

## YEMEN

- **YEM-02:** Ahmed Saif Hashed
- **YEM-08:** Abdulkareem Jadban
- **YEM-COLL-02:** 69 parliamentarians



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## Yemen

YEM/02 - Ahmed Saif Hashed

*Decision adopted by the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians at its 152<sup>nd</sup> session (Geneva, 23 January to 3 February 2017)*

The Committee,

*Referring to the case of Mr. Ahmed Saif Hashed, an opposition member of the Parliament of Yemen, and to the decision it adopted at its 143<sup>rd</sup> session (January 2014),*

*Taking into account the information provided by the complainants,*

*Considering that, according to the complainants, Mr. Hashed has, on account of his human rights work, been the target of repeated threats and constant harassment,*

*Recalling that the complainants allege the following: on 12 February 2013, Mr. Hashed was attacked and seriously wounded by five soldiers as he and others took part in a sit-in outside the Council of Ministers office to demand appropriate consideration under the law for injuries sustained during the demonstrations in 2011; Mr. Hashed was struck on the head by the soldiers; protesters tried to intervene to help Mr. Hashed but suffered the same treatment, and the soldiers tried again to strike Mr. Hashed but were blocked by protesters who had moved between them and him; the soldiers then threw tear gas canisters at the crowd; Mr. Hashed narrowly escaped with his life, thanks to the help of protesters who covered him with a blanket and rushed him to an ambulance; the office guards were also deployed to help him and allow the ambulance to reach him; Mr. Hashed was taken for treatment to the intensive care unit at a hospital in Sana'a; the attack came after Amnesty International had issued a public warning on 6 February 2013 against the use of unlawful force against protestors,*

*Considering that, according to the complainants, the incident was not simply an attack but an attempt on Mr. Hashed's life orchestrated by high-level state officials, including the Interior Minister and the head of the central security organization, in view of the following:*

- The five anti-riot soldiers who perpetrated the attack were affiliated to the Interior Ministry;
- Although they had never been to the sit-in area during the two previous weeks of protests, the five soldiers started surveying it early in the morning, while the protesters were still asleep, according to the complainants' photo evidence; the anti-riot forces deployed usually remained inside their vehicles and did not approach the protesters;
- On 12 February, the five soldiers approached and repeatedly provoked the protesters, especially the women, with verbal insults; according to the complainants, there is photographic and eyewitness evidence of this;
- The face of one of the five soldiers, possibly the one who took the lead in the attack, was covered; he was standing in front of the radio station before the incident, but then moved to the side where the protesters were;

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- A senior anti-riot officer, General Almaqdashi, met with the five soldiers in front of the office about half an hour before the incident;
- After Mr. Hashed lodged a complaint against the Interior Minister and the head of the central security organization, the latter visited him in hospital and asked him to withdraw his accusations,

*Recalling* that, according to the Secretary General of the House of Representatives, the Government has expressed deep regret for the attack against Mr. Hashed and, following a call from the Prime Minister, the public prosecutor and the Interior Minister have set up a panel of inquiry headed by the Ministry's under-secretary to investigate the attack, to make its findings public and submit them to the public prosecutor,

*Recalling* that the complainants have stated that it did not believe that the panel of inquiry could establish the facts independently, since the Interior Minister, who was the highest-level suspect in the attack, had been involved in the investigation and both the Interior Minister and the head of the central security organization had refused to cooperate with the judicial authorities,

*Considering* that, according to the complainants: (i) the House of Representatives questioned the Interior Minister on 3 April 2013 and requested him to take appropriate action to bring Mr. Hashed's attackers to justice in the ensuing weeks; (ii) in the absence of a response from the Interior Minister, the House of Representatives wrote again to the Minister a number of times in May 2013, to no avail; (iii) the panel of inquiry did not publish its findings; (iv) the House of Representatives established a parliamentary fact-finding committee to pursue the case with the relevant judicial authorities; (v) the report of the fact-finding committee of 11 May 2013 noted that witnesses had confirmed Mr. Hashed's version of the incident and that the judicial and parliamentary authorities had requested that the suspects' statements be taken; the report, however, highlighted that none of the suspects had made an appearance, despite commitments from the Interior Minister to that effect, and that the Interior Minister and the Commander of the Special Security Forces had failed to execute judicial orders; (vi) in the course of 2013, the Interior Minister came before the House of Representatives on a number of occasions and pledged to arrest the perpetrators within a week, but failed to take any subsequent action,

*Considering* that new allegations submitted by the complainants claim that Mr. Hashed received death threats and was the victim of a new assassination attempt at his home on 14 June 2016; two suspects were reportedly detained and the case was referred from the Criminal Investigation Department to the public prosecutor,

*Considering* that the parliamentary authorities have not provided any information on the case,

*Taking into account* that Yemen is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

