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Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

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II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/628

of 3 April 2017

implementing Article 15(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1352/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) No 1352/2014 of 18 December 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 18 December 2014 the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 1352/2014.
- (2) The United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2140 (2014) has updated the information relating to four persons subject to restrictive measures.
- (3) Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1352/2014 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1352/2014 is amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 3 April 2017.

For the Council
The President
F. MOGHERINI

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 365, 19.12.2014, p. 60.

ANNEX

In Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1352/2014, the entries concerning the persons listed below are replaced by the following entries:

1. **Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim** (*aliases*: (a) Abu Ali al Hakim; (b) Abu-Ali al-Hakim; (c) Abdallah al-Hakim; (d) Abu Ali Alhakim; (e) Abdallah al-Mu'ayyad).

Original script: **الحاكم عبد الله يحيى**

Designation: Huthi group second-in-command. **Address:** Dahyan, Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen. **Date of Birth:** a) Approximately 1985; b) Between 1984 and 1986. **Place of Birth:** a) Dahyan, Yemen; b) Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen. **Nationality:** Yemen. **Other information:** Gender: male. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5837273>. **Date of UN designation:** 7.11.2014 (amended on 20.11.2014).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdullah Yahya al Hakim was designated for sanctions on 7 November 2014 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of UNSCR 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Resolution.

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 November 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.

In June 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.

In a 29 August 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 July 2014. Al Hakim led the July 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.

As of early September 2014, Abdullah Yahya al Hakim remained in Sana'a to oversee combat operations in case fighting began. His role was to organise 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.

2. **Abd Al-Khaliq Al-Houthi** (*aliases*: (a) Abd-al-Khaliq al-Huthi; (b) Abd-al-Khaliq Badr-al-Din al Huthi; (c) 'Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Huthi; (d) Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi; (e) Abu-Yunus).

Original script: **عبدالخالق الحوثى**

Designation: Huthi military commander. **Date of Birth:** 1984. **Nationality:** Yemen. **Other information:** Gender: Male. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5837297>. **Date of UN designation:** 7.11.2014 (amended on 20.11.2014, 26.8.2016).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abd al-Khaliq al-Houthi was designated for sanctions on 7 November 2014 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of UNSCR 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Resolution.

Abd al-Khaliq al-Houthi 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 November 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.

In late October 2013, Abd al-Khaliq al-Houthi 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.

In late September 2014, an unknown number of unidentified fighters allegedly were prepared to attack diplomatic facilities in Sana'a, Yemen, upon receiving orders from Abd al-Khaliq al-Houthi. On 30 August 2014, al-Houthi coordinated to move weapons from Amran to a protest camp in Sana'a.

3. **Ali Abdullah Saleh** (*alias*: Ali Abdallah Salih).

Original script: علي عبد الله صالح

Designation: a) President of Yemen's General People's Congress party; b) Former President of the Republic of Yemen. **Date of Birth:** a) 21.3.1945; b) 21.3.1946; c) 21.3.1942; d) 21.3.1947. **Place of Birth:** a) Bayt al-Ahmar, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen; b) Sana'a, Yemen; c) Sana'a, Sanhan, Al-Rib' al-Sharqi. **Nationality:** Yemen. **Passport no:** 00016161 (Yemen). **National identification no:** 01010744444. **Other information:** Gender: Male. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5837306>. **Date of UN designation:** 7.11.2014 (amended on 20.11.2014).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Ali Abdullah Saleh was designated for sanctions on 7 November 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.

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 November 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.

Per the 23 November 2011 agreement backed by the Gulf Cooperation Council, Ali Abdullah Saleh stepped down as President of Yemen after more than 30 years.

As of autumn 2012, Ali Abdullah Saleh had reportedly become one of the primary supporters of violent Huthi actions in northern Yemen.

Clashes in the south of Yemen in February 2013 were a result of the combined efforts of Saleh, AQAP and southern secessionist Ali Salim al-Bayd to cause trouble before the 18 March 2013 National Dialogue Conference in Yemen. More recently, as of September 2014, Saleh has been destabilising Yemen by using others to undermine the central government and create enough instability to threaten a coup. According to a September 2014 report by the United Nations Panel of Experts for Yemen, interlocutors alleged that Saleh supports violent actions of some Yemenis by providing them with funds and political support, as well as ensuring that GPC members continue to contribute to the destabilisation of Yemen through various means.

