Country/entity: Yemen
Region: Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name: National Dialogue Conference Outcomes Document
Date: 25/01/2014
Agreement status: Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement: No
Stage: Framework/substantive - partial (Other)
Conflict nature: Government
Peace process: 123: Yemen peace process
Parties: 565 participants from the General Congress Party; Joint Meeting Parties; Ansar Allah and the al-Hiraak.

1. Abbas Ismail Issak
2. Abboud Yahya Abu Shiryan Abu Lohoom
3. Abdel Wahed Mohamed Abdel Wahed Al-Sharafi
4. Abdo Mohdi Hassan Al-Adla
5. Abdo Mohammed Radman Rafie
6. Abdu Ghalib Qaid Saleh Odaini
7. Abdu Naji Mohammed Aburas
8. Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi
9. Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Hamid Maflahi
10. Arwa Khaled Fadel Mansour
11. Abdul Karim Qasim Damaj
12. Abdul Khaliq Abdul Majeed
13. Abdul Nasser Abdulqawi Naji Arabi
14. Abdul Qadir Mahdi Hadi Al-Nafili
15. Ali Ahmed al-Salami
16. Abdul Rashid Abdalhafed Abdallowasa Sa’eed
17. Abdul Razak Ahmad Abdul Razak
18. Abdulaziz Ahmed Jabari
19. Abdulaziz Ahmed Mohammed Bakar
20. Abdulaziz Ahmed Salim Crowe
21. Abdulaziz Mohamed Hamza Mohamed
22. Abdulaziz Rajeh Hassan Abdullah
23. Abdulaziz Saleh Bin Habtoor
24. Abdulhakim Abdullah Darwish Aziba
25. Abdulkadir Ali Hilal
27. Abdulkarim Ali Iryani
28. Abdulkarim Mohamed Yahya Al-Khaiwani
29. Randa Mohamed Salem Ali
30. Abdullah Ahmed Daifallah Mgidea
31. Abdullah Ahmed Ghanim
32. Abdullah Ahmed Hussein Kibsi
33. Abdullah Al Noman Mohammed Shrine
34. Abdullah Ali Hassan Hazal
35. Abdullah Ali Mohsen
36. Abdullah Ali Sa’ater
37. Abdullah Ali Saleh Sabri
38. Abdullah Hassan Al-Nakhebi
39. Abdullah Hassan Mutaharc Al-Washli
40. Abdullah Naji Rashid
41. Abdullah Nasher Murshid
42. Abdullah Salem Al-Amlas
43. Abdulmalik Suleiman Mohammed Al-Mua'alimi
44. Abdulqawi Rashad Al-Sha'abi
45. Abdulrahman Mohammed Abdullah Ali Akwa
46. Abdulrahman Saleh Alsamte
47. Abdulwahab Ahmed Al-Ansi
48. Abdulwahab Mohammed Abdulrahman Homaiqani
49. Abu Bakr Abdullah Al-Qerbi
50. Abu Bakr Abdurazaq Ba Theeb
51. Abu Bakr Abdurrahman Al-Saqaf
52. Abubakar Abdul Qader Ba Raja'a
53. Adel Abbas Fare'a Mukbil
54. Adel Ahmed Ali Al-Maqadh
55. Adel Ali Abdu Omar
56. Adnan Omar Al-Jafari
57. Afif Rahim Mohammed Abdulmalik Almasne
58. Afra'a Khaled Ibrahim Al-Hariri
59. Afrah Ali Mohammed Saif
60. Afrah Mohamed Saleh Badwylan
61. Afrah Saeed Ahmed Saeed
62. Afrah Zaid Mohammed Uyoon
63. Ahmed Abbadi Hasan Al-Ma'aker
64. Ahmed Abdulkareem Saif Al-Mas'aabi
65. Ahmed Abdullah Ali Aqabat
66. Ahmed Abdullah Al-Maysari
67. Ahmed Abdurrahman Hasan Sharaf Al-Deen
68. Ahmed Abu Bakr Bazarah
69. Ahmed Ahmed Muhsen Al-Nwairah

70. Ahmed Ali Ali Kelz

71. Ahmed al-Sha'er Ba Sardah

72. Ahmed Awadh Ahmed Al-Batrah

73. Ahmed Bin Ahmed Al-Batrah

74. Khaled Abu Baker Ali Ba Ras

75. Ahmed Bin Saleh Taher Al-Manee'i

76. Ahmed Haimad Haimad Al-Matari

77. Ahmed Issa Ahmed Ra'afeet

78. Ahmed Mohamed Yahya Kahlani

79. Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Rizq Al-zuhairi

80. Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Sofan

81. Ahmed Mohammed Al-Asbahi

82. Ahmed Mohammed Al-Qarda'ai

83. Ahmed Mohammed Nasser Ahmed

84. Ahmed Mohammed Qa'atabi

85. Ahmed Mohammed Qasim Atiq

86. Ahmed Mosa'id Hussein

87. Ahmed Nasser Saeed Gerfush

88. Ahmed Obaid Mubarak Bin Dagher

89. Ahmed Othman Muraibesh

90. Ahmed Sa'eed Abdu

91. Ahmed Sa'eed Al-Za'awari

92. Ahmed Sa'eed Jum'aan Bilhaf

93. Hadi Ahmed Ali al-Qanesi
94. Ahmed Saleh Abdullah Al-Qane'a
95. Mabkhot Abdullah Ahmed Break
96. Ahmed Saleh Saif Al-Mas'aabi
97. Ahmed Yassin Slimani
98. Ahmed Zubain Mubarak Atiya
99. Ahsan Ubaid Sa'ad Sa'eed
100. Aida Hassan Ashour Abdullah
101. Aidroos Abubakar Bazaraa
102. Aisha Abdullah Sailan
103. Aisha Ali Youssef Harba
104. Akhlaq Abdurrahman Ali Al-Shami
105. Alawi Ali Al-Mashhoor
106. Ali Abdul Karim Mohammed Murshid
108. Ali Abdullah Al-Sallal
109. Ali Abdullah Mohammed Azzan
110. Ali Abdullah Saeed Aldhalaa
111. Ali Abed Rabbo Al-Qadhi
112. Ali Abed Rabbo Awadi
113. Ali Ahmed Ali Al-Asemi
114. Ali Ahmed Al-Sayed Al-Waleedi
115. Ali Ahmed bin Shaba
116. Ali Ahmed Balkhidr
117. Ali Ali Yahya Al-Emad
118. Ali Hassan Bhedr
119. Ali Hassan Zaki
120. Ali Haythami Abdahelm
121. Ali Hussein Osman Achel
122. Ali Mohamed Abdou Abara
123. Ali Mohamed Mohamed Ahmed Al-Mekdashi
124. Ali Mohammed Ahmed Ma'amari
125. Ali Nasser Qaid Bukhaiti
126. Ali Saeed Shalma Awadi
127. Ali Saif Hassan Saleh Al-Dhalaa
128. Ali Saleh Shatif
129. Ali Salem Al-Khademi
130. Ali Shaif Ahmed Hussein
131. Saleh Ali Melawi al-Harethi
132. Alia Faisal Abdul Latif Al-Sha'abi
133. al-Izzi Hebat Allah Shareem
134. Bassel Abdul Rahman al-Salami
135. al-Khansa'a Abdurrahman Al-Shu'aibi
136. al-Sayed Mustafa Zain Al-Aidroos
137. al-Shareef Mohammed Abdul Aziz Abdurrahman Al-Ameer
138. al-Sheikh Tareq Mohammed Abdullah Al-Muhami
139. Amal Ali Maknoon Qita'ai
140. Amal Mohammed Abbas Basha
141. Amal Mohammed Ali Al-Ma'akhathi
142. Amal Musleh Muhssen Al-Syadi
143. Amani Ahmed Hassan Al-Ma'akhathi
144. Amat Al Aleem Alsoswa
145. Amat al-Mujeeb Hamood Naji Al-Kahoom
146. Amat Al-Qaddus Abdul Bari Mohammed Al-Ghurbani
147. Amat al-Raheem Dhab'an Naji Dhab'an
148. Amat al-Salam Abdullah Abdu Al-Haj
149. Amat Rahman Ahmad Yahya Othman
150. Ameen Ahmed Hussein Al-Ghaish
151. Ameera Ali Salahi Al-Arasi
152. Amer Saad Ali Khat
153. Aminah Mohammed Mashghoof Al-Aslami
154. Amira Hussein Hammoud Al-Zaidi
155. Anis Hussein Ali Al Ya'aqoob
156. Anwar Jilani Ahmed Osman
157. Areej Ahmad Hydra Taleb
158. Arwa Ahmed Al-Hyal
159. Arwa Mohammad Ali Osman
160. Arwa Yahya Hassan Dram
161. Ashjan Shurayh Ahmed Ali
162. Jamilla Ali Mohamed Rajaa
163. Asrar Abdullah Ahmad Abbad
164. Auloof Sa'eed Ba Khubaira
165. Awad Abdullah Awad Hatem
166. Jalal Saeed Mohamed Al-Morem
167. Awad Mohamed Al-Awbthani
168. Awad Mohammed Abdullah Al-Awlaki
169. Aws Ahmed Abdullah Hadi Al-Awlaqi
170. Awsan Mohammed Sa’eed Ali
171. Ayban Mohammed Abdulrahman Al-Samei
172. Ba Salma Badr Mohammed Mubarak
173. Badr Gibran Saleh Al-M’anaqi
174. Badr Salem Saad Kelshat
175. Bahia Hassan Mohammed Al-Saqqaf
176. Bahria Shamsher Ali Wajid Ali
177. Baraa Abdulla Sharaf Shiban
178. Baraka Farid Faraj Haidra
179. Bari Abdullah Dgesh Abdullah
180. Basharaheel Hisham Mohamed Basharaheel
181. Bassem Mohammed Abdulrahman Al-Hakimi
182. Bassima Ibrahim Ahmed Bamadhaf
183. Bliqis Abdullah Abdu Saif Abdali
184. Bliqis Ali Saleh Al-Lahabi
185. Bliqis Ibrahim Elhoudrani
186. Bodoor Ahmad Faqih Saleh
187. Bushra Ahmed Abdullah Al-Zerafi
188. Jamal Mahmoud Mohamed Sadeq
189. Dina Ahmed Abdul Bari Mohammed
190. Dina Yassin Mahmoud Al-Dubai
191. Duais Wafa Ahmed Abdullah
192. Elfat Mohammed Abdul Wali Al-Dubai
193. Fadel Aff Ali Radwan
194. Fadel Ali Mohammed Awadi
195. Fadel Hassan Al-Jadi
196. Fadel Mohammed Mohammed Ahmed Al-Muta’a
197. Fadel Nasser Hydra Makwa’a
198. Fadel Saeed Atef Sa’eed
199. Fadhl Nasser Amtheeb Salem
200. Fahad Salim Kavain Ravon
201. Fahd Hamoud Mohammed Aburas
202. Fahd Meftah Sagheer Dahshosh
203. Fahmi Awad Yaslim Badhaoui
204. Fahmi Nasser Abdullah Al-Saqqaf
205. Fa’ida Mohammed Abdullah Asbahi
206. Fa’iqa Al-Sayed Ahmed Ba’alawy
207. Faisal Ahmed Mohsen Khulaifi
208. Faisal Ahmed Qaid Haider
209. Faisal Saeed Fare
210. Faiz Abdullah Hamis Al-Awjari
211. Faiza Ahmed Mutawakkil
212. Faiza Muthana Abdullah Al-Basha
213. Faris Ali Ahmad Al-Saqqaf
214. Fathia Abdullah Ali Attab
215. Fatima Abdullah Abdullah Al-Khatri
216. Fatimah Qahtan
217. Fauzia Wahab Yahya Al-Shahari
218. Fayza Ahmad Saleh Al-Aqel
219. Fouad Hassan Abdakadira Al-Hymiari
220. Fouad Kaid Ahmed Hudhaifi
221. Ghalib Abdullah Massad Mutlaq
222. Golan Ali Abdu
223. Hadi Hammoud Hadi Al-Ameri
224. Hadi Mohammed Awad Bajpar
225. Haftid Fakher Mohammed Qaid Maaad
226. Haider bin Saleh Al-Habili
227. Hamdan Muthanna Massad Al-Hakab
228. Hameed Ahmed Ali Hariz
229. Hadi Tarshan Abdullah Tarshan
230. Hamid Marzook Saleh Al-Harty
231. Hamoud Hashim Abdullah Al-Tharihi
232. Hamza Amin Ali Kamali
233. Hana Ahmed Mohammed Warsma
234. Hana Ali Abdullah Hashim Al-Alawi
235. Hanaa Abdel Fattah Mukbil Saif
236. Hanan Mohammed Sallam Ali
237. Hani Abdul Hameed Qard
238. Hassan Abdullah Yahya Al-Sa'adi
239. Hassan Mohamed Yahya Abdul Razak
240. Hassan Shukri Zawar
241. Hassoun Saleh Musleh Qasim
242. Hatem Ali Hadi Abu Hatem
243. Heba Mohamed Ahmed Murshed
244. Hiam Faisal Nasher Hassan
245. Hiam Talib Saleh Al-Qurmoshi
246. Hizam Mohammed Yahya Al-Assad
247. Hossam Abdulhabib Shargabi
248. Huda Abdullah Salem Al-Yafei
249. Huda Ali Al-Ban
250. Hussain Mansoor Saeed Saiif
251. Hussam Mustafa Sallam Qasim
252. Hussein Abdu Abdullah
253. Hussein Ahmed Nasser Saada
254. Hussein Ali Abed Rabbo Hazeb
255. Hussein Hammoud Dirham Izzi
256. Hussein Mohammed Arab
257. Hussein Nasher Ali
258. Hwaida Abbas Himmat Ali
259. Hyat Ahmed Salim Hakami
260. Hymiaj Abdullah Hussein Al-Ahmer
261. I'atraf Muslem Ali Ba Far
262. Ibrahim Malik Yahiya Shuja'a Al-Deen
263. Ibtisam Hashim Sharaf Al-Deen
264. Ilham Ali Siaeed Sallam
265. Ilham Najeeb Sa'eed Fare'a
266. Iman Jafan Ghalib Ahmed
267. Iman Shaif Qasim Al-Khatib
268. Iman Yahiya Mohssen Al-Nashiri
269. Ind Ahmed Hussein Al-Fadhli
270. Ind Salem Azma Akbari
271. Insaf Ali Mohammed Mayu
272. Intilaq Mohammed Malik Mutawakkil
273. Intisar Ali Abdu Rabu Al-Qadhi
274. Intisar Mohammed Abdu Numan
275. Intisar Omar Abdullah Khaled
276. Issam Saleh Abdullah Al-Qaisi
277. Jaafar Mohammed Saad
278. Jaber Abdullah Ghalib Al-Wahbani
279. Jaffer Saeed Abdullah Ba Saleh
280. Jahhaf Abdulsalam Mahmoud Mahdi
281. Jahhaf Halima Abdullah Nasser
282. Jahhaf Rdainah Mohammed Ahmed
283. Jalal Nasser Ali Ebadi
284. Jamal Abdul Khaliq Ali Khawlani
285. Jamil Abdul Majeed Rhabit
286. Julaidan Mahmoud Hamid Julaidan
287. Kahlan Mujahid Mujahid Abu Swarib
288. Kamal Abdul Qadir Tayyip Rahman Bamakhrama
289. Karim Saleh Shaif Ahmed
290. Kasim Osman Ahmed Al-Da’ara
291. Khadija Ali Arhabi
292. Khadija Ali Nasser Elewa
293. Khaled Abdel Wahed Noman
294. Khaled Abu Bakr Ali Barras
295. Khaled Ahmed Ali Al-Salami
296. Khaled Ibrahim Ahmed Bamadhaf
297. Khaled Rajeh Sheikh
298. Khaled Tawfiq Ali Al-Aublj
299. Khalid Abdulla Alawi Al-Jafari
300. Khalid Abdulla Khalil
301. Khalid Amin Ahmed Al-Gesh
302. Labib Abdulaziz Ibrahim
303. Labooza Qasim Muhammad Ghalib
304. Lamia Ahmed Abdulrahman Charafedidine
305. Lamia Yahia Mahdi
306. Libya Saeed Mubarak bin Abadan
307. Lisa Hydra Mohammed Salem
308. Lisa Mohammed Ahmad Haidar
309. Lula Karim Saleh
310. Lutfi Jafar Shattara
311. Ma'al Naji Ali al-Awlaki
312. Mabkhout Abboud Rabee'a Sharif
313. Maddah Mohammed Ahmed Awad
314. Ma'een Malik Saeed Abdu
315. Magdi Captain Mohsen Ali
316. Maha Hussein Mohamed
317. Maha Saleh Abdullah Al-Absi
318. Mahdi Ali Abdulsalam Abdullah
319. Mahmoud Abdul Qadir Abdullah Al-Juneid
320. Mahmoud Nasser Solvent Salem
321. Mahmoud Shaif Hussein Hassan
322. Majeed Naj Kaid Hanash
323. Majid Ali Ahmed Fada'el
324. Majida Taleb Abdul Rab Al-Sufra'a Al-Katiri
325. Malik Abdul Jalil Ali Mikhlafi
326. Malik Ahmed Humaid Al-Suwaidi
327. Man'ea Daifallah Saleh Al-Matari
328. Mansour Aziz Al-Zindani
329. Mariam Mohammed Muslim Sulaimi
330. Mayada Askari Hadjiran Farah
331. Mirvat Fadhl Hassan Mojaly
332. Mohamed Abdelmageed Qubati
333. Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Al-Qabali
334. Mohamed Fadl Al-Dobahi
335. Mohamed Ibrahim Seddon
336. Mohamed Mansour Abdullah
337. Mohamed Mohamed Hassan Alqaz
338. Mohamed Mohamed Nasser Al-Awlaki
339. Mohamed Mohamed Tayeb
340. Mohamed Muqbel Ahmed Azaala
341. Mohamed Rageh Aerasa
342. Mohamed Zain Ahmed Jafar
343. Mohammad Hadi Shouba
344. Mohammad Hashim Fari Moqbil
345. Mohammad Qasim Al-Thawr
346. Mohammad Qasim Noman
347. Mohammed Abdo Yahya Murad
348. Mohammed Abdul Qader Aumar Al-Jafri
349. Mohammed Abdullah Abdullah Al-Edoma
350. Mohammed Abdullah Abdulqawi
351. Mohammed Abdullah Al-Ghanim Ali Abu Ghanem
352. Adel Qassem Abdu Al-Shujaa
353. Mohammed Abdullah Rakan
354. Mohammed Abdullah Saleh Aharaba
355. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Afandi
356. Mohammed Ahmed bin Ahmed Afif
357. Mohammed Ahmed Saeed Ahmed Zwaidi
358. Mohammed Ali Ahmed Sheikh
359. Mohammed Ali Mohammed Yasser bin Yasir
360. Mohammed Ali Nasser Mohammed
361. Mohammed Ali Salem Shaddadi
362. Mohammed Ayash Mohammed Quhaim
363. Mohammed bin Naji Abdul Aziz Shayef
364. Mohammed bin Naji Al-Ghadir
365. Mohammed Daifallah Hashim
366. Mohammed Eida Mahdi Shabiba
367. Mohammed Ghalib Ahmed
368. Mohammed Hassan Saeed Halbob
369. Mohammed Hussain Ahmed Aidarous
370. Mohammed Hussein Ali Hussein Amarmi
371. Mohammed Khaled Ghulam Hassan
372. Mohammed Massad Ahmed Al-Radai
373. Mohammed Massad Said Salami
374. Mohammed Mohammed Bashir
375. Mohammed Mohammed Qahtan Qaid
376. Mohammed Mohsen Atroch
377. Mohammed Muqbel Ali al-Hymiari
378. Mohammed Naji Saleh Alao
379. Mohammed Nasser Ahmed Mokbily
380. Mohammed Nasser Awadh Al-Maslami
381. Mohammed Nasser Bukhaiti
382. Mohammed Saeed Dhafer Al-Shami
383. Mohammed Saleh Al-Saadi
384. Mohammed Saleh Jumaih
385. Mohammed Saleh Qarah
386. Mohammed Saleh Saleh Bukhaiti
387. Mohammed Salem Ekosh
388. Mohammed Yahya Abdullah Al-Sabri
389. Mohsen Ahmed bin Shamlan
390. Mohsen Ali Naji Al-Naqib
391. Mohsen Ali Omar Basurah
392. Mokbel Nasser Omar Kersh
393. Mokhtar Mohamed Saeed bin Awaed
394. Mona Ali Kulaib Ali
395. Mona Basheer Abdullah Khalifa
396. Mona Saleh Aliyu
397. Mubarak Abdul Rahman Mubarak Al-Bahhar
398. Muhammad Ali Aboulihom
399. Muhammad Ali Ajlan
400. Muhammad Ali Ghaleb Al-Qadhi
401. Muhammad Ali Marm
402. Muhammad Ali Salmin bin Taleb
403. Muhammad Musa Al-Amiri
404. Mujahid bin Mujahid Alghahli
405. Mujibur Rahman Hussein Mohammed Naji
406. Mulook Mohsen Ali Al-Fadhli
407. Munir Ahmed Sufian Saleh
408. Munir Yahya Saleh Maori
409. Munira Abdul Karim Awadi
410. Murad Ali Mohamed Alhalmi
411. Mut'ab Mubarak Saleh Ba Zyd
412. Mutee'a Ahmed Kassem Damaj
413. Mutlaq Abdul Jalil Osman Alakhali
414. Naaman Qaid Hudhaifi
415. Nabil Abdullah Ali Al-Wazeer
416. Nabil Khaled Hassan Maisari
417. Nabil Sadiq Ali Mohsen Pasha
418. Nabila Abdullah bin Abdullah
419. Nabila Ali Mohsen Al-Zubayr
420. Nabila Mufti Mohammed Ismail
421. Nada Ali Bin Ali Mohammed
422. Nadia Abdulaziz Al-Saqqaf
423. Nadia Abdullah Faisal Al-Akram
424. Nadia Yahya Hussein Al-Kwkabani
425. Wafa’a Ali Awad al-Najar
426. Najat Mohammed Jamaan
427. Najeeba Mohammed Mutahar Al-Areeqi
428. Naji Abdul Aziz al-Shaif
429. Najiba Abdulsalam Ahmed Asbahi
430. Nashwa Ali Abed Rabbo Qadi
431. Nasr Abdul Ghani al-Shamiri
432. Nasr Hassan Mohamed Nasr Baadani
433. Nasr Taha Mustafa
434. Nasser Bakil Bakil Tmirh
435. Nasser bin Ahmad Abbad Sharif
436. Nasser Hussain Ali Bahabib
437. Nasser Mohammed Abdulaziz Thawaba
438. Nasser Mohammed Ali Bagel
439. Nasser Muhsin Ba’oom
440. Nasser Nasser Abdullah Nasri
441. Nasser Saleh Abdulqawi Salem Al-Taweel
442. Nawal Mohammed Ali Aghili
443. Nazih Abdul Azziz Al-Sha’abi
444. Ne’ama Muawin Sayed ‘Ahmed
445. Nelly Qadir Naji Ali
446. Nizar Abdullah Nasser Bazib
447. Nora Ahmed Ali Al-Shami
448. Om al-Khair Ahmed Abdullah Saedi
449. Omar Abdulaziz
450. Omar Dahman Bashraheel
451. Omar Hussein Qaid Megally
452. Oras Sultan Naji Mohammed Naji
453. Osman Mohamed Abdullah Selwi
454. Qaderi Ahmad Haidar
455. Qamila Yassin Kaid Alkotaibi
456. Qasim Ali Qasim Qaban
457. Qasim Mohammad Qasim Alexada
458. Qasim Sallam Saeed
459. Qassem Abdul Rahman Qasim Maflahi
460. Qubla Mohammed Saeed Hussein Al-Huthrey
461. Radi’ia Shamsher Wajid Ali
462. Radwan Mohammed Abdulmalik Al-Hubani
463. Rahman Omar Saqqaf
464. Ramzia Abbas Eryani
465. Rana Ahmed Ghanem
466. Rania Naguib Fadl Ahmad
467. Raqia Abdulkadir Humaidan
468. Rase'a Abdulkarim Yahya
469. Rashad Mohammed Ali Al-Alimi
470. Riad Yassin Abdullah
471. Rima Hussain Ahmed Awad
472. Saad Ali Saad Mkhbal
473. Saad Eddin Ali bin Talib
474. Sabah Abdul Majeed Abdullah Hazza
475. Sadeq Abdullah Hussein al-Ahmar
476. Sadiq Mohammed Ali Al-Jabr
477. Saeed Abdullah Yafe'i
478. Saeed Salem Saad Bahguiba
479. Sahar Mohamed Abdul Jabbar Ghanem
480. Ali Mohammed Ali Al-Ajemia
481. Saif bin Mohammed Fadl Azibi
482. Hossein Abdullah Mohamed al-Ahmed
483. Salahuddin Abdul Fattah Seif Sharabi
484. Saleh Abdulhabib Naseeb Hyabk
485. Saleh Abdul Haq Ali
486. Saleh Abdullah Abu Awja'a
487. Saleh Ahmad Ali Habra
488. Saleh Ahmed Shleyl
489. Saleh Ali Abdullah Baidhani
490. Saleh Ali Omar Ba Surrah
491. Saleh Hussein Ahmed Al-Methab
492. Saleh Mohsen Zaki
493. Saleh Qasim Mundhiri
494. Saleh Taher Saeed Alesayi
495. Saleh Thabet Ahmed al-Qadhi
496. Salim Ahmed Saeed Khanbashi
497. Salma Abdullah Masabi
498. Samah Faisal Mahmoud Radman
499. Samia Rahman Aghbari
500. Samira Ali Qnav Zahra
501. Samira Khamis Obaid Mohammed
502. Samra'a Hussein Muslim Menhali
503. Saqr Abdulaziz Ahmed Al-Samawi
504. Sawsan Ramadan Ali Basnell
505. Sayda Saleh Ali Samin
506. Shafi Mohammed Abed
507. Shafika Ahmed Morshed
508. Shakir Hassan Ahmed Al-Ehtari
509. Sharaf Ali Ahmed Kulaisa
510. Shatha Hussein Abbas Harazi
511. Shifaya Mohammed Saleh Rab'an
512. Shirafa'a Hussein Mohamed Al-Sirbi
513. Siea Bakhit Saad Al-Faqih Balhaf
514. Siham Ahmed Mohamed Ahmed Qasim
515. Siham Hussein Farid Ahmed
516. Small Hamoud Ahmed Aziz bin Aziz
517. Soraya Amin Qasim Damaj
518. Soraya Salem Mujmal
519. Sufian Mohammad Sufian Amari
520. Sultan Muhammad Ali Arldai
521. Sultan Saeed Abdullah Al-Barakani
522. Sultan the Shamsan Salem Al-Atawana
523. Sumaia Abdul Ghani Kassem Shargabi
524. Sumaia Ahmed Saleh Algarmi
525. Sumaya Ahmed Ali Hussam
526. Taha Mohammed Humairi
527. Taiba Mohammed Naji Barakat
528. Tammam Muhammad Ali Basharaheel
529. Tariq Najeeb Ahmad Basha
530. Tawakul Abdel Salam Karman
531. Wadha Murshid Hizam Rimi
532. Wadih Ahmed Gobain
533. Wafa Abdel Fattah Ismail Ali
534. Wafa Ahmed
535. Wafa Ahmed Al-Khader
536. Wafa Hussein Al-Faiq
537. Wafa’a Al-Sayed Abubakar
538. Wahiba Ahmed Sabra
539. Wahib Hassan Hassan Khaddabish
540. Wahib Muhammad Ali Obaid Alesayi
541. Wajdi Shafeek Aman
542. Wali Mohammad Yahya
543. Walid Saleh Ahmed Saleh
Third parties
the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the League of Arab States, the European Union, the United Nations, the five permanent members of the Security Council (P5), the Friends of Yemen, and “other supporting States and organizations”.

Description
Outcomes document from the participants of the National Dialogue Conference, which was supposed
to be the basis for the new constitution. The document consists partly of meeting minutes and partly of agreed 'principles'. Only the principles have been coded on the database. The National Dialogue contained working groups on Southern Issue; Sa’ada Issue; National Issues; National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice; State-Building; Good Governance; Foundations for Building and the Role of the Armed and Security Forces; Independence of Special Entities; Rights and Freedoms; Development; Special Social and Environmental Issues; Formation of the Committee to Draft the Constitution, and a group for Assurance of Successful Implementation and Conference Outcomes.

**Agreement document**  
YE_140124_NDC_National Conference Outcomes Document_EN.pdf

**Agreement document**  
YE_140124_NDC_National Conference Outcomes Document_AR.pdf

Groups

**Children/youth**

**Rhetorical**
Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 39. The State shall care for victims of the armed disputes including women and children who have lost their head of household, other than the families of martyrs and the wounded, who were living on the low-income professions and handicrafts and whose income had been affected due to the events. The State shall continue to provide welfare for them until they have been able to forge a livelihood and improve their economic situation. For that purpose, the State shall work to enroll them in rehabilitation and vocational training programs and social security.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

... 61. The State shall commit to providing necessary protection to women, children and persons with disabilities during and after armed conflicts and other violent cases as well as exceptional cases in accordance with the international humanitarian law.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitution and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Truth telling,

... 70. The law shall identify transitional justice programs in compliance with international human rights standards, the international human rights law and the following principles:-

... i. Guarantee the rights of women, children and minorities

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation

... 84. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation,
restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:
... 119. Development of policies and special measures to quickly compensate women and children victims of wars and consecutive events of violence and force used by security and military forces

... 3. The State shall foster motherhood and childhood, adolescents and youth and shall protect them from economic and social exploitation.

Page 74, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 15. The State should work to combat child smuggling and human trafficking including joining international agreements in this area.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
65. The law shall provide for formulation of controls that promote the role of the mosques in the dissemination of values of integrity, urge citizens and youth to apply and comply with the provision of needed support.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 68. The law shall provide for empowerment of youth, educationally, professionally, politically and economically and the provision of suitable conditions for the utilization of their energies and development of their skills to play their role in the service of the nation and its issues.

Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 80. Utilization of public upbringing mediums (family, educational institutions, youth and community organizations, media and cultural institutions and guidance and education media) to promote the principle of coexistence and acceptance of others within the one nation and promotes a culture that respects the law, constitution, protection of public funds, properties and public facilities.

Page 104, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 35. Full care should be accorded to the children and families of martyrs, the wounded and disabled veterans of the armed and security forces with respect to their financial situation, education and health and without any discrimination.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 48. Reorganization of the prisons authority, provision of sufficient budgetary allocations and support it with highly qualified staff to enable it to carry out the reformatory and rehabilitation programs. Financial incentives should be given to the staff. One security body should be responsible for guarding prisons. The authority should abide by classification of prisoners considering that prisons
are reforms, rehabilitation and cultivation subject to judicial oversight. Any act which degrades the
dignity of an individual or subjects the individual’s health to danger shall be banned. The State shall
be responsible for the rehabilitation of those convicted and to facilitate their livelihoods after their
release. Kindergartens should be established in prison to provide care for the children of female
prisoners.

Page 110-111, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security
and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action.

... 30. Move juveniles who were convicted by court to juvenile detention centres. A decision to
establish a juvenile reformatory in cases connected with national security or terrorism should be
urgently enacted. Those under legal age should be moved to this new facility to ensure psychological
reform. The reformatory shall comprise a religious rehabilitation centre to educate the detainees on
moderate Islamic and Shariya’ah sciences and academic qualification in post-secondary and
community college levels. The reformatory should be supervised by the judiciary in a manner that
ensures rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Page 113, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and
Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the Prison
Authority:

... ¥ Provision of full care for juveniles and a special detention facility to accommodate the large
number of women.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Recommendations:-

... 3. Define a safe age for marriage to protect minors.

Page 138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
13.3.3 Armed Groups - Recommendations

... 6. Put in place required measures and plans to harness and employ the capacities of both male and
female youths to ensure a decent living and to eradicate unemployment.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,

... 18. The State shall commit to protect and develop pension funds and a fund for the unemployed
youth and social security.

Page 148, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles:

... 71. Low income people should be exempted from taxes in a manner that doesn’t prejudice the
minimum wage. In imposing taxes, the government should adopt the principle of incremental taxes;
with due consideration to the achievement of social justice and not exceed the taxpayers ability to
pay, while balancing that with the needs of the State. Considerations should be made to ensure basic
needs for every child and the family.

Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Youth

168. The State shall commit to the establishment of microfinance banks to provide non-interest
bearing lending services to youth projects.

Page 163, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations:
... 12. Preparation of the law of associations and civic institutions that promotes the role of women, youth, the marginalized, the disabled and children.

2. ... f. The government supports funds for social welfare and contributes, along with civil society organizations, in helping orphans, single-mothers, and homes for the elderly and abused.

Page 171, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Educational and Human Development:
... 13. The government takes care of the education and care of children and youth in a way that ensures their comprehensive development in all aspects, including their souls, behavior, culture, social behavior, bodies, and psychology.

Page 173, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
... 2. The government commits to protecting the health rights of all citizens, especially the weak and marginalized groups, children, women, the elderly, and those with special needs. This should be considered a human right that is protected by the government without any discrimination, and it should be supported by creating economic and social policies that aim at lowering and helping with illnesses, providing and paving the way to health care services, all including prevention, treatment, and raising awareness.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:
... 44. The importance of creating a fund for the development of skills, and achieving this goal in a decentralized fashion by training and preparing the youth and those who are able to work.

Page 181, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Agriculture and Fishing:
... 89. Approving small cooperative agricultural and marine projects for the youth.

Page 191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
11. Care for culture related to social groups like women, children, youth, the marginalized, emigrants, and those with special needs. They should be provided with different methods of development and improvement, which includes the importance of giving them a suitable legislative environment, as well as financial and moral support of different kinds.

Page 191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
... 12. Giving children’s culture priority by establishing libraries for children, as well as theaters, expos, and publishing cultural periodicals. All different facilities that contribute to their personal development should be provided.

Page 194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
10. Taking the necessary steps and approving incentives that led to expanding the family incentives
programs that take the children of poor families to schools.

Page 198, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

38. Taking great care of the social dimension of development and increasing popular participation in overseeing the performance of government agencies in this field. An environment that is morally, financially, and legislatively supportive of this enables disregarded groups, like women, the youth, those with special needs, and the marginalized to effectively participate in the development process.

Substantive

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 12. Establishment of welfare and rehabilitation centers for the affected persons, (the disabled-psychologically and physically, women children and the elderly). The centers should be located in areas affected by the war. Vocational and technical education training centers should be established to accommodate the youth.

Page 35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:

- Children: - ... 76. Establishment of effective equity mechanism for children, protection and strengthening of their rights. Children who have connection to armed groups or forces shall be considered victims and not perpetrators. They shall not be charged with criminal responsibility. During prosecution, they shall be treated in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Covenant on the Rights of the Child and United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile justice.

77. Development of appropriate policies for the rights for children of concern who are victims of flagrant crimes and shall act in the best interest of a child.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:

- Reparation and Rehabilitation Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by the law. The state is obliged to provide all forms of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the position of each victim.

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:

- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -

... 105. Prohibition of recruitment of children below the legal age and criminalize their exploitation in political conflicts and armed disputes.

Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines-:, Social Foundations: -

... 6. Every child has a right in: A name and a nationality at birth, family care and alternative care when deprived of family care, basic feeding and shelter, basic healthcare services, education, social services, protection from maltreatment, neglect or exploitation and protection from exploitative work practices. The child shouldn’t be asked nor allowed to perform work that provide services inappropriate for their age or harm the child’s interest, education, physical and psychological health or puts the child’s intellectual and social growth at risk. The child should have a legal aid appointed by the State, at its expense, in civil procedures that affects the child if there is a potential that the child would be subject to injustice without it. The child shouldn’t be used, either directly or indirectly in an armed conflict and shall enjoy protection at all times during the conflict.
12. The State guarantees the right to education and shall guide the achievement of the overall objective in sound upbringing of an individual and good scientific qualification in a manner that achieves a link between the outcomes of education with the needs of society and requirements of development and labour market competition. The State shall commit to providing free education and improvement of quality in the multiple primary and tertiary educational levels. This is a right guaranteed by the State through the establishment of various schools, institutes, universities, cultural and educational institutions, good training of teachers and the provision of teaching aids for the educational process. Education in the basic level shall be compulsory. The State shall work to eradicate illiteracy and pay attention to expansion of technical and vocational education; specifically, it shall pay attention to foster adolescents and protects them from delinquency, provide them with religious, intellectual and physical upbringing and creates suitable conditions for the development of their talents in all fields.

130. The law shall provide for the empowerment of youth below the age of 40 in governing bodies of political parties by at least 20%.

143. The law shall provide for the amendments of tax and fiscal legislations to ensure that they contain temporary and regulated tax exemption for projects that aim at economically empowering women and youth.

144. The law shall provide for the provision of loan facilities to women and youth.

11. Establishment of women police stations and separate prisons for women to include kindergartens for the children who are in prisons with their mothers.

19. The Government shall be responsible for providing protection and comprehensive monitoring of children below eighteen years of age. Recruitment of children or involving them in armed conflicts shall be criminalized. They shall enjoy full protection during military conflicts, natural disasters and emergencies.

43. Sections specializing in women, children and domestic violence cases staffed by women shall be established in police station.

10.1 The High Council for Youth - Legal guideline
The High Council for Youth shall be responsible for:

1. Formulation and development of a national youth policy aiming at building a capable, effective and active Yemeni generation that participates in the building and development of society.
2. The National Council shall consult and coordinate with the Executive Authority to development and fund interim strategies and national programs for youth to achieve the development goals defined by the High Youth National Council within the framework of implementation of public policies.
3. The Council should follow-up on the role of the Executive Authority to implement related strategies and programs and report on progress periodically. It should evaluate such strategies and programmes on a timely basis at all levels.
4. The High National Youth Council shall guarantee equal representation of male and female youth on the basis of qualification.

Page 131, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
10.2 The High Council for Youth - Recommendation
1. A special workshop should be organized to prepare the law for the establishment of the High National Youth Council which should include the structures of the council, conditions for nominations and defines the age of youth which would be targeted by the Council.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Legal determinates:-
1. The Authority shall be responsible for:
   a. Formulation of public policies relevant to motherhood and childhood affairs in all areas (educational, cultural, health, social and psychiatric) and follow-up on implementation in the light of reports submitted from the competent agencies and issuance of recommendations.
   b. strengthening of moral values which embodies the status of mothers and the family and role in society through raising social awareness on the needs, issues and challenges of motherhood and childhood to promote support by public opinion on these issues.
   c. Coordination and cooperation with all official sectors and civil society organizations concerned with motherhood and childhood locally, regionally and international with the objective of creating the required balance and integrations between these sectors.
   d. Creation of a database for the provision of information, statistics and studies on motherhood and childhood affairs at the national level and evaluate indicators and results reached
   e. Contribution in the provision of family stability for women and children through the provision of guidance and counselling services on family matters to address problems faced by women and children.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Recommendations:-
1. Criminalization of violence against women in any form or shape as well as children since violence degrades the human soul and produces a battered generation.
2. Establishment of rehabilitation institutions to support the family units and make pre-marriage tests mandatory (physiological, social and psychological tests) to protect the family from being infected from different hereditary diseases and family disintegration.
3. Define a safe age for marriage to protect minors.
4. Creation of study tracks for family medicine specializations in universities.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Family:
. 63. Establishment of a body to be responsible for the protection of women and children from social and domestic violence.
175. The State shall commit to adoption of suitable leaves for working women with respect to maternity leave, breast-feeding, nursery in a manner that puts the interests of the child first.

176. Children shall not be involved in wars and armed conflicts.

177. It's not permissible to recruit anyone under 18 in the army.

178. A child is every human being who has not exceeded eighteen solar years of age.

179. Children may not be employed in any form.

... 210. Establishment of advisory councils at the national level to promote improvement of family conditions, youth and children and strengthens the protection of their rights.

... 6. The government commits to taking care of and developing early childhood programs.

... Creating a group of legislations that take social and political steps to ensure legal, humanitarian, health, and social protection for children, through the following:

a. Comprehensive protection and nurturing, and making sure that they are not exploited for any reason whatsoever. Children should never be subjected to violence and abuse, or anything that will harm their well being, health, and education.

b. That they are released if they detained or jailed, except for those over the age of 18, and that their punishments work in a way that aims to reform them and should be proportionate to their ages. They should have a lawyer to defend them in all phases and procedures of their trials.

c. That they are not recruited or drafted in the armies or used in armed conflicts, and that they enjoy
protection during times of armed conflict, disasters, and states of emergency.

d. That the first priority is given to children’s best interests in all things relating to childhood.
e. Children are those who are under the age of 18.

Other

Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, 45. ...12- Shall furnish a financial disclosure report for him, his children and wives and shall declare all moveable and non-movable assets inside the country or abroad and shall transfer the amount back to the country before nomination.
... 15- Shall not practice any business activities during tenure. [Summary: The youth constituency registered a reservation against this provision]

Disabled persons

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues, ... 61. The State shall commit to providing necessary protection to women, children and persons with disabilities during and after armed conflicts and other violent cases as well as exceptional cases in accordance with the international humanitarian law.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues, ... 62. Alignment between international conventions and national legislations to ensure the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities during armed conflicts, wars, others violent situations and extraordinary situation.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation ... 84. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation, restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.


[Summary] Page 96-106 , Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Sections 1 and 2, mention the importance of pension payments to disabled veterans.

Page 163, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations: ... 12. Preparation of the law of associations and civic institutions that promotes the role of women, youth, the marginalized, the disabled and children.

The government works to take the necessary legislative steps to provide the needed care to the elderly, disabled, and the family of the deceased through a wide welfare system that depends on: ...

Anti-discrimination

Page 104, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 35. Full care should be accorded to the children and families of martyrs, the wounded and disabled veterans of the armed and security forces with respect to their financial situation, education and health and without any discrimination.

Page 131, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 10.4.1 The National Authority for Persons with Disabilities - Legal guideline
1. … c. Guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure equal opportunities and effective political and intellectual participation in society without discrimination under any justification whether gender, age, color, type of disability, sect or any other justification.

Page 146, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The right to health:
... 51. The State shall guarantee full health care with the provision of necessary medicine and treatment for all different cases for persons with disabilities without discrimination.

Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Persons with Disabilities
169. The State shall commit to the establishment of vocational, technical and rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities including the deaf and mute, those with limbs disabilities, the blind and those with mental disabilities in all governorates without any discrimination.
170. The State shall commit to the right of persons with disabilities in social solidarity in various walks of life and to ensure access to all fundamental rights guaranteed for all Yemeni citizens without discrimination.

Page 173, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
... 2. The government commits to protecting the health rights of all citizens, especially the weak and marginalized groups, children, women, the elderly, and those with special needs. This should be considered a human right that is protected by the government without any discrimination, and it should be supported by creating economic and social policies that aim at lowering and helping with illnesses, providing and paving the way to health care services, all including prevention, treatment, and raising awareness.

Substantive

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by law. The state is obliged to provide all forms of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the position of each victim.

Page 131, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 10.4.1 The National Authority for Persons with Disabilities - Legal guideline
1. Tasks of the National Authority:-
a. Suggest laws, formulates policies and determines strategies for the welfare of persons with disability and to follow-up on implementation at all levels.
b. Follow-up on the implementation of international and regional agreements on the affairs of persons
with disabilities.

...  

d. Pass a law that criminalizes begging by using and exploiting persons with disabilities.  
e. The need to engage persons with disability - those with qualification and experience - by at least 50% in the administrative board and the executive board of the authority.  
f. The Authority shall accommodate the classes of disabilities (mobility, mental, audio and visual impairments, and war veterans) in the specialized departments and shall work for the welfare of these classes in an equitable and balanced manner.

Page 131-132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,  
10.4.2 The National Authority for People with Disabilities- Recommendations  
a. Coordination between all rehabilitation centres, organizations, unions and federation working in this area with the objective of unifying welfare and rehabilitation effort for persons with disability.  
b. Creation of a national economic policy to be submitted to the State for the provision of local qualified staff and training and qualification centres as well as specialized hospitals for persons with disability. The Authority has the right to oversee the implementation and progress of work in these institutions.  
c. Review the special law on the welfare Fund for Disability so that the Authority would have the legal basis for oversight over the Fund.  
d. Obligate the State to facilitate access to persons with disabilities in all State institutions and facilities.

Page 144, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions,  
... 21. The state and business owners should commit to pay full care to the work environment and protection of workers from risk with a focus on disabled workers.  
... 29. The State is obliged to take care of its citizens during work when injuries occurs, and shall ensure proper compensation, as well as, the stat shall guarantee to provide care after service or leave due illness or disability and provide them with a future without fear.

Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights  
... 162. Disabled and elderly women have the right to access full social services.

Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Persons with Disabilities  
... 171. To ensure access of persons with disabilities to all rights and freedoms, the State shall organize a national conference on disability every two years. Representatives of all stakeholders in disability shall be invited to the conference to discuss trends, procedures, and policies relating to persons with disabilities. Following each conference, the Government must report to Parliament on measures implemented and what objectives to be achieved over the next two years.

Page 158, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Persons with Disabilities  
172. The State shall commit to urge persons with disabilities to participate in political life and public jobs in the State and decision-making positions in at least 10% of such position. It shall adopt whatever action is necessary to ensure effective participation in that.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Educational and Human Development:

... 2. The government commits to provide educational services that are appropriate for those with special needs.

Page 177, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:

... 36. Increasing the effectiveness and role of the Social Care Fund and the Fund for Caring For and Training the Disabled, ...

Page 215, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:

... 81. The government provides vocational training to women and the disabled.

**Elderly/age**

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation

... 84. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation, restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.

Page 113, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the Prison Authority:

... ¥ Separation of prisoners on the basis of nature of the crime and age.

