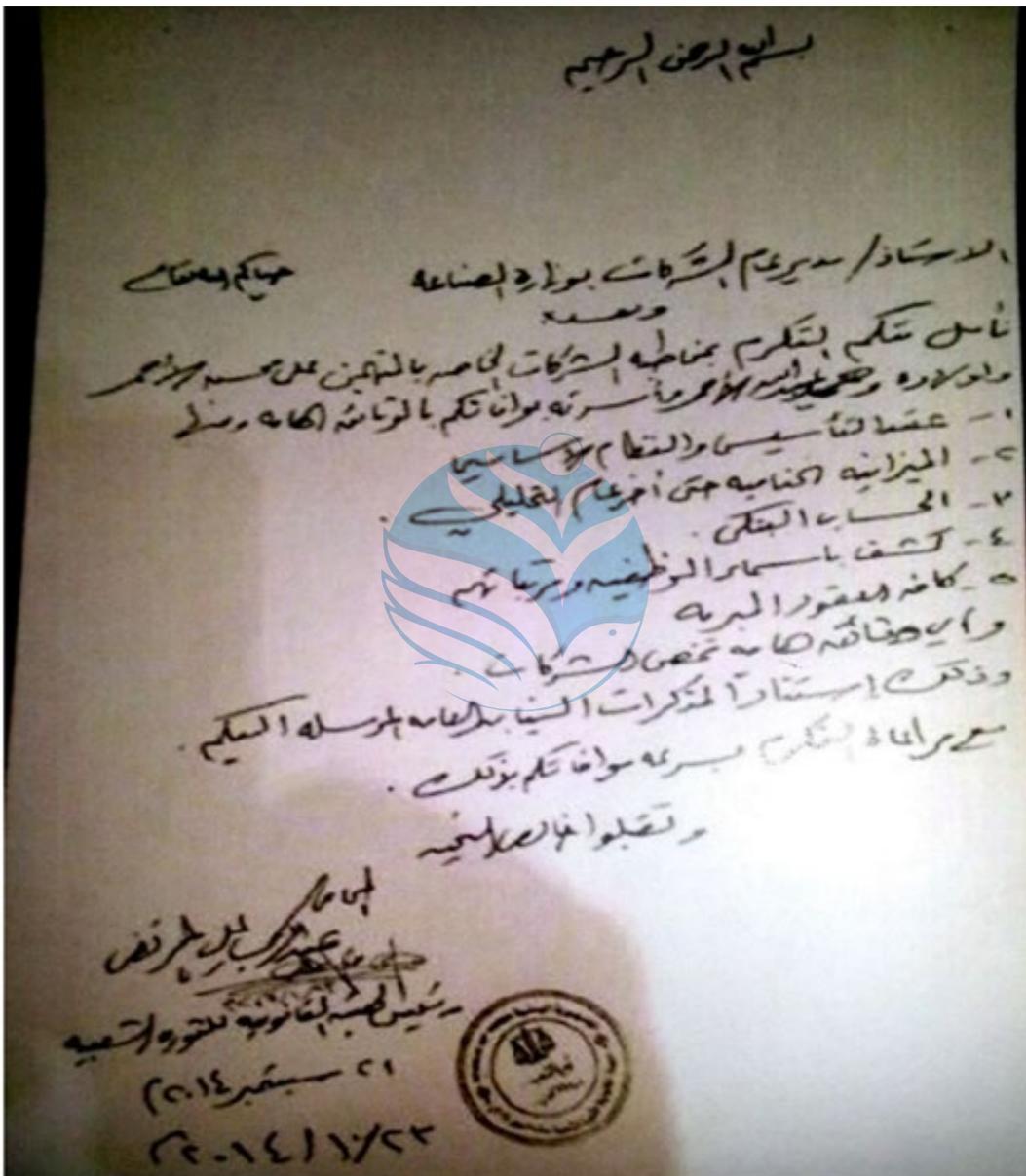
سلطان سعيد البركاني  
رئيس مجلس النواب



### Document No. (14)

Issued on October 23, 2014

A memo from the head of the legal authority for the so-called Popular Revolution of September 21, in which he addresses the Director General of Companies at the Ministry of Industry to provide him with the documents relating to the companies of Hameed Al-Ahmar and Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar, including the companies' articles of incorporation, budgets, accounts and employees.



Scanned by CamScanner

## Document No. (14) a

Issued on November 1, 2014

A memo by the Economic Committee of the so-called September 21 Revolution ordering Saba Islamic Bank of Hameed Al-Ahmar to respond to the Committee's delegate, Qassem Abdullah Al-Wade'i, and transfer all the assets and equities of Hameed Al-Ahmar and his sons and Ali Mohsen Al-Ahmar and his sons to the Popular Committees affiliated with the Houthis.



