



Documentary Analysis on

**Muslim Brotherhood in Britain: Firewall
against Violent Extremism or an
International Terrorist Organization?**

(Released: Wednesday, June 7th, 2017)

Introduction:

“There is – to be frank – far too much tolerance of extremism in [Britain]. We need to become far more robust in identifying it and stamping it out across the public sector and across society,” said Prime Minister Theresa May on her first statement on London Bridge van and knife attack, which claimed the lives of seven victims and left other forty eight injured on 4th of June.¹

London Bridge attack was the third to hit Britain within seventy two days, and may not be the last. Other two similar violent acts were committed by Islamic jihadists in Manchester and Westminster, in March. Salman Abedi, the perpetrator of Manchester attack and his family are members of the Muslim Brotherhood (MB) organization in Libya, his mentor was a Qatari MB sheikh, and he used to visit a mosque owned and managed by MB clerics.

The strong statements of Prime Minister May, and those of former Prime Minister David Cameron, prove their utter determination to fight Islamic extremism. However, British state institutions are, apparently, adopting a more lenient approach towards the Muslim Brotherhood; the parent organization of Islamic extremist ideology, all over the world, as proved by the facts documented in this analysis, and echoed in the insightful investigations of Sir Jenkins’ Commission on Muslim Brotherhood linkage to terrorism, in 2014.²

¹ "[London terror attack: Theresa May's statement](#)", Independent, 4 June 2017

² "[Muslim Brotherhood Review: Main Findings](#)", House of Commons, 17 December 2015

In August 2016, a shocking Home Office memorandum welcomed high profile members of the Muslim Brotherhood to seek asylum in the United Kingdom (UK). Three months later, in November 2016, House of Common's Foreign Affairs Committee published the findings report of a re-review on Muslim Brotherhood linkage to terrorism. The report described the outlawed organization of the Muslim Brotherhood, as Britain's "firewall against Islamic extremism." It, even, harshly criticized the investigations of Sir Jenkins' Commission for unveiling the eminent fact that the Muslim Brotherhood embraces jihad and political violence as an ideology, which is "contrary to [British] values and have been contrary to [British] national interests and national security."³

This documentary analysis tries to highlight, through documented evidence, the threat embedded in extending a friendly shake to MB leaders, who live and work with complete freedom in the UK. The network of so-called civil organizations owned and managed by the Muslim Brotherhood are nothing but a cover to fund and fuel Islamic extremism, worldwide. Some of those organizations have been already labeled as supporting terrorism and have been blacklisted in several nations, including the United States of America (US) and Great Britain.

If British decision-makers are sincere in their quest to fight "the evil ideology" of Islamic extremism in Europe and beyond, the first step should be monitoring and controlling the Muslim Brotherhood not befriending them. The British government is, apparently, acting under the illusion that it could use such a

³ "[Muslim Brotherhood Review: Main Findings](#)", House of Commons, 17 December 2015

sneaky organization to control Muslims on its land and thus protect its citizens against potential violent extremism. Quite the opposite, the Muslim Brotherhood are the ones abusing Britain's freedom and democracy to cover their devious activities with Hamas in Gaza and Sinai, Geish Elnousra in Syria, and MB violent affiliates in Egypt; that is to mention a few. For decades, the Muslim Brotherhood did exactly the same thing through abusing the open haven for civil society in the US, before eventually America got a President, who understands their true nature and intentions to "sabotage" the West from within.⁴

The beginning of the end to Muslim Brotherhood legacy:

Ironically, the Muslim Brotherhood organization witnessed the beginning of its fall in the same country where it started, almost a century ago – Egypt. The social and political chaos, which followed 2011 revolution in Egypt, enabled the Muslim Brotherhood to reach the top of political ladder and the peak of its goals. In 2012, Mohamed Morsi of the Muslim Brotherhood Guidance Bureau was elected President of Egypt in seemingly democratic elections. Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that were monitoring the electoral process, at the time, collected evidence on forgery and fraud that has taken place in favor of Morsi.⁵

⁴ ["An Explanatory Memorandum: From the Archives of the Muslim Brotherhood in America"](#), FBI investigations, Center for Security Policy

⁵ ["Investigations into Manipulating Presidential Elections 2012"](#), Alwatan Newspaper, 21 January 2016 (Arabic)

One year later, the Egyptian people revolted against MB regime and the military backed their will. Within only one year, Egyptians lost their patience over MB's insistence on applying their version of Sharia Law, which implies discrimination against women (48% of population) and Coptic Christians (15% of population), in addition to Morsi's abuse of democracy and failure to run state affairs.

Rather than yielding to the will of the people, the Muslim Brotherhood launched a relentless violent war on civilians, policemen, and state institutions all over Egypt. The first victims of Muslim Brotherhood violent attacks were Coptic Christian citizens in Upper Egypt, whom properties and churches were burnt. In one day, the violent affiliates of the Muslim Brotherhood and sympathizing Salafies burnt 83 churches, and targeted a dozen of police stations. One graphic example was attacking Kerdasa Police Station, in Giza Governorate, where MB affiliates tortured police officers, using Nitric Acid, and then set them on fire, while still breathing.⁶

Nevertheless, Muslim Brotherhood leaders, who fled Egypt after the popular impeachment, went on inciting and funding their affiliate in the terrorist organization of Hamas to spread terror in Sinai, a strategic city in Eastern Egypt on borders with Israel.⁷ Hamas, which declares itself as a branch of the Muslim

⁶ ["Kerdasa Massacre of Policemen by Muslim Brotherhood"](#), Alwatan Newspaper, 16 August 2013 (Arabic)

⁷ ["Albeltagy: The Terrorism in Sinai shall stop as soon as Morsi comes back in power"](#), Sabah On, ON TV, 9 July 2013 (Arabic – Video)

Brotherhood in Gaza⁸, had got an easy access to North Sinai through illegitimate tunnels, which the Egyptian military flooded and blocked later in 2015.

In immediate response to MB leaders' incitement, Hamas attacked military troops in Sinai and empowered their peers in fellow terrorist organizations there, including Ansar Beit Almaqdes and Aljama'a Alislamiya. The terrorism which Hamas initiated at the time was polarized in mid-2016, when the three terrorist organizations got united under the flag of the Islamic State (ISIS) and called themselves "Welayat Sinai." If this is not a solid proof that Muslim Brotherhood is the actual initiator of ISIS, at least it proves that the Muslim Brotherhood members share the same "evil ideology" of violent jihad with ISIS.

The peak of violent attacks by Muslim Brotherhood members and sympathizers inside Egypt continued till late 2015. "The Popular Campaign to Designate Muslim Brotherhood as an International Terrorist Organization" documented more than three thousand (3000) violent crimes committed by the Muslim Brotherhood in Egyptian internal states, from July 2013 to December 2015.⁹ Not to mention the hundreds of casualties among Bedouins and military troops in Sinai, due to the ongoing war on terror there.

⁸ "[Hamas, Muslim Brotherhood manage to fool many people](#)", Washington Times, 9 May 2017

⁹ Documenting Muslim Brotherhood's violent crimes in Egypt after the fall of their regime in 2013 (<https://www.egyldi.org/muslim-brotherhood>)

How the Muslim Brotherhood manipulated the West in 2013?

While MB members and sympathizers were brutally targeting Egyptian civilians and policemen in avenger of overthrowing them from power in 2013, MB leaders with good connections in US and Europe cleverly sold a big lie to western media. On the holy month of Ramadan in 2013, the Muslim Brotherhood brought a few hundreds of their members and sympathizers from the Salafi movement, who are generally poor and less educated, to form two sit-in camps in Alnahda Square in Giza and Rabia Square in Cairo. MB conned the strikers by claiming that the Egyptian military is launching a war on Islam to turn Egypt into a secular state that does not respect Sharia Law.

Then, MB turned to western media and started to describe those camps as “peaceful” strikes supporting their “peaceful” political opposition party, hinting that it is a political action similar to the recent 2011 revolution. Unfortunately, some reputable international organizations, like “Human Rights Watch” in the US and “Amnesty International” in UK echoed MB lies about Rabia and Alnahda camps, without making the slightest effort to check facts first. MB leader used the two strike camps to hide weapons and train strikers on martial combat, while continued attacking civilians with bombs and Molotov all over Egypt.