5. **Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh** (*alias*: Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar)

Title: Former Ambassador, former Brigadier General. **Date of birth:** 25.7.1972. **Nationality:** Yemeni. **Passport No:** a) Yemeni passport number 17979 issued under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (referred to in the diplomatic identity number No: 31/2013/20/003140 below) b) Yemeni passport number 02117777 issued on 8.11.2005 under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar c) Yemeni passport number 06070777 issued on 3.12.2014 under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar. **Address:** United Arab Emirates. **Other information:** Has played a key role in facilitating the Houthi military expansion. Has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen. Ahmed Saleh is the son of the former President of the Republic of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003). Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh comes from an area known as Bayt Al-Ahmar, which lies some 20 kilometres southeast of the

capital, Sana'a. Diplomatic identity card No: 31/2013/20/003140, issued on 7.7.2013 by the United Arab Emirates' Ministry of Foreign Affairs under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh; current status: cancelled. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5895854>. **Date of UN designation:** 14.4.2015 (amended on 16.9.2015).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

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-February 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.

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 November 2014.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/629
of 23 March 2017

approving non-minor amendments to the specification for a name entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Moquette de Vendée (PGI))

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to the first subparagraph of Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission has examined France's application for the approval of amendments to the specification for the protected geographical indication 'Moquette de Vendée', registered under Commission Regulation (EU) No 899/2010 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Since the amendments in question are not minor within the meaning of Article 53(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Commission published the amendment application in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽³⁾ as required by Article 50(2)(a) of that Regulation.
- (3) As no statement of opposition under Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been received by the Commission, the amendments to the specification should be approved,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The amendments to the specification published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* regarding the name 'Moquette de Vendée' (PGI) are hereby approved.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2017.

For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Phil HOGAN
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 899/2010 of 8 October 2010 entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Moquette de Vendée (PGI)) (OJ L 266, 9.10.2010, p. 50).

⁽³⁾ OJ C 461, 10.12.2016, p. 35.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/630**of 3 April 2017****amending for the 264th time Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda organisations**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 of 27 May 2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda organisations ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 7(1)(a) and Article 7a(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 lists the persons, groups and entities covered by the freezing of funds and economic resources under that Regulation.
- (2) On 29 March 2017, the Sanctions Committee of the United Nations Security Council decided to amend one entry in its list of persons, groups and entities to whom the freezing of funds and economic resources should apply. Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 3 April 2017.

For the Commission,

On behalf of the President,

Acting Head of the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 9.

ANNEX

In Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002, the identifying data for the following entry 'Radi Abd El Samie Abou El Yazid El Ayashi, (alias Mera'i). Address: Via Cilea 40, Milan, Italy (domicile). Date of birth: 2.1.1972. Place of birth: El Gharbia (Egypt). Other information: (a) In custody in Italy, due for release on 6.1.2012; (b) Subject to expulsion from Italy after serving the sentence. Date of designation referred to in Article 2a (4)(b): 12.11.2003.', under the heading 'Natural persons', is replaced by the following:

'Radi Abd El Samie Abou El Yazid El Ayashi, (alias Mera'i). Address: Via Cilea 40, Milan, Italy (domicile). Date of birth: 2.1.1972. Place of birth: El Gharbia Governorate (Egypt). Nationality: (a) Egypt. Date of designation referred to in Article 7d(2)(i): 12.11.2003.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2017/631**of 3 April 2017****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XVI, Part A thereto.
- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 3 April 2017.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,*

Jerzy PLEWA

Director-General

Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	EG	288,4
	MA	105,9
	SN	284,4
	TN	194,1
	TR	108,4
	ZZ	196,2
0707 00 05	TR	159,5
	ZZ	159,5
0709 93 10	MA	55,9
	TR	151,5
	ZZ	103,7
0805 10 22, 0805 10 24, 0805 10 28	EG	49,8
	IL	78,9
	MA	48,2
	TN	59,5
	TR	71,3
	ZZ	61,5
0805 50 10	TR	68,2
	ZZ	68,2
0808 10 80	BR	106,4
	CL	116,3
	CN	161,4
	US	113,1
	ZZ	124,3
0808 30 90	AR	117,5
	CL	140,9
	CN	114,0
	ZA	124,5
	ZZ	124,2

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EU) No 1106/2012 of 27 November 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries, as regards the update of the nomenclature of countries and territories (OJ L 328, 28.11.2012, p. 7). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2017/632

of 3 April 2017

amending Decision 2014/129/CFSP promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 31(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 10 March 2014, the Council adopted Decision 2014/129/CFSP ⁽¹⁾.
- (2) Decision 2014/129/CFSP provides for a 36-month implementation period for projects covering specific activities from the date of conclusion of the financial agreement concluded between the Commission and the implementing entity (the 'EU Non-Proliferation Consortium').
- (3) On 9 December 2016, the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium requested the authorisation of the Union to extend that implementation period until 2 July 2017 in order to allow for the continuation of the implementation of the activities beyond the 36-month implementation period.
- (4) The continuation of the specific activities, as requested by the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium, can be performed without any resource implication.
- (5) Decision 2014/129/CFSP should therefore be amended to enable the full implementation of the activities contained therein by extending its duration accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2014/129/CFSP is hereby amended as follows:

(1) point (a) of Article 1(3) is replaced by the following:

‘(a) providing means for the organisation of four annual consultative meetings and up to eight ad-hoc seminars for experts and practitioners on the full range of non-proliferation and disarmament issues covering both unconventional and conventional arms, with a view to submitting reports and/or recommendations to the representatives of the HR;’

(2) Article 5(2) is replaced by the following:

‘2. It shall expire on 2 July 2017.’;

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP of 10 March 2014 promoting the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks in support of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (OJ L 71, 12.3.2014, p. 3).

