

**COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/879**  
**of 8 June 2015**  
**implementing Article 15(1) 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 <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 18 December 2014, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 1352/2014.
- (2) On 14 April 2015, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2216 (2015) which, inter alia, designates two additional individuals to be subjected 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 replaced by the text appearing 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 Luxembourg, 8 June 2015.

*For the Council*  
*The President*  
D. REIZNIECE-OZOLA

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 365, 19.12.2014, p. 60.

## ANNEX

## 'ANNEX I

## LIST OF PERSONS, ENTITIES AND BODIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2

## A. PERSONS

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:** عبد الله يحيى الحاكم

**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. **Date of UN designation:** 7.11.2014.

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-HUTHI** (*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) Abu-Yunus*).

**Original script:** عبد الخالق الحوثي

**Designation:** Huthi military commander. **Date of Birth:** 1984. **Nationality:** Yemen. **Other information:** Gender: Male. **Date of UN designation:** 7.11.2014.

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

Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi 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-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 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-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.

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-Huthi. On 30 August 2014, al-Huthi 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. **Date of UN designation:** 7.11.2014.

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.

4. **Abdulmalik al-Houthi**

**Other information:** Leader of Yemen's Houthi Movement. Has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen. **Date of UN designation:** 14.4.2015.

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

Abdul Malik al-Houthi is a leader of a group that has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen.

In September 2014, Houthi forces captured Sanaa and in January 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 Badreddin 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.

5. **Ahmed Ali Abdullah SALEH**

**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. **Date of UN designation:** 14.4.2015.

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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