



Jewish Onliner Report:

The Muslim Brotherhood's Global Terror Network

Executive Summary

The tragic death of Karen Diamond, a Jewish 82-year-old Boulder, Colorado resident who succumbed to injuries from a June 2025 firebombing attack, exemplifies the persistent threat posed by transnational extremist networks operating within the United States to radicalize and inspire violence through sophisticated propaganda operations. The terrorist who allegedly carried out this attack, Mohamed Soliman, appeared to have significant ties to the Muslim Brotherhood—a connection that once again underscores the urgent need to understand the origins, agenda, and global terror network of this movement.¹

The fact that this terrorist attack can be traced back to Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated networks demonstrates the organization's continued relevance as a security threat to the United States. Understanding the Muslim Brotherhood's historical development, ideological framework, and operational methods is therefore not merely an academic exercise—it is a national security imperative that requires comprehensive examination of its structure, strategy, and global network to develop effective countermeasures protecting American citizens from this persistent and evolving threat.

Key Facts

- **Direct Terrorism Connections:** The Muslim Brotherhood spawned numerous designated terrorist organizations, including Hamas, which explicitly identifies as "one of the wings of the Muslim Brotherhood in Palestine."² The largest terrorism financing prosecution in U.S. history—the Holy Land Foundation case—directly implicated MB networks in channeling \$12.4 million to Hamas.
- **International Terror Designations:** Five countries have formally designated the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Russia.³
- **Radical Ideology:** Brotherhood doctrine, developed by founder *Hassan al-Banna* and chief theologian *Sayyid Qutb*, explicitly promotes violent jihad, the overthrow of democratic governments, and the establishment of a global Islamic caliphate using force.⁴
- **State Sponsorship Networks:** Turkey and Qatar provide substantial financial and political support to the Muslim Brotherhood, with Qatar offering asylum to its leaders, and funding Al Jazeera as a propaganda platform, and Turkey hosting over 1,500 Egyptian Brotherhood members.⁵
- **Sophisticated U.S. Operations:** The Brotherhood operates an extensive network in the United States through alleged front organizations including the Muslim Students Association (MSA), Islamic Society of North America (ISNA), Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), and the Muslim American Society (MAS).⁶

- **European Infiltration Campaign:** European security services report that MB operates "an extensive and sophisticated network linked to the Brotherhood... covertly in Europe" through umbrella organizations pursuing a strategy of gradual Islamization called "*tamkin*".⁷

Background and Founding Ideology

Historical Foundation

The Muslim Brotherhood was founded in 1928 in Egypt by Hassan al-Banna as an Islamic revivalist movement with explicitly political and militant objectives. From its inception, the organization sought to overthrow Arab governments and establish Islamic rule based on Sharia law through both organizational infiltration and violent force.

Al-Banna's ideology forms the foundation of contemporary political Islam and explicitly endorses violence as a legitimate means to achieve Islamic governance. The Brotherhood's foundational documents reveal a clear agenda of religious supremacism and violent opposition to Western democratic values and influence.

Core Motto and Militant Doctrine

The Brotherhood's official motto, established by al-Banna, explicitly promotes armed struggle and martyrdom: "Allah is our objective, the Prophet is our leader, the Koran is our constitution, jihad is our way, dying in the way of Allah is our highest hope".⁸

MB's motto is not merely symbolic but represents the operational framework for its activities worldwide. The explicit endorsement of "jihad as our way" and "dying in the way of Allah as our highest hope" demonstrates the organization's commitment to violence and martyrdom operations.

Al-Banna's Writings on Violence

Hassan al-Banna's theological writings provide explicit justification for violence against non-Muslims and those deemed enemies of Islam. In his work "*The Islamic Concept*," al-Banna wrote: "Jihad means the fighting of the unbelievers... dismantle the power of the enemies of Islam, including beating them, plundering their wealth, destroying their places of worship, and smashing their idols".⁹

These writings establish a theological foundation for the terrorism and violence that continues to influence Brotherhood operations and affiliated organizations globally, and the desire of its affiliates to implement Sharia law around the world.

Anti-Western and Anti-American Ideology

The Muslim Brotherhood's founding ideology is fundamentally opposed to Western civilization, democratic governance, and American values. This opposition is not merely

political, but represents a comprehensive rejection of secular democracy, capitalism and individual liberty in favor of theocratic rule.