1. *Deeply regrets* that the parliamentary authorities have failed to respond to its requests for information, and *invites* them to resume dialogue as soon as possible;
2. *Notes with deep concern* that Mr. Hashed was the victim of a further assassination attempt in June 2016 and of death threats, and *notes with interest* that an investigation appears to have been initiated against two suspects; *deeply regrets* the lack of information on the progress of this investigation; *wishes to be informed* by the parliamentary authorities of its findings as soon as possible and also whether any special protection measures have been granted by the authorities to Mr. Hashed in the wake of these incidents;
3. *Deplores the fact* that the perpetrators and instigators of the attack against Mr. Hashed during a peaceful demonstration in February 2013 appear not to have been punished four years after the events; *considers* that the continued impunity in this case increases the credibility of the complainants' allegations that the attack was premeditated and was carried out with the complicity or at the instigation of high-ranking state officials; *once*

*again urges* the authorities to do their utmost to ensure that these acts of violence committed against a parliamentarian in violation of his fundamental right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly do not go unpunished; *wishes to be kept informed* of the measures taken in this respect;

4. *Recalls* that impunity poses a serious threat not only to parliamentarians but also to all those they represent and that it is therefore the responsibility of the Yemeni authorities to fulfil their international obligations by conducting diligent and thorough investigations in order to shed full light on these violations of Mr. Hashed's fundamental rights;
5. *Urges* the Parliament of Yemen to continue to exercise its oversight function until justice has been brought to bear in this case and to ensure that Mr. Hashed is given appropriate protection in view of the threats against him and the repeated attacks he has suffered for many years; *wishes to be kept informed* as soon as possible of the measures taken to this end;
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to convey this decision to the parliamentary authorities, the complainants and any third party likely to be in a position to supply relevant information;
7. *Decides* to continue examining this case.



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## Yemen

YEM08 - Abdulkareem Jadban

*Decision adopted by the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians at its 152<sup>nd</sup> session (Geneva, 23-26 January 2017)*

The Committee,

*Referring* to the case of Mr. Abdulkareem Jadban, a member of the House of Representatives of Yemen assassinated on 22 November 2013, and to the decision it adopted at its 143<sup>rd</sup> session (January 2014),

*Recalling* the following information provided by the complainant:

- On 22 November 2013, Mr. Abdulkareem Jadban, a member of the House of Representatives of Yemen and a Houthi representative of the National Dialogue Conference, was shot dead by two armed men on a motorcycle as he was leaving Al-Shawqani mosque in Sana'a;
- Members of the Houthi group have claimed that Mr. Jadban's assassination was politically motivated because of his stance and affiliation;
- The Yemeni Government and Parliament, as well as most political parties, have condemned the assassination;
- On 25 November 2013, the House of Representatives decided to summon the Government and security agencies to appear before it on 28 November to present a comprehensive report on the circumstances and measures taken in connection with the assassination of Mr. Jadban;
- The Secretary General of the House of Representatives of Yemen reported in January 2014 that the President of the Republic of Yemen had established a panel of inquiry to investigate the circumstances of Mr. Jadban's death and bring the perpetrators to justice, but that they had not yet been identified,

*Considering* that neither the complainant, nor the parliamentary authorities, have provided any new information on the case since 2014, despite repeated requests,

*Taking into account* that Yemen is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

1. *Deeply regrets* that the parliamentary authorities have failed to respond to its requests for information, and *invites* them to resume dialogue as soon as possible;
2. *Notes with deep concern* that, following the announcement of the establishment of a panel of inquiry in early 2014, no information has been provided on the outcome of this inquiry, or on any measures taken to bring the perpetrators of Mr. Jadban's assassination to justice; *urges* the parliamentary authorities to provide information on this situation as soon as possible;



3. *Remains deeply concerned* that Mr. Jadban's assassination remains unpunished and *urges* the Yemeni authorities to do their utmost to shed light on this crime and to hold the culprits to account; *urges* the Parliament of Yemen to continue to exercise its oversight function until justice has been brought to bear in this case;
4. *Recalls* that impunity poses a serious threat not only to parliamentarians but also to all those they represent and that it is therefore the responsibility of the Yemeni authorities to fulfil their international obligations by conducting diligent and thorough investigations in order to shed full light on this crime;
5. *Requests* the Secretary General to convey this decision to the parliamentary authorities, the complainant and any third party likely to be in a position to supply relevant information;
6. *Decides* to continue examining this case.