In August 2016, MB lies about the “peacefulness” of Rabia and Nahda strike camps were revealed. Ahmed Almoghier, the coordinator of Rabia strike camp, posted on his own Facebook page the full details on how they were hiding

machine guns, creating bombs and Molotov bottles, and training strikers on martial arts inside Rabia strike camp. He even mentioned that they brought some skillful gunmen to kill the police officers, who were employed by a verdict from the Public Prosecutor, to evacuate the strike.¹⁰

Almoghier's confessions cannot be ignored or lightly consumed. He is not only a prominent MB young leader or a random coordinator of Rabia strike; he was working under direct command from Khairat Alshatter, the highest economic head of the Muslim Brotherhood, and, allegedly, the actual undercover leader of the whole group and its branches worldwide.

In August 2013, a number of local human rights NGOs formed an elect delegation of its members and paid a visit to Rabia strike camp to check on the well-being of strikers and fact check on complaints delivered to them by local inhabitants in the area about storing dangerous weapons inside the strike. Almoghier and his tough men prevented the NGOs delegation from entering and when the delegation insisted Almoghier and his men assaulted them.¹¹

Sadly, neither "Human Rights Watch" nor "Amnesty International" bothered to correct their misguided reports on Rabia and Alnahda strikes, after such confessions. They simply turned a deaf ear to several Egyptian NGOs and

¹⁰ "[Ahmed Almoghier Confessions on the Armament of Rabia Strike Camp](#)", Sada Elbalad TV, 14 August 2016
(Translated into English - Video)

¹¹ "[The full story: Human Rights Delegation's visit to Rabia](#)", Almasry Alyoum, 2 August 2013 (Arabic)

politicians, who approached them with the aforementioned facts, as soon as they were revealed in 2016.¹²

Arab states declared Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organization:

In December 2013, Egypt, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Saudi Arabia officially declared the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organization. Accordingly, they banned all MB activities, froze their assets and finances, and listed MB leaders, who fled to Qatar, Turkey, Germany, UK, and US, on Interpol's red list. Arab ban on Muslim Brotherhood put greater pressure on Western countries to reconsider the expansion of the group on their lands. Germany, UK, and the US were the most concerned, particularly that MB leaders living there have been running mosques, Islamic schools, charities, and civil organizations for decades with minimal supervision from state authorities.¹³

The West, finally, sought to control the Muslim Brotherhood:

With the rise of Islamic extremism in the West, European states and the US started to pay close attention to the activities of political Islamic organizations and Muslim-owned charities, including the Muslim Brotherhood.

¹² [“Human rights NGO sends Almoghier’s confessions to Human Rights Watch to fix its inaccurate reports on Egypt”](#), Youm7 Newspaper, 23 August 2016.

The public opinion and prominent lobbyists in the US pressured decision-makers in Congress and State Department to investigate into threats represented by the Muslim Brotherhood. When Trump came to power in January 2017, he started to seriously take action and asked judiciary and intelligence to consider designating the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization, due to its proven linkage to the terrorist organization of Hamas and for embracing violent jihad as a core ideology.

On the other hand, Europe's reaction to citizen's concerns over the Muslim Brotherhood was divided into three directions:

- Some European countries, like France for example, went far right by practicing severe ban over everything that is related to Islam, including banning the Muslim woman's tradition hijab.
- Some other European countries, Germany for instance, adopted a more moderate approach by curbing the space allowed for Muslim Brotherhood to operate as an organization within certain boundaries. In 2014, Germany's Federal Office for Protecting the Constitution (BfV) created a database of MB members and started to closely monitor their activities for detecting potential acts of extremism. In June 2015, Ahmed Mansour, the prominent media presenter on Aljazeera Network and leading MB member, was arrested while in Berlin for hosting extremists on his show and being

involved in inciting and practicing violence against civilians in Egypt during 2011 revolution and beyond.¹⁴

- Some other European countries, such as Turkey and UK, went very far left by containing the Muslim Brotherhood despite the evident threat they carry. It is fairly understood that Erdogan's Turkey is friendly to the Muslim Brotherhood. Erdogan is an MB leader and his AKP is the Muslim Brotherhood's political party in Turkey. However, it is still too hard to understand why Britain is still so indulgent towards the Muslim Brotherhood.

In reverse, the Muslim Brotherhood pushes back by claiming that each attempt by Western governments to control the group is a discriminating act against the religion of Islam itself. MB has always scared Western governments away by broadly using the lousy term of "Islamophobia," which has minute grounds in reality, especially in liberal democratic countries like US and UK.¹⁵

How Muslim Brotherhood gained influence over Western decision-makers?

The Muslim Brotherhood assigned itself, for decades, as the primary representative of Muslims in the West. Despite its limited size compared to the

¹⁴ ["Germany: Arresting Ahmed Mansour of Aljazeera at Berlin Airport"](#), France 24, 20 June 2015

¹⁵ ["Stop fretting over religious sensitivities. We must push hard against Islamists"](#), The Guardian, 11 June 2017

majority moderate Muslim individuals, MB was the only organization to approach Western decision-makers after 9/11 attacks in the US.

The actual moderate Muslims in the West do not have such a privileged access to state authorities because they are not organized in one entity. They are normal individuals who practice their religion within their families and tend to identify themselves within the secular identity of their nations, rather than tying themselves to some ideological group like the Muslim Brotherhood.

This perhaps explains why the British government still adopts a policy of containing the Muslim Brotherhood. MB speaks in the name of more than three million Muslims who live in UK, in addition to a large number of illegal immigrants from Muslim countries. Through its widespread mosques, Islamic schools, and charity organizations, MB is practicing a tangible dominance over a huge bloc of Muslim voters.

Kamal Elhelbawy, the first founder of Muslim Brotherhood in UK, said in an interview in 2005: “there are not many members here, but many Muslims in Britain intellectually support the aims of the Muslim Brotherhood.”¹⁶ Kamal Elhelbawy was a prominent member of the Guidance Bureau of the Muslim Brotherhood and the first initiator of Muslim Brotherhood activities in UK. But, in

¹⁶ Michael Whine, “[The Advance of the Muslim Brotherhood in the UK](#)”, Research Paper 2005, Hudson Institute

2012, when MB sought power in Egypt, he resigned in protest of MB's "deviation from the principles of Hassan Elbanna."¹⁷

Muslim Brotherhood's spider network in Britain:

London has become the central hub for the international organization of the Muslim Brotherhood. Britain is the only European country where MB leaders are living, working, and appearing in media without any constriction. MB organization in UK is referred to as an Islamic political organization, and thus its members have the absolute freedom to address public opinion through media, hold general and private meetings and conferences, and own business facilities.

Ibrahim Mounir, the Deputy of MB's Supreme Guide, is living and working safely from Britain since more than thirty years. When he was 28 years-old, Mounir fled Egypt and sought asylum in Britain, after being tried and sentenced to ten years with hard labor for reviving MB violent activities in Egypt and the Gulf. He played an enormous role in founding MB branches in Arab Gulf countries, before he finally settles in Britain in early 1970s.

Mounir is the current de facto Supreme Guide of the Muslim Brotherhood, as the actual Supreme Guide Mohamed Badie has been kept in custody by Egyptian authorities since 2013, pending trials on inciting and participating in violent crimes against civilians and state institutions. He proudly acknowledges

¹⁷ "[Kamal Elhelbawy explains why he resigned from Muslim Brotherhood](#)", Sada Elbalad TV, 25 October 2013
(Arabic – Video)

the strong ties the Muslim Brotherhood has got with British parliament, intelligence, and home security bureaus.¹⁸

Ibrahim Mounir is not the only MB leader or member, who has been embraced and empowered by the British state. The list includes the Tunisian MB leader Rashed Elghanoushy, President of the Tunisian Elnahda Party and the first President of Tunisia after 2011 revolution. Yusuf Al-Qaradawi, MB's highest spiritual authority has also settled in and worked from Britain for years, after fleeing Egypt. But his lack of sly diplomatic techniques, that his peers possess, caused him in 2008 to be banned from entering Britain on the background of issuing hard-to-ignore public statements and fatwas that incite young Muslims in the West on violent Jihad.¹⁹

Nevertheless, MB leaders who fled Egypt after the fall of their regime in 2013 found themselves a safe haven in Britain, despite the fact that they have been tried and convicted by Egyptian, Saudia Arabian, and UAE courts for inciting and practicing violence against civilians and state institutions, and their names are on the red list of Interpol. **The following are only a few examples:**

¹⁸ "[Muslim Brotherhood leadership acknowledges strong relationships with British Intelligence](#)", Youm7 Newspaper, 9 March 2017 (Arabic)

¹⁹ "[Controversial Muslim cleric banned from Britain](#)", The Guardian on 7 February 2008

- Abdullah Essam Alhaddad:

He is a young MB activist, who participated effectively through his international connections in empowering MB in Egypt after 2011 revolution. His father, Essam Alhaddad, and his brother Gehad Alhaddad, have been arrested and tried in Egypt for inciting violence and smuggling weapons during Rabia strikes in August 2013.