Contemporary Brotherhood leadership continues this anti-Western stance. In 2010, then-Supreme Guide Mohammed Badie declared: "Resistance is the solution against Zio-American arrogance and tyranny".¹⁰

Antisemitic and Anti-Christian Doctrine

The Brotherhood has consistently promoted hatred toward Jews and Christians as core elements of its ideology. Prominent Brotherhood cleric Yusuf al-Qaradawi, who served as the organization's chief theological authority for decades, "issued a fatwa legitimizing terrorist attacks against American troops in Iraq... deemed the Holocaust to be a 'punishment for Jews,' and expressed hope that another Holocaust would someday be carried out by his fellow Islamists".¹¹

The Brotherhood as an institution has "preached hatred towards Jews, denied the Holocaust, and called for Israel's destruction" according to congressional testimony.¹²

Extremist Theological Framework: The Qutb Doctrine

Sayyid Qutb: Chief Ideologue of Modern Jihad

Sayyid Qutb (1906-1966) served as the Muslim Brotherhood's "lead theologian" and developed the extremist theories that form the ideological backbone of modern jihadist movements.¹³ His writings, particularly "Milestones" and "In the Shade of the Quran," are considered foundational texts for terrorist organizations worldwide, or the textual basis for their own creeds.

Qutb's ideology provides the theological justification for violence against non-Islamist Muslim governments and civilians (*takfiri* or declaring them apostates) that has inspired groups from al-Qaeda to ISIS. His influence extends far beyond the Muslim Brotherhood to virtually every major jihadist movement of the past six decades.

The Doctrine of Jahiliyyah

Qutb's most dangerous contribution to extremist ideology was his reinterpretation of the concept of "jahiliyyah" - the primitive ignorance that existed in pre-Islamic Arabia. Qutb "argued that the world was in a state of modern jahiliyyah, and that Muslims were living as blindly and ignorantly as pagans in pre-Islamic Arabia".¹⁴

Jahiliyyah declares that all contemporary Muslim societies - including those governed by Muslim leaders - are in a state of apostasy and ignorance equivalent to pre-Islamic paganism. According to Qutb, "this affliction could only be corrected by the implementation of Sharia, brought about by offensive jihad".¹⁵

The Takfir Doctrine: Legitimizing Violence Against Muslims

Qutb's most radical and dangerous theological innovation was his "re-popularization of the Islamic concept of takfir, by which Muslims serving a secular ruler are rendered apostates and thus legitimate targets of execution".¹⁶

The takfir doctrine replaces Islamic prohibitions against killing fellow Muslims by declaring them to be apostates. This "served as the legal loophole sanctioning Islamists to wage jihad against Muslim state officials" and provided theological justification for terrorism against Muslim-majority countries.¹⁷

Influence on Modern Terrorism

Qutb's writings have directly influenced the leadership of major terrorist organizations. "His writings—particularly Milestones and In the Shade of the Quran—are believed to have inspired the leaders of future Islamist terror groups, including al-Qaeda founders Osama bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri".¹⁸

The direct line from Qutb's ideology to modern terrorism is documented by intelligence agencies and terrorism experts. "Ayman al-Zawahiri, the current leader of al-Qaeda, later credited Qutb's execution with igniting the jihadist movement".¹⁹

Contemporary Implementation

The Muslim Brotherhood continues to promote and disseminate Qutb's extremist ideology through its global network. MB-affiliated organizations, educational institutions, and mosques worldwide continue to distribute Qutb's writings and promote his theological framework for violent jihad.²⁰

Organizational Structure and Command Hierarchy

Centralized Authority

The Muslim Brotherhood operates under a highly centralized command structure designed to maintain ideological control and operational coordination across its global network. According to organizational analysis, the Brotherhood's structure "consists of the Guidance Bureau, the Shura Council, the special (secret) apparatus, and the Muslim sisters organization".²¹

This centralized structure allows the organization to coordinate activities across multiple countries while maintaining operational security and ideological consistency.

The Supreme Guide

At the apex of the Brotherhood hierarchy stands the Supreme Guide (Murshid al-'Amm), who "monopolizes both the legislative and executive powers as the group's charter authorizes him to be the head of the Guidance Bureau and the Shura Council".²²

The Supreme Guide holds absolute authority over all MB operations and represents "the group's ideas and ideology to the general public" while controlling both domestic and international activities.²³

The Guidance Bureau (Maktab al-Irshad)

The Guidance Bureau serves as the Brotherhood's primary governing body and executive council. Operating under the Supreme Guide's direct control, it functions as "a central decision-making organ" that "oversees internal administration and issues policy directives" to Brotherhood organizations worldwide.²⁴

The Shura Council

While officially presented as a consultative body, analysis reveals that "the Brotherhood's Shura Council is nothing more than camouflage or a façade to present a certain image of the group in the West and give the impression that it embraces and adheres to the modern democratic principles".²⁵

The Shura Council primarily serves as a public relations tool to project an image of democratic governance while all substantive power remains concentrated in the Supreme Guide and Guidance Bureau.

