*A Summary of*

**United States (U.S.)**

Sanctions & Export Controls

relating to **Yemen**

Last Updated:

25 May 2024

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# HIGH LEVEL OVERVIEW

**STATUS** Ongoing

**DURATION** 16 May 2012 – Present

**SANCTION TYPES** Financial sanctions

Immigration sanctions

**EXPORT CONTROLS** Dual-use items

Defense goods and defense services

**LAST UPDATE** 25 May 2024

**Yemen is also sanctioned by:**

United Nations (UN)

European Union (EU)

United Kingdom (UK)

Australia

Canada

Norway

Switzerland

Japan

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# Recent Updates

*Three recent updates of the U.S. sanctions and export controls relating to Yemen.*

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| Date | Sender | Agency | Target | Update Type | Update | Source |
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| 17 January 2024 | United States (U.S.) | State Department | Yemen | Designation | The State Department designated the Houthis a Specially Designated Global Terrorist group following a spate of Houthi attacks on commercial shipping in the Red Sea. | [Click here.](https://www.state.gov/terrorist-designation-of-the-houthis/) |
| 10 June 2021 | United States (U.S.) | OFAC | Yemen | Designation | OFAC added Iran-based Houthi financer Sa’id al-Jamal to the SDN list. According to OFAC, Al-Jamal’s network generated tens of millions of dollars in revenue with the aid of a diverse array of international commodity traders. | [Click here.](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0221) |
| 20 May 2021 | United States (U.S.) | OFAC | Yemen | Designation | OFAC designated senior Houthi military official Muhammad Abd Al-Karim al-Ghamari for orchestrating attacks by Houthi forces impacting Yemeni civilians. | [Click here.](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0191) |

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# U.S. Sanctions relating to Yemen

## **Financial Sanctions**

### Blocking Sanctions on SDNs

* Unless otherwise authorized or exempt, transactions by U.S. persons or in or involving the United States are prohibited if they involve transferring, paying, exporting, withdrawing, or otherwise dealing in the property or interests in property of an [entity or individual listed on the SDN List](https://ofac.treasury.gov/specially-designated-nationals-and-blocked-persons-list-sdn-human-readable-lists).
* The property and interests in property of an entity that is 50% or more owned, whether individually or in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, by a person on [the SDN List](https://ofac.treasury.gov/specially-designated-nationals-and-blocked-persons-list-sdn-human-readable-lists) are also blocked, regardless of whether the entity itself is listed.

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| [§ 552.201 (a) of 31 CFR Part 552 Subpart B – Yemen Sanctions Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-552/subpart-B/section-552.201) |

* All property and interests in property of Ansarallah (Yemen Houthis) that are in the United States or in the possession or control of U.S. persons are blocked and must be reported to OFAC. The country of Yemen is not sanctioned as a result of the designation of Ansarallah (Yemen Houthis), nor are specific geographic regions within Yemen.

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| [§ 594.201 (a) of 31 CFR part 594 Subpart B - Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations (GTSR)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-594/subpart-B) |

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| **Information** Yemen is not subject to broad, jurisdiction-based sanctions. As such, financial transfers to or through Yemeni financial institutions that do not involve Ansarallah or other blocked individuals or entities are not prohibited.  |

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| ? For more Q&As on finance and trade related prohibitions with Yemen, please visit the Q&A section of the [OFAC Compliance Communiqué “Guidance for the Provision of Humanitarian-Related Assistance and Critical Commodities to the Yemeni People”](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932621/download?inline). |

### Prohibited transaction or dealing in blocked property; contributions of funds, goods, or services.

* Is it prohibited to engage in transactions involving blocked persons, including contributions of funds, goods, or services.

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| [§ 552.201 (b) of 31 CFR Part 552 Subpart B – Yemen Sanctions Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-552/subpart-B/section-552.201) |

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| **Information**Where can I find Blocked Persons? Search OFAC’s [Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List (SDN)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/specially-designated-nationals-and-blocked-persons-list-sdn-human-readable-lists). The Yemen-related designations can be found under the program “YEMEN.” The Counter Terrorism-related designations can be found under the program “SDGT”. |

### Evasions; attempts; conspiracies

* Any attempt to evade or conspire to violate these prohibitions is explicitly prohibited.

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| [§ 552.205 of 31 CFR Part 552 Subpart B – Yemen Sanctions Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-552/subpart-B/section-552.205)  |

### Finance Sanctions Exceptions & Licensing

### Exceptions

Some exceptions apply to the blocking sanctions, including:

* Personal communications
* Official Business

More details on the exceptions can be found under [§ 552.206 Exempt Transactions - 31 CFR Part 552 Subpart B – Yemen Sanctions Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-552/subpart-B/section-552.206)

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| [§ 552.206 Exempt Transactions - 31 CFR Part 552 Subpart B – Yemen Sanctions Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-552/subpart-B/section-552.206) |

### Specific Licenses

On a case-by-case basis, OFAC considers applications for specific licenses to authorize transactions that are neither exempt nor covered by a general license.

Requests for a specific license must be submitted to OFAC’s Licensing Division.

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| Internet [OFAC License Application Page](http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Pages/licensing.aspx) |

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| Internet[Frequently Asked Questions regarding OFAC licenses and licensing procedures.](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/topic/1506) |

### Unblocking funds for Legal fees and costs

* OFAC may, on a case-by-case basis allow for the release of limited amounts of blocked funds for payment of legal fees and costs incurred in challenging the blocking of U.S. persons in administrative or civil proceedings.