(3) the Annex is amended as follows:

(a) Section 3.1 is replaced by the following:

‘3.1. Project 1: Organisation of four annual consultative meetings and up to eight ad hoc seminars for diplomats and academic experts with a report and/or recommendations’;

(b) the first sentence of Section 3.1.3 is replaced by the following:

‘The project provides for the organisation of four annual consultative meetings and up to eight ad hoc expert seminars with the preparation of associated reports and/or recommendations.’;

(c) in Section 3.2.3, the following indent is added:

‘— Preparatory activities to ensure the logistics of the next annual conference.’;

(d) Section 4 is replaced by the following:

‘4. Duration

This Decision shall expire on 2 July 2017.’.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Done at Luxembourg, 3 April 2017.

For the Council
The President
F. MOGHERINI

COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2017/633**of 3 April 2017****in support of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Articles 28(1) and 31(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 20 July 2001 the States participating in the United Nations (UN) Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects adopted the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects ('the UN Programme of Action'). On 8 December 2005 the UN General Assembly adopted the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons ('the International Tracing Instrument'). Both of those international instruments declare that States will cooperate, as appropriate, with the UN to support their effective implementation.
- (2) On 12 July 2002 the Council adopted Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP ⁽¹⁾.
- (3) On 16 December 2005 the European Council adopted the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition. That Strategy identifies support for the UN Programme of Action as the first priority for action at international level, and calls for the adoption of a legally binding international instrument on the tracing and marking of small arms and light weapons ('SALW') and their ammunition.
- (4) Following the adoption of the International Tracing Instrument, the Union supported its full implementation through the adoption and implementation of Council Joint Action 2008/113/CFSP ⁽²⁾. The implementation of Joint Action 2008/113/CFSP was assessed positively by the Council.
- (5) On 18 July 2011 the Council adopted Decision 2011/428/CSFP ⁽³⁾.
- (6) Illicitly obtained small arms have been used for terrorist attacks in Europe.
- (7) The final report of the 2016 Sixth Biennial Meeting of States ('BMS6') to Consider the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action notes:
 - the need to strengthen the tracing of SALW in conflict and post-conflict situations, including through the provision of capacity-building assistance, for the purposes of identifying and containing the flow of illicit SALW into conflict and post-conflict zones, providing early warning of destabilising flows of such weapons and preventing conflict;
 - the opportunity for synergies between projects designed to support implementation of the UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument and projects related to the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - the need to consider, at the Third Review Conference in 2018, the implications for the UN Programme of Action of recent developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design;
 - the need for enhanced dialogue with industry, especially regarding the effective marking of SALW, in light of those recent developments;

⁽¹⁾ Council Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP of 12 July 2002 on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons and repealing Joint Action 1999/34/CFSP (OJ L 191, 19.7.2002, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ Council Joint Action 2008/113/CFSP of 12 February 2008 in support of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (OJ L 40, 14.2.2008, p. 16).

⁽³⁾ Council Decision 2011/428/CFSP of 18 July 2011 in support of United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs activities to implement the United Nations Programme of Actions to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (OJ L 188, 19.7.2011, p. 37).

- the need to increase national capacity to take account of diversion risks when assessing applications for the authorisation of exports of SALW, and to put in place, where they do not exist, adequate laws, regulations and administrative procedures, consistent with the existing responsibilities of States under relevant international law, to ensure effective control over the export, transit and import of SALW, including the use of end-use certification and effective legal and enforcement measures;
- that the full and effective implementation of the UN Programme of Action helps to prevent the acquisition of SALW by terrorists, thus reducing the potential impact of their attacks,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. With a view to supporting the fight against the illicit trade in SALW by minimising the risk of diversion, including through theft, loss and unauthorised re-export, of SALW to illicit markets, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorised recipients, the Union shall, by means of this Decision, pursue the following objectives:

- supporting the UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument;
- ensuring the relevance of the UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument and increasing their effectiveness;
- supporting actions towards a successful and relevant outcome of the 2018 Third UN Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the UN Programme of Action ('RevCon3').

