

EXHIBIT A

SAUDI HIGH COMMISSION

1. The Saudi High Commission for Relief of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“SHC”) is a Saudi Arabia-based da’awa organization.

2. According to Bosnian officials, al Qaeda mujahideen fighters began entering Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1992, frequently disguised as relief workers for the SHC.

3. Throughout the course of the war, the SHC served as a primary front for channeling financial and logistical support for al Qaeda’s jihad in Bosnia, as confirmed by the testimony of former al Qaeda member Ali Ahmed Ali Hamad.

4. Ali Hamad was sent to Bosnia in 1992 to help coordinate al Qaeda’s military operations. Following the war, Ali Hamad was employed by the SHC’s Mostar office as the Department Chief for “dawa.” In 1997, Ali Hamad was arrested and convicted for participation in a car bombing in the city of Mostar. At the time, Ali Hamad was ostensibly employed by the SHC.

5. Among other things, Ali Hamad has affirmed in sworn testimony that:

The SHC provided Ali Hamad and other al Qaeda members with false employment papers to allow them to move freely throughout the Balkans in furtherance of al Qaeda’s objectives.

Representatives of the SHC provided extensive financial support and food to the mujahideen forces, and also permitted the mujahideen and al Qaeda members in Bosnia to use the SHC’s offices and rented houses. Al Qaeda members planned terrorist plots and attacks from SHC facilities.

The SHC frequently transported mujahideen and al Qaeda members throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina in SHC vehicles bearing the mark of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (“UNHCR”), thereby allowing those mujahideen and al Qaeda members to pass military and police checkpoints. The SHC also provided the mujahideen with money for other travel expenses.

The SHC appointed a number of former mujahideen fighters to serve as officers or directors of its branch offices in Bosnia- Herzegovina.

In 1993 the director of the Sarajevo office of the SHC was a Saudi named Abu al-Miqdad al Dusari. Al Dusari was among the first mujahideen to arrive in Bosnia-Herzegovina at the beginning of the Bosnian War.

At the request of the mujahideen in 1994, the Chief Director of the SHC in Zagreb appointed a man named Hasam al Din to serve as the director of the Zenica office. Al Din was also one of the first mujahideen to arrive in Bosnia-Herzegovina at the beginning of the Bosnian War, and he engaged in significant military activities as a member of the mujahideen forces placed in Tesanj, in the middle of Bosnia. Al Din was wounded during the course of the war, and after recovering from his wounds, returned to Bosnia- Herzegovina as a representative of the Zenica office of the SHC.

SHC directors routinely delivered truckloads of supplies to al Qaeda members.

After the conclusion of the Bosnian War, the SHC provided ostensible employment to a number of foreign fighters and al Qaeda members who had fought in the War, knowing full well that they were members of al Qaeda. Moreover, the SHC continued to provide foreign fighters and al Qaeda members with access to vehicles with diplomatic car registrations, and vehicles registered to the UNHCR, which enabled them to move freely throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina.

6. Ali Hamad's sworn testimony is independently corroborated by numerous U.S., U.N. and NATO investigations.

7. For instance, wiretap summaries obtained from the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia reveal that members of the al Qaeda mujahideen in Bosnia were directed to pick up funds for the purchase of weapons from the SHC. In this regard, a May 25, 1994 entry in from a report of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Ministry of the Interior, detailing intercepted telephone conversations between mujahideen fighters during 1994, identifies the SHC as having provided money to mujahideen fighters to purchase weapons ("In the talk between Abu Talib and Abu Meali, Talib asked for money to purchase weapons and said that he bought an American rifle, three Kalashnikovs and three sniper rifles, and asked Meali for

permission for DEM. He picked up the money for the purchase of the weapons at the Saudi High Committee in Visoko.”).

8. A U.N. sponsored investigation further determined that Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz al Saud, the head of the SHC, transferred in excess of \$120 million from his personal accounts and SHC accounts under his control to the Third World Relief Agency (“TWRA”), between July of 1992 and July of 1995. According to the 9/11 Commission, the TWRA was an al Qaeda front and the primary pipeline for illegal arms shipments to al Qaeda fighters in the Balkans. The U.N. sponsored audit of the TWRA’s records suggested that the SHC’s lavish funding of TWRA commenced shortly after a personal meeting between Prince Salman and the head of the TWRA. As the SHC had a robust operational presence of its own in Bosnia, there was no legitimate “humanitarian” reason for it to send any funds to the TWRA.

