



Sanctions program: Jemen: Verordnung vom 5. Dezember 2014 über Massnahmen gegenüber Jemen (SR 946.231.179.8), Anhang **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** Art. 1 Abs. 1 Bst. a (Finanzsanktionen) und 3 Abs. 1 (Ein- und Durchreiseverbot)

Sanctions program: Yémen: Ordonnance du 5 décembre 2014 instituant des mesures à l'encontre du Yémen (RS 946.231.179.8), annexe **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 1, al. 1 let. a (Sanctions financières) et art. 3, al. 1 (Interdiction de séjour et de transit)

Sanctions program: Yemen: Ordinanza del 5 dicembre 2014 che istituisce provvedimenti nei confronti dello Yemen (RS 946.231.179.8), allegato **Origin:** UN **Sanctions:** art. 1 cpv. 1 lett. a (Sanzioni finanziarie) e 3 cpv. 1 (Divieto di entrata e di transito)

Individuals

SSID: 85-31216 **Foreign identifier:** YEI.004 **Name:** Abdulmalik Al-Houti

Justification: Abdulmalik al-Houthi was designated for sanctions on 14 Apr 2015 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015). **Other information:** **a)** Abdul Malik al Houthi is a leader of a group that has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen. **b)** In Sep 2014, Houthi forces captured Sanaa and in Jan 2015 they attempted to unilaterally replace the legitimate government of Yemen with an illegitimate governing authority that the Houthis dominated. Al-Houthi assumed the leadership of Yemen's Houthi movement in 2004 after the death of his brother, Hussein Badredden al-Houthi. As leader of the group, al-Houthi has repeatedly threatened Yemeni authorities with further unrest if they do not respond to his demands and detained President Hadi, Prime Minister, and key cabinet members. Hadi subsequently escaped to Aden. The Houthis then launched another offensive towards Aden assisted by military units loyal to former president Saleh and his son, Ahmed Ali Saleh. **Modifications:** Listed on 5 May 2015

SSID: 85-31222 **Foreign identifier:** YEI.005 **Name:** Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh

Justification: Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh was designated for sanctions on 14 Apr 2015 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015). **Relation:** Son of Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEI.003, SSID 85-29644) **Other information:** **a)** Ahmed Ali Saleh has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, and stability of Yemen. **b)** Ahmed Ali Saleh has been working to undermine President Hadi's authority, thwart Hadi's attempts to reform the military, and hinder Yemen's peaceful transition to democracy. Saleh played a key role in facilitating the Houthi military expansion. As of mid-Feb 2013, Ahmed Ali Saleh had issued thousands of new rifles to Republican Guard brigades and unidentified tribal shaykhs. The weapons were originally procured in 2010 and reserved to purchase the loyalties of the recipients for political gain at a later date. **c)** After Saleh's father, former Republic of Yemen President Ali Abdullah Saleh, stepped down as President of Yemen in 2011, Ahmed Ali Saleh retained his post as commander of Yemen's Republican Guard. A little over a year later, Saleh was dismissed by President Hadi but he retained significant influence within the Yemeni military, even after he was removed from command. Ali Abdullah Saleh was designated by the UN under UNSCR 2140 in Nov 2014. **Modifications:** Listed on 5 May 2015

SSID: 85-29611 **Foreign identifier:** YEI.001 **Name:** Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi

Sex: M **DOB:** 1984 **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Abd-al-Khaliq al-Huthi **b)** Abd-al-Khaliq Badr-al-Din al Huthi **c)** 'Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Huthi **Low quality a.k.a.:** Abu-Yunus

Nationality: Yemen

Justification: **a)** Huthi military commander **b)** Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi was designated for sanctions on 7 Nov 2014 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set, out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the resolution. **Other information:** **a)** Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen, such as acts that obstruct the implementation of the agreement of 23 Nov 2011 between the Government of Yemen and those in opposition to it, which provides for a peaceful transition of power in Yemen, and acts that obstruct the political process in Yemen. **b)** In late Oct 2013, Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi led a group of fighters dressed in Yemeni, military uniforms in an attack on locations in Dimaj, Yemen. The ensuing fighting, resulted in multiple deaths. **c)** In late Sep 2014, an unknown number of unidentified fighters allegedly were, prepared to attack diplomatic facilities in Sana'a, Yemen, upon receiving orders from, the Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi. On 30 Aug 2014, al-Huthi coordinated to move weapons, from Amran to a protest camp in Sana'a. **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Dec 2014