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| Internet [Licenses for Legal Fees and Costs](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/6191/download?inline) - Guidance on the Release of Limited Amounts of Blocked Funds for Payment of Legal Fees and Costs Incurred in Challenging the Blocking of U.S. Persons in Administrative or Civil Proceedings. |

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| Internet[Guidance on the Provision of Certain Services Relating to the Requirements of U.S. Sanctions Laws (January 12, 2017)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/6211/download?inline) |

### General Licenses

OFAC did not issue any General Licenses under the Yemen Sanctions Regulations, but under the [Counter Terrorism Sanctions Regulations](https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/counter-terrorism-sanctions) relating to the Houthis (Ansarallah).

In order to ensure that the humanitarian aid community and commercial actors can continue providing humanitarian aid and commercial goods in Yemen, OFAC issued multiple general licenses (GLs) to authorize certain categories of transactions.

* [General License 22](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932516/download?inline) authorizes transactions involving Ansarallah that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the provision (including sale) of food and certain other agricultural commodities, medicine, medical devices, replacement parts and components for medical devices, and software updates for medical devices;
* [General License 23](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932521/download?inline) authorizes transactions involving Ansarallah related to telecommunications, mail, and certain internet-based communications;
* [General License 24](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932526/download?inline) authorizes transactions involving Ansarallah ordinarily incident and necessary to non-commercial, personal remittances to or from a non-blocked individual in Yemen;
* [General License 25](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932526/download?inline) authorizes transactions involving Ansarallah related to the provision (including sale) of refined petroleum products into Yemen;
* [General License 26](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932536/download?inline) authorizes certain transactions involving Ansarallah ordinarily incident and necessary to operations, import/export of goods, or transit of passengers through, ports and airports in Yemen; and
* [General License 28](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932626/download?inline) authorizes transactions involving Ansarallah for the official business of third-country diplomatic or consular missions to Yemen.

For an updated list of general licenses related to Yemen Sanctions, please visit [OFAC’s Yemen-related Sanctions Page](https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/yemen-related-sanctions) and [OFAC’s Counter Terrorism-related Sanctions page](https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/counter-terrorism-sanctions).

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| ? For more Q&As on finance and trade related prohibitions with Yemen, please visit the Q&A section of the [OFAC Compliance Communiqué “Guidance for the Provision of Humanitarian-Related Assistance and Critical Commodities to the Yemeni People”](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932621/download?inline). |

### Authorizations

The [Yemen Sanctions Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-552) include authorizations for certain otherwise blocked transactions including:

* Payments and transfers to blocked accounts in U.S. financial institutions
* Entries in certain accounts for normal service charges
* Investment and reinvestment of certain funds
* Provision of certain legal services
* Payments for legal services from funds originating outside the United States
* Nonscheduled emergency medical services
* Official business of the United States government
* Official business of certain international organizations and entities
* Certain transactions in support of nongovernmental organizations' activities
* Transactions related to the provision of agricultural commodities, medicine, medical devices, replacement parts and components, or software updates for personal, non-commercial use.

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| [§ 552.504 - § 552.513 - Subpart E - Licenses, Authorizations, and Statements of Licensing Policy - 31 CFR Part 591 (Yemen Sanctions Regulations)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-552/subpart-E) |

## **Trade Sanctions**

General Trade with Yemen

* U.S. sanctions are not intended to stand in the way of legitimate assistance to, and trade with, the Yemeni people and that shipping and delivery of critical supplies to the Yemeni people can continue, in compliance with U.S. sanctions.
* The shipping of commercial goods into ports and airports in Houthi-controlled areas, including transactions normally incident to such shipments (e.g., port fees), is not prohibited.

[OFAC Guidance for the Provision of Humanitarian-Related Assistance and Critical Commodities to the Yemeni People (February 16, 2024)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932621/download?inline)

Prohibition on dealing with Blocked Parties

* Unless exempt or authorized, U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with persons (individuals or entities) that are blocked pursuant to the [Yemen Sanctions Regulations 31 CFR part 552](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-552) and the [Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 594 (GTSR)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-594?toc=1), which includes Ansarallah (Houthis in Yemen).
* Unless a transaction involves a party blocked under OFAC’s authorities, no OFAC authorization is needed to trade with Yemen.

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| **Information**Where can I find Blocked Persons? Search OFAC’s [Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List (SDN)](https://sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov/). The Yemen-related designations can be found under the program “YEMEN.” The Counter Terrorism-related designations can be found under the program “SDGT”. |

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| ? For more Q&As on finance and trade related prohibitions with Yemen, please visit the Q&A section of the [OFAC Compliance Communiqué “Guidance for the Provision of Humanitarian-Related Assistance and Critical Commodities to the Yemeni People”](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932621/download?inline). |

Trade prohibitions under U.S. Export Control Regulations

Notwithstanding the limited scope of the Yemen Sanctions Regulations, all exports to Yemen of U.S. origin goods should be reviewed for compliance with applicable U.S. regulations.

These restrictions are summarized below under [U.S. Export Controls relating to Yemen](#_U.S._Export_Controls).

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## **Immigration Sanctions**

### Travel ban

While [Executive Order 13611](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2012/05/18/2012-12225/blocking-property-of-persons-threatening-the-peace-security-or-stability-of-yemen) does not mention travel restrictions, Specifically Designated Global Terrorists (SDGT, pursuant to [Executive Order 13224](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2001/09/25/01-24205/blocking-property-and-prohibiting-transactions-with-persons-who-commit-threaten-to-commit-or-support)) are prevented under U.S. law from traveling to the U.S.

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| [§ 212(a)(3)(C) (“3C”) of the Immigration and Nationality Act](https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title8-section1182&num=0&edition=prelim) |

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# U.S. Export Controls relating to Yemen

The Yemeni people are not subject to comprehensive U.S. sanctions. Sanctions do not preclude U.S. persons from exporting or reexporting items to Yemen provided that the transactions do not involve sanctioned individuals or entities or certain prohibited activities.