2. In order to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph 1, the Union shall, by means of this Decision, support the following:

- the preparation of RevCon3 through a series of thematic symposia and regional conferences;
- a comprehensive analysis of UN Member States' national reports on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, to be presented at RevCon3;
- a sponsorship programme for the participants of third countries;
- the provision of technical support for the RevCon3 President;
- four thematic symposia producing action-oriented findings on topics related to SALW control. The selected topics were defined as priorities in EU working papers that were submitted to UN Programme of Action meetings (BMS5 in 2014 and BMS6 in 2016) and were reflected in the outcome documents of those meetings:
 - (i) SALW tracing and stockpile management in conflict and post-conflict situations;
 - (ii) SALW and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Sustainable Development Goal 16 and the gender aspects of SALW control;
 - (iii) recent developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design and resulting challenges and opportunities for the implementation of the UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument;
 - (iv) synergies between the UN Programme of Action, the Arms Trade Treaty and other relevant instruments;
- five regional conferences allowing for engagement with government representatives and regional organisations from selected regions on the outcome papers from the thematic symposia;
- analysis of national reports on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action and International Tracing Instrument with a focus on implementation challenges that give rise to opportunities for cooperation and assistance;
- strengthening the foundations for RevCon3 by means of a sponsorship programme and technical support to the RevCon3 President; and
- outreach through press statements and side events.

3. A detailed description of the project referred to in paragraph 2 is set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

1. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy ('the HR') shall be responsible for the implementation of this Decision.
2. The implementation of the project referred to in Article 1(2) shall be carried out by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) with the assistance of the Small Arms Survey represented by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies ('SAS').
3. UNODA, assisted by SAS, shall perform its task under the responsibility of the HR. For that purpose, the HR shall enter into the necessary arrangements with UNODA.

Article 3

1. The financial reference amount for the implementation of the project referred to in Article 1(2) shall be EUR 2 798 381,56.
2. The expenditure financed by the amount set out in paragraph 1 shall be managed in accordance with the procedures and rules applicable to the general budget of the Union.
3. The Commission shall supervise the proper management of the expenditure referred to in paragraph 1. For that purpose, it shall conclude a financing agreement with UNODA. UNODA and SAS will be invited to reach an agreement on the reimbursement of costs incurred by SAS for its contribution to the implementation of this Decision. The agreement between the Commission and UNODA shall stipulate that UNODA and SAS are to ensure the visibility of the Union's contribution, appropriate to its size.
4. The Commission shall endeavour to conclude the financing agreement referred to in paragraph 3 as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Decision. It shall inform the Council of any difficulties in that process and of the date of conclusion of the financing agreement.

Article 4

The HR shall report to the Council on the implementation of this Decision on the basis of regular reports prepared by UNODA. Those reports shall form the basis for the evaluation carried out by the Council. The Commission shall report on the financial aspects of the implementation of the project referred to in Article 1(2).

Article 5

1. This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.
2. This Decision shall expire 24 months after the date of conclusion of the financing agreement referred to in Article 3(3). However, it shall expire six months after the date of its entry into force if that financing agreement has not been concluded by that time.

Done at Luxembourg, 3 April 2017.

For the Council
The President
F. MOGHERINI

ANNEX

1. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this Decision is to support the fight against the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons ('SALW') by minimising the risk of diversion, including through theft, loss and unauthorised re-export, of SALW to illicit markets, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorised recipients. Therefore, this Decision will support the United Nations (UN) Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects ('the UN PoA') and the International Tracing Instrument ('the ITI') as well as ensure their relevance and increase their effectiveness.

To that end, this Decision will support actions towards a successful outcome of the 2018 Third UN Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the UN PoA ('RevCon3'). This Decision will support the preparation of RevCon3 through a series of thematic symposia and regional conferences. The thematic symposia will facilitate the elaboration of action-oriented findings on topics related to SALW control. The selected topics were defined as priorities in EU working papers submitted to UN PoA meetings (BMS5 in 2014 and BMS6 in 2016) and were largely taken over in the outcome documents of those meetings. The regional conferences will allow for engagement with government representatives and regional organisations from selected regions on the topics from the thematic symposia. The goal is to consolidate the positive outcome of BMS6 in the outcome of RevCon3. Other actions to support a successful outcome of RevCon3 will be: a comprehensive analysis of UN Member States' national reports on the implementation of the UN PoA and the ITI, to be presented at RevCon3; a sponsorship programme for the participants of third countries; and technical support for the RevCon3 President.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIONS

The Union project to support RevCon3 will involve the following elements:

- (i) thematic symposia to develop action-oriented findings on topics related to SALW control;
- (ii) regional conferences to engage government representatives and regional organisations from selected regions;
- (iii) an analysis of UN Member States' national reports on the implementation of the UN PoA and the ITI, to be presented at RevCon3;
- (iv) strengthening the foundations for RevCon3 (sponsorship programme, technical support);
- (v) effective outreach to generate sustained impact.