Essam Alhaddad, is a leading member of MB Guidance Bureau. When MB came to power in Egypt in 2012, Essam Alhaddad was appointed as President's Assistant on Foreign Affairs. Before that, Essam Alhaddad worked for two decades as the General Secretary of Islamic Relief Worldwide²⁰, the so-called charity organization, which UAE, Israel, and Russia designated as a terrorist organization and Britain has been investigating into its suspicious terrorism-financing activities, for years.

Gehad Alhaddad was the unofficial MB's spokesperson to foreign media, thanks to his fluent English and British nationality. In August 2013, Gehad Alhaddad facilitated the process of smuggling and hiding weapons into Rabia Strike camps, which were used later on to kill dozens of police forces and hundreds of civilians.

²⁰ "[British documents prove Muslim Brotherhood leadership of Islamic Relief Worldwide](#)", Youm7 Newspaper, 27 February 2014 (Arabic)

- Sondos Assem:

She is not only the daughter of the famous MB publisher Assem Shalaby, but she is one of the most active young MB leaders. Sondos played an impressive role in spreading MB lies to western media and intelligence agencies in US and Britain. Sondos has been the editor of “IkhwanWeb” website, the official English-speaking website of the Muslim Brotherhood, since its foundation in 2005. She was editing under a pseudonym, though. When MB came to power in Egypt in 2012, she was appointed as Foreign Affairs Advisor to Mohamed Morsi. After the fall of MB regime, she fled to the UK with her family. In 2014, Egyptian judiciary convicted her of inciting and participating in violent activities against civilians and sentenced her, in absentia, to execution.

- Mahmoud Hussien:

He is a leading member of MB’s Guidance Bureau, and former General Secretary of the international Muslim Brotherhood. In 2016, He competed against Ibrahim Mounir on internal elections for MB Deputy Guide position. Hussien is convicted by Egyptian judiciary of inciting and financing terrorism in 2013 and 2014. His name is on the red list of Interpol, but currently lives and works freely in the UK.

- Mohamed Sweidan:

He was MB Secretary in Behiera governorate, northern Egypt, for most of his career. In 2011, when MB established Freedom and Justice Party, he was appointed as party's Chair of Foreign Affairs Committee. After the fall of MB regime in 2013, he funded and incited violent activities in Egyptian Delta governorates. Egyptian judiciary convicted him after he flew to London. He still lives and works from there with complete freedom.

- Osama Roushdy:

He is a leading MB member, academic professor, and was appointed as a Member of Egypt's National Council for Human Rights, under MB rule in 2012. In addition, he is a member of National Union of Journalists in UK and Ireland, and founding director of UK-based Nagda Foundation for Human Rights. After the fall of MB regime in 2013, he fled to London and joined "The Egyptian Revolutionary Council;" a new entity created in late 2013 by fleeing MB leaders to promote their agenda in Europe. Roushdy, then, founded an illusionary initiative that has no presence in real life under the name "Saving Egypt front in Europe." He has been convicted by Egyptian judiciary in the violent crimes committed by MB in 2013, and his name is on Interpol's red list.

- Tarek Ramadan:

He is the grandson of Hassan Elbanna, the founding father of the Muslim Brotherhood. He works as an academic professor at Oxford University. The

British parliament interviewed him on investigations into political Islam and Muslim Brotherhood in 2016, which surprisingly acquitted MB from Sir Jenkins' Commission findings.

- Yasmin Hussien:

She is a prominent Muslim Brotherhood activist in Britain, who works as Faith and Human Rights Director at Amnesty International; an international human rights organization based in London and exhibits an extreme bias to Muslim Brotherhood and jihadist groups, in general. Yasmin abused her position with Amnesty International to empower MB to win presidency in Egypt, after 2011 revolution. She paid several official and secret visits to MB leaders in Egypt during this period and helped Egyptian MB leaders to seek support in 2012 elections from Western leaders, especially in UK. After the fall of MB regime in 2013, she helped many of the fleeing MB leaders to enter UK and introduced them to decision-makers as human rights defenders and political activists. Yasmin's husband is the leading Emirati MB member, Wael Masabeeh. Masabeeh is serving prison sentence by the Emirati judiciary, as he was convicted of committing violence and attempting to overthrow regime.

- Maha Abdel Rahman Azzam:

She is, allegedly, the most powerful woman behind MB's lobbying activities in the West. Azzam has strong connections in the British regime. She is a British-Egyptian citizen, teaches at Cambridge University, and writes analysis on Middle East politics for UK's Royal Institute for International

Affairs; Chatham House. MB leaders, fleeing from Egypt in 2013, relied heavily on her in promoting their agenda and beautifying their image among UK decision-makers. She helped found MB's "Egyptian Revolutionary Council" in late 2013, under the leadership of the prominent MB leader Amr Darrag to promote MB activities in Europe and as an allegedly legitimate platform to attack the current Egyptian regime and President Al Sisi who facilitated MB ouster from power. Azzam currently works as president of the Revolutionary Council, as Amr Darrag's name was listed on the Interpol red list. Maha Azzam also aided MB leaders, after 2013, to establish a number of so-called human rights organizations in UK, US, and Switzerland to support their agenda. They include but are not limited to "Egyptians for Democracy", "Egyptian Coalition for Rights and Freedoms", "Egyptian Delegation for Popular Diplomacy", and "The Egyptian Revolutionary Council."

- Azzam Al-Tamimi:

He is a leading MB member, of non-Egyptian origins. He is Palestinian with suspicious ties to the terrorist organization of Hamas. Al-Tamimi used to work as the founding director of the London-based "The Institute of Islamic Political Thought" till 2008. Since then, he has been working as the Chairman and Editor of MB's Ahiwar TV, airing in Arabic from London. He played a tremendous role in supporting MB leaders in UK and promoting their ideologies and political agenda by hosting them on TV and organizing their public conferences against the current Egyptian regime.

- Anas Altikriti:

He is one of the leading MB members from non-Egyptian origins. Altikriti is the founding father of the spider network of so-called charity and human rights organizations that works under MB umbrella in UK. He was born in Iraq and moved to Britain when he was only two years-old. Altikriti is the son of the famous Iraqi MB leader, Osama Altikriti. Anas' British nationality allowed him to enjoy strong connections with British regime and parliament despite his outspoken support to the terrorist organization of Hamas.²¹ He currently works as the founding CEO of Cordoba Foundation in London. He used his foundation to promote Hamas and MB activities in Europe, while severely attacking Egyptian and UAE regimes for banning MB.

Muslim Brotherhood's mask organizations in Britain:

When Gamal Abdel Nasser became Egypt's president after 1952 revolution, he took a pledge to chase and divest the Muslim Brotherhood organization, as a first step to establish a secular state. A huge number of MB leaders and members fled to Europe and US to avoid being arrested or executed. As soon as they settled in the West, MB leaders sought to build entities through which they can continue working and funding their organization. The democratic space for civil society in the US and the UK, in addition to the rise of the numbers of Muslim immigrants to

²¹ ["Analysis: The Muslim Association of Britain And Anas Altikriti Deny Links To The Muslim Brotherhood - Really?"](#), Global Watch Muslim Brotherhood, 13 January 2016

Western countries, provided MB with the chance they needed to establish a legitimate cover for their activities.

In 1960s-70s, Muslim Brotherhood leaders started by establishing a limited number of mosques in the US and UK. Each mosque was attached by a community service center and an Islamic school. The Muslim minorities, mostly immigrants, in those countries joined them in massive numbers. Through such entities, the Muslim Brotherhood continued to promote their ideology, recruit new members, and collect charity money to grow their presence and effect.

In 1980s-90s, with the rising interest in human rights and minority rights in Europe and the United States, Muslim Brotherhood expanded their scope of work to establish human rights organizations, media outlets and websites, and charity organizations that speak in the name of minority Muslims in the West. A few years later, with the rise of globalization, MB expanded the scope of their mask organizations to do activities in the name of Muslims worldwide. They simply added “Islamic” as an affix to most of their so-called civil organizations, especially in the US and the UK.