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| ? For more Q&As on finance and trade related prohibitions with Yemen, please visit the Q&A section of the [OFAC Compliance Communiqué “Guidance for the Provision of Humanitarian-Related Assistance and Critical Commodities to the Yemeni People”](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932621/download?inline). |

Those involved in exports or reexports to Yemen, including exports or reexports related to activity authorized by OFAC, should also consult the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (Commerce / BIS) to ensure eligibility of exportation or reexportation under its authorities.

The restrictions by Commerce / BIS are summarized below.

## **Yemen-specific restrictions under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)**

Destination-based controls

Yemen is listed under Country Group D under [Supplement No. 1 to Part 740 - Country Groups, EAR](https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulations-docs/2255-supplement-no-1-to-part-740-country-groups-1). Country Group D includes countries of national security concern to the United States. Group D countries face more restrictions and are generally allowed fewer license exceptions. Yemen is listed under Country Groups:

* D:1 for National Security
* D:3 for Chemical and Biological
* D:4 for Missile Technology

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| Scales of justice[Supplement No. 1 to Part 740 - Country Groups (Export Administration Regulations)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-740/appendix-Supplement%20No.%201%20to%20Part%20740) |

On February 24, 2020, Commerce / BIS removed Yemen from more favorable treatment under Country Group B and added it to Country Group D:1 to reflect national security concerns.

As a result of the Country Group change, certain license exceptions are no longer available for Yemen, and licenses are now required for those destinations in connection with exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of certain controlled items. In addition, certain transactions may be subject to more stringent licensing review policies or additional prohibitions as outlined in other parts of the EAR.

These changes were made to address concerns about diversion of U.S.-origin items in Yemen for unauthorized purposes, including prohibited proliferation activities, end uses, and end users. In addition, there are concerns about the diversion to unauthorized and prohibited end uses and users of U.S.-origin items controlled for national security reasons. The ongoing conflict in Yemen has fostered international terrorism and instability in the Arabian Peninsula, including the proliferation of small arms, unmanned aerial systems, and missiles.

**Impact of Removing Yemen from Country Group B**

The removal of Yemen from County Group B meant that the following license exceptions will no longer be available:

* § 740.3, Shipments of limited value (LVS);
* § 740.4, Shipments to Country Group B countries (GBS); and
* § 740.6, Technology and software under restriction (TSR).

Yemen's addition to Country Group D:1 meant that the following license exceptions, or other portions thereof, which include limitations related to Country Group D, will no longer be available:

* § 740.9, Temporary imports, exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) (TMP);
* § 740.10, Servicing and replacement of parts and equipment (RPL);
* § 740.12, Gift parcels and humanitarian donations (GFT);
* § 740.14, Baggage (BAG);
* § 740.15, Aircraft and vessels (AVS);
* § 740.16, Additional permissive reexports (APR); and
* § 740.17, Encryption, commodities, software, and technology (ENC).

**Export or reexport of national security controlled items to Yemen**

[Section 742.4(b)(2) of the EAR](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-742/section-742.4) states the licensing policy for exports and reexports of national-security (NS) controlled items to destinations in Country Group D:1.

* That licensing policy is to approve applications when BIS determines, on a case-by-case basis, that the items are for civilian use or otherwise would not make a significant contribution to the military potential of the country of destination that would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States. License applications to export or reexport national security controlled items to Yemen will now be subject to this licensing policy.

**Export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) of certain microprocessors to military end uses and end users in Yemen**

* Yemen's placement in Country Group D:1 resulted in the imposition of restrictions on the export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) of certain microprocessors to military end uses and end users in Yemen, pursuant to [§ 744.17, Restrictions on certain exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) of microprocessors and associated “software” and “technology” for `military end uses' and to `military end users](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/section-744.17).'

**Restrictions on certain exports and reexports to vessels and aircraft located in Yemeni ports or registered in Yemen**

* Restrictions on certain exports and reexports to vessels and aircraft located in Yemeni ports or registered in Yemen became effective pursuant to [§ 744.7, Restrictions on certain exports to and for the use of certain foreign vessels or aircraft](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/section-744.7). Finally, the addition of Yemen to Country Group D:1 will expand the licensing requirements for reexports of the foreign-produced direct product of U.S.-origin technology and software to Yemen pursuant to § 736.2(b)(3), General Prohibition Three.

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| Information “Country Groups” are used to identify, among other things, license exception eligibility and licensing policy.  |

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| Scales of justice[Commerce / BIS: Amendments to Country Groups for Russia and Yemen Under the Export Administration Regulations (85 FR 10274, February 24, 2020)](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/02/24/2020-02941/amendments-to-country-groups-for-russia-and-yemen-under-the-export-administration-regulations) |

**Anti-Boycott Restrictions relating to Yemen**

* The U.S. antiboycott laws and regulations require U.S. persons, in certain circumstances, to refuse to participate in unsanctioned foreign boycotts. The antiboycott regulations are intended to prevent U.S. persons from advancing foreign policies of other nations that run counter to U.S. policy.
* It is important to carefully review and analyze transactions, particularly those involving listed countries, to determine whether U.S. antiboycott regulations apply.
* On the basis of the best information currently available to the Department of the Treasury, the following countries require or may require participation in, or cooperation with, an international boycott:
	+ Iraq
	+ Kuwait
	+ Lebanon
	+ Libya
	+ Qatar
	+ Saudi Arabia
	+ Syria
	+ Yemen.