Those five elements are discussed in more detail below. The project will run in parallel to the preparation of RevCon3 by the President. That will be a key opportunity for the President to participate in thematic and regional preparations for RevCon3.

2.1 Thematic symposia

2.1.1 Aim

The aim of each symposium will be to discuss and explore each topic under consideration and agree on actionable steps on the national, regional and global level that may be included in the outcome document of RevCon3. The findings and recommendations of each symposium will be presented to and discussed at all regional conferences.

2.1.2 The project will comprise four symposia with the following topics:

- (i) SALW tracing and stockpile management in conflict and post-conflict situations;
- (ii) SALW and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Sustainable Development Goal ('SDG') 16 and the gender aspects of SALW control;

- (iii) recent developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design and resulting challenges and opportunities for the implementation of the UN PoA and the ITI;
- (iv) synergies between the UN PoA, the Arms Trade Treaty ('the ATT') and other relevant instruments.

2.1.3 Format

The symposia will have formats tailored to the topics.

- (i) SALW tracing and stockpile management in conflict and post-conflict situations (see BMS6 outcome document ⁽¹⁾) with the aim of minimising the risk of diversion, including through theft, loss and unauthorised re-export, of SALW to illicit markets, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorised recipients.

Participation by:

- technical experts from governments, including affected governments;
- UN system (DPKO, DPA, CTED, DSS, UNODC, UNODA);
- experts from UN peacekeeping missions;
- experts from UNSC monitoring panels;
- experts from academia, research institutes;
- experts from international organisations (WCO, Interpol, etc);
- experts from operational NGOs (MAG, CAR, ARES, etc);
- experts from relevant Union institutions (DG Home, Europol).

Total approx. 40 participants. Roundtable discussions. All States welcome to observe and participate in Q&A.

- (ii) SALW and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including SDG 16 and the gender aspects of SALW control (see BMS6 outcome document ⁽²⁾) with participation by:

- UN system (DESA, PBSO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women);
- experts from academia, research institutes;
- experts from governments and regional organisations;
- experts from relevant Union institutions (DG DEVCO, DG ECHO).

Total approx. 40 participants. Roundtable discussions. All States welcome to observe and participate in Q&A.

- (iii) Recent developments in SALW manufacturing, technology and design and resulting challenges and opportunities for the implementation of the UN PoA and the ITI (see BMS6 outcome document ⁽³⁾) with participation by:

- experts from SALW industry and relevant industrial-sector federations;
- UN system (UNODA);
- experts from academia, research institutes;
- technical experts from governments;
- experts from relevant Union institutions (DG GROW, DG TRADE, DG HOME).

Total approx. 40 participants. Day 1: panel discussions, Q&A. Day 2: roundtable discussion on developing a document supplementary to the ITI. All States welcome to observe and participate in Q&A.

⁽¹⁾ A/CONF.192/BMS/2016/2 §37, §55, §56, §57, §74, §75, §82, §83, §84, §105.

⁽²⁾ A/CONF.192/BMS/2016/2 §15, §23, §24, §25, §40, §41, §52, §59, §60, §101.

⁽³⁾ A/CONF.192/BMS/2016/2 §63, §79, §90.

(iv) Synergies between UN PoA, the ATT and other relevant instruments, including the UN Firearms Protocol and UN counter-terrorism mechanisms (see BMS6 outcome document ⁽¹⁾) with participation by:

- experts from governments;
- UN system (UNODC, UNODA, etc);
- experts from international organisations (WCO, Interpol, ATT Secretariat);
- experts from research institutes.

Total approx. 40 participants. Roundtable discussions. Focus on synergies, possible positive consequences of one instrument's provisions for the others and avoiding overlaps. All States welcome to observe and participate in Q&A.

2.1.4 Location

The symposia on topics (i) and (ii) will be held back to back in New York. The symposia on topics (iii) and (iv) will be held in Brussels and Geneva respectively.

2.1.5 Timing

The four symposia will be held in a five-month period between April and September 2017. Their timing and sequencing (i.e. the order of the topics addressed) will be determined by the implementing agencies, in consultation with the Union, taking into account the UN disarmament calendar. Each symposium will run for two days.

2.1.6 Responsibilities of the implementing agencies

Conceptualisation and substantive preparation:

UNODA and Small Arms Survey will jointly develop the substance of the symposia and will be responsible for the agenda and selection of speakers/experts. Small Arms Survey will prepare a draft background paper on each topic, which will function as the basis for discussion in each symposium. The conceptualisation and substantive preparation of the thematic symposia will take place in dialogue with the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Division of the European External Action Service (EEAS).