9. In 1994, Abdul Hadi al Gahtani, a Saudi who was the Director of the SHC’s office in Zenica, was arrested for the murder of the British aid worker, Paul Goodall. Al Gahtani admitted the gun used in the murder belonged to him, but escaped police custody under mysterious circumstances and a Bosnian court later convicted him in absentia of Goodall’s murder. Al Gahtani was reportedly “martyred” on November 19, 2001, when a U.S. rocket hit a building where he was staying.

10. The U.S. government has also concluded that an al Qaeda member associated with the SHC murdered U.S. citizen William Jefferson in Bosnia on November 18, 1995. In a Federal Bureau of Investigation (“FBI”) memorandum summarizing an interview of Ali Ahmed Ali Hamad on June 16, 2003 regarding the murder Mr. Jefferson, Ali Hamad discusses his relationship with fellow mujahideen and al Qaeda member, Ahmed Zuhair Handala (who “had a good relationship with Usama Bin Laden”). The FBI memo states that Handala attempted to recruit Ali

Hamad to join his unit to kill American and British citizens, but he refused. The memo further states that Handala had been arrested in Mostar but had been later released from prison because of a payoff by the SHC (“The Saudi Arabia High Commission gave the Croats \$70,000 or more for his release.”).

11. In October 2001, officials of the U.S. government and NATO raided the Sarajevo offices of the SHC. During the raid, investigators found computer hard drives with photographs of the World Trade Center before and after its collapse, as well as photographs of the United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and the U.S.S. Cole. Investigators also discovered files on deploying chemical agents with crop dusters, information about how to make fake State Department badges, and photographs and maps of Washington, marking prominent government buildings.

12. Following the raid, the Financial Police of the Federation of Bosnia Herzegovina Ministry of Finance described the SHC as a front for radical and terrorism-related activities, stating:

Members of the SFOR (stabilization forces) have on premises on the Saudi high commission relief for Bosnia and Herzegovina confiscated some documentation for which it can be claimed with certainty that it does not belong in the scope of work of a humanitarian organization ...

13. During that same month, officials in Bosnia also arrested six members of the al Qaeda network (known as the “Algerian Six” or “Bosnian Six”) who were plotting to conduct terrorist strikes on U.S. targets in Bosnia, including an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo: Bensayah Belkacem, Saber Lahmar, Mustafa Ait Idir, Hadj Boudella, Lakhdar Boumediene, and Mohamed Nechle. All members of the group were on the SHC’s payroll. According to media reporting on their arrest, intercepted phone conversations between the men spoke of the need to

retaliate for U.S. attacks in Afghanistan. It was reported that one of them said, “Tomorrow, we will start.”

14. The six men were turned over to the U.S. in January 2002 and were incarcerated at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Unclassified evidentiary summaries prepared by the Department of Defense for the Combatant Status Review Tribunal (“CSRT”) confirm that the men were closely connected to Osama bin Laden and al Qaeda, were on the SHC’s payroll, and that the SHC was providing financial support to mujahideen fighters in Bosnia.

15. Department of Defense documentation identifies Bensayah Belkacem as a primary al Qaeda facilitator in Bosnia. According to the unclassified evidentiary summaries: Belkacem possessed numerous phone numbers that linked him to bin Laden’s operational network in Afghanistan and the global Sunni extremist group; Belkacem was known for his ties to the Chechen movement during 1999 and reportedly had a connection to a bin Laden operative; and Belkacem planned to join jihadist elements in Afghanistan in September 2001 in anticipation of the U.S. invasion.

16. The DOD materials relating to Belkacem specifically link the SHC to the members of the Algerian Six:

An open source reported that the detainee, also known to be the leader of a group in Algeria, had 3.5 million Marks of Bosnian currency deposited in a bank in Sarajevo, Bosnia, and several other members of the group had millions also deposited in banks. The open source reported that an investigation revealed the High Saudi Committee had on its payroll almost all of the members of the group from Algeria, which had links to international terrorism.

17. Bosnian investigators determined that Belkacem was in charge of screening recruits for al Qaeda training camps in Bosnia and that his cell phone contained the telephone number for senior al Qaeda official Abu Zubaydah. Belkacem worked closely with Zubaydah regarding the procurement of passports.