SSID: 85-29624 **Foreign identifier:** YEI.002 **Name:** Abdullah Yahya al Hakim

Sex: M **DOB:** 1985 (approximately) **POB:** **a)** Dahyan, Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen **b)**

Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen **Good quality a.k.a.:** **a)** Abu Ali al Hakim **b)** Abu-Ali al-Hakim

c) Abdallah al-Hakim **d)** Abu Ali Alhakim **e)** Abdallah al-Mu'ayyad **Address:** Dahyan, Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen **Nationality:** Yemen

Justification: **a)** Huthi group second-in-command **b)** Abdullah Yahya al Hakim was designated for sanctions on 7 Nov 2014 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the resolution. **Other information:** **a)** Abdullah Yahya al Hakim has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen, such as acts that obstruct the implementation of the agreement of 23 Nov 2011, between the Government of Yemen and those in opposition to it, which provides for a peaceful transition of power in Yemen, and that obstruct the political process in Yemen. **b)** In Jun 2014, Abdullah Yahya al Hakim reportedly held a meeting in order to plot a coup against Yemeni President Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi. Al Hakim met with military and security commanders, and tribal chieftains; leading partisan figures loyal to former Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh also attended the meeting, which aimed to coordinate military efforts to take over Sana'a, Yemen's capital. **c)** In a 29 Aug 2014 public statement, the President of the United Nations Security Council stated that the Council condemned the actions of forces commanded by Abdullah Yahya al Hakim who overran Amran, Yemen, including the Yemeni Army Brigade headquarters on 8 Jul 2014. Al Hakim led the Jul 2014 violent takeover of the Amran Governorate and was the military commander responsible for making decisions regarding ongoing conflicts in the Amran Governorate and Hamdan, Yemen. **d)** As of early Sep 2014, Abdullah Yahya al Hakim remained in Sana'a to oversee combat operations in case fighting began. His role was to organize military operations so as to be able to topple the Yemeni Government, and he was also responsible for securing and controlling all routes in and out of Sana'a. **e)** **DOB:** Between 1984 and 1986. **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Dec 2014

SSID: 85-29644 **Foreign identifier:** YEI.003 **Name:** Ali Abdullah Saleh

Sex: M **DOB:** **a)** 21 Mar 1945 **b)** 21 Mar 1946 **c)** 21 Mar 1942 **d)** 21 Mar 1947 **POB:** **a)** Bayt

al-Ahmar, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen **b)** Sana'a, Yemen **c)** Sana'a, Sanhan, Al-Rib' al-Sharqi **Good quality a.k.a.:** Ali Abdallah Salih **Nationality:** Yemen **Identification document:** **a)** Passport No. 00016161, Yemen **b)** ID card No. 01010744444, Yemen **Justification:** **a)** President of Yemen's General People's Congress party **b)** Former President of the Republic of Yemen **c)** Ali Abdullah Saleh was designated for sanctions on 7 Nov 2014 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the resolution. **Other information:** **a)** Ali Abdullah Saleh has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen, such as acts that obstruct the implementation of the agreement of 23 Nov 2011 between the Government of Yemen and those in opposition to it, which provides for a peaceful transition of power in Yemen, and acts that obstruct the political process in Yemen. **b)** Per the 23 Nov 2011 agreement backed by the Gulf Cooperation Council, Ali Abdullah Saleh stepped down as President of Yemen after more than 30 years. **c)** As of fall 2012, Ali Abdullah Saleh had reportedly become one of the primary supporters of violent Huthi actions in northern Yemen. **d)** Clashes in the south of Yemen in Feb 2013 were a result of the combined efforts of Saleh, AQAP and southern secessionist Ali Salim al-Bayd to cause trouble before the, 18 Mar 2013 National Dialogue Conference in Yemen. **e)** More recently, as of Sep 2014, Saleh has been destabilizing Yemen by using others to undermine the central government and create enough instability to threaten a coup. According to a Sep 2014 report by the United Nations Panel of Experts for Yemen, interlocutors alleged that Saleh supports violent actions of some Yemenis by providing them funds and political support, as well as ensuring that GPC members continue to contribute to the destabilization of Yemen through various means. **f)** The Sep 2014 United Nations Panel of Experts report on Yemen also states that allegations have been made that Ali Abdullah Saleh has been using Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) operatives to conduct assassinations and attacks against military installations in order to weaken President Hadi and create discontent within the army and broader Yemeni population. **Modifications:** Listed on 5 Dec 2014