Page 158, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Elderly

173. The rights of the elderly shall be maintained. They should be cared for and enabled to exercise all their political, civic and cultural rights. Elderly care homes should receive sufficient care and attention.

174. Support of organizations and bodies working to provide care for the elderly.


2. ... f. The government supports funds for social welfare and contributes, along with civil society organizations, in helping orphans, single-mothers, and homes for the elderly and abused.

**Anti-discrimination**

Page 131, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 10.4.1 The National Authority for Persons with Disabilities - Legal guideline

1. ... c. Guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure equal opportunities and effective political and intellectual participation in society without discrimination under any justification whether gender, age, color, type of disability, sect or any other justification.

**Substantive**

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation

Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by law. The state is obliged to provide all forms of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the position of each victim.
Page 98, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 3. Enactment of laws for the creation of the National Defence and National Security Council that clarify its tasks and functions. A law shall be enacted to regulate the armed forces, and another, for general mobilization and conditions that warrants that, a law for military service, a law for the national defence service, and a law for retirement and pension. It’s not permissible to refer anyone to retirement unless in accordance with the law.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
... 18. The State shall commit to protect and develop pension funds and a fund for the unemployed youth and social security.

Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights
... 162. Disabled and elderly women have the right to access full social services.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 220. Providing State controlled shelter for female prisoners and care homes for the elderly and the homeless.

Page 162, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations:
... 6. Adjustment of retirees' pensions before the passage of the Wages and Salaries law of 2005 and equate them with colleagues who retired after the passage of the law.

Page 166, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Role of the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, and Individuals:
... 2. Social Welfare and Insurance:
The government works to take the necessary legislative steps to provide the needed care to the elderly, disabled, and the family of the deceased through a wide welfare system that depends on:....

Page 172, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Educational and Human Development:
... 23. Creating a new retirement mechanism for the members of the educational facilities in universities in order to ensure that they are benefitted from after they retire.

Page 173, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
... 2. The government commits to protecting the health rights of all citizens, especially the weak and marginalized groups, children, women, the elderly, and those with special needs. This should be considered a human right that is protected by the government without any discrimination, and it should be supported by creating economic and social policies that aim at lowering and helping with illnesses, providing and paving the way to health care services, all including prevention, treatment, and raising awareness.

Page 197, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Social Development:

31. Taking quick and effective steps to measure the complete performance at different levels of the financial and funding system, as well as the organizational and legislative structure of the insurance and social welfare and retirement organizations, whether they are public or private. The capabilities of these organizations should be increased, and it should be confirmed that they are completing the tasks that they are assigned to do. The effectiveness of their policies with regards to the needs of their beneficiaries should also be looked into, and their base in the long-term should be expanded. Internal requirements should be created to help them grow and develop, as a result of their clear strategies and good organizational and administrative structure. Their commitment to subjectivity and integrity, as well as aiming for the good of its beneficiaries, should be seen as follows: ...

Page 197, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Social Development:

... d. Creating a just system for the retirement of workers in the public, private, and joint sectors, as well as entrepreneurs. The age of retirement should be determined, and the administrative and financial performance of the retirement funds should be improved so that the money of the retirees are invested and increased without losing value over time. There should be work to periodically reform and update the regulations and laws regarding retirement so that they are able to meet the needs and demands of its beneficiaries.

... e. Working to expand the role of social welfare and guidance and develop it. Nursing homes and retiree clubs should be improved, especially in the basic services that they provide, and the elderly should be able to use and invest their time positively in the service of society.

Page 207, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and Human Development:

18. Creating a retirement plan for teachers and professors in order to ensure that they can be of benefit after they retire.

Migrant workers

Substantive

Page 183, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Emigrants:

This large and critical part of our nation provides an important service, and deserves the utmost care and solutions for all of its problems through:

109. Fixing all of the shortcomings and mistakes that were taken in the rights of emigrants by entry points and government agencies related to immigration (entry points, immigration, customs, embassies, consulates, children’s education, etc.).

110. Creating a committee specializing in solving the problems of the lands and investments that a lot of emigrants in the country face.

111. Searching for available ways to help end the suffering of Yemeni emigrants in some countries with the governments of those countries, whether they are problems in their investments, the education of their children, or their residence permits.

112. Working to encourage them to invest in Yemen.

Page 195, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Social Development:

...15. Issuing the necessary legislation to achieve participation in the administration of the public, cooperative, and private sectors, and paying out a share of the profits as incentives to increase them. A plan should be put in place to phase out the foreign laborers in the country who have skills that are available nationally, except those with rare skills. Opportunities should be provided to gain technical
and vocational experience by allowing foreigners who are working in Yemen train their counterparts in the labor force during the period after their contracts have finished. The right to create unions, associations, as well as work and vocational groups should be protected to ensure the strengthening of their role and that they will carry out their role in different fields. Their complete independence should be preserved, and the government should never interfere in their affairs.

**Racial/ethnic/national group**

**Anti-discrimination**

Page 22-23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 53. Any audio-visual production or any oral reference verbal or in writing published or broadcast through public or private forum which defames any natural or legal persons or incites against them due to color, sex, lineage, ethnicity, creed, doctrine, sect, place of birth, vocation, economic or community activity or living standards, thought, affiliation shall be deemed racism. Racial discrimination should be criminalized as defined above. Penalties shall be imposed by law on anyone who practices at a personal level or on behalf of a government’s or non-governmental persons if such bodies don’t relief themselves of the responsibility for the person or the racist offence.

Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 54. The constitution shall provide that all citizens, males and females, are equal in rights and obligations. They have the right to run for public office without any discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, color, doctrine, creed or region.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 3. Equal Citizenship:

- Citizens are equal in rights and obligations without any discrimination due to sex, ethnicity, ancestry, colour, religion, doctrine, creed, opinion, or economic and social status.

Page 193-194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

4. Working to combat all types of social discrimination that is based on religion, sect, denomination, region, race, gender, color, job, class, or social or economic status by creating social policies that are just and implementing reforms and economic plans that are just and continuous. Legislation should also be issued that includes the merging of the group that has been most marginalized, who are called “the Akhdam,” into society in order to achieve social equality and equal opportunities.

**Substantive**

Page 20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 30. Reaffirmation of the freedom to establish political parties and prohibition of partisan military or Para-military formations. Any political change by force or armed force should be prohibited. Political parties based on regionalism, factionalism, tribalism, doctrinal, sectarian or professional grounds should be prohibited.


13. ... The exploitation of the armed forces to serve the interest of a political party, individual, family or group is prohibited. The armed forces shall be protected from all forms of partisan, racial, sectarian, regionalism or tribal divisions to ensure its impartiality and to allow it to carry out its national mission in the best possible manner. Political affiliation or partisan or political activities are prohibited. It is unlawful for the military staff, during their term of service, to participate in the
election process for two electoral terms. The law shall prohibit that any relative or in-law of the 
President of the Republic or the Prime Ministers, up to the fourth generation of family ties, from 
assuming command of the armed forces. Any violation of this provision shall be considered a serious 
crime punishable by law.

Page 79, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working 
Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines, 
... 71. Formulation of legal rules and foundations that prevents the predominance of the tribe and 
interference in the States authorities and their mandates for the sake of building a civic State.

Page 159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: 
Constitutional Guidelines, Minority Rights 
183. The State shall commit to enact legislative measures to strengthen basic freedoms and political 
rights of citizens belonging to minorities (if any).

Page 159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: 
Constitutional Guidelines, Minority Rights 
... 184. The State shall guarantee the rights of minorities to enjoy their own culture and rituals and 
the use of their language.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: 
Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and 
freedoms: 
... 207. Prevent utilization of institutions and legal frameworks in favor of individuals, tribes or political 
parties.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: 
Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and 
freedoms: 
... 217. Behavior instigating hatred, violence and racism, sectarianism and regionalism and 
discrimination shall be prohibited.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions 
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development: 
... 16. It is prohibited to create political parties based on religion, sect, denomination, region, or race.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions 
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level: 
... 177. The government commits to end wars and tribal vendettas by benefitting from the experience 
of the south in this matter.

Page 200-201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s 
Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development: 
4. Taking the necessary steps to ensure the end all racist, regional, and sectarian abuses and face the 
calls for sectarian violence. This should be done through legislation that criminalizes and increase 
punishment for any group or individual who participates in any way through action speech. There 
should also be an end to all types of violence and abuse of human rights and international law, and 
work to end all armed conflicts in the country.
Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- … 7. Maintenance of national sovereignty, respect for the privacy of the people of Yemen, especially sensitive issues such as cultural, religious and doctrinal in harmony with human rights.

Anti-discrimination
Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees … 54. The constitution shall provide that all citizens, males and females, are equal in rights and obligations. They have the right to run for public office without any discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, color, doctrine, creed or region.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 3. Equal Citizenship: - Citizens are equal in rights and obligations without any discrimination due to sex, ethnicity, ancestry, colour, religion, doctrine, creed, opinion, or economic and social status.

Page 131, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 10.4.1 The National Authority for Persons with Disabilities - Legal guideline 1. …c. Guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities and ensure equal opportunities and effective political and intellectual participation in society without discrimination under any justification whether gender, age, color, type of disability, sect or any other justification.

Page 193-194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development: 4. Working to combat all types of social discrimination that is based on religion, sect, denomination, region, race, gender, color, job, class, or social or economic status by creating social policies that are just and implementing reforms and economic plans that are just and continuous. Legislation should also be issued that includes the merging of the group that has been most marginalized, who are called “the Akhdam,” into society in order to achieve social equality and equal opportunities.

Substantive
Page 17, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees … 3. The Constitution and the Law shall prohibit and guarantees that no thought or doctrine should be imposed or presented by force. The State and its organs should be neutral in fostering or supporting any thought or doctrine. The State has a responsibility in caring for all and the prohibition of anything that instigates denominational, ethnic or doctrinal disputes and forsakes the culture of hate and glorification of civil war.

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees … 11. Develop controls for educational curriculums and private religious education to place under the oversight of the State and in line with whatever agreement is reached by all parties at the national level in a manner that strengthens the spirit of tolerance and preserves the social fabric and national unity.

Page 20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees … 30. Reaffirmation of the freedom to establish political parties and prohibition of partisan military or Para-military formations. Any political change by force or armed force should be prohibited. Political parties based on regionalism, factionalism, tribalism, doctrinal, sectarian or professional grounds
should be prohibited.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 38. Evaluation of all State buildings and properties and private properties by any party. The Mosques, at the national level, shall be returned to the philanthropists and to invoke the terms made in the will of the philanthropists or those representing them. Mosques shall be subject to the oversight of an independent body to manage endowments.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 41. Criminalization of the exercise of political parties and organization political activities within the military and security organizations and the judiciary and the exploitation of mosques and the public service in favor of the party or the organization. Such crimes shall be considered sufficient ground for the dissolution of the party or organization.

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 52. Formulation of school curriculums and teaching aid material for public and private schools in a manner that accommodates the principles of the new constitution and the common ground between various religious doctrines and intellectual schools and shall remove points of contention from the textbooks. A competent high national commission should be set-up for the purpose.

Page 22-23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 53. Any audio-visual production or any oral reference verbal or in writing published or broadcast through public or private forum which defames any natural or legal persons or incites against them due to color, sex, lineage, ethnicity, creed, doctrine, sect, place of birth, vocation, economic or community activity or living standards, thought, affiliation shall be deemed racism. Racial discrimination should be criminalized as defined above. Penalties shall be imposed by law on anyone who practices at a personal level or on behalf of a government’s or non-governmental persons if such bodies don’t relief themselves of the responsibility for the person or the racist offence.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 25. Development and formulation of a national anti-terrorism strategy which shall include, in addition to the military, security and intelligence approach, Shariya’ah, political, educational and development aspects – economic and social aspects- as well as cultural media, awareness and education and religious teaching as well as foreign relations and regional and international cooperation.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Constitutional and legal provisions:-

Decisions:-

28. The Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference rejects attempts to attach terrorism charges to our Islamic religion and confirms that terrorism has no religion and no nation and holds any one working to involve Islam in this responsible.
Decisions:-

48. [Summary] The state shall pay special care to the national, cultural and humanitarian struggle of the Tihama region...

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:-

101. Condemnation of all religious edicts which accuses others of heresy to settle political, sectarian or doctrinal differences issued by different parties in different stages of history of Yemen and criminalizes the introduction of such edicts in the present or the future.

Page 41, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:-

112. The Commission shall commit to investigate and disclose the truth about any grievance against any group or sect of which material impact is still tangible in a manner that achieves justice, equity and fulfilment of rights.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:-

125. Criminalization of the establishment of political parties on religious, sectarian or doctrinal grounds.

Page 45, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

4. It is unlawful to use of houses of worships for the dissemination of partisan ideas or call to achieve a political interest, incitement to hate, violence or seditions between the people.

Page 45-46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

5. ... It is unlawful for any political party to be established on the basis of religious, ethnic, doctrinal or sectarian grounds or to have any military or paramilitary formations ...

Page 46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

9. Insulting the religion of Islam or other divine religion or blasphemy of the messengers and prophets shall be criminalized and anyone who commits such an act shall be punished according to the law.

Page 47-48, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

13. ... The exploitation of the armed forces to serve the interest of a political party, individual, family or group is prohibited. The armed forces shall be protected from all forms of partisan, racial, sectarian, regionalism or tribal divisions to ensure its impartiality and to allow it to carry out its national mission in the best possible manner...

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations:

23. A religious discourse in politics shall be prohibited. Any statement or action that accuses a
Muslim or group, or political, religious or intellectual orientation of infidelity shall be considered a crime punishable by law.

Page 59, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Eight: Decisions Relevant to the Judicial

... 6- Provision to criminalize political affiliation of sitting judges or bias in the performance of their judicial function towards political parties, sectarian or factional groups.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-; Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 62. The law shall provide an emphasis of the role of various educational institutions in embedding integrity values through periodic awareness and educational programs in all stages of education and obligate them to develop curriculums that promote the principle of integrity and commendable Islamic values.

63. The law shall provide for making it mandatory for the Authorities to formulate a national strategy for the protection of national integrity and ethical and behavioural values for both employees and citizens that promote Islamic values and the combating of corruption.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-; Second: Legal Guidelines,

65. The law shall provide for formulation of controls that promote the role of the mosques in the dissemination of values of integrity, urge citizens and youth to apply and comply with the provision of needed support.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-; Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 66. Activation of the role of the media in guidance and education in the revival of the moderate Islamic culture and activation of the faith-based and patriotic inhibitions in forsaking, combating and eliminating corruption.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-; Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 132. Emphasis in the legal provisions which bans the use of mosques, educational institutions and government buildings for partisan activities or campaigning or propagating the agenda against any party or political organization, group or individuals by avoiding incitement of sectarian, doctrinal or factionalism strives.

Page 125-126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

6. Ifta (issuance of Fatwas -edicts.

Legal Directives

... 1.e. Support for the unification of ranks amongst Muslims and highlight the tolerance and spirit of Islamic which is unique in moderation and fairness.

2. The Dar Al-Ifta should be made-up of Islamic Shariya’ah scholars representing various jurisprudence of Islamic schools and utilization of expertise from various fields such as (the economy, law, medicine, social sciences and others taking into account representation of women).

Page 125-126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

6. Ifta (issuance of Fatwas -edicts.
Legal Directives

...8. Criminalization of Fatwas that accuses Muslims of heresy whether they are individuals or groups.

Page 129-130, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
9.2 The Party Affairs and Civil Society Organizations Authority- Legal guideline
...7. A ban on the establishment of any political party or organization on the sectarian, regional or factional ground.

Page 149, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles: Right to Practice Religious Rites
... 78. Practice of religious rites is a right guaranteed to all citizens, and by the force of the Constitution. Any act that would prevent, impose or compromise or in contempt of this right shall be criminalizing. The imposition of any opinion, thought or belief by force shall, likewise, be criminalized.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 217. Behavior instigating hatred, violence and racism, sectarianism and regionalism and discrimination shall be prohibited.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
... 16. It is prohibited to create political parties based on religion, sect, denomination, region, or race.

Page 200-201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
4. Taking the necessary steps to ensure the end all racist, regional, and sectarian abuses and face the calls for sectarian violence. This should be done through legislation that criminalizes and increase punishment for any group or individual who participates in any way through action speech. There should also be an end to all types of violence and abuse of human rights and international law, and work to end all armed conflicts in the country.

Indigenous people  No specific mention.

Other groups  Anti-discrimination
Page 193-194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
4. Working to combat all types of social discrimination that is based on religion, sect, denomination, region, race, gender, color, job, class, or social or economic status by creating social policies that are just and implementing reforms and economic plans that are just and continuous...

Substantive
Page 20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 30. Reaffirmation of the freedom to establish political parties and prohibition of partisan military or Para-military formations. Any political change by force or armed force should be prohibited. Political parties based on regionalism, factionalism, tribalism, doctrinal, sectarian or professional grounds should be prohibited.
Page 129-130, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 9.2 The Party Affairs and Civil Society Organizations Authority- Legal guideline  
… 7. A ban on the establishment of any political party or organization on the sectarian, regional or factional ground.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:  
… 217. Behavior instigating hatred, violence and racism, sectarianism and regionalism and discrimination shall be prohibited.

Substantive
Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees  
… 8. Return of IDP’s from all sides to their homelands and houses unconditionally with no restrictions. They should be compensated for their plundered properties and possessions and all matters that prevent their return should be removed.

Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees  
… 57. Addition of the following text to article (8) related to the return of IDP’s “Their return shouldn’t be dependent on any other political and administrative folio”.

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,  
… 59. Issuance of a special law, which shall establish an independent national body to deal with cases of internal displacement as result of wars and armed conflicts, other forms of violence or natural disasters. The body shall be given all human and financial resourced needed together with suitable shelters pursuant to law in force at the time for the purpose of providing assistant and protection to the lives and dignity of those affected.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,  
… 60. Nationalization of the international agreement on displacement in the national legislation.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,  
… 63. The State shall be obligated to perform its obligation towards the return of all displaced people to their homes and to work for providing decent, suitable and safe lives where health, educational, social, economic, services and other needs are met.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,  
… 67. Activation of the control role on the performance of the executive unit for the displaced persons to ensure transparency in its functions and a review of national policies to address internal displacement issue in general. The performance of international agencies and local and regional organizations working with displaced person shall be assessed.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights

... 160. Trafficking of refugee women and sexual and physical exploitation shall be criminalized.

Page 158, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Rights of Refugees

180. Political refugees may not be extradited or forcibly returned to the country from which they fled. The law shall regulate the right of granting political asylum. Asylum may not be granted to anyone who has committed and international or a terrorist crime. Asylum to anyone who has caused damage or harm to Yemen shall be repealed.

Social class

Rhetorical

Page 191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

11. Care for culture related to social groups like women, children, youth, the marginalized, emigrants, and those with special needs. They should be provided with different methods of development and improvement, which includes the importance of giving them a suitable legislative environment, as well as financial and moral support of different kinds.

Page 197, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

31... :

... b. Constant development and modernization of the social welfare network is needed. It should be linked to a wider range of social policies in government so that its program becomes a part of a complete social vision within a wider social and economic framework. This should be done to ensure its effectiveness with regards to combating poverty and the lack of equality in society, as well as the importance of tying the benefits received from these programs by poor families to better their health and educational status.

Anti-discrimination

Page 22-23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 53. Any audio-visual production or any oral reference verbal or in writing published or broadcast through public or private forum which defames any natural or legal persons or incites against them due to color, sex, lineage, ethnicity, creed, doctrine, sect, place of birth, vocation, economic or community activity or living standards, thought, affiliation shall be deemed racism. Racial discrimination should be criminalized as defined above. Penalties shall be imposed by law on anyone who practices at a personal level or on behalf of a government’s or non-governmental persons if such bodies don’t relief themselves of the responsibility for the person or the racist offence.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 3. Equal Citizenship:

- Citizens are equal in rights and obligations without any discrimination due to sex, ethnicity, ancestry, colour, religion, doctrine, creed, opinion, or economic and social status.

Page 193-194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

4. Working to combat all types of social discrimination that is based on religion, sect, denomination, region, race, gender, color, job, class, or social or economic status by creating social policies that are just and implementing reforms and economic plans that are just and continuous. Legislation should also be issued that includes the merging of the group that has been most marginalized, who are called “the Akhdam,” into society in order to achieve social equality and equal opportunities.
Substantive
Page 137-138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
13.3.2 Armed Groups - Legal determinants
1. Criminalize acts by any class, party, group or organization to exert authority over or control any part of the nation or society under any circumstances.

Page 158-159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Marginalized
182. The State should foster an inclusive social vision in which smaller communities feel their importance and value, where opportunities to participate fully in public life are accessible. To achieve this end, the State shall eliminate any form of degrading treatment or any practice harmful to any group of society or involves discrimination or bias against any group. In particular and an urgent manner, the State shall put in place necessary legislation to ensure the integration of the most marginalized groups into society, who are known as (Akhdam). This shall include the drafting, promulgation and adoption of equitable laws, policies and procedures that ensure full integration of this segment and its enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Yemeni constitution to all citizens.

Page 177, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:
... 36. Increasing the effectiveness and role of the Social Care Fund and the Fund for Caring For and Training the Disabled, so that:
   a. The mechanisms of working, like the loan programs for the poor, are developed so that they underprivileged are turned into producers who earn a continuous income.
   b. Increasing the funds allocated for the welfare programs that target the poor. This should be done directly, without interference.
   c. Working according to the conditional welfare programs, and giving the poor financial assistance on the condition that they enroll their children in schools. This will contribute to social welfare and human development, in addition to starting a system of rehabilitating disabled children, especially in rural areas.

Page 193, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
Social Development:
2. Achieving just social development by creating a strategy and policies, issuing legislation, and implementing procedures that achieve social justice in a wide and comprehensive manner. This will create an effective partnership between the people and the general management, just distribution of resources which will end the class differences and remove social classes, and will strengthen the role of the government and its institutions while diminishing the role of non official organizations and entities that conflict with the supremacy of the law. It will give a major role to youth, women, and the marginalized as well as other forces in civil society (including political parties, institutions, unions, and civil society associations).
Gender

Women, girls and gender

Page 9, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
... (10) ... real steps to achieve representation of at least 30% women in high offices, elected bodies and in the civil service.

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 12. Establishment of welfare and rehabilitation centers for the affected persons, (the disabled- psychologically and physically, women children and the elderly). The centers should be located in areas affected by the war. Vocational and technical education training centers should be established to accommodate the youth.

Page 19-20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
27. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education should be ordered to solve the problems of female and male students affected by the wars in Sa’adah and other affected areas. This should be done through a flexible program to enable them to take tests on study subjects for more than a year according to their capacities in order to enable them to catch up with their colleagues and peers in the same age. This should apply to all universities. Those affected by the war in Sa’adah and other areas should be given a 10% reduction of the admission grade average required by universities for ten years starting the application of this exception.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 39. The State shall care for victims of the armed disputes including women and children who have lost their head of household, other than the families of martyrs and the wounded, who were living on the low-income professions and handicrafts and whose income had been affected due to the events. The State shall continue to provide welfare for them until they have been able to forge a livelihood and improve their economic situation. For that purpose, the State shall work to enroll them in rehabilitation and vocational training programs and social security.

Page 22-23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 53. Any audio-visual production or any oral reference verbal or in writing published or broadcast through public or private forum which defames any natural or legal persons or incites against them due to color, sex, lineage, ethnicity, creed, doctrine, sect, place of birth, vocation, economic or community activity or living standards, thought, affiliation shall be deemed racism. Racial discrimination should be criminalized as defined above. Penalties shall be imposed by law on anyone who practices at a personal level or on behalf of a government’s or non-governmental persons if such bodies don’t relief themselves of the responsibility for the person or the racist offence.

Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 54. The constitution shall provide that all citizens, males and females, are equal in rights and obligations. They have the right to run for public office without any discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, color, doctrine, creed or region.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,
61. The State shall commit to providing necessary protection to women, children and persons with disabilities during and after armed conflicts and other violent cases as well as exceptional cases in accordance with the international humanitarian law.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

62. Alignment between international conventions and national legislations to ensure the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities during armed conflicts, wars, others violent situations and extraordinary situation.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

66. Engage representatives of those affected, civil society and women in reconstruction funds committees.

Page 34, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Truth telling,

70. The law shall identify transitional justice programs in compliance with international human rights standards, the international human rights law and the following principles:-

i. Guarantee the rights of women, children and minorities

Page 35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Women: -

75. Development of special measures to ensure equity for women during conflict and disputes and violation and consultations with women to identify their priorities in transitional justice mechanisms.

Page 36, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Transitional Justice Body:-

81. The Commission shall consist of at least 11 members and no more than 15 members. It shall reflect at least 30% representation of women, 50% for the South and 50% for the North. The competent authority shall, in accordance with the law, select those who meet the following conditions:

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation

84. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation, restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

100. The state shall work, through relevant stakeholders, to monitor and to collect and analyse all data and statics of human rights abuses during peace times and during political and armed conflicts and establish an accurate and detailed database for females and males (gender) to assist in healing the abuses.

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political
conflicts and human rights violations:
... 104. Eternalize women in the national memory in recognition of her distinguished role in all political and social stages.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:
Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:
... 119. Development of policies and special measures to quickly compensate women and children victims of wars and consecutive events of violence and force used by security and military forces.

Page 44, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Decisions:
First: Preamble of the Constitution:
The preamble falls within the competence of the Constitution Drafting Commission. The Constitution should be drafted to reflect the principles based on the outcomes of the NDC. It shall contain the principles of equal citizenship, guarantee of the dignity and rights of the female and male citizens of Yemen, social justice and rule of law under a democratic, civic State in Yemen.

Page 45, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:
... 2. Realization of the principle of accountability for anyone who assumes a public office job including the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and deputies, ministers and their deputies, heads of authorities, organizations, corporations, public bodies and their deputies. Immunity from accountability for any of those posts is prohibited. Anyone who holds such a post must submit a financial disclosure showing their assets, assets of their sons and wives during one month from their appointment and one month after leaving office.

Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:
... 3. The State shall foster motherhood and childhood, adolescents and youth and shall protect them from economic and social exploitation.

Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:
... 5. The State shall take legal measures to empower women to exercise their political rights and positive participation in public life in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity:
3. Equal Citizenship:
- Citizens are equal in rights and obligations without any discrimination due to sex, ethnicity, ancestry, colour, religion, doctrine, creed, opinion, or economic and social status.

Page 56, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Sixth: Decisions Relevant to the Electoral System:
... 2. Political constituencies shall adhere by arranging their electoral lists to ensure access for at least 30% of women to the elected councils. The order of male and female candidates in the list shall be as follows: At least one woman for every thirty male candidates. Lists by political constituencies shall not be accepted if they are in contravention of the law.
... 3- National legislative elections system:
... b. Women shall be represented in all competing lists for the seats of the legislative body by at least 30%.
... d. Every male and female citizen who has reached the age of seventeen has the right to vote.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by law. The state is obliged to provide all forms of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the position of each victim.
... 84. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation, restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.

Page 63-64, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Tenth: The Constitutional Drafting Commission:
 a. The prerequisite general conditions for membership of the Constitutional Drafting Commission shall be:-
 All conditions apply to both males and females.
 [Summary] Lists necessary qualifications.

45. ...12- Shall furnish a financial disclosure report for him, his children and wives and shall declare all moveable and non-movable assets inside the country or abroad and shall transfer the amount back to the country before nomination.

Page 76, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines: - Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 33. Each citizen, male and female, the right to physical safety and compensations for harms resulting from armed conflicts and arbitrary detention.

Page 76, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines: - Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 35. For each citizen (male and female), the right to a fair judiciary and free and fair elections.

Page 77, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines: - Second: Legal Guidelines,
51. A legal provision that considers a public service job as a right to all male and female citizens, the formulation of a job description and adjustment of the wage and bonuses ceiling.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines: - Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 67. Affirmation of the right of women to equal opportunities in all areas, active participation in public and political life and to be given at least 30% in control organizations in the same manner as in the other State’s authorities.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines: - Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 122. The law shall provide for the inclusion of gender budgeting in the State’s public budget.
Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-: Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 129. The law shall provide for the following:-
a. Empowerment of women in political parties and organization by giving women at least 30% representations in their governing bodies.
b. Partisan programs and visions shall include women rights and advancement of women role and social status.

Page 85, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-: Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 143. The law shall provide for the amendments of tax and fiscal legislations to ensure that they contain temporary and regulated tax exemption for projects that aim at economically empowering women and youth.

Page 85, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-: Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 144. The law shall provide for the provision of loan facilities to women and youth.

Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-: ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations ... 6. Establishment of economic facilities to be attached to prisons, where prisoners, males and females will serve their sentences by working in them to be able to support their families and payback their debt. The Government should be responsible for those in prison and male and female prisoners who can’t payback their debt. It shall tack actions to ensure that their problems are resolved and be released immediately upon serving their sentences and to compensate them in case they are held longer illegally.

Page 97, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles: ... 17. Empowerment and broadening of women participation in the work of the military, security and intelligence services, to be regulated by law.

Page 105, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines: ... 43. Sections specializing in women, children and domestic violence cases staffed by women shall be established in police station.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines: ... 48. Reorganization of the prisons authority, provision of sufficient budgetary allocations and support it with highly qualified staff to enable it to carry out the reformatory and rehabilitation programs. Financial incentives should be given to the staff. One security body should be responsible for guarding prisons. The authority should abide by classification of prisoners considering that prisons are reforms, rehabilitation and cultivation subject to judicial oversight. Any act which degrades the dignity of an individual or subjects the individual’s health to danger shall be banned. The State shall be responsible for the rehabilitation of those convicted and to facilitate their livelihoods after their release. Kindergartens should be established in prison to provide care for the children of female prisoners.

Page 113, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and
Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the Prison Authority:
... ¥ Provision of full care for juveniles and a special detention facility to accommodate the large number of women.

Page 120, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 1. General Provisions, 1.1 General Provisions - Constitutional principles
... 3. Women shall be represented by at least 30% in the leadership of an independent body provided they have the required conditions and criteria.

Page 125-126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
6. Ifta (issuance of Fatwas -edicts.
Legal Directives
... 2. The Dar Al-Ifta should be made-up of Islamic Shariya’ah scholars representing various jurisprudence of Islamic schools and utilization of expertise from various fields such as (the economy, law, medicine, social sciences and others taking into account representation of women).

Men and boys Gender neutral wording
Page 19-20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’adah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
27. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education should be ordered to solve the problems of female and male students affected by the wars in Sa’adah and other affected areas. This should be done through a flexible program to enable them to take tests on study subjects for more than a year according to their capacities in order to enable them to catch up with their colleagues and peers in the same age. This should apply to all universities. Those affected by the war in Sa’adah and other areas should be given a 10% reduction of the admission grade average required by universities for ten years starting the application of this exception.

Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’adah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 54. The constitution shall provide that all citizens, males and females, are equal in rights and obligations. They have the right to run for public office without any discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, color, doctrine, creed or region.

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -
... 100. The state shall work, through relevant stakeholders, to monitor and to collect and analyse all data and statistics of human rights abuses during peace times and during political and armed conflicts and establish an accurate and detailed database for females and males (gender) to assist in healing the abuses.

Page 44, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Decisions:- First: Preamble of the Constitution:- The preamble falls within the competence of the Constitution Drafting Commission. The Constitution should be drafted to reflect the principles based on the outcomes of the NDC. It shall contain the principles of equal citizenship, guarantee of the dignity and rights of the female and male citizens of Yemen, social justice and rule of law under a democratic, civic State in Yemen.
2. Realization of the principle of accountability for anyone who assumes a public office job including the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and deputies, ministers and their deputies, heads of authorities, organizations, corporations, public bodies and their deputies. Immunity from accountability for any of those posts is prohibited. Anyone who holds such a post must submit a financial disclosure showing their assets, assets of their sons and wives during one month from their appointment and one month after leaving office.

2- Political constituencies shall adhere by arranging their electoral lists to ensure access for at least 30% of women to the elected councils. The order of male and female candidates in the list shall be as follows: At least one woman for every thirty male candidates. Lists by political constituencies shall not be accepted if they are in contravention of the law.

a. The prerequisite general conditions for membership of the Constitutional Drafting Commission shall be:

All conditions apply to both males and females.

33. Each citizen, male and female, the right to physical safety and compensations for harms resulting from armed conflicts and arbitrary detention.

35. For each citizen (male and female), the right to a fair judiciary and free and fair elections.

51. A legal provision that considers a public service job as a right to all male and female citizens, the formulation of a job description and adjustment of the wage and bonuses ceiling.

6. Establishment of economic facilities to be attached to prisons, where prisoners, males and females will serve their sentences by working in them to be able to support their families and payback their debt. The Government should be responsible for those in prison and male and female prisoners who can’t payback their debt. It shall tack actions to ensure that their problems are resolved and be released immediately upon serving their sentences and to compensate them in case they are held longer illegally.

6. Put in place required measures and plans to harness and employ the capacities of both male and female youths to ensure a decent living and to eradicate unemployment.
Taking the appropriate steps in order to strengthen school health services so that it can play its role in disease prevention and health guidance so it can benefit both males and females equally.

Allocating a percentage for enrollment in medical education institutions in the rural and remote areas, while taking into account a just distribution between males and females.

No specific mention.

Care for the families of martyrs, wounded and the disabled by all parties whether citizens or members of the military and security forces and provide them with full care. Salaries should be approved for families of martyrs and wounded in war.

[Summary] The state shall sponsor the families of victims of the Sa’adah war and in the Hiraak.

The state shall care for victims of the armed disputes including women and children who have lost their head of household, other than the families of martyrs and the wounded, who were living on the low-income professions and handicrafts and whose income had been affected due to the events. The State shall continue to provide welfare for them until they have been able to forge a livelihood and improve their economic situation. For that purpose, the State shall work to enroll them in rehabilitation and vocational training programs and social security.

Establish a consolidation fund for the welfare of martyrs of the youth revoulution, hirak, the 1994 war, the Sa’adah war and the Tihami issue.

The Government shall treat the families of disappeared persons due to the wars in Sa’adah in the same manner as the families of martyrs and to reveal their whereabouts immediately whether they have died or are still alive.

Care and honour the families of army and security martyrs and popular committees who were killed while performing their national duties in fighting terror.
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Establishment of a Reparation and Compensation Fund

... 88. ... c. The reparation function with financial implications shall be sustainable to victims and their families from the Public Authority for the Welfare of Martyrs and Strugglers of the Revolution.

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

... 97. a. Compel the state to hand over the remains of those executed following a political or criminal trial or without a trial whose remains weren’t handed over to their families in the North and the South during the period covered by the law.

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

... 98. [Summary] Hand over the remains of those who were liquidated to their families ...

... 106. [Summary] The state shall speed up reconstruction in Sa’dah, Hajjah and provide compensation for families of martyrs.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

... 120. Address all human rights violations and compensate the wounded of the peaceful struggle and families of the civilian and military martyrs in accordance with transitional justice programs and mechanisms.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

... 123. Establishment of a government national-level body to address the situation of families of martyrs and to treat the wounded of all parties to the conflict without any exception or discrimination.


... 4. The family is the basic unit of society based on religion, morals, human values and respect for mankind and the nation. The law shall maintain this entity and relationship.


... 6. [Summary] Lists the rights of children, including family care.


... 18. The State shall work to provide social security for citizens in case of terminal illness, incapacitation, unemployment, old age or loss of a provider. It shall take legislative and administrative measures to realize that; it shall specifically ensure that for the families of martyrs.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation

Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by law. The state is obliged to provide all forms
of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the
position of each victim.

Page 38, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation,
Establishment of a Reparation and Compensation Fund

... Page 86. Forms of reparation shall be identified in a statement of principles which shall include:-
a. restitution:- restitution of freedom, legal rights, social status, family life return to place of
residence, regain employment and restitution of properties.

Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... Page 88. ... c. The reparation function with financial implications shall be sustainable to victims and their
families from the Public Authority for the Welfare of Martyrs and Strugglers of the Revolution.

Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations

Page 80. Utilization of public upbringing mediums (family, educational institutions, youth and community
organizations, media and cultural institutions and guidance and education media) to promote the
principle of coexistence and acceptance of others within the one nation and promotes a culture that
respects the law, constitution, protection of public funds, properties and public facilities.

Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations

... 6. Establishment of economic facilities to be attached to prisons, where prisoners, males and
females will serve their sentences by working in them to be able to support their families and payback
their debt. The Government should be responsible for those in prison and male and female prisoners
who can't payback their debt. It shall tack actions to ensure that their problems are resolved and be
released immediately upon serving their sentences and to compensate them in case they are held
longer illegally.

Page 99, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and
Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

Page 104, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and
Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 35. Full care should be accorded to the children and families of martyrs, the wounded and disabled
veterans of the armed and security forces with respect to their financial situation, education and
health and without any discrimination.

Page 114-115, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security
and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on
improving the standard of living and medical services for personnel

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Legal determinates:-
1. The Authority shall be responsible for:-
   ... b. strengthening of moral values which embodies the status of mothers and the family and role in
society through raising social awareness on the needs, issues and challenges of motherhood and
childhood to promote support by public opinion on these issues.
Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Legal determinates:-
1. The Authority shall be responsible for:-
   e. Contribution in the provision of family stability for women and children through the provision of
guidance and counselling services on family matters to address problems faced by women and
children.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Recommendations:-
   2. Establishment of rehabilitation institutions to support the family units and make pre-marriage
tests mandatory (physiological, social and psychological tests) to protect the family from being
infected from different hereditary diseases and family disintegration.
   3. Define a safe age for marriage to protect minors.
   4. Creation of study tracks for family medicine specializations in universities.

Page 136-137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special
Issues,
13.1.3 Revenge- Recommendations
1. [Summary] The state shall put an end to family and tribal disputes.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Family:
... 61. [Summary] The state shall provide family case, since the family is the fundamental cell of
society. The state shall create suitable conditions for marriage, ensure housing for families and
provide minimum income to protect the family's dignity.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Family:
... 62. The State shall care for family entity and the maintenance of family cohesion.

Page 148, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles:
... 71. [Summary] Exemption from tax for low income people... Considerations should be made to
ensure basic needs for every child and the family.

Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Early Marriage:-
166. The age of marriage shall be 18 years for both sexes.
167. The minimum age of marriage for girls is 18 years, and anyone violating this rule shall be
punished by law.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and
freedoms:
... 210. Establishment of advisory councils at the national level to promote improvement of family
conditions, youth and children and strengthens the protection of their rights.

Page 166, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Role of the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society
Organizations, and Individuals:
2. Social Welfare and Insurance:
The government works to take the necessary legislative steps to provide the needed care to the elderly, disabled, and the family of the deceased through a wide welfare system that depends on:

Page 169, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
1. The government works to support the families of national martyrs and to fix the situations of the injured, as well as the victims of all conflicts and violence.

Page 173, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
... 9. The government issues legislation regarding sperm and genetic materials, and should work to protect human dignity and personal and family rights. The government should also, specifically, work according to the following principles:
... h. Fertilization of eggs is prohibited outside of a lawful marriage.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:
... 43. [Summary] The state shall compensate families of martyrs from the Hirak, the youth revolution and events in Abyan and Saada.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
... 186. The government creates a strategy for small level production, and encouraging productive families.

Page 194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
10. Taking the necessary steps and approving incentives that led to expanding the family incentives programs that take the children of poor families to schools.
11. [Summary] Ensure rights for the poor and create a social welfare system to ensure dignity for poor families.

Page 196, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
... 24. [Summary] public sector employees' salaries are tied to inflation rate, regulated by law, and not less than average living expenses for a family.

Page 197, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
30. [Summary] Increase centers for motherhood and childbirth.

Page 199, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
... 42. [Summary] Issuing a law for the family that protects the humanitarian and social laws for women and protects them from all kinds of discrimination, violence, and inhumane treatment.

Page 202, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:
... 6. [Summary] Providing hygiene products to families.
Page 203, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
22. Approving a law of checkups before marriage for hereditary disease ...

Page 203, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
24. [Summary] raising awareness of family planning... See social class.

Page 213, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:
58. [Summary] Universities shall provide health insurance for employee's families.

Page 214, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:
75. Preparing families to create a family environment for learning and innovation in the different fields of life, and to ensure an increase in social participation.

Page 215, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:
... 80. Organizing families to lower population growth and encourage development.

Page 215, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:
82. The government commits to integrating women in the different rural development programs with the goal of raising the living standard of women and families and enabling them to get the necessary funding for production projects, and easing the flow of information necessary for agriculture and animal production in order to enable them to carry out their roles in developing Yemen.

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State definition

**State definition**

**Nature of state (general)**

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

(1) A new constitution shall be drafted requiring that the will of the people, equality and compliance to the highest international human rights norms and standards shall be the basis for the authority and legitimacy of the federal state at all levels, as expressed through representative, participatory, and rotating democracy to ensure political plurality and the peaceful transfer of power.

Page 17, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

1. ... The State and its organs should be neutral and shall not foster or support, financial or morally or provides facilities to any doctrine or thought, as contained in the Constitutions and regulated by law.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 24. Compromise of national sovereignty under any circumstances or reliance on foreign forces in internal conflicts should be criminalized.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 7. Maintenance of national sovereignty, respect for the privacy of the people of Yemen, especially sensitive issues such as cultural, religious and doctrinal in harmony with human rights.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 24. Dealing with Any terrorism crime which takes place within Yemeni territories shall be considered a sovereign right that shall not be conceded.

Page 44, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Decisions:- First: Preamble of the Constitution:- The preamble falls within the competence of the Constitution Drafting Commission. The Constitution should be drafted to reflect the principles based on the outcomes of the NDC. It shall contain the principles of equal citizenship, guarantee of the dignity and rights of the female and male citizens of Yemen, social justice and rule of law under a democratic, civic State in Yemen.

Page 45, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:
... 3. The government is responsible for taking legislative and executive measures to ensure impartiality of the State’s civilian, military and security organizations and to discriminate between the State’s revenues and its resources and between the properties of the officials in the State, party, or ruling parties, public funds and properties. The use of States resources and those of the State’s organizations shall be prohibited from whether for personal or partisan benefit.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 2. Arab and Islamic Association:
- Yemen is an independent and sovereign Arab and Islamic State. It is an integral unit, and is unlawful to concede any part of it. The people of Yemen are part of the two Arab and Islamic nations.

- Islam is the Religion of the State and the official language is Arabic.
- Yemen is a federal, civic, democratic, independent and sovereign State, established on the basis of equal citizenship, popular will, rule of law and forms part of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Page 69-69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, [Summary] Section outlines the principles of Yemen's foreign policy that reflect on the nature of the state.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 27. Carry-out suitable actions to impose the Stature of the State over all parts of the country, regional waters and airspace and not to allow any other body to replace the State.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 29. Restructuring of the judiciary, the Public prosecution and the performance of the judiciary management in a manner suitable for a right based civic State.
... 71. Formulation of legal rules and foundations that prevents the predominance of the tribe and interference in the States authorities and their mandates for the sake of building a civic State.

Page 79, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines;-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 72. Formulation of legal foundations and rules that deepen the sense of belonging and loyalty to the nation, keenness towards its destiny and reputation, revival of tolerance, brotherhood and conciliation in society, forsakes hate, conflicts, vengeance and reprisal and combats calls that glorify regionalism and fanaticism or propagate them.

Page 92, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 7 articles submitted to the Consensus Committee for the second semester of the All-inclusive National Dialogue Conference
1- The constitution shall provide that the State has monopoly on the use of power and force in accordance with the powers vested on them by law and in pursuant to the constitution. The armed forces shall be a tool in the hand of the elected civilian executive and legislative authorities.

Page 150, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, (The following are provisions omitted by the Consensus Committee from the outcomes of the mid-term plenary under the section on Cultural and Intellectual Rights. These were presented to the Rights and Freedoms working Group once again. The working group reached a consensus on them before Eid al-Fitr vacation.)
82. Normalization with the Zionist entity [Israel] in any manner or form shall be criminalized (constitutional principle).

Page 155, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
... 142. The sovereignty of the Republic's territory and territorial waters shall not be violated. The law shall punish anyone who allows, facilitates or assists any foreign power to violate the sovereignty of the nation in any form. It's not permissible to ask the assistance of any foreign armed forces to carry out any military action within the territory of the Republic or territorial waters. The law shall criminalize that.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 198. The delegation or mandate of the right to exercise sovereignty or authority of the State to any individual, group or class of people is prohibited. The exercise of sovereignty or authority of the State shall only be exercised by State institutions and in accordance with the Constitution.
State configuration
[Summary] Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles Provision provides for a federal state.

Page 17, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa‘dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 2. The State shall reinforce its presence in all parts of Yemen and over the entire area of Sa‘dah.
Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:

1. Constitutional Legitimacy, rule of law, foundation of the system of government in the State, it is unlawful to change the system in any other mean in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution. The State shall commit to ensure the enforcement of the rule of law on all citizens with no exceptions.

Page 45-46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:

... 5. The political system is a democratic system based on political and partisan pluralism with the aim of achieving a peaceful transfer of power. Political parties are the pillars of the democratic political process. Freedom to establish political parties is guaranteed without the need to obtain a license from any administrative body. With the existence of an independent body, it is sufficient to deposit documents pertinent to the party’s establishment and launch with this body. The body shall issue a document as proof of deposit of such documents. Anyone who has suffered harm from the establishment of a political party shall resort to the judiciary. It is unlawful that political parties are dissolved or suspended unless by a final court judgement issued by a competent court. Change to the freedom given for the establishment or exercise of activity or interference in the affairs of a political party is prohibited. It is unlawful for any political party to be established on the basis of religious, ethnic, doctrinal or sectarian grounds or to have any military or paramilitary formations. Political party’s article of associations and by laws shall be based on democracy. Political parties shall commit make public all their decisions, activities, accounts, resources, properties, investments and how it disposes and utilizes such assets. It is unlawful for a political party to receive foreign funding. It is unlawful for political parties to undermine the foundations of the democratic political system or work to abolish it or to threaten the entity of the State. This shall be considered a crime punishable by law.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 1- Name of the State:-
- Republic of Yemen – If the States remains unitary
- The Federal Republic of Yemen - If the form of the State changes into a federal system

Page 55, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 6. Political Pluralism
- The political system of the State shall be based on political pluralism and partisanship with the objective of peaceful transfer of power. A change of the political system is criminalized so is any act to realize political, economic, social or cultural aims through violence, a military force or military coup.