18. Saber Lahmar, a member of the al Qaeda network, was also an employee of the SHC for several years. According to DOD documentation presented in support of Lahmar's continued detention at Guantanamo Bay: Lahmar is a former Bosnian/Afghan Mujahedin; Lahmar supported the fatwa issued by bin Laden against the U.S.; Lahmar expressed a desire to blow up U.S. soldiers, proposed attacking U.S. troops in Bosnia, and made threats against the international community in Bosnia; Lahmar attempted to assume leadership of the Armed Islamic Group in Bosnia; and finally was known to be a close associate of an al Qaeda member in Bosnia. DOD unclassified evidentiary summaries further stated:

- The detainee worked for the Saudi High Commission for Relief from 1993 to 1994 and again from 1996 until 2002.
- The Saudi High Commission for Relief and al Haramayn has provided financial support to former Arab Mujahedin in Bosnia. The types of financial support included family stipends or travel to Chechnya and Afghanistan.
- The detainee worked for El Haramain in Zenica and Sarajevo, Bosnia. He had close leadership ties to the leadership of El Haramain in Zenica.
- The head organizer for placing a car bomb in Mostar in 1997, who was also close to the Saudi High Commission and El Haramein, frequently visited the detainee.
- Al Haramayn is directly tied to terrorist activities in the Bosnia-Herzegovina area. They provide shelter and support to persons known to have committed terrorist activities.

19. DOD materials presented to the CSRT in support of the remaining Algerian Six members' further detention at Guantanamo Bay detail their ties to al Qaeda and the Bosnian mujahideen. Mustafa Ait Idir is identified as a member of the Armed Islamic Group and a former Bosnian Mujahideen and chief martial arts instructor for the Bosnian Muj Brigade who made threats against Stabilization Forces in Bosnia and reportedly exhorted Bosnian mujahideen to kill Stabilization Forces. Hadj Boudella is a suspected member of the Bosnian Mujahideen and was associated with known al Qaeda elements in the Balkans. Boudella was in the Tora Bora region with several al Qaeda fighters and operatives, and received training on the Kalashnikov rifle and

grenades from an al Qaeda member. Lakhdar Boumediene was also a former member of the Bosnian Mujahideen, a member of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group, and was one of the closest associates of an al Qaeda member in Bosnia. Finally, Mohamed Nechle is a member of the Armed Islamic Group with links to bin Laden's al Qaeda terrorist network. Nechla is further identified as a supporter of terrorist groups in Africa.

20. Governmental investigations also indicate that the SHC has played a direct role in arms trafficking for al Qaeda. Of particular note, a Defense Intelligence Agency report indicates that General Mohammad Farah Hassan Aideed, the al Qaeda affiliated Somali warlord responsible for the Black Hawk down massacre, received "weapons' shipment from the Saudi Arabian High Commission for Relief." The weapons were "usually hidden in false bottom containers."

SAUDI RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

21. The Saudi Red Crescent Society ("SRC") is a Saudi Arabia-based da'awa organization, which conducts operations throughout the world.

22. The SRC's ties to al Qaeda's leadership also date to the 1980s, when it operated within the network established to support the Afghan jihad.

23. By all accounts, the SRC played a prominent role within that network, providing extensive financial and logistical support to the mujihadeen in Afghanistan. Indeed, in 1986, Dr. Abu Hazifa, a Director of the SRC, openly acknowledged the organization's direct ties to the *mujihadeen*, and that many of those fighters in fact worked for the Saudi Red Crescent.

24. The SRC's support for bin Laden's terrorist organization was orchestrated largely by Wa'el Hamza Jelaidan, who in addition to his positions within the MWL, IIRO and SJRC headed the SRC's office in Peshawar, Pakistan during the 1980s.

25. As discussed previously, documents recovered from the Tareekh Osama file

document al Qaeda's intent to rely on the SRC to support its global jihad. A later internal al Qaeda document cautioned that the SRC may no longer represent a safe "umbrella" for al Qaeda members, because Jelaidan was being recalled to Saudi Arabia. The import of this statement is clear – under Jelaidan's direction the SRC was serving as a front for al Qaeda.

26. During that same search, investigators found a letter on SRC stationary to Abu Rida, another founding member of al Qaeda, requesting that "weapons be inventoried." At the bottom of the letter is a note from bin Laden to Jelaidan, then the SRC's director, stating "we have an extreme need for weapons."