The Special Apparatus (al-Jihaz al-Sirri)

The Brotherhood operates a "special (secret) apparatus" that handles covert operations and security matters.²⁶ While specific details of this apparatus remain undisclosed to the public, historical evidence indicates it has been involved in violent operations, assassinations, and terrorist attacks.

Hierarchical Administrative Structure

Below the central leadership, the Brotherhood operates based on a pyramid-like administrative hierarchy:

1. **District Office:** Regional coordination center
2. **Chapter:** Local operational unit
3. **Family Unit (Usra):** Basic cell structure for recruitment and indoctrination

This structure ensures "tightly centralized control by the Supreme Guide and his immediate bodies, while grassroots offices build societal presence".²⁷

International Organization

According to their London based Arabic newspaper, MB operates a global network through the "International Organization of the Muslim Brotherhood" which coordinates activities across over 70 countries while maintaining operational security and central control from the Supreme Guide's Egypt office.²⁸

Evidence of Terrorism Connections and Material Support

Hamis: The Brotherhood Terrorist Wing

Hamis represents the most significant and well-documented connection between the Muslim Brotherhood and international terrorism. Hamis explicitly identifies as a Muslim Brotherhood organization, with its founding charter stating it is "one of the wings of the Muslim Brotherhood in Palestine".²⁹

This is not merely a historical association but represents ongoing operational coordination. According to "internal Muslim Brotherhood documents seized by the FBI and introduced in federal court, in 1988 the head of the Palestine Section of the MB travelled to the United States to establish the Palestine Committee of the MB in America, specifically to support Hamis".³⁰

The Holy Land Foundation: Largest Terrorism Financing Case in U.S. History

The Holy Land Foundation (HLF) case represents the most significant terrorism financing prosecution in U.S. history and provides extensive documented evidence of MB's involvement in supporting terrorism. In 2008, "five HLF leaders were convicted of channeling approximately \$12.4 million to Hamis while disguising the transfers as charitable aid".³¹

The prosecution revealed that HLF was not an independent organization but part of a coordinated Muslim Brotherhood network. "Internal Palestine Committee documents obtained by the FBI confirmed that the Islamic Association for Palestine (IAP) and HLF constituted the main entities of the public-facing, pro-Hamis machinery set up by Musa Abu Marzook, the head of the Palestine Committee".³²

Systematic Terrorism Support Network

FBI investigations revealed that the Muslim Brotherhood operated "a nationwide Hamis network engaged in fundraising, lobbying, education, and propaganda dissemination dating back to the 1980s".³³

This network included 3 primary components:

1. **Islamic Association for Palestine (IAP)** - propaganda and outreach
2. **Holy Land Foundation (HLF)** - fundraising operations

3. **United Association for Studies and Research (UASR)** - research and policy influence

Designated Terrorist Offshoots

The U.S. State Department has designated multiple direct offshoots of the Muslim Brotherhood as terrorist organizations:

- **EIJ (Egyptian Islamic Jihad)**

EIJ was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the U.S. due to its violent actions, including assassinations of government officials, such as the 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.³⁴

- **Ansar al-Sharia (Libya, Tunisia, and Yemen)**

Ansar al-Sharia is a jihadist group which has operated in various regions, including Libya, Tunisia, and Yemen. It has ties to al-Qaeda and the Muslim Brotherhood and shares the Brotherhood's aim of establishing an Islamic state through violent jihadist methods. Ansar al-Sharia was designated as a terrorist organization by the U.S. State Department following its attacks on U.S. diplomatic facilities and personnel in Libya.³⁵

- **HASM (Harakat Sawa'd Misr or Hasam Movement)**

HASM was designated under Executive Order 13224 for "bombings and assassinations of senior Egyptian officials." HASM emerged directly from the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood following the 2013 removal of President Mohamed Morsi.³⁶

- **Liwa al-Thawra (Revolution Brigade)**

Liwa al-Thawra was also designated under Executive Order 13224 for terrorist activities in Egypt. Like HASM, Liwa al-Thawra represents a direct militant offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood.³⁷