## Yemen

*Decision adopted by consensus by the IPU Governing Council at its 205<sup>th</sup> session (Belgrade, 17 October 2019) <sup>1</sup>*



Yemeni members of parliament vote in Sana'a on 24 June 2000 to approve the 12 June border accord signed with Saudi Arabia. © Khaled Fazaa/AFP

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| YEM09 - Abd Al-Hameed Saif Al-Batra'                | YEM-44 - Aref Ahmad Al-Sabri                          |
| YEM-10 - Insaf Ali Mohamed Mayou                    | YEM-45 - Abd Allah Mohsin Ahmad Abd Allah Al-Ajr      |
| YEM-11 - Ja'abal Mohamed Salem Mohsin Ta'iman       | YEM-46 - Abd Al-Karim Sharaf Mohsin Shiban            |
| YEM-12 - Abd Al-Rahman Ibrahim Abdah Nashtan        | YEM-47 - Abd Allah Ali Al-Khalaki                     |
| YEM-13 - Abd Al-Khalek Abd Al-Hafed Ben Shihoun     | YEM-48 - Abd Allah Mohamed Saleh Mohamed Al-Maqtari   |
| YEM-14 - Abd Al-Khalek Abdah Ahmad Al-Barkani       | YEM-49 - Abd Al-Malak Abd Allah Hasan Saleh Al-Qosous |
| YEM-15 - Mohamed Qasem Mohamed Al-Naqib             | YEM-50 - Abdah Mohamed Hasin Al-Hudhaifi Al-Jaradi    |
| YEM-16 - Mohamed Maqbal Ali Hasan Al-Hamiri         | YEM-51 - Ali Ahmad Mohamed Saleh Al-Amrani            |
| YEM-17 - Mafdal Ismail Al-Abara                     | YEM-52 - Ali Qaed Sultan Al-Wafi                      |
| YEM-18 - Haza' Saad Mathar Yahya Al-Masouri         | YEM-53 - Awad Mohamad Abd Allah Al-Awlaqi             |
| YEM-19 - Amine Mohamed Al-Saloui                    | YEM-54 - Fouad Abid Said Waked                        |
| YEM-20 - Abd Al-Rahman Hasin Ali Al-A'shbi          | YEM-55 - Mohamad Thabet Mohamad Ali Al-Asli           |
| YEM-21 - Abd Al-Aziz Ahmad Ali Mohamed Ja'bari      | YEM-56 - Mohamad Mohamed Ahmad Mansour                |
| YEM-22 - Abd Al-Wahab Mahmoud Ali Ma'wadah          | YEM-57 - Mansour Ali Yahya Maflah Al-Hanq             |
| YEM-23 - Ali Hasin Naser Ahmad Al-A'nsi             | YEM-58 - Nasr Zayd Mahi Al-Din                        |
| YEM-24 - Ali Mohamed Ahmad Al-Ma'mari               | YEM-59 - Hiba Allah Ali Saghir Sharim                 |
| YEM-25 - Ali Masaad Al-Lahbi                        | YEM-60 - Abd Allah Saad Sharaf Abas Al-Namani         |
| YEM-26 - Mohamed Rashad Mohamed Ali Al-Alimi        | YEM-61 - Abd Al-Razaq Maslah Al-Hijri                 |
| YEM-27 - Mohamed Saif Abd Al-Latif Hosam Al-Shamiri | YEM-62 - Abd Al-Karim Ahmad Yahya Al-Sinissi          |
| YEM-28 - Mohamed Ali Salem Al-Shadadi               | YEM-63 - Abd Al-Karim Mohamed Mach'ouf Al-Aslami      |
| YEM-29 - Sakhr Ahmad Abas Ahmad Al-Wajih            | YEM-64 - Abd Al-Aziz Abd Al-Jabar Ghaleb Dabwan       |
| YEM-30 - Mohamed Naser Malhi Al-Hazami Al-Idrissi   | YEM-65 - Othman Hasin Fayed Majli                     |
| YEM-31 - Najib Said Ghanem Saleh Al-Dab'i           | YEM-66 - Fathi Tawfiq Abd Al-Rahim Mathar             |
| YEM-32 - Ibrahim Ahmad Al-Mazlam                    | YEM-67 - Mohsin Ali Omar Baserah                      |
| YEM-33 - Ahmad Yahya Mohamed Ali Al-Haj             | YEM-68 - Isaac Al'Qa'hm                               |
| YEM-34 - Bakil Naji Abd Allah Al-Soufi              | YEM-69 - Ali Hassan Ahmad Jilan                       |
| YEM-35 - Rabish Ali Wahban Ahsan Al-Ali             | YEM-70 - Ibrahim Chouaib Mohamed Al-Facheq            |
| YEM-36 - Zayd Ali Al-Shami                          | YEM-71 - Amine Ali Mohamed Al-Akimi                   |

<sup>1</sup> The delegations of Yemen, Egypt and Jordan expressed their reservations regarding the decision.