Logistics and conference services:

UNODA will be responsible for logistical arrangements (booking venues, organising catering, audio-visual equipment, travel arrangements, etc). The EEAS will assist in securing the venue of the symposium on topic (iii), which will be held in Brussels.

2.1.7 Results of the action

The thematic symposia will result in greater insight and an elaborated position on the selected topics by the Union and other stakeholders involved. Small Arms Survey will prepare a substantive outcome document on the four thematic symposia. That outcome document will contain a study on the four topics and will build on the draft background papers and incorporate the findings of the expert discussions at the four thematic symposia. The outcome document will focus on delivering actionable steps with a view to it being included in the outcome document of RevCon3. The outcome document will inform the subsequent regional meetings under the project.

2.2 Regional conferences

2.2.1 Aim

The aim of each regional conference is to prepare RevCon3, by providing a forum for participating States to identify and explore region-specific UN PoA and ITI implementation issues and by discussing the findings and recommendations of the four thematic symposia described in section 2.1.

⁽¹⁾ A/CONF.192/BMS/2016/2 §12, §14, §62, §67, §107.

2.2.2 Topics

Each regional conference will address the four topics of the symposia (see section 2.1). In addition, regional conferences need to allow for region-specific discussions in preparation for RevCon3.

2.2.3 Format

The regional conferences will rely principally on interactive consultations, based on presentations given by Small Arms Survey and UNODA. At each regional conference, the President will be given the opportunity to present the state of play on preparations for RevCon3. Regional organisations will give presentations on their efforts to implement the relevant paragraphs of the BMS6 outcome document relating to regional organisations. If States are selected for the RevCon3 sponsorship programme, their participants in the regional conference should in principle also be in their RevCon3 delegation. Small Arms Survey will draft a summary procedural report of each regional conference.

2.2.4 Location

The regional conferences are designed to support governments and organisations from specific regions in preparing for RevCon3. Some regional organisations are already organising a preparatory meeting for RevCon3: League of Arab States, OSCE and Pacific Islands Forum. The Union project does not need to cover those regions. Therefore, the following five regional meetings are suggested:

Countries from sub-regions	Regional organisations	Regional centre	Venue
West Africa and Central Africa	ECOWAS, ECCAS, AU	UNREC	Lome
East Africa and Southern Africa	RECSA, SADC, AU	UNREC	Lome
Caribbean	CARICOM	UNLIREC	Port of Spain
Latin America	OAS, UNASUR	UNLIREC	Lima
ASEAN and South Asian States	ASEAN	UNRCPD	Bangkok

This Decision will support the participation/involvement of the Small Arms Survey and UNODA in the regional conferences mentioned below with a view to presenting the findings of the thematic symposia where they correspond to the interests of the organising entities. Such participation/involvement will be contingent on the timing of the organisation of those conferences.

Countries from sub-regions	Regional organisations
Europe and North-America	OSCE
Middle-East	League of Arab States
Pacific	PIF

2.2.5 Timing

The five regional conferences will be held in an eight-month period between June 2017 and February 2018 (ensuring all regional conferences are held before the Preparatory Committee meeting for RevCon3, likely to be held in February 2018). The exact timing and sequencing (i.e. the order of the regions covered) of the regional conferences will be determined by the implementing agencies, in consultation with the Union, taking into account

the UN disarmament calendar. Each regional conference will run for two days. The two regional conferences in Africa will be organised back to back in one location. The two regional conferences in Latin America and the Caribbean will be organised back to back.

2.2.6 Responsibilities of the implementing agencies

Substantive preparation:

UNODA (including its regional centres) and Small Arms Survey will develop the substance of the regional conferences and will be responsible for the agenda and selection of speakers/experts. UNODA, together with the President, will take the lead in giving presentations on the status of preparations for RevCon3. Small Arms Survey will provide presentations on the outcomes of the symposia. Small Arms Survey will prepare a summary of each regional conference.

Logistics and conference services:

UNODA and its regional centres will implement the logistical arrangements (booking venues, organising catering, audio-visual equipment, travel arrangements for experts, etc) for the regional conferences, under UNODA HQ oversight.

2.2.7 Result of the action

States from the region are encouraged to develop common ground on preparations for RevCon3, in particular on the four topics of the thematic symposia.

2.3 Analysis of UN PoA and ITI national reports with a focus on implementation challenges that give rise to opportunities for cooperation and assistance.

2.3.1 Format

The outcome document of the Sixth Biennial Meeting of States on the UN PoA (A/CONF.192/BMS/2016/WP.1/Rev.3) mandated UNODA 'to examine, within existing resources, implementation trends, challenges and opportunities relating to the UN PoA and ITI, based on available information, including that submitted and/or provided by Member States, for presentation at the RevCon3 for its consideration and appropriate follow up'.