Other Groups and Affiliations

- **Jamaat-e-Islami (JI)**, a political and Islamist group based in South Asia, was founded by the Brotherhood's ideologue, Sayyid Abul A'la Maududi. Various elements of Jamaat-e-Islami have been linked to terrorist activities, particularly in Kashmir and the broader South Asian region. The group itself is not fully designated as a terrorist organization, but its militant wings have been targeted by U.S. sanctions and designations.³⁸
- **Al-Qaeda**, while not directly an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood, has historical ties to some of the ideological currents that emerged from the Brotherhood, particularly the **interpretations of Sayyid Qutb's works**. Qutb's writings have been cited as inspirations for groups like al-Qaeda, which advocates for jihad to establish an Islamic caliphate. Al-Qaeda was designated a

Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) by the U.S. due to the 9/11 attacks and its other involvement in global terrorism.³⁹

Senior Leadership Support for Terrorism

Former FBI Director Robert Mueller provided testimony confirming that "elements of the Brotherhood, both here and overseas, have supported terrorism".⁴⁰

The Brotherhood's support for terrorism also includes celebrating terrorist leaders. The organization "mourned the death of Osama bin Laden and its leaders developed teachings justifying revolutionary violence under sharia law".⁴¹

Financial Support for Global Terrorism

Brotherhood networks have been documented providing financial support to terrorist organizations beyond Hamas. Congressional testimony revealed that MB-linked organizations in Syria "ended up funding... Jabhat al-Nusra, Ahrar al-Sham" - both designated terrorist organizations.⁴²

Countries That Designated MB as a Terrorist Organization

Egypt: Comprehensive Terrorist Designation

Egypt designated the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization in December 2013 following extensive documentation of the group's involvement in violence and terrorism. The Egyptian government has compiled extensive evidence of Brotherhood involvement in terrorist attacks, assassinations, and violent activities aimed at overthrowing the government.⁴³

Egyptian authorities have documented systematic Brotherhood involvement in:

- Assassination attempts against government officials
- Bombing attacks on civilian and military targets
- Coordination with international terrorist organizations
- Incitement to violence through media and religious platforms

United Arab Emirates: Regional Security Threat

The UAE formally designated the Muslim Brotherhood and its local affiliates as terrorist groups in November 2014. According to Reuters, "The Gulf Arab state has also designated Nusra Front and the Islamic State... as terrorist organizations, along with other Shi'ite militant groups such as the Houthi movement in Yemen".⁴⁴

The UAE's designation specifically included "al-Islah group, which is a local Islamist group banned in the UAE for its alleged link to Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood".⁴⁵

The designation reflected UAE's concerns about "political Islam and the influence of the Brotherhood, whose Sunni Islamist doctrines challenge the principle of dynastic rule".⁴⁶

Saudi Arabia: Gulf Cooperation Council Pressure

According to Congressional records, Saudi Arabia designated the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist group on March 7, 2014, according to congressional records.⁴⁷ This designation was part of broader Gulf Cooperation Council pressure on Qatar to cease its support for the Brotherhood.

Saudi concerns about the Brotherhood center on its challenge to traditional monarchy and its promotion of political Islam that threatens established governance structures in the Gulf region.

Bahrain: Monarchical Security Concerns

Bahrain has designated the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization as it is particularly concerned about "Sunni Islamist challenges to monarchical rule".⁴⁸ The designation reflects Bahrain's concerns about Brotherhood influence on local Sunni Islamist groups that could threaten the monarchy's stability and security.

Russia: Extremist Organization Designation

Russia has included the Muslim Brotherhood on its list of terrorist organizations, reflecting concerns about Islamic extremism and the Brotherhood's potential influence on Muslim populations within Russian territory, including the Chechens.⁴⁹

The Russian designation recognizes the Brotherhood's role in promoting radical Islamic ideology that could threaten Russian state security and social stability, particularly as Chechnya could always reemerge as an active threat to the country.

Syria: Historical and Contemporary Threats

Syria designated the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization under the Assad regime. The Syrian Muslim Brotherhood was involved in major uprisings and terrorist attacks in the 1970s and 1980s.⁵⁰

International Pattern of Recognition

The fact that multiple countries across different regions and political systems concluded that the Muslim Brotherhood constitutes a terrorist threat and endangers local and global peace and security, further proves that the Muslim Brotherhood poses a risk to the world. These designations are based on documented evidence of Brotherhood involvement in violence, terrorism, and threats to state security.