MB growth in Europe, and UK in particular, was mainly aided by the extremist “Jamaat-e-Islami” group and Maududi Network of mosques and Islamic schools. They helped MB to attract Muslim Sunnis, especially because most Muslims in Britain at that time came from Indian and Pakistani origins. The Middle Eastern Muslims appeared in Britain in 1980s and most of them went there for studying and then travelled back to their original countries.

Jamaat-e-Islami was founded in 1941 by the Pakistani Abul Ala Maududi, as a branch for MB in South East Asia. Although primarily founded in British India, Jamaat-e-Islami established a solid network for its activities in Britain, through its members “Khorshid Ahmed” and “Khuram Mourad”, who enjoyed residence in UK as subjects of the British Empire. They established Maududi Network of mosques and schools in UK in 1962. Today, Maududi network has got 49 Islamic schools all over Britain and its leaders enjoy strong ties with British decision-makers starting from municipal councils up to parliament and ministerial cabinet.²²

To manage the growing funding of their expanding organizations in the West, MB founded endowment organizations where the money they collect from charities, memberships, and businessmen affiliated to the group goes to and then be distributed on MB organizations in Europe and US. MB established “The Federation of Islamic Organizations in Europe” in Britain in 1989, and “North America Islamic Trust” in the US in 1973, for this specific purpose.²³ Later in early 2000s, the US federal investigators found out that such endowments were used to fund illegal Jihadist activities in the Middle East, including funding organizations like Hamas, which has been designated as a terrorist organization in Europe, UK, and US.

²² Lorenzo Vidino, “New Muslim Brotherhood in the West”, Almesbar Publishing House, First Edition, August 2011 (Arabic version)

²³ Ibid.

British investigations, led by Sir Jenkins' Commission in 2014, into Muslim Brotherhood's identity and activities found out that MB owns at least 39 organizations under different names and missions: charities, community service associations, human rights NGOs, media companies, think tanks, and schools. They all work under the one umbrella of Muslim Brotherhood. By reviewing the names of MB leaders in Britain in comparison to their positions and affiliations to these organizations, one can easily prove this fact. The investigations proved that some of those organizations were directly involved in inciting and funding terrorism in the Middle East and acted as "safe ritual" for violent extremists in Europe.

Twenty six of the spider network of MB organizations in UK operate from three main administrative blocks in western London: Westgate House, Crown House, and Pinnacle House, in addition to other independent offices around London. Together those organizations act as the main hub for MB activities all over Europe.²⁴ The following are some examples of MB spider network of organizations, with full details on their affiliation to the Muslim Brotherhood and involvement in inciting and funding terrorism:

- The Palestinian Relief and Development Fund (Interpal):

The Palestinian Relief and Development Fund, better known as "Interpal," was founded in 1994 in UK by Essam Mostafa as charity organization helping poor Palestinians in Gaza. Essam Mostafa, the current Chairman of Interpal, is a leading member at the Executive Committee of the terrorist

²⁴ ["How the Muslim Brotherhood fits into a network of extremism"](#), The Telegraph, 8 February 2015

organization of Hamas. Interpal is also a member of the internationally banned “Union of Good,” an umbrella organization headed by Yusuf Al-Qaradawi, MB’s spiritual leader. The British government and Parliament’s Charity Committee investigated into Interpal’s involvement in inciting and funding terrorism in Gaza, over years. Eventually, in November 2014, the British government blacklisted Interpal as a terrorist organization.²⁵ Long before that, the US Treasury Department, in August 2003, designated Interpal as a terrorist organization and blocked its funding and operations.²⁶

- The Union of Good:

Despite its pretty name, the Union of Good is one of the most dangerous organizations affiliated to the Muslim Brotherhood in UK and overseas. It was co-founded by Essam Mostafa, the prominent Hamas leader, and founding director of the blacklisted “Interpal.” MB’s spiritual leader Yusuf Al-Qaradawi, who is banned from entering Britain on the background of inciting violent jihad in the west²⁷, is the Chair of the Union of Good. It works as an international umbrella organization for other 52 charity organizations that collects massive donations from US and Europe and send to terrorists in the Middle East, including Hamas. On 12 November 2008, US Treasury designated the Union of Good as a terrorist organization for inciting and funding terrorism.²⁸ However, the organization moved its bank

²⁵ "[Why is the Muslim charity Interpal being blacklisted as a terrorist organisation?](#)", Telegraph, 26 November 2014

²⁶ [US Treasury, Executive Order 13224](#)

²⁷ "[Controversial Muslim cleric banned from Britain](#)", The Guardian on 7 February 2008

²⁸ "[Press Release: Treasury Designates the Union of Good](#)", US Treasury, 12 November 2008

account and work to Britain afterwards and is still operating freely from UK up till now.

- Cordoba Foundation for Arab European Dialogue:

Cordoba Foundation represents itself as a think tank that facilitates dialogue between the West and the East. But in fact, it mainly supports and advocates terrorists' agenda in the Middle East to western decision-making circles. Former Prime Minister, David Cameron, described Cordoba Foundation as the forefront for Muslim Brotherhood in UK. Cordoba's founding director Anas Altikriti, A Muslim Brotherhood activist from Iraqi origins, openly supports the Muslim Brotherhood and Hamas violent crimes.²⁹ Cordoba Foundation was blacklisted in some countries, including UAE in 2014 as a terrorist organization.

- British Muslim Initiative (BMI):

BMI represents itself as an advocacy organization dedicated to fighting racism and Islamophobia, encourage Muslim participation in British public life, and improve relations between the West and the Muslim world. It was founded in 2007 by Mohamed Sawalha the prominent leader at Hamas, Azzam Tamimi member of Hamas Executive Committee, and Anas Altikriti the actual leader and current Spokesperson of BMI, and CEO of Cordoba Foundation. The three famous MB activists in Britain formed BMI after

²⁹ "[Anas Altikriti: Hamas is not al-Qaida](#)", The Guardian, 21 September 2009

dispute with “Muslim Association of Britain” which they co-founded and managed for over a decade.³⁰

- Muslim Association of Britain (MAB):

MAB is, allegedly, the strongest political advocacy organization representing the Muslim Brotherhood in UK. A large number of Sunni Muslims in Britain are either members or supporters of the organization. It was founded in 1997 by Anas Altikriti. Most of prominent MB leaders and activists in UK, who founded and directed it for years, went to open their own organizations, later on. Examples include Anas Altikriti himself, and Mohamed Sawalha and Azzam Tamimi of Hamas. The current director of MAB is Omer El-Hamdoon, another MB leader from Iraqi origins. Before leading MAB, El-Hamdoon worked as a dentist and used to lead prayers at MB affiliated mosques.

- Muslim Council of Britain (MCB):

MCB is one of the oldest MB affiliated organizations in Britain. It was founded in 1997 by Muslim Brotherhood leaders and the support of Jamaat-e-Islami's Maududi Network. It operates as an umbrella organization that supervises nearly 500 mosques and Islamic schools spread all over UK. Thanks to the massive number of its members among Sunni Muslims, MCB formed strong relationships with British decision-makers over years, especially over government-led dialogues on national security. Yet, in 2009,

³⁰ Barry Rubin, “The Muslim Brotherhood: The Organization and Policies of a Global Islamist Movement”, Palgrave McMillan Publishing Co., 2010

the British government decided to cut its relationship with MCB and put the organization's activities under close examination, after proving its involvement in funding the terrorist organization of Hamas.³¹

- Muslim Charities Forum (MCF):

MCF is a UK-based umbrella charity-sponsor organization, which supervises and sponsors other fifteen (15) Islamic charities operating from UK and other countries all over Europe and US. The list of member organizations include but are not limited to: "Islamic Help", "Islamic Relief", "Muslim Aid", "Muslim Charity", "Muslim Hands", and "Al-Imdaad Foundation."³² Those organizations are also members of the blacklisted Union of Good. British government ran several investigations into MCF activities on the background of their relationship with the terrorist organization of Hamas. In December 2014, the British government had to reclaim 250,000 Sterling from state funding to MCF, after releasing a government review that proved MCF is funding violent jihadists in the Middle East.³³

- Palestinian Return Center (PRC):

PRC is a UK-based consultancy firm that works on advocating Palestinian rights in Europe. In 2009, Israel blacklisted the organization due to a security report that proved its involvement in funding violent activities in

³¹ "[Government suspends links with Muslim Council of Britain over Gaza](#)", The Guardian, 23 March 2009

³² Muslim Charities Forum: [Member Directory](#)

³³ "[Muslim charity stripped of state funding over extremism fears](#)", The Telegraph, 11 January 2015

the Middle East region.³⁴ The heads of the organization are leaders in Hamas. It is widely believed that PRC is the political wing of Hamas in Europe. Despite that fact, British high profile officials and Members of Parliament support the organization and participate in its annual conferences.³⁵

- Middle East Monitor:

Middle East Monitor is a media company affiliated to the Muslim Brotherhood, despite its claims of independency. It was founded in early 2014 in the UK to promote MB lies to foreign media through an English-speaking news website with the same name. The director of the company is the prominent MB activist Daud Abdullah, who also holds a managerial position at the “British Muslim Initiative” with Altikriti, Sawalha, and Tamimi. The senior editor of Middle East Monitor website is Ibrahim Hewitt, the Chairman of “Interpal”, which was designated as a terrorist organization by UK and US.