27. Years later, Jelaidan facilitated the SRC's sponsorship of al Qaeda activities in Kosovo and Chechnya. In 1999, Saudi Arabia formed the Saudi Joint Relief Committee for Kosovo and Chechnya to coordinate the relief efforts of the SRC and other Saudi charities in Kosovo and Chechnya. The Kingdom designated the SRC to serve as the operational arm for SJRC-coordinated relief efforts. Although bin Laden had publicly confirmed that Jelaidan was one of al Qaeda's founding members in a 1999 interview, the Kingdom appointed Jelaidan Director of SJRC and SRC operations in Pristina. In 2000, U.S. officials sent a written alert to the U.N. Peace Keeping Force in Pristina, asserting that SJRC officials Adel Kazam and Jelaidan were "associates of Osama bin Laden" and that Jelaidan was actively involved in helping bin Laden "move money and men" to and from the Balkans.

28. Separate incidents revealed that members of the SRC staff working under the supervision of the SJRC actively participated in the development and planning of terrorist attacks against American interests.

29. Employees of the SRC were also implicated in the 1995 al Qaeda bombing attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad. Following that attack, investigators arrested Muhammed

Ali Sayed and Bashir Barbar Qadim, two Sudanese employees of the SRC. The investigation which led to the arrests revealed evidence that Sayed had indirectly funded the attack by channeling SRC funds to Egyptian al Jihad, the terrorist organization run by Ayman al Zawahiri which formally merged with al Qaeda several years before the September 11th Attacks. Egyptian authorities alleged that Zawahiri personally masterminded the Embassy attack.

30. The SRC continued to serve as a front for al Qaeda through the date of the September 11th Attacks. In fact, just weeks after the September 11th Attacks, the Pakistani government deported employees of the SRC, based on evidence that they were involved in al Qaeda related terrorist activities. In 2002, NATO and Bosnian authorities arrested six Algerian al Qaeda members who were plotting attacks on the U.S. and British embassies in Sarajevo. Two of those men, Boumediene Lakhdar and Nechle Mohammed, were employees of the SRC.

31. Based in part of the U.S. government's assertion that the SRC is a front for al Qaeda, several persons associated with the SRC were incarcerated at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba as enemy combatants

32. Detainee Mohamed Atiq Awayd al Harbi (ISN No. 333) was a member of the mujahideen in Kandahar, Afghanistan and was further identified as being a fighter in the Tora Bora Mountains. When al Harbi was arrested by Pakistani police, he was in possession of \$8,000 U.S. dollars and 12,000 Saudi Riyals which he was planning to deliver to the SRC. Representatives from the Saudi Embassy and from the SRC visited him and provided him with lawyers. Al Harbi was eventually handed over to the United States and transported to Guantanamo Bay, but was subsequently transferred to Saudi Arabia on November 9, 2007 to participate in the Kingdom's terrorist rehabilitation program. Less than 6 months after returning to Saudi Arabia, al Harbi fled to Yemen with other Saudi al Qaeda members. On January 23, 2009, the al Fajr Media Center –

the official online logistical network responsible for disseminating messages from various al Qaeda military factions – released new video footage of joint sermons delivered by a group of Saudi and Yemeni al Qaeda leaders. Al Harbi appeared in the video with the official title of “Field Commander of the al Qaeda Organization in the Arabian Peninsula.”

33. Detainee Said Ali al Shihri (ISN No. 372) traveled from Saudi Arabia to Afghanistan following the September 11th Attacks with \$1,900 U.S. dollars to distribute to the SRC. Al Shihri trained in urban warfare at the Libyan Camp north of Kabul, and one of his aliases was among 100 names taken from Afghanistan-based military training camp applications. Following his capture, al Shihri was handed over to the United States and transported to Guantanamo Bay, but was subsequently transferred to Saudi Arabia on November 9, 2007 to participate in the Kingdom’s terrorist rehabilitation program. Al Shihri eventually escaped from Saudi security forces and fled with other high profile al Qaeda operatives to Yemen. On January 23, 2009, the al Fajr Media Center released new video footage of joint sermons delivered by a group of Saudi and Yemeni al Qaeda leaders. Al Shihri was featured in the video with the official title of “Secretary General of the al Qaeda Organization in Saudi Arabia.”

34. Detainee Muhamed Hussein Abdallah (ISN No. 704) was employed as an Arabic language instructor by the SRC. According to the unclassified evidentiary summaries submitted in support of Abdallah’s continued detention: “Senior officials of the SRCS [Saudi Red Crescent Society] were involved in money laundering operations aimed at assisting Pakistani-based extremist organizations.” Concerning the allegations lodged by the United States regarding his association with various “humanitarian organizations,” Abdallah stated “the only one I was working for the last two years was the Saudi Red Crescent. If these organizations were terrorist organizations, it’s contrary to what I knew about them. They were official government

organizations, recognized as I said, by official governments. So why don't you bring the officials, the Saudi government...?"