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| Scales of justice[Restrictive Trade Practices or Boycotts - 15 CFR Part 760](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-760?toc=1) |

**General restrictions under the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)**

Ten General Prohibitions

Carefully read the [Ten General Prohibitions of the EAR](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-736), which describe certain exports, reexports, transfers (in-country), and other conduct, subject to the scope of the EAR, in which you may not engage unless you either have a license from the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) or qualify under part 740 of the EAR for a License Exception from each applicable general prohibition in this paragraph.

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| [Part 736 — General Prohibitions (Export Administration Regulations (EAR)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-736) |

Person-based restrictions

BIS maintains restrictions on exports and reexports to designated persons under OFAC’s Sanctions Program relating to Yemen.

A license requirement applies to the export or reexport to a SDN of any item subject to the EAR.

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| [§ 544.201 Prohibited transactions involving blocked property (Export Administration Regulations (EAR)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-544/subpart-B/section-544.201) |

Item-based controls

According to the [Commerce Country Chart](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/part-738/appendix-Supplement%20No.%201%20to%20Part%20738), you need to obtain an export license for exports to Yemen of items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) controlled for the following reasons:

* Chemical and Biological Weapons: CB 1, CB 2, CB 3
* Nuclear nonproliferation: NP 1
* National Security: NS 1, NS 2
* Missile Tech: MT 1
* Regional Stability: RS 1, RS 2
* Firearms Convention: FC 1
* Crime Control: CC 1, and CC 3

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| Scales of justice[Supplement No. 1 to Part 738 - Commerce Country Chart (Export Administration Regulations (EAR)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-738/appendix-Supplement%20No.%201%20to%20Part%20738) |

Foreign-made products

Under the de minimis rule, U.S. export controls are also applied to certain foreign-made products. The de minimis rule provides that a foreign-made commodity is subject to the EAR if that foreign-made commodity contains more than 25% controlled U.S.-origin content by value.

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| Scales of justice [General Prohibition Two—Reexport and export from abroad of foreign-made items incorporating more than a de minimis amount of controlled U.S. content (U.S. Content Reexports)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/part-736#p-736.2(b)(2))  |

See [De minimis Rules and Guidelines](https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/pdfs/1382-de-minimis-guidance/file), and [§734.4 De Minimis U.S. Content](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-734?toc=1) of the EAR.

Destination-based controls

Yemen is listed under Country Group D under [Supplement No. 1 to Part 740 - Country Groups, EAR](https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/documents/regulations-docs/2255-supplement-no-1-to-part-740-country-groups-1). Country Group D includes countries of national security concern to the United States. Group D countries face more restrictions and are generally allowed fewer license exceptions. Yemen is listed under Country Groups:

* D:1 for National Security
* D:3 for Chemical and Biological
* D:4 for Missile Technology

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| Scales of justice[Supplement No. 1 to Part 740 - Country Groups (Export Administration Regulations)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-740/appendix-Supplement%20No.%201%20to%20Part%20740) |

End-User and End-Use Based Controls

* A license is required, to the extent specified on the Entity List, to export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) any item subject to the EAR when an entity that is listed on the [Entity List](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%204%20to%20Part%20744).

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| Scales of justice [Supplement No. 4 to Part 744—Entity List (Export Administration Regulations)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%204%20to%20Part%20744) |

* Exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) involving parties to the transaction who are listed on the [Unverified List (UVL)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C/part-744/appendix-Supplement%20No.%206%20to%20Part%20744) are subject to the restrictions and requirements outlined in § 744.15 of the EAR.

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| Scales of justice [§ 744.15 Restrictions on exports, reexports and transfers (in-country) to persons listed on the unverified list (Export Administration Regulations)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/section-744.15) |

## **Yemen-specific Restrictions under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)**

On July 3, 2012, the Department of State amended the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to update the policy toward Yemen.

* Licenses or other approvals for exports or imports of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in Yemen will be reviewed, and may be issued, on a case-by-case basis.

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| Scales of justice [Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2012/07/03/2012-16283/amendment-to-the-international-traffic-in-arms-regulations-yemen) (July 3, 2012) |

## **General Restrictions under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)**

Defense articles and services

Export, reexport, retransfer, or temporary import, of defense articles.

* The approval of the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) must be requested and obtained before the export, reexport, retransfer, or temporary import of a defense article, unless an exemption under the provisions of this subchapter is applicable.

Furnishing defense services

* The approval of DDTC must be requested and obtained before a defense service may be furnished, unless an exemption under the provisions of this subchapter is applicable.

Brokering activities

* The approval of DDTC must be requested and obtained before engaging in the business of brokering activities for the defense articles described in § 129.4(a) of this subchapter by a person who is required to register as a broker under part 129 of this subchapter, unless an exemption under the provisions of part 129 is applicable.

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| [§ 120.14 (a), (b), and (c) Licenses and related authorizations - International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR," 22 CFR 120-130)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M) |

# Background for U.S. Sanctions

## **Legal basis for U.S. Sanctions**

The legal bases for the U.S. sanctions relating to Yemen are:

* [International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)(IEEPA)](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/HMAN-112/pdf/HMAN-112-pg1123.pdf)
* [National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.)](https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/HMAN-112/pdf/HMAN-112-pg1119.pdf)

U.S. sanctions concerning Yemen are codified in 31 CFR Part 552 Yemen Sanctions Regulations.

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| Scales of justice[31 CFR Part 552 Yemen Sanctions Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-31/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-552?toc=1) |

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| **Information**A list of [Yemen-related relevant legislation](#_Relevant_Legislation) can be found at the end of the summary. |

## **Reason for U.S. Sanctions**

Following the resignation of Yemeni Abdullah Saleh in 2012 in the culmination of Yemen’s revolution, unrest continued in the countryside. President Barack Obama responded by sanctioning individuals and entities deemed to be obstructing the November 2011 deal that was supposed to pave a peaceful transition of power. The unrest escalated into a full-blown civil war that continues to this day. Of special concern to the U.S. are the Iran-backed Houthis, who control the capital Sanaa. Under Iranian patronage, the Houthis are currently engaged in a campaign of piracy in the Red Sea in response to the ongoing war between Israel and Hamas.

