

In the name of God the most Merciful, the most Compassionate Subject/Saudi Opposition and achieving contact and to communicate with it

1. Committee for Defense of Legitimate [QCC: Juridical] Rights:

An organization opposing the Saudi regime, which was established in Riyadh on May 3rd 1993, under the leadership of the Saudi, Dr. Muhammad `Abdallah Al-Mus'ari, headquartered in London. we moved to find a contact to establish relationship with it through the following:

A. On September 10th 1994, a communication was secured with Dr. Ibrahim Al-Sunusi, Deputy Secretary-General of the Sudanese National Islamic Front, to secure a meeting with a representative of Al-Mus'ari, known as Muhammad Shahhat al-Diyb – Egyptian citizen. Indeed that did occur with the attendance of our ambassador (representative of the organization) [TC: the organization refers to the Iraqi Intelligence Services] in Khartoum; Dr. Ibrahim

Al-Sunusi. Al-Mus'ari's representative, presented the subject of joint cooperation and coordination with Iraq, and the possibility of establishing a mechanism for the performance of a potential program with his movement. He also presented their plan of action and the requirements.

B. In light of the above mentioned meeting, it was agreed that Dr. Ibrahim Al-Sunusi will visit London to meet with the Saudi opposer, Muhammad Al-Mus'ari, to directly converse ...

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...with him regarding their actual position regarding establishing a relationship with Iraq. The results of the meeting were reviewed by the respectable, Mr. Director of the Intelligence Services on October 6th 1994. (attachment 2).

C. Al-Sunusi departed to London and met with Al-Mus'ari in October 1994. In light of this meeting, Al-Sanusi requested a visit to Iraq to present the ideas entrusted to him by Al-Mus'ari. The Honorable Presidency was informed of that based on our letter 2656 dated November 14th 1994 (attachment 3).

D. Dr. Ibrahim Al-Sunusi visited Iraq on December 12th 1994. He met with Mr. `Uday Saddam Hussein with the attendance of the respectable, Mr. Director of the Organization [TC: The Organization is referring to the Iraqi Intelligence Services]. They discussed in details the subject of the Saudi opposition and manner in which a relationship with Iraq could be established. They studied the suggestions put forth by Al-Sunusi on behalf of Al-Mus'ari. The Honorable Presidency was informed of the details of the meeting through our letter 782, on December 17th 1994 (attachment 4).

E. The Honorable Presidency's approval was obtained, based on its letter 137, on January 11th 1995, to reestablish the broadcast of the Saudi opposition program through our broadcast station aimed at Saudi Arabia (attachment 5).

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F. To guarantee the continuing relationship with Mohammad Al-Mus'ari, another channel was explored regarding him, presented through the Saudi opposer, Ahmad Khudhiyr Al-Zahrani (a Saudi diplomat working in the Saudi Embassy in the United States. He had requested a political asylum in the United States, but his request was denied and he went to London).

G. The Honorable Presidency requested, in its letter 1025, dated March 18th 1995, an opinion statement regarding what was mentioned in the telegram from our Embassy in London referencing the request of the diplomat, Ahmmad Al-Zahrani, for political asylum in Iraq, after the American authorities declined to award him that right.

H. The information regarding the aforementioned was provided to The Honorable Presidency in our letter 502, dated March 22nd 1995, recommending that a political asylum in Iraq be granted to him and his family.

I. A complete plan was put in place to bring the aforementioned to Iraq in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign affairs, and our post in Khartoum. Our embassy in Khartoum issued Iraqi passports to him and his family using fictitious names. Upon his arrival to the country on April 21st 1995; multiple meetings were held with him to obtain information about the Saudi opposition.

J. A plan was devised with him to find a procedure for Iraq's relationship with Mohammad Al-Mus'ari's group...

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...more than one phone call took placed between him and Al-Mus'ari, two of these phone calls were documented, the last of which was on January 11th 1997. We were assured of the contact with Mohammad Al-Mus'ari and Doctor Sa'ad Al-Faqih (A member of the Saudi opposition), both resides in Britain.

K. During both phone calls that Al-Zahrani had with Muhammad Al-Mus'ari, the latter expressed an interest in visiting Iraq in the near future. However, the matter of his political asylum to England has not been settled a of yet, therefore, in light of this fact he is unable to leave Britain. We are in the process of following up on this subject, to try and establish a core for the Saudi opposition in Iraq, and use our relationship with him to serve our intelligence goals.

2. The Reform and Advice Committee:

Headed by the Saudi Usamah Bin Ladin [UBL], who is a member of a wealthy Saudi family with his roots going back to Hadhramut [TC: An area now part of Yemen]. This family has a strong ties with the ruling family in Saudi. He is one of the leaders of the Afghan-Arabs, who volunteered for jihad in Afghanistan. After the expulsion of the Russians, he moved to live in Sudan in 1992 subsequent to the Islamists arrival to power in Sudan.