- Emirates Center for Human Rights (ECHR):

ECHR is a Muslim Brotherhood led organization which represents itself as a human rights non-government organization defending human rights activists in UAE and the Gulf. However, it only abuses human rights defender status to politically attack the governing regime in UAE and distort

³⁴ “[European Hamas Affiliate Deemed Illegal by Minister of Defense](#)”, Report by the Israeli Security Agency, 27 December 2010

³⁵ “[Jeremy Corbyn accepted a free trip to meet President Assad in Syria from a Palestinian lobby group](#)”, Daily Mail, 29 October 2016

its image at European and American decision-making circles. The UK-based NGO was founded in 2012 by Anas Altikriti. Yet, he registered the NGO and its website under the name of his wife, “Malath Shakir” and put the name of his brother-in-law “Abdus Salam” as the founding director. Later on, Altikriti appointed Anas Mekdad as the Executive Director of ECHR. Mekdad is a Palestinian MB leader and active member of Hamas, who runs another MB media organization in UK with the name “Almakeen Media Network.” ECHR held several meetings to lobby against UAE, Egypt, and other Gulf countries with British Members of Parliament’s Human Rights Committee.

- Almakeen Media Network:

Almakeen is a virtual news service network, which works through republishing news in Arabic and English through social media and mobile phone applications. It was founded and currently managed by Anas Mekdad, who also works as “mask” director to Anas Altikriti at the Emirates Center for Human Rights. Almakeen republishes biased news that beautifies the image of Hamas and the Muslim Brotherhood or attacking Arab states that bans MB activities.

- Middle East Eye News Company:

The UK-based Middle East Eye was founded in December 2014 as a for-profit news company, with Qatari funding. Its founding director is Jonathon Powell, Aljazeera executive who works directly for Al Jazeera Chairman Hamad bin Thamer Al Thani, cousin of former Emir Hamad bin Khalifa Al

Thani.³⁶ The Editor-in-Chief of Middle East Eye English-speaking news website is David Hearst, the prominent Middle East reporter at The Guardian newspaper, who is known for having suspicious close relationships with Muslim Brotherhood leaders in Egypt throughout his career.

- World Media Services, Ltd.:

World Media Services is registered in London, since 1993, as a limited liability company working in media and publishing. The company's headquarters is based in the quiet Cricklewood neighborhood. Before that, it used to operate from a shared desk at the "Muslim Association of Britain." MB activist, Mohamed Ghanem, has always been known as the director of World Media Services. However, the actual supervisor of the company and its publications, for over twenty years, is Ibrahim Mounir, the current Deputy Guide of the Muslim Brotherhood. Mounir was secretly running the company until this fact was eventually revealed in 2015. World Media Services is considered the main media hub of the international organization of the Muslim Brotherhood. The company publishes and manages printed and online newsletters and websites, which officially represent the Muslim Brotherhood. In 1990s, it was the publisher of "Al-Da'awa", the first MB's official magazine in English under the supervision of former MB spokesperson in UK, Kamal Elhelbawy. Later, the company published "Risalet Al-Ikhwan" magazine, Ikhwan Online Arabic website,

³⁶ "[Al Jazeera executive helped to launch controversial UK website](#)", The National, 26 July 2014

Ikhwan Web English website, among others.³⁷ When MB activities were banned in Egypt, in 2014, MB media reporters traveled to UK and continued to run their websites and publications from World Media Services headquarters.

- Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW):

IRW is one of the oldest and most known international charities working on behalf of Muslims in the Middle East, from its UK-based main headquarters and its branches spread all over Europe and the US. It was founded in 1984 by the Egyptian MB leader Hany Elbanna. The prominent MB leader, Essam Alhadad led the organization from UK as its executive director since 1992 up to 2012, when he had to resign and work in Egypt as Morsi's foreign affairs assistant. Essam Alhadad and his son Gehad are now serving prison terms for inciting and funding terrorist crimes in Egypt in 2013, in avenger to overthrowing MB regime from power. IRW is now led by the Iraqi MB leader, Ahmed Kazem Al-Rawi, in addition to Naser Haghamed as CEO, and Taher Salie from South Africa. IRW collects millions of dollars on annual basis from individual donors and governments all over Europe. Recently, a number of international investigations revealed that IRW spent a big portion of those massive donations on funding terrorists in the Gaza, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. UAE, Russia, and Israel assigned IRW as a terrorist organization, and the British government has already been

³⁷ "[UK Media Discovers That Muslim Brotherhood Has Offices In London, They've Actually Been There Since At least 1993](#)", The Global Muslim Brotherhood Daily Watch, 14 January, 2014

investigating into IRW's potential funding and support of violent extremists.³⁸

- Europe Trust:

Europe Trust was founded in London in 1996 under the name "The European Trust" and then in 2003 its name was changed to "Europe Trust." It was founded by MB's "The Federation of Islamic Organizations in Europe" as an extension to its endowment (waqf) activities. Both organizations are collecting donations from individuals and governments and managing share profits from MB businesses in Europe, and spend the collected money on MB affiliated charities and NGOs in Europe. Europe Trust is co-founded and managed by Fouad Al-Alawi and Ahmed Kazem Al-Rawi, the Iraqi MB leader who also leads the blacklisted Islamic Relief Worldwide.

- Federation of Student Islamic Societies (FOSIS):

FOSIS was established in UK in 1963 as an umbrella organization funding and supervising at least 40 MB affiliated student chapters in universities all over Britain. It echoes the same strategy of MB's "Muslim Student Association (MSA)" in the US, which was founded around the same time. The purpose of FOSIS and MSA is to find new recruits among fresh Muslim college students and winning a general sympathy to MB among the Muslim communities in UK and the US. FOSIS is currently headed by Zara Mohamed and the work of the organization is supervised at large by MB leader Daud Abdullah, who also heads Middle East Monitor, and Azzam Tamimi, the

³⁸ "[UK Funds Terror Connections: Islamic Relief Worldwide](#)", International Policy Council, 3 July 2013

Palestinian MB leader and member of Hamas who founded the UK-based “Institute of Islamic Political Thought” and currently works chairman of MB’s “Ahiwar TV.”

- Islamic Society of Britain (ISB):

ISB is a community based not-for-profit organization that was founded in 1990 with the purpose to promote Islamic values to British people and defend Muslim interests in Britain. ISB was co-founded by MB leaders: Anas Altikriti, the current CEO of Cordoba Foundation and the founder of most MB’s organizations in UK, who does not shy to declare his outmost support to the terrorist organization Hamas, and Azzam Tamimi, member of Hamas, founder and former director of “Institute of Islamic Political Thought” and current chairman of MB’s Ahiwar TV in London.

ISB supervises another branch MB organization with the name “Young Muslims” which is an extension to MB’s “Young Muslims” organization in Egypt. Young Muslims in UK focuses mainly on recruiting and winning the loyalty of teenage Muslim Britons to the ideology and goals of the Muslim Brotherhood by attracting them through joining sports games and volunteering to community service activities.

- Institute of Islamic Political Thought (IIPT):

IIPT is operating as an independent research center on political Islam, but it is in fact an undercover for promoting Hamas and Muslim Brotherhood version of political Islam. IIPT was founded in 2002 by Azzam Tamimi who

worked as its director till 2008, when he moved to act as the chairman and editor in chief of MB's Ahiwar TV. Tamimi is a Palestinian MB member and leading member at Hamas. IIPT and Tamimi were the main sponsors of the blacklisted Palestinian Return Center.

