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Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

REGULATIONS

★ **Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1901 of 6 October 2022 implementing Regulation (EU) No 1352/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen** 1

DECISIONS

★ **Council Implementing Decision (CFSP) 2022/1902 of 6 October 2022 implementing Decision 2014/932/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen** 6

EN

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.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1901

of 6 October 2022

implementing 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(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of 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) On 26 September 2022, the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2140 (2014) added two persons to the list of persons and entities 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*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 365, 19.12.2014, p. 60.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 October 2022.

For the Council
The President
M. BEK

ANNEX

The following entries are added under the sub-heading 'A. Persons' to Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1352/2014 ('List of persons, entities and bodies referred to in articles 1a and 2'):

'10. Mansur Al-Sa'adi

Original script: منصور السعادي

Designation: Major General, Houthi Commander of Yemen's Naval and Coastal Defense Forces **DOB:** 1988 **POB:** Yemen **Good quality a.k.a.:** n/a **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Mansoor Ahmed Al Saadi b) Mansur Ahmad al-Sa'adi c) Abu Sajjad **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no:** n/a **National identification no:** n/a **Address:** Yemen **Listed on:** 26 Sep. 2022 **Other information:** Houthi Naval Forces Chief of Staff, who has masterminded lethal attacks against international shipping in the Red Sea, plays a leading role in Houthi naval efforts that directly threaten the peace, security, and stability of Yemen. **Physical Description:** Eye Color: Brown; Hair: Brown. **INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link:** <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individual>

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

In accordance with section 5(h) of its Guidelines, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in its sanctions list.

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 26 September 2022

Mansur Al-Sa'adi was listed on 26 September 2022 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014), including as elaborated by paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015).

Mansur Al-Sa'adi has engaged in acts and provided support for acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen, including violations of the targeted arms embargo.

Additional information:

Al-Sa'adi is listed for his involvement in and leadership of Houthi naval campaigns that threaten the peace, security, and stability of Yemen, thereby meeting the criteria for designation as laid out in Paragraph 17 of Resolution 2140 (2014). Serving as the Houthi Naval Forces Chief of Staff, Al-Sa'adi masterminded lethal attacks against international shipping vessels in the Red Sea. The Houthi Naval Forces have repeatedly dispersed naval mines, which as highlighted by international human rights organizations, pose a risk to commercial, fishing, and humanitarian aid vessels. Al-Sa'adi has also helped smuggle weapons to Houthis in Yemen in violation of the targeted arms embargo as laid out in paragraph 14 of Resolution 2216 (2015).

Verification of active military role:

— Al-Sharea News (Arabic) – 'The Masterminds of the Houthi Attacks' (<https://alshareaanews.com/2021/03/08/54527/>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

(1) ('Mansour Al-Saadi and Ahmed Al-Hamzi, two mysterious characters in the Houthi air force and navy, played a pivotal role in the war in Yemen, extending its influence to threatening Saudi lands and security of the Red Sea.')

('Al-Saadi hides behind the nickname "Abu Sajjad," and he is known as the Emir of the Red Sea and is primarily responsible for reshaping of a naval and coastal defense force whose mission is disturbing coalition battleships and blackmailing the international community by threatening shipping lanes.')

— Yemeni News Agency (SABA) (Arabic) – 'Qahim, Al-Mushki and Berry were briefed on the damages of the aggression in the districts of Al-Hodeidah' (<https://www.saba.ye/ar/news3174373.htm>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

('They were also briefed, along with members of the national team, Major General Mansour al-Saadi and Major General Muhammad al-Qadri, about the extent of the destruction inflicted on citizens' homes, schools, hospitals and government buildings in the city of al-Durayhimi. Al-Jah district in the Bait Al-Faqih district.')

- Asharq al-Awsat (English) – ‘Death of Senior Commanders Leaves Houthis in Disarray’ (<https://english.aawsat.com/home/article/1246521/death-senior-commanders-leaves-houthis-disarray>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

(Article identifies al-Saadi as a ‘senior leader’, but incorrectly claimed that he had been killed. States that al-Saadi is responsible for overseeing smuggling of weapons across the Yemeni coast.)

- 26 September News (Arabic) – ‘The Navy Celebrates the Revolution of September 21’ (<https://www.26sep.net/index.php/newspaper/26topstory/24381-21-8>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

(‘The event was attended by the Chief of Staff of the Naval Forces Major General Mansour Al Saadi.’)