State Sponsors and International Funding Networks

Qatar

Primary State Sponsor and Financial Hub

Qatar is the Muslim Brotherhood's most significant state sponsor, providing comprehensive financial, media, diplomatic, and operational support through multiple channels and institutions.

Financial Support Infrastructure

Qatar has provided billions in direct aid to Muslim Brotherhood governments and movements. During Mohamed Morsi's presidency in Egypt, Qatar "gave the Egyptian regime billions in aid" to keep the Brotherhood government operational.⁵¹

Beyond direct government aid, Qatar has funded numerous Brotherhood-linked organizations and institutions:

- **International Union of Muslim Scholars (IUMS):** Founded in Doha in 2004 with "lavishly Qatari-funded" support.⁵²
- **Islamonline.net:** Established in 1997 with Qatari funding and "attracted up to 120,000 daily visitors at its peak".⁵³
- **Qatar University's Faculty of Islamic Law:** Founded by Brotherhood cleric Yusuf al-Qaradawi in 1977 with state financing.⁵⁴

Al Jazeera: MB's Propaganda Platform

Qatar-owned Al Jazeera serves as the primary international media platform for Muslim Brotherhood ideology and messaging. The network provided prominent Brotherhood cleric Yusuf al-Qaradawi with "a daily, prime-time platform through his program 'Sharia and Life' beginning in 1996, amplifying Muslim Brotherhood discourse across the Arab world".⁵⁵

Al Jazeera's role extends beyond providing a platform for the MB ideology and goals but extends to active coordination with Brotherhood objectives. The network's "Qatari ownership and editorial policies allowed Brotherhood ideology to be mainstreamed under the guise of independent journalism".⁵⁶

Diplomatic and Personal Support

Qatar has provided comprehensive diplomatic support to the Brotherhood, including:

- Granting Qatari citizenship and diplomatic passports to senior MB leadership
- Providing "safe haven for many exiled Brotherhood figures" including senior leadership and operatives⁵⁷

- Hosting Brotherhood conferences and gatherings in Doha
- Using diplomatic channels to protect Brotherhood interests internationally

Turkey

Political and Military Support Network

Under President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan and the Justice and Development Party (AKP), Turkey has provided extensive political, financial, and military support to the Muslim Brotherhood.

AKP-Brotherhood Ideological Alignment

The relationship between Turkey and the Muslim Brotherhood extends beyond political convenience to ideological alignment. Turkey's "ruling AKP party is effectively the Turkish arm of the Muslim Brotherhood".⁵⁸

This ideological connection means that Turkish support for the Brotherhood represents not just foreign policy but domestic political alignment with Brotherhood objectives and methodology that fall in line with Erdogan's agenda of consolidating power. Erdogan's AKP governments have systematically weakened the independence of key institutions, resulting in purges of military personnel and judicial officials, and censorship of the media landscape. These actions, along with the erosion of checks and balances, underscore Turkey's shift towards an autocratic regime aligned with the Brotherhood's vision of governance.⁵⁹

Asylum and Safe Haven Operations

Turkey has provided systematic asylum and safe haven to Brotherhood members and leaders:

- Granted asylum to "1,500 Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood members after the 2013 coup"⁶⁰
- Hosts "numerous Syrian Brotherhood exiles" in senior positions⁶¹
- Permits Brotherhood conferences and organizational meetings in Istanbul and other Turkish cities

Military and Logistical Support

Congressional testimony documents Turkish military support for Brotherhood operations:

- "Press reports suggest that Turkey has been shipping arms to Libyan Brotherhood factions"⁶²

- "Turkey now hosts several Brotherhood affiliate TV channels" for propaganda operations⁶³
- " Hamas operatives have also made their home [in Turkey], including Saleh Arouri, the head of the West Bank military wing".⁶⁴ Most recently, Majed al-Zeer, a Specially Designated Global Terrorist by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) on October 7, 2024, also reportedly resides in Istanbul.⁶⁵

Financial Transfers

Turkey has provided substantial financial support to Brotherhood operations, including:

- Billions in direct aid to support Mohamed Morsi's government in Egypt
- Financial support for Brotherhood media operations and propaganda networks
- Economic assistance to Brotherhood-linked organizations and charities

Islamic Relief Worldwide

Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) represents a key component of the Brotherhood's international financial network. The organization has documented connections to MB leadership and operations:

- IRW co-founder "Essam El-Haddad... became a foreign policy adviser to Mohamed Morsi" and allegedly "used Islamic Relief moneys to fund Muslim Brotherhood terrorism in Egypt".⁶⁶
- The U.S. State Department documented that IRW trustees have "praised Hamas, a U.S. designated terrorist organization, calling it 'the purest resistance movement in modern history'" and described "Hamas's leaders as 'great men' who answered the 'divine and holy call of the Muslim Brotherhood'".⁶⁷

U.S. Federal Funding Concerns

Islamic Relief USA, connected to the Brotherhood-linked Islamic Relief Worldwide, has "received at least \$700,000 in Federal funds" while paying "20 percent of its income to Islamic Relief International".⁶⁸

This serves as a direct channel for U.S. taxpayer funds to flow to Brotherhood-linked organizations and potentially to terrorist networks working against American security and interests.