- Ahiwar TV:

Ahiwar TV is one of the most influential media tools in the hands of the Muslim Brotherhood in Europe. It was founded in 2006 in London by prominent MB leaders Anas Altikriti and Azzam Tamimi, who currently works as its chairman and Editor-in-Chief. Ahiwar TV airs in Arabic and acts as a media promoter to MB leaders and ideology, in addition to attacking Arab states for banning MB activities.

- Islamic Education and Research Academy (iERA):

The UK-based iERA represents itself as an international “missionary” Islamist institute offering Islam as an alternative religion to non-Muslim people in Europe. It was founded in 2009 by “Anthony Green,” a British citizen, who converted to Islam in 1988 and changed his name to “Abdur Raheem Green” and describes himself since then as a British Salafi. In 2014, British government investigated into several complaints filed by British citizens about the Islamist extremist research and educational materials iERA produces.³⁹ The complaints proved that the publications of iERA encourages hatred and incites violence in the name of Islam.⁴⁰ Although iERA is not directly labeled as a MB led organization, but it operates under

³⁹ "[Leading Islamic charity told by watchdog to distance itself from extremism](#)", The Telegraph, 12 November 2016

⁴⁰ "[Ex-Muslims call for Islamic education charity to be classified as a hate group](#)", National Secular Society, Press Release, 23 May 2014

direct supervision and protection of other dozen MB organizations, from the same Crown House administrative block.

- Between 2005 and 2010, the British government closed a number of MB affiliated organization on the background of participating and funding violent extremism around the world, especially in the Middle East. The blacklist includes but is not limited to: “Takaful Trust”, “Alnahda Foundation”, and “Hasan Albanna Foundation.”

In addition to the aforementioned spider network of Muslim Brotherhood organizations, there are a number of other UK-based think tanks and human rights organizations that provides a controversial support to the Muslim Brotherhood. **The following are some examples:**

- Oxford Center for Islamic Studies:

Oxford University established Oxford Center for Islamic Studies, in 1985, with the purpose to study political Islam and radicalization in the West. The center worked with neutrality and integrity for years, before Muslim Brotherhood leaders and sympathizing academics occupy its managerial positions and take advantage of it, by late 1990s. The Board of Trustees included famous MB leaders like Ali Al Mazrui, the American Academic professor with strong ties to Muslim Brotherhood, and Yusuf Al-Qaradawi, the spiritual leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, who got banned later from entering UK due to his extremist fatwas inciting youth on violent jihad in the West to promote Sharia. MB leaders abused the center’s credibility as a tool

to attract and recruit young students and promote MB ideology and vision on political Islam.⁴¹

- Amnesty International:

Amnesty International is a prominent international human rights organization, working from UK since 1961 on advocating and defending human rights overseas. All over its history, it adopted strong stances against Islamic extremism. Yet, after Arab Spring revolutions in 2011, the organization showed a suspicious support to the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Tunisia, breaking its own organizational rules of non-political-bias. Amnesty International helped MB leaders promote their agenda to western decision-makers under the illusion that they are a democratic movement in the new Arab world.

After removing MB regime from power in Egypt in 2013, Amnesty International turned into an amplifier to Muslim Brotherhood lies in the West, while furiously attacking the Arab governments (e.g. UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt), which designated the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization. The apprehensive campaign Amnesty International led on behalf of Muslim Brotherhood was coordinated with "Human Rights Watch," another major international human rights organization working from US. Even more, Amnesty International helped the Muslim Brotherhood to launch rallies and protests in London against Egypt, when MB could not get proper licenses to protest.

⁴¹ "[Oxford Center of Islamic Studies](#)", Global Muslim Brotherhood Watch

The mysterious support of Amnesty International to the Muslim Brotherhood was explained in 2015 through an interesting investigation by “The Time” magazine.⁴² The Time proved that MB leaders are already hijacking top positions at Amnesty International and are abusing the organization’s credibility to serve MB interests.

The Time’s investigation highlighted the name of Yasmin Hussein, a well-known MB activist in Britain who works as Director of Faith and Human Rights at Amnesty International. Yasmin abused her position with Amnesty International to empower the Muslim Brotherhood to win presidency in Egypt, after 2011 revolution. She paid several official and secret visits to MB leaders in Egypt during this period and helped Egyptian MB leaders to seek support in 2012 elections from Western leaders, especially in UK.

After the fall of MB regime in 2013, she helped many of the fleeing MB leaders to enter UK and introduced them to decision-makers as human rights defenders and political activists. Yasmin’s husband is the leading Emirati MB member, Wael Masabeeh. Masabeeh is serving a prison sentence, as he was found guilty by an Emirati court of committing violence and attempting to overthrow the regime.

⁴² "[Amnesty director’s links to global network of Islamists](#)", The Times, 17 August 2015

British Investigations into Muslim Brotherhood linkage to violent extremism:

The British government is still incapable of, or unwilling to take serious measures to control the Muslim Brotherhood, despite all the aforementioned evidence on MB's involvement in funding and inciting violent extremism, through abusing civil society and building a spider network of mask charities, think tanks, and human rights organizations to promote their extremist ideology.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and UAE designated the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization, on the background of launching violent attacks on Egyptian civilians, policemen, and state institutions following their ouster from power in 2013. This put great pressure on Britain to inquire into MB activities and measure the risk they could impose on Britons safety and well-being. The British campaign to investigate into MB's ties to terrorism grew after Sir John Jenkins, former British Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, provided the government with documents proving MB's linkage and involvement in terrorism all over the Middle East region and beyond.

As a result, in April 2014, former Prime Minister David Cameron made the brave decision to officially investigate into Muslim Brotherhood organization in the UK. The purpose of the inquiry was to decide if MB represents a risk to Britain and its allies, given the fact that most MB leaders in UK work with absolute freedom and are privileged with a British nationality. On the press statement that highlighted Cameron's order of investigation quoted him saying that Britain sees

the Muslim Brotherhood as a “potential extremist organization” and thus the investigation is going to prove or refute that.⁴³

Surprisingly, British Intelligence bureaus (MI6 and MI5) were not content with Cameron’s decision. They tried hard to convince him not to open such investigations and described it as “useless.” They claimed that it could hurt their relationship with British MB members, whom they rely on in controlling potential violent extremism among British Muslims, due to the vast expansion of MB’s charities, mosques, and schools all over Britain.⁴⁴

Under the same ill logic, leading members of the British Parliament approached Cameron, personally, to convince him not to open such investigations. Most British parliamentarians, especially from Labour Party, are believed to have suspicious relationships with the Muslim Brotherhood. The MB’s dominance over nearly three million British Muslims made them a gateway for politicians to win a huge bloc of voters. For this, the Labour Party and other major and aspiring political parties in Britain have accepted to contain, rather than fight, MB’s extremist ideology.⁴⁵

Despite the internal pressure, Cameron insisted on starting the investigations. He ordered Sir John Jenkins, the first British official to raise awareness about MB’s linkage to violent extremism, to form a commission to lead

⁴³ "[Cameron orders investigation into Muslim Brotherhood](#)", The Telegraph, 1 April 2014

⁴⁴ "[UK intelligence had warned against fruitless probe of Muslim Brotherhood](#)", Middle East Eye, 18 July 2013

⁴⁵ "[The Islamization of the British Labour Party](#)", Center of Religious Literacy in Journalism, 11 November 2016

the investigation. The members of the commission, which was formed in early April 2014, included: Sir John Jenkins as its head; Sir Kim Darroch, the Prime Minister's National Security Adviser; Sir John Sawers, Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6); and Charles Farr, Director General of the Office for Security and Counter Terrorism in the Home Office, who participated with Sir Jenkins on writing the final review report.

Sir Jenkins' Commission review relied on different resources of unswerving information from Britain and the Middle East, especially Egypt where the Muslim Brotherhood organization has been initiated, a century ago. We are honored to mention that LDI's "Popular Campaign to Designate the Muslim Brotherhood as an International Terrorist Organization" participated with documentations on MB's violent crimes in Egypt after the fall of their regime in 2013.⁴⁶

Sir Jenkins' Commission concluded its work on November 2014, yet nothing from the review was published till December 2015. On 17th of December 2015, the Parliament released only a brief report on review findings to the public. There was, allegedly, a great pressure on Sir Jenkins' Commission not to publish the final review of investigations, because of its clear condemnation to Muslim Brotherhood as a leading violent jihadist organization.