11. Motlaq Amer Al-Marrani

Original script: *مطلق عامر المراني*

Designation: (Former) Deputy Head of the Houthi National Security Bureau (NSB) (intelligence agency) **DOB:** 1 Jan 1984 **POB:** Al-Jawf, Yemen **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Mutlaq Ali Aamer Al Marrani b) Abu Emad **Low quality a.k.a.:** n/a **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no.:** n/a **National identification no.:** n/a **Address:** Yemen **Listed on:** 26 Sep. 2022 **Other information:** Former Deputy Head of the Houthi National Security Bureau (NSB), oversaw detainees of the NSB who were subjected to torture and other mistreatment while detained, planned and directed illegal arrests and detention of humanitarian workers and the unlawful diversion of humanitarian assistance in violation of international humanitarian law. Physical Description: Eye Color: Brown; Hair: Brown. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individual>

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

In accordance with section 5(h) of its Guidelines, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in its sanctions list.

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee’s website: 26 September 2022.

Motlaq Amer Al-Marrani was listed on 26 September 2022 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014), including as elaborated by paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015), as well as paragraph 18(c) of resolution 2140.

Motlaq Amer Al-Marrani has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen, including violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights abuses and obstructing access to humanitarian assistance in Yemen.

Additional information:

Al-Marrani is listed for orchestrating unlawful acts of torture and detention that threaten the peace, security, and stability of Yemen, including acts that violate applicable international humanitarian law and that resulted in the obstruction of access to humanitarian assistance in Yemen, thereby meeting the criteria for designation as laid out in Paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014), as further elaborated by paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015), as well as paragraph 18(c) of resolution 2140.

As Deputy Head of the Houthi National Security Bureau (NSB), Al-Marrani directed the arrest, detention, and ill treatment of humanitarian workers and others working in humanitarian assistance and was also found to have abused his authority and influence over humanitarian access as leverage to generate personal profit. The Panel of Experts on Yemen documented these activities in its 2018 Final Report (see S/2018/594, paragraph 193).

As further documented by the Panel of Experts on Yemen, Al-Marrani oversaw detainees of the NSB, who were reportedly subjected to torture and other mistreatment during their detention. He also orchestrated the extortion, intimidation, and the illegal arrest of company managers and bank directors, with threats of accusing them of collaboration and spying for the enemy unless they complied with judicial custodian orders.

Verification of role in human rights abuses:

- Human Rights Watch Report (English) - ‘Yemen: Houthi Hostage Taking’ (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/09/25/yemen-houthi-hostage-taking#>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

(2)

- Al Ain News (Arabic) - ‘Amer Al-Marrani. Man of the “black missions” of the Houthis’ (<https://al-ain.com/article/amer-marani-yemen>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

(‘As for the fourth brother, Mutlaq Al-Marrani is granted the rank of brigadier general and the nickname Abu Emad by the Houthi militia. His terrorist activities have become a source of international concern, as he is one of the most dangerous leaders of the intelligence service involved in the flagrant violation of the lives of Yemenis.’)

- Al Marjie (Arabic) - ‘Abu Imad Al-Marani: A Houthi leader responsible for recruiting women and looting relief funds’ (<https://www.almarjie-paris.com/15182>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

(‘She also confirmed that he was responsible for recruiting young women and luring them to work for the Houthis, adding that he was “Forcing them to make obscene videos in order to pressure and blackmail them later, and assign them afterwards.” By arresting the employees and officials of some organizations, he was then able to impose certain conditions later on those organizations. She revealed that Al-Marrani recruited dozens of girls, taking advantage of their need for money, and sent them to lure his opponents.’)

- Al Arabiya (Arabic) - ‘“Terrifying” details about Houthi leaders affected by US sanctions’ (تفاصيل “مرعبة” عن قيادات حوثية طالتها عقوبات أميركية) (alarabiya.net) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

(‘Al-Marrani was also involved in crimes of serious violations and torture of those who were kidnapped, including what the activist and former Yemeni detainee, Samira Al-Houri, revealed about moral and financial crimes and his role in luring political and tribal figures, stressing that he took over the file of recruiting girls to spy on the activities of international organizations and United Nations staff. Additionally, he reportedly imposes royalties on these organizations, and shares huge sums of millions of dollars with some of its employees who have become fearful of his brutality and threats.’)