- The political system of the State shall be based on the principle of separation of powers.

... - Yemen is a federal, civic, democratic, independent and sovereign State, established on the basis of equal citizenship, popular will, rule of law and forms part of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Page 55, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Fourth: Decisions Relevant to the Shape (form) of the State:- [No Provisions]

Page 56, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Fifth: Decisions Relevant to the System of Governance:
- The system of governance is presidential. The system should be re-examined after two consecutive elections terms to study the need for a switch to a parliamentary system based on a constitutional amendment.


1- Decentralization of the management and fiscal system and adoption of principles and foundations of good governance.

2- Foundations of management regulations in the federal government:

First: At the Federal Level:

The Federal government shall carry out its management function through a central management system to be used for the management of all federal functions starting with guidance to planning, monitoring and control and coordination. It shall have branches or offices to facilitate the work as needed.

Second: At the Regional Level:

The regional authorities of the federal government shall adopt a decentralized management system with two main components: Regional decentralization and decentralization of facilities in the management of the affairs of the region.

a. Regional Decentralization:

1- As required by the provisions of the Constitution, the regional territories should be divided into local administrative units to be called governorates, municipalities, cities or districts which shall enjoy legal personality.

2- The administrative units shall have elected councils that will assume supervision and management of the unit’s affairs in guidance, planning, monitoring in full independence in the fiscal and management decision-making. It shall be subject to the control of the regional government.

3- The regional law shall elaborate the manner in which the president and members of the council are to be elected in all units and shall define their mandates as well as the concurrent responsibilities of the regional and local governments.

B- Decentralization of Facilities

The regional law shall give some of the vital public facilities and authorities a legal personality and fiscal and management independence.

Page 90, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.

3. The law of the regions shall define the concurrent responsibilities between the federal, the center and the regions.

4. The constitution shall define the powers of the center and the region to ensure balance of power and responsibility and avoids overlap to achieve administrative effectiveness.

5. The constitution shall provide for the right of the local authority (region) to oversee and monitor companies working in production of natural resources in areas under their jurisdiction and to share in the consummation of production agreements.

6. The constitution shall provide for the establishment of a body at the governorate level to be headed by the governor to be a forum for all local government bodies in the districts, another body at the regional level and a third at the national level to be headed by the president of the Republic for all local governments of the regions and to be directly responsible over all things relevant to the outcomes of the local government bodies.
Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles:

... 73. Structures of local councils should be built to cover sub-districts, villages and neighbourhoods commensurate with the new shape of the State. This should be done through democratic practice and in a manner that realizes public scrutiny, and restrict practice of the state over those areas. (a substitute for the neighbourhood chiefs, and trustees... etc.)

Self determination

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -

... 126. With respect the provision related to self-determination, it should be moved to the working groups of the southern question considering its relevance to the shape of the state and the Southern Question.

Page 148, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:

Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles:

... 74. The Yemeni people have the right to self-determination is reflected in the Constitution, international laws and by virtue of such right, is free to determine political status and free in the pursuit of social and economic and cultural development and growth.

Referendum

Page 55, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 5. Source of Power:

- The people are the holders and source or power, and shall exercise it directly through referendums and general elections and, indirectly, through the legislative, executives and judicial bodies.

State symbols

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 1. Official Language of the State:

Arabic, with attention to develop the Mahari and Socotran languages


- Islam is the Religion of the State and the official language is Arabic.

Border delimitation

Page 74, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 16. Review the border agreements, exploration agreements and agreements for the sale of natural resources and oil and gas in a manner that doesn’t damage the interests and sovereignty of the nation.

Cross-border provision

Page 20, Working Group on Good Governance,

Detailed objectives of the Working Group:

Detailed Objectives:

.. 19. Assessment of international and regional agreements including border agreements.

Page 68, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 6. The State shall work to develop and expand Arab, Islamic and International external relations in a manner that realizes the national interest. The Arab and African neighbouring States are the strategic depth of Yemen.

Page 181, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Production and Commerce Sector:

80. Enacting work according to the agreements of bordering economic areas with Saudi Arabia and Oman, which are limited to the entry points of Haradh, Alwadiah, and Almazyonah.

Governance

**Political institutions (new or reformed)**

General references

Page 20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 30. Reaffirmation of the freedom to establish political parties and prohibition of partisan military or Para-military formations. Any political change by force or armed force should be prohibited. Political parties based on regionalism, factionalism, tribalism, doctrinal, sectarian or professional grounds should be prohibited.

Page 20-21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

36. Restructuring of the Political and National Security organizations and definition of their roles and responsibilities so that they maintain the security of the country in a manner that doesn’t conflict with human rights. The Judiciary and the parliament should have oversight over the work of these agencies.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 41. Criminalization of the exercise of political parties and organization political activities within the military and security organizations and the judiciary and the exploitation of mosques and the public service in favor of the party or the organization. Such crimes shall be considered sufficient ground for the dissolution of the party or organization.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -

... 125. Criminalization of the establishment of political parties on religious, sectarian or doctrinal grounds.


... 10. The legislative, executive and judicial authorities shall abide by constitutional and legal legitimacy of the democratic political state. Any act that compromise or weakens the foundations of such a system either through legislation or practice is prohibited. The Constitutional Court shall be responsible for protecting the foundations of this system by adjudicating on claims in this respect.

Page 72, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 41. The Constitution shall provide for the control role of the legislative authority and activates it and place the Central Audits and Control Organization under full oversight of the Parliament and a
Page 72, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 42. The Constitution shall provide for the accountability of the President of the Republic, The Prime Minister in case anyone of them commits an act in violation of the Constitutions or impedes any of its provisions or the provisions of any law in force or perjury of an oath performed before the bodies authorized by the Constitution.

Page 72-73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 45. [Summary] Outlines the conditions on becoming President.

Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 47. The Constitution shall states that the legislative councils are to be prohibited for issuing legislations or law that allow forfeiture of the State’s properties or awards or sold to freehold to anybody and under any circumstances.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 21. Take required actions to reissue the legislation previously issued through a presidential decree and give it the formulation that signifies its passage through the legislative body.

Page 79, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 76. The law shall provide for mandatory separation between political parties and State structures, especially the ruling party or parties, prevent the exploitation of the States institutions resources and buildings to serve special interests of the party/s and develop deterrent punishments to guard against that.

Page 81, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 103. The law shall provide for obligating all public government institutions to publish documents and information on their activities within one month of their writing, especially those related to public spending.

Page 82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 114. Development of legal foundations for the enhancement of the institutional capacity of the State to secure economic and social necessities that would enable it to fulfil its development obligations.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 127. The political parties and organizations law shall provide for the following:-

a. The renewal of partisan bodies through direct periodic elections and refrain from the use of endorsements, open balloting or closed lists.

b. Activation of accountability and the role of the control bodies inside the political parties and organizations.
c. Political parties and civil society organization should comply with absolute financial transparency and the provision of needed information on party or organizations resources to the public.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines; Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 135. Reformulation of the political parties and organization and civil society organizations law to aligned it with the new constitution.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines; ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations ... 16. The creation of any department is prohibited without any economic or administrative need for it.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines; ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations ... 25. There is a need for activation of the legislative authority in the aspect of maintaining balance between power and responsibility and to stop any constitutional amendments that may affect such balance.

Page 90, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State. ... 3. The law of the regions shall define the concurrent responsibilities between the federal, the center and the regions.

Page 90, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State. ... 10. Issuance of a law to establish a high national body for governance in the regions which will constitute a forum for all regional governing bodies. The president of this body shall be the president of the federal republic and shall be responsible for all relevant matters to local government at the States level.

Page 120, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 2.1 General Provisions - Legal determinates 1. Abolish all ministries of which powers are performed in their entirety by an independent body.

Page 120, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 3.1 General provisions- Recommendations 1. The specialized staff of the ministries to be abolished shall be distributed amongst the alternative independent bodies to be established according to needs and the remaining staff shall be distributed to other State's organs with full entitlements.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Political Participation and Elections ... 112. The Constitution guarantees peaceful transfer of power through explicit provisions.

Page 169, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
... 6. The participation of political parties in making decisions and political management of the country, and the prohibition of limiting the freedom to establish political parties or their activities, as well as interfering in their affairs. Their systems and internal regulations must be based on the ideals of democracy and good governance, and political parties must adhere to publicizing their decisions regarding their activities. They must also publicize their finances and funding, as well as their resources and property.

Page 193, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
Social Development:
1. Changing the name of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Work to the Ministry of Social Development (suggestion).

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
7. Reviewing and evaluating the legislative system and national laws and regulations for judicial oversight, and making sure that they meet the principles set forth by the international agreements and treaties relating to human rights that were ratified by our country.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
11. Creating criteria for the appointing high government officials (the Prime Minister, his deputies, governors, agency and institution heads), and it should be based on competence, experience, and ability to manage the affairs of the country, as well as integrity and prioritizing public good.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
12. Creating executive laws in the constitution that determine the number of terms and term lengths in high positions of government, including the President of the Republic, the head of the government, ministers of independent ministries, etc.

New political institutions (indefinite)

Page 56, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Seventh: Decisions Relevant to the Legislative Authority:
The Legislative Authority shall consist of the following:-
1- The Parliament
2- The Federal Council
3- The National Assembly

Page 56-59, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Seventh: Decisions Relevant to the Legislative Authority:
[Summary] Section deals with the structure and responsibilities of the Parliament, the Federal Council and the National Assembly, including the qualifications necessary for membership.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
... 12. The Constitution shall provide that the legislative authority is the only body authorized to pass legislations and that no legislation shall conflict with any constitutional provision.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
13. The Constitution shall provide for the full autonomy of financial and management control bodies and shall not be subject to the oversight of the Executive Authority.

Page 71, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

31. The Constitution shall provide for the principle of separation of the three powers and shall make it a fundamental rule for the Constitution to regulate the powers and mandates of the three authorities on the basis of the principle of balance, integration and cooperation between them.

Page 71, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

34. The Constitution should provide that the Executive Authority and all of its organizations are legally and judicially responsible for all its actions and mandates.

Page 71, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

35. The Constitution shall provide that the balance between power and responsibility is a governing rule.

Page 71, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

40. The Constitution shall provide for the definition of tasks and responsibilities of the senior leadership in the three authorities and define the responsibility of each one of them in a manner that realizes the principle of good governance.

Constitution's affirmation/renewal

No specific mention.

Constitutional reform/making

Summary: The NDC Outcomes document outlines the principles for the Yemeni constitutional drafting process.

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
(1) A new constitution shall be drafted requiring that the will of the people, equality and compliance to the highest international human rights norms and standards shall be the basis for the authority and legitimacy of the federal state at all levels, as expressed through representative, participatory, and rotating democracy to ensure political plurality and the peaceful transfer of power.

Page 9, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
(9) ... No amendments shall be made to the constitution that affects the South or changes the structures of the state unless through the agreement of the majority of the representatives of the South in the Parliament. Moreover, the federal constitution shall define arrangements to realize power sharing.

Page 9, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
(9) ... Moreover, the federal constitution shall define arrangements to realize power sharing.

Page 56, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Fifth: Decisions Relevant to the System of Governance:
- The system of governance is presidential. The system should be re-examined after two consecutive elections terms to study the need for a switch to a parliamentary system based on a constitutional
Page 63-64, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Tenth: The Constitutional Drafting Commission:
a. The prerequisite general conditions for membership of the Constitutional Drafting Commission shall be:

All conditions apply to both males and females.

1. Shall be a Yemeni citizen.
2. Shall have at least a university education in the following disciplines: - Law or Shariya’ah and law, political science or the humanities with at least ten years of experience in the field.
3. Should be fully competent and should not have been convicted by any final court judgement in a case which violate honour or preach of trust unless exonerated.
4. Representations shall be the same representation implemented in the NDC with respect to the South, women and youth.

Page 64, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Functions of the Constitutional Drafting Commission:

1- The Commission shall be comprised of 30 members
2- The Commission shall formulate the new draft constitution in accordance with the outcomes of the NDC.
3- The Constitutional Drafting Commission shall abide by the constitutional principles adopted by the NDC.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 200. It’s not permissible to modify a provision or an article of the Constitution unless three-quarters of the members of the parliament consent to such modification or adjustment after a referendum.

Page 163, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations:

... 11. Preparation of new laws to be compatible with outcomes all-inclusive National Dialogue Conference and the new constitution.

Elections

Page 9, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles (9) ... The federal constitution shall provide for executive, judicial and parliamentary mechanisms to protect the vital interests of the South after the first electoral cycle.

Page 20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 31. National partnership in the government through a constituting phase and, after that, the government can be formed on the basis of the elections that will follow the constituting phase.

Page 47-48, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

13. ... It is unlawful for the military staff, during their term of service, to participate in the election process for two electoral terms. ...
... 1- The electoral system is (the closed proportional list) system

Page 56, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Sixth: Decisions Relevant to the Electoral System:
... 2- Political constituencies shall adhere by arranging their electoral lists to ensure access for at least 30% of women to the elected councils. The order of male and female candidates in the list shall be as follows: At least one woman for every thirty male candidates. Lists by political constituencies shall not be accepted if they are in contravention of the law.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
...127. The political parties and organizations law shall provide for the following:-
a. The renewal of partisan bodies through direct periodic elections and refrain from the use of endorsements, open balloting or closed lists.

Page 90, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.
... 7. The constitution shall provide for the elections of local government bodies through free and fair direct elections by the voters for two election terms only.

Page 96, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:
... 12. The military, security and intelligence should be neutralized from politics including a ban on the participation in elections and referendum whether in voting or nomination or participation in election campaigning in favor of any candidate as protection of these bodies from any political infiltration (This a provision which has been adopted with reservation of four members of the GPC).

Page 129, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 8. The High Elections Commission
8.1 The High Elections Commission- Legal guidelines
1. Oversee media activities during elections and referendums to ensure neutrality.
2. Introduce a cap on spending by candidates on their election campaigns
3. Oversees and monitors the spending of public funds and to prevent illegal funding for use in campaigning.
4. Periodic updating of the electronic voters registration system by relying on the national number.
5. The High Elections Commission shall be given the right to select its own staffing on the basis of qualification, integrity, independence and non-partisanship. It should advertise vacant posts and select the staff on the basis of a vetting process under the oversight of the public service organization.
6. The High Elections Commission shall develop the criteria of selections of members of oversight and main committees by choosing persons who possess the right qualifications, integrity, independence and neutrality.

Page 129, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 8. The High Elections Commission - Recommendation
- Preparation for a workshop to explore the importance of establishing a sector in the Commission for overseeing and exercise control over elections campaign and elections spending.
... 203. The enactment of an electoral law that guarantees neutrality, equal opportunities for all citizens in nomination and election.

... 213. Identify and laws and provisions that ensure equal opportunities between the different powers in the exercise of its political and media activities, especially during elections to present their visions.

... 214. Ensure that local authorities commit to neutrality during elections.

... 56. Finishing work on road construction that is being implemented or has been approved. Priority in these projects should be given to strategic projects and areas that do not have roads. The government should link the centers of the districts and electoral areas with the capitals of the governorates.

10. Reforming the election legislations by issuing laws and regulations that ensure that and reflect the national accord by showing the new social contract that is a result of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference. An electronic election record should be prepared, and it must be transparent and accurate. Elections should be held under the laws of the new constitution, and the oversight and supervision of the election should be done by local and international groups, and show oversee all election activities at all levels.

**Electoral commission**

No specific mention.

**Political parties reform**

Other political parties reform

... 30. Reaffirmation of the freedom to establish political parties and prohibition of partisan military or Para-military formations. Any political change by force or armed force should be prohibited. Political parties based on regionalism, factionalism, tribalism, doctrinal, sectarian or professional grounds should be prohibited.

... 41. Criminalization of the exercise of political parties and organization political activities within the military and security organizations and the judiciary and the exploitation of mosques and the public service in favor of the party or the organization. Such crimes shall be considered sufficient ground for the dissolution of the party or organization.
Page 45-46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

... 5. The political system is a democratic system based on political and partisan pluralism with the aim of achieving a peaceful transfer of power. Political parties are the pillars of the democratic political process. Freedom to establish political parties is guaranteed without the need to obtain a license from any administrative body. With the existence of an independent body, it is sufficient to deposit documents pertinent to the party’s establishment and launch with this body. The body shall issue a document as proof of deposit of such documents. Anyone who has suffered harm from the establishment of a political party shall resort to the judiciary. It is unlawful that political parties are dissolved or suspended unless by a final court judgement issued by a competent court. Change to the freedom given for the establishment or exercise of activity or interference in the affairs of a political party is prohibited. It is unlawful for any political party to be established on the basis of religious, ethnic, doctrinal or sectarian grounds or to have any military or paramilitary formations. Political party’s article of associations and by laws shall be based on democracy. Political parties shall commit to make public all their decisions, activities, accounts, resources, properties, investments and how it disposes and utilizes such assets. It is unlawful for a political party to receive foreign funding. It is unlawful for political parties to undermine the foundations of the democratic political system or work to abolish it or to threaten the entity of the State. This shall be considered a crime punishable by law.

Civil society

Signature: Ibrahim Malik Shuja-Aldeen on behalf of Civil Society.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

... 66. Engage representatives of those affected, civil society and women in reconstruction funds committees.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 19. The Constitution should provide for the full partnership with the civil society sector and its organizations to promote community participation in development effort and to develop its role in public monitoring as a pressure tool to achieve public interest under the balance and integration of its role with the public and private sectors.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 22. Promote the awareness role of the media, civil society and political parties in a manner that ensure the spread of legal awareness and respect for the law.

Page 77, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 45. Passage of a law that guarantees the development of a comprehensive national strategy for the State administrative organ and the public and mixed sectors where the functional role and relationship with society, private sector and civil society should be defines to ensure the development of management efficiency.

Page 77, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 56. The law should provide for the formulation of a mandatory partnership strategy between the State, the private and mixed sectors and civil society.
Page 79, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 70. Formulation of legal rules and foundations that prevents crises and political conflicts which are considered factor of renewed confusion that impedes the State from performing its obligations and limits the community participation, the private sector and civil society from working in building and comprehensive and sustainable development.

Page 79, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 75. The law shall provide for the revival of a culture of self-responsibility, support and care for volunteer and charitable work, embed such values in the consciousness and behaviour of citizens and promotion and care for community initiative to increase level of community participation in public life.

Page 79, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 77. Development of legal rules and foundations that guarantee the freedom and independence of civil society organizations, labour unions and federations, professional and creative organizations, student organizations and various cooperative associations.
78. Relationship between civil society organizations and government stakeholders must be regulated so as to define the legal status of those institutions and a reassertion of the need to have full transparency of funding resources and spending on activities carried out by those institutions.

Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 79. A national program must be adopted for the uplifting of the State and society to be developed in partnership between political and community forces with integrated implementation by the State’s administrative organ, the private sector and civil society organizations.
80. Utilization of public upbringing mediums (family, educational institutions, youth and community organizations, media and cultural institutions and guidance and education media) to promote the principle of coexistence and acceptance of others within the one nation and promotes a culture that respects the law, constitution, protection of public funds, properties and public facilities.

Page 82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 112. Development of legal rules and foundations that guarantees the principle of partnership between the State, the private sector, civil society and the local authority in the identification of development needs and then establishment of mechanisms to meet those needs.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 134. The law shall obligate the government to develop a strategy that would guide the civil society and private sector within the framework of sustainable development.
135. Reformulation of the political parties and organization and civil society organizations law to aligned it with the new constitution.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
... 32. There is a need to modernize and develop performance in all State institutions, civil society organization and the adoption of an economic and fiscal policy that increases national resources and utilization in the best possible manner, rationalization of public expenditures and to achieve a balance
between revenues and expenditures.

Page 88, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
33. There is a need to create an attractive investment environment by removal of all the barriers to allow the private sector to fully participate together with the public sector and civil society.

Page 91, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.
... 16. Review of the definition of the State, the role of civil society and the role of the private sector in development in response to the youth revolution and the Peaceful Southern Hirak.

Page 91, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.
... 19. All general directors of the finance offices and general directors of the civil service shall be transferred and under the authority of the local administrations units in the region.Annex (7) Provisions submitted to the Consensus Committee.

Page 121, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 2- The Media
2.1- Legal directives
1. The High Council for Press and Media shall be comprised of representatives of the public and private media organizations, specialized academics and relevant media CSO’s. It shall be established in line with the general provisions for independent bodies and the law shall define its functions.

Page 129, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 9.1 The Party Affairs and Civil Society Organizations Commission- Constitutional guideline
1. An autonomous authority shall be established for political parties and civil society organizations affairs.

Page 129-130, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 9.2 The Party Affairs and Civil Society Organizations Authority- Legal guideline
1. The Authority shall comprise two departments: The political parties and organization department and the civil society organizations department.
2. The authority shall be responsible for screening of applications for the establishment of political parties and organizations and the registration of civil society organizations to verify that they meet required conditions as specified by law.
3. The Authority shall be responsible for following-up on compliance of political parties and organization to the legal controls and the standards of integrity and transparency in accordance with the law.
4. It's not permissible to dissolve any political party or organization or a civil society organization unless by a conclusive court judgement.
5. The Authority shall be responsible for capacity building of civil society organizations to enable them to perform their role as an effective partner in community development.
6. The Authority shall work to create a national database of all political parties and organizations and civil society organizations.
7. A ban on the establishment of any political party or organization on the sectarian, regional or factional ground.

8. Put in place controls and criteria and monitors the funding of political parties and organizations and civil society organizations internally and externally.

Page 130, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 9.3 The Party Affairs and Civil Society Organizations Commission - Recommendations
1. Organization of a special workshop to review the civil society organizations law. Specialists and experts should participate in the workshop to formulate the main outlines of a law to regulate the organizations by avoiding restrictions and regulates the funding of these organizations.
2. Amendment of the political parties law to allow freedom for the formation and establishment of political parties removed from any form of arbitrariness.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Legal determinates:-
1. The Authority shall be responsible for:-
... c. Coordination and cooperation with all official sectors and civil society organizations concerned with motherhood and childhood locally, regionally and international with the objective of creating the required balance and integrations between these sectors.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
... 14. Endowments shall be regulated by law and the terms and conditions of philanthropists. An independent body to manage the affairs of endowments and to protect its properties and funds from infringements by individuals or private or public bodies. It shall endeavor to reacquire plundered properties and funds as documented and oversee and monitor the administrators of endowments for both public endowments and private ones.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Education:
... 57. The State is obliged to prepare curricula through a body composed of all orientations in partnership with civil society organizations and specialists who are competent in various fields of study, taking into account cultural diversity, the introduction of a culture of freedom and human rights, citizenship and democracy and the principle of peaceful transfer of power and pluralism, and that the people are the rightful owners and the source of power. These should be included in the curriculum in accordance with the various stages education.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
205. Civil society organizations are one of the important means of protecting rights and freedoms. They are major contributors to the development of policies and support for community activities in all fields. Therefore, it’s incumbent upon the State, to support and develop civil society and ensure its independence.

Page 163, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations:
... 14. Include an important provision in the civil associations and civic institutions prohibiting all such institutions from getting involved in partisan politics or work in favor of any particular party.”
2. … f. The government supports funds for social welfare and contributes, along with civil society organizations, in helping orphans, single-mothers, and homes for the elderly and abused.

… 17. Private and public social groups, including tribal sheikhs, are subject to laws of associations and civil society organizations, or a private law that is based on democratic work and organizes the method of election, their tasks, practices, and roles.

… 30. Increasing the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations with the government in creating a strategy to execute the general programs and providing the infrastructure for education.

34. Creating a clear national strategy and policy regarding Food Security, combating malnutrition, and helping nutrition reach the poor and needy through transports that are paid for by the government, the private sector, civil society organizations, and relief organizations.

… 121. Establishing an independent agency that is tasked with organizing and improving the performance of civil society organizations in order to better services that they provide to society and enable them to truly contribute to sustainable development in a way that ensures transparency in their work, their funding, and their finances.

2. Achieving just social development by creating a strategy and policies, issuing legislation, and implementing procedures that achieve social justice in a wide and comprehensive manner. This will create an effective partnership between the people and the general management, just distribution of resources which will end the class differences and remove social classes, and will strengthen the role of the government and its institutions while diminishing the role of non official organizations and entities that conflict with the supremacy of the law. It will give a major role to youth, women, and the marginalized as well as other forces in civil society (including political parties, institutions, unions, and civil society associations).

… 21. [Summary] Working to take the steps necessary to strengthen the joint sector [unclear what this pertains to, possibly the charity sector]
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:

1. Building and strengthening the basis of political development in a framework of true partnership between the institutions of the government and groups in society. A model should be created to show modern civil society that is open, coexists among its different parts, and is all one part of a whole that participates in public life.

2. Deepening the basis of political development and civil life by creating a group of legislation and laws, as well as the guaranteeing mechanisms, and ensuring the achievement of this.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:

14. Enacting laws relating to the work of civil society organizations, charitable organizations, and missionary organizations, and Obligate them to work in accordance with the principles of transparency and clarity in front of the people, as well as being completely accountable for all of their work and activities.

Page 202, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:

3. Adopting zoned plans on the level of the government, in cooperation with the sponsors, civil society, and the private sector, to face the problem of malnutrition and its harms.

Page 202, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:

10. Increasing the principle of social participation with civil society organizations in order to improve the quality of services provided.

Page 207, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:

26. Ensuring the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations with the government in creating a strategy to implement general programs, and providing the infrastructure for education.

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- Decisions:-

... 32. Immediate establishment and organization of special rehabilitation centres for rehabilitation and integration of released detainees from foreign detention centres and those who completed their sentences in terrorism crimes inside the country and in national prisons and detention centres with specialized staff in psycho-support and social sciences and religious leaders needed for dealing with convicts in terrorism crimes and other crimes for the purpose of rehabilitation and reintegration in society on condition that this process is in parallel to the term of detention.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 20. Immediate abolishing of the Tribal Affairs Authority because it promotes the tribal authority on the account of the States Authority and infringes on its sovereignty.

Page 148, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles:

... 73. Structures of local councils should be built to cover-sub-districts, villages and neighbourhoods commensurate with the new shape of the State. This should be done through democratic practice and
in a manner that realizes public scrutiny, and restrict practice of the state over those areas. (a substitute for the neighbourhood chiefs, and trustees... etc.)

Public administration

Page 8, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
... (9) [Summary] Inequality in civil service and the armed and security forces in the central level shall be addressed through legislation and institutions that ensure elimination of discrimination and achieve equal opportunities for all Yemenis. For the purpose of addressing the disparities in employment, Southerners shall have priority in employment in vacant posts and qualification and training in the civil service and armed and security forces.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 41. [Summary] Criminalization of the exercise of political parties and organization political activities within the military and security organizations and the judiciary...

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 48. [Summary] Govt. identifies job grades allocated to Sa'dah not used during war, and will compensate the governorate for jobs moved elsewhere.

Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 56. Cancel the appointments which were made in contravention to the law and terms and conditions for appointment to public jobs and the job rotation law since 2004 and the return of those who were forcibly removed from public service.

Page 41, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -
... 111. [Summary] see past provisions.

Page 41, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -
... 114. [Summary] Senior public sectors jobs should reflect effective national partnership.

Page 45, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:
... 2. Realization of the principle of accountability for anyone who assumes a public office job including the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and deputies, ministers ... Immunity from accountability for any of those posts is prohibited. ...

Page 52, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -
... 8. Guarantee of the principle of equality between all citizens in assuming public service jobs on the basis of clear criteria in qualification and capacity and to ensure that promotion is based on clear, transparent, open and equitable procedures. The minimum wage should be defined and should be sufficient to provide a decent life for employees and pensioners. It should be reviewed periodically to achieve this objective.

Page 52, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -

... 11. [summary] public management firms much be transparent and allow access to media organisations. Employees not doing so will be penalized, so long as it does not contravene the supreme interests of the state. Court orders can be used to access documents in position of another in order to protect his/her rights.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 23. Promote the role of the Judiciary in administrative law enforcement in a manner that achieves full accountability and responsibility of the administrative and executive e organizations and to guarantee the rights of the public, private and mixed sectors employees.

Page 76, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 37-43. [Summary] Provide laws that allows for the development of administrative units and prevent abuse of power; all public positions must have job descriptions passed; civil service legislation should be simple and contain deterents; defines criteria for hiring on basis of qualifications; entrusting public management to managers for a specific time period and commit to job rotation; make it mandatory to connect and consolidate the plans of the state with the plans of individual ministries, organisations and public corporations; neutralize political influence in the public sector.

Page 77, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 45. Passage of a law that guarantees the development of a comprehensive national strategy for the State administrative organ and the public and mixed sectors where the functional role and relationship with society, private sector and civil society should be defines to ensure the development of management efficiency.

46. Issuance of a law that prohibits the senior authorities from issuing direct appointment decrees in the public service jobs in contravention of the management controls provided by the Job description law.

... 48. Legislate a law that obligates the State to advance the efficiency of the administrative organ in a manner that realizes utilization of the human and financial resources and absorbs the support, aid and grants presented by other States and international organization and to utilize them in the best possible manner.

49. A legal provision that calls for application of the severest penalties proscribed by law against corrupt persons including deprivation from public jobs.

50. A legal provision that precise criteria will be used in promotion and legal entitlement of a public servant.

51. A legal provision that considers a public service job as a right to all male and female citizens, the formulation of a job description and adjustment of the wage and bonuses ceiling.

52. Legislate a law that makes mandatory to comply with performance indicators and criteria for all administrative organs of the State.

53. The law shall provide for the establishment of an organization specializing on following-up on the
quality of management performance in State institutions and the private sector that evaluates progress and identifies points of weaknesses and strengths and disseminates such concepts.

54. Legislate a law that makes mandatory for the State to develop required programs for the training of unqualified staff, professional and educationally and the creation of job opportunities for them.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines..., Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 58. The law shall provide for the issuance and activation of internal regulations for all government ministries and facilities that regulates administrative and financial operations, control over all appointments and spending and subjects them to legal and judicial accountability.

59. The law shall provide for measures and penalties for abuses in the administrative organ of the State.

... 61. The law shall provide for the definition of the powers and responsibilities of security and military staff that doesn't give them absolute powers to achieve efficiency in the public administration and principles of good governance.

Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines..., Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 79. A national program must be adopted for the uplifting of the State and society to be developed in partnership between political and community forces with integrated implementation by the State's administrative organ, the private sector and civil society organizations.

Page 81, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines..., Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 97. The law shall provide for the restructuring of all ministries on top of which the revenue ministries

... 100. The law shall provide for prohibiting senior public officials in the State and their first degree relatives, as well as, officials of the legislative and judicial authorities from participating in States public tenders and those of the public and mixed sectors.

101. Issuance of a law for the establishment of a national commission for financial and administrative reforms to put an end to waste of public funds, politicization of the public service and grants powers in line with good governance standards.

102. The law shall provide for the reform of the wage and bonus structures for the State and private sector employees with the objective of improving their living standards and the meet the level of sufficiency to eliminate corruption.

103. The law shall provide for obligating all public government institutions to publish documents and information on their activities within one month of their writing, especially those related to public spending.

Page 82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines..., Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 113. [Summary] Downsizing public admin.

... 116. [Summary] Restructuring public admin.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines..., Second: Legal Guidelines,

117. The adoption of the principle of merit, entitlement and professional standards in hiring and promotion in the civil service.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
120. The law shall provide for the application of the principle of equality in the public administration and criminalization of any discrimination in promotions, hiring, and entitlements resulting from joining the public service whether on basis of gender, area, political affiliation or colour.

126. Development of legal rules for the activation of the work of control departments inside each government unit to ensure compliance of the public servants to sound administrative procedures and the performance of their functions performance.

139. The law shall provide for the reforms of the State’s administrative organ, review of all functional appointments and promotions and adjust the status of those who were affected according to the law and code of good governance removed from criteria of partisan affiliations and loyalties.

145. Development of legal controls for the simplification of legislations, application of standards of efficiency of the public service, the development of deterrent provisions and control, full definition of the public service and development of operational and functional manuals.

147. The law shall provide for actions to grant public service management posts to qualified specialists in management who enjoy good reputation for a fixed term to ensure the refreshment of efficiencies in these units and increase productivity in a manner that enhances the principle of job rotation.

14. Establishment of a national body for civil service to be financially and administratively autonomous and enjoys efficiency and neutrality.

17. Establishment of required controls to downsize the overblown civil service.

18. Strengthen transparency, accountability and allow access to information on administrative procedures in the administrative organs of the State.

34. There is a need to prevent interference and overlap of competencies between various ministries to achieve efficiency of public management.
Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 7. Entitlements of the armed and security forces shall not be subject to the Salaries and Wages Strategy of the civil service. ...

Page 121-122, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
3. Public Service
1.1 Public Service - Constitutional principles
[Summary] 1. Civil service is fully autonomous and promotes fairness in civil service.
2. An independent public pensions and social security public authority shall be established.

Page 122, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
[Summary] Outlines reform to the Civil Service.

Page 122-123, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
3.3 Civil Service - Recommendations
[Summary] Contains recommendations for the civil service.

Page 144-145, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions,
[Summary] Points 24, 26, 28, 34, 39 and 40 deal with equality and and worker rights in the civil service.

Page 155, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
... 143. [Summary] Citizens have the right to criticise public servants.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 197. Any public servant refraining from enforcing judgments or impeding their enforcement is committing a crime punishable by law. ...

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 202. Neutrality of the public service shall be guaranteed. The politicization and exploitation by political parties, groups or special interest shall be prohibited.

Page 162, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations:
... 4. Public service jobs should be subjected to advertising and a vetting exercise.
... 7. The State shall commit to development the wages and salaries policy to align it with prevailing market prices and the purchasing value Riyal.
8. Demand from the Ministry of Finance to quickly release the differences of allowances overdue from 2005 to 2010 to be paid retroactively to all State employees.
9. Implementation of the remaining stages of the wages and salaries strategies in one shot.
10. Demand from the Ministry of Finance to speed giving tenure to all State employees appointed in
The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session
Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:

... 11. The government and local authorities, as well as the legal institutions and agencies, carry full responsibility for any harm and damages done to third parties by employees of theirs, and those who act illegally in an official capacity.

Page 184, Urgent Procedures and Policies in the Short Run:

... 123. Giving priority to improving current spending and purifying the salaries and wages records (civil and military) from fake and duplicate identities. ...

The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session
At the National Level:

... 179. The government works to create job descriptions for all positions in the government, ...

Page 195, Cultural Development:


Page 196, Cultural Development:

20. Limiting the newly created public institutions and reviewing their missions and structure in order to correctly redistribute their tasks and develop their structure of specialties in order to remove conflicting jobs between them, and limit bureaucracy that comes from duplicity in job descriptions. ...

22. Strict adherence to rotation of work positions, and this should be mandated by law.

Page 196, Cultural Development:

... 24. [Summary] public sector employees' salaries are tied to inflation rate, regulated by law, and not less than average living expenses for a family.

Power sharing

Political power sharing

State level
Summary: state level power sharing is provided for, see below.

Sub-state level

Page 20, The Sa’adah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 32. To quickly accommodate and integrate the sons of Sa’adah and the affected governorates from the wars in all State organs and institutions in par with their counterparts from other political forces during the transitional period.

Other proportionality


... 81. The Commission shall consist of at least 11 members and no more than 15 members. It shall reflect at least 30% representation of women, 50% for the South and 50% for the North. The competent authority shall, in accordance with the law, select those who meet the following
conditions:

Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

1. The selection of ambassadors shall be subjected to professional standards and controls according to the diplomatic Corp. Law and the need to have equitable representation of all Yemeni areas with due consideration to the fifty-fifty shares of the North and the South.

Form of ‘veto’ or communal majority

Page 9, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

(9) ... The federal constitution shall provide for executive, judicial and parliamentary mechanisms to protect the vital interests of the South after the first electoral cycle. These may include special veto rights or special voting rights on issues related to the vital interests of the South and special representation based on the formula of population weighted by territory. No amendments shall be made to the constitution that affects the South or changes the structures of the state unless through the agreement of the majority of the representatives of the South in the Parliament. Moreover, the federal constitution shall define arrangements to realize power sharing.

Territorial power sharing

Federal or similar sub-divided government

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

... (4) The division of powers and responsibilities shall be clearly defined in the constitution of the federal state. The central authority shall not interfere with the exercise of authority of the executive, legislative, judicial and administrative bodies of the other levels of government in their areas of exclusive responsibility, except in exceptional circumstances as regulated by the constitution and law, and only for purposes of ensuring collective security, essential common standards or to protect one regional authority from interference by another.

(5) Powers unallocated to the federal authorities shall be presumed powers of other levels of government as provided for by the federal constitution. The competent judicial body defined in the federal constitution shall adjudicate on any dispute over the competencies of the central government, regions and wilayas.

Page 8, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

... (9) During the first electoral cycle after the adoption of the federal constitution, the South shall have a 50% representation in all leadership structures in the executive, legislative and judicial bodies, including the armed and security forces, and in levels where appointments are made by the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister.

Similarly, the South shall have a 50% representation in the House of Representatives. Inequality in civil service and the armed and security forces in the central level shall be addressed through legislation and institutions that ensure elimination of discrimination and achieve equal opportunities for all Yemenis. For the purpose of addressing the disparities in employment, Southerners shall have priority in employment in vacant posts and qualification and training in the civil service and armed and security forces. Appointments shall respect relevant public service requirements in terms of the skills and qualifications needed. No employee shall be forcibly dismissed.

Page 9, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

(9) ... Moreover, the federal constitution shall define arrangements to realize power sharing.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 1- Name of the State:-

- Republic of Yemen – If the States remains unitary
- The Federal Republic of Yemen - If the form of the State changes into a federal system
1- Decentralization of the management and fiscal system and adoption of principles and foundations of good governance.
2- Foundations of management regulations in the federal government:
   First: At the Federal Level:
The Federal government shall carry out its management function through a central management system to be used for the management of all federal functions starting with guidance to planning, monitoring and control and coordination. It shall have branches or offices to facilitate the work as needed.
   Second: At the Regional Level:
The regional authorities of the federal government shall adopt a decentralized management system with two main components: Regional decentralization and decentralization of facilities in the management of the affairs of the region.

Page 90, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.
... 8. The constitution shall provide for the legislation of a law that regulates peaceful transfer of power at the central (federal) level and shall determine the posts which shall be subject to this rule and those which shall be subject to competition to ensure a fifty fifty share for the North and South and to prevent inheritance of leadership positions and the holding of multiple posts by one person.

Local/municipal government
... a. Regional Decentralization:
1- As required by the provisions of the Constitution, the regional territories should be divided into local administrative units to be called governorates, municipalities, cities or districts which shall enjoy legal personality.
2- The administrative units shall have elected councils that will assume supervision and management of the unit’s affairs in guidance, planning, monitoring in full independence in the fiscal and management decision-making. It shall be subject to the control of the regional government.
3- The regional law shall elaborate the manner in which the president and members of the council are to be elected in all units and shall define their mandates as well as the concurrent responsibilities of the regional and local governments.
B- Decentralization of Facilities
The regional law shall give some of the vital public facilities and authorities a legal personality and fiscal and management independence.

Page 90, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.
...3. The law of the regions shall define the concurrent responsibilities between the federal, the center and the regions.
4. The constitution shall define the powers of the center and the region to ensure balance of power and responsibility and avoids overlap to achieve administrative effectiveness.
5. The constitution shall provide for the right of the local authority (region) to oversee and monitor companies working in production of natural resources in areas under their jurisdiction and to share in the consummation of production agreements.
6. The constitution shall provide for the establishment of a body at the governorate level to be
headed by the governor to be a forum for all local government bodies in the districts, another body at
the regional level and a third at the national level to be headed by the president of the Republic for all
local governments of the regions and to be directly responsible over all things relevant to the
outcomes of the local government bodies.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:
... 175. The experiences of countries that approved development in the lower management rungs
have shown great successes, unlike those that have developed at the federal level. That is why the
future development plan must start at the first rung administratively and institutionally (facilities and
services), and this reaches the people directly. This is one of the most important features and benefits
of federations.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
... 181. Restructuring all of the financial and economic agencies and institutions in the government in
accordance with the decentralization strategy to achieve a government with distributed power and
resources to all levels.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
... 183. Strengthening the societal role in development at the local and federal levels in the fields of
creating development plans, implementing them, supervising official performance, especially in
protecting the environment, natural resources, and consumers, creating civil society organizations
and independent youth in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, with participation and
supervision over the implementation of the outputs of the National Dialogue.

**Economic power sharing**

Page 8, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
... (6) Each region shall have a leading role regarding its regional economic development. The federal
system shall ensure adequate standards for a decent life for all people and ensure an equitable
sharing of national wealth.

Page 8, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
... (8) Natural resources are the property of the people of Yemen. The management and development
of natural resources, including oil and gas, and the award of exploration and development contracts,
shall be the responsibility of the authorities of producing wilayas, jointly with the regional and federal
authorities, in accordance with the provisions of a federal law. In accordance with the same federal
law, contracts for local services shall be the responsibility of the authorities in the producing wilaya in
coordination with the region. The supreme national interest shall be taken into account to ensure that
natural resources are managed in a transparent, efficient, effective and sustainable manner. Pursuant
to the same law, an independent national institution shall be established to include all concerned
authorities at the wilayas, regional and federal levels for the development of policies and to empower
the producing wilayas and regions to manage the natural resources efficiently. A federal law
developed in consultation with the regions and wilayas shall define the criteria and formula for the
sharing of revenues from natural resources, including oil and gas, in a transparent and equitable
manner to all the people of Yemen, with due consideration to the specific needs of the producing
wilayas and regions and the allocation of a share of the revenues to the federal government.
... (8) [Summary] Outlines the ownership and manifesto of managing resources in Yemen, in addition to economic powersharing, and principles of transparency.

Page 166, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:
... 13. Natural resources of all types and sources of energy that are in the land, air, or regional waters, as well as the continental spread and economic region, are publicly owned by the people and the government must develop their production, and use them effectively for the good of the people and the coming generations. A percentage of the revenue of these resources should be given to the areas that they are being extracted from, in accordance with the law.

... 13. [Summary] Coordination between federal and local governments on natural resources and the distribution of revenues.
Coordination between the federal and local governments regarding the fuel, gas, marine, and mineral resources, and others, whether they are on land or in the ocean. The revenues of these resources are to be distributed in accordance with the law and in a just and equal manner between the capital and the governorates.

**Military power sharing**

**Merger of forces**

Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 55. Ansar Allah should withdraw their check-points and any act that conflict with the obligations of the State. This should be done in concert with the absorption of their members in all government institutions and organs.

**Proportionality**

Page 95, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:
... 2. Representation in the armed and security forces and intelligence agencies during the constituting period shall be 50% for the North and 50% for the South at the command level in the military, security and intelligence agencies and below that; 50% for population and 50 for geography.

**Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL**

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 21. Building of a central State along nationalistic lines to enhance the principles of good governance, national partnership, justice, equality, rule of law, neutrality of the security and military institutions, separation between powers and to guarantee and protect rights and freedoms.

Page 20-21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
36. Restructuring of the Political and National Security organizations and definition of their roles and responsibilities so that they maintain the security of the country in a manner that doesn't conflict with human rights. The Judiciary and the parliament should have oversight over the work of these agencies.
Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions: -
1. Protection of life and sources of life and uphold values of religious and doctrinal tolerances, establishment of a culture of common existence, protection of human rights, public and private freedoms.

Page 38, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Institutional Reforms: -
... 90. Realization of the principle of transparency and compliance with judicial procedures and laws in forces in the transactions of any organs to be established in the future to ensure non-repetition of abuses, respect for human rights and establishment of the state of rule of law.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -
... 118. The state shall commit to condemnation of all abuses of human rights and heresy and incitement edicts and address their impact using a transitional justice approach and mechanisms.

Page 45, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:
1. Constitutional Legitimacy, rule of law, foundation of the system of government in the State, it is unlawful to change the system in any other mean in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution. The State shall commit to ensure the enforcement of the rule of law on all citizens with no exceptions.

- Islam is the Religion of the State and the official language is Arabic.
- Yemen is a federal, civic, democratic, independent and sovereign State, established on the basis of equal citizenship, popular will, rule of law and forms part of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Page 38, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Institutional Reforms: -
90. Realization of the principle of transparency and compliance with judicial procedures and laws in forces in the transactions of any organs to be established in the future to ensure non-repetition of abuses, respect for human rights and establishment of the state of rule of law.

Page 38-39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Prevention of Non-Repetition of Abuses: -
... 91. Settlements and guarantee of non-repetition include: -
a. End to continuous abuses.
... h. Beside symbolic reparations, there shall be health reparations, educational reparations, economic reparations and restoration of all citizenships rights.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, 11. The Constitution shall provide that the rule of law is the foundation of governance of the State.
16. The Constitution shall provide for the promotion of the principle of independence of the judiciary and rule of law. The judiciary to have a judicial police to carry-out its judgements and to enforce the law in a manner that protects freedoms, civil, personal and public rights and human rights.

26. The Constitution should provide that the State guarantees the personal freedom of citizens, maintains their dignity and security and that the law defines situation when a citizen's freedom would be restricted.

36. The Constitution shall provide that no power without responsibility and no responsibility without accountability and that each authority is responsible before the people and the law for all its actions and behaviour at all levels of leadership and management.