⁴⁶ Documenting Muslim Brotherhood's violent crimes in Egypt after the fall of their regime in 2013 (<https://www.egyldi.org/muslim-brotherhood>)

The findings report of Sir Jenkins' Commission⁴⁷ stated that the Muslim Brotherhood is guilty of practicing, funding, and inciting violent extremism and embracing it as a core ideology. The findings report described the group as a violent extremist organization that poses a danger to British safety and values of secularism. **The following is a summary of the overarching conclusions of the findings report:**

1. The Muslim Brotherhood have promoted a radical, transformative politics, at odds with a millennium of Islamic jurisprudence and statecraft, in which the reconstruction of individual identity is the first step towards a revolutionary challenge to established states and a secularized if socially conservative order;
2. The Muslim Brotherhood historically focused on remodeling individuals and communities through grassroots activism. They have engaged politically where possible. But they have also selectively used violence and sometimes terror in pursuit of their institutional goals. Their public narrative – notably in the West - emphasized engagement not violence. But there have been significant differences between Muslim Brotherhood communications in English and Arabic;
3. There is little evidence that the experience of power in Egypt has caused a rethinking in the Muslim Brotherhood of its ideology or conduct. UK official engagement with the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood produced no

⁴⁷ "[Muslim Brotherhood Review: Main Findings](#)", House of Commons, 17 December 2015

discernible change in their thinking. Indeed even by mid 2014 statements from Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood-linked media platforms seem to have deliberately incited violence;

4. Much about the Muslim Brotherhood in the UK remains secretive, including membership, fund raising and educational programs. But Muslim Brotherhood associates and affiliates here have at times had significant influence on the largest UK Muslim student organization, national organizations which have claimed to represent Muslim communities (and on that basis have sought and had a dialogue with Government), charities and some mosques. Though their domestic influence has declined organizations associated with the Muslim Brotherhood continue to have an influence here which is disproportionate to their size;
5. The Muslim Brotherhood in the UK claimed to act in support of Muslim communities here and use London as a base for activism elsewhere, notably with other Muslim Brotherhood organizations in Europe, in Egypt and the occupied Palestinian territories and in the Gulf. This activity is sometimes secretive, if not clandestine;
6. The Muslim Brotherhood has been publicly committed to political engagement in this country. Engagement with Government has at times been facilitated by what appeared to be a common agenda against al Qaida and (at least in the UK) militant Salafism. But this engagement did not take account of Muslim Brotherhood support for a proscribed terrorist group

and its views about terrorism which, in reality, were quite different from our own;

7. Aspects of Muslim Brotherhood ideology and tactics, in this country and overseas, are contrary to our values and have been contrary to our national interests and our national security.

Britain's retreat on holding Muslim Brotherhood Accountable:

Expectedly though, British decision-makers with controversial bias to Muslim Brotherhood did their best to relieve MB from the shame, which Sir Jenkins' Commission exposed. Rather than celebrating Sir Jenkins' Commission findings, UK media, either biased to or owned by the Muslim Brotherhood claimed that Arab Gulf countries played a hand in the review. Meanwhile, MI6 and MI5 held meetings with MB leaders to assure them that the investigation's findings should not affect their ongoing relationship.

As soon as David Cameron handed power to Theresa May in July 2016, the Muslim Brotherhood started to breathe again. The new Prime Minister, Theresa May, who belongs to the Conservative Party, extended a friendly hand to the Muslim Brotherhood as soon as she came to power. One of her early decisions to make, in her very first month in power, was to widely open Britain's doors for MB

members who are fleeing from the Middle East to seek political asylum in Britain.⁴⁸

Even worse, in November 2016, the House of Common's Foreign Affairs Committee announced that it ran another investigation into MB linkage to violent extremism and published a full review acquitting the Muslim Brotherhood from all the findings that Sir Jenkins' Commission has eloquently proved.

The Foreign Affairs Committee review⁴⁹ hardly depended on commentaries from a handful of academicians and MB members, including Ibrahim Mounir, the current Deputy Guide of the organization, and Tarek Ramadan the grandson of Hasan Al Banna, the founding father of the Muslim Brotherhood. Expectedly, they denied all Sir Jenkins' Commission evidence and emphasized the illusion that they are a political group, not a violent extremist organization.

The shocking report of the Foreign Affairs Committee's review did not only acquit the Muslim Brotherhood from proved evidence on their involvement in inciting and funding violent extremism, but also described the Muslim Brotherhood in UK as a "firewall against violent extremism."⁵⁰

⁴⁸ "[Muslim Brotherhood members could seek asylum in UK](#)", Express UK, 7 August 2016

⁴⁹ "[Political Islam and the Muslim Brotherhood Review - Sixth Report of Session 2016–17](#)", House of Commons, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1 November 2016

⁵⁰ "[Political Islam and the Muslim Brotherhood Review - Sixth Report of Session 2016–17](#)", House of Commons, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1 November 2016

Nevertheless, in an exaggerated step to please the Muslim Brotherhood, the Foreign Affairs Committee report attacked Sir Jenkins' Commission and its findings for condemning MB and describing them as a threat to the UK. The Foreign Affairs Committee report simply echoed MB media lies that Sir Jenkins' review was influenced by Arab Gulf countries, based on the pointless and totally unrelated fact that Sir Jenkins was Ambassador to Saudi Arabia at the time of the review.

Britain pays a high price for containing the Muslim Brotherhood:

Britain has been an easy prey to various terrorist attacks by Islamic extremists over the past decade, particularly after 9/11 attacks in the US and Bush's war on Iraq. In part, the lenient policy adopted by UK towards violent extremist promoters, including the Muslim Brotherhood, magnified this tragedy. Although MB members were not mentioned as direct perpetrators, unless in a few of those attacks; MB has been indirectly involved in inciting and encouraging such terrorist acts, for decades.

Practicing violent jihad to spread Sharia Law overseas and replace western secular governments with Islamic Caliphate systems, which is the ideology of all Islamic terrorists today, is a core ideology that the Muslim Brotherhood dearly embraces. MB's highest spiritual authority, Yusuf Al-Qaradawi, incited violent jihad through suicide bombings in his widely known fatwas.⁵¹

⁵¹ "[Al-Qaradawi Fatwas](#)", Middle East Quarterly, Summer Edition 2004, published by Middle East Forum.

The following chronology of Islamic terrorist attacks on Britain, since 2005, serves as a guide to spot MB's indirect involvement in causing such damage to Britain. One can easily compare between the rise of MB in UK, the expansion of their mask charities and human rights NGOs on one hand, to the rise of Islamic extremism among young Britons who launched those violent attacks on the other hand:

- London Bridge Attack – Saturday night, 3 June, 2017:

Three attackers inside a white van mounted London Bridge pavement running over pedestrians. Then, the three men got out of the vehicle and began stabbing people in nearby Borough Market. The suspects were shot dead by police minutes later. The attack left eight people dead and 48 injured.

Investigations showed that the perpetrators were:

- Khuram Shazad Butt, 27, a British citizen born in Pakistan, who received education at schools affiliated to MB's Maududi Network.
- Rachid Redouane (also known as Rachid Elkhadr), 30, Moroccan and Libyan with an official Irish Identity card. He was known to be a devout follower of the now-jailed extremist Sheikh Anjem Choudary, who always praised Muslim Brotherhood's ideology of jihad and previously said in an interview that he follows Muslim

Brotherhood's motto of violent jihad as a means to spread Islam in the west.⁵²

- Youssef Zaghba, 22, a Moroccan-Italian man, who had been placed on an international watch list created by Italy and shared with many countries, including the UK, because of his links to ISIS.

- Manchester Attack – Wednesday night, 22 March 2017:

A young man detonated a home-made bomb in the arena's foyer as crowds were leaving a performance by US singer Ariana Grande. The blast led to killing 22 and injuring 59 people, including teenagers and children.