- Al-Mashhad al-Araby (Arabic) - ‘Blackmailing the Houthis on relief organizations: What did the militias do?’ (<https://almashhadalaraby.com/news/133104>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

Press releases concerning changes to the Committee’s Sanctions List may be found in the ‘Press Releases’ section on the Committee’s website at the following URL: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2140/press-releases>

The updated version of the Committee’s Sanctions List, available in HTML, PDF and XML format, may be found at the following URL: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2140/materials>

- The United Nations Security Council Consolidated List is also updated following all changes made to the Committee’s Sanctions List and is accessible at the following URL: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>

DECISIONS

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (CFSP) 2022/1902

of 6 October 2022

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 of 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) On 26 September 2022, the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2140 (2014) added two persons to the list of persons and entities 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 Brussels, 6 October 2022.

For the Council
The President
M. BEK

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 365, 19.12.2014, p. 147.

ANNEX

The following entries are added under the sub-heading “Persons” in the Annex to Decision 2014/932/CFSP (List of persons and entities referred to in Articles 1(1), 2a(1) and Article 2b(1) and (2)):

‘10. Mansur Al-Sa’adi

Original script: منصور السعادي

Designation: Major General, Houthi Commander of Yemen’s Naval and Coastal Defense Forces **DOB:** 1988 **POB:** Yemen **Good quality a.k.a.:** n/a **Low quality a.k.a.:** a) Mansoor Ahmed Al Saadi b) Mansur Ahmad al-Sa’adi c) Abu Sajjad **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no.:** n/a **National identification no.:** n/a **Address:** Yemen **Listed on:** 26 Sep. 2022 **Other information:** Houthi Naval Forces Chief of Staff, who has masterminded lethal attacks against international shipping in the Red Sea, plays a leading role in Houthi naval efforts that directly threaten the peace, security, and stability of Yemen. Physical Description: Eye Color: Brown; Hair: Brown. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individual>

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

In accordance with section 5(h) of its Guidelines, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 makes accessible a narrative summary of reasons for the listing for individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in its sanctions list.

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee’s website: 26 September 2022.

Mansur Al-Sa’adi was listed on 26 September 2022 pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), as meeting the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014), including as elaborated by paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015).

Mansur Al-Sa’adi has engaged in acts and provided support for acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen, including violations of the targeted arms embargo.

Additional information:

Al-Sa’adi is listed for his involvement in and leadership of Houthi naval campaigns that threaten the peace, security, and stability of Yemen, thereby meeting the criteria for designation as laid out in Paragraph 17 of Resolution 2140 (2014). Serving as the Houthi Naval Forces Chief of Staff, Al-Sa’adi masterminded lethal attacks against international shipping vessels in the Red Sea. The Houthi Naval Forces have repeatedly dispersed naval mines, which as highlighted by international human rights organizations, pose a risk to commercial, fishing, and humanitarian aid vessels. Al-Sa’adi has also helped smuggle weapons to Houthis in Yemen in violation of the targeted arms embargo as laid out in paragraph 14 of Resolution 2216 (2015).

Verification of active military role:

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3. (“Mansour Al-Saadi and Ahmed Al-Hamzi, two mysterious characters in the Houthi air force and navy, played a pivotal role in the war in Yemen, extending its influence to threatening Saudi lands and security of the Red Sea.”)

(“Al-Saadi hides behind the nickname “Abu Sajjad,” and he is known as the Emir of the Red Sea and is primarily responsible for reshaping of a naval and coastal defense force whose mission is disturbing coalition battleships and blackmailing the international community by threatening shipping lanes.”)

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(“They were also briefed, along with members of the national team, Major General Mansour al-Saadi and Major General Muhammad al-Qadri, about the extent of the destruction inflicted on citizens’ homes, schools, hospitals and government buildings in the city of al-Durayhimi. Al-Jah district in the Bait Al-Faqih district.”)

- Asharq al-Awsat (English) - “Death of Senior Commanders Leaves Houthis in Disarray” (<https://english.aawsat.com/home/article/1246521/death-senior-commanders-leaves-houthis-disarray>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

(Article identifies al-Saadi as a “senior leader”, but incorrectly claimed that he had been killed. States that al-Saadi is responsible for overseeing smuggling of weapons across the Yemeni coast.)

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(“The event was attended by the Chief of Staff of the Naval Forces Major General Mansour Al Saadi.”)