52. The Constitution shall provide for the prohibition against legislatures promulgating laws that detracts, restricts or degrades rights and freedoms.

9. There is a need to start education and awareness in security units on their legal competencies and on principles of human rights so that their behaviour is governed by that.

10. There is a need to review curriculums and to adopt rights and legal principles in the curriculum.

15. Develop a Military doctrine for armed forces derived from constitutional principles so as to make the military, a national and professional army, loyal to God first and to the Nation. The Military, Security, and Intelligence Services shall respect human rights and international conventions and agreements that do not contravene the sovereignty of the country.

29. The Ministry of defence, security services, intelligence services, military commands and the Department of Moral Guidance shall educate officers and the ranks and file of the armed forces on the laws and regulations of the military and on respect for human rights.

1. Affirmation of the link between human rights and rule of law and administer justice and reparation for victims to prevent impunity and reform of judicial and security institutions including the police and prisons system. An accountability mechanism should be created to ensure compliance with
international standards of law enforcement.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
... 19. The State shall commit to the development of a strategy for human rights and public freedom in which it guarantees and consider principles of human rights and public freedom.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Education:
... 59. The State is obliged to include the principles of human rights in education curriculums for all stages.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
... 147. The State shall commit not to violate the human rights during a state of emergency, which must be for a specific period of time.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
... 150. The subject of rights and freedoms shall be taught in all colleges, institutes and military academies.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
... 151. Constitutional provisions concerning rights and freedoms shall be in effect on all related laws. The legislative, executive and judicial authorities and all organs of the State shall abide by them.
... 155. Any offence on the rights and freedoms set forth in the Constitution shall be criminalized.

Page 159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
185. Rule of law is the basis of governance. The ruler and the ruled are equal before the law.

Page 159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 187. The State shall abide by the principles of human rights and public and personal freedoms in a manner that doesn’t contravene the Constitution, It shall develop a national strategy to protect and prevent any diminution of them.

Page 159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 188. Rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution shall not be subject to disruption or diminution. No law shall restrict such rights and freedoms or prejudice the inherent value or its essence.
Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines. The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 201. The government should be subject to accountability by the legislature and the judiciary for any human rights violations.

Page 169, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:

... 2. The working agencies ensure the safety of the residents and lands of the government within the respect and protection of the basic rights that are given to everyone.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:

... 9. The constitution and supremacy of the law are the foundation of the government.

Page 194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

... 11. Ensuring human rights of justice for the poor and those with limited incomes, enforcing the legal and financial commitments of the government and private sector, which will ensure a dignified life for poor families by creating a system of social welfare and by including the poor in development programs that help reduce the harms that they face. These programs will also work to help them create a more productive and economic lifestyle.

Page 199, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

... 42. Issuing a law for the family that protects the humanitarian and social laws for women and protects them from all kinds of discrimination, violence, and inhumane treatment. It should also include the human rights of children and youth and protect them from abuse from parents or society. In many cases, this leads to them having problems in their personalities, and do not end up contributing to society as much as they could have. The law mentioned above should also include texts that protect the right of women in inheritance and choosing a life partner, as well as providing humanitarian, moral, and financial support, as well as compensation, to divorced and widowed women. This includes enough to end the phenomenon of very expensive dowries.

Page 200-201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:

4. Taking the necessary steps to ensure the end all racist, regional, and sectarian abuses and face the calls for sectarian violence. This should be done through legislation that criminalizes and increase punishment for any group or individual who participates in any way through action speech. There should also be an end to all types of violence and abuse of human rights and international law, and work to end all armed conflicts in the country.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:

8. Issuing the necessary laws to end the committing of any abuse of public freedoms, and ensuring that Yemen is a suitable environment for the development of laws, regulations, and practices that ensure individual and group freedoms during practice of political rights.

Equality

[Summary] There are multiple references to 'equality' through document.

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
(1) A new constitution shall be drafted requiring that the will of the people, equality and compliance to the highest international human rights norms and standards shall be the basis for the authority and legitimacy of the federal state at all levels, as expressed through representative, participatory, and rotating democracy to ensure political plurality and the peaceful transfer of power.

Page 9, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
... (10) The federal constitution shall require all governments and state institutions in the federal state of Yemen to promote equality through legislation and other measures, including real steps to achieve representation of at least 30% women in high offices, elected bodies and in the civil service.

Page 9, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
... (11) All the people of Yemen, irrespective of their native region, shall belong to one shared nationality and shall have equal rights and responsibilities. Each citizen of Yemen has the right to reside, own, trade, work or pursue any other personal legal matters in any wilaya or region of the federal state without discrimination.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 21. Building of a central State along nationalistic lines to enhance the principles of good governance, national partnership, justice, equality, rule of law, neutrality of the security and military institutions, separation between powers and to guarantee and protect rights and freedoms.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 26. Respect for the public service, equal citizenship rights and subject them to foundations and standards of good governance. Exclusionary and forced removal policy of individuals for their political positions or opinion should be criminalized.

Page 20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 29. Effective national partnership in all State's institutions through commitment to democracy, political plurality, partisan plurality and peaceful transfer of power through free, fair and transparent elections.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 45. The Government should commit to the implementation of the outcomes of the Working Group on the Sa'dah issue by developing a matrix of action for the implementation of the decisions agreed upon on a neutral and transparent manner. This should insure the application of the solutions so as to benefit all those affected and entitled from all parties without any discrimination.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 6. Strengthening of social justice, equal citizenship, fairness and equitable solution to social disputes, realization of national partnership in power and wealth and combating poverty and disease.

Page 41, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:
... 109. The state guarantees the incorporation of principles of social justice in its national legislations.
1. The State shall abide by freedom of economic activities in a manner that realizes social justice.
5. The State’s economic policy shall be based on scientific economic planning. It shall ensure the best utilization of all resources, development and advancement of capacities in all economic sectors and all economic and social development areas within the State’s general plan and, in a manner, that serves public interest and the national economy, improves the living standards of the citizens, provide basic needs and achieves social justice.

Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -
1. The State shall ensure equality and equal opportunities for all citizens in political, economic, social and cultural areas and laws shall be enacted to realize that.

Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -
... 2. Society shall be based on social solidarity based on justice, freedom and equality in accordance with the law.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 3. Equal Citizenship: - Citizens are equal in rights and obligations without any discrimination due to sex, ethnicity, ancestry, colour, religion, doctrine, creed, opinion, or economic and social status.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... 15. The Constitution shall provide for the need for equality before the law.

Page 71, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... 32. Inclusion of a provision in the Constitution stating that the constitution is the noblest form of expression of the will of the people and that everyone is equal before the law.
Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary The Working group reached a consensus on constitutional guidelines, laws and recommendations and agreed to submit them to the Final Plenary for adoption by the Conference and as a follows:-
48. The Constitution shall provide for guarantees of free enterprise and fee competition and equal opportunities for all citizens to promote social justice.
....

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 120. The law shall provide for the application of the principle of equality in the public administration and criminalization of any discrimination in promotions, hiring, and entitlements resulting from joining the public service whether on basis of gender, area, political affiliation or colour.
Page 99, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 5. Passage of laws to unify the command and control and guidance centre in the security and police institution, the prohibition of discrimination in obligations and rights, completion of the building of an automated system and hot communications lines and the provision of required equipment.
Page 140, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms (July 13-September 18, 2013: Submitted to the Final Plenary) Introduction:
The human moment through we shared a sense of oneness of the need for change, is the real guidance for the output of this working group as it depicted a moment that surpassed partisan agendas and trying to hold on to the welcoming common human elements in its purest form. Human rights are a collective responsibility. Through this, the family and official institutions, political groups, civil society organizations, the private sector and individuals are seeking to ensure a break from fear and poverty to build social peace and understanding and to realize social justice and the establishment of a participatory democratic system.

Page 144, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions,
... 22. Equal pay for equal work
... 27. The State shall commit to the enactment of an administrative system in academic and technical institutions based on equal opportunities and to fill vacant leadership positions through democratic processes.

Page 148, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles:
... 72. Justice, freedom and equality are basic blocks for building society. The State shall ensure fair standards in the distribution of development productive projects among members of society. Disadvantaged areas should enjoy affirmative action in a manner that achieves social justice.

Page 153, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Political Participation and Elections
... 119. The State authorities should be neutral in dealing with all citizens and people with different political orientations, regardless of gender, color, creed or dogma.

Page 173, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
... 6. The government commits to establishing an umbrella insurance coverage systems that is national and of high quality. This system should be easy to reach for all citizens, without discrimination, and it should be done in accordance within the ideals of solidarity and equality.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
... 185. The government commits to creating a management program in the academic and technical institutions that is based on the principles of equal opportunities, democracy, and the work of leadership centers in them.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
1. Working to put in place a comprehensive cultural plan for Yemen that is based on reconnecting with national heritage, and ensures the right of cultural diversity. This plan should be based on the principles of freedom, democracy, diversity, justice, and equality, and that culture is a basic right of citizens. This plan should aim to create a national culture that is developed and renewable, and is able to create positive effects in the different aspects of development.

Page 200, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
... 3. Bringing back the subject of civil education in the curriculums and making it a basic subject that must be studied at the elementary, middle, and high school levels in public schools with the goal of raising a new generation with the principles of citizenship, equality, respect for system, work, production, forgiveness, coexistence, plurality, brotherhood, and the right to have different opinions.
In order to restore the confidence of the people on the State, radical reforms in State institutions and an end to corruption and abuse of power will take root. This includes the building of a professional non-partisan, non-politicized, national security sector. It is also necessary that the rule of law and social justice should form the backbone of the new federal republic in Yemen; one that respects human rights, protects human dignity and achieves sustainable development.

In the Federal Republic of Yemen, every citizen will enjoy equal rights irrespective of their place of birth, creed, place or gender based on the principle of equal citizenship, social justice and non-discrimination. We are charting a new path for ourselves based solidly on the principles of rule of law, a new federal constitution free from domination and monopoly and maintain the vital interests of the regions.

**Democracy**  
[Summary] There are multiple references to ‘democracy’ through document.
party is prohibited. It is unlawful for any political party to be established on the basis of religious, ethnic, doctrinal or sectarian grounds or to have any military or paramilitary formations. Political party’s article of associations and by laws shall be based on democracy. Political parties shall commit make public all their decisions, activities, accounts, resources, properties, investments and how it disposes and utilizes such assets. It is unlawful for a political party to receive foreign funding. It is unlawful for political parties to undermine the foundations of the democratic political system or work to abolish it or to threaten the entity of the State. This shall be considered a crime punishable by law.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines: Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 125. Issuance of a law that protects media personnel and journalists and guarantees their independence to protect freedom of expression to enable them to play their role in the solidification of democracy, values of integrity and good governance.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Education: ... 57. The State is obliged to prepare curricula through a body composed of all orientations in partnership with civil society organizations and specialists who are competent in various fields of study, taking into account cultural diversity, the introduction of a culture of freedom and human rights, citizenship and democracy and the principle of peaceful transfer of power and pluralism, and that the people are the rightful owners and the source of power. These should be included in the curriculum in accordance with the various stages education.

Page 148, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles: ... 73. Structures of local councils should be built to cover-sub-districts, villages and neighbourhoods commensurate with the new shape of the State. This should be done through democratic practice and in a manner that realizes public scrutiny, and restrict practice of the state over those areas. (a substitute for the neighbourhood chiefs, and trustees... etc.)

Page 169, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development: ... 5. Ensuring the right of peaceful transfer of power, and strengthening the basis and principles of political plurality, as well as accepting different opinions.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development: 1. Working to put in place a comprehensive cultural plan for Yemen that is based on reconnecting with national heritage, and ensures the right of cultural diversity. This plan should be based on the principles of freedom, democracy, diversity, justice, and equality, and that culture is a basic right of citizens. This plan should aim to create a national culture that is developed and renewable, and is able to create positive effects in the different aspects of development.

Page 190-191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development: ... 2. Taking advantage of social democratic, political, and journalistic dialogue that is public and raises the issues of a culture of dialogue, coexistence, forgiveness, and diversity. It should also strengthen the principles of right, goodness, and beauty as humanitarian principles that are essential in life. This dialogue should also work to combat the culture of declaring others traitors, infidels, and sectarian and regional violence and hatred. All laws and regulations that enforce this should be
...3. Employing cultural and social differences and political diversity in strengthening the national identity that brings everyone together. This will lead to overcoming individual and local identities by spreading a national democratic identity throughout the official and private media and in the educational curriculums. A national plan should be made that creates a dignified living standards for the people, as well as giving them human freedom.

**Protection measures**

**Protection of civilians**

Page 144, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions,

...21. The state and business owners should commit to pay full care to the work environment and protection of workers from risk with a focus on disabled workers.

...29. The State is obliged to take care of its citizens during work when injuries occurs, and shall ensure proper compensation, as well as, the stat shall guarantee to provide care after service or leave due illness or disability and provide them with a future without fear.

**Protection of groups**

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

...59. Issuance of a special law, which shall establish an independent national body to deal with cases of internal displacement as result of wars and armed conflicts, other forms of violence or natural disasters. The body shall be given all human and financial resourced needed together with suitable shelters pursuant to law in force at the time for the purpose of providing assistant and protection to the lives and dignity of those affected.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

...61. The State shall commit to providing necessary protection to women, children and persons with disabilities during and after armed conflicts and other violent cases as well as exceptional cases in accordance with the international humanitarian law.

Page 35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Victims:-

...74. Support and encouragement of the witnesses and provision of protection for them.

Page 35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Children: -

...76. Establishment of effective equity mechanism for children, protection and strengthening of their rights. Children who have connection to armed groups or forces shall be considered victims and not perpetrators. They shall not be charged with criminal responsibility. During prosecution, they shall be treated in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Covenant on the Rights of the Child and United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile justice.
services, protection from maltreatment, neglect or exploitation and protection from exploitative work practices. The child shouldn’t be asked nor allowed to perform work that provide services inappropriate for their age or harm the child’s interest, education, physical and psychological health or puts the child’s intellectual and social growth at risk. The child should have a legal aid appointed by the State, at its expense, in civil procedures that affects the child if there is a potential that the child would be subject to injustice without it. The child shouldn’t be used, either directly or indirectly in an armed conflict and shall enjoy protection at all times during the conflict.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:.; Second: Legal Guidelines,

25. Develop guarantees for the protection of policemen and staff of the judiciary and the Public Prosecution to empower them to arrest criminals and to perform their legal duties in accordance with the law.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:.; Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 64. The State shall guarantee full protection for witnesses, informants and law enforcement officers.

Page 97, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:

... 19. The Government shall be responsible for providing protection and comprehensive monitoring of children below eighteen years of age. Recruitment of children or involving them in armed conflicts shall be criminalized. They shall enjoy full protection during military conflicts, natural disasters and emergencies.

Page 100, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 13. Legislations in the armed and security forces and intelligence service shall regulate military service, in structures, salaries, volunteerism, seniority, training, qualification, promotion, rules and cases of performance of the services, actions and leaves, medical services and healthcare, rights and duties, salaries, increases, allowances, bonuses, end of service bonus and protection of the workers in the military during the performance of their duties...

Page 126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

7.2.1 The Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption- Legal Directives

....

4. Issuance of the law on witnesses and informants protection

Page 138, Chapter two, Section one

13.3.2 Armed Groups - Legal determinants

1. Criminalize acts by any class, party, group or organization to exert authority over or control any part of the nation or society under any circumstances.

2. The State shall commit to the provision of protection for women and children in disputes, conflicts and war areas.

Page 144, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions,

... 21. The state and business owners should commit to pay full care to the work environment and protection of workers from risk with a focus on disabled workers.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Family:

.. 63. Establishment of a body to be responsible for the protection of women and children from social and domestic violence.

Page 155, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached
... 141. Lawyers, members of the public prosecution, and judicial aids enjoy the same protection granted to members of the judiciary. The State shall guarantee social security for them. The legal profession shall be regulated by a special law.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

194. The State shall guarantee protection of victims, witnesses and informants.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 210. Establishment of advisory councils at the national level to promote improvement of family conditions, youth and children and strengthens the protection of their rights.

Page 198, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

... 39. Creating a group of legislations that take social and political steps to ensure legal, humanitarian, health, and social protection for children, through the following:

a. Comprehensive protection and nurturing, and making sure that they are not exploited for any reason whatsoever. Children should never be subjected to violence and abuse, or anything that will harm their well being, health, and education.

b. That they are released if they detained or jailed, except for those over the age of 18, and that their punishments work in a way that aims to reform them and should be proportionate to their ages. They should have a lawyer to defend them in all phases and procedures of their trials.

c. That they are not recruited or drafted in the armies or used in armed conflicts, and that they enjoy protection during times of armed conflict, disasters, and states of emergency.

d. That the first priority is given to children’s best interests in all things relating to childhood.

e. Children are those who are under the age of 18.

Protection of rights and legal frameworks

Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- 1. Protection of life and sources of life and uphold values of religious and doctrinal tolerances, establishment of a culture of common existence, protection of human rights, public and private freedoms.

Page 52, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-. Social Foundations: -

... 11. Public management organizations should adhere to the principle of transparency in their functions and should give this right to individual, bodies and stakeholders. Various media organizations have the right to access activities of the management and obtain copies of relevant documents. This should be considered an obligation of management; where an employee who fails to perform this duty should be penalized appropriately, provided that this doesn’t contravene the supreme interest of the State. Every person, pursuant to a court order, has the right to access information or document in possession of another person necessary for the practice or protection of the person’s rights.

Page 100, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 16. Reform of justice and security institution as one integrated system (Police Force-Prosecution-Judiciary). The law shall define the relationship between them to achieve comprehensive justice and ensure protection of rights and freedoms, lives and properties in accordance with the following rules and established principles:-

Page 121, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
2. The Media

2.1. Legal directives

... 2. The High Council for Press and Media shall be responsible for formulating policies and develop strategic media visions, reform of the press and media sector (printed, visual, audio and electronic) and shall be keen to provide all legal and ethical guarantees to protect freedom of expression and freedom of the press and media, the right to access information and to protect diversity of the media, neutrality and professional integrity to ensure protection for democracy and human rights and national and religious values guaranteed by the constitution. (constitutional)

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 204. Establishment of a multiple judiciary (Administrative + ordinary) for the protection of rights and freedoms and to control the work of the administration and the extent of compliance with the law.

Page 169, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:

... 2. The working agencies ensure the safety of the residents and lands of the government within the respect and protection of the basic rights that are given to everyone.

Other

Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 80. Utilization of public upbringing mediums (family, educational institutions, youth and community organizations, media and cultural institutions and guidance and education media) to promote the principle of coexistence and acceptance of others within the one nation and promotes a culture that respects the law, constitution, protection of public funds, properties and public facilities.

Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 5. Effective contribution, protection of security and peace at the national, regional and international levels and the promotion of means of cooperation and dialogue between us and people and civilizations in a manner that would lead to the protection of mutual interest as well as promotion of human solidarity.

Page 41, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -

... 113. The state shall commit to building, protection and development of infrastructure and reconstruction of institutions destroyed by wars or armed conflicts.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -

... 22. The State shall guarantee welfare for Yemeni citizens abroad, in a manner that ensures the preservation of their identity, protection of their interest in the country they reside in or in their homeland and shall ensure their rights in political participations, specifically participation in general elections.

Page 134, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 12.2.1 Environment- Constitutional principles

1. The Authority shall be responsible for oversight and control over the environment system and shall guide human behaviour to meet the needs of environmental protection

2. The State shall guarantee environment protection and preservation of its elements, ecosystems, natural balance and the preservation, development and sustainability of its natural resources and biodiversity.
3. The environmental legislative framework should regulate institutional action and define its role in environmental protection. It should ensure the introduction of the principal of economic cost of environmental degradation in national accounts. The legislative system should practical and clear to meet the need for environmental protection.

Page 191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

... 5. Establishing a law of creative content, which ensures the protection of ideas, literature, writings, and inventions. There should be work to create legislation and regulations that give dignified living to artists, innovators, researchers, and workers in culture and arts, as well as the different fields of innovation and cultural production.

Human rights framework

Isolated rights
YES

Bill of rights
YES

Treaty incorporation

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

(1) A new constitution shall be drafted requiring that the will of the people, equality and compliance to the highest international human rights norms and standards shall be the basis for the authority and legitimacy of the federal state at all levels, as expressed through representative, participatory, and rotating democracy to ensure political plurality and the peaceful transfer of power.

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

... (2) The people in Yemen shall freely determine their political status, and freely and peacefully pursue the achievement of their economic, social and cultural development through institutions of government at each level in accordance with the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which Yemen has signed and ratified.

Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 3. Abnegation of excesses and extremism and rejection of violent culture and behaviour and confronting terrorist practices within the national law and provisions of the international law.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 10. The State shall commit, in all actions designed to combat terrorism, to principles of human rights adopted in international conventions and agreement ratified by the country.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 17. The State shall commit to the ratification of the international agreement to combat torture, annexes and protocols and harmonization thereof with the national legislation.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

... 60. Nationalization of the international agreement on displacement in the national legislation.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

... 61. The State shall commit to providing necessary protection to women, children and persons with
disabilities during and after armed conflicts and other violent cases as well as exceptional cases in accordance with the international humanitarian law.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues, ... 62. Alignment between international conventions and national legislations to ensure the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities during armed conflicts, wars, others violent situations and extraordinary situation.

Page 34-35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Truth telling, ... 71. Investigation and detection of major abuses of human rights and serious abuses of the International Humanitarian Law. Required measures to ensure that no evades accountability. In the event that any party obstructs any mechanism of actions introduced by the transitional justice law or exhibits lack of cooperation, the party shall be prosecuted. No obstruction shall constitute a hindrance to implementation of this provision with consideration to necessary actions to punish the perpetrators of crimes against the transitional justice commission including the obstruction of the functions of the Commission, deliberate provision of false information, failure to show up before the Commission, abstention from disclosure of secret information or destruction of evidence and or archives.

Page 35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Children: - ... 76. Establishment of effective equity mechanism for children, protection and strengthening of their rights. Children who have connection to armed groups or forces shall be considered victims and not perpetrators. They shall not be charged with criminal responsibility. During prosecution, they shall be treated in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Covenant on the Rights of the Child and United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile justice.

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: - ... 94. We recommend the ratification of the Rome basic charter for the ICC during a period not to exceed the submission period for the transitional justice law.

Page 46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations: ... 7. The State shall adhere to respect of the UN Charter, the Arab League Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international covenants and agreements which the legislative authority has ratified. It shall harmonise all legislations with these conventions.

Page 55, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 4. International Agreements: - The State shall adhere to respect of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international covenants and agreements which the legislative authority in Yemen has ratified as well as the Arab League Charter and principles of international law.

Page 68, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
Page 74, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 15. The State should work to combat child smuggling and human trafficking including joining international agreements in this area.

Page 97, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:
15. Develop a Military doctrine for armed forces derived from constitutional principles so as to make the military, a national and professional army, loyal to God first and to the Nation. The Military, Security, and Intelligence Services shall respect human rights and international conventions and agreements that do not contravene the sovereignty of the country.

Page 144, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions,
... 20. The State is committed to issue legislations for work and workers in line with the Arab and international Labor agreements.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
... 153. The State shall abide by provisions of all international conventions and agreements on human rights, ratified by the State in accordance with the Constitution.

Page 162, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 226. International conventions and treaties in force, those signed by the Yemeni State, shall be considered one of the guarantees of rights and freedoms.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
... 19. The government works within the United Nations Agreement, the Arab Congress agreement, the International Human Rights Agreement, and any international agreements and treaties relating to human rights that were approved by our country.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
7. Reviewing and evaluating the legislative system and national laws and regulations for judicial oversight, and making sure that they meet the principles set forth by the international agreements and treaties relating to human rights that were ratified by our country.

Civil and political rights

Life
Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
1. Protection of life and sources of life and uphold values of religious and doctrinal tolerances,
establishment of a culture of common existence, protection of human rights, public and private freedoms.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 16. Absolute criminalization of extra-judicial killing.

Page 145, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to adequate living:
... 2. The State shall ensure the provision of safe drinking water as a basic human right for every citizen in sufficient volume.

Page 145, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to adequate living:
... 3. The right to adequate food and the provision thereof by the state to both humans and animals.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
... 101. Right to life is guaranteed for every citizen and resident. It’s not permissible to kill any citizen or resident in the territory of the Republic without a fair trial that ensures a legitimate right to defense.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
... 110. A human body has sanctity. No one shall be subjected to medical or scientific experiments.

Page 174, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
9. [Summary] clauses regulating genetic materials and ethnics of artificial reproduction.

Torture
Page 28, Chapter two, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 17. The State shall commit to the ratification of the international agreement to combat torture, annexes and protocols and harmonization thereof with the national legislation.

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
... 29. The Constitution should provide for the definition of the term of precautionary detention for a period not to exceed 72 hours and shall define the bodies authorized to do that. It shall prohibit forced confession during an investigation and shall prohibit the detention or arrest a person in any other place than legal prisons. Torture and inhuman treatment shall be criminalized during arrest, detention or imprisonment.

Page 101, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
16. ... d. Any individual arrested, detained or his/her freedom restricted in any manner must be treated in a manner that respects dignity. Torture, intimidation, coercion, or abuse physically or morally is prohibited. Detention must only be in decent places from a human and health aspects. The State shall provide decent places and violations of this shall be considered a crime punishable by law. Any statement made under torture or intimidation shall not be admissible.
b) It’s not permissible to arrest, search or detain any individual except when caught red-handed. It’s not permissible to watch or investigated any individual except in cases established by law. The law shall prohibit physical, psychological or moral torture. Coercion to confess during an investigation shall be prohibited. An individual whose freedom has been restricted has the right to refrain from making any statement unless in the presence of his lawyer. Detention or confinement of any human being is prohibited unless in places subject to the Prisons Regulation Act. Torture and inhuman treatment on arrest or during the period of detention or imprisonment is prohibited.

Page 151, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
...96... e) The law shall specify the punishment for anyone violating any paragraph of this article. It shall specify appropriate compensation for the damages suffered by the person as a result of the violation. Physical or psychological torture during arrest, detention or imprisonment is a crime that doesn’t lapse under a statute of limitations. Anyone practicing, orders or participates in such crimes shall be punished.

Equality
Page 71, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
... 32. Inclusion of a provision in the Constitution stating that the constitution is the noblest form of expression of the will of the people and that everyone is equal before the law.

Page 144, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions,
... 22. Equal pay for equal work

Liberty and security of person
Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 20. Crime and punishment is personal. Hostage taking and arrest of any of the relatives of suspects on any case including terrorism cases shall be criminalized.

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
... 21. The Constitution should provide that the State will work to prevent revenge and put in place needed measures to eliminate this plaque and prevent its return.

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
... 26. The Constitution should provide that the State guarantees the personal freedom of citizens, maintains their dignity and security and that the law defines situation when a citizen’s freedom would be restricted.

Page 76, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 33. Each citizen, male and female, the right to physical safety and compensations for harms resulting from armed conflicts and arbitrary detention.

Page 101, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
16. ... c. Security and intelligence organizations are not permitted to restrict personal freedom of citizen considering that they are a natural right and guaranteed and shouldn't be undermined unless when caught red-handed in a crime. It’s not permissible to arrest or frisk anyone or prevent any individual from movement. Freedom of an individual must not be restricted unless by a justified court order and required by an investigation. Any individual whose freedom has been restricted must informed in writing within 12 hours of the reasons and justification for the restriction of their freedom and to be referred to the judiciary within 24 hours from the time the individual’s freedom has been restricted. Interrogation is only allowed in the presence of the lawyer of the accused and if the accused has no lawyer, one should be appointed for the individual.


96. a) The State shall guarantee personal freedom of citizens and maintain their dignity and security and shall not restrict freedom of anyone, unless through a judgment by a competent court.

Page 151, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety

... 98. No citizen shall be exiled or arbitrarily detained.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety

... 104. A secure life is a right guaranteed by the State to every person residing on its territory.


... 129. Lives of citizens have special sanctity and privacy including personal security, home and private documents and possessions is guaranteed.

Humane treatment in detention

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 29. The Constitution should provide for the definition of the term of precautionary detention for a period not to exceed 72 hours and shall define the bodies authorized to do that. It shall prohibit forced confession during an investigation and shall prohibit the detention or arrest a person in any other place than legal prisons. Torture and inhuman treatment shall be criminalized during arrest, detention or imprisonment.

Page 101, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

16. ... d. Any individual arrested, detained or his/her freedom restricted in any manner must be treated in a manner that respects dignity. Torture, intimidation, coercion, or abuse physically or morally is prohibited. Detention must only be in decent places from a human and health aspects. The State shall provide decent places and violations of this shall be considered a crime punishable by law. Any statement made under torture or intimidation shall not be admissible.


... 96. b) It’s not permissible to arrest, search or detain any individual except when caught red-handed. It’s not permissible to watch or investigated any individual except in cases established by law. The law shall prohibit physical, psychological or moral torture. Coercion to confess during an investigation shall be prohibited. An individual whose freedom has been restricted has the right to
refrain from making any statement unless in the presence of his lawyer. Detention or confinement of any human being is prohibited unless in places subject to the Prisons Regulation Act. Torture and inhuman treatment on arrest or during the period of detention or imprisonment is prohibited.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
... 102. The dignity of a person shall be protected if arrested.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
... 103. Prisoners have the right to appropriate treatment and decent places worthy of human dignity.

Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights
... 164. Speedy implementation of sentences on women convicted of crimes. The law shall criminalize the exploitation of women prisoners inhumanely and immorally.

Freedom of movement
49, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:
... 6. The State shall guarantee the freedom of movement of people and goods, trade, investment and funds between all parts of the State and shall promote private investment in all areas.

Page 76, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 34. Freedom of movement in the country is guaranteed for each citizen (male and female). It shall not be restricted unless in cases provided by law. Freedom of entry or exit from Yemen shall be regulated by law. No citizen is to be expelled from Yemeni territories or prevented from retuning such territories.

Page 154, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Freedom of Movement
... 126. Freedom of movement from one place to another and residency and housing within the territory of Yemen is guaranteed for every citizen. It’s not permissible to restrict such movement except in cases regulated by law as required for security and safety of citizens. Freedom of entry to the Republic and exit shall be regulated by law. In all cases, this shall not conflict with freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution.

2. ... g. Protecting rights relating to economic development, like the right to work, and the rights relating to the freedom of movement, and the freedom to work anywhere in the country.

Freedom of association
Page 45-46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:
... 5. ... Freedom to establish political parties is guaranteed without the need to obtain a license from any administrative body. ...
11. The rights of people to express their views and political choices, to express their will through civic action, such as processions, demonstrations, strikes, peaceful sit-ins without weapons and without inflicting any damage or harm to public and private property is guaranteed without the need for any prior permits. It is unlawful that such rights are undermined or detracted from in any form or manner. There should be legal provisions prescribing criminal penalties against anyone who contributes in detracting such rights.

Page 52, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines-: Social Foundations: -

9. All citizens have the right to organize themselves politically, professionally and in unions and have the right in establishing scientific, cultural, social, charitable organizations as well as federations, professional and creative unions. The State shall guarantee this right and shall take necessary measures to enable the people to practice it. It shall guarantee the freedom of institutions, political, labour, cultural, scientific and social organizations.

Page 52, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines-: Social Foundations: -

10. Every citizen has the right to choose the appropriate work. A citizen has the right to establish, associate in a representative union and shall freely participate in the activities and events of that union including the right to strike. Anyone who has been affected by administrative procedure has the right to obtain a written explanation of such action and has the right of resort to the judiciary to challenge any damaging actions.

Page 144, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions,

30. Peaceful strikes are one of the legal and legitimate means for workers and staff and their trade union organizations to defend their rights and legal interests in case of violation and confiscation thereof.

31. No penalty is to be imposed on workers and staff and members of the trade union organizations including the dismissal from work because of the exercise the right to strike or to call for a strike.

Page 145, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions,

36. No party should have the right to interfere in the work of the trade union organizations directly or indirectly. Likewise they have no right to exercise coercion against anyone with respect to their joining any trade union organization, resign a membership organization or prevent any individual from exercising union rights.

37. It is not permissible to impose any sanctions on members of trade union organizations, including using the penalty of dismissal for exercising trade union activities.

38. All associations, federations, trade unions and cooperatives are to be under the oversight of finance and accounting control authorities which shall be regulated by law.

Page 153, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Political Participation and Elections

116. Citizens have the right of association, civil institutions and political parties be merely submitting a notification. It’s not permissible to dissolve any of such institution unless through a final court judgment.

Page 154, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Assemble, Demonstrate and Strike
131. Every citizen has the right to assembly, demonstration and strike and all forms of peaceful protests by notification.

132. The right to practice all forms of peaceful protests is protected. The State shall ensure protection and security of public spaces and squares. It shall guarantee not to put any restrictions on the exercise of this right.

Page 169, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:

... 4. Ensuring the right of every Yemeni to peacefully gather for unarmed protest, without the need for prior authorization or the need for licenses. The law organizes the limitations of demonstrations in public fields and squares.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:

... 12. Ensuring the right of every Yemeni to peacefully gather for unarmed protest, without the need for prior authorization or the need for licenses. The law organizes the limitations of demonstrations in public fields and squares.

Fair trial

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 9. The State has no right to repatriate any Yemeni citizen to another state under any justification including charges of terrorism. The State shall make every effort to ensure fair trials before national and international Judiciary.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 19. Extraordinary trials are prohibited under all circumstances.

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-

20. The Constitution should provide for the right of defence of oneself or through an attorney and in a manner which promotes the application of the principle of heavy fines on the parties of litigation before the judiciary in arbitrary cases. It should ensure the provision of funds for those unable to afford the cost of defence to realize the principle of legal assistance to the poor.

Page 71, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-

... 33. The Constitution should provide for equality in accessing justice and shall provide specific provision to promote defence through an attorney or the provision of legal assistance to those who cannot afford a lawyer.

Page 76, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 35. For each citizen (male and female), the right to a fair judiciary and free and fair elections.

Page 85, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 148. The law shall provide for the State to guarantee free legal assistance to enable those unable to pay for judicial services to protect their rights.
... 85. The right to fair litigation is guaranteed and preserved for all.
86. The accused is innocent until proven guilty.
87. The right to defense is guaranteed at all stages of investigation and trial.
88. The State shall commit to providing legal aid for those unable to afford a lawyer.
89. Justice is right guaranteed by the State.
90. Every person has the right to receive compensation when justice fails.
91. No right shall be forfeited by virtue of the statute of limitations. No privilege to anyone before the
law to protect them from not being held accountable for violating the rights of people. The ruler and
the ruled are equal before the law.
92. Court sessions are to be held in public. If the situation requires secrecy, the law should regulate
such instances.

Page 159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and
freedoms:
... 190. The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty in a fair legal trial which guarantees the
right of defense in person or through an attorney. The law shall make it mandatory for the State to
ensure that those who cannot afford a lawyer the means to resort to the judiciary and to defend their
rights before the courts.

Page 159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and
freedoms:
... 191. Litigation is a right guaranteed to all people, and the state is committed to prompt action in
issuance of judgments.

Privacy and family life
Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
... 50. The Constitution shall provide for the criminalization of possession or use of electronic
interception devices or uses them to conduct surveillance of citizens.

Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
... 51. The Constitution shall provide for the freedom and confidentiality of communications in all its
forms. It shall render, surveillance, inspection or disclosure of its content, delay or confiscation unless
by judicial order.

Page 100, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and
Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 16. a. The security organizations shall respect the sanctity of homes, exception only in cases of
stress and emergencies. Homes are not be entered, inspect or monitored unless by a justified judicial
order and in cases provided by the law. The Judicial order should specify the place, timing and
purpose of the inspection and residence shall be alerted before entry for inspection. (Some members
suggested that the following statement should be added “Report, domestic violence” immediately
after “stress”. The WG didn’t agree over the statement and was referred to the Consensus
Commission.

Page 101, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and
Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
16. b. Citizen’s private lives have sanctity and secrets are guaranteed. Such rights are not to be forfeited. The opening, perusal or surveillance of postal, cable and electronic communications shall be prohibited. It’s also prohibited to intercept telephone conversation and any other means of communication unless by a justified court order for a defined period of time and in cases provided for by law.

Page 153, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Privacy
122. Everyone has the right to privacy as long as such privacy doesn’t infringe on the rights of others; so as:
- Not to be subjected to search or the search of one’s home.
- No properties shall be search.
- No possessions shall be seized.
- Personal communications in all forms must not be violated (intercepted).

Page 153, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Privacy
... 124. No citizen shall be watched unless through the permission of a court.

Page 153, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Privacy
... 125. ... a. Homes have sanctity. They shall not be searched or inspected unless by court order and regulated by law.
b. Places of worship and learning have sanctity. The law shall regulate search and inspections.

Page 155, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
... 145. The right to communicate and contact through modern scientific means is guaranteed. Piracy and spying on these electronic means shall be criminalized unless through enforceable judicial rulings.

Page 169, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
... 7. Protecting the personal right from abuse of personal information, and trying those who commit those crimes in accordance wit the law.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
... 14. The government and local authorities commit to protecting the private information of individuals and firms, and a law is issued to protect that information and patents.

Page 173, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
... 9. The government issues legislation regarding sperm and genetic materials, and should work to protect human dignity and personal and family rights. The government should also, specifically, work according to the following principles:
... f. The genetic material of any person can never be recorded or published without express consent from that person, and this should all be done in accordance with the law.
Page 174, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:

... 10. The government issues legislation relating to the transplantation of organs, tissue, or cells. This legislation should work to protect human dignity and personal and health rights.

Vote and take part

Page 76, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 35. For each citizen (male and female), the right to a fair judiciary and free and fair elections.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Political Participation and Elections

... 111. Citizens, both men and women, have the right to participate actively in political life to run and vote in presidential and parliamentary elections and referendums. The State is committed to the inclusion of the name of each citizen in the voters register if eligible.

Page 154, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Hold a Public Office:

133. A Public office (job) is a right guaranteed to those who have the capacity on the basis of equality with due consideration to competence and qualifications.

134. Non-Yemenis are not permitted to assume a public job unless through a temporary contract if needed provided that no Yemeni with similar experience in that field can be found.

Page 155, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:

... 144. Freedom of political action for students in universities is a public right which cannot be infringed. Students have the right to form unions and federations.

Thought, opinion, conscience and religion

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

... (2) The people in Yemen shall freely determine their political status, and freely and peacefully pursue the achievement of their economic, social and cultural development through institutions of government at each level in accordance with the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which Yemen has signed and ratified.

Page 17, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

1. Doctrinal and intellectual freedom and practice of ritual is to be guaranteed. Imposition or prevention (of doctrines and thoughts) by force by anybody should be prohibited. The State and its organs should be neutral and shall not foster or support, financial or morally or provides facilities to any doctrine or thought, as contained in the Constitutions and regulated by law.

Page 17, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 3. The Constitution and the Law shall prohibit and guarantees that no thought or doctrine should be imposed or presented by force. The State and its organs should be neutral in fostering or supporting any thought or doctrine. The State has a responsibility in caring for all and the prohibition of anything that instigates denominational, ethnic or doctrinal disputes and forsakes the culture of hate and glorification of civil war.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group
presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 26. Respect for the public service, equal citizenship rights and subject them to foundations and standards of good governance. Exclusionary and forced removal policy of individuals for their political positions or opinion should be criminalized.

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 46. Citizens should enjoy full intellectual, doctrinal and personal freedoms and are free to practice their rituals in all areas of Yemen irrespective of the body which has strong influence over that area.

Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

1. Protection of life and sources of life and uphold values of religious and doctrinal tolerances, establishment of a culture of common existence, protection of human rights, public and private freedoms.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 7. Maintenance of national sovereignty, respect for the privacy of the people of Yemen, especially sensitive issues such as cultural, religious and doctrinal in harmony with human rights.

Page 46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

... 8. Any act that compromises the freedom of thought and belief by whatever body is prohibited. Anyone who commits such an act shall be punished according to the law.

Page 47, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

... 11. The rights of people to express their views and political choices, to express their will through civic action, such as processions, demonstrations, strikes, peaceful sit-ins without weapons and without inflicting any damage or harm to public and private property is guaranteed without the need for any prior permits. It is unlawful that such rights are undermined or detracted from in any form or manner. There should be legal provisions prescribing criminal penalties against anyone who contributes in detracting such rights.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 125. Issuance of a law that protects media personnel and journalists and guarantees their independence to protect freedom of expression to enable them to play their role in the solidification of democracy, values of integrity and good governance.

Page 121, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 2- The Media

2.1- Legal directives

... 2. The High Council for Press and Media shall be responsible for formulating policies and develop strategic media visions, reform of the press and media sector (printed, visual, audio and electronic) and shall be keen to provide all legal and ethical guarantees to protect freedom of expression and freedom of the press and media, the right to access information and to protect diversity of the media, neutrality and professional integrity to ensure protection for democracy and human rights and national and religious values guaranteed by the constitution. (constitutional)
Page 153, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Political Participation and Elections

... 117. Each citizen has the right to address public authorities in writing or signed petitions and various means to be able to express opinion.

Page 155, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Freedom of Thought

137. Freedom to practice religious rites every citizen according to his religion, belief and doctrine.

138. Freedom of opinion, thought, creativity and belief is guaranteed and protected provided that it doesn't contravene the Constitution.

139. The use of expiative and treasonous religious discourse in politics shall be criminalized. Any statement or act is an indication of such discourse is a crime punishable by law.

Page 191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

6. Deleting any laws that limit the rights of authors, and creating texts that are in accordance with the constitution and international legislation in the field of media. The absence of any texts that limit freedoms of expression should be ensured.

Other

Page 52, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -

... 11. Public management organizations should adhere to the principle of transparency in their functions and should give this right to individual, bodies and stakeholders. Various media organizations have the right to access activities of the management and obtain copies of relevant documents. This should be considered an obligation of management; where an employee who fails to perform this duty should be penalized appropriately, provided that this doesn’t contravene the supreme interest of the State. Every person, pursuant to a court order, has the right to access information or document in possession of another person necessary for the practice or protection of the person’s rights.

Page 68, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 5. Freedom, dignity and rights of a Yemeni individual inside the country or abroad are protected and shall not be undermined. The State, in its foreign policy, shall endeavour to protect and defend them.

Page 174, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:

9. … g. Every person has the right to look into information about his or her origin.

Socio-economic rights

Property

Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 47. The Constitution shall states that the legislative councils are to be prohibited for issuing legislations or law that allow forfeiture of the State’s properties or awards or sold to freehold to anybody and under any circumstances.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,

... 10. Expropriation sequestring of private property shall be prohibited unless by a judicial judgment.
11. The rights and freedom of legitimate ownership, enjoyment thereof without harming the rights of others, no property title shall be expropriated unless for a harm and for public interest in lieu of a fair compensation.

... 13. The right to intellectual property is guaranteed. The State shall protect intellectual property such as photographs, scientific and artistic work and works of literature shall be fully protected.

... 15. Every citizen has the right to own individually or in partnership with others and it’s permissible to dispense of such property by those who hold the title for it.

Page 153, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Property

... 120. The right to own properties and freedom of disposal and enjoyment of individual ownership is guaranteed as a human right.

Page 153, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Property

... 121. It’s not permissible to deprive an owner off his property except for public benefit and fair compensation and in accordance with a court ruling under the law. In all cases, compensation must be given to the owner before expropriation.

Page 154, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Housing

127. Everyone has the right to adequate housing. The State shall take legislative measures, within available resources, for the realization of this right.

128. It’s not permissible to force anyone to leave his home. It’s not permissible to demolish anyone’s home without a final court ruling and fair compensation.

... 130. Home have sanctity, except in cases of danger and distress (cases of danger such as fire and flood).

Page 165, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:

1. ... e. Protecting and respecting private ownership, not to be undermined except in dire need and for public interest. Even then, there should be just compensation in accordance with the law.

Page 191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

... 5. Establishing a law of creative content, which ensures the protection of ideas, literature, writings, and inventions. There should be work to create legislation and regulations that give dignified living to artists, innovators, researchers, and workers in culture and arts, as well as the different fields of innovation and cultural production.

6. Deleting any laws that limit the rights of authors, and creating texts that are in accordance with the constitution and international legislation in the field of media. The absence of any texts that limit freedoms of expression should be ensured.

Work

Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles
and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations:

... 6. Every child has a right in: A name and a nationality at birth, family care and alternative care when deprived of family care, basic feeding and shelter, basic healthcare services, education, social services, protection from maltreatment, neglect or exploitation and protection from exploitative work practices. The child shouldn’t be asked nor allowed to perform work that provide services inappropriate for their age or harm the child’s interest, education, physical and psychological health
or puts the child’s intellectual and social growth at risk. The child should have a legal aid appointed by the State, at its expense, in civil procedures that affects the child if there is a potential that the child would be subject to injustice without it. The child shouldn’t be used, either directly or indirectly in an armed conflict and shall enjoy protection at all times during the conflict.

Page 52, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -

... 10. Every citizen has the right to choose the appropriate work. A citizen has the right to establish, associate in a representative union and shall freely participate in the activities and events of that union including the right to strike. Anyone who has been affected by administrative procedure has the right to obtain a written explanation of such action and has the right of resort to the judiciary to challenge any damaging actions.

Page 122, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 2.2 Public service - Legal determinates

... 6. A job is a right for each citizen in accordance with the criteria for qualification, expertise, capacity integrity and education set-forth for the occupation of a public service job. The principle of open competition shall be adopted in filling vacant posts in the light of such criteria.


2. ... g. Protecting rights relating to economic development, like the right to work, and the rights relating to the freedom of movement, and the freedom to work anywhere in the country.