YEM-37 - Soultan Hazam Al-Atwani  
YEM-38 - Soultan Said Abd Allah Yahya Al-Barkani  
YEM-39 - Samir Khayri Mohamed Ali Reda  
YEM-40 - Sadeq Qasem Mohamad Qaed Al-Ba'dani  
YEM-41 - Saleh Abd Allah Ali Qasem Al-Sanbani  
YEM-42 - Saleh Ali Farid Al-Barhami  
YEM-43 - Saleh Farid Mohsin Al-Awlaqi

YEM-72 - Hamid Abd-Allah Saghir Ahmad Al-Jabarati  
YEM-73 - Zakaria Said Mohamed Al-Zekri  
YEM-74 - Chawqi Al-Raqib Chaman Al-Qadi  
YEM-75 - Saghir Hamoud Aziz Al-Sifani  
YEM-76 - Mohamed Naji Abd Al-Aziz Al-Shayef  
YEM-77 - Hashem Abd Allah Hasin Al-Ahmar

## Alleged human rights violations

- ✓ Abduction
- ✓ Threats, acts of intimidation
- ✓ Arbitrary arrest and detention
- ✓ Failure to respect parliamentary immunity
- ✓ Impunity
- ✓ Abusive revocation or suspension of the parliamentary mandate

### A. Summary of the case

This case concerns 69 members of the Yemeni Parliament, all elected during the 2003 parliamentary elections for a six-year term and who remain members of parliament in accordance with the Yemeni Constitution. Starting in 2014, they have been allegedly subjected to various human rights violations, including attempted murder, abduction, arbitrary detention and property destruction.

Since the beginning of the political crisis in 2011 and the outbreak of the war in Yemen in 2015, two different factions claim to embody the Yemeni Parliament: the Houthi militia, which controls the parliament in Sana'a in addition to other institutions in the territories under their control, and the parliamentarians who fled Sana'a and belong to the internationally recognized government of President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi. The present case concerns members of parliament who fled Sana'a and neighbouring governorates that are under the control of the Houthi militia.

The complainants allege that the violations have been committed by the Houthis, and took place in different governorates in Yemen, including Sana'a and other parts of Yemen under the control of the internationally recognized government. The complainants affirm that, due to the violations and security situation, 22 of the 69 parliamentarians are now in exile.

The parliamentary faction controlled by the Houthis in Sana'a provided written information in October 2019 on the cases of several parliamentarians included in the complaint. They indicated that several of the violations mentioned took place within governorates under the control of the internationally recognized government in Aden. According to the complainants, these violations were the result of Houthi attacks. In their written response, the parliamentary faction controlled by the Houthis in Sana'a did not provide substantial information on each violation, particularly on the steps taken to help identify and hold to account the alleged culprits. In this regard, the complainants are unanimous in their affirmation that the Houthi security forces are responsible.

### B. Decision

The Committee

*Decides* to recommend to the Governing Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union that it adopt the following decision:

The Governing Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

#### Case YEM-COLL-02

**Yemen:** Parliament affiliated to the IPU

**Victim(s):** 69 male opposition members of parliament

**Qualified complainant(s):** Section I (1) (a) of the [Committee Procedure](#) (Annex I)

**Submission of complaint(s):** May 2019

**Recent IPU decision(s):** - - -

**IPU mission(s):** - - -

**Recent Committee hearing(s):** Hearing with the delegation of Yemen at the 141<sup>st</sup> Assembly (October 2019)

#### Recent follow-up:

- Communication from the authorities:  
Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives (October 2019)
- Communication from the complainants:  
May 2019
- Communication to the authorities:  
Letter to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives (September 2019)
- Communication addressed to the complainant:  
June 2019



1. *Notes* that the collective complaint concerning the cases of 68 members of the House of Representatives is admissible under Section I.1(a) of the Procedure for the Examination and Treatment of Complaints; *declares itself* competent to examine the alleged violations (Annex I of the revised Rules and Practices of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians); and *also notes* that the case of Mr. Abd Al-Hameed Saif Al-Batra' has been merged with the present case, which brings the total number of parliamentarians in this complaint to 69;
2. *Thanks* the Yemeni delegation for meeting with the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians during the 141<sup>st</sup> IPU Assembly; *also thanks* the parliamentary authorities for their letter;
3. *Is deeply concerned* by the large number of parliamentarians included in this complaint and the alleged violations they have suffered since 2014, including attempted murder, abduction, arbitrary arrest and detention. These violations seem to be a response to the legitimate exercise of their parliamentary mandate and in particular the expression of their exercise of freedom of speech; *is aware* of the exceptional situation in which Yemen finds itself and the formidable challenges that the Yemeni authorities face in establishing law and order;
4. *Is deeply concerned* that 35 parliamentarians face arbitrary measures; *stresses* that these parliamentarians are facing such measures in response to their vocal support for the internationally recognized government;
5. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the situation with the complainant and any third party likely to be in a position to supply relevant information;
6. *Requests* the Committee to continue examining this case and to report back to it in due course.