An informed, independent assessment of national reports on implementation is an essential source for, and addition to, that mandated report. The assessment of national reports is particularly important as it is expected that those reports will include information on the implementation of SDG 16, on which no other reporting mechanism exists. A comprehensive analysis by Small Arms Survey of national reports will therefore be a key activity under the project, for publication by the Small Arms Survey and feeding into the mandated forward-looking UNODA report. That comprehensive analysis will complement the thematic and regional meetings, and increase the likelihood that RevCon3 will meet the aspirations of the Union for a practical, focused and effective roadmap for the UN PoA in the post-RevCon3 period with a focus on connecting implementation challenges with opportunities for cooperation and assistance.

2.3.2 Timing

Analysis completed by the time of the RevCon3 meeting (June 2018).

2.3.3 Responsibilities of the implementing agencies

UNODA to set a timely date for receiving biennial national reports (mid-2017). Small Arms Survey to provide written analysis of submitted reports.

2.3.4 Result of the action

The analysis will provide information that allows enhanced allocation of assistance activities with regard to UN PoA implementation and SALW control in general.

2.4 Strengthening the foundations for RevCon3

2.4.1 Sponsorship programme

Because of a lack of funds, many developing countries struggle to be represented at UN PoA review conferences by their key officials dealing with SALW issues. The Union could fund a sponsorship programme for a selected group of most-affected countries in order to enable the participation of those officials in RevCon3.

Activities:

UNODA will manage travel to and accommodation at RevCon3 (not the Preparatory Committee earlier in 2018) for up to 20 participants. Participants will be selected by the EEAS upon recommendation by UNODA, including its regional centres. In principle, selected officials should be designated UN PoA national points of contact. Other criteria for selection include gender considerations, timely submission of a national report, active participation in regional conferences or thematic symposia and knowledge of and experience in the topics at hand. During the RevCon3, UNODA will set up a meeting with the sponsored participants and delegations from the Union and its Member States.

Results:

- RevCon3 deliberations enriched by the expertise of those who deal directly with issues of SALW from affected countries who usually cannot afford to attend the RevCon;
- Greater networking opportunities for developing-country officials, including key representatives of civil society organisations who deal with SALW issues;
- Possible synergies with side events and training activities related to RevCon3.

2.4.2 Technical support to the RevCon3 President

The President and his/her team will benefit from technical expertise provided by the UN Secretariat with the support of a senior expert from Small Arms Survey.

Activities:

The UN Secretariat, supported by the Small Arms Survey senior expert, will enhance its capacity to advise the President and his/her team on the complex and technical aspects of the work of RevCon3.

Results:

The President will have access to a full range of expertise in substantive and technical issues related to RevCon3.

2.5 Outreach

Outreach through press statements and side events will be a vital part of the project. Moreover, a RevCon3 web platform could draw attention to the key topics for RevCon3 and to assistance/capacity building.

Activities:

- Joint press statements accompanying symposia and regional conferences. Media coverage;
- Side events on the project at relevant meetings including the First Committee of the GA (2017) and the Third Conference of State Parties of the ATT;
- UNODA will set up dedicated webpages for RevCon3 one year in advance. That will be the main platform for posting documents and interacting with Member States, regional organisations and institutions. The platform will include thematic areas and particular attention will be given to linking assistance needs with available resources.

Results:

Effective information management on the project and its outcomes; a dynamic RevCon3 web platform within the formal UN PoA web environment that includes thematic approaches and allows for the matching of assistance needs with available resources.

3. DELIVERABLES

The implementing agencies will produce and submit the following deliverables to the Union:

- Deliverables 1-5: Summary reports of the four thematic conferences;
 - Deliverables 6-11: Summary reports of the five regional conferences;
 - Deliverable 12: A comprehensive assessment of national reports on UN PoA implementation;
 - Deliverable 13: A final report at the completion of the project.
-

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (CFSP) 2017/634
of 3 April 2017
implementing Decision 2014/932/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in
Yemen

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 31(2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2014/932/CFSP of 18 December 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 18 December 2014 the Council adopted Decision 2014/932/CFSP.
- (2) The United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2140 (2014) has updated the information relating to four persons subject to restrictive measures.
- (3) The Annex to Decision 2014/932/CFSP should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Decision 2014/932/CFSP is amended as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Luxembourg, 3 April 2017.

For the Council
The President
F. MOGHERINI

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 365, 19.12.2014, p. 147.

ANNEX

In Annex to Decision 2014/932/CFSP, the entries concerning the persons listed below are replaced by the following entries:

1. **Abdullah Yahya Al Hakim** (*aliases*: (a) Abu Ali al Hakim; (b) Abu-Ali al-Hakim; (c) Abdallah al-Hakim; (d) Abu Ali Alhakim; (e) Abdallah al-Mu'ayyad).