Known Foreign Terrorist Organization Affiliates

Hamas

Primary Terrorist Affiliate: Hamas represents the most significant and well-documented terrorist organization affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood. Designated as an FTO since 1997, Hamas maintains explicit organizational ties to the Brotherhood.

Organizational Relationship: Hamas' founding charter explicitly states it is "one of the wings of the Muslim Brotherhood in Palestine".⁶⁹

Operational Coordination: The relationship extends beyond a historical connection to ongoing operational coordination through the Palestine Committee structure established by the Muslim Brotherhood in 1988.

Financial Networks: The Holy Land Foundation prosecution demonstrated systematic Brotherhood support for Hamas through coordinated fundraising and money laundering operations in the United States.

Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)

Historical Origins: Palestinian Islamic Jihad, designated as an FTO in 1997, emerged from Muslim Brotherhood networks in Gaza and maintains operational connections to Brotherhood ideology and leadership. PIJ developed from Brotherhood networks in Palestinian territories as they share similar ideological foundations and operational objectives.⁷⁰

Current Operations: While PIJ has developed independent Iranian sponsorship, it maintains coordination with Hamas and Brotherhood networks on operational activities.⁷¹

Al-Qaeda Network

Multiple Brotherhood affiliates maintain documented connections to Al-Qaeda and its regional branches:

Yemen's Al-Islah

Al-Islah, the Yemeni branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, has direct connections to Al-Qaeda operations. The organization's co-founder "Abdul Majid al-Zindani allegedly helped to coordinate the 2000 attack on the USS Cole" and "issued religious guidance in support of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula".⁷²

Syrian Al-Qaeda Affiliates

Brotherhood networks in Syria have provided financial support to designated terrorist organizations. The "Syrian American Council with affiliation with the Brotherhood in Syria... ended up funding... Jabhat al-Nusra, Ahrar al-Sham".⁷³

Both Jabhat al-Nusra (al-Qaeda's Syrian affiliate) and Ahrar al-Sham are designated terrorist organizations that have received funding through Brotherhood networks.

Egyptian Terrorist Organizations

HASM (Hasam Movement)

HASM represents a direct militant offshoot of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, designated as a terrorist organization under Executive Order 13224. The organization has been "responsible for bombings and assassinations of senior Egyptian officials".⁷⁴

Liwa al-Thawra (Revolution Brigade)

Also designated under Executive Order 13224, Liwa al-Thawra emerged from the Egyptian Brotherhood following the 2013 government change. The organization has engaged in terrorist attacks against Egyptian security forces and civilian targets.

Libyan Terrorist Networks

Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) Connections

The Libyan Brotherhood affiliate Hizb al-Watan maintains connections to the historically designated Libyan Islamic Fighting Group. The organization is "led by Abdelhakim Belhaj, who previously led the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, a designated terrorist group".⁷⁵ Hizb al-Watan has been documented "training members of Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia, another U.S.-designated terrorist group".⁷⁶

Conclusion

The evidence presented throughout this report demonstrates that the Muslim Brotherhood represents a significant threat to American national security due to its direct involvement in terrorism and support for violent jihadist groups. In the U.S. and Europe, the Muslim Brotherhood promotes anti-American and anti-Western ideologies through a sophisticated network of front organizations to spread its radical beliefs and weaken Western influence and stability. In the Middle East, the Muslim Brotherhood furthers its agenda of destabilization in Egypt, Libya, Yemen, and Syria with financial, political and military support from Qatar and Turkey.

U.S. taxpayer funds have inadvertently supported Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated groups, raising concerns over financial channels reaching terrorist networks. The Muslim Brotherhood's destabilizing influence and connection to terrorist activities present clear

challenges to U.S. and global security. Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Russia, and others have already recognized the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist entity due to its role in terrorism and fundraising, reflecting growing international consensus about the organization's dangerous nature and the need for coordinated action to address its threat.

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