

# What do Recent Political Events in Yemen Portend?

(Translated)

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On Thursday, August 28, the Prime Minister of the Ministry of Change and Construction, Ahmed Ghaleb Al-Rahwi, was killed, along with nine other ministers: Minister of Justice and Human Rights Mujahid Ahmed Abdullah Ali; Minister of Economy, Industry and Investment Moeen Hashim Ahmed Al-Mahaqri; Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Water Resources Radwan Ali Ali Al-Rubai; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Jamal Ahmed Ali Amer; Minister of Electricity, Energy and Water Ali Saif Mohammed Hassan; Minister of Culture and Tourism Ali Qasim Hussein Al-Yafei; Minister of Social Affairs and Labor Samir Mohammed Ahmed Bajaala; Minister of Information Hashim Ahmed Abdul Rahman Sharaf Al-Din; and Minister of Youth and Sports Mohammed Ali Ahmed Al-Mawlid. Several other ministers remain in critical and moderate condition, including Jalal Al-Ruwaishan, Deputy Prime Minister for Defense and Security Affairs. The Jewish entity has stated that it carried out the attack, targeting Minister of Defense Mohammed Al-Atifi and Chief of Staff Mohammed Abdul Karim Al-Ghamari.

This assassination brings up memories of the assassination of the head of the Iranian regime, Ebrahim Raisi, on May 19, 2024, and the head of the Hamas political bureau, Ismail Haniyeh, on July 31, 2024, in Tehran. The plot was designed to catch both with a single arrow, as well as the operation to blow up pager machines in Lebanon on September 17 and 18, 2024, which culminated in the killing of Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General of the Iranian Party, in the southern suburbs of Beirut on September 27, 2024, and Hashem Safieddine on October 23, 2024, in airstrikes launched by the Jewish entity. What unites them even more is that they are all linked to the infiltration of Mossad agents into Iran's intelligence apparatus since its founding in 1953 until the present day. Its contagion has spread to all regions with ties to Tehran. We may recall the news of the arrest of Houthi elements linked to Mossad upon their return from Jordan on December 6, 2024, at Sana'a Airport.

Comparing the Houthi attacks on the Jewish entity and its response, the Houthi missile attacks on targets in occupied Palestine over the course of nearly two years amounted to three thousand, resulting in economic damage, such as the closure of the port of Umm al-Rashrash (Eilat), the delay of flights at Lod Airport (Ben Gurion), and the cessation of ships from reaching the ports of occupied Palestine, via the Bab al-Mandab Strait, without causing human losses, except for one death. Meanwhile, the Jewish entity responded within one year with 16 attacks on targets in the capital, Sana'a, such as the airport, the Dhahban and Hizayz power stations, the oil company station, and the coastal city of Hodeidah, such as the port and fuel tanks. The latest of these attacks resulted in the death of half of the Houthi government and the injury of others.

Thus, the Ministry of Change and Construction has spent two lean years for the people of Yemen. One year since its selection to govern, succeeding the Ministry of Salvation; from announcing a radical change in the celebration of the birth of the

Prophet (saw) (Mawlid an-Nabawi) in 1445 AH, to the same occasion in 1446 AH, which was limited to a ministerial formation. Another year in power, to this year's celebration of the Mawlid an-Nabawi) (saw) in 1447 AH, the people of Yemen continue to live in misery.

Now, in light of these recent political events, will the Houthis abandon the participation of their main ally in government, the General People's Congress, in forming their upcoming new government and form a purely Houthi ministry? This comes after the Central Military Court in Sana'a issued a death sentence against Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh on July 31, 2025, and the confiscation of his assets, on charges of treason and collaborating with the enemy. This comes exactly one year after the lifting of international sanctions against him by the Security Council on July 31, 2024. This paves the way for him to assume future government posts in Yemen, following the planned negotiations between Sana'a and Aden, pushed by the international powers in conflict over Yemen and reflected in the UN envoy's follow-up efforts to hold them, after they faltered for two years due to the war on Gaza? Or will they be unable to do so, because the two real international players managing their conflict over Yemen have agreed to share power, after the battles of the two local parties, and the regional support for each, have not resulted in a decisive victory for either of them!?

The Houthis' harassment of their ruling partner, the General People's Congress, continued with the storming of a meeting of the General Secretariat at its headquarters, the Mithaq Institute. The Houthis then forced the Congress to announce the cancellation of this year's celebration of its 43rd anniversary, which was celebrated on August 24. The General People's Congress's General Committee approved, on August 28, 2025, the stripping of Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh of his membership in the Congress Party, where he had previously served as vice president. The resolution also warned anyone who would side with the enemy or engage in its conspiracies.

Yemen has emerged on the political scene since the beginning of the new millennium as an arena for international conflict, with America increasing pressure and targeting it with the aim of bringing it under its political influence, after separating it from Britain's political influence, so that it would be a counterpart to Saudi Arabia, during the era of Salman bin Abdulaziz and his son Mohammed, or tearing it apart if it proved intractable, so that it would not pose a threat to Riyadh and the region.

Yemen and its people will not enjoy security and safety under the pressure of the American-British international conflict, which has not ceased for more than six decades, taking various forms and shapes. Instead, they will enjoy security and safety under the shadow of the second Khilafah Rashidah (Rightly-Guided Caliphate) on the Method of Prophethood. Therefore, they must hasten to work with Hizb ut Tahrir to establish it.