SAUDI JOINT RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR KOSOVO AND CHECHNYA

35. The Saudi Joint Relief Committee ("SJRC") was established on May 19, 1999, to coordinate and implement the operations of five constituent charities in Kosovo and Chechnya: Al Haramain al Masjed al Aqsa; IIRO, WAMY, MWL and SRC. Subsequent to the establishment of the SJRC, those constituent charities continued to solicit funds to support activities in Kosovo and Chechnya throughout the World, including from the United States.

36. Between 1998 and 2000, the SJRC, diverted more than \$74 million dollars to al Qaeda members and loyalists affiliated with SJRC bureaus. Each of the constituent charities operating under the SJRC has longstanding ties to al Qaeda. For instance, al Haramain al Masjed al Aqsa was designated by the Treasury Department on May 6, 2004 pursuant to Executive Order 13224. According to U.S. officials:

The Al-Haramain & Al Masjed Al-Aqsa Charity Foundation (AHAMAA) has significant financial ties to the Bosnia-based NGO Al Furqan, and al Qaida financier Wa'el Hamza Julaidan, who was designated by the Treasury Department on September 6, 2002. Wa'el Hamza Julaidan, a Saudi citizen, is a close associate of Usama bin Laden. Julaidan fought with bin Laden in Afghanistan in the 1980s. Bin Laden himself acknowledged his close ties to Julaidan during a 1999 interview with al-Jazeera TV. As a member of the Board of Directors for AHAMAA, Julaidan opened three bank accounts on behalf of the NGO between 1997 and 2001 and continued to have authorization to handle two of their accounts as a signatory on two the NGO's Bosnian accounts.

37. As described above, the MWL, IIRO, WAMY and SRC have similar pervasive ties to al Qaeda, and like its constituent entities, the SJRC provided critical resources to support al Qaeda's jihad against the United States.

38. As al Qaeda was establishing its operations in Kosovo and Chechnya, Wa'el

Jelaidan assumed a position as Director of the SJRC's office in Pristina. As referenced above, Jelaidan is a founding member of al Qaeda and was designated by the United States government on September 6, 2002 pursuant to Executive Order 13224. The Treasury Department press release issued in conjunction with the designation set forth the following basis for the action:

The United States' has credible information that Wa'el Julaidan is an associate of Osama bin Laden and several of bin Laden's top lieutenants. Julaidan has directed organizations that have provided financial and logistical support to al Qaida. Accordingly, the United States is designating Julaidan under Executive Order 13224 as a person who supports terror.

39. The United Nation's mission in Kosovo has declared that the SJRC office in Pristina, Kosovo, served as a cover for several al Qaeda operatives, including Adel Muhammad Sadi Bin Kazam and Wa'el Hamza Julaidan, both of whom served as Directors of SJRC.

40. More than a year before the September 11th Attacks, U.S. officials sent a written request to the U.N. Peace Keeping Force in Pristina, requesting that U.N. police undertake surveillance of the SJRC. In that document, Marked "Secret: U.S. Office Only – Release to UNMIK," the U.S. government asserted that SJRC officials Adel Muhammad Sadi Bin Kazam and Julaidan were "associates of Osama bin Laden" and that Julaidan was actively involved in helping bin Laden "move money and men to and from the Balkans."

41. Acting on that information, the United Nations Mission in Kosovo ("UNMIK") raided a house rented by the SJRC in Pristina, and declared that the organization served as a cover for several Usama bin Laden operatives, including Kazem and Jelaidan.

42. A year earlier, in June 1998, the CIA and Albanian authorities raided several houses and offices of members of an associate of the SJRC in Tirana. In July 1998, its Director Muhamed Hasan Mahmud, an Egyptian national, was arrested on charges of making false documents and arms possession. He was connected to a 1992 terrorist attack against the Egyptian Parliament.

Several of its members and directors were later arrested in connection with the U.S. Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania of August 1998.

43. Prominent media outlets have also documented the SJRC's role in facilitating the movement of "money and men to and from the Balkans" for Osama bin Laden.