Scanned by CamScanner

## Document No. (15)

Issued on March 25, 2019

A memo by the Specialized Criminal Prosecution attorney addressed to the chief of the Specialized Criminal Court requesting that the seizure of the Al-Rouhani Marble Factory be lifted because it belongs to Hizam Qassem Al-Rouhani, and he is the brother of Abdul Karim Al-Rouhani. Despite this, the factory is still controlled by the receiver in Sana'a.



## Document No. (16)

Dated, April 20, 2020

A petition from the employees of Dar Al-Majd Printing Company belongs to Abdul Karim Al-Rouhani, submitted to the chief of the Specialized Criminal Court, complaining that the receiver had dismissed the employees and leased the company to a person named Muhammad Mabkhout Al-Musalli, marked with instruction by the head of the Court to the receiver to execute Court's decision.





## Document No. (16) b

A document on the information of Dar Al-Majd Printing and Publishing Company that was looted by the receiver, showing the value of the fixed assets, inventory, losses and profits that the company lost after it was looted.

1-دار المجد للطباعة والنشر وهي مطبعة للكتب والمجلات والصحف وجميع أنواع الطباعة وتعتبر من أكبر المطابع في اليمن .  
موقعها (صنعاء شارع مازدا أمام البوابة الغربية لمبنى طيران الخطوط الجوية اليمنية )  
مساحتها (ستون لبتنه مايعادل 2666متر مربع)  
عدد العاملين فيها (خمسة وثلاثون عاملا تم تسريحهم كاملا من قبل مندوب الحارس القضائي بتاريخ 2019/10/24م الى يومنا هذا .  
تاريخ الحجز (2019/3/17م)

الرقم	البيان	المبلغ بالدولار
1	قيمة الأصول الثابتة	\$1758590
2	قيمة المخزون ومواد التشغيل	\$174853
3	متوسط البيع الشهري (لشهر الواحد) تقريبا	\$100000
4	الخسائر الناجمة إهلاك الآلات للسنة الواحدة	3×\$150000
5	الربح المتوقع السنوي	3×\$190000
6	قيمة العقار	\$2640000
7	الإجمالي	<b>\$5693443</b>

## Document No. (16) c

Obtained by SAM organization on the information related to Al-Mutamayzoun Company for the Manufacture of Doors, belongs to the investor Abdul Karim Al-Rouhani, which was looted by the receiver, and it contains details of the value of the assets, inventory, profits and losses incurred by the company after it was looted..

2-المتمايزون لصناعة الأبواب التركية والفرش وهي شركة متخصصة في صناعة الأبواب التركية بجميع أنواعها واحجامها وكذلك الأبواب الخشبية وكذلك فرش أسرة النوم بمختلف مقاساتها واحجامها.  
موقعها (تقع في غرب العاصمة صنعاء منطقة الضلاع طريق وادي ظهر شملان)  
مساحتها (تقدر مساحتها بحدود مائتين لبتنه ما يعادل 8889متر مربع )  
عدد العاملين فيها ( خمسة وعشرون عاملا وتم إعفاء كافة الموظفين الإداريين من عملهم )  
تاريخ الحجز 2019/3/17م

الرقم	البيان	المبلغ بالدولار
1	قيمة الأصول الثابتة	\$868790
2	قيمة المخزون ومواد التشغيل	\$1051528
3	متوسط البيع الشهري +متوسط الإهلاك السنوي	3× \$98543+\$80000
4	الربح المتوقع السنوي قابل للزيادة	3×\$180000
5	قيمة العقار	\$4000000
	الإجمالي	<b>\$6995947</b>

## SAM FOR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

An independent and non-profit human rights organization headquartered in Geneva. It started its activities in January 2016 and obtained a work permit in December 2017. It seeks to defend human rights in the Middle East and Yemen in particular and to communicate human rights violations to decision-making institutions, and effective and influential international organizations. It has been subjected to many smear campaigns, in addition to hacking its social media platforms by the parties to the Yemeni conflict because of the role of SAM in exposing the crimes they have committed. It issued dozens of human rights reports and statements in both Arabic and English documenting violations of the war and human rights in Yemen.

## **Tribute and thanks**

supervisor of the investigation

**Tawfiq Al-Hamidi**

This report was written by lawyer and legal researcher

**Yasser Mahyoub Abdul Aziz Al-Mulaiki.**

Field Coordination Officer

**Lawyer Mohamed Mudhish**

Lawyers and researchers in the governorates of Sana'a, Hodeidah, Taiz, Al-Bayda, Saada, Ibb and Marib participated in the investigative reporting.

It was directed by designer

**Abdulrahman Mohammed.**

# FEUDALISM OF THE RECEIVER AND THE DECEPTION MACHINERY

A REPORT DOCUMENTING THE LOOTING OF PRIVATE ASSETS AND THE ASSOCIATED  
MISLEADING DISCOURSE BY THE RECEIVER AND ANSAR ALLAH GROUP

DURING SEPTEMBER 2014 TO DECEMBER 2021



**SAM**  
Rights & Liberties

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