## **Scope & Applicability of U.S. Sanctions**

The U.S. sanctions regime with respect to Yemen applies to the following “U.S. persons”:

(1)  U.S. citizens;

(2)  Permanent residents of the U.S. (e.g., green-card holders);

(3)  Entities organized under the laws of the U.S. or any jurisdiction within the U.S., and any foreign branches thereof;

(4)  All individuals physically located in the U.S.;

(5)  All persons physically located in the United States.

In certain cases, foreign subsidiaries owned or controlled by U.S. companies also must comply. Certain programs also require foreign persons in possession of U.S.-origin goods to comply.

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| Internet [OFAC FAQs - Who must comply with OFAC regulations?](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/11) |

# Background for U.S. Export Controls

## **Legal Basis for U.S. Export Controls**

Dual-Use items

The U.S. Department of Commerce administers the [Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR §§730-774)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C), or “EAR,” which regulate the export of “dual-use” items.

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| Scales of justice [Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR §§730-774)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C) |

Defense articles and services

The U.S. Department of State administers the [International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR," 22 CFR 120-130)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M) or “ITAR”, which regulates the export and temporary import of defense articles and services.

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| Scales of justice [International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR," 22 CFR 120-130)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M) |

## **Scope of U.S. Export Controls**

Dual-Use items

All items of U.S. origin or physically located in the U.S., are subject to classification under the EAR. Non-U.S. companies are also affected by the provisions of U.S. re-export control law under the EAR if the foreign manufactured goods contain more than a "de minimis" level of U.S. content by value.

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| Scales of justice [§ 734.3 Items subject to the EAR - Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR §§730-774)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-15/subtitle-B/chapter-VII/subchapter-C) |

Defense articles and services

The ITAR applies to all manufacturers, exporters, temporary importers, brokers, or providers of defense articles, services, or technical data on the USML must comply with ITAR. Not only does sending or taking any ITAR-controlled commodity or related data out of the U.S. require prior U.S. State Department approval, but subsequent transfers of the commodity or data outside of the U.S. also require prior State Department approval.

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| Scales of justice [§ 120.13 Registration - International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR," 22 CFR 120-130)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M) |

# Resources for U.S. Sanctions

## **Financial and Trade Sanctions**

* [OFAC’s Yemen-Related Sanctions Page](https://ofac.treasury.gov/sanctions-programs-and-country-information/yemen-related-sanctions)

The page includes information on Yemen-Related Sanctions, including guidance, FAQs, Specific License, General Licenses, and the Legal Framework.

* [OFAC Compliance Communiqué: Guidance for the Provision of Humanitarian-Related Assistance and Critical Commodities to the Yemeni People](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932621/download?inline)
	+ Explains all available General Licenses relating to Yemen
	+ Provides multiple Q&As on trading with Yemen
* [Frequently Asked Questions](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs)

Visit OFAC’s FAQ page and search by the keyword “Yemen” for specific questions on Yemen-related sanctions.

* [Counter Terrorism Sanctions - FAQ 1158](https://ofac.treasury.gov/faqs/1158) on the flow of commercial goods and humanitarian assistance to the Yemeni people.
* Blocked Persons

Search OFAC’s [Specially Designated Nationals And Blocked Persons List (SDN)](https://ofac.treasury.gov/specially-designated-nationals-and-blocked-persons-list-sdn-human-readable-lists). The Yemen-related designations can be found under the Program “YEMEN”. The Counter Terrorism-related designations can be found under the program “SDGT”.

# Resources for U.S. Export Controls

## **Guidance for dual-use items**

* [Website of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)](https://beta.bis.gov/)
* [Tool: Search the Export Administration Regulations (EAR)](https://beta.bis.gov/ear)
* [BIS's free on-line training](https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/online-training-room)

## **Guidance for defense article and defense services**

* Website of [The Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC)](https://www.pmddtc.state.gov/ddtc_public/ddtc_public?id=ddtc_public_portal_itar_landing), which administers the ITAR
* [The International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR)](https://www.pmddtc.state.gov/ddtc_public/ddtc_public?id=ddtc_kb_article_page&sys_id=%2024d528fddbfc930044f9ff621f961987)
* [Code of Federal Regulations - International Traffic in Arms Regulations](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M)