Page 195, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

16. Creating binding legislation for the public, private, and joint sectors that protect the rights of workers to get appropriate wages and compensations, as well as their right to get suitable holidays and vacations that are paid. The house of work should be determined in the law, as well as a fair retirement system and a unique health and social insurance system. Protection should be given against work dangers and risks, and workplace safety should be provided. This legislation should also clarify the relationship between the employee and the employees, as well as their rights and responsibilities. It should also protect the right of workers to take their grievances to courts if they are fired or harmed in any way, and it should also confirm the right of the justice system to return them to work if need be. It should also confirm that the justice system, with regards to workplace cases, should work quickly.

Page 211, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:

38... c. Developing and improving the methods for choosing, appointing, and promoting employees according to their legal rights, job descriptions, and them meeting the minimum criteria for the job.

Health


... 17. Healthcare is a right for all citizens. The State shall guarantee this right by establishing hospitals, health institutions and expansion thereof.

Page 146, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The right to health :
7. The State shall guarantee full health care with the provision of necessary medicine and treatment for all different cases for persons with disabilities without discrimination.

Page 173, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:

7. The government pledges to protect the health and safety rights of all citizens, without discrimination, from any abuse or harmful practice. It also pledges to maintain the minimum level of proper nutrition, without discrimination.

Education

Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines-:, Social Foundations: -

6. Every child has a right in: A name and a nationality at birth, family care and alternative care when deprived of family care, basic feeding and shelter, basic healthcare services, education, social services, protection from maltreatment, neglect or exploitation and protection from exploitative work practices. The child shouldn’t be asked nor allowed to perform work that provide services inappropriate for their age or harm the child’s interest, education, physical and psychological health or puts the child’s intellectual and social growth at risk. The child should have a legal aid appointed by the State, at its expense, in civil procedures that affects the child if there is a potential that the child would be subject to injustice without it. The child shouldn’t be used, either directly or indirectly in an armed conflict and shall enjoy protection at all times during the conflict.


12. The State guarantees the right to education and shall guide the achievement of the overall objective in sound upbringing of an individual and good scientific qualification in a manner that achieves a link between the outcomes of education with the needs of society and requirements of development and labour market competition. The State shall commit to providing free education and improvement of quality in the multiple primary and tertiary educational levels. This is a right guaranteed by the State through the establishment of various schools, institutes, universities, cultural and educational institutions, good training of teachers and the provision of teaching aids for the educational process. Education in the basic level shall be compulsory. The State shall work to eradicate illiteracy and pay attention to expansion of technical and vocational education; specifically, it shall pay attention to foster adolescents and protects them from delinquency, provide them with religious, intellectual and physical upbringing and creates suitable conditions for the development of their talents in all fields.

Adequate standard of living

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- Decisions:-

56. Nullification of all investment agreements in the seas and coasts of Aden, Mukala and Hodeidah which have harmed the environment and violated human rights to live in a sound healthy environment in the South for not being subjected to the environmental law and other legal standards in force at the time.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:

184. No group is allowed to lower the salaries of workers from foreign firms, whether internally or externally. They are also not allowed to take any of their rights, or undertake any action that would harm them or their interests.

Shelter/housing
Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -

... 6. Every child has a right to: A name and a nationality at birth, family care and alternative care when deprived of family care, basic feeding and shelter, basic healthcare services, education, social services, protection from maltreatment, neglect or exploitation and protection from exploitative work practices. The child shouldn’t be asked nor allowed to perform work that provide services inappropriate for their age or harm the child’s interest, education, physical and psychological health or puts the child’s intellectual and social growth at risk. The child should have a legal aid appointed by the State, at its expense, in civil procedures that affects the child if there is a potential that the child would be subject to injustice without it. The child shouldn’t be used, either directly or indirectly in an armed conflict and shall enjoy protection at all times during the conflict.


... 15. Every person has the right to access suitable housing. The State shall take all legal measures and other means to realize that. It is unlawful to force a person out of their home or demolish a house unless by a final court judgement.

Social security

Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:

... 13. A certain percentage of taxes should be allocated for the establishment of social services institutions and services such as health and social insurance, social welfare fund, pension’s funds and combating and treatment of incurable diseases.

Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -

... 6. Every child has a right to: A name and a nationality at birth, family care and alternative care when deprived of family care, basic feeding and shelter, basic healthcare services, education, social services, protection from maltreatment, neglect or exploitation and protection from exploitative work practices. The child shouldn’t be asked nor allowed to perform work that provide services inappropriate for their age or harm the child’s interest, education, physical and psychological health or puts the child’s intellectual and social growth at risk. The child should have a legal aid appointed by the State, at its expense, in civil procedures that affects the child if there is a potential that the child would be subject to injustice without it. The child shouldn’t be used, either directly or indirectly in an armed conflict and shall enjoy protection at all times during the conflict.


... 18. The State shall work to provide social security for citizens in case of terminal illness, incapacitation, unemployment, old age or loss of a provider. It shall take legislative and administrative measures to realize that; it shall specifically ensure that for the families of martyrs.

Page 145, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to adequate living:

1. Every citizen, male and female, has the right to be provided by the State through the national income and international cooperation the right to social welfare and economic and cultural rights that are indispensable to protection of their dignity and character development.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Family:
... 61. The State shall endeavour to provide family care and stability, considering that the family is the natural and fundamental cell of society. The State shall pursue the creation of suitable conditions for marriage, ensures adequate housing for each family and provide minimum income sufficient to protect the dignity of family members.

Cultural life

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, Il. Principles
... (2) The people in Yemen shall freely determine their political status, and freely and peacefully pursue the achievement of their economic, social and cultural development through institutions of government at each level in accordance with the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which Yemen has signed and ratified.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- ... 7. Maintenance of national sovereignty, respect for the privacy of the people of Yemen, especially sensitive issues such as cultural, religious and doctrinal in harmony with human rights.

Page 53, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: - ... 16. The State shall guarantee freedom of scientific research, literary, artistic and cultural creativity and shall promote and provide all means to realize that. It shall encourage scientific, technical and artistic creativity and shall protect patents in these areas.

Page 145, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to adequate living:
1. Every citizen, male and female, has the right to be provided by the State through the national income and international cooperation the right to social welfare and economic and cultural rights that are indispensable to protection of their dignity and character development.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
1. Working to put in place a comprehensive cultural plan for Yemen that is based on reconnecting with national heritage, and ensures the right of cultural diversity. This plan should be based on the principles of freedom, democracy, diversity, justice, and equality, and that culture is a basic right of citizens. This plan should aim to create a national culture that is developed and renewable, and is able to create positive effects in the different aspects of development.

Other

Page 51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: - ... 7. A public service is a duty and an honour where those who assume this function target the public interest and serve the people. The law shall specify terms and conditions for the public service and the rights and obligations of those who perform it.

Page 171, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Educational and Human Development:
... 8. Creating legislation that includes the academic freedom of teachers, students, and researchers in the different educational institutions and research centers.

NHRI No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions

Monitoring calls

Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 58. Nullification of all secret and public agreements which have permitted and allows the use of Yemeni land, water and air for American forces and planes or any other forces for reconnaissance, air strikes or any other military operation inside the country, and anything that undermines national sovereignty in any form. The State and international human rights organization should submit a complaint to international bodies to demand compensation for the victims of such crimes and abuses and to prosecute responsible bodies who carried out such acts.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 29. The government shall support and facilitate the role of human rights organizations and follow-up on the file of the detainees in Guantanamo and the Bagram Airbase and other detention centres and to seek their release whilst taking the appropriate measures to rehabilitate them and integrate them in society.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

... 67. Activation of the control role on the performance of the executive unit for the displaced persons to ensure transparency in its functions and a review of national policies to address internal displacement issue in general. The performance of international agencies and local and regional organizations working with displaced person shall be assessed.

Mobility/access

Page 17, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 4. A comprehensive development program for the Governorate of Sa’adah and affected districts should be developed. It should have clear objectives and time bound for a period that doesn’t exceed five years. It should have a specific and known budget and an executive program and a timeline covering all development sectors, including higher education, agriculture, marketing and the opening of the Aleb and Buqa’a land gateways.

Detention procedures

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 29. The Constitution should provide for the definition of the term of precautionary detention for a period not to exceed 72 hours and shall define the bodies authorized to do that. It shall prohibit forced confession during an investigation and shall prohibit the detention or arrest a person in any other place than legal prisons. Torture and inhuman treatment shall be criminalized during arrest, detention or imprisonment.


... 96... b) It’s not permissible to arrest, search or detain any individual except when caught red-handed. It’s not permissible to watch or investigated any individual except in cases established by law. The law shall prohibit physical, psychological or moral torture. Coercion to confess during an investigation shall be prohibited. An individual whose freedom has been restricted has the right to refrain from making any statement unless in the presence of his lawyer. Detention or confinement of any human being is prohibited unless in places subject to the Prisons Regulation Act. Torture and
inhuman treatment on arrest or during the period of detention or imprisonment is prohibited.
c) Anyone arrested temporarily on suspicion of committing a crime must be brought to justice during
twenty-four hours at most from the time of his arrest. A judge or the Public Prosecution should inform
the person of the reasons for the arrest. The person should be interrogated and shall be given an
opportunity to express his defense and or objections. An immediate order with sufficient grounds
should be issued for continued detention or release. In all cases, the Public Prosecution shall not
continue detention for more than seven days unless by a justified judicial order.
d) When a person is arrested for any reason, the person’s relatives or anyone the person chooses,
shall be informed of his/her arrest. The same should be considered when a judicial order for continued
detention is issued.

Page 151, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
... 98. No citizen shall be exiled or arbitrarily detained.

Media and communication

Governance of media
Page 178-179, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's
Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Communication:
53. Establishment of a body to regulate the telecommunication sector. This body should be
independent and should be tasked to regulate fairly and to balance between the interests of
the communication companies and the interest of their subscribers. This body should also be tasked with
protecting society from harms of airwaves. Oversight and policy-making to drive performance should
be the mandate of the Ministry.

Media roles
Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group
presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 25. The Ministry of Information should be abolished and replaced by an independent national body
with oversight over the media.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 25. Development and formulation of a national anti-terrorism strategy which shall include, ... -
economic and social aspects- as well as cultural media...

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Institutional Reforms: -
...92. Organization and promotion of training in human rights and effective control over all relevant
organs including the armed and security forces, individual law enforcement officers, prisons and
media outlets.

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political
conflicts and human rights violations: -
... 95. Establishment of a special unit in the Yemeni Research and Studies Centre to carry out
objective studies of the Yemeni National Movement, political conflicts, in a manner that would set the
record straight with respect to the truth about what actually happened and achieve equity and
national memorials. The unit should be supported with needed technical and financial support to
enable to carry-out this work.

Page 52, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and
Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -

... 11. Public management organizations should adhere to the principle of transparency in their functions and should give this right to individual, bodies and stakeholders. Various media organizations have the right to access activities of the management and obtain copies of relevant documents. This should be considered an obligation of management; where an employee who fails to perform this duty should be penalized appropriately, provided that this doesn’t contravene the supreme interest of the State. Every person, pursuant to a court order, has the right to access information or document in possession of another person necessary for the practice or protection of the person’s rights.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 22. Promote the awareness role of the media, civil society and political parties in a manner that ensure the spread of legal awareness and respect for the law.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 66. Activation of the role of the media in guidance and education in the revival of the moderate Islamic culture and activation of the faith-based and patriotic inhibitions in forsaking, combating and eliminating corruption.

Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 80. Utilization of public upbringing mediums (family, educational institutions, youth and community organizations, media and cultural institutions and guidance and education media) to promote the principle of coexistence and acceptance of others within the one nation and promotes a culture that respects the law, constitution, protection of public funds, properties and public facilities.

Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 81. The law shall provide guarantees to access of information by citizens, CSO’s and the media, use of such information and to perform a role in monitoring and enhancing aspects of transparency in public policies, administrative actions, especially those related to finance to enable the citizens, political parties and stakeholders of performing their role in the process of control and accountability.

Page 81, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 95. The law shall provide for fostering transparency in loans and assistance and areas of spending through the various media channels.

Page 82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 104. The law shall provide for obligating government bodies, including control organizations, to make their budgets and final accounts public for debates on the various media outlets.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 125. Issuance of a law that protects media personnel and journalists and guarantees their independence to protect freedom of expression to enable them to play their role in the solidification of democracy, values of integrity and good governance.
Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 131. The law shall provide for the rationalization of government, partisan and private media along professional lines and constitutional provisions.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 132. [Summary] Bans the use of mosques for partisan purposes.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 137. The law shall provide for the criminalization of illegal funding of political parties and organizations, groups or individual given that it embodies financial and political corruption.

Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Third: Decisions and Recommendations
... 3. [Summary] State shall create a media strategy to promote Yemen's international presence.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Third: Decisions and Recommendations
... 8. The WG recommendations the abolishing of the press court.

Page 92, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 7 articles submitted to the Consensus Committee for the second semester of the All-inclusive National Dialogue Conference
... 2- [Summary] Full independence of the media and creation of an independent media commission.

Page 102, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 21. [Summary] Deals with the Moral Guidance Department in the armed forces.

Page 121, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
2- The Media
2.1- Legal directives
1. The High Council for Press and Media shall be comprised of representatives of the public and private media organizations, specialized academics and relevant media CSO’s. It shall be established in line with the general provisions for independent bodies and the law shall define its functions.  
2. The High Council for Press and Media shall be responsible for formulating policies and develop strategic media visions, reform of the press and media sector (printed, visual, audio and electronic) and shall be keen to provide all legal and ethical guarantees to protect freedom of expression and freedom of the press and media, the right to access information and to protect diversity of the media, neutrality and professional integrity to ensure protection for democracy and human rights and national and religious values guaranteed by the constitution. (constitutional)
3. Grants full professional independence to the administrations of public media organizations.
4. The Council shall be responsible for the performance of the following tasks:-
   a. Formulation of media policies in cooperation with various media organizations in a manner that supports economic, social, and cultural development and preserves democracy, human rights and national and religious values guaranteed by the constitution.
   b. Restructuring and reforms of the public and media organizations, development of legal regulations that deals with description and classification of the journalistic and media profession and develop
mechanisms and criteria for the selection of heads of press and media organizations - that takes into account qualifications, integrity and experience.
c. Follow-up on the implementation of the code of conduct and develop controls to ensure implementation and respect thereof.
d. Oversees the budgeting process of public press and media organizations, ratification and control over their financial and administrative reporting.
e. Regulates and issues licenses for newspapers, television channels and other mass-communications mediums and the right to take legal action against media organization violating existing laws and the code of conduct.

Page 121, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 2.2 Recommendations - Media
1. Organization of a general convention for the press and the media engaging all stakeholders in the media to discuss all issues pertinent to the media and the press and to discuss suitable solutions with all parties in the media equation( printed, audio and visual and electronic media) to produce a code of conduct for the media.
2. Review the press, media and publications law to align it with the democratic change and transformation and the outcomes of the NDC.

Page 126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7.2.2 The Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption- Recommendations
1. Activation of the Right to Access Information Law to enhance the role of the media in fighting corruption within professional and ethical controls.

Page 129, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 8. The High Elections Commission
8.1 The High Elections Commission- Legal guidelines
1. Oversee media activities during elections and referendums to ensure neutrality.

Page 133, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 11. The National Human Rights Authority,
11.1 The National Human Rights Authority-Legal determinants
Functions of the Authority:
... 9. Submit an annual report on human rights abuses to be published in the media and to be presented to the legislative authority.

Page 136-137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
13.1.3 Revenge- Recommendations
... 3. Constant awareness raising on the seriousness of revenge by committing various media outlets and offices of breaching and guidance as well as educational curriculums to work for strengthen the values and concepts promoted by our faithful religion which prohibits taking lives or usurpation of people properties and to eradicate factionalism.

Page 137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.2.2 Guns- Recommendations
... 4. Increase awareness of the community of the negative aspects and risks of weapons through the various media and educational outlets and Imams of the Mosques.
... 7. Prevention and control of any matter that would promote the culture of violence and carrying of firearms amongst children in school curriculums and the toys trade and media program.
Page 153, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Political Participation and Elections

... 118. Utilization of public media, including mosques and educational institutions for the benefit of a party or a class is prohibited.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 213. Identify and laws and provisions that ensure equal opportunities between the different powers in the exercise of its political and media activities, especially during elections to present their visions.

Page 162, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 225. Use of public media outlets to raise community awareness of the rights and duties of citizens and not the other way around.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Communication:

46. Developing and modernizing the technology and services that are provided by modern communication services, and the speed at which these projects are completed. The digital networks and links between the country and the international community should also be expanded.

47. Establishing companies that contributed to work in establishing and managing the telephone and Internet services in the market, and in accordance with the law.

48. Quickly approving a communication and information technology law that adheres to modern innovations.

49. The government commits to establishing an electronic government within two years.

50. Establishing a unit specifically for the general agency for standards and measurements, and in cooperation with the Ministry of Communication and Information. This agency should be established to ensure the compliance of all mobile telephone devices that enter the country to all international standards.

51. Obligate communication companies to cover Yemeni islands and remote populated areas. The companies should also pay a share of their Zakah and their profits to the local authorities in the areas that they serve.

52. The government should make sure that the communication companies open a 30% public offering to ensure social equality through the money markets.

Page 179, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Communication:

54. The government should require communication companies to build communication stations in compliance to international standards and to protect public safety from any harmful waves that might have an effect on public health.

55. Development of the postal and financial transmittal services and modernizing laws governing the postal service.

Page 191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

7. The government works to increase concern with Aden radio and television, while recording the complete archives into electronic storage along with its technical and cultural feats. Aden TV and
radio should also be given all necessary modern tools to participate in its resurgence.

Page 193, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
Social Development:
...3. Employing cultural and social differences and political diversity in strengthening the national identity that brings everyone together. This will lead to overcoming individual and local identities by spreading a national democratic identity throughout the official and private media and in the educational curriculums. A national plan should be made that creates a dignified living standards for the people, as well as giving them human freedom.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
13. Legislating a supervision mechanism (parliamentary, judicial, media, and rights), as well as popular supervision to ensure that the practices and actions of government are in accordance with the constitution, and criteria should be created to punish those who break the law.

Page 202, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:
...2. Adopting media policies that aim to increase awareness about the dangers of malnutrition of children in Yemen, and the reasons affecting that, especially incorrect traditional practices regarding alternatives to natural breastfeeding. There should be a greater focus on the thousand day window in the lives of children, from pregnancy until they reach two years old, considering that natural breastfeeding is a very important factor in limiting malnutrition.

Page 211, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:
... 39. Raising the level of the talented student education systems, as well as the special needs and adult education systems through:
... h. Providing educational TV channels to help those who are not enrolled in schools to learn.

Citizenship
Citizens, specific rights
Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 6. Strengthening of social justice, equal citizenship, fairness and equitable solution to social disputes, realization of national partnership in power and wealth and combating poverty and disease.

Page 38-39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Prevention of Non-Repetition of Abuses:·
... 91. Settlements and guarantee of non-repetition include: ·
... h. Beside symbolic reparations, there shall be health reparations, educational reparations, economic reparations and restoration of all citizenships rights.

Page 44, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Decisions:- First: Preamble of the Constitution:-
The preamble falls within the competence of the Constitution Drafting Commission. The Constitution should be drafted to reflect the principles based on the outcomes of the NDC. It shall contain the principles of equal citizenship, guarantee of the dignity and rights of the female and male citizens of Yemen, social justice and rule of law under a democratic, civic State in Yemen.
... 6. Every child has a right in: A name and a nationality at birth, family care and alternative care when deprived of family care, basic feeding and shelter, basic healthcare services, education, social services, protection from maltreatment, neglect or exploitation and protection from exploitative work practices. The child shouldn't be asked nor allowed to perform work that provide services inappropriate for their age or harm the child’s interest, education, physical and psychological health or puts the child’s intellectual and social growth at risk. The child should have a legal aid appointed by the State, at its expense, in civil procedures that affects the child if there is a potential that the child would be subject to injustice without it. The child shouldn't be used, either directly or indirectly in an armed conflict and shall enjoy protection at all times during the conflict.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -

... 22. The State shall guarantee welfare for Yemeni citizens abroad, in a manner that ensures the preservation of their identity, protection of their interest in the country they reside in or in their homeland and shall ensure their rights in political participations, specifically participation in general elections.


... - Yemen is a federal, civic, democratic, independent and sovereign State, established on the basis of equal citizenship, popular will, rule of law and forms part of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Page 154, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Nationality

135. An individual with one Yemeni parent is considered a Yemeni national.
136. It's prohibited to strip a Yemeni of his/her Yemeni nationality. The law shall regulate provisions for the acquisition or lose of a Yemeni nationality.

Citizenship other

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 43. Review the legal status of all Arabs and foreigners and take the needed legal action.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 22. Verification of the legal status of foreign residence to ensure that their files are free from any links to terrorism crimes.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law

Reform to specific laws

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 13. Formulation of constitutional provisions that criminalizes access to foreign funds under any title or consideration and to consider that “treason”. Any behavior or individual relations outside the State shall be considered a national security crime. The State shall be responsible for establishment of foreign relations specific to security and sovereignty in accordance with the law.
... 24. Compromise of national sovereignty under any circumstances or reliance on foreign forces in internal conflicts should be criminalized.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 9. The State has no right to repatriate any Yemeni citizen to another state under any justification including charges of terrorism. The State shall make every effort to ensure fair trials before national and international Judiciary.

... 12. Practices of abuse of anti-terrorism resources and use in settling political accounts shall be criminalized.

... 14. Criminalization of the use of Yemeni territories for any purpose that would lend support or assistance to terrorist elements such as recruitment and training of Yemeni or foreign combatant to fight inside the country or abroad.

15. Criminalization of the use of the terrorism to achieve political gains.

16. Absolute criminalization of extra-judicial killing.

... 18. Criminalization of the formation and establishment of militias or armed groups outside the law.

... 20. Crime and punishment is personal. Hostage taking and arrest of any of the relatives of suspects on any case including terrorism cases shall be criminalized.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:-

... 23. Criminalization of any illegal form of foreign military presence inside the Yemeni territories...

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:-

... 35. Obligate the State to reacquire looted antiquities, heritage sites and manuscripts as well as those smuggled out of the country and toughen punishments of those responsible.

Page 34-35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:-

69. Human rights abuses shall not be subject to the statute of limitation.

70. The law shall identify transitional justice programs in compliance with international human rights standards, the international human rights law and the following principles:-

... b. Non-applicability of provisions of the penal code on parties in compliance with the body’s measures and decisions.

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:-

... 105. Prohibition of recruitment of children below the legal age and criminalize their exploitation in political conflicts and armed disputes.

Page 41, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:-

... 107. Reconsideration of the provisions of the law on Occupants of Senior Public Posts to ensure that
they are subject to accountability and subject to the law and control organizations.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -
... 125. Criminalization of the establishment of political parties on religious, sectarian or doctrinal grounds.

Page 45-46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:
... 5. ... It is unlawful for a political party to receive foreign funding. It is unlawful for political parties to undermine the foundations of the democratic political system or work to abolish it or to threaten the entity of the State. This shall be considered a crime punishable by law.

Page 46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:
... 9. Insulting the religion of Islam or other divine religion or blasphemy of the messengers and prophets shall be criminalized and anyone who commits such an act shall be punished according to the law.

Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:
... 19. ... Everyone violating such sanctity shall be punished in accordance with the law. ...

Page 59, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Eight: Decisions Relevant to the Judicial
... 6- Provision to criminalize political affiliation of sitting judges or bias in the performance of their judicial function towards political parties, sectarian or factional groups.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-
... 9. The Constitution shall provide for criminalization of partisan activities in the diplomatic corp. and shall reaffirm the features of the cadre of the foreign ministry as a special cadre.
... 17. The Constitution shall provide criminalization of partisanship in the judiciary, the security forces and the armed force.

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-
... 24. The Constitution should provide that the criminal responsibility is personal and no crime or punishments unless by law.
25. The Constitution should provide for the criminalization of handing over any Yemeni citizens to a foreign state with the exception that the individual has committed war crimes, crimes against humanity or abused human rights if it a trial in the country proves impossible.
... 28. The Constitution should provide for criminalization of non-disclosure of the presence of detainees in the various security organizations irrespective of the charges brought against them.

Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-
... 49. The Constitution shall criminalize the assuming of any other sovereign power for anyone who carries another nationality besides the Yemeni nationality.
50. The Constitution shall provide for the criminalization of possession or use of electronic interception devices or uses them to conduct surveillance of citizens.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 128. Explicit provision in the law for the criminalization of attacks on political parties and organizations offices.


Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 154. The law shall provide for the criminalization of all operation designed to set-aside or conceal any type of revenues or part thereof, in cash or in kind, from the State public budget. 155. [Summary] Criminalization of money laundering operations.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations ... 28. All special funds in ministries and government facilities shall be subject to law and shall be regulated and controlled. Any disbursements from such funds for personal gains or illegally shall be criminalized. Anyone violating such rule shall be subjected to legal and judicial accountability without any exceptions.

Page 101, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines: ... 17. Criminalization of the mutiny by the staff of the armed forces, security and intelligence services. ...

Page 122, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 2.2 Public service - Legal determinates ... 7. Criminalization and punishment of those convicted of corruption or fraud related to job levels available. 8. Criminalization of politicization of the public service and partisan appointments.

Page 124, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 5. Zakat Duties ... 4. Criminalization of acts of abuse of Zakat funds for purposes such as partisan activities or nepotism towards parties or social figures or the like.

Page 125-126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 6. Ifta (issuance of Fatwas -edicts. Legal Directives ... 8. Criminalization of Fatwas that accuses Muslims of heresy whether they are individuals or groups.

Page 128, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7.6.2 The High Authority for Food and Drugs - Legal guideline ...3. Issue a law that criminalizes the smuggling of all types of food and drugs.
4. Criminalization of offering or selling expired food or drugs.

Page 131, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 10.4.1 The National Authority for Persons with Disabilities - Legal guideline
1. … d. Pass a law that criminalizes begging by using and exploiting persons with disabilities.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Recommendations:
1. Criminalization of violence against women in any form or shape as well as children since violence degrades the human soul and produces a battered generation.
… 3. Receives complaints and reports on human rights abuses and follow-up on such cases with the Public Prosecution and the Judiciary if such complaints and reports involve abuses of rights and freedoms.

Page 134, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 12.1.2 Water - Legal determinates
Legislate a water law that provides for:
… 3. Criminalization of drilling of water wells without an official license.
… 7. Criminalization of the depletion of water and pollution of water.

Page 134, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 12.2.2 Environment - Legal determinates
… 3. Criminalization of import and smuggling of poisonous pesticide or trade in such substances.
4. Criminalization of allowing entry and burial of poisonous waste in the country.
… 6. Criminalization of acts of pollution of the environment using the principal of pollutant pays.

Page 135, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 12.3.1 Qat- Constitutional principles
Deals with regulating the cultivation of Qat.

Page 136, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.1.2 Revenge - Legal determinates
1. Criminalization of road blocking and kidnapping and anything that would provide harbouring of criminals under any justification.
2. Consider the revenge motive to commit a crime as a cause for tougher sentencing.
3. Establish fast judicial tracks and legal aid to address revenge issues in courts including the setting of committees to assist the judiciary in settling individual and collective disputes and conflicts to achieve justice and equality in a manner that doesn't contravene Islamic Shariya'ah. Revenge cases should be settled within a brief timeframe.
4. Establishment of an interim national authority to address revenge cases to consist of people with experience and specializations in the judiciary, tradition and law to clear accumulated cases prior to the establishment of the authority within the framework of a scheduled time frame to pave the way for the established of rule of law and justice.

Page 137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.3.1 Armed Groups- Constitutional Principle
1. Criminalize the establishment, formation or organization of any armed group, militia or military wings for any political party against any justification.

Page 137-138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special
13.3.2 Armed Groups - Legal determinants

1. Criminalize acts by any class, party, group or organization to exert authority over or control any part of the nation or society under any circumstances.

3. Criminalization of the exercise of State's terrorism against opposition or those holding peaceful views.

4. The Law shall regulate entry of Arab or foreign nationals to ensure that they don't engage in political activities or combat operations and shall take legal actions against those who have done so.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
... 9. The State shall commit to protect the seas and the wealth contained therein, and any in violations thereof should be criminalized.

Page 146, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Education:
54. Criminalization of politics in education.

Page 149, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles: Right to Practice Religious Rites
... 78. [...] The imposition of any opinion, thought or belief by force shall, likewise, be criminalized.

Page 150, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
... 97. Punishment for abuse of power or arbitrariness in exercising power or exploitation thereof shall be intensified.

Page 151, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
... 99. No Yemeni citizen should be handed over to any country or a foreign body.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
... 109. Punishment is personal...

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Political Participation and Elections
... 115. Abuse of the military and security establishment which leads to violation of human rights shall be criminalized.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
... 147. The State shall commit not to violate the human rights during a state of emergency, which must be for a specific period of time.
Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:

… 154. Any act or calls that instigate conflicts, violence and infighting, discrimination or incitement to hatred shall be criminalized.

155. Any offence on the rights and freedoms set forth in the Constitution shall be criminalized.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

… 193. Any offence on any of the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution shall not lapse by virtue of the statute of limitation. Anyone who has been victim of such offence has the right to bring criminal and civic action lawsuits against the perpetrator and deserves a fair compensation.

194. The State shall guarantee protection of victims, witnesses and informants.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

… 211. Disrespect or derogation, through public statements or by hinting, against the people by government officials shall be criminalized.

… 216. Imposing maximum penalties for perpetrators of arbitrary, secret detention, forced disappearances and abductions.

Criminal Justice System reform
Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:

13. Legislating a supervision mechanism (parliamentary, judicial, media, and rights), as well as popular supervision to ensure that the practices and actions of government are in accordance with the constitution, and criteria should be created to punish those who break the law.

State of emergency provisions

... 4- Approval of declaration of war and state of emergency

Page 156, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms
General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:

… 147. The State shall commit not to violate the human rights during a state of emergency, which must be for a specific period of time.

Page 176, Working Group on Development, Water

22. Establishing a state of emergency regarding the issue of water, and making it an issue of national security.

that take social and political steps to ensure legal, humanitarian, health, and social protection for children, through the following:

... c. That they are not recruited or drafted in the armies or used in armed conflicts, and that they enjoy protection during times of armed conflict, disasters, and states of emergency.

Judiciary and courts

[Summary] Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles. Southern Working group outlines the seperation of the executive from the judiciary except as defined by the constitution.

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

... (5) ... The competent judicial body defined in the federal constitution shall adjudicate on any dispute over the competencies of the central government, regions and wilayas.

Page 8, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

... (9) [Summary] Call for 50% representation of the South in the Judiciary

Page 38, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: - Institutional Reforms: -

... 90. Realization of the principle of transparency and compliance with judicial procedures and laws in forces in the transactions of any organs to be established in the future to ensure non-repetition of abuses, respect for human rights and establishment of the state of rule of law.

Page 38-39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: - Prevention of Non-Repetition of Abuses: -

... 91. Settlements and guarantee of non-repetition include: -

... e. The judiciary shall proceed with judicial procedures against parties responsible for continued abuses.


... 5. The political system is a democratic system based on political and partisan pluralism with the aim of achieving a peaceful transfer of power. Political parties are the pillars of the democratic political process. Freedom to establish political parties is guaranteed without the need to obtain a license from any administrative body. With the existence of an independent body, it is sufficient to deposit documents pertinent to the party’s establishment and launch with this body. The body shall issue a document as proof of deposit of such documents. Anyone who has suffered harm from the establishment of a political party shall resort to the judiciary. It is unlawful that political parties are dissolved or suspended unless by a final court judgement issued by a competent court. Change to the freedom given for the establishment or exercise of activity or interference in the affairs of a political party is prohibited. It is unlawful for any political party to be established on the basis of religious, ethnic, doctrinal or sectarian grounds or to have any military or paramilitary formations. Political party’s article of associations and by laws shall be based on democracy. Political parties shall commit make public all their decisions, activities, accounts, resources, properties, investments and how it disposes and utilizes such assets. It is unlawful for a political party to receive foreign funding. It is unlawful for political parties to undermine the foundations of the democratic political system or work to abolish it or to threaten the entity of the State. This shall be considered a crime punishable by law.

10. The legislative, executive and judicial authorities shall abide by constitutional and legal legitimacy of the democratic political state. Any act that compromise or weakens the foundations of such a system either through legislation or practice is prohibited. The Constitutional Court shall be responsible for protecting the foundations of this system by adjudicating on claims in this respect.

Page 47, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

12. All courts shall apply the provisions of laws in harmonization with the basic human rights of the citizens and in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. In all cases, courts shall apply the provisions of the Constitution relevant to basic human rights of citizens directly.

Page 38-39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Prevention of Non-Repetition of Abuses: -

91. Settlements and guarantee of non-repetition include: -

e. The judiciary shall proceed with judicial procedures against parties responsible for continued abuses.

Page 59-62, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Eight: Decisions Relevant to the Judicial Authority:-

[Summary] Provisions establish a high judicial council, a constitutional court, an administrative judiciary, a prohibition on extra-ordinary courts, provides for the independence of judges and their non-bias. Section goes on to establish the responsibilities, functions, mechanisms and procedures for the high judicial court, the constitutional court, the administrative judiciary on the regional and federal levels.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-

16. The Constitution shall provide for the promotion of the principle of independence of the judiciary and rule of law. The Judiciary to have a judicial police to carry-out its judgements and to enforce the law in a manner that protects freedoms, civil, personal and public rights and human rights.

17. The Constitution shall provide criminalization of partisanship in the judiciary, the security forces and the armed force.

18. The Constitution shall provide for the responsibility of the Supreme Judicial Council for the determination of mechanism of selection of judges, holding them accountable, dismissal and the strengthening of the Stature of the judiciary by establishing model courts and police stations.

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-

22. The Constitution should define the subordination of the legal assistance organizations (the judicial police, the Prisons Authority, the Land Registry, Criminal evidence and Forensic Medicine) to the Judicial Authority.
27. The Constitution shall provide for preventing non-judicial State institution from objecting to final courts judgements.

30. The Constitution shall provide that the Constitutional Court is a higher judicial body and enjoys financial and administrative autonomy with an independent budget part of the budget of the judicial authority. The members shall be elected by a general assembly of judges.

18. A judge is prohibited from assuming another position while on active duty. Prohibition of any forms of influence or attempts to attract them through secondment or administrative or political positions in the various States organizations.

19. Every citizen has the right to resort to their natural judge, the judge with jurisdiction, and all forms of special or extraordinary courts should be abolished no matter under what title they are. The State shall ensure bringing judicial institutions closer to the people and to speed up dispute management.

23. Promote the role of the judiciary in administrative law enforcement in a manner that achieves full accountability and responsibility of the administrative and executive organizations and to guarantee the rights of the public, private and mixed sector employees.

24. The need for the presence of representatives of the Public Prosecution in the Police stations to refer the cases to courts (the Judiciary) on a timely basis.

25. Develop guarantees for the protection of policemen and staff of the judiciary and the Public Prosecution to empower them to arrest criminals and to perform their legal duties in accordance with the law.

28. To confine the role of military courts for military personnel only and shall not be extended to civilians’ trials.

29. Restructuring of the judiciary, the Public prosecution and the performance of the judiciary management in a manner suitable for a right based civic State.

30. Compliance with international standards in building an independence judiciary.

32. Advancement of standards of judicial inspection to cover health efficiency both physical and mental.

36. Inclusion of mechanism to broaden qualification and training of judges and members of the prosecution by establishing judicial institutes, improvement and development the quality of education in the faculties of law to ensure sufficient enrolment in the judicial institutes.

8. The WG recommendations the abolishing of the press court.

12. Establishment of model courts in urban centres of the governorates.

13. Any member of the judiciary shall be punished, when found to have affiliation to a security organization or a political party, or when is proven to work for any those agencies. If found guilty, the
person should be stripped of his/her judicial immunity.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations

...

Page 92, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 7 articles submitted to the Consensus Committee for the second semester of the All-inclusive National Dialogue Conference

...

Page 96, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:

...

Page 100, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

...

Page 133, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 11. The National Human Rights Authority,

11.1 The National Human Rights Authority-Legal determinants

Functions of the Authority:

...

Page 134, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 12.2.2 Environment - Legal determinates

...

Page 136-137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.1.3 Revenge- Recommendations

1. Rapid intervention by the State to put an end to family and tribal disputes, report of any break out of dispute and carry out a set of security, military and mediation effort designed stop or end the dispute through direct verification. The State should provide direct solutions or guide such solution
through the judiciary while putting in place the required guarantee to control the dispute by providing all financial and moral resources needed to carry out the task within the scope of law and order.

2. Reform the judicial organs (Prosecution and the courts) and work for quick action to settle issues by citizens and enforcement of judgements, anyone found to obstruct the enforcement of judgements should be tried.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Family:

... 60. The establishment of specialized courts to consider family affairs and personal status cases. It shall be regulated, organized and structured by a special law.

Page 150, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Litigation

84. The judiciary is independent having no dominion but the law.


93. Establishment of a section at the Prosecutor’s office to prosecute rights and freedoms cases.

Page 155, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:

... 141. Lawyers, members of the public prosecution, and judicial aids enjoy the same protection granted to members of the judiciary. The State shall guarantee social security for them. The legal profession shall be regulated by a special law.

Page 159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 186. Independence of the judiciary and protection of judges is a fundamental guarantee to the achievement of justice and the protection of rights and freedoms.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 195. Establishment of special courts / or extraordinary courts or any other body designed to restrict rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution shall be banned. Similar bodies in existence shall be abolished. Any person shall only be tried in the place where the conflict or the crime occurred before ordinary judges.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 196. Any administrative work or decision shall not be shielded from judicial review.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 199. Establishment of a supreme constitutional court to adjudicate the constitutionality of laws and legislation which violate provisions of the Constitution and rule on disputed issues between regions in
case of adoption of a federal system.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms: 

... 201. The government should be subject to accountability by the legislature and the judiciary for any human rights violations.

Page 160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms: 

... 204. Establishment of a multiple judiciary (Administrative + ordinary) for the protection of rights and freedoms and to control the work of the administration and the extent of compliance with the law.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals: 

... 173. The government should ensure that the main link in management is the lowest tier, especially for service delivery in the districts. The responsibility for direct service facilities, like schools, hospitals, police stations, courts, water and environmental services, etc. should be given to this tier.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development: 

7. Reviewing and evaluating the legislative system and national laws and regulations for judicial oversight, and making sure that they meet the principles set forth by the international agreements and treaties relating to human rights that were ratified by our country.

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Institutional Reforms: - 

... 92. Organization and promotion of training in human rights and effective control over all relevant organs including the armed and security forces, individual law enforcement officers, prisons and media outlets.

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: - 

... 103. Opening of all civilian and military prisons to legally competent agencies to monitor the enforcement of the law and respect for human rights and to close all external extra-judicial prisons.

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, 

... 22. The Constitution should define the subordination of the legal assistance organizations (the judicial police, the Prisons Authority, the Land Registry, Criminal evidence and Forensic Medicine) to the Judicial Authority.

Page 70, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, 

... 28. The Constitution should provide for criminalization of non-disclosure of the presence of detainees in the various security organizations irrespective of the charges brought against them.
Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations

... 6. Establishment of economic facilities to be attached to prisons, where prisoners, males and females will serve their sentences by working in them to be able to support their families and payback their debt. The Government should be responsible for those in prison and male and female prisoners who can’t payback their debt. It shall tack actions to ensure that their problems are resolved and be released immediately upon serving their sentences and to compensate them in case they are held longer illegally.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations

... 7. Establishment of educational and rehabilitation centre in prison to prevent the spread of illiteracy and to ensure that the prisoners become active citizens to integrate them into society.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations

... 11. Establishment of women police stations and separate prisons for women to include kindergartens for the children who are in prisons with their mothers.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 48. Reorganization of the prisons authority, provision of sufficient budgetary allocations and support it with highly qualified staff to enable it to carry out the reformatory and rehabilitation programs. Financial incentives should be given to the staff. One security body should be responsible for guarding prisons. The authority should abide by classification of prisoners considering that prisons are reforms, rehabilitation and cultivation subject to judicial oversight. Any act which degrades the dignity of an individual or subjects the individual’s health to danger shall be banned. The State shall be responsible for the rehabilitation of those convicted and to facilitate their livelihoods after their release. Kindergartens should be established in prison to provide care for the children of female prisoners.


... 30. Move juveniles who were convicted by court to juvenile detention centres. A decision to establish a juvenile reformatory in cases connected with national security or terrorism should be urgently enacted. Those under legal age should be moved to this new facility to ensure psychological reform. The reformatory shall comprise a religious rehabilitation centre to educate the detainees on moderate Islamic and Shariya’ah sciences and academic qualification in post-secondary and community college levels. The reformatory should be supervised by the judiciary in a manner that ensures rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Page 113, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the Prison Authority:

¥ Provision of sufficient budgets to meet the operational need and for food, and medications.
¥ Separation of prisoners on the basis of nature of the crime and age.
¥ Provision of full care for juveniles and a special detention facility to accommodate the large number of women.
¥ Resolve the situation of prisoners who have served their sentences and remain in prison.
¥ Completion of the organizational structure of the prisons authority and the special law.
Study and determine to whom oversight over the authority should go, either the Ministry of Justice or the Cabinet. Successful experience in other countries should be taken into consideration in this respect.

Security of prisons should be the responsibility of the prison authority alone and presence of all other units shall end.

Strict measures should be taken to prevent smuggling of drugs and weapons into prisons and punitive actions should be taken against violators.

Page 133, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 11.2 Recommendation- For the Human Rights Commission

1. Affirmation of the link between human rights and rule of law and administer justice and reparation for victims to prevent impunity and reform of judicial and security institutions including the police and prisons system. An accountability mechanism should be created to ensure compliance with international standards of law enforcement.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety

... 105. Arrest and detention are prohibited in places other than official prisons.

106. Extrajudicial detention is prohibited. The law shall criminalize private prisons of institutions, persons or entities.

107. A prison is a disciplinary and refinement house. It shall be subject to judicial oversight. Anything contrary to human dignity in a prison or endangers the health of a prisoner shall be prohibited. The state shall commit that reformatories and prisons devoted for the serving of judicial rulings shall be covered by health, cultural and social care.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights

... 159. The State shall commit to the provision of special prisons for women. The State shall work to establish welfare and rehabilitation centers for women prisoners after they serve their sentences.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 212. Establishment of national committees to inspect all private prisons, to close them, holds those running them accountable, and compensates the victims.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 220. Providing State controlled shelter for female prisoners and care homes for the elderly and the homeless.

Traditional Laws

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

37. The State, exclusively, shall be responsible for tax and Zakat collection and any fees imposed in accordance with the law at the national level.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 38. Evaluation of all State buildings and properties and private properties by any party. The
Mosques, at the national level, shall be returned to the philanthropists and to invoke the terms made in the will of the philanthropists or those representing them. Mosques shall be subject to the oversight of an independent body to manage endowments.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Constitutional and legal provisions:... 25. Development and formulation of a national anti-terrorism strategy which shall include, in addition to the military, security and intelligence approach, Shariya’ah, political, educational and development aspects – economic and social aspects – as well as cultural media, awareness and education and religious teaching as well as foreign relations and regional and international cooperation.

Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:... 21. The State, through an independent body shall be responsible to collect Zakat and to spend it on Shariya’ah prescribed purposes in accordance with the law.

Page 51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:... 23. Right of inheritance is guaranteed in accordance with the Islamic Shariya’ah and shall be enacted by law.

Page 55, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 8. Source of Legislation: - The Islamic Shariya’ah is the source of legislation, jurisprudence in the legislation of the Shariya’ah is guaranteed exclusively for the legislative authority.

Page 59, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Eight: Decisions Relevant to the Judicial, Detailed Decisions on the Judicial Authority: First: Decisions Relevant to the High Judicial Council: 1. ... c) A joint meeting of the councils of faculties of shariya’ah and law in government universities elects 15% from among university professors with at least associate professorship status on condition they leave their previous jobs.

Page 61, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Eight: Decisions Relevant to the Judicial, Detailed Decisions on the Judicial Authority: ... Second: The Constitutional Court ... 2. ... c. A joint meeting of the Councils of faculties of shariya’ah and law in government universities elects 15% from among university professors with at least associate professorship status on condition they leave their previous job.

Page 79, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:... Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 71. Formulation of legal rules and foundations that prevents the predominance of the tribe and interference in the States authorities and their mandates for the sake of building a civic State.

Page 123, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 4. Endowments - Legal Guidelines ... 2. Consistency of the law with the provisions of the Shariya’ah relevant to endowments and that the law shall provide for terms and conditions for endowment estates, exercise control over them and
the need to comply with the terms and conditions of the philanthropists where such endowments are
not to be mixed with other public or private endowments.
3. The law shall include clear provisions to enable the endowments to regain usurped properties in the
past irrespective of the time that such acts have been committed.
4. Establishment of effective oversight, management and control structures in the endowment
commission which will be responsible for the management of endowments affairs and protection by
using modern and transparent methods and means to enhance confidence.
5. The commission should seek the advice of an advisory committee solely responsible in giving
Shariya’ah opinions on the work of the Commission whenever sought.
6. The board of directors of the Endowments Commission shall be made up of specialists in
economics, accountings and law and shall have members from the private sectors in accordance with
the law.

Page 124, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
5. Zakat Duties
[Summary] Zakat shall be collected by the Zakat Commission in accordance with Shariah. See
Taxation.

Page 125, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
2.5 Zakat Duty- Recommendations
1. Reform of the mechanisms and tools used for collection and spending Zakat funds to ensure growth
and investment using a modern vision aligned with the provisions of the Islamic Shariya’ah and the
causes to be covered by the expenditures.