11. Motlaq Amer Al-Marrani

Original script: *مطلق عامر المراني*

Designation: (Former) Deputy Head of the Houthi National Security Bureau (NSB) (intelligence agency) **DOB:** 1 Jan 1984 **POB:** Al-Jawf, Yemen **Good quality a.k.a.:** a) Mutlaq Ali Aamer Al Marrani b) Abu Emad **Low quality a.k.a.:** n/a **Nationality:** Yemen **Passport no:** n/a **National identification no:** n/a **Address:** Yemen **Listed on:** 26 Sep. 2022 **Other information:** Former Deputy Head of the Houthi National Security Bureau (NSB), oversaw detainees of the NSB who were subjected to torture and other mistreatment while detained, planned and directed illegal arrests and detention of humanitarian workers and the unlawful diversion of humanitarian assistance in violation of international humanitarian law. Physical Description: Eye Color: Brown; Hair: Brown. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Individual>

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Motlaq Amer Al-Marrani has engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen, including violations of applicable international humanitarian law and human rights abuses and obstructing access to humanitarian assistance in Yemen.

Additional information:

Al-Marrani is listed for orchestrating unlawful acts of torture and detention that threaten the peace, security, and stability of Yemen, including acts that violate applicable international humanitarian law and that resulted in the obstruction of access to humanitarian assistance in Yemen, thereby meeting the criteria for designation as laid out in Paragraph 17 of resolution 2140 (2014), as further elaborated by paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015), as well as paragraph 18(c) of resolution 2140.

As Deputy Head of the Houthi National Security Bureau (NSB), Al-Marrani directed the arrest, detention, and ill treatment of humanitarian workers and others working in humanitarian assistance and was also found to have abused his authority and influence over humanitarian access as leverage to generate personal profit. The Panel of Experts on Yemen documented these activities in its 2018 Final Report (see S/2018/594, paragraph 193).

As further documented by the Panel of Experts on Yemen, Al-Marrani oversaw detainees of the NSB, who were reportedly subjected to torture and other mistreatment during their detention. He also orchestrated the extortion, intimidation, and the illegal arrest of company managers and bank directors, with threats of accusing them of collaboration and spying for the enemy unless they complied with judicial custodian orders.

Verification of role in human rights abuses:

- Human Rights Watch Report (English) – “Yemen: Houthi Hostage Taking” (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/09/25/yemen-houthi-hostage-taking#>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

4.

- Al Ain News (Arabic) - “Amer Al-Marrani.. Man of the ”black missions” of the Houthis” (<https://al-ain.com/article/amer-marani-yemen>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

“As for the fourth brother, Mutlaq Al-Marrani is granted the rank of brigadier general and the nickname Abu Emad by the Houthi militia. His terrorist activities have become a source of international concern, as he is one of the most dangerous leaders of the intelligence service involved in the flagrant violation of the lives of Yemenis.”

- Al Marjie (Arabic) - “Abu Imad Al-Marani: A Houthi leader responsible for recruiting women and looting relief funds” (<https://www.almarjie-paris.com/15182>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

“She also confirmed that he was responsible for recruiting young women and luring them to work for the Houthis, adding that he was ”Forcing them to make obscene videos in order to pressure and blackmail them later, and assign them afterwards.” By arresting the employees and officials of some organizations, he was then able to impose certain conditions later on those organizations. She revealed that Al-Marrani recruited dozens of girls, taking advantage of their need for money, and sent them to lure his opponents.”

- Al Arabiya (Arabic) - “ ‘Terrifying’ details about Houthi leaders affected by US sanctions” (تفاصيل ”مرعبة” عن قيادات حوثية طالتها عقوبات أميركية (alarabiya.net)) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

“Al-Marrani was also involved in crimes of serious violations and torture of those who were kidnapped, including what the activist and former Yemeni detainee, Samira Al-Houri, revealed about moral and financial crimes and his role in luring political and tribal figures, stressing that he took over the file of recruiting girls to spy on the activities of international organizations and United Nations staff. Additionally, he reportedly imposes royalties on these organizations, and shares huge sums of millions of dollars with some of its employees who have become fearful of his brutality and threats.”

- Al-Mashhad al-Araby (Arabic) - “Blackmailing the Houthis on relief organizations: What did the militias do?” (<https://almashhadalaraby.com/news/133104>) [Accessed on 11/Feb/22]

Press releases concerning changes to the Committee’s Sanctions List may be found in the “Press Releases” section on the Committee’s website at the following URL:

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/2140/press-releases>

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