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as a result of his antagonistic positions against the ruling Saudi family in opposition to the foreign presence in Saudi Arabia, the Saudi authorities issued a decree to withdrawing his Saudi Citizenship. We approached the committee by doing the following:

A. During the visit of the Sudanese Dr. Ibrahim Al-Sunusi to Iraq and his meeting with Mr. `Uday Saddam Hussein, on December 13th 1994, with the presence of the respectable, Mr. Director of the Intelligence Services, he [Dr. Al-Sunusi] pointed out that the opposing Usamah Bin Ladin, residing in Sudan, who expressed reservations and fear that he may be depicted by his enemies as an agent for Iraq; is ready to meet with us in Sudan (The Honorable Presidency was informed of the results of the meeting in our letter 782 on December 17th 1994).

B. An approval to meet with opposer Usama Bin Ladin by the Intelligence Services was given by the Honorable Presidency in its letter 138, dated January 11th 1995 (attachment 6). He [UBL] was met by the previous general director of M 'I M 4 [QCC: possible the previous General Director of Intelligence] in Sudan, with the presence of the Sudanese, Ibrahim Al-Sannusi, on February 19th 1995. A discussion ensued with him about his organization, he [UBL] requested the broadcasting of the speeches of Sheikh Sulayman Al-`Udah (who has an influence within Saudi Arabia and outside, due to his religious and influential personality), to designate...

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...a program for them through the radio broadcast directed inside Iraq, and to perform joint operations against the foreign forces in the land of Hijaz. (The Honorable Presidency was informed of the details of the meeting in our letter 370 on March 4th 1995, attachment 7)

C. The approval was received from the Leader, Mr. President, may God keep him, to designate a program for them {QCC: UBL and the Sheikh} through the directed radio broadcast. We were left to develop the relationship and the cooperation between the two sides to find out what other avenues of cooperation and agreement would open up. The Sudanese were informed of the Honorable Presidency's approval of the above through the representative of the Respectable Director of Intelligence Services our Ambassador in Khartoum.

D. Due to the recent situation in Sudan, and being accused of supporting and embracing terrorism, an agreement with the opposer Saudi Usamah Bin Laden was reached, to depart Sudan to another region; whereas, he left Khartoum in July of 1996. The information indicates that he is currently in Afghanistan.

The relationship with him is ongoing through the Sudanese side. Currently, we are working to revitalize this relationship through a new channel in light of his present location.

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3. Al-Jazeera People's Union Organization [TC: Al-Jazeera means the Arabian Peninsula.]

A. In 1993, a relationship with a Saudi opposer, `Abd-al-Karim Al-Qahtani, who is currently residing in Yemen and a member of the above mentioned Union, was established.

B. An effort to grant one of his sons an enrolment in one of the Iraqi Universities is currently being discussed by our station in San'a'. A letter about him [Abd-al-Karim Al-Qahtani] was written to the Honorable Presidency, letter 524, dated March 26th 1995. The approval for this effort came in their letter 1752, dated May 9th 1995. He visited the country various times and has had a meeting with us. His last visit to the country was in August 1996. The relationship with him is ongoing and being used as directed towards the Saudi opposition, in order to utilize his relations inside and outside Saudi Arabia to serve our purposes.

4. The Saudi Hizballah [TC: Hizballah is the party of God.]

A. Various meetings took place between the representative of the Honorable Director of Intelligence Services Office, our Ambassador in Yemen in 1993, and the leader of the Yemeni Hizballah (Abdallah Ujinah). [Abdallah Ajinah] who expressed his willingness to attain a secret meeting in Yemen between the said representative and some of the members of the leaders of the Saudi Hizballah.

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B. Due to the doubt and indications that Ajinah has a relationship with the Iranian Intelligence, the representative was directed to proceed cautiously in dealing with the above mentioned and to listen to what he presents only, in cautious that the above mentioned may be acting under pressured by the Iranian Intelligence to reveal our intentions toward the Saudi opposition and then pass the information on to the Saudi side.

5. We made various attempts in 1993, with our working stations in New Delhi [India] and Islamabad [Pakistan], to move toward building a connection with the Islamic opposition inside Saudi Arabia, through the sources in their fields [TC: The sources in New Delhi and Islamabad]. We achieved no results at that time, due to the deteriorating financial situation of the Moslem scholars in those countries who are suffering from poverty and financial need. This forces them to throw themselves into the Saudi hands, which increased it's activities in those countries.

6. We made an attempt to make contact with a previous Saudi Diplomat in the United Nations a Saudi opposer, Muhammad Abdallah Al-Khalawi, who requested political asylum to the United States, we moved toward him through our station in New York and did not achieve any results till now.

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7. The approval of the respectable Mr. Director of the Intelligence Services came on October 6th 1994, for our Ambassador in San'a' (representative of the Intelligence Services) to coordinate with the Yemeni side in order to coordinate a meeting with the Saudi opposition. However, our follow up with the Yemeni side did not yield any tangible results, due to the Yemeni side's breach of the promise they gave us for unknown reasons.

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