Page 125-126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special
Issues,
6. Ifta (issuance of Fatwas -edicts.
Legal Directives
1. The independent House of Edicts shall include the following:
a. Issuance of religious and Shariya’ah edicts related to beliefs worshipping and daily transactions
between people and other matters as provided for by the Islamic Shariya’ah.
b. Clarification of the Shariya’ah provision in matters presented to it and any other development in all
facets of life.
c. Development of programs and plans needed to develop the issuance of edicts and Islamic research
on public affairs aligned with the spirit of the times with preservation of the deep-rooted Islamic
traditions.
d. Research, deduction and understanding of the facts with due consideration of the tolerant Islamic
Shariya’ah intents which are fit for all times and places and reflection on the differences on Fatwas in
changing times and place without violating the inherent principles of the Shariya’ah and by deduction
of all views of the accepted schools of through.
e. Support for the unification of ranks amongst Muslims and highlight the tolerance and spirit of
Islamic which is unique in moderation and fairness.
2. The Dar Al-Ifta should be made-up of Islamic Shariya’ah scholars representing various
jurisprudence of Islamic schools and utilization of expertise from various fields such as (the economy,
law, medicine, social sciences and others taking into account representation of women).
3. The law shall define the conditions required of a member in Dar Al-Ifta which amongst other
conditions shall include:
   a. Is adept to terms of diligence.
   b. Shall possess higher education degrees in Islamic studies and Shariya’ah scholarship.
   c. Should not be a member or affiliated to any political party or political organization or any political
objective.

4. The Dar Al-Ifta shall have a general secretariat to comprise a number of administrative units and male and female researchers. The appointment shall be made by decree of the Dar Al-Ifta board in accordance with the terms and conditions of employment in the public services and through a vetting process.

5. An Islamic research complex shall be established to be attached to Dar Al-Ifta which should be informed by people with expertise and specializations and shall function to achieve the objectives of Dar Al-Ifta specifically:
   a. In-depth and broad research in the various sections of Islamic studies.
   b. Work for renewal of Islamic culture and to weed out the distortion with the objective of present the core and inherent values of Islam.

6. Dar Al-Ifta shall take into consideration the special cultural characters of Maharah and Socotra.

7. Fatwas issues by Dar Al-Ifta shall be collective and shall be subjected to discussion by all members.

8. Criminalization of Fatwas that accuses Muslims of heresy whether they are individuals or groups.

9. It is not permissible for any individual or body to issue Sharia’ah Fatawas on public matters other than Dar Al-Ifta and the law regulating this matter.

Page 136, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

13.1.2 Revenge - Legal determinates
   … 3. Establish fast judicial tracks and legal aid to address revenge issues in courts including the setting of committees to assist the judiciary in settling individual and collective disputes and conflicts to achieve justice and equality in a manner that doesn't contravene Islamic Sharia’ah. Revenge cases should be settled within a brief timeframe.

Page 136-137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

13.1.3 Revenge- Recommendations
   … 4. Issue a decision for general conciliation between groups of society suffering from revenge tendencies that includes:-
   … b. Punish anyone violating such conciliation in accordance with the Sharia’ah and law.
   c. Revive the noble values and virtuous tribal traditions and those that prohibit assaults on cities, roads and markets and protect their sanctity.

Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights
   … 163. Barriers restricting freedom and the rights of women shall be lifted, especially those relevant to the wrong interpretation of the purposes and intent of the Islamic Sharia’ah.

Page 174, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
   9. … c. Medically assisted reproduction cannot be used unless it is the only way to reproduce due to infertility or to avoid the spread of diseases. It is also prohibited as a method of achieving certain genes in children, or as methods of scientific research. Use of female eggs outside the women and impregnating them with sperm cannot be done except to two lawfully wedded individuals that are still alive, and all of this should be done in accordance with Islamic sharia rules. It is also prohibited to fertilize eggs outside the body of the mother unless they will be used immediately.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Communication:
   51. Obligate communication companies to cover Yemeni islands and remote populated areas. The
companies should also pay a share of their Zakah [Zakat] and their profits to the local authorities in the areas that they serve.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction

Socio-economic development

Page 17, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 4. [Summary] Create a development plan for Sadah with clear objectives and timeline not beyond 5 years, with a clear budget.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 18. Establishment of neutral and independent committees or bodies for data collections and screening to include representatives from the affected areas and the Sa’adah reconstruction Fund to be presented to competent bodies.

Page 19-20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

[Summary] Government must solve issue of students in Sadah unable to attend school due to war.

Page 20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

28. [Summary] Support livelihoods in conflict affected areas to improve economic conditions.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 40. To accelerate the completion of the implementation of the Republican Decree for the establishment of the Sa’adah University.

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 47. The State shall commit to supporting the farmers through the establishment of specialized agricultural banks and to activate what already exists. It shall provide financial support in the form of interest free soft loans for 10 years. It shall establish an export body which would be responsible for the export and storage of agricultural products, construction of dams and the provision of modern irrigation projects for farmers.

Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 4. [Summary] General commitment to provide for the development of Yemen.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 13. No university, institute or school is to be open unless by a permit for the competent authoritative.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 25. [Summary] Highlights political, educational and developmental aspects as part of the counter-terrorism strategy.

Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:
... 13. A certain percentage of taxes should be allocated for the establishment of social services institutions and services such as health and social insurance, social welfare fund, pension’s funds and combating and treatment of incurable diseases.

Page 79, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 69. Administration of justice in the approval of comprehensive and sustainable development projects and the prohibition of selective dealings with regions and bodies.

Page 82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 115. The law shall provide for the adoption of a fiscal and economic policy that ensures maintaining economic stability and the realizing of encouraging growth rates for investment.
116. Development of legal foundations and rule that would lead to restructuring and designing the structures of public management. Current structures shall be reconstituted and redesigned in a manner that serves the basic functions of the State in the economic area, policy-making function, the development function and the designing of programs to combat causes of poverty and secures conditions for prompting the growth of the private sector.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 119. The law shall provide for the development of a balanced plan for development and investment programs to secure sustainable economic and social development.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 134. The law shall obligate the government to develop a strategy that would guide the civil society and private sector within the framework of sustainable development.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
... 15. Obligate all the ministries to implement the general economic, social and cultural plan of the State in a concerted and integrated manner.
... 21. There is a need to increase salaries and wages of employees in line with a systematic financial plan linked to productivity and rate of increase in the salaries as well as on the minimum poverty threshold.
22. There is a need to provide food, housing and transport by the State to residents of rural areas who wish to finish their university or professional education in main governorates where colleges and technical institutes are located.

Page 91, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.
... 13. The law shall provide for the formation of a body from competent agencies in the central authorities (federal) and local authorities (region) to be responsible for monitoring the allocation of
the proceeds of grants, loans and foreign assistance to ensure transparency and equity in the
distribution of such proceeds in accordance with the entitlement formula for development programs.

Page 127-128, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special
Issues,
7.4.2 The High Authority for Education, Training and Scientific Research- Legal guideline
[Summary] This authority is responsible for the development of national policy for education.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
... 16. The State shall commit to the development of public wealth- human and natural, and guarantee
facilitation for investment and contribution to the development of society with consideration to the
needs of the people and the safety of the environment.

Page 146, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, The right to health :
1. The State shall commit to provide medical research centres to build upon and follow-up on any new
scientific development and evaluation thereof, according to medical research and any matter relevant
to aspects of health.
... 6. The State is obliged to scale-up health and educational services all over the country on the basis
of modern health and education policies that meet access to such services in high quality to all
members of society equally and in a manner that achieves equity.

Page 148, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles:
... 69. [Summary] Outlines the need to prevent a 'brain drain' by ensuring a good standard of living in
the public sector, particularly at its core - a cadre.
... 70. [Summary] Compensation to cadre members takes into account professional and educational
achievements.
... 72. Justice, freedom and equality are basic blocks for building society. The State shall ensure fair
standards in the distribution of development productive projects among members of society.
Disadvantaged areas should enjoy affirmative action in a manner that achieves social justice.

Page 163, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations:
... 13. Pay attention to remote and distant areas as well as rural areas and villages and grant them
their due rights in development projects.

Page 166, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:
... 11. The government commits to comprehensive rural development to ensure social stability, and
limit migration to cities.

Page 167, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Role of the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society
Organizations, and Individuals:
... 4. Agriculture: [Summary] Deals with the agricultural sector.

Page 168, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Role of the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society
Organizations, and Individuals:
… 7. The government works to ensure the provision of enough goods and services that are needed in the country when it is threatened politically, militarily, by natural disasters, or when the market is unable to provide them.


Page 184, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Urgent Procedures and Policies in the Short Run: 122. Working to develop public resources, diversify them, and extract them.


Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals: … 175. The experiences of countries that approved development in the lower management rungs have shown great successes, unlike those that have developed at the federal level. … See Territorial power-sharing

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level: 182. The government commits to creating an economic policy that aims to: [Summary] See NEP. 183. [Summary] Greater devolvment of development responsibilities to the local level.
8. [Summary] guarantee funding for research.

9. [Summary] prioritise translation to facilitate transfer of knowledge to and from Arabic.

18. [Summary] Implementing time bound policies to end illiteracy.


14. [Summary] Creates a development strategy particularly focused on rural parts and small cities aiming to limit unemployment.

26. Work towards constant development of the activities of cooperative agricultural, productive, and consumer groups by providing incentives and subsidies for their activities in order to enable them to carry out a more effective role in providing social services and welfare.

27. Raising the living standards of the population living in rural and poverty stricken areas by improving their economic incomes.

28. [Summary] Establish centre to research on grain and field income to find replacements for Qat.

31. [Summary] restructuring of social welfare and pensions funds.

32-34, 38, [Summary] Relates to development.

49. [Summary] deals with Qat.
Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:

[Summary] Deals with development in Healthcare sector and investment in healthcare, combatting disease, cancer, vaccination.

Page 206-215, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and Human Development:

[Summary] Deals with education.

Infrastructure and reconstruction

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 49. [Summary] details the need for the reconstruction of Sadah and Harf Sufian.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

... 65. [Summary] Outlines reconstruction of Sa’adah, Abayn, Hajjah and other affected governorates.

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -

... 106. [Summary] Outlines need for reconstruction of Sa’adah, Hajjah and other areas affected in addition to other forms of reparation [see past provisions]

Page 41, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -

... 113. The state shall commit to building, protection and development of infrastructure and reconstruction of institutions destroyed by wars or armed conflicts.

114. [Summary] The state shall initiate government development, economic, political and social programs and to provide equitable and equal opportunities in public sector, military, academia, courts to ensure fair distribution; in a manner that does not contravene the outcomes of the Southern Group.


... 9. Rehabilitation of old airports and the establishment of new airports in remote governorates and military districts.

National economic plan


... 2. The State shall seek to monitor and strike economic balance between the interests of various social groups and in a manner that realized equitable distribution of wealth and balance between interests of individuals and the society.


... 5. The State’s economic policy shall be based on scientific economic planning. It shall ensure the best utilization of all resources, development and advancement of capacities in all economic sectors and all economic and social development areas within the State’s general plan and, in a manner, that serves public interest and the national economy, improves the living standards of the citizens, provide basic needs and achieves social justice.
Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:
... 19. Public funds and properties have sanctity. The State and all individuals in society shall maintain and protect it. Any wasting or abuse of public funds shall be considered an act of sabotage and an attack on society. Everyone violating such sanctity shall be punished in accordance with the law. The sale and privatization of public real estate or disposal of such properties gratis is prohibited. It is permissible to determine the right of use for individuals and institutions through leasing for specific period and through transparent legal procedures.

... 22. Endowments have sanctity. An autonomous body shall be established to improve and develop resources and disposal therefore, in a manner that ensures realizations of objectives and legitimate intents. Any official who disposes an endowment for a purpose other than legitimate intent shall be punished in accordance with the law. Crimes of this type shall not be subject to the statute of limitation.

Page 142, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
1. The State shall commit to monitor the marketplace, protect consumers, prevent monopoly and combat commercial forgery and cheating.
2. The State shall commit to put in place all possible means to protect and promote the national economy.
3. The State shall commit to price fixing and monitoring of prices and the marketplace, activate controls, soundness of measures, standards and weights in line with the principles of social justice.
4. Freedom of trade and competition is guaranteed on the basis of free market oriented economic and the cooperative system in accordance with the law.

Page 164, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:
1. A national economy that is free and social, and is based on the following:
   a. Freedom of economic activity that fulfills the interests of individuals and society, and enhances national independence.
   b. Social justice in economic relationships that aim to develop the real production and improve it, and achieve social balance and coexistence while raising the country’s living standards.

Page 165, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:
1. ... c. Determining the different economic ownership sectors as being the public, private, cooperative, and the mixed sectors.
   d. Allowed competition, equal treatment between the sectors, and good governance.

Page 165, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:
... 2. The economic policies of the government are based on scientific planning that follows indicators, and ensures the ideal use of all resources. It should also ensure the development of the abilities of the different economic sectors in the different economic and social fields, while increasing production and giving priority to combating poverty and unemployment while pushing sustainable human development.
Page 165, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:

... 3. The government protects the freedom of trade and investment, and protects projects to serve the national economy. It should also issue legislation that prohibits monopoly in all of its shapes, and encourages investment of private capital in the different fields. This should be done to encourage social and economic development and it should be done in accordance with the law.

Page 165, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:

... 6. The law determines the basic foundation to protect public funds and their spending, and funds cannot be created, spent, amended, or exempted except by law.


6. The government protects and preserves the interests of the Yemeni economy abroad, and works to increase economic cooperation with other countries while organized trade through a law that determines its oversight and regulation.


... 9. The government undertakes the necessary steps to ensure economic organized growth that achieves an end to unemployment and inflation at all administrative levels of the government, including:

a. The government takes special steps on a free economic basis when needed regarding monetary and financial loans issues, as well as the foreign economy.

b. The government and local authorities take into account economic growth when creating policies relating to resources and expenses, and the economic basis of the government is built on a shared internal market that is known for its competition, freedom, and social justice.

c. The government can raise or lower taxes and frees temporarily with the goal of achieving stability and economic development, as well as to fund projects that provide work opportunities.

d. The government forces companies to hold reserve resources that can be used to create work opportunities when needed.

e. The government helps the areas and economic areas or jobs that are threatened or unable to continue, and this should be done in ways that ensure their sustainability.


... 15. The government ensures the principle of competition and equal treatment, comprehensiveness of the economic sectors, and using the methods of good corporate governance.


... 16. The economic policy is based on scientific planning based on indicators and the market mechanism.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:

... 41. Developing the role of the Social Fund for Development, the Public Works Program, and the Small Production Fund, and increasing their resources. This will enable them to expand their programs to provide chances for the unemployed to work and solve the problem of unemployment.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:

... 44. The importance of creating a fund for the development of skills, and achieving this goal in a decentralized fashion by training and preparing the youth and those who are able to work.


... 127. Speed in completing the implementation of a financial planning system as well as a program to oversee assets.

128. Moving to implement the public fund system.


... 132. Creating an investment law instead of the current one. The new law should ensure the creation of a legislative environment that is attractive to investment, and aims to increase economic activity.

133. Creating a monetary market.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group 182. The government commits to creating an economic policy that aims to:

Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:

[Summary] Outlines national economic plan.

**Natural resources**

Page 8, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

... (8) [Summary] Outlines the ownership and manifesto of managing resources in Yemen, in addition to economic powersharing, and principles of transparency.

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

Decisions:-

... 42. Cancellation of all monopoly contracts in oil exploitation ...

Page 30-31, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

Decisions:-

... 43. Cancellation of all concessions made to fishing companies which violate the rights of local fishermen ...

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

Decisions:-

... 58. Hold accountable of all those involved in the taking of the wealth in the south and the rest of Yemen, specifically looted oil,...
49, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:

... 7. All types of natural resources and sources of energy underground or on the surface, in territorial waters or regional wars, in the exclusive economic zone or in the continental shelf is the property of the State. The State shall ensure exploration thereof to serve the public interest. Revenues from such resource shall be distributed fairly and equitably to all parts of the country and shall be regulated by law.

Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:

... 18. Concessions for exploitation of natural resources ... shall be by a law.


... 13. Water is a sovereign national wealth. The law shall regulate means of preservation and rationalization of consumption. ...

Page 71, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 38. The Constitution should provide that all resources and expenditures are subject to control and audit to achieve public transparency and to define areas of allocations and expenditures.

Page 74, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 16. Review the border agreements, exploration agreements and agreements for the sale of natural resources and oil and gas in a manner that doesn’t damage the interests and sovereignty of the nation.

Page 81, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 99. Development of a general oil law aligned with international standards to ensure the rights of concessions to the residents of the producing area.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 123. The law shall provide for the establishment of an international government commission to re-evaluate and review the contracts and oil producing firms as well as exploration firms.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 32. There is a need to [..] the adoption of an economic and fiscal policy that increases national resources and utilization in the best possible manner...

Page 88, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 36. [Summary] Article outlines the restructuring of the Ministry of Oil and the establishment of a Yemeni Oil and Gas Company.

Page 88, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 38. Obligate the government to implement the local authority’s matrix for the governorate of Hadramawt related to the development projects and the matrix of the consultative meeting which was held with oil companies in 2010 to be reflected in development programs with a clear timeline.

Page 91, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.

... 15. [Summary] Development of required legislations to ensure that the residents of natural wealth producing regions implementation of logistical and services activities for producing companies and priority in hiring. ...


Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources, 7. The State shall endeavor to develop mineral resources livestock, agricultural resources and preserve them so that they meet the needs and requirements of the future generations. 8. National sovereign wealth (Gas, Oil, Ports, Mines, Water, and Fisheries) is public property. Monopolization of such or private owners or regional, political, tribal or armed group monopoly of such resources shall be criminalized. 9. The State shall commit to protect the seas and the wealth contained therein, and any in violations thereof should be criminalized.


Page 167, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Role of the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, and Individuals: ... 4. Agriculture: a. The agricultural sector contributes through producing the goods that meet the demands of sustainable development and the market, to achieve the following: ... ii. Protecting the natural resources and preserving agricultural lands and fields.


... 13. [Summary] Coordination between federal and local governments on natural resources and the distribution of revenues.

Page 174, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Electricity:
... 3. Allocating the necessary funds from the grants given by sponsors to create stations that use low cost fuels, like gas, natural resources, and coal. These stations are to cover the current shortcomings in providing energy, and they are to provide a part of the generation of electricity at low cost. They should also reach areas that have not gotten electricity. They should generate no less than 1,000 megawatts during the coming five years.

Page 175, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Electricity:
... 6. Encouraging the use of new and sustainable energy (solar power, wind power, water energy, and others) ...

Page 175, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Electricity:
... 7. Quickly issuing a law for electricity generation ...

Page 175, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Electricity:
... 12. The government works to provide an appropriate share of the natural gas to be used to generate electricity.

Page 176, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Electricity:
... 16. Quickly preparing and studying the regeneration of the petroleum and gas reserves so that the concerned groups can put strategic plans according to those studies, especially in the field of electric generation.
17. The government links the remaining governorates to the gas generated electricity network.
18. The government commits to stop buying electricity that is generated with diesel, which is very costly, and to establish new stations that work according to clean energy standards.
... 21. The government works according to a clean and alternative energy strategy (gas, wind, solar power, and hot springs).

Page 186, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:
141. Subjectively and scientifically evaluating the policies being followed in the oil and gas field throughout the past two decades, as well as the building of institutions that those policies were based on. The shortcomings and problems should be determined with the goal of creating a number of new policies that stop corruption and waste of oil and gas services.
142. Working to increase exploration and discovery of oil and gas on and offshore in regional waters.
... 143. [Summary] The petroleum law is a priority based on clear vision and strategy to deal with this sector with the involvement of all sides.
144. The restructuring of the Ministry of Oil and Minerals ...
146. [Summary] Create a national petroleum company.

147. The work of the national petroleum company must be specialized, effective, and excellent. That is why it is important that it work on the petroleum activities relating to the source (UPSTREAM) (exploration, development, production, oilfield services, solving, purifying, and storing at the source, crude petroleum transportation services to exporters and local and foreign buyers at the harbors and land entries to export crude petroleum).

Page 187, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:
148. Regardless of the economic quality of the liquefied natural gas project that is allocated for export is, the best use of the remaining reserves of this fuel in the future is in local use, specifically to generate electricity. This will have a direct impact on the following: [Summary] lowering use of crude, lowering imports of diesel, increasing clean energy, lowering cost of energy, lowering subsidies.

149. Taking effective steps to lower the cost and thus the expenses of operating oil companies that work in the governorates of Yemen, and that is through: [Summary] Focusing on company practices, increasing meetings within Yemen, limiting contractor and security expenses, stopping unnecessary hiring, limiting waste and abuse of resources, lowering operating levels.
... 150. Establishing a gas workshop in the Jannah block, ...
151. Better usage of petroleum products, with the goal of limiting their consumption. ...

Page 188, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:
152. [Summary] stopping petroleum smuggling.
153. [Summary] Developing and modernizing the Aden Refineries.
154. [Summary] The government commits to enabling supervisory and oversight agencies to oversee the oil companies ...
155. [Summary] build containers in Ra’s Issa harbour to facilitate the export of crude oil.
156. [Summary] Taking all necessary steps to speed up the process of retrieving the buildings and storage containers in Hajeef in Aden.
157. Issuing a law for mining that increases the incentives for investment and development of mineral resources.
158. Creating a national mining company.
159. Creating transparent policies regarding the granting of special privileges for drilling for oil, without any intermediaries.
160. The government commits to provide a strategic reserve of oil.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
182. The government commits to creating an economic policy that aims to: ...
b. Strengthen production in other non-oil economic sectors.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
... 189. The government works on a mining strategy in all of its types, taking into consideration that it
is a natural resource in the country.

Page 196, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

... 28. Creating research centers that specialize in grain and field income, the wildlife and marine resources, and alternatives to Qat. They will be supported as long as their programs are tied to reaching the goals of production, and solving the current problems that hinder agricultural development. They can also develop new production systems, and contribute in raising total production levels, and open doors for investment in different agricultural levels. This will help in achieving a large amount of self-sustenance, nutritional stability, and social solidarity.

Page 198, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

... 36. Creating a mid-term strategic plan to explore mineral resources and extract them, as they are a resource that the government can use to increase their income and spending on development projects to raise income levels.

International funds

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 13. Formulation of constitutional provisions that criminalizes access to foreign funds under any title or consideration and to consider that “treason”. Any behavior or individual relations outside the State shall be considered a national security crime. The State shall be responsible for establishment of foreign relations specific to security and sovereignty in accordance with the law.

Page 38, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Establishment of a Reparation and Compensation Fund

... 88. ... d. The revenues for the Fund shall comprise the following:-

... 2) Gifts, grants and unconditional foreign assistance.

Page 45-46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

... 5. ... It is unlawful for a political party to receive foreign funding. ...

Page 46, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

... 6. Officials of the State, its organizations, any social dignitaries or any other individual or organizations are prohibited from receiving funds from a foreign state suspected of being a bribe or for subordination or for a political purpose whether periodic, on instalments, directly or indirectly.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 60. The law shall provide for the establishment of an organization responsible for the absorption and regulations of spending of foreign aid in accordance with principles of good governance.

Page 81, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 94. The development of legal rules and foundations for the review of economic feasibility of economic projects funded through foreign aid and determines the responsibility of control over them.
... 130. Quickly working to accommodate the funds and agreements with sponsors with a priority on the programs that are suggested. This should be done in order to ensure the most effective use of these funds, far removed from any administrative bureaucracy. The use of these funds should be spent using the principles of good governance, justice in the distribution of projects.

131. Expanding and adding incentives to the fields of development cooperation with regional and international development partners in order to limit the waste of funds.

Business

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 47. [Summary] The State shall support the farmers through finance mechanisms. See Banks.

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

Decisions:-

... 42. Cancellation of all monopoly contracts in oil exploitation and related services including the transport of oil derivatives in a manner that achieves public interest.

Page 30-31, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

Decisions:-

43. [Summary] fishing companies with bad practices, shall have concessions cancelled.

Page 31, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

Decisions:-

44. Cancellations of all monopoly contracts made to telecommunication’s companies ...

... 46. Completion of the process for addressing the impact of the nationalization law in a fair manner.

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

Decisions:-

... 56. [Summary] all investment agreements related to the coast and sea around major cities, that have poor practices shall be cancelled.

57. Restoration of wealth looted from the South and cancellation of all investments titles and leases granted to investment projects obtained through fraud, deception and forgery or abuse of power.


... 3. The State shall promote creativity, individual and private initiative and economic enterprise.

4. [Summary] The state shall promote major projects, monopolies, smuggling, fraud and harmful products.

49, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:

... 6. The State shall guarantee the freedom of movement of people and goods, trade, investment and funds between all parts of the State and shall promote private investment in all areas.

10. [Summary] State shall promote trade and investment.
Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:

... 16. The State shall encourage cooperation and saving and shall ensure, foster and promote the establishment of all types of cooperative enterprises.

17. The law shall define the granting of salaries, wages, compensations, assistant and bonuses to be paid by the State treasury. The Minimum wage should meet the needs for a decent life and the State shall define the maximum wage.

Page 72, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 43. The Constitution should provide for the prevention of monopoly in all investment sectors.

Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 48. The Constitution shall provide for guarantees of free enterprise and fee competition and equal opportunities for all citizens to promote social justice.

Page 77, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 55. Issuance of laws and legislations that promotes and encourages the contributions of the private sector to comprehensive development.

56. The law should provide for the formulation of a mandatory partnership strategy between the State, the private and mixed sectors and civil society.

57. Issuance of a law that regulates the mandates of the State’s ministries and corporations and prevents conflicts between them and the precise definition of the tasks and responsibilities of the public servant.

Page 79, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 70. [Summary] Laws must be designed to avoid confusion that impedes the state, private and public sectors.

... 73. Development of clear and transparent legal rules to ensure equal opportunities for all citizens in business and investment and to benefit from the wealth of the nation.

... 79. A national program must be adopted for the uplifting of the State and society to be developed in partnership between political and community forces with integrated implementation by the State’s administrative organ, the private sector and civil society organizations.

Page 81, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 102. The law shall provide for the reform of the wage and bonus structures for the State and private sector employees with the objective of improving their living standards and the meet the level of sufficiency to eliminate corruption.

Page 82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 112. Development of legal rules and foundations that guarantees the principle of partnership between the State, the private sector, civil society and the local authority in the identification of development needs and then establishment of mechanisms to meet those needs.

... 116. [Summary] restructure public management.
Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines, ... 133. The law shall provide for obligating the private sector to commit to the principles of good governance.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations ... 20. Emphasis on the importance of the role of the private sector in economic and social development. Development of a national plan that would change the negative image of various handicrafts and to abolish the perception of degradation involved in such handicrafts.

Page 88, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations ... 37. Assertion of the need to separate between the public service and private business.

Page 89, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations ... 38. Emphasis on the importance of the role of the private sector in economic and social development. Development of a national plan that would change the negative image of various handicrafts and to abolish the perception of degradation involved in such handicrafts.

Page 99, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines: ... 6. All procurements of weapons, vehicles and other means for the armed and security forces shall be allocated to a special procurement committee. Procurement through traders and intermediaries shall be banned. All transaction shall be direct with the manufacturers and expenditures for armaments shall be rationalized and regulated by law.

... 9. The Economic Corporation, the Military Public Works department, the Retirement Fund and the Military Medical Services shall submit an independent budget attached to the budget of the Ministry of Defence being that they are service and productive institutions. The law shall regulate their revenues and expenditures.

10. Restructuring the Yemeni Economic Corporation on the basis of shares between the Yemeni Economic Corporation and the Public Sector Corporation which were merged in the Yemeni Economic Corporation from the north and the south. The Corporation shall apply laws in force in all similar corporations in terms of managements and financial systems, final accounts, annual inventory, financial control ... etc. Its accounts, books and reports shall be under the oversight of the Central Audit and Control Organization.

Page 104, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines: ... 30. Private businesses and contracting shall be prohibited for the commanders of the military during the effective term of service. The law shall define the penalty for violation of this rule.

Page 105, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines: ... 37. Issuance of a law to regulate the private security firms and defines their activities and relationship with the official security organizations and all matters relevant to their activities.

Page 128, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7.5.2 The High Authority for Specifications, Measurements and Quality Control- Legal guideline ... 2. The Executive Authority shall be responsible for control over markets and monitors the extent of compliance to specifications and measurements.

Page 139, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 15.2.1 and 15.2.2. [Summary] clauses deal with the Aden Refinery.

Page 142, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources, 5. Public Property is protected. The State shall commit to its protection and the use of such properties for personal or partisan gains shall be criminalized. 6. Legislation and law should define how foreigners can possess ownership of properties in a manner that doesn’t undermine national sovereignty or interest of the citizen.

Page 144, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions, 21, 23, 32, [Summary] The state and business owners shall create a safe work environment, set a wage that ensures the needs of workers in all sectors, and shall create cultural, scientific, social, health and entertainment institutions for employees.

Page 145, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions, 33. The State and business owners shall committed to provide professional and technical training and literacy programs for their employees. 39. Achieve equality between public sector and private sector employees in all entitlements and duties and adopt the better system for both sectors. 40. Citizens shall have priority in filling vacant jobs in the private and public sectors, according to regulations and controls set by law. 41. No party shall use deception with the objective of reducing wages or salaries of employees working with foreign employers, natural or legal entities, inside or outside Yemen; or for that matter, circumvention of any other dues or rights or carrying out any act that harms them or harms their interests.


Page 165, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development: 4. The government should work to encourage the production sector in general, especially the small productions and handicrafts, as well as small and medium businesses. It should do this by issuing legislation that protects their products and customers. 7. The government works to steadily improve the development relationship and partnership with outside, regionally and internationally, and to enable the private sector to participate in this partnership.

Page 165-166, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development: 9. [Summary] It is prohibited to be a public official and control business interests ...

Page 166, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Role of the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, and Individuals:
1. The government issues the necessary legislation to protect consumers through:
   a. Creating legislation and legal systems that are organized and work to protect consumers.
   b. Taking the necessary legal steps to end monopoly that harms competition, as well as price fixing by government institutions and private firms. This should also be done to end the sale of low quality goods, or ones that do not meet the standards.
   c. The government must take the precautionary steps to stop any action that will harm the national economy, a job, or sector.
2. Social Welfare and Insurance:
   The government works to take the necessary legislative steps to provide the needed care to the elderly, disabled, and the family of the deceased through a wide welfare system that depends on: 
   [Lists conditions of social welfare incumbent on workers and employers.

   ... 8. The government organizes the relationships of renting residential homes, which ends monopoly and price fixing, achieves stability for long periods, and all of this must be issued as a law.
   9. The government undertakes the necessary steps to ensure economic organized growth that achieves an end to unemployment and inflation at all administrative levels of the government, including:
      ... d. The government forces companies to hold reserve resources that can be used to create work opportunities when needed.

   ... 14. [Summary] the private sector is based on freedom of economic activity.

Page 172, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Educational and Human Development:
   ... 27. Encouraging the private sector in undertaking scientific research.
   ... 30. Increasing the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations with the government in creating a strategy to execute the general programs and providing the infrastructure for education.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Communication:
   ... 52. The government should make sure that the communication companies open a 30% public offering to ensure social equality through the money markets.


Page 184, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Partnership Between the Private Sector, the Government, and Civil Society Organizations:
[Summary] Deals with public-private partnership.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
... 186. The government creates a strategy for small level production, and encouraging productive families.
187. Returning the nationalized agencies that were taken by force to their owners.

Page 192, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
17. [Summary] Create a strategy for linking the knowledge economy with the private sector through academia.

Page 194-195, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
13. [Summary] Create a national strategy for a productive economy focused on medium and large production, which will raise national production capabilities and force the private sector to raise capabilities and go beyond marketing ans services.

Page 195, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
18. [Summary] create a development plan for the labour market including the creation of continuous training programmes in private and public sectors.

Page 198, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
32-34. [Summary] Talks about private-public partnership

Page 207, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
12, 21, 23, 26 [Summary] Encouraging the private sector to provide all types and levels of education and scientific research

Page 212, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:
47. Increasing relationships between universities and production companies...

**Taxation**

**Power to tax**

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
37. The State, exclusively, shall be responsible for tax and Zakat collection and any fees imposed in accordance with the law at the national level.

... 21. The State, through an independent body shall be responsible to collect Zakat and to spend it on Shariya’ah prescribed purposes in accordance with the law.
5. Zakat Duties

5.1 Zakat Duties - Legal determinates

1. The Functions of the independent Zakat commission shall include the following:-
   a. Achievement of the intents and provisions of the Shariya’ah for the Zakat duty with respect to revenues and spending.
   b. Collection of all types of Zakat and spending on Shariya’ah spending items based on a contemporary and modern vision aimed at realizing real development ion society in a manner that attains the real intents of Shariyaah for this religious duty.
   c. Oversee the activities of local Zakat organizations and how they collect Zakat resources and monitor and control the soundness of the management of such resources.
   d. Propose the annual government support for social welfare in the public budget and how to distribute the support amongst Zakat bodies at the local level.
   e. Collection of Zakat revenues from precious metals and business and the rest of the duty bearers who exercising their activities within the geographical scope of the headquarter and the branches located within a geographical area that covers more than Zata body and the distribution of the collected resources amongst the concerned local Zakat bodies.
   f. Address problems and constraints facing local Zakat bodies and to circulate the Shariya’ah Fatwas(edicts) in the field of Zakat following their endorsement from the Board of Directors of the Authority and to follow-up on their implementation.
   g. Enhance the development role of Zakat and invest surplus funds to attain the real intents of Zakat and the areas for spending as proscribed by the Shariya’ah as well as the social development objectives.

2. Alignment of the law with the provisions of the Islamic Shariya’ah provisions on Zakat and prevent Zakat funds with other public or private funds by activating controls.

3. The Board of Directors of the Zakat Authority shall be made up of specialists in the management, economics and representatives of the private sector(Zakatpayers) on terms and conditions to be specified by law. This composition shall apply to the local Zakat bodies in accordance with the law.

4. Criminalization of acts of abuse of Zakat funds for purposes such as partisan activities or nepotism towards parties or social figures or the like.

5. Government mechanism at the centre and at the local level working in social welfare and social security should be merged into the Public Zakat Authority or the local Zakat authorities with due consideration to reforms of current gaps in those mechanisms.

6. The local Zakat bodies shall enjoy legal personality and shall be financial autonomous with branches at the district level.

7. The authority should seek the advice of an advisory committee solely responsible in giving Shariya’ah opinions on the work of the Authority whenever sought.

2.5 Zakat Duty- Recommendations

1. Reform of the mechanisms and tools used for collection and spending Zakat funds to ensure growth and investment using a modern vision aligned with the provisions of the Islamic Shariya’ah and the causes to be covered by the expenditures.

Reform of taxation

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- Decisions:-

... 37. Obligate the State to collect due taxes to the public treasury from all taxpayers and companies who are evading payment of taxes and to hasten the activation of the profit tax law.
Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- Decisions:-
... 38. Ban the issues of any tax exemption decisions by any type of authority.

... 12. Due consideration shall be made to public and society’s interest and the achievement of social justice between citizens when imposing taxes and public duties. Taxes shall be incremental based on income so that when income increases taxes increase.

Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:
... 13. A certain percentage of taxes should be allocated for the establishment of social services institutions and services such as health and social insurance, social welfare fund, pension’s funds and combating and treatment of incurable diseases.

Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:
... 14. The creation of public taxations, adjustment or nullifications shall be by law. No one should be exempted from payment of taxes, in whole or in part, unless in cases specified by law. It is unlawful to impose any other taxes, fees or other levies on an individual unless by law.

Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:
... 15. Establishment of fees and collection thereof, and ways means of spending, adjustment and exemptions shall be by law.

Page 81, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 96. Legislate finance law to suit the new shape of the State and a State’s public budget that transforms the budget from chapters to programs.

Page 81, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 97. The law shall provide for the restructuring of all ministries on top of which the revenue ministries.

Page 82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 105. The law shall provide for the adoption of the principle of transparency with relations to national wealth, public income and various revenues.

Page 82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 107. The law shall provide for the presentation of the public budget to the parliament within the constitutional deadline and prohibition on any complimentary budgets.
... 109. Develop legal rule that makes it mandatory for the government to develop a clear monetary
policy to be used for reducing the public debt.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines, ..., Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 118. The law shall provide for the establishment of special police unit to combat tax and customs evasion.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines, ..., Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 121. The law shall provide for the cancellation of all illusory tax numbers which have been obtained for trade and investment firms that wastes public fund and the adoption of a fixed rate in ports to levy the tax and customs rates, where tax assessment on large taxpayers would be based on imports from abroad.

Page 85, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines, ..., Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 143. The law shall provide for the amendments of tax and fiscal legislations to ensure that they contain temporary and regulated tax exemption for projects that aim at economically empowering women and youth.

Page 85, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines, ..., Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 150. The law shall provide that the parliament shall not ratify any budgetary allocation in the Public budget as a lump sum, that doesn’t comply with line items of the budget, and makes it illegal for the parliament to ratify any additional allocation that exceeds the allowable percentage.

Page 88, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines, ..., Second: Legal Guidelines, ..., Third: Decisions and Recommendations

35. Work to restructure the revenue authorities (tax and customs) in a manner that ensures eradication of financial and administrative corruption and efficiency of public management.

Page 89, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.

1- The Constitution should provide for vesting the responsibility for revenue collection to the region provided that the region commits to give the central government its share.

Page 89, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.

... 2- The constitution shall determine the shares of each tiers of government from the revenues of natural wealth, tax rates, customs and zakat and other resources to be collected between the center and the region: As an initial suggestion, we propose the following:
- 60% for the region and 40% for the center
- 75% for the region and 25% for the center
- 70% for the region and 30 for the center
- 25% for districts, 25% for the governorates, 25 for the region and 25% for the center.
- Set an extra percentage for the producing regions.

Page 91, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
14. Issuance of a law that considers services fees such as: electricity, water, telecommunications and others) as local revenues (owned by the region). The law shall define how such revenues are to be distributed between the provinces in the region.

17. Transfer to the regions all financial allocations approved in the public budget once ratified in line with the chapters of the budget to the branches of the central Bank in the regions. The local authorities shall be responsible for expenditures. The region should also receive transfers from the central government from the one basket system.

12. Since the staff of the armed forces, security and intelligence services are already paying blood tax and given that double taxation is forbidden, it’s imperative, legally, to exempt them from paying income tax.

1. Fostering modern financial systems for the State's Public Budget that shows the return, net and benefit of budgetary expenditures such as performance budgeting and project-based budgeting.

3. Review of the establishment of autonomous funds and their laws.

5. Gradual increase of taxes and adjustment of the collection mechanism.

3. The State shall make it mandatory for state institutions and agencies causing environmental pollution to allocate a portion of their revenues for the health insurance budget. Likewise, producers and owners of substances harmful to health should be bound by the same principle.

68. The State shall be obliged to abolish all special funds supported by the state and include their budgets in the State’s Public Budget.

71. Low income people should be exempted from taxes in a manner that doesn't prejudice the minimum wage. In imposing taxes, the government should adopt the principle of incremental taxes; with due consideration to the achievement of social justice and not exceed the taxpayers ability to
pay, while balancing that with the needs of the State. Considerations should be made to ensure basic needs for every child and the family.

Page 165, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:

... 5. Creating, amending, and deleting public taxes cannot be done except by law, and no one is exempt from paying taxes, either in full or in part, except in situations that are highlighted in the law. Also, no one can be forced to pay more than those taxes and public fees and costs, unless it is in the law.


... 9. The government undertakes the necessary steps to ensure economic organized growth that achieves an end to unemployment and inflation at all administrative levels of the government, including:

... c. The government can raise or lower taxes and frees temporarily with the goal of achieving stability and economic development, as well as to fund projects that provide work opportunities.


... 12. Different taxes are enacted in coordination between the government and the local authorities, and that law is organized.


... 17. The government adheres to work on fixing the financial system and creating tax brackets, while moving to a public fund system and criminalizing tax evasion.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Communication:

51. Obligate communication companies to cover Yemeni islands and remote populated areas. The companies should also pay a share of their Zakah [Zakat] and their profits to the local authorities in the areas that they serve.

Page 181, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Agriculture and Fishing:

... 84. Criminalizing smuggling in all of its types, including tax evasion.
Agriculture and Fishing:

Page 184, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Urgent Procedures and Policies in the Short Run:

... 124. Taking effective steps to increase income from taxes and customs, and receiving accrued taxes from companies. The mechanisms of tax work should be improved, corruption in the tax system should be combatted, and tax evasion stopped. All necessary steps should be taken to increase the share of the government in the profits of the public sector.

Page 184-185, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s
Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session,
... 125. Giving priority to coordination of investment and taxation policies to limit duplicity between the investment authority and tax and customs agencies. This will ensure the alignment between tax incentives and the goals of taxation, which focus on increasing income from taxes and customs for the government in the short run. There should be more work to create an investment environment that is attractive to investors and provides more work opportunities.

Page 192, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
20. [Summary] Taxes and customs should be waved for cultural items.

Page 196, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
25. [Summary] Detailing tax system reform and means to overcome evasion.

Page 196, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
29. [Summary] Deals with strengthening customs.

Page 200, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
49. Taking a number of procedures to deal with Qat as an economic and social phenomenon, including, for example:
... c. Creating a tax system to collect tax income from Qat in a more effective way, and that a part of this income be allocated to encourage agricultural development program like planting vegetables, fruits, and cotton.

Page 203, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
... 17. Waiving taxes on vaccinations and customs to ensure that they are stored according to international standards.

**Banks**

49, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:
... 11. The law shall regulate the official currency of the State, the fiscal system and the banking system and shall define standards, measurements and weights.

Page 82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 108. Review of the Central Bank’s law and the laws of banks owned jointly between the public and private sectors in a manner that eliminates corruption and protects public funds. The Central Bank should be given full autonomy.

Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 156. Issuance of a law that defines the tasks and responsibilities of the Central bank, given that it is the responsible body for control over cash flows, issuance of the currency and the return to the treasury system.
32. Completion of the payment of salaries of the staff of the armed forces using the electronic cards and coordination with the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank, other banks and the postal system to adopt a uniform salary payment system.

7.3 The Yemeni Central Bank: Legal Directives
1. Separation of the treasury functions from the Central Bank and the application of the public treasury system.
2. Repeal any legal provision in conflict with the Central Bank Law.
3. Assignment of an independent auditor from outside the government to audit the work of the Central Bank.
4. Criteria for nominations to the board of directors of the Central Bank of Yemen:
   a. The candidate should possess a university degree or a post-graduate degree in finance, economics and at least thirty years of experience for the governor and fifteen years for the members of the board.
   b. Should have experience in leadership, should have held a leadership post and has an in-depth understanding of economic, fiscal and monetary policies, particularly governance and experience in financing, accounting, banking operations, payment systems, strategic planning, risk management, internal controls and instructions of the Central Bank.
   c. Commit to professional practice and shall have now self-interest that conflicts with duties and impact on neutrality in deliberations and decision-making.
   d. Shall possess leadership skills and capacity to manage disputes, dialogue and communications with everyone, particularly relevant banking and economic institutions.
   e. Criteria for selecting leaders for independent bodies shall apply to the candidate for these posts.
   f. Shall be proficient in the English Language.

168. The State shall commit to the establishment of microfinance banks to provide non-interest bearing lending services to youth projects.

3. The government drafts legislation relating to banks, currency markets, and financial and insurance services.
   a. The Central Bank has complete independence, and it draws monetary policy of the government in accordance with public interests.
   b. The Central Bank has the right to issue currency, and it has the necessary reserves in hard currencies and gold.
   c. The Central Bank contributes to coordinating between the financial and monetary policies, as well as overseeing the banking sector.

39. Increasing the capital of banks for the poor, and increasing its assets to enable it to increase its programs in financing small projects to combat poverty. In addition to that, Alamal Bank and other microfinance institutions should be encouraged to establish networking relationships with the
government banks, the private sector, and civil society organizations. These relationships will help in implementing microfinance programs.

40. Encouraging banks and financing institutions to provide micro financing with guarantees from the government, as well as interest free loans, and encouraging them to use mobile loan centers in rural areas.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:

... 42. Allocating 20% of the funds allocated for federal programs for micro financing, and developing the regulations of the micro financing institutions, development funds, banks, and other programs that provide micro financing. This will create work and income opportunities.

Page 180, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Production and Commerce Sector:

... 73. Providing loans and credit necessary to finance the infrastructure of production areas, and completing the preliminary plans and studies for production investment projects, while encouraging investment in the remaining projects.

Page 180, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Production and Commerce Sector:

...75. Encouraging production opportunities in order to increase exports and employment. This can be done by increasing micro financing for small production and commerce projects.

Page 181, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Agriculture and Fishing:

... 88. Sponsoring loans to small farmers and fisherman so that they can buy boats, fishing supplies, and farming tools (seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, irrigation systems), so that they land can be utilized in accordance with the law created for this purpose.

Page 183, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Unemployment:

...106. Creating an environment that encourages investment (political stability as well as safety and security), and developing the banking system so that it contributes to funding development.

107. Improving the role of the Social Fund for Development, the Public Works Fund, and the Microfinance Production Fund to expand their micro finance loans that are in the fields of production or services. These loans should be given to projects in rural areas or cities, and projects in all different production, agricultural, marine, commercial, and service fields, etc.

Page 185, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Urgent Procedures and Policies in the Short Run:

126. Taking serious steps with regards to funding public investment projects, including Islamic bonds, as one method of funding public investment spending, and not to fund a deficit in the budget.

Page 185, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Credit and Monetary Policies:

135. Independence of the Central Bank, and it being tasked with issuing money and overseeing the financial system.

136. Giving priority to preserving the stability of the exchange price of the Yemeni Riyal, which can ensure stability in the price of goods and create a general environment of trust in the currency. This
will increase investment and social stability.

137. Preserving the balance in the growth of money printed, and making it appropriate for the economic growth while supervising the flow of capital.

138. Taking a flexible stance on managing the interest rates, and in a way that encourages economic growth, which requires lower interest rates. This will increase investment and stability in the exchange rates while decreasing inflation. With that in mind, a balance should be struck to encourage saving and the banking system to provide financing for development activities.