44. Despite his joint designation by the United States and Saudi Arabia on September 6, 2002 for being "an associate of Usama bin Laden and a supporter of al-Qa'ida terror," Jelaidan continued to work on behalf of the SJRC as late as December 2003. According to the United Nations Security Council Committee's December 2, 2003 *Second Report of the Monitoring Group on Al-Qaida*:

The Rabita Trust was added to the list in October 2001. Its Saudi Chairman, Wa'el Hamza Julaidan (also spelled Jalaidan) was designated at the request of the United States and Saudi Arabia on 6 September 2002. There are nevertheless reports that Julaidan remains actively engaged in "charitable activities" and financial transactions. Julaidan currently lives in Saudi Arabia and is reportedly still working with the Saudi Joint Relief Committee for Kosovo and Chechnya, and serves as one of the directors of the Al-Haramain al-Masjid al-Aqsa Foundation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

45. SJRC's Saudi bank accounts at National Commercial Bank ("NCB") were managed by Suleiman Abdel Aziz al Rajhi, Chairman, Managing Director and the largest shareholder of Al Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation. Historically, Suleiman al Rajhi himself has been an active sponsor of al Qaeda frequently through his own banks. Al Rajhi Bank has been used by the MWL, IIRO and al Haramain to funnel funds to support terrorism. According to a 2003 CIA report:

Al-Rajhi Bank: Conduit for Extremist Finance (S/NF)

Islamic extremists have used Al-Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation (ARABIC) since at least the mid-1990s as a conduit for terrorist transactions, probably because they find the bank's vast network and adherence to Islamic principles both convenient and ideologically sound. Senior al-Rajhi family members have long supported Islamic extremists and probably know that terrorists use

their bank. Reporting indicates that senior al-Rajhi family members control the bank's most important decisions and that ARABIC's principle [sic] managers answer directly to Suleiman. The al-Rajhis know they are under scrutiny and have moved to conceal their activities from financial regulatory authorities.

46. NCB actively sponsored al Qaeda through Muwafaq, IIRO and SJRC. SJRC also received valuable financial services from NCB which allowed the organization to provide direct financial and logistical support to al Qaeda for several years leading up to the 9/11 attack.

47. In addition to maintaining the SJRC's bank accounts, NCB actively promoted those accounts on behalf of the organization. Advertisements running in multiple issues of the MWL Journal in 2000 and 2001 openly solicited funds and directed donors to SJRC accounts managed by the National Commercial Bank and Al Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation.

48. NCB opened two "shared accounts" with Al Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation (Special Joint account #22 and #33) for the IIRO as a member of the SJRC, thereby allowing the SJRC to serve as a conduit for funneling donations to al Qaeda fighters in Kosovo and Chechnya.

RABITA TRUST

49. Rabita Trust is a subsidiary body of the Muslim World League ("MWL"), with headquarters in Lahore, Pakistan and offices throughout the world.

50. Rabita Trust's material sponsorship of al Qaeda has been facilitated by the direct participation of senior al Qaeda officials in the management and operation of Rabita Trust. In fact, Rabita Trust was, for several years prior to September 11, 2001, headed by al Qaeda founding member Wa'el Hamza Jelaidan.

51. In addition, Rabita Trust has shared common officers and directors with several other charities operating within al Qaeda's infrastructure, including the MWL and the SAAR Network of charities and businesses. Abdullah Omar Naseef served as a Chairman of Rabita Trust

and as Secretary General of the MWL. Naseef is also an officer of Makkahl-Mukarramah, Inc., a Virginia based charity operating within the SAAR network. The Co-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Rabita Trust, Abdullah al Obaid, also served as an officer of the MWL and Sanabel al Kheer organizations within the SAAR network. Sanabel al Kheer is the endowment fund for the IIRO. Al Obaid also serves as a senior executive of al Watania Poultry in Saudi Arabia, one of the many businesses owned by Suleiman Abdel Aziz al Rajhi, the founder of the SAAR Network, member of the Board of Directors of the IIRO, and CEO of al Rajhi Banking and Investment. Adnan Basha, a member of the Rabita Trust Board of Directors, is also the Secretary General of the IIRO.

52. Given its pervasive and ongoing involvement in al Qaeda's operations, and the direct participation of senior al Qaeda officials in its management, the United States government designated Rabita Trust as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist on October 12, 2001 pursuant to Executive Order 13224. According to the U.S. Treasury Department:

Rabita Trust is a Pakistani non-governmental organization (NGO) designated for its close ties to senior al Qaida leadership and for providing logistical and financial support to al Qaida. In February 2000, Wa'el Hamza Julaidan was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Rabita Trust and served as its Director General. Julaidan was jointly designated on September 6th, 2002 by Saudi Arabia and by the United States under Executive Order 13224.