Investigations found out that the perpetrator, who killed himself during the blast, was Salman Abedi, 22, British to Libyan parents. Abedi and his father Ramadan Abedi are members of the Muslim Brotherhood in Libya and they had been frequently visiting MB mosques in Britain and his spiritual guide is a Qatari Sheikh who works directly with MB's Yusuf Al-Qaradawi.⁵³ His father's and brother's names are listed on a Libyan wanted list for their suspected affiliation to Al Qaeda.⁵⁴

⁵² "[Radical Imam's Warning to America: 'Islam Is Coming to Your Backyard'](#)", Fox News, 3 February 2011

⁵³ "[The Mentor of Manchester Attacker is a Muslim Brotherhood Sheikh with close links to Al-Qaradawi](#)", Dot Masr, 25 May 2017 (Arabic)

⁵⁴ "[Official Libyan Document on Terrorists Listing the Name of Manchester Attacker's Father](#)", Sky News Arabia, 24 May 2017 (Arabic)

- Westminster Attack – Wednesday afternoon, 22 March 2017:

A solo attacker in a hired van mounted the pavement on Westminster Bridge, close to House of Parliament, and drove into pedestrians. Then, he got off the car, ran towards Parliament and stabbed a police officer to death before being shot dead by present officers. The attack led to the death of six and the injury of 50 people.

Investigations found out that the attacker was Khalid Masood, 52, who was born in Britain as Christian with the name “Adrian Russell Ajao” and then converted to Islam through the missionary activities of Islamist mosques, including those affiliated to Muslim Brotherhood, in his area. He launched the attack as a “lone wolf” influenced by the extremist ideology he was taught after conversion.

- Leytonstone station attack – Saturday morning, 5 December, 2015:

A man attacked Tube passengers with a knife at Leytonstone station in east London, while shouting: "This is for my Syrian brothers, I'm going to spill your blood," before he was finally subdued without hurting anyone.

The perpetrator was Muhiddin Mire, 30, British who had a history of mental illness. He was sentenced to life and receiving treatment for Schizophrenia, as the judge at his trial said he had been driven by Islamic extremism rhetoric.

- Woolwich Attack – Wednesday morning, 22 May, 2013:

Two men in a car drove into Woolwich barracks south-east London, hitting British soldier Lee Rigby. Then they got off the car and stabbed him to death with a knife and attempted to tear him with meat chopper before being arrested.

The perpetrators were known Islamic extremists Michael Adebolajo and Michael Adebowale. In court, Adebolajo had claimed he was a "soldier of Allah" and the killing was an act of war. Adebolajo was given a whole-life term and Adebowale was jailed for a minimum of 45 years.

- Exeter Attack – Thursday evening, 22 May 2008:

A failed suicide nail-bomb attack occurred at the Giraffe restaurant in Exeter.

The perpetrator, Nicky Reilly, 22, a Muslim convert from Christianity, was the only person injured when the homemade device went off in his hands in the restaurant's toilets. Reilly was found dead in Manchester prison in 2016. His family claims that he was killed by the Islamic extremists who converted him into Islam and then trained him to create the bomb and launch the Exeter attack. According to his mother, he met those extremists at a mosque nearby his house, owned by the Muslim Brotherhood.

- Glasgow Airport Attack – Saturday morning, 30 June 2007:

Two men in a black Jeep car drove into the main terminal building at Glasgow Airport, Scotland, in an attempted suicide attack. The men were stuck in the car, which exploded because of the explosive materials they were hiding in the car. Five people were injured.

The perpetrators were Kafeel Ahmed, 27, British Engineer from Indian origins, and Bilal Abdullah, 29, Iraqi doctor who was studying for PhD in Britain. Kafeel was an active member at Muslim Brotherhood's Maududi network. Bilal and his brother who was monitoring the street during the attack, was sentenced to 32 years in prison.

- West End Car Bombs – Friday, 29 June 2007:

Two car bombs were discovered and disabled in London's West End. The first was left near the "Tiger Tiger" nightclub, and the second was found in a Mercedes after it was given a parking ticket in Cockspur Street and towed to Park Lane.

The perpetrator was then discovered to be Bilal Abdullah who co-launched the attack at Glasgow Airport the next day (see above).

- London Transport System Attack – Thursday, 21 July 2005:

Four attempted bombings took place exactly two weeks after the horrible 7 July blasts (see below). As with the previous plot, the attacks targeted the public transport system - but the devices failed to explode.

The perpetrators were Mokhtar Ibrahim, 29, Yassin Omar, 26, Ramzy Mohamed, 25, and Hussein Osman, 28. They all came to Britain as immigrants from East Africa, and met each other in a radical mosque supervised by the Muslim Brotherhood. In July 2007, the four men were each sentenced to life imprisonment.

- London Public Transport System Bombing – Thursday, 7 July 2005:

Coordinated suicide bombings targeted London's public transport system during the morning rush hour. Three bombs exploded on separate underground trains and a fourth exploded on a double-decker bus. It was the worst terror attack since the Lockerbie bombing in 1988 and left 52 victims dead and 700 injured.

The perpetrators were:

- Mohammad Sidique Khan, 30, British from Pakistani origins, who was an active member of the terrorist Al-Muhajiroun organization since 2001.

- Shehzad Tanweer, 22, British from Pakistani origins and neighbor of Khan in Beeston, Leeds. He convinced Khan in November 2004 to travel with him to Afghanistan and join jihadists there. Then, they came back together to Britain to launch the attack.
- Hasib Hussain, 18, British to Pakistani parents, who lived in Holbeck, Leeds. He dropped school in 2003 and traveled to Mecca for pilgrimage and then to Pakistan to see his family. Then, he came back to Britain a few months later wearing Islamic gown and promoting support to Alqaeda. Police then found that he wrote on one of his school books "Alqaeda No limits."
- Germaine Lindsay, 19, moved to Britain from Jamaica with his divorced mother when he was only one year-old. Khan was his friend and mentor. In 2000, he converted to Islam with the help of Khan and convinced his mother to convert to Islam, too. Then, Khan recruited him at Alqaeda and was using him to distribute Alqaeda flyers to his school peers.

Conclusion:

The lenient policy British government is currently adopting towards the Muslim Brotherhood is going to destruct the whole Europe from within, sooner or later. MB is not only abusing UK's open society as a hub to collect donations and

spend on terrorists in the Middle East. But worse, they are offering a supporting environment to radicalizing western youth through their widely spread mosques, charities, and schools which promote violent jihad as an honor every Muslim should pursue.

Violent jihad to spread Sharia Law overseas and replace western secular governments with Islamic Caliphate system is a core ideology that the Muslim Brotherhood dearly embraces. MB motto goes like "... Jihad is our way; dying in the way of Allah is our highest hope." MB's logo is a combination of two crossed swords and the word "Prepare" which is taken from a Quara'nic inciting jihad against disbelievers of Islam.

The Muslim Brotherhood is, evidently, the parent organization to all forms of Islamic terrorists threatening our world today. Osama Ben Laden, Alqaeda leader, his partner Abdullah Azzam, and Ayman Alzawahiry the new leader of Alqaeda after Ben Laden's death, were all members of the Muslim Brotherhood before they form Alqaeda.⁵⁵ Most of the young men, who fled Egypt to join ISIS after 2013, were active members of the Muslim Brotherhood, where they received their initial training and embraced the idea of violent jihad as their way of life.⁵⁶ Even, Abu Bakr Albughdady, the current leader of ISIS started his career as a violent jihadist as a member of the Muslim Brotherhood.⁵⁷

⁵⁵ "[Washington's Schizophrenic Approach Toward the Muslim Brotherhood](#)", IPT News, 28 September 2010

⁵⁶ "[Egypt's youth turn to Islamic State](#)", Almonitor, 4 November 2014

⁵⁷ "[The Muslim Brotherhood's Ties to ISIS and Al-Qaeda](#)", Counter Extremism Project

Most of the violent Islamic terrorists, today, act as “lone wolves.” They are brainwashed young people, who attack their own families and neighbors, under the illusion of some jihad inciting fatwas, similar to that of Al-Qaradawi. Several studies⁵⁸ proved that a lone wolf needs nothing more than an enabling environment, where sheikhs and religious mentors incite violent extremism against non-Muslims as a form of divine-approved jihad. That is exactly what the Muslim Brotherhood is providing to violent extremists more than anything else.

If the British Prime Minister, Theresa May, is sincere in her pledge to fight “the evil ideology of violent extremism,”⁵⁹ the first step is to drop support to the Muslim Brotherhood and follow Germany’s example in taking all necessary measures to control MB abuse of civil society in promoting and funding their extremist ideology. When you see a snake in your home, you do not cuddle it, but hit it on the head till it falls dead. If violent extremism is the snake in the British home, today, MB is, definitely, the head of this snake.

⁵⁸ Sophia Moskalenko and Clark McCauley, "The psychology of lone-wolf terrorism", *Counseling Psychology Quarterly*, 2011 (2)

⁵⁹ "[London terror attack: Theresa May's statement](#)", *Independent*, 4 June 2017