Page 186, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Credit and Monetary Policies:

139. Diversifying the tools of the monetary policy in merging Islamic bonds as a way of funding public investments in light of it being used to cover the deficits in the general budget.

140. Giving precedence to preserving the appropriate levels of reserves in the government. These reserves should be in foreign currencies, and should continue to meet the demands of the market in foreign currencies for basic necessities. The necessary steps should be taken to encourage an increase in foreign currencies, whether through exports or remittances from emigrants. The regulation of exchange companies, as well as regulation of banks, should be increased to make sure that there are no unnecessary changes in the price of exchange.

Page 198, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

... 35. Allocating a sufficient amount of funds for small and medium sized institutions, and funding credit for exports through commercial banks. The financial loan law should also be enacted.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 36. Speedy removal of all adjustments in land appropriated for airports, ports, industrial zones and boundaries.

Page 41, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

... 108. Scale-up the establishment of special commission to address land issues in all governorates of the country which are suffering from land problems.

Page 85, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 149. Development of a law that allows the leasing of State land for specific periods for housing and investment. Contracts shall be renewed in accordance with the economic situation (variables) on condition that this doesn’t harm the public rights and that it shall revert back to the ownership of the State after the expiry of the lease.

4. Agriculture:

a. The agricultural sector contributes through producing the goods that meet the demands of sustainable development and the market, to achieve the following:

iii. Decentralized distribution of the different uses of the land.

Page 182, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Production and Commerce Sector:

101. The government undertakes the necessary procedures to enable the agriculture sector to carry out its numerous tasks:

f. Issuing laws that organize the ownership of agricultural land, as well as the use of water for irrigation.

102. Establishing an agency to oversee protected national lands, especially those in coastal areas.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:

174. Public lands are subject to the local councils in the districts, and they can deal with them according to plans that are approved by the authorities and councils in the governorates, and it is not allowed for anyone else to order or use them in other ways.

Page 199, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

44. Creating a comprehensive plan for the main and small cities on the basis of meeting the needs for cities in the coming decade. This is with regards to streets, squares, residence buildings, gardens, service facilities, and others. Random building on unzoned lands around major and minor cities should not be allowed until the lands have been zoned and planned, and all services are provided and the real estate record is organized and developed.

Property return and restitution

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

40. Fair and immediate compensation for the citizens whose land becomes part of land used for public interest.

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

41. The State shall be obligated to make quick restitution of land taken under political or doctrinal motivated actions or for other purposes by the State and have been managed by the Department of wills and earths in the Ministry of Endowments and Guidance and registered in their records.

Page 31, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

47. Cases of looted funds, properties and lands shall not be subject to the status of limitation.

Page 146, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The right to health :

5. The State shall act to develop health endowments and repossess whatever has been plundered.

Page 163, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations:

… 16. Setting up of a commission to accept files of looted lands and stolen property in the north by the powerful and military officers to consider these cases and return them to their rightful owners.

Page 182, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Production and Commerce Sector:

101. The government undertakes the necessary procedures to enable the agriculture sector to carry out its numerous tasks:

… g. Working to retake lands and tools that belong to the government.

Other land rights

Page 50, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:

… 20. Private property has sanctity. It is unlawful to compromise that unless for a public benefit and when necessary in lieu of a fair compensation. Public confiscation of properties is prohibited. Confiscation of private property shall only be through a court judgement.

Pastoralist/nomadism

No specific mention.

Cultural heritage

Tangible

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

… 38. Evaluation of all State buildings and properties and private properties by any party. The Mosques, at the national level, shall be returned to the philanthropists and to invoke the terms made in the will of the philanthropists or those representing them. Mosques shall be subject to the oversight of an independent body to manage endowments.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

… 42. The Government shall compensate all institutions and libraries which have been affected by the wars in Sa’adah and to return everything that was taken from them or expropriated including manuscripts, books and others and to compensate for any other damages done.

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- Decisions:-

… 35. Obligate the State to reacquire looted antiquities, heritage sites and manuscripts as well as those smuggled out of the country and toughen punishments of those responsible.

Page 31, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- Decisions:-

… 49. Development of the reparation scheme for Mareb, Mahara , Socotra including care for antiquities and heritage.

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- Decisions:-

… 54. Restoration of the global economic status of the city of Aden, preservation of its historical
heritage and antiquities and compensate the city for the damages caused to its landmarks, antiquities, beaches and environment by investment projects which weren’t in compliance with the laws in force at the time and required an EIA and the restoration of its historical identity.


... 21. The State shall protect and maintains antiquities and historic structures. Any vandalism or attack shall be considered a work of sabotage and an offence against society. Anyone who abuses or sell them shall be punished according to law. The society should contribute to the preservation thereof.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 62. The law shall provide an emphasis of the role of various educational institutions in embedding integrity values through periodic awareness and educational programs in all stages of education and obligate them to develop curriculums that promote the principle of integrity and commendable Islamic values.

Page 85, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 152. The law shall provide for obligating the State to establish a national library, the mandate of which to maintain official State and public records and prevents the destruction of any document.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations

... 20. Emphasis on the importance of the role of the private sector in economic and social development. Development of a national plan that would change the negative image of various handicrafts and to abolish the perception of degradation involved in such handicrafts.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,

... 17. Development of endowments resources and properties in a manner that serves the terms and conditions of philanthropists and to protect the property in endowment.

Page 146-147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Education:

55. [Summary] Curricula should be inclusive and non-biased.
56. [Summary] The body that creates curricula should take into account cultural diversity.

Page 148, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles: Arts:

75. The establishment of cinemas and cultural centres is a right guaranteed to all citizens.

Page 149, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles: Arts:

... 76. [Summary] Highlights the importance of art as part of memory, culture and identity. The state should foster such arts by supporting all specialized associations of theatre, singing, music, sculpture, drawing, cinema, folk dance, etc. in coordination with the Supreme Council for the Arts
... 77. [Summary] Each governorate should have a national theatre built by the state.
Page 150, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, (The following are provisions omitted by the Consensus Committee from the outcomes of the mid-term plenary under the section on Cultural and Intellectual Rights. These were presented to the Rights and Freedoms working Group once again. The working group reached a consensus on them before Eid al-Fitr vacation.)

... 83. [Summary] Within a clear strategy, the State shall adopt the development of religious and civic subjects’ curriculums. The curriculums should be comprehensive, inclusive and unbiased towards any doctrine and shall take into account cultural and geographical diversity within the all inclusive national identity framework.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:

... 149. [Summary] Every citizen has the right to practice sports. The state shall facilitate it.

Page 159-160, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 192. [Summary] Outlines the values to be incorporated into school and college curricula.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 218. Development of cultural, artistic, scientific and technical creativity and promotion of sports.


... 5. [Summary] Guarantees of governmental ownership of ancient sites.

Page 191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

... 12. Giving children’s culture priority by establishing libraries for children, as well as theaters, expos, and publishing cultural periodicals. All different facilities that contribute to their personal development should be provided.

Page 193, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

Social Development:

...3, 5. [Summary] Using curricula to shape national identity.

Page 198-199, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

40. Prioritizing youth and working to create sport festivals, boy scouts, and camps for youth activities. These should be held in all different parts of the country to create a spirit of competitiveness and use the energy of the youth to innovate and coordinate their work. These programs should use any and all capabilities to develop society and its groups.

Page 200, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
3. Bringing back the subject of civil education in the curriculums and making it a basic subject that must be studied at the elementary, middle, and high school levels in public schools with the goal of raising a new generation with the principles of citizenship, equality, respect for system, work, production, forgiveness, coexistence, plurality, brotherhood, and the right to have different opinions.

Page 208, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:

33.[Summary] deals with curriculums. Chapter deals with curriculums in general.

Intangible

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

... 124. Uphold the Yemeni characteristics and benefit from the Arab and Islamic heritage in the formulation of the transitional justice law.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 63. The law shall provide for making it mandatory for the Authorities to formulate a national strategy for the protection of national integrity and ethical and behavioural values for both employees and citizens that promote Islamic values and the combating of corruption.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 66. Activation of the role of the media in guidance and education in the revival of the moderate Islamic culture and activation of the faith-based and patriotic inhibitions in forsaking, combating and eliminating corruption.

Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 80. Utilization of public upbringing mediums (family, educational institutions, youth and community organizations, media and cultural institutions and guidance and education media) to promote the principle of coexistence and acceptance of others within the one nation and promotes a culture that respects the law, constitution, protection of public funds, properties and public facilities.

Page 136-137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

13.1.3 Revenge- Recommendations

... 3. Constant awareness raising on the seriousness of revenge by committing various media outlets and offices of breaching and guidance as well as educational curriculums to work for strengthen the values and concepts promoted by our faithful religion which prohibits taking lives or usurpation of people properties and to eradicate factionalism.

Page 149, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles: The Arabic Language and Translation

79. Develop programs and strategic plans to examine the challenges facing the Arabic language, including the risks of globalization and the Internet. Curricula and teaching methods should be reviewed to develop and update such methods through the use of modern technology and multimedia considering that Arabic is a symbol of identity and guardian of the elements of the Arab Islamic character.

80. Develop a strategy for Arabization of the various sciences in universities for embedding
knowledge and revitalizing the language, develop its capacity to accommodate various modern sciences and to interact with them.

81. The State shall commit to the establishment of a national body for translation which shall be responsible for the translation of knowledge and sciences from various languages into Arabic and vice versa.

Page 171, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Educational and Human Development:

... 9. Reviewing the public education curriculums and benefiting from successful countries in this field. This should be done in alvate Sector, Civil Society Organizations, and Individuals:

... 5. [Summary] Guarantees of governmental ownership of ancient sites.I fields except in the subjects of Islamic studies, history, and citizenship, which need to be redrafted in a scientific and unique manner, far from any personal opinions or discrimination.

Page 209, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:

35. Providing unique activities for building a balanced character in students so that they serve their religion, their society, and their country. This should be done by:

a. Instilling behavior according to Islamic and social principles in the students.

b. Strengthening loyalty and patriotism to the country and governorates.

c. Nurturing the principles of hard work and positive health, mental, personal, and social habits.

d. Enabling all students to discover their skills and talents, and developing them.

Promotion


... 16. The State shall guarantee freedom of scientific research, literary, artistic and cultural creativity and shall promote and provide all means to realize that. It shall encourage scientific, technical and artistic creativity and shall protect patents in these areas.


... 30. [Summary] Establish a juvenile reformatory for convicted youth, including a religious rehabilitation centre to educate the detainees on moderate Islamic and Shariya’ah [Shariah] sciences, as well as general education.

Page 121, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

2. The Media

2.1- Legal directives

... 4. The Council shall be responsible for the performance of the following tasks:-

a. [Support] Formulation of media policies support economic, social, and cultural development and preserves democracy, human rights and national and religious values guaranteed by the constitution.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Legal determinates:-

1. The Authority shall be responsible for:-

... b. Strengthening of moral values which embodies the status of mothers and the family and role in society through raising social awareness on the needs, issues and challenges of motherhood and childhood to promote support by public opinion on these issues.

Page 133, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
11.2 Recommendation- For the Human Rights Commission

... 3. Raise awareness of individuals in Yemeni society on human rights as guaranteed by Islam thorough the various mediums.

Page 134, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
12.2.1 Environment- Constitutional principles

... 4. The islands of Socotra have an unique environmental and cultural distinction. The State shall protect such distinction and diversity and shall protect it through legislations.

Page 159, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Minority Rights

... 184. The State shall guarantee the rights of minorities to enjoy their own culture and rituals and the use of their language.

Page 190-193, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
1, 3-5, 13-15, 20-27, [Summary] Guarantees cultural rights and sets aside funds for culture development, development of a cultural development plan, cultural institutions and cultural activity in institutions, protection of cultural innovators by law, protection and restoration of cultural sites and record keeping.

Other

Page 7, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

... (2) The people in Yemen shall freely determine their political status, and freely and peacefully pursue the achievement of their economic, social and cultural development through institutions of government at each level in accordance with the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which Yemen has signed and ratified.

Page 202, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:

11. Combating harmful traditions that are considered one of the main causes of cancer in the general and individual environment of Yemen.

Environment

Page 30-31, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 43. Cancellation of all concessions made to fishing companies which violate the rights of local fishermen and harms the marine environment and activate monitoring of performance of these companies and the prosecution of companies in violation for harming the rights of fisherman and the marine environment.

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 53. The State shall commit to the preservation of the island of Socotra as a naturally protect areas and to prohibit any developments harmful to the environment, vegetation and livestock which contribute to the loss of its characters and to declare that publically.
... 54. Restoration of the global economic status of the city of Aden, preservation of its historical heritage and antiquities and compensate the city for the damages caused to its landmarks, antiquities, beaches and environment by investment projects which weren’t in compliance with the laws in force at the time and required an EIA and the restoration of its historical identity.

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 55. Referral of all those involved in issuing permits for projects, in contravention of the law in force at the time, and have caused environmental damages or harm to humans by depriving them from enjoying the environment such as filling of the sea, restoration of access to open spaces and coasts in the cities of Aden, Mukala and Hodeidah.

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 56. Nullification of all investment agreements in the seas and coasts of Aden, Mukala and Hodeidah which have harmed the environment and violated human rights to live in a sound healthy environment in the South for not being subjected to the environmental law and other legal standards in force at the time.

Page 32, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,

... 59. Issuance of a special law, which shall establish an independent national body to deal with cases of internal displacement as result of wars and armed conflicts, other forms of violence or natural disasters. The body shall be given all human and financial resourced needed together with suitable shelters pursuant to law in force at the time for the purpose of providing assistant and protection to the lives and dignity of those affected.


... 14. Every citizen has the right to an environment that doesn’t harm their health or well-being. The State shall protect the environment for the interest of current and future generations through legal measures and other means and, in a manner, which ensures limiting environmental pollution, preservation of environmental resources, development of natural resources and the potential for sustainable use in a manner that realizes sound economic and social development.


... 20. The State shall ensure absorption of costs of a national disaster or public adversity.

Page 128, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7.5.1 The High Authority for Specifications, Measurements and Quality Control- Constitutional guideline

Establishment of an independent authority for specification, measurements and quality control having the appropriate infrastructure to ensure the health and safety of consumers and the environment and supports the national economy.

Page 134, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 12.2.1 Environment- Constitutional principles
1. The Authority shall be responsible for oversight and control over the environment system and shall guide human behaviour to meet the needs of environmental protection. It shall have the capacity to identify and categorize violations and abuses against the environment and collect evidence of such violations. It should enjoy the right to control and impose immediate penalties on simple violations.

2. The State shall guarantee environment protection and preservation of its elements, ecosystems, natural balance and the preservation, development and sustainability of its natural resources and biodiversity.

3. The environmental legislative framework should regulate institutional action and define its role in environmental protection. It should ensure the introduction of the principal of economic cost of environmental degradation in national accounts. The legislative system should practical and clear to meet the need for environmental protection.

4. The islands of Socotra have an unique environmental and cultural distinction. The State shall protect such distinction and diversity and shall protect it through legislations.

Page 134, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
12.2.2 Environment - Legal determinates
1. The Authority should have control tools to ensure effectiveness.
2. Establishment of special court departments specializing in environmental cases.
3. Criminalization of import and smuggling of poisonous pesticide or trade in such substances.
4. Criminalization of allowing entry and burial of poisonous waste in the country.
5. The establishment of factories, power stations, high voltage towers and telephones shall be prohibited in population centres. Industrial zones shall be established outside population centres where home construction should be prohibited.
6. Criminalization of acts of pollution of the environment using the principal of pollutant pays.
7. Development of national buildings laws to include (green code) compatible with the controls and conditions for the application of the minimum standards of green buildings and alignment with regional legislations and standards in these areas. The aim is to protect water and save energy, water and natural resources to achieve sustainable development.

Page 135, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
12.3.2 Qat - Legal determinates
... 3. Partial replacement of Qat cultivation at a rate of (10%) annually with other viable cash crops.
4. Ban use of pesticides in Qat cultivation.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
... 16. The State shall commit to the development of public wealth- human and natural, and guarantee facilitation for investment and contribution to the development of society with consideration to the needs of the people and the safety of the environment.

Page 146, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The right to health :
... 2. The State should be obligated to build emergency units in all districts and provincial centres and the provision of equipment and medical staff to implement the referral system for chronic diseases.

Page 146, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The right to health :
... 3. The State shall make it mandatory for state institutions and agencies causing environmental pollution to allocate a portion of their revenues for the health insurance budget. Likewise, producers
and owners of substances harmful to health should be bound by the same principle.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General Constitutional Principles:
… 66. The State shall make it mandatory of all bodies whose work causes damages or harmful effects to the environment or electromagnetic frequencies harmful to human health to provide necessary preventive actions to protect human health.

… 4. Agriculture:
… b. The government supports agricultural projects and protects them when needed, and it also works to combat desertification.

… 7. The government works to ensure the provision of enough goods and services that are needed in the country when it is threatened politically, militarily, by natural disasters, or when the market is unable to provide them.

… 10. The government creates legislation that achieves the following:
a. Protecting animals, wildlife, rare birds, lands, and migratory birds. This should be done to preserve wildlife and environmental diversity.
b. Organizing fishing in order to protect the marine wildlife and their environment from abuse and erosion, and this is also done to protect wildlife and environmental diversity.
c. Enacting and restricting the procedures regarding the Wildlife Resources law, which includes care, prohibits the hunting of young females in the public markets and private places, as well as their sale. All of this should be done in accordance with the law.

Page 174, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
13. Proper protection should be given to humans and the environment from the use of genetic technology.
14. The government issues legislation relating to the use of animal and plant genetic materials, and the safety of those life forms is respected, as well as the wellbeing of humans, other animals, and the environment. The diversity of animals should also be protected, as well as the genes of other species of plants and animals.

Page 176, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Water:
… 25. Taking the necessary steps to provide water to areas that suffer from droughts.

Page 177, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Water:
… 33. Creating water reservoirs to store water for at least a month, so that there is a readiness for
any disaster that might happen.

37. The government commits to ensuring the nutrition in cases of disasters, wars, and when the market is unable to provide sufficient food.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:

43. Quickly improving the conditions of the people, especially those most harmed by disasters in the past. This should be done by providing help and compensation for the families of the martyrs and injured in the Peaceful Souther Movement since 2007, as well as the Peaceful Popular Youth Revolution, the events in Saada and Abyan, and natural disasters. These areas should be rebuilt, as well as the infrastructure and public facilities, and priority should be given to education and health services, roads, electricity, the water network, and anything in general that can be done to fix the areas so that those who were displaced can return.

Page 182, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Production and Commerce Sector:

97. Prohibiting the import of pesticides that are prohibited, which are smuggled into the country. These pesticides should be returned to their countries of origin or disposed of in specialized international facilities outside of the country. This should be done at the expense of the importer, and the importer should be banned from importing any other pesticides after that.

101. The government undertakes the necessary procedures to enable the agriculture sector to carry out its numerous tasks:

b. Providing economic incentives to encourage the different types of production that preserve the environment and wildlife.

d. Protecting the environment from harms of using fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:

170. The government shall build modern sewer systems in the cities and appropriate sewage systems in smaller cities and rural areas.

171. Strengthening the oversight role of the local authorities on the sanitation system and solid petroleum derivatives to protect the environment and public health. This is important to ensure that the delicate balance of different plants and wildlife is not upset.

173. The government should ensure that the main link in management is the lowest tier, especially for service delivery in the districts. The responsibility for direct service facilities, like schools, hospitals, police stations, courts, water and environmental services, etc. should be given to this tier.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:

178. The government works to establish a fund for natural disasters.

Page 194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

9. Running joint research between the universities and research centers to help face the challenges that the government runs into in lack of water resources, environmental pollution, benefitting from ocean resources, desalination of ocean water, Food Security, desertification, finding alternative sources of energy, and finding agricultural alternatives to Qat.

Page 199, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
... 45. Preserving the natural, human, and architectural environment, and making sure during development to not allow anything to limit the supplies of natural building materials for future generations. It is also important to create natural preserves for trees in general, and especially those that are rare, as well has rare animals and birds or those that are threatened with extinction.

Page 199, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
... 46. Issuing legislation that criminalizes materials that pollute the environment and prohibit coal stations and factories near residential areas. This legislation will ensure that the companies and factors are forced to provide compensation for those living near them, as well as Obligate them to participate in providing infrastructure, including roads, lighting, and other things.

Page 202, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:
... 6. Taking steps in order to improve prevention of diseases, especially those relating to pollution in the water, like cholera. This can be done by purifying the contaminated waters and supporting appropriate cleanliness practices, and providing soap and household treatment materials. These materials can be given to the families that are most at risk of any danger (the displaced, the poor, and those in rural areas).

Page 203, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
... 16. Creating strict regulations regarding tobacco, Qat, and pesticides, and enforcing a percentage of profits on all of these materials to treat the negative effects and sickness like cancer and environmental pollution.

Page 203-204, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
26. Taking all necessary steps in order to develop a program in the field of prevention of harms caused by environmental pollution and combating them, as well as taking the necessary steps in order for the media to play a constructive and effective role in disease prevention and health instruction, especially on the subjects of children’s health and nutrition, the benefits of natural breastfeeding, prevention of accidents and harms of second hand smoke for children, the harms of Qat and its negative effective of children, the harms of alternatives to natural breastfeeding and their marketing.

Page 201-215, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:
[Summary] Numerous articles deal with disease, AIDS and vaccination.

Page 204, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
32. Creating legislation that mandates that everyone remove medical waste and throw them in separate areas so that they do not harm patients, medical employees, doctors, or specialists. Hospitals must create a place for this waste to be burnt, and it must meet all standards for safe disposal of the waste so that no contagions are spread.
33. Including medical waste management in the curriculums of medical schools and institutes.
34. Developing and providing literature of the methods and technology for dealing with dangerous hospital waste.
Page 206, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:

...52. The government commits to being prepared to face natural disasters, epidemics, and states of emergency.

Water or riparian rights or access

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

...47. The State shall commit to supporting the farmers through the establishment of specialized agricultural banks and to activate what already exists. It shall provide financial support in the form of interest free soft loans for 10 years. It shall establish an export body which would be responsible for the export and storage of agricultural products, construction of dams and the provision of modern irrigation projects for farmers.


...13. Water is a sovereign national wealth. The law shall regulate means of preservation and rationalization of consumption. It is a basic human rights. Every citizen has the right to access clean and sufficient volume of water at an appropriate price for drinking and other biological needs. A water and food security policy should be adopted and the State shall guarantee that.

Page 90, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.

...11. Issuance of a law that considers international ports (land, sea and air) as sovereign ports belonging to the federal central government. An estimated share of revenues from such ports shall go to the regional government treasury where the port is located.

Page 133, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 12. Environmental issues

12.1.1 Water- Constitutional principles

– Water is fundamental human rights. Each citizen has the right in obtain safe water in sufficient volume for drinking purposes at reasonable prices and for domestic use. The State shall be obligated to realize that.

Page 134, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 12.1.2 Water - Legal determinates

Legislate a water law that provides for:

1. The State fosters the water issue as a strategic issue of national security significance.
2. Water is a nature resource owned by the State and consequently carries a price.
3. Criminalization of drilling of water wells without an official license.
4. The State’s administrative division should take into account the hydrological structure.
5. Equity of water allocations and priority for drinking water and food security crops.
6. Linkage between sanitation projects and improved water systems.
7. Criminalization of the depletion of water and pollution of water.
8. Foster a strategic planning method in planning, policy-making and implemented through fully funded plans and programs.
9. Consolidation of water resources management responsibilities.
10. Establishment of specialized research institutions. Adoption and benefit from their outputs and which shall be entered into a database.
12.2.2 Environment - Legal determinates

... 7. Development of national buildings laws to include (green code) compatible with the controls and conditions for the application of the minimum standards of green buildings and alignment with regional legislations and standards in these areas. The aim is to protect water and save energy, water and natural resources to achieve sustainable development.

12.3.2 Qat - Legal determinates

... 6. Ban Qat cultivation in water basins where the water situation is critical and to get rid of cultivated areas immediately and in an urgent manner.

12.3.3 Qat - Recommendations

The State shall adopt an integrated national strategy to do away with Qat. The implementation of the strategy should start with a gradual plan introducing measures and actions during fixed and specific timeframes as follows:

1. Ban expansion of Qat cultivation
2. Make it compulsory for farmers to use modern irrigation systems.

12.4 Water and Qat - Recommendation

1. Benefit from the remote sensing technology and GIS to update data and information on crops, local water resources and national water resources to increase the accuracy of water indicators in the future.
2. Establishment and development of a comprehensive and unified database to be accessible to everyone that supports planning and monitoring water resources and crop production.
3. Launch a program for smart information and communication technology (advanced) to support farmers and those providing consultant services to farmers on irrigation management in the farms.
4. There is a need to focus on capacity building to support planning for water resources management and the fostering of a clear and specific working mechanism for the management of foreign funding.
5. Political parties shall be obligated to include water and environmental issues in their programs.
6. Engage the private sector and civil society in the funding of water resources development programs.
7. Foster modern irrigation methods and water harvesting programs and recycling of waste water.
8. Adoption of a national strategy for agriculture to be based on a restructured national economy.
9. Include environmental legislation as a study stream in the faculties of laws.
10. Establishment of a cooperative agricultural and fisheries community and engage agriculture, fisheries and handicrafts societies in the process.
11. Include the concept of environmental and architectural balance in the national architectural development strategy to become a defining element of national policy and develop indicators to measure the extent of compliance at the central, regional and local levels.
12. (In line with the future shape of the State), each region shall have the right to set a timeframe for getting rid of Qat.
13. The duration shall not exceed the time set in the national strategy for the eradication of Qat.

14.1.1 The Aden Ports Authority - Constitutional Provision:

An Authority for the Ports of the Gulf of Aden shall be established. It shall enjoy legal personality and
financial, administrative and technical autonomy to manage the activities of the ports within the scope of free enterprise. The Authority should be responsible for the free zone, customs, industrial zone, marine affairs and all other official bodies working in the areas. It shall be regulated by law.

Page 138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 14.1.2 The Aden Ports Authority - Legal determinants:
1. Legislation of a special law to establish the Gulf of Aden Ports Authority. It shall define the powers of the ports and shall make all relevant government facilities in the port under the powers of the port authority regulating relationships between them
2. The law shall define the boundaries of the port, the coastal area within the free zone area, the master plan for the port making provisions for any future expansions up to the Bab Al-Mandab area.

Page 138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 14.1.3 The Aden Ports Authority - Recommendations:
1. The Government shall prepare a strategic plan for the development of Yemeni ports,
2. Restitution of all lands and properties of the port of Aden which were given away by government agencies or thorough squatting and remove all new constructions on areas allocated for the port.
3. Establishment of a specialized maritime court to consider maritime cases.
4. Review and correction of any gaps in the Yemeni maritime law to align it with international agreements and conventions.
5. Development of the maritime training centre and to upgrade it to become a regional training centre and open a branch for the Arab Academy of sciences and technology in the centre.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources, ...
9. The State shall commit to protect the seas and the wealth contained therein, and any in violations thereof should be criminalized.

Page 145, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to adequate living:
2. The State shall ensure the provision of safe drinking water as a basic human right for every citizen in sufficient volume.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
148. Water is a basic human right. Every citizen has the right to access it, and the State shall ensure the provision of clean water in sufficient volumes.

Page 166, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:
14. Water is a basic human right, and every citizen has the right to clean water for drinking and household use in sufficient quantities and appropriate prices. It is totally prohibited to freely give away the property of the government except in accordance with the law, and the law clearly states the situations and methods of giving any land owned by the government, how incentives are given to individuals, and how to deal with public funds.

... 4. Agriculture:
... c. Issuing organized legislation to stabilize the ownership of agricultural lands and the use of water.

Page 173, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
... 5. The government pledges to provide the basic necessities of health, like drinking water, sewage
treatment, nutrition, residence, and appropriate work opportunities. It should also provide a suitable
environment for medical facilities and reproductive health services, vaccination, and disease
treatment centers.

Page 176, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Water:
... 22. Establishing a state of emergency regarding the issue of water, and making it an issue of
national security.
23. Ending the current waste of groundwater reserves, and limiting the digging of wells to regulation
by a national water conservation agency, and determining the depth of wells that are dug.
24. Creating a national water conservation agency to determine the strategic choices regarding the
problem of water. These solutions should be presented by the private sector, the government, and
civil society organizations. The Ministry of Water and Environment should be strengthened, as well as
the General Authority for Water Resources, so they can enforce the law.
25. Taking the necessary steps to provide water to areas that suffer from draughts.
26. Creating a time based plan to end the farming of Qat and ending its use in the government and
private sectors during official work hours. The members and employees of the military and security
forces should also not be allowed to chew Qat during their work and official missions. The government
should force Qat farmers to stop expanding the lands that Qat is being farmed on, and make them use
modern irrigation methods to conserve the use of water.
27. Increasing the concern to developing the water resources and preserving their sustainability by
expanding the building of dams, reservoirs, and other water buildings. Modern irrigation technology
should be used, and they should be sold at appropriate prices that encourage their use.
28. Studying the opportunities and cost of water treatment for drinking.
29. Creating a water law that shows the relationship between the running groundwater and the
farming valleys that it runs through.

Page 177, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Water:
30. The government will work to establish special courts for issues of water, while raising awareness
regarding water in the educational curriculums.
31. The government commits to providing the needed water to citizens in the coastal area. The water
provided should be at low prices, taking into account the heat of those areas and their need.
32. The government works to quickly implement the water treatment and desalination stations to
save the city of Taiz from draught. This should be done according to the studies that were previously
prepared.
33. Creating water reservoirs to store water for at least a month, so that there is a readiness for any
disaster that might happen.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions
Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:
... 43. Quickly improving the conditions of the people, especially those most harmed by disasters in
the past. This should be done by providing help and compensation for the families of the martyrs and
injured in the Peaceful Souther Movement since 2007, as well as the Peaceful Popular Youth
Revolution, the events in Saada and Abyan, and natural disasters. These areas should be rebuilt, as well as the infrastructure and public facilities, and priority should be given to education and health services, roads, electricity, the water network, and anything in general that can be done to fix the areas so that those who were displaced can return.

Page 179, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Transportation:

… 65. Establishing an emergency seas unit to help fishermen and sea tourists, and serving those who are traveling and transporting goods in the sea.

Page 181, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Agriculture and Fishing:

… 86. Incentivizing the farming of grains and products that are alternatives to Qat, agricultural exports, and crops that are most profitable and use the least water.

… 92. Creating a fishing harbor on the island of Socotra.

Page 182, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Production and Commerce Sector:

101. The government undertakes the necessary procedures to enable the agriculture sector to carry out its numerous tasks:

… f. Issuing laws that organize the ownership of agricultural land, as well as the use of water for irrigation.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:

169. The local authorities shall work to strengthen oversight on the use of groundwater, and take necessary steps against anyone who violates these rules.

170. The government shall build modern sewer systems in the cities and appropriate sewage systems in smaller cities and rural areas.

171. Strengthening the oversight role of the local authorities on the sanitation system and solid petroleum derivatives to protect the environment and public health. This is important to ensure that the delicate balance of different plants and wildlife is not upset.

… 173. The government should ensure that the main link in management is the lowest tier, especially for service delivery in the districts. The responsibility for direct service facilities, like schools, hospitals, police stations, courts, water and environmental services, etc. should be given to this tier.

Page 190, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:

… 188. The strategy of the government in the field of agriculture and water is based on building dams and establishing agricultural markets.

Page 194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

9. Running joint research between the universities and research centers to help face the challenges that the government runs into in lack of water resources, environmental pollution, benefitting from ocean resources, desalination of ocean water, Food Security, desertification, finding alternative sources of energy, and finding agricultural alternatives to Qat.

Page 199, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
47. Working to find and develop alternative sources of water, like water treatment on the coasts and increasing renewable sources of water. Legislation should be made to prohibit waste of the groundwater reserves, as well as random digging of wells. Factory, company, and workshop owners should clean chemical runoff that they cause to ensure the right of every citizen to get clean water at sufficient quantities for drinking and household use, and at appropriate prices.

Page 200, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
49. Taking a number of procedures to deal with Qat as an economic and social phenomenon, including, for example:
... e. The government should work to encourage drip irrigation for Qat.

Page 202, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:
... 5. Directing finances to the field of improving the water resources and preserving them from waste and random well drilling, and improving the water networks and sewage systems in poor and rural areas.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 10. Approval of an urgent program for demining and mine clearances of all affected areas or were war zones. All parties or those who have maps or information on mines should hand them offer to the competent body.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
14. Prevention and criminalization of foreign interventions in the affairs of Yemen and an end to support to groups or individuals.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 16. Criminalization of venturing in international and regional relations of Yemen for personal appeasement, doctrinal or partisan tendencies or in implementation of international wishes that contravene the interest of the people and national sovereignty.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 23. The decision to declare war and peace is a national decision to be taken through the parliament and shall be regulated by the Constitution and the Law.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 43. Review the legal status of all Arabs and foreigners and take the needed legal action.

Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 5. Effective contribution, protection of security and peace at the national, regional and international
levels and the promotion of means of cooperation and dialogue between us and people and
civilizations in a manner that would lead to the protection of mutual interest as well as promotion of
human solidarity.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,
... 64. All parties engaged in an armed conflict shall commit to disclosure of maps of landmines
planted by them. The State shall survey conflict regions in Sa‘adah, Hajjah, Amran, the central areas,
and other areas and to demine them and remove all unexploded remnants of wars in these areas.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political
conflicts and human rights violations: -
... 122. Condemnation of road blocking, killings, kidnapping, heavy handed sieges in any area of the
country and against any party.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 26. Accelerate the issuance of the law to regulate possessions of personal firearms.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and
Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 49. A law that regulates the carrying and possession of personal weapons shall be issued.

Page 112, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and
Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on Civil
Defence
¥ Adoption and implementation of the General Plan for disasters management and provision of
requirements to fulfil the shortfall in this aspect
¥ Completion and implementation of operations and sirens project.
¥ Establishment of offices in the governorates where there are no premises and provision of
firefighting equipment for these premises.

Page 113-114, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security
and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the
Coast Guards Authority
¥ Provide adequate allocations for steering activities in general.
¥ Establishment of infrastructure and maintenance workshops in areas where there is no
infrastructure, especially the eastern region of the coast.
¥ Provision of sufficient personnel according to the needs of the overall activity.
¥ Fill the shortage of staffing to meet the need of operations in general.
¥ Approval of the organizational structure of the Authority and complete appointments to posts
specified in the structure on the basis of qualifications.
¥ Merge the border guards in the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Interior. The responsibility for
border control should be transferred to the Ministry of Interior represented in the Coast Guards to
ensure an end to overlaps and conflict over jurisdictions and duties.

Page 136, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
13. Social Issues
13.1.1 Revenge - Constitutional Principles
1. Revenge is a social phenomenon that threatens social peace and obstructs development. The State shall address the impact of this phenomenon and adopt deterrent actions to eradicate this phenomenon and its root causes.

Page 137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.2.1 Guns - Legal determinates
1. Regulation of possession of personal firearms (machine-gun of guns) through a license and in accordance with legal controls that defines the source of possession, the type and serial number of the weapon.
2. Regulation of trade in personal firearms under the oversight and control of the State.
3. Vacating cities and population centres from military bases and arms depots.

Page 137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.2.2 Guns - Recommendations
1. Closure of all markets, workshops and factories producing or modifying weapons, explosions or mines.
2. Taking stock, serialization and establishing the custody of weapons given to military and police personnel.
3. Disarmament and reacquisition of weapons from constituencies, groups, political parties and individual which have been plundered or seized and are originally owned by the State at the national level concurrently within a specific timeframe.
4. Increase awareness of the community of the negative aspects and risks of weapons through the various media and educational outlets and Imams of the Mosques.
5. Cancellation of previous or later facilities related to importation of weapons and trading on weapons and to withdraw all licenses given out.
6. Ban the use and import of fireworks of all types considering that they are a source of tension and hazardous and uncivilized phenomenon.
7. Prevention and control of any matter that would promote the culture of violence and carrying of firearms amongst children in school curriculums and the toys trade and media program.

... 11. The government should create legislation regarding the production, purchasing, distributing, export, and import of weapons, as well as legislating the ownership and carrying of weapons.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
... 13. Making it illegal for any individual or group to import weapons and trade in them, and limiting the import of weapons for the purpose of national defense. This task should be left to the Ministry of Defense and no one else.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
... 177. The government commits to end wars and tribal vendettas by benefitting from the experience of the south in this matter.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
5. Implementing the law organizing the ownership and carrying of personal weapons.
Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

...21. Building of a central State along nationalistic lines to enhance the principles of good governance, national partnership, justice, equality, rule of law, neutrality of the security and military institutions, separation between powers and to guarantee and protect rights and freedoms.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

...22. Restructuring of the State’s military and security organs on the basis of nationalistic and scientific foundations.

Page 20-21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

36. Restructuring of the Political and National Security organizations and definition of their roles and responsibilities so that they maintain the security of the country in a manner that doesn’t conflict with human rights. The Judiciary and the parliament should have oversight over the work of these agencies.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

...41. Criminalization of the exercise of political parties and organization political activities within the military and security organizations and the judiciary and the exploitation of mosques and the public service in favor of the party or the organization. Such crimes shall be considered sufficient ground for the dissolution of the party or organization.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

...8. Commitment of the competent government agencies to legal procedures in dealing with terrorism. It’s not permissible for any military or security agency to use excessive force outside the law.

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Institutional Reforms:

...92. Organization and promotion of training in human rights and effective control over all relevant organs including the armed and security forces, individual law enforcement officers, prisons and media outlets.

Page 48, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and
Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:

... 14. The police are a regular civilian body which performs its duties to serve the people and to ensure public tranquillity and security. It works to maintain law and order, public security, public ethics and enforces judicial orders. It is also responsible for carrying out obligations set forth in laws and regulations. It must be reaffirmed that the building of the police organization and other security organization should be based on national foundations and not regionalism. It shall have a doctrine that manifests national loyalty in accordance with the basic mission of these organizations such as: realization of security for the citizens and the nation and to ensure public tranquillity. This shall be done through appropriate qualifications linked to the missions assigned to the police. It should also ensure that the police organizations respect human rights, maintains the dignity of citizens. It must be emphasized that appointments and promotions shall be based exclusively on professional grounds. The Police shall refrain from getting involved in political affairs. The police and all other security organizations should be part of the Ministry of Interior.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 16. The Constitution shall provide for the promotion of the principle of independence of the judiciary and rule of law. The Judiciary to have a judicial police to carry-out its judgements and to enforce the law in a manner that protects freedoms, civil, personal and public rights and human rights.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 17. The Constitution shall provide criminalization of partisanship in the judiciary, the security forces and the armed force.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 24. The need for the presence of representatives of the Public Prosecution in the Police stations to refer the cases to courts (the Judiciary) on a timely basis.

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 25. Develop guarantees for the protection of policemen and staff of the judiciary and the Public Prosecution to empower them to arrest criminals and to perform their legal duties in accordance with the law.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 64. The State shall guarantee full protection for witnesses, informants and law enforcement officers.

Page 83, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 118. The law shall provide for the establishment of special police unit to combat tax and customs evasion.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Third: Decisions and Recommendations

... 9. There is a need to start education and awareness in security units on their legal competencies
and on principles of human rights so that their behaviour is governed by that.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations ... 11. Establishment of women police stations and separate prisons for women to include kindergartens for the children who are in prisons with their mothers.

Page 95-97, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles: [Summary] Chapter concerns the military and state security apparatus, including outlining their mission, representation within it, regulation of mobilization, the nature of the security forces, the establishment of a high military council, who is the commander of the military and can declare war, the responsibilities of the ministry of defence, role of the minister of defence, the neutral nature of military and security towards politics, criminalization of partisanship within the military and security forces, protections against nepotism within the military, the development of a military doctrine. Other provisions are coded elsewhere.

Page 98-106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines: [Summary] Section provides recommendations of the size of the military; the issuance of health insurance; rule of the law regarding the military; unification of the command and control structure of the police and military; centralised arms procurement mechanism; budget oversight by parliament; budgets related to military-owned corporations shall have oversight by the Ministry of Defence; restructuring the military owned Yemen Economic Corporation; regulations of bonuses and salaries of military officers and soldiers; exemption of income tax within the security services; balance of responsibilities between security services; security services shall respect the sanctity of homes and other rights; mutiny among the security services are criminalized; improvement in the standards and curriculum of military schools; standardization of military education; reliance on the scientific method; allocation of 1% of MoD budget for scientific research; past reconciliation due to wrongful mobilisation; restructuring and rearrangement of the military medical services and improving existing facilities; taking an inventory of arms and resources; dealing with the replacement of deserters; arms and resources to be redistributed among the segments of the military; special forces and the strategic reserve forces, missile brigades and presidential protection units will be reduced; establish recruitment centres; military and police will be educated in human rights; military officers cannot be adopted in business; diversifying the military; an end to foreign interference including airstrikes; martyrs, their families and disabled veterans shall be taken care of; cooperate with ministry of interior and create community partnerships to enhance the relationship between community and security services; the merger of national and political security apparatus; border guards fall under the jurisdiction of the ministry of defence; retirees should be granted a decent pension; provision of hazard pay. Other provisions are coded elsewhere.

Page 100, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines: ... 16. Reform of justice and security institution as one integrated system (Police Force-Prosecution-Judiciary). The law shall define the relationship between them to achieve comprehensive justice and ensure protection of rights and freedoms, lives and properties in accordance with the following rules and established principles:-

Page 105, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 43. Sections specializing in women, children and domestic violence cases staffed by women shall be established in police station.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 50. The job rotation system should be applied to all commanders of the armed and security forces. Application should start with the current leadership in a manner that realizes the standards of seniority, efficiency, qualifications, specializations and national representation removed from nepotism and favouritism towards relatives, personal interest or mediation. The retirement system should be invoked in accordance with the law.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 51. The use of Qat in military camps and during the performance of duty by all military and security staff shall be prohibited, violation of which is punishable by law.

1. The Ministry of Interior should obligate the Ministry of Interior to quickly prepare comprehensive security plans to enhance and strengthen the role of the security force in all its branches in the governorates, districts and highways to ensure that the Stature of the State is imposed, provide security and stability and public tranquillity for the people and to protect public and private properties.

[Summary] Articles 12-41, Provides for the re-organisation of the structure and tasks of the armed forces, police and security services, including re-deployment and exchange of regions between units, determine the equipment needed, remove military bases from the cities, develop a uniform military strategy, take stock of weaponry, reconsider the status of soldiers recruited between 2011-2013, establish a Military Police Command and transfer all soldiers serving as bodyguards to this unit, bodyguards assigned to civilians shall be transferred to the MoI's Department for the Protection of Facilities and Officials, limit police actions to police, avoid overlap in tasks between army, police and security, balance the representativeness of membership in police and security forces, hand over private military forces to the armed forces and security, graduates of military academies shall serve 4 years on graduation, all officers shall undergo field service, review new appointments, the resignation of all partisan officers and privates or alternately, swear an oath to abide by the rules of the military, create a uniform payment system for the military via electronic means, allow central audits of the military, Past provisions for forcibly retired individuals from the north and south.

Page 112-113, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the Criminal Investigation Department:
¥ Development of the organizational structure for the functions of the Directorate General of Criminal Investigation and its branches in the governorates.
¥ Establishment of branches in districts where there are no branches.
¥ Creation of information network linking the Directorate with the branches in the governorates and provide a sufficient number of personnel in these branches.
¥ Rehabilitation of buildings and provision of technical capabilities.
¥ Appointment of the right person in the right place
Strengthen the Anti-drug unit, creating controls in the land and sea borders, and fill the shortage of resources.


- The traffic police and road safety forces should be restructured along national lines. The regional character in the structures of these forces should end. Deployment of these forces in areas and governorates should be needs-based.
- Provision of the necessary requirements for vehicles and means of communication.
- Provision of a sufficient budget for managing operations.
- Develop links between the governorates.

Page 133, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 11. The National Human Rights Authority,

11.1 The National Human Rights Authority-Legal determinants

Functions of the Authority:

- 2. monitor local conditions of human rights including (monitoring the performance) of security agencies, the police and the judiciary to verify compliance in the application of national and international standards for human rights. It should be granted powers for inspection.

Page 133, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 11.2 Recommendation- For the Human Rights Commission

1. Affirmation of the link between human rights and rule of law and administer justice and reparation for victims to prevent impunity and reform of judicial and security institutions including the police and prisons system. An accountability mechanism should be created to ensure compliance with international standards of law enforcement.

Page 136-137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

13.1.3 Revenge- Recommendations

- 4. Issue a decision for general conciliation between groups of society suffering from revenge tendencies that includes:-
  - d. Mandatory arrest by the security forces and Public Prosecution and the Judiciary of any one charged and to hold accountable anyone who is an accessory of a crime.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:

- 152. Establishment of a judicial police to specialize in the enforcement of judicial rulings.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:

- 173. The government should ensure that the main link in management is the lowest tier, especially for service delivery in the districts. The responsibility for direct service facilities, like schools, hospitals, police stations, courts, water and environmental services, etc. should be given to this tier.

Page 8, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

- (9) [Summary] During the first electoral cycle after the adoption of the federal constitution, the South shall have a 50% representation in all leadership structures in the executive, legislative and
judicial bodies, including the armed and security forces, and in levels where appointments are made by the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister... Inequality in civil service and the armed and security forces in the central level shall be addressed through legislation and institutions that ensure elimination of discrimination and achieve equal opportunities for all Yemenis. For the purpose of addressing the disparities in employment, Southerners shall have priority in employment in vacant posts and qualification and training in the civil service and armed and security forces. ... 

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees ... 6. Care for the families of martyrs, wounded and the disabled by all parties whether citizens or members of the military and security forces and provide them with full care. Salaries should be approved for families of martyrs and wounded in war.