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# Relevant Legislation

## **Timeline of all relevant legal acts relating to the Yemen sanctions:**

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| **Date** | **Legal acts** | **Measures** |
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| 14 May 2024 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/05/15/2024-10867/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Joseph Biden continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 16 February 2024 | [List of Countries Requiring Cooperation With an International Boycott](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/02/16/2024-03269/list-of-countries-requiring-cooperation-with-an-international-boycott) | On the basis of the best information currently available to the Department of the Treasury, the following countries require or may require participation in, or cooperation with, an international boycott: Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen. |
| 16 February 2024 | [OFAC Guidance for the Provision of Humanitarian-Related Assistance and Critical Commodities to the Yemeni People](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932621/download?inline) | OFAC is issuing an [OFAC Compliance Communiqué: Guidance for the Provision of Humanitarian-Related Assistance and Critical Commodities to the Yemeni People](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/932621/download?inline) in response to questions from the NGO community and the general public on how to ensure humanitarian assistance and trade continue to flow to the Yemeni people while complying with OFAC sanctions. |
| 25 January 2024 | [Treasury Press Release: U.S. and UK Target Houthi Military Officials for Supporting Acts of Terrorism](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2048) | OFAC imposes sanctions on key officials of the forces of Ansarallah, commonly known as the Houthis, for their support to acts of terrorism targeting commercial shipping. Today’s action targets four individuals who have supported the Houthis’ recent attacks against commercial vessels in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, including holding civilian crews hostage. Concurrent with OFAC’s designations, the United Kingdom is also imposing sanctions on these key figures of Houthi forces. |
| 17 January 2024 | [U.S. Department of State: Terrorist Designation of the Houthis](https://www.state.gov/terrorist-designation-of-the-houthis/) | The Department of State today is announcing the designation of Ansarallah, commonly referred to as the Houthis, as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist group. |
| 11 May 2023 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/05/15/2023-10487/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Joseph Biden continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 9 May 2022 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/05/11/2022-10328/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Joseph Biden continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 21 December 2022 | [Addition of General Licenses for the Official Business of the United States Government and Certain International Organizations and Entities and Updates to the 50 Percent Rule Interpretive in OFAC Sanctions Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/12/21/2022-27564/addition-of-general-licenses-for-the-official-business-of-the-united-states-government-and-certain) | OFAC is amending its regulations in multiple sanctions programs to add, amend, or update general licenses authorizing official business of the United States government and official business of certain international organizations and entities, and update an interpretation explaining that the property and interests in property of an entity are blocked if one or more blocked persons own, whether individually or in the aggregate, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest in the entity. Additionally, OFAC is updating the authority citation of several CFR parts to consolidate or shorten citations to conform to Federal Register requirements. |
| 21 December 2022 | [Addition of General Licenses to OFAC Sanctions Regulations for Certain Transactions of Nongovernmental Organizations and Related to Agricultural Commodities, Medicine, Medical Devices, Replacement Parts and Components, or Software Updates for Medical Devices](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/12/21/2022-27639/addition-of-general-licenses-to-ofac-sanctions-regulations-for-certain-transactions-of) | OFAC, in consultation with the Department of State, is amending regulations in multiple OFAC-administered sanctions programs to generally license certain transactions of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), as well as certain transactions related to the exportation or reexportation of agricultural commodities, medicine, medical devices, replacement parts and components, or software updates for medical devices. Specifically, OFAC is amending regulations to add a general license authorizing certain transactions of NGOs to the following parts of 31 CFR: 536, 539, 541, 544, 546, 547, 548, 549, 551, 552, 553, 555, 558, 562, 569, 570, 576, 578, 579, 582, 583, 584, 585, 588, 590, 594, 597, 598, and 599. These NGO general licenses exclude funds transfers initiated or processed with knowledge or reason to know that the intended beneficiary of such transfers is a blocked person, unless certain criteria are met. |
| 10 February 2022 | [Congress and the War in Yemen: Oversight and Legislation 2015-2021 – Congressional Research Service](https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R45046) | This CRS report provides an overview of the role Congress has played in shaping U.S. policy toward the conflict in Yemen. |
| 18 November 2021 | [OFAC Press Release: Yemen-related Designation](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0495) | OFAC is designating senior Houthi military officer Saleh Mesfer Alshaer, commander of the Houthi-controlled military logistics support organization, whom Houthi-controlled courts have designated as the “judicial custodian” of assets confiscated from opponents of the Houthis.  Alshaer has overseen the Houthis’ seizure of property in Yemen valued at greater than 100 million dollars, using a variety of unlawful tactics, including extortion. This campaign of extortion, which was used to fund the Houthi military effort, is yet another example of Houthi actions fueling instability and increasing the already extraordinary suffering of the Yemeni people.  Like the continuing Houthi offensive against Marib, where millions of Yemenis displaced by years of war have fled for refuge, these actions contribute to the severity of the humanitarian situation in Yemen. |
| 27 May 2021 | [Notice of OFAC Sanctions Actions](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/05/27/2021-11260/notice-of-ofac-sanctions-actions) | OFAC is publishing the names of one or more persons that have been placed on OFAC's Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List (SDN List) based on OFAC's determination that one or more applicable legal criteria were satisfied. All property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of these persons are blocked, and U.S. persons are generally prohibited from engaging in transactions with them. |
| 20 May 2021 | [OFAC Press Release - Treasury Sanctions Senior Houthi Military Official Overseeing Group’s Offensive Operations](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0191) | OFAC is taking action today against a key senior military official of Ansarallah, sometimes referred to as the Houthis, whose actions prolong Yemen’s civil war and exacerbate the country’s humanitarian crisis. Muhammad Abd Al-Karim al-Ghamari is responsible for orchestrating attacks by Houthi forces impacting Yemeni civilians. He has most recently taken charge of the large-scale Houthi offensive against Yemeni government-held territory in Marib province. Humanitarians have warned that the Marib offensive is contributing to a tipping point in Yemen’s humanitarian crisis, as it puts approximately one million already vulnerable internally displaced people (IDP) at risk, threatens to overwhelm an already stretched humanitarian response, and is triggering broader escalation. The civil war continues to result in widespread suffering throughout Yemen, where half the Yemeni population faces acute food shortages, in what the United Nations has called the world’s worst humanitarian crisis. |