Original script: **الحاكم عبد الله يحيى**

Designation: Huthi group second-in-command. **Address:** Dahyan, Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen. **Date of Birth:** a) Approximately 1985; b) Between 1984 and 1986. **Place of Birth:** a) Dahyan, Yemen; b) Sa'dah Governorate, Yemen. **Nationality:** Yemen. **Other information:** Gender: male. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5837273>. **Date of UN designation:** 7.11.2014 (amended on 20.11.2014).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abdullah Yahya al Hakim was designated for sanctions on 7 November 2014 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of UNSCR 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Resolution.

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 November 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.

In June 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.

In a 29 August 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 July 2014. Al Hakim led the July 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.

As of early September 2014, Abdullah Yahya al Hakim remained in Sana'a to oversee combat operations in case fighting began. His role was to organise 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.

2. **Abd Al-Khaliq Al-Houthi** (*aliases*: (a) Abd-al-Khaliq al-Huthi; (b) Abd-al-Khaliq Badr-al-Din al Huthi; (c) 'Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Huthi; (d) Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi; (e) Abu-Yunus).

Original script: **عبدالخالق الحوثى**

Designation: Huthi military commander. **Date of Birth:** 1984. **Nationality:** Yemen. **Other information:** Gender: Male. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5837297>. **Date of UN designation:** 7.11.2014 (amended on 20.11.2014, 26.8.2016).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Abd al-Khaliq al-Houthi was designated for sanctions on 7 November 2014 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of UNSCR 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Resolution.

Abd al-Khaliq al-Houthi 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 November 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.

In late October 2013, Abd al-Khaliq al-Houthi 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.

In late September 2014, an unknown number of unidentified fighters allegedly were prepared to attack diplomatic facilities in Sana'a, Yemen, upon receiving orders from Abd al-Khaliq al-Houthi. On 30 August 2014, al-Houthi coordinated to move weapons from Amran to a protest camp in Sana'a.

3. **Ali Abdullah Saleh** (*alias*: Ali Abdallah Salih).

Original script: علي عبد الله صالح

Designation: a) President of Yemen's General People's Congress party; b) Former President of the Republic of Yemen. **Date of Birth:** a) 21.3.1945; b) 21.3.1946; c) 21.3.1942; d) 21.3.1947. **Place of Birth:** a) Bayt al-Ahmar, Sana'a Governorate, Yemen; b) Sana'a, Yemen; c) Sana'a, Sanhan, Al-Rib' al-Sharqi. **Nationality:** Yemen. **Passport no:** 00016161 (Yemen). **National identification no:** 01010744444. **Other information:** Gender: Male. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5837306>. **Date of UN designation:** 7.11.2014 (amended on 20.11.2014).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

Ali Abdullah Saleh was designated for sanctions on 7 November 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.

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 November 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.

Per the 23 November 2011 agreement backed by the Gulf Cooperation Council, Ali Abdullah Saleh stepped down as President of Yemen after more than 30 years.

As of autumn 2012, Ali Abdullah Saleh had reportedly become one of the primary supporters of violent Huthi actions in northern Yemen.

Clashes in the south of Yemen in February 2013 were a result of the combined efforts of Saleh, AQAP and southern secessionist Ali Salim al-Bayd to cause trouble before the 18 March 2013 National Dialogue Conference in Yemen. More recently, as of September 2014, Saleh has been destabilising Yemen by using others to undermine the central government and create enough instability to threaten a coup. According to a September 2014 report by the United Nations Panel of Experts for Yemen, interlocutors alleged that Saleh supports violent actions of some Yemenis by providing them with funds and political support, as well as ensuring that GPC members continue to contribute to the destabilisation of Yemen through various means.

5. **Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh** (*alias*: Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar)

Title: Former Ambassador, former Brigadier General. **Date of birth:** 25.7.1972. **Nationality:** Yemeni. **Passport No:** a) Yemeni passport number 17979 issued under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh (referred to in the diplomatic identity number No: 31/2013/20/003140 below) b) Yemeni passport number 02117777 issued on 8.11.2005 under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar c) Yemeni passport number 06070777 issued on 3.12.2014 under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al-Ahmar. **Address:** United Arab Emirates. **Other information:** Has played a key role in facilitating the Houthi military expansion. Has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen. Ahmed Saleh is the son of the former President of the Republic of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh (YEi.003). Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh comes from an area known as Bayt Al-Ahmar, which lies some 20 kilometres southeast of the

capital, Sana'a. Diplomatic identity card No: 31/2013/20/003140, issued on 7.7.2013 by the United Arab Emirates' Ministry of Foreign Affairs under name Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh; current status: cancelled. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5895854>. **Date of UN designation:** 14.4.2015 (amended on 16.9.2015).

Additional information from the narrative summary of reasons for listing provided by the Sanctions Committee:

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-February 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.

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 November 2014.

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