| 11 May 2021 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/05/13/2021-10284/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Joseph Biden continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 2 March 2021 | [OFAC Press Release - Treasury Sanctions Key Military Leaders of the Ansarallah Militia in Yemen](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy0043) | OFAC sanctioned two key militants of the Iranian-backed Ansarallah, sometimes referred to as the Houthis, whose actions have prolonged Yemen’s civil war and exacerbated the country’s humanitarian crisis.  Mansur Al-Sa’adi and Ahmad ‘Ali Ahsan al-Hamzi are responsible for orchestrating attacks by Houthi forces impacting Yemeni civilians, bordering nations, and commercial vessels in international waters.  These actions, which were done to advance the Iranian regime’s destabilizing agenda, have fueled the Yemeni conflict, displacing more than one million people and pushing Yemen to the brink of famine. |
| 16 February 2021 | [OFAC Press Release - Revocation of Counter Terrorism General Licenses; Counter Terrorism Designations Removal and Updates; Yemen-related Designations Updates](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20210216) | OFAC is revoking the following Counter Terrorism-related general licenses and removing them from its website: [General License (GL) 9](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/51421/download?inline), “Official Business of the United States Government,” [GL 10](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/51426/download?inline), “Official Activities of Certain International Organizations,” [GL 11](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/51436/download?inline), “Certain Transactions in Support of Nongovernmental Organizations’ Activities in Yemen,” and [GL 12](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/51441/download?inline), “Transactions Related to the Exportation or Reexportation of Agricultural Commodities, Medicine, Medical Devices, Replacement Parts and Components or Software Updates,” which were issued on January 19, 2021, and [GL 13](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/52971/download?inline) “Authorizing Transactions Involving Ansarallah,” which was issued on January 25, 2021.  OFAC is also removing Frequently Asked Questions 875, 876, and 877 from its website.On February 16, 2021, the U.S. Department of State has revoked the Ansarallah designations which has resulted in Ansarallah no longer being blocked pursuant to the Global Terrorism Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 594, the Foreign Terrorist Organizations Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. part 597, or Executive Order 13224, as amended.  U.S. persons do not require authorization from OFAC to engage in transactions or activities with Ansarallah, provided such activities do not involve blocked persons or otherwise prohibited activities. |
| 12 February 2021 | [U.S. Department of State: Revocation of the Terrorist Designations of Ansarallah](https://www.state.gov/revocation-of-the-terrorist-designations-of-ansarallah/) | U.S. Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken revokes the designations of Ansarallah, sometimes referred to as the Houthis, as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) under the Immigration and Nationality Act and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT) pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13224, as amended. |
| 19 January 2021 | [OFAC Press Release - Issuance of Counter Terrorism General Licenses and related FAQs](https://ofac.treasury.gov/recent-actions/20210119) | The U.S. Department of State designated Ansarallah as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order (E.O.) 13224, as amended and have been added to the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Person List.  Additionally, the U.S. Department of State also designated three of Ansarallah’s leaders as Specially Designated Global Terrorists pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended.  The United States is committed to supporting the provision of humanitarian assistance to the Yemeni people.  Concurrent with the designations, OFAC issued four General Licenses—[General License 9](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/51421/download?inline), “Official Business of the United States Government,” [General License 10](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/51426/download?inline), “Official Activities of Certain International Organizations, [General License 11](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/51436/download?inline), “Certain Transactions in Support of Nongovernmental Organizations’ Activities in Yemen,” and [General License 12](https://ofac.treasury.gov/media/51441/download?inline), “Transactions Related to the Exportation or Reexportation of Agricultural Commodities, Medicine, Medical Devices, Replacement Parts and Components or Software Updates”—and three Frequently Asked Questions (875, 876, 877), to help facilitate the uninterrupted flow of humanitarian assistance, including COVID-19-related assistance, and certain other critical commodities to the people of Yemen that would otherwise be prohibited pursuant to authorities administered by OFAC. |
| 10 January 2021 | [U.S. Department of State: Terrorist Designation of Ansarallah in Yemen](https://2017-2021.state.gov/terrorist-designation-of-ansarallah-in-yemen/) | The Department of State decides to designate Ansarallah – sometimes referred to as the Houthis – as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO), under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT) entity, pursuant to Executive Order 13224. It also intends to designate three of Ansarallah’s leaders, Abdul Malik al-Houthi, Abd al-Khaliq Badr al-Din al-Houthi, and Abdullah Yahya al Hakim, as SDGTs. |
| 10 December 2020 | [Treasury Sanctions Serious Human Rights Abusers on International Human Rights Day](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1208) | OFAC is one Yemeni individual pursuant to E.O. 13611, “Blocking Property of Persons Threatening the Peace, Security, or Stability of Yemen.” |
| 29 October 2020 | [OFAC Amendment of the Yemen Sanctions Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/10/29/2020-23960/yemen-sanctions-regulations) | OFAC) is amending the Yemen Sanctions Regulations and reissuing them in their entirety to further implement [Executive Order 13611](https://www.federalregister.gov/executive-order/13611) of May 16, 2012, “Blocking Property of Persons Threatening the Peace, Security, or Stability of Yemen.” This final rule replaces the regulations that were published in abbreviated form on November 9, 2012, with a more comprehensive set of regulations that includes additional interpretive and definitional guidance, general licenses, statements of licensing policy, and other regulatory provisions that will provide further guidance to the public. Due to the number of regulatory sections being updated or added, OFAC is reissuing the Yemen Sanctions Regulations in their entirety. |
| 7 May 2020 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/05/08/2020-10094/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Donald Trump continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 6 March 2020 | [Amendments to Country Groups for Russia and Yemen Under the Export Administration Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/03/06/2020-04178/amendments-to-country-groups-for-russia-and-yemen-under-the-export-administration-regulations) | Commerce / BIS publishes this document to correct a final rule published in the Federal Register on February 24, 2020 (February 24th rule), in which BIS amended the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to revise the Country Group designations for the Russian Federation (Russia) and Yemen based on national security and foreign policy concerns, including proliferation-related concerns. This document corrects the final rule to provide an instruction to remove Yemen from Country Group B, as was described in the preamble of the February 24th rule. |
| 24 February 2020 | [Amendments to Country Groups for Russia and Yemen Under the Export Administration Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/02/24/2020-02941/amendments-to-country-groups-for-russia-and-yemen-under-the-export-administration-regulations) | Commerce / BIS amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) to revise the Country Group designations for Yemen based on national security and foreign policy concerns, including proliferation-related concerns. This action is intended to facilitate and support accountability in connection with exports and reexports of items to these destinations under the EAR, and is part of a larger effort to restructure and re-align the Country Groups based on the aforementioned interests. Commerce / BIS removes Yemen from more favorable treatment under Country Group B and adds it to Country Group D:1 to reflect national security concerns. |
| 13 May 2019 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/05/15/2019-10264/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Donald Trump continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 14 May 2018 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/05/15/2018-10534/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Donald Trump continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 10 May 2017 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/05/10/2017-09635/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Donald Trump continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 12 May 2016 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/05/13/2016-11587/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Barack Obama continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 13 May 2015 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/05/15/2015-11987/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Barack Obama continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 17 April 2015 | [Sanctions Actions Pursuant to Executive Order 13611](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/04/27/2015-09715/sanctions-actions-pursuant-to-executive-order-13611) | OFAC is publishing the names of 2 individuals whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13611 and whose names have been added to OFAC's list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (SDN List). |
| 17 November 2014 | [Designation of Three Individuals Pursuant to Executive Order 13611](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2014/11/17/2014-27103/designation-of-three-individuals-pursuant-to-executive-order-13611) | OFAC is publishing the names of three individuals whose property and interests in property have been blocked on November 10, 2014 pursuant [Executive Order 13611](https://www.federalregister.gov/executive-order/13611) of May 16, 2012, “Blocking Property of Persons Threatening the Peace, Security, or Stability of Yemen” ([E.O. 13611](https://www.federalregister.gov/executive-order/13611)).. |
| 10 November 2014 | [Treasury Sanctions Political Spoilers Threatening the Peace, Security and Stability of Yemen](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jl2693) | Treasury sanctions the former President of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh, and two military commanders affiliated with the Huthi group, Abdullah Yahya al-Hakim and Abd al-Khaliq al-Huthi, pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13611 for engaging in acts that directly or indirectly threaten the peace, security, or stability of Yemen.   |
| 12 May 2014 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2014/05/14/2014-11261/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Barack Obama continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 13 May 2013 | [Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2013/05/15/2013-11690/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-with-respect-to-yemen) | President Barack Obama continues for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13611, which imposes the Yemen sanctions. |
| 9 November 2012 | [OFAC - Yemen Sanctions Regulations](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2012/11/09/2012-27352/yemen-sanctions-regulations) | OFAC is issuing regulations to implement [Executive Order 13611](https://www.federalregister.gov/executive-order/13611) of May 16, 2012 (“Blocking Property of Persons Threatening the Peace, Security, or Stability of Yemen”). OFAC intends to supplement this part 552 with a more comprehensive set of regulations, which may include additional interpretive and definitional guidance and additional general licenses and statements of licensing policy. |
| 3 July 2012 | [Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Yemen](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2012/07/03/2012-16283/amendment-to-the-international-traffic-in-arms-regulations-yemen) | The Department of State is amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to update the policy toward Yemen. Licenses or other approvals for exports or imports of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in Yemen will be reviewed, and may be issued, on a case-by-case basis.This rule removes the ITAR § 126.1 limitations on defense trade with Yemen. Less restrictive defense trade will further the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. The Republic of Yemen has taken important steps to stabilize the country, including holding successful presidential elections in February 2012. Furthermore, the Republic of Yemen is a critical partner in the United States' continuing efforts against terrorism. Defense assistance to the Yemeni government will be critical to increasing stability and security throughout the country and countering this threat.Therefore, § 126.1(u) is removed, and the Department will review on a case-by-case basis all requests for licenses or other approvals for exports or temporary imports of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in Yemen. |
| 16 May 2012 | [Executive Order 13611](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2012/05/18/2012-12225/blocking-property-of-persons-threatening-the-peace-security-or-stability-of-yemen) - Blocking Property of Persons Threatening the Peace, Security, or Stability of Yemen | This executive order paved the groundwork for designating individuals and entities obstructing Yemen’s brokered power transition.  |
| 8 August 2011 | [Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Updates to Country Policies, and Other Changes](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2011/08/08/2011-20028/amendment-to-the-international-traffic-in-arms-regulations-updates-to-country-policies-and-other) | The Department amends the ITAR to include Yemen in [§ 126.1](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-22/chapter-I/subchapter-M/part-126/section-126.1), which describes prohibited exports, imports, and sales to or from certain countries. That policy allows for the export of non-lethal defense articles and defense services and non-lethal, safety-of-use defense articles for lethal end-items. License applications for the export of lethal defense articles and defense services are denied. Yemen is added under § 126.1(u). |
| 16 December 1992 | [Department of State: Restrictions of Munitions Export Licenses to Yemen](https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/ll/fedreg/fr057/fr057242/fr057242.pdf) | The Department of State publishes a notice in the Federal Register on December 16, 1992, providing that the defense export policy for Yemen included a “presumption of denial” for proposed exports of lethal defense articles or items supporting such articles.„*A notice is hereby given that all licenses and other approvals to export or otherwise transfer defense articles or defense services to Yemen are being reviewed on a more scrutinized case-bycase basis, with a presumption of denial for lethal articles or items supporting**such articles.“* |

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# Summary Version Control

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| 21 March 2024 | Creation | This summary was created. |
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