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees ... 15. Prohibition and criminalization of the use of the army in internal conflicts. ... 21. Building of a central State along nationalistic lines to enhance the principles of good governance, national partnership, justice, equality, rule of law, neutrality of the security and military institutions, separation between powers and to guarantee and protect rights and freedoms. 22. Restructuring of the State’s military and security organs on the basis of nationalistic and scientific foundations.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees ... 41. Criminalization of the exercise of political parties and organization political activities within the military and security organizations and the judiciary and the exploitation of mosques and the public service in favor of the party or the organization. Such crimes shall be considered sufficient ground for the dissolution of the party or organization.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Constitutional and legal provisions: ... 8. Commitment of the competent government agencies to legal procedures in dealing with terrorism. It’s not permissible for any military or security agency to use excessive force outside the law.

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Institutional Reforms: ... 92. Organization and promotion of training in human rights and effective control over all relevant organs including the armed and security forces, individual law enforcement officers, prisons and media outlets.

Page 41, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: ... 111. Settle the issue of forced dismissals in the civil service and military and security services and the establishment of special commission to consider and address all of these issues.

Page 45, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines: Political Foundations: ... 3. The government is responsible for taking legislative and executive measures to ensure
impartiality of the State’s civilian, military and security organizations and to discriminate between the State’s revenues and its resources and between the properties of the officials in the State, party, or ruling parties, public funds and properties. The use of States resources and those of the State’s organizations shall be prohibited from whether for personal or partisan benefit.


13. The State has the exclusive right to establish the armed forces which is a unified national institutions part of the Ministry of Defence. The armed forces shall be built on nationalistic foundations and shall have no regional affiliation. It shall have a doctrine that manifests values of national loyalty and clarity on the basic mission of the army. Appointment and promotions must be guaranteed to be based exclusively on legal and professional grounds. The armed forces shall be removed from political affairs. Its mission is to protect the Republic, territorial integrity and security. It is prohibited, for any individual, group, body, political party or organization, to established armed forces or military or paramilitary formations for any purpose or under any name.

The exploitation of the armed forces to serve the interest of a political party, individual, family or group is prohibited. The armed forces shall be protected from all forms of partisan, racial, sectarian, regionalism or tribal divisions to ensure its impartiality and to allow it to carry out its national mission in the best possible manner. Political affiliation or partisan or political activities are prohibited. It is unlawful for the military staff, during their term of service, to participate in the election process for two electoral terms. The law shall prohibit that any relative or in-law of the President of the Republic or the Prime Ministers, up to the fourth generation of family ties, from assuming command of the armed forces. Any violation of this provision shall be considered a serious crime punishable by law.

Page 55, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 6. Political Pluralism

- The political system of the State shall be based on political pluralism and partisanship with the objective of peaceful transfer of power. A change of the political system is criminalized so is any act to realize political, economic, social or cultural aims through violence, a military force or military coup.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-

... 17. The Constitution shall provide criminalization of partisanship in the judiciary, the security forces and the armed force.

Page 72-73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-

... 45. The Constitution shall provide the prerequisite for any candidate to the post of President, Presidents of Political parties and political organization, general secretaries and all the political and leadership posts in the State shall meet the following conditions:

... 11-Shall not be affiliated to the military or security institutions unless he/she left the military or the security institutions ten years prior to nomination (the GPC refused the 10-year period).

Page 75, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 28. To confine the role of military courts for military personnel only and shall not be extended to civilians’ trials.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
61. The law shall provide for the definition of the powers and responsibilities of security and military staff that doesn’t give them absolute powers to achieve efficiency in the public administration and principles of good governance.

Page 92, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 7 articles submitted to the Consensus Committee for the second semester of the All-inclusive National Dialogue Conference

1- The constitution shall provide that the State has monopoly on the use of power and force in accordance with the powers vested on them by law and in pursuant to the constitution. The armed forces shall be a tool in the hand of the elected civilian executive and legislative authorities.

Page 95-97, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:
[Summary] Chapter concerns the military and state security apparatus, including outlining their mission, representation within it, regulation of mobilization, the nature of the security forces, the establishment of a high military council, who is the commander of the military and can declare war, the responsibilities of the ministry of defence, role of the minister of defence, the neutral nature of military and security towards politics, criminalization of partisanship within the military and security forces, protections against nepotism within the military, the development of a military doctrine. Other provisions are coded elsewhere.

Page 98-106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
[Summary] Section provides recommendations of the size of the military; the issuance of health insurance; rule of the law regarding the military; unification of the command and control structure of the police and military; centralised arms procurement mechanism; budget oversight by parliament; budgets related to military-owned corporations shall have oversight by the Ministry of Defence; restructuring the military owned Yemen Economic Corporation; regulations of bonuses and salaries of military officers and soldiers; exemption of income tax within the security services; balance of responsibilities between security services; security services shall respect the sanctity of homes and other rights; mutiny among the security services are criminalized; improvement in the standards and curriculum of military schools; standardization of military education; reliance on the scientific method; allocation of 1% of MoD budget for scientific research; past reconciliation due to wrongful mobilisation; restructuring and rearrangement of the military medical services and improving existing facilities; taking an inventory of arms and resources; dealing with the replacement of deserters; arms and resources to be redistributed among the segments of the military; special forces and the strategic reserve forces, missile brigades and presidential protection units will be reduced; establish recruitment centres; military and police will be educated in human rights; military officers cannot be adopted in business; diversifying the military; an end to foreign interference including airstrikes; martyrs, their families and disabled veterans shall be taken care of; cooperate with ministry of interior and create community partnerships to enhance the relationship between community and security services; the merger of national and political security apparatus; border guards fall under the jurisdiction of the ministry of defence; retirees should be granted a decent pension; provision of hazard pay. Other provisions are coded elsewhere.

Page 104, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 34. When military staffs are transferred to work in civilian organizations, they are not permitted to carry their military ranks and all of the entitlements should be transferred to the civilian organization they have been appointed to. An exception to this rule should be given to those seconded to civilian
institutions for a limited and specific period of time.

Page 105, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 41. The Border Guards security (land and air security) in all ports is part of the Ministry of Defence. The law shall regulate their mandate and competencies.
42. The border guard’s forces are part of the Ministry of defence. The law shall regulate their tasks and responsibilities and competencies.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

45. Two Higher officers commission shall be established in the Military and Security services to be chaired by the ministers of defence and interior. Their most important function should be as follows:-
- Develop annual promotion plans for various ranks.
- Nomination of officers to command positions, key posts and define seniority.
- Develop training and qualification plans and oversight of implementation.
- Recommend the retirement of officers and consideration of requests for resignation.
- Recommends the termination of services of an officer, restatement, transfer and other task and responsibilities (This decision didn’t receive consensus and was referred to the Consensus Committee).

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 47. Organization of civil defence, provision of material resources for units in all parts of the country, and the approval of a hazard allowance for the staff of this service.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 50. The job rotation system should be applied to all commanders of the armed and security forces. Application should start with the current leadership in a manner that realizes the standards of seniority, efficiency, qualifications, specializations and national representation removed from nepotism and favouritism towards relatives, personal interest or mediation. The retirement system should be invoked in accordance with the law.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 51. The use of Qat in military camps and during the performance of duty by all military and security staff shall be prohibited, violation of which is punishable by law.


[Summary] Articles 5-41, Provides for the re-organisation of the structure and tasks of the armed forces, police and security services, including re-deployment and exchange of regions between units, determine the equipment needed, remove military bases from the cities, develop a uniform military strategy, take stock of weaponry, reconsider the status of soldiers recruited between 2011-2013, establish a Military Police Command and transfer all soldiers serving as bodyguards to this unit, bodyguards assigned to civilians shall be transferred to the MoI’s Department for the Protection of Facilities and Officials, limit police actions to police, avoid overlap in tasks between army, police and security, balance the representativeness of membership in police and security forces, hand over private military forces to the armed forces and security, graduates of military academies shall serve 4
Page 114, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the Special Security Forces:

- Provision of sufficient resources for operations.
- Provision of communication, reporting, and guidance systems.
- Re-deployment and re-distribution of forces along national and scientific lines to meet the needs of the governorates and the regions.

Page 114-115, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on improving the standard of living and medical services for personnel

[Summary] provides for an improvement in living conditions.

Page 115, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations and suggestions on a number of urgent actions

1. The Budget of the armed forces shall be distributed as follows:
   - Salaries 45% of the budget
   - Administrative and technical 15%
   - Preparation of the operations theatre and structures 15%
   - Training and qualification 15%
   - Scientific Research 1%
   - Other requirements (health Insurance and others) 9%

Page 115, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations and suggestions on a number of urgent actions

[Summary] Section provides for past provisions - reinstatement of forcibly retired personnel, guarantee of rights to those retired, redistribution of personnel across the military and other restructuring.


[Summary] Section provides for restructuring and re-deployment of security forces, as well as the provision for pocket cash for travel and other needs to avoid begging and crime.

Page 138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.3.3 Armed Groups - Recommendations

5. Reinstatement of all those who have been given furloughs or forced out of the armed and security forces to their units.

Page 165, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:

8. The government works to determine the appropriate share of spending that is to go to defense
and security, and in order to make sure that this spending does not harm economic and social
development spending for society, and in all cases, defense and security spending should never exceed education spending.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:

6. [Summary] de-militarize the cities.

**DDR**  
**Demilitarisation provisions**

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 20. Disarmament and recovery of State owned heavy and medium weapons from all parties, groups, parties and individuals which were plundered or seized nationwide within a specific timeframe and simultaneously. Possession of heavy and medium weapons through trade is prohibited. Such weapons shall only be in the possession of the State and the law should regulate possession of personal firearms.

Page 31, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Constitutional and legal provisions: Decisions:  

... 45. The State shall be obligated to disarm and regain all weapons and military equipment looted or taken during the different conflicts from all parties, groups, political parties and individuals.

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:  

176. The government commits to quickly achieve and implement the law of trading in, owning, and carrying weapons. The trade and ownership of medium sized, heavy, and silenced weaponry must be prohibited.

**Intelligence services**

Page 74, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines: Second: Legal Guidelines,  

... 17. Review and assessment of the structures of the security and intelligence organizations to ensure the rule of law.

Page 95, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:  

6. A general intelligence organization shall be established by law consisting of two sectors, one external and another internal. It shall be responsible for surveillance of threats to Yemeni national security. It shall investigate all information and prepares complete folios on those threats. It shall refer such folios to competent agencies. It shall be responsible for advising the government on all matters relevant to Yemeni national security. It shall be under the oversight of the High Defense and National Security Council. The general intelligence organizations shall exercise its mandate in accordance with the law and internationally recognized principles of human rights. The law shall define the mandates and the tasks and responsibilities of the organizations. It shall be subject to the control of the legislative authority and the Central Audits and Control Organization in a manner that ensures effective role for financial control. Due considerations shall be given to the secret nature of its work. The General Intelligence Organization doesn’t enjoy law enforcement powers. The head of the Organization shall be a well-known public figure, known for integrity and neutrality, the appointment of who shall be confirmed by the legislative authority.
Page 96, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:

... 13. Criminalization of any partisan activities by members of the military, security forces and the intelligence services. Any activity by any political party in the military, security and intelligence services shall be criminalized. The utilization of the armed, security and intelligence services in favour of any political party, group or individual shall be prohibited to shield them from any form partisan affiliation of all forms and political loyalties of all types to ensure neutrality and independence. The law shall specify the maximum punishment for such act including dismissal from service and the stripping of all military ranks.

Page 97, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:

14. The President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the legislature, Minister of Defence, the Minister of Interior, or the heads of Intelligence bodies are not allowed to appoint any of their relatives, up to the fourth level, in any leadership positions in the Military, Security, and Intelligence Services during the period of their tenure in office.

Page 97, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:

... 16. The staffs of the military, security and intelligence services derive legitimacy and full protection in the performance of their duty from their adherence to the constitution and the law.

Page 98, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 2. Review of the current legislations of the armed, security forces and intelligence services. Legislations shall be enacted to be in line with the new Constitution and the requirements of the new structures.

Page 99, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 4. Passage of a law for health insurance and social security for the staff of the military, security, intelligence services and their families.

Page 100, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 13. Legislations in the armed and security forces and intelligence service shall regulate military service, in structures, salaries, volunteerism, seniority, training, qualification, promotion, rules and cases of performance of the services, actions and leaves, medical services and healthcare, rights and duties, salaries, increases, allowances, bonuses, end of service bonus and protection of the workers in the military during the performance of their duties. All organs in the ministries of Defence and Interior shall be subject to the control of competent organizations without exception in accordance with the law. There is a need that outcomes of the restructuring process shall be in line with the foundations for building of the military and security forces along national lines, professionalism and scientific standards, as well as, comprehensive and fair national representation. This should be regulated by fair legal provisions.

Page 100, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 15. The staff affiliated to the intelligence agency, when performing their duties, shall commit to standards of good governance and principles. The intelligence agency is prohibited from interference
in the work of government organs, the military and the security service. Measures should be taken to ensure that the intelligence agency is shielded from infiltration and polarizations by any political party or body.

Page 104, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 29. The Ministry of defence, security services, intelligence services, military commands and the Department of Moral Guidance shall educate officers and the ranks and file of the armed forces on the laws and regulations of the military and on respect for human rights.

Page 105, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 38. The national and political security organizations should be merged into one organization. A general intelligence organization shall be established by law consisting of two sectors, one external and another internal. The law shall clearly define the mandate of the organization. It shall define the mechanism of control by the legislative authority and the Central Audit and Control Organization over the intelligence services. This should be in a manner that protects the confidentiality of the work of the intelligence organizations. It should provide that the work of the intelligence organization is confined to data collection, analysis and investigation and to refer the cases to competent authorities. The Intelligence Organization shall not have the powers to arrest, seize or detention, i.e. no judicial enforcement powers should be given to it. The organization shall only refer the cases to the competent and professional policing agencies to make the arrest or seizure following the referral of the case to the public prosecution. (Some of the members of the WG requested that this decision be removed since it is repeated, while others insisted that it should stay. A decision was taken to submit this to the Consensus Committee as stated clearly in the minute).

Page 105, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 39. Regulations should be issued to define the tasks and responsibilities of the military intelligence and to clarify the mechanism of control so as to protect the confidentiality of the work it carries out. It should carry-out its mandate in accordance with the constitution and the law and shall respect internationally recognized human rights.

Page 105, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 44. Establishment of a civilian commission from amongst persons with integrity to monitor the performance of the intelligence organization with respect to public rights and freedoms and to ensure prevention of excesses and abuses in violation of the constitution and the law. (This decision didn’t receive consensus and was referred to the Consensus Committee).


21. End to any duplications or overlaps in tasks and responsibilities of the security, military and intelligence services.

... 28. The work of the intelligence organization shall be confined to intelligence gathering and analysis and the referral to competent bodies. Beginning now, they have no right to detain arrest or carry out any act that falls under the mandate of another body. All security and intelligence agencies shall conduct their business and competencies in a manner that doesn’t contravene the principles of human rights and freedoms guaranteed for the citizens by the Constitution and the law.
30. Reaffirmation of the freedom to establish political parties and prohibition of partisan military or Para-military formations. Any political change by force or armed force should be prohibited. Political parties based on regionalism, factionalism, tribalism, doctrinal, sectarian or professional grounds should be prohibited.

35. The State should consider and treat the victims of the Sa’adah wars from all sides as Martyrs and shall sponsor their families and the wounded similar to the wounded of the popular youth revolution and the Hirak and through a fund and one Republican decree without any discrimination.

55. Ansar Allah should withdraw their check-points and any act that conflict with the obligations of the State. This should be done in concert with the absorption of their members in all government institutions and organs.

18. Criminalization of the formation and establishment of militias or armed groups outside the law.

5. ... It is unlawful for any political party to be established on the basis of religious, ethnic, doctrinal or sectarian grounds or to have any military or paramilitary formations. ...

13. ... It is prohibited, for any individual, group, body, political party or organization, to established armed forces or military or paramilitary formations for any purpose or under any name. ...

110. Realization of the legitimate demands and objectives of the change movements and peaceful struggle.
23. The Constitution should provide for the prohibition and criminalization of all armed militias, the nullification of the legal standing of any party or block that forms a militia or any armed formation and to regulate carrying of personal weapons and possession thereof.

Page 91, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.

... 16. Review of the definition of the State, the role of civil society and the role of the private sector in development in response to the youth revolution and the Peaceful Southern Hirak.

Page 95, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:

1. The armed forces belong to the people; its mission is to protect the country, maintain security, unity and territorial integrity, sovereignty and the Republican System. The State has the exclusive right to establish such forces. An individual, body, party, agency, group, organization or a tribe are prohibited from establishing such formations, bands, military or Para-military organizations under any name.

Page 137, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.3.1 Armed Groups- Constitutional Principle

1. Criminalize the establishment, formation or organization of any armed group, militia or military wings for any political party against any justification.

Page 138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.3.3 Armed Groups - Recommendations

1. Identification of armed groups and militias, subordination, what they subscribe to, as well as, their whereabouts and address the root causes leading to their creation.
2. Take stock and identify the types of weapons possessed by such groups and militias and to disarm them in accordance with a scheduled strategy.
3. Dismantling of all armed group and militias and rehabilitate their members to integrate them into public life.
4. Incorporate the risk of involvement in armed organizations in school curriculums and educational and awareness programs.

**Withdrawal of foreign forces**

Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 58. Nullification of all secret and public agreements which have permitted and allows the use of Yemeni land, water and air for American forces and planes or any other forces for reconnaissance, air strikes or any other military operation inside the country, and anything that undermines national sovereignty in any form. The State and international human rights organization should submit a complaint to international bodies to demand compensation for the victims of such crimes and abuses and to prosecute responsible bodies who carried out such acts.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 23. Criminalization of any illegal form of foreign military presence inside the Yemeni territories including the use of Yemeni territories by any foreign state for military actions against any internal party or a foreign state or foreign party.
Corruption

Page 8, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles

... (8) [Summary] A federal law shall be developed to define the sharing of natural resources in a transparent manner.


... 4. ... The State shall ensure prevention of monopoly, smuggling, fraud, forgery and the spread of products that are harmful to health and environment.

49, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Economic Foundations:

... 8. [Summary] The state must address corruption and take legal measures to recover loss, public of private

Page 52, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -

... 11. Public management organizations should adhere to the principle of transparency in their functions and should give this right to individual, bodies and stakeholders. ...

Page 38, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Institutional Reforms: -

90. [Summary] Judicial procedures must have transparency, respect for human rights and rule of law.

Page 69, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 13. The Constitution shall provide for the full autonomy of financial and management control bodies and shall not be subject to the oversight of the Executive Authority.

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Page 72, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

... 44. [Summary] Those convicted for corruption cannot hold public office.

Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,

45. ... 12- Shall furnish a financial disclosure report for him, his children and wives and shall declare all moveable and non-moveable assets inside the country or abroad and shall transfer the amount back to the country before nomination.

Page 74, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 8. There is a need to establish a monitoring and inspection unit in the Foreign Ministry to oversee the performance of Yemeni diplomacy and to ensure that it achieves its tasks in a manner that realize the objectives.

Page 74, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working
... 15. The State should work to combat child smuggling and human trafficking including joining international agreements in this area.

Page 76-77, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
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Page 77, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
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Page 80-82, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines--; Second: Legal Guidelines,
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c. Political parties and civil society organization should comply with absolute financial transparency and the provision of needed information on party or organizations resources to the public.

Page 85-86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines--; Second: Legal Guidelines,
...153. The law shall provide that the Ministry of Finance and subsidiary financial units should not be allowed, under any circumstances, to conceal any information or data or present false data with respect to the public finance, its fiscal or monetary policy to the parliament and its specialized committees or the control bodies, or the local councils, other stakeholders, the media or anyone with interest; where the law shall criminalize such acts.

Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines--; Second: Legal Guidelines,
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Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines--; ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
...18. Strengthen transparency, accountability and allow access to information on administrative procedures in the administrative organs of the State.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines--; ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
...28. All special funds in ministries and government facilities shall be subject to law and shall be regulated and controlled. Any disbursements from such funds for personal gains or illegally shall be criminalized. Anyone violating such rule shall be subjected to legal and judicial accountability without any exceptions.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines--; ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
...30. There is a need for due diligence in selecting the staff handling public fund in line with controls and standards that ensures efficiency and integrity and to toughen punishment against violators.

Page 91, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.
...13. The law shall provide for the formation of a body from competent agencies in the central authorities (federal) and local authorities (region) to be responsible for monitoring the allocation of the proceeds of grants, loans and foreign assistance to ensure transparency and equity in the distribution of such proceeds in accordance with the entitlement formula for development programs.
Page 97, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:
... 18. Trafficking of weapons and explosive of all types and sizes by any party, organization, group, tribe or an individual shall be criminalized

... 33. Enable the Central Audit and Control Organization (COCA) to carry out the legal financial and administrative control in all military, security and intelligence services and to take legal action accordingly according to law including the suspension of any staff members in those organizations who obstructs the work of COCA or refer the staff member to the Prosecution for an investigation with consideration to scientific and technical auditing procedures and in a manner that takes account of the sensitive nature and confidentiality of the work of these agencies.

Page 112-113, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the Criminal Investigation Department:
... ¥ Strengthen the Anti-drug unit, creating controls in the land and sea borders, and fill the shortage of resources.

Page 122, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 2.2 Public service - Legal determinates
... 7. Criminalization and punishment of those convicted of corruption or fraud related to job levels available.

Page 126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7. Control Organizations
7.1 The Central Control and Audits Organization- Legal Directives

Page 126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7.2.1 The Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption- Legal Directives
1. Reformulation of the national strategy to enhance values of integrity, transparency and accountability first and foremost and fighting corruption with effective national community participation.
2. Lift restrictions on the confidentiality of financial disclosures and assessing them during change of postings. Specialized anti-corruption courts should be established to be staffed with judges with known integrity and courage and guarantee the enforcement of its judgements to achieve the needed deterrent.
3. Remove the duplication in investigation of cases between SNACC and the Public Prosecution.
4. Issuance of the law on witnesses and informants protection

Page 126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7.2.2 The Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption- Recommendations
1. Activation of the Right to Access Information Law to enhance the role of the media in fighting corruption within professional and ethical controls.
Page 129, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
7.8 The Yemeni Council for Transparency in the Extractive Industries
... See Natural Resources.

Page 129, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
8. The High Elections Commission
8.1 The High Elections Commission- Legal guidelines
... 3. Oversees and monitors the spending of public funds and to prevent illegal funding for use in campaigning.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
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Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
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207. Prevent utilization of institutions and legal frameworks in favor of individuals, tribes or political parties.
208. Combining a public office and private business is prohibited.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First:
Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 215. Anyone who violates the rules relating to transparency should be punished.

Page 166, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:
... 10. See Business.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
... 15. [Summary] See Amnesty

Page 181, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Production and Commerce Sector:
... 83. The government will create a black list of all of the companies that participate in corruption during the past period, and take the necessary penal steps with these firms. This should be done according to the law, and they should not be allowed to continue working.

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ending smuggling and sale of drugs in all types, including marijuana, alcohol, and others. They pose a large threat to citizens and the future of the country and increase crimes and abuses. They should be criminalized and any person caught using or selling them should be punished.

Page 186, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:
141. … The shortcomings and problems should be determined with the goal of creating a number of new policies that stop corruption and waste of oil and gas services.
146. The creation of a national petroleum company as a holding company ... based on good standards, transparency ...

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
... 180. Employees the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities should submit financial disclosures to the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission. ...

Page 196, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
... 23. Strengthening the competence and transparency in the budget department ...

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
15. Issuing a law and organizational regulations, as well as more efforts, in order to institute good governance and ensuring that the government combats corruption and takes all necessary steps in this field.

Crime/organised crime

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Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 157. The law shall criminalize all types of violations related to public procurements, contracts, public works, supply contracts and financial violations and embezzlements.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
... 18. Strengthen transparency, accountability and allow access to information on administrative procedures in the administrative organs of the State.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
... 28. All special funds in ministries and government facilities shall be subject to law and shall be regulated and controlled. Any disbursements from such funds for personal gains or illegally shall be criminalized. Anyone violating such rule shall be subjected to legal and judicial accountability without any exceptions.

Page 87, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
... 30. There is a need for due diligence in selecting the staff handling public fund in line with controls and standards that ensures efficiency and integrity and to toughen punishment against violators.

Page 91, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., Annex 6: Provisions prepared by the WG and delayed by the Presidium of the Conference because of their relevance to the shape of the State.
... 13. The law shall provide for the formation of a body from competent agencies in the central authorities (federal) and local authorities (region) to be responsible for monitoring the allocation of the proceeds of grants, loans and foreign assistance to ensure transparency and equity in the distribution of such proceeds in accordance with the entitlement formula for development programs.
Page 97, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:  
... 18. Trafficking of weapons and explosive of all types and sizes by any party, organization, group, tribe or an individual shall be criminalized

... 33. Enable the Central Audit and Control Organization (COCA) to carry out the legal financial and administrative control in all military, security and intelligence services and to take legal action accordingly according to law including the suspension of any staff members in those organizations who obstructs the work of COCA or refer the staff member to the Prosecution for an investigation with consideration to scientific and technical auditing procedures and in a manner that takes account of the sensitive nature and confidentiality of the work of these agencies.

Page 112-113, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the Criminal Investigation Department:  
... ¥ Strengthen the Anti-drug unit, creating controls in the land and sea borders, and fill the shortage of resources.

Page 122, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 2.2 Public service - Legal determinates  
... 7. Criminalization and punishment of those convicted of corruption or fraud related to job levels available.

Page 126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7. Control Organizations  
7.1 The Central Control and Audits Organization- Legal Directives  

Page 126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7.2.1 The Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption- Legal Directives  
1. Reformulation of the national strategy to enhance values of integrity, transparency and accountability first and foremost and fighting corruption with effective national community participation.  
2. Lift restrictions on the confidentiality of financial disclosures and assessing them during change of postings. Specialized anti-corruption courts should be established to be staffed with judges with known integrity and courage and guarantee the enforcement of its judgements to achieve the needed deterrent.  
3. Remove the duplication in investigation of cases between SNACC and the Public Prosecution.  
4. Issuance of the law on witnesses and informants protection

Page 126, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 7.2.2 The Supreme National Authority for Combating Corruption- Recommendations  
1. Activation of the Right to Access Information Law to enhance the role of the media in fighting corruption within professional and ethical controls.
7.8 The Yemeni Council for Transparency in the Extractive Industries
... See Natural Resources.

8. The High Elections Commission
8.1 The High Elections Commission- Legal guidelines
... 3. Oversees and monitors the spending of public funds and to prevent illegal funding for use in campaigning.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
... 12. The State shall commit to provide legal guarantees to guarantee and protect public properties and funds and criminalize corruption in all its forms, or plundering of public funds. The State must develop a general plan to combat corruption and to establish a body to monitor that.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 206. Develop safeguards that prevent exploitation of public fund in favor of any particular political party.
207. Prevent utilization of institutions and legal frameworks in favor of individuals, tribes or political parties.
208. Combining a public office and private business is prohibited.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 215. Anyone who violates the rules relating to transparency should be punished.

Page 166, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic Development:
... 10. See Business.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
... 15. [Summary] See Amnesty

Page 181, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Production and Commerce Sector:
... 83. The government will create a black list of all of the companies that participate in corruption during the past period, and take the necessary penal steps with these firms. This should be done according to the law, and they should not be allowed to continue working.

... 129. Working towards implementing the management reform of the public finance system, and quickly implementing the initiative for increased transparency worldwide in extraction production.
... 134. Creating and implementing a mechanism and method to ensure that the regulations for
ending smuggling and sale of drugs in all types, including marijuana, alcohol, and others. They pose a large threat to citizens and the future of the country and increase crimes and abuses. They should be criminalized and any person caught using or selling them should be punished.

Page 186, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:
141. ... The shortcomings and problems should be determined with the goal of creating a number of new policies that stop corruption and waste of oil and gas services.
... 146. The creation of a national petroleum company as a holding company ... based on good standards, transparency ...

Page 189, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, At the National Level:
... 180. Employees the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities should submit financial disclosures to the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission. ...

Page 196, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
... 23. Strengthening the competence and transparency in the budget department ...

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:
15. Issuing a law and organizational regulations, as well as more efforts, in order to institute good governance and ensuring that the government combats corruption and takes all necessary steps in this field.

**Terrorism**

Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Constitutional and legal provisions: ...
... 3. Abnegation of excesses and extremism and rejection of violent culture and behaviour and confronting terrorist practices within the national law and provisions of the international law.

Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Constitutional and legal provisions: ...
... 4. Maintenance of the interest of the Yemeni society and nation and their destiny and provide conditions for comprehensive and sustainable development as well as create a suitable climate for investment in various areas in a manner that will provide protection from poverty and reduces the factors inciting terrorism and practices thereof.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Constitutional and legal provisions: ...
... 8. Commitment of the competent government agencies to legal procedures in dealing with terrorism. It’s not permissible for any military or security agency to use excessive force outside the law.

Page 28, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary: Constitutional and legal provisions: ...
... 9. The State has no right to repatriate any Yemeni citizen to another state under any justification including charges of terrorism. The State shall make every effort to ensure fair trials before national and international Judiciary.
10. The State shall commit, in all actions designed to combat terrorism, to principles of human rights adopted in international conventions and agreement ratified by the country.

11. A cooperation agreement on anti-terrorism shall not be considered in force unless ratified by the legislative authority.

12. Practices of abuse of anti-terrorism resources and use in settling political accounts shall be criminalized.

14. Criminalization of the use of Yemeni territories for any purpose that would lend support or assistance to terrorist elements such as recruitment and training of Yemeni or foreign combatant to fight inside the country or abroad.

15. Criminalization of the use of the terrorism to achieve political gains.

21. Commitment to deal with foreign nations, person with no nationality or dual citizens involved in terrorism crimes in accordance with national law.

22. Verification of the legal status of foreign residence to ensure that their files are free from any links to terrorism crimes.

24. Dealing with Any terrorism crime which takes place within Yemeni territories shall be considered a sovereign right that shall not be conceded.

25. Development and formulation of a national anti-terrorism strategy which shall include, in addition to the military, security and intelligence approach, Shariya'ah, political, educational and development aspects – economic and social aspects – as well as cultural media, awareness and education and religious teaching as well as foreign relations and regional and international cooperation.
Decisions:-
28. The Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference rejects attempts to attach terrorism charges to our Islamic religion and confirms that terrorism has no religion and no nation and holds any one working to involve Islam in this responsible.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
Decisions:-
... 29. The government shall support and facilitate the role of human rights organizations and follow-up on the file of the detainees in Guantanamo and the Bagram Airbase and other detention centres and to seek their release whilst taking the appropriate measures to rehabilitate them and integrate them in society.

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
Decisions:-
... 32. Immediate establishment and organization of special rehabilitation centres for rehabilitation and integration of released detainees from foreign detention centres and those who completed their sentences in terrorism crimes inside the country and in national prisons and detention centres with specialized staff in psycho-support and social sciences and religious leaders needed for dealing with convicts in terrorism crimes and other crimes for the purpose of rehabilitation and reintegration in society on condition that this process is in parallel to the term of detention.

Page 96, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, First: Decisions on Constitutional Principles:
... 10. Terrorism is a global plaque which must be combated in line with a clear national strategy that defines terrorism and in cooperation with the international community, but in a manner that doesn’t undermine national sovereignty. Cooperation should be confined to training and qualification of the special counter-terrorism Yemeni security and military units, development of their capacities and combat armament without direct interference.

Page 137-138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
13.3.2 Armed Groups - Legal determinants
... 3. Criminalization of the exercise of State's terrorism against opposition or those holding peaceful views.

Page 155, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
140. The law shall regulate the entry of Arabs and foreigners to the country. In all cases, combatants and human rights violators, whether Arabs or foreigners shall not be allowed to enter the territories of the Republic. Any one proven to have contributed to any act of combat inside the territories of the Republic shall be punished by law. The law shall also punish anyone who has aided or contributed or retained any foreigner who has a proven involvement in an act of war.

Page 158, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The Rights of Refugees
180. Political refugees may not be extradited or forcibly returned to the country from which they fled.
The law shall regulate the right of granting political asylum. Asylum may not be granted to anyone who has committed and international or a terrorist crime. Asylum to anyone who has caused damage or harm to Yemen shall be repealed.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general

Amnesty/pardon

- **Amnesty/pardon proper**
  
  Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
  
  ... 46. The Constitution shall clearly states that no immunity will be given to senior State leadership in the three powers for any conduct in public finance, the public service or the resources of the State or rights of the citizens.

  Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
  
  ... 83. Develop legal rules and foundation to publically confront past problems in a transparent manner and to reach a consensus on how to deal with them so that they don’t remain a hindrance to reforms and the building of a new Yemen whenever they remerge. This should be done, both through full amnesty and by forgetting the past and rise above all the wounds or by truth telling and reconciliation, or through partial amnesty or any other visions where people have consensus.

  Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:
  
  ... 15. The public right does not fall by dating or a constitutional text or national legislation, except a subject or procedural immunity for those working in the executive branch, and others, in cases of corruption.

Relief of other sanctions

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 9. Return of those who were forcibly removed or dismissed from their jobs or those arbitrarily transferred. Their suspended emoluments and legal entitlements should be given to them including promotions and allowances.

Courts

- **International courts**
  

Mechanism

Page 19, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 19. Implementation of the 20 points relevant to Sa’adah.

Page 20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 33. The Government shall develop an executive plan with a timeline for the implementation of the 20-points and the decisions included in this report within a period not to exceed a month from the closing date of the NDC. Priority should be given to the implementation of all those relevant to the rights of the people affected by those wars.
... 34. To address the vengeance and disputes resulting from the Sa’adah wars within the transitional justice and national reconciliation framework.

... 44. Issuance of a republican Decree to establish a consolidated fund for the welfare of the families of martyrs and wounded of the youth revolution, Hirak, the 1994 war, the Sa’adah war and the Tihami issue to be constituted by all those parties so that everyone would be treated on the basis of the same criteria.

... 49. The Government must develop an emergency plan with a time line and a clear executive mechanism for the reconstruction of Sa’adah and Harf Sufian and other areas affected by the Sa’adah wars. The reconstruction should include all public and private properties destroyed by the war irrespective of the parties involved and to compensate those affected who lost their properties. This shall all be done through the activation of the Sa’adah Reconstruction Fund and the provision of the sufficient fund from the States treasury to cover the needs.

... 50. The Government must compensate anyone who was detained, imprisoned, tortured or frightened or abused during the wars in Sa’adah by any of the parties involved.


... 83. Develop legal rules and foundation to publically confront past problems in a transparent manner and to reach a consensus on how to deal with them so that they don’t remain a hindrance to reforms and the building of a new Yemen whenever they remerge. This should be done, both through full amnesty and by forgetting the past and rise above all the wounds or by truth telling and reconciliation, or through partial amnesty or any other visions where people have consensus.

142. The law shall provide for the reinstatement of those affected and dismissed as a result of the political conflict to their jobs and to grant them fair compensations.

... 2. Reinstatement of all Southern retirees, the excluded and those who didn’t continue their service forcibly as a result of the 1994 war to their jobs and to grant them all their entitlements such as
ranks, settlements and compensation for the past. The wages and salaries strategy should be applied in their cases including the five-figure holders who were ordered to be reinstated in 1990 but weren’t implemented despite the establishment of two commissions one in 2006 and the second in 2007.


... 3. Reinstatement of those who were forced to retire or removed from services in the Northern Governorates; on top of whom were those affected by the wars in Sa’adah and the 1994 war. All their entitlements and rights shall be granted to them in line with those granted to their counterparts. The period spent in retirement or out of services shall be accounted for and the salaries and wages strategies should be applied to their cases.


... 4. Issuance of Presidential directives for the establishment of a special commission to look into the cases of those who were forcibly removed and retired in the Northern Governorates.

5. Return of the military numbers given to new soldiers to the original holders and credit their service with the time they were out of service in calculation of their entitlements and ranks. It shall not be considered for the purpose of retirement. New numbers should be issued for those who had been given these numbers and their period of service should be calculated.

6. All those who have reached any of the deadlines for retirement by officers and the ranks and file shall be given retirement by virtue of the law. They are to be given all their entitlements and rights including the end of service bonus in a manner that guarantees a decent life for them after retirement.


... 34. Issuance of presidential decrees for the return of those forcibly removed and retired who are included in the list of the Presidential Commission and obligate military and security bodies to be prepared to receive them and carry out the necessary adjustment for their reinstatement in a manner which match their levels, qualifications, specializations and their former positions.

35. The Ministry of Defence shall make the necessary arrangement to adjust the situation of those included in the decrees which have issued requiring their reinstatement in a manner that befits their qualifications and service and to grant them all their entitlements including promotions, ranks, tenure and compensations. The same is applicable to all staff of the Ministry of Interior and the Political Security.

36. The Political Security Organization shall implement the Wages and salaries Strategy of 2007 to retroactively adjust the situation of martyrs and the dead.

37. The Ministry of Interior and the Political Security Organization shall promote those who have remained in the same rank in a similar manner as their colleagues and in accordance with the lists submitted and in accordance with the law.


38. Reinstatement of staff in the former army of the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen who were absent due to the harassment, exclusion and marginalization practices and were replaced by other soldiers who were given their numbers and considered deserters to the jobs. They shall be compensated for the past. Staff from the Northern governorates in the same disposition shall be treated the same.
... 39. Grant graduates of the 1990 course held in Moscow in 1990 of the naval base the military rank that equals that of their counterpart in the Hodeidah naval base who took the same specialized training.

40. Grant members of the National front who were given military numbers in the military and security institutions in the South before the blessed unity in accordance with the agreement of the leaderships of the two parts, following the suspension of the armed activities of the National Front who had their entitlements suspended and were excluded late 1990 all their entitlements and rights.

41. Completion of the 31 points development by the Technical Committee for the Preparation for the National Dialogue Conference and the Working group on the Southern Question which were reconfirmed by the first and mid-term plenary of the NDC.

- The Restructuring Committee should seriously consider all actions to ensure that mistakes of the past are not repeated in all its forms. (the same recommendations were included in the previous report of the WG).

Page 115, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action,
Recommendations and suggestions on a number of urgent actions
1- Accelerate actions and mechanisms that will ensure the restructuring and organization of the armed and security forces to build an independent and neutral national institution based on modern standards and national foundation, most importantly:-
   a. Reinstatement of those who were forced to retire or removed from services as a result of the 1994 war, or the Sa’adah and from the Northern Governorates in general including those who were dismissed from their units during the years 2011 and 2012. All their entitlements and rights shall be granted to them in line with those granted to their counterparts, including ranks, adjustments and compensation for the past period. The Wages and Salaries Strategy should apply to them. The holders of the five digit numbers who have been included in decrees calling for their reinstatement in 1990 and who were screened by the 2006 and 2007 Commissions but the decrees were not implemented should be covered.

Page 133, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 11.2 Recommendation- For the Human Rights Commission
1. Affirmation of the link between human rights and rule of law and administer justice and reparation for victims to prevent impunity and reform of judicial and security institutions including the police and prisons system. An accountability mechanism should be created to ensure compliance with international standards of law enforcement.

Page 138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 13.3.3 Armed Groups - Recommendations
   ... 5. Reinstatement of all those who have been given furloughs or forced out of the armed and security forces to their units.

Page 143, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to ownership and development of resources,
   ... 14. Endowments shall be regulated by law and the terms and conditions of philanthropists. An independent body to manage the affairs of endowments and to protect its properties and funds from
infringements by individuals or private or public bodies. It shall endeavor to reacquire plundered properties and funds as documented and oversee and monitor the administrators of endowments for both public endowments and private ones.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety

... 108. Anyone arrested in violation of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws; where his personal liberty has been violated has or anyone on his behalf the right to raise grievance and submit a criminal case before the courts against anyone who violated his personal liberty or participated in it or gave orders to do so.

Page 152, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Political Participation and Elections

... 113. Anyone condemned of human rights violations is prohibited from assuming a public office unless cleared of the charges.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:

... 219. Reparation to all those affected in Yemen.

Page 163, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations:

... 16. Setting up of a commission to accept files of looted lands and stolen property in the north by the powerful and military officers to consider these cases and return them to their rightful owners.

Page 201, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Political Development:

9. Issuing a transitional justice law and taking the necessary institutional steps and procedures to implement it.

Prisoner release

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 5. Release of all prisoners held in connection with the incidents amongst all parties and the disclosure of those who have disappeared, those forcibly held in secret detention and those abducted and compensate them financially and psychologically within a national reconciliation and transitional law framework.

Page 29, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 29. The government shall support and facilitate the role of human rights organizations and follows-up on the file of the detainees in Guantanamo and the Bagram Airbase and other detention centres and to seek their release whilst taking the appropriate measures to rehabilitate them and integrate them in society.

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-

... 32. Immediate establishment and organization of special rehabilitation centres for rehabilitation
and integration of released detainees from foreign detention centres and those who completed their sentences in terrorism crimes inside the country and in national prisons and detention centres with specialized staff in psycho-support and social sciences and religious leaders needed for dealing with convicts in terrorism crimes and other crimes for the purpose of rehabilitation and reintegration in society on condition that this process is in parallel to the term of detention.

Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations ... 6. Establishment of economic facilities to be attached to prisons, where prisoners, males and females will serve their sentences by working in them to be able to support their families and payback their debt. The Government should be responsible for those in prison and male and female prisoners who can’t payback their debt. It shall tack actions to ensure that their problems are resolved and be released immediately upon serving their sentences and to compensate them in case they are held longer illegally.

Page 110, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action. ... 24. Quick release of all detainees in the intelligence services prisons in violation of the law and those who have served their sentences or those who not been convicted or political detainees.


Vetting No specific mention.

Victims Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees ... 6. Care for the families of martyrs, wounded and the disabled by all parties whether citizens or members of the military and security forces and provide them with full care. Salaries should be approved for families of martyrs and wounded in war.

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees ... 12. Establishment of welfare and rehabilitation centers for the affected persons, (the disabled- psychologically and physically, women children and the elderly). The centers should be located in areas affected by the war. Vocational and technical education training centers should be established to accommodate the youth.

Page 20, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees ... 35. The State should consider and treat the victims of the Sa’adah wars from all sides as Martyrs and shall sponsor their families and the wounded similar to the wounded of the popular youth revolution and the Hirak and through a fund and one Republican decree without any discrimination.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees ... 39. The State shall care for victims of the armed disputes including women and children who have lost their head of household, other than the families of martyrs and the wounded, who were living on
the low-income professions and handcrafts and whose income had been affected due to the events. The State shall continue to provide welfare for them until they have been able to forge a livelihood and improve their economic situation. For that purpose, the State shall work to enroll them in rehabilitation and vocational training programs and social security.

Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa‘dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 44. Issuance of a republican Decree to establish a consolidated fund for the welfare of the families of martyrs and wounded of the youth revolution, Hirak, the 1994 war, the Sa‘dah war and the Tihami issue to be constituted by all those parties so that everyone would be treated on the basis of the same criteria.

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa‘dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 49. The Government must develop an emergency plan with a time line and a clear executive mechanism for the reconstruction of Sa‘dah and Harf Sufian and other areas affected by the Sa‘dah wars. The reconstruction should include all public and private properties destroyed by the war irrespective of the parties involved and to compensate those affected who lost their properties. This shall all be done through the activation of the Sa‘dah Reconstruction Fund and the provision of the sufficient fund from the States treasury to cover the needs.

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa‘dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 50. The Government must compensate anyone who was detained, imprisoned, tortured or frightened or abused during the wars in Sa‘dah by any of the parties involved.

Page 22, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa‘dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 51. The Government shall treat the families of disappeared persons due to the wars in Sa‘dah in the same manner as the families of martyrs and to reveal their whereabouts immediately whether they have died or are still alive.

Page 30, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:- Decisions:-

... 31. Care and honour the families of army and security martyrs and popular committees who were killed while performing their national duties in fighting terror.

Page 34, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Truth telling,

... 70. The law shall identify transitional justice programs in compliance with international human rights standards, the international human rights law and the following principles:-

... d. Realization of the principle of admission and apology by the perpetrators to the victims.

... h. Guarantee the rights of the victims

Page 35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Victims:-

... 72. Respect for the victims and their interests and ensure their participation in transitional justice
programs by ensuring their rights to implement such programs in accordance with the standards identified by the Commission.

73. Implementation of actions that guarantee the safety and dignity of the victims and assist them.
74. Support and encouragement of the witnesses and provision of protection for them.

Page 35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Children:-

... 76. Establishment of effective equity mechanism for children, protection and strengthening of their rights. Children who have connection to armed groups or forces shall be considered victims and not perpetrators. They shall not be charged with criminal responsibility. During prosecution, they shall be treated in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Covenant on the Rights of the Child and United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile justice.

77. Development of appropriate policies for the rights for children of concern who are victims of flagrant crimes and shall act in the best interest of a child.

Page 36, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Transitional Justice Body:-

... 79. All former political conflicts shall be considered part of the history of Yemen. All parties to those conflicts shall be responsible for them. Any persons who have been abused as victims of conflict at any stage during the different system of governments existing in the previous parts of the country or during the unification system government. The rights of all those affected and became victims of political conflicts which took place in the two parts of the country - North and South are reconfirmed.

... 79. ... The transitional justice commission shall abide by receiving all dossiers of different conflicts and wars between the two former parts of the country, the political conflicts, military coups, civil wars, armed conflicts and to study them through competent staff. It shall investigate those incidents, background, circumstances and accompanying abuses under the partition rule in the South and in the North and under the unity state up to this issuance of this law for the purpose of disclosure of the truth, lessons learnt, address past abuse, apologies, rehabilitation and reparation for the victims and memorialisation of those events in the national memory. All victims of conflicts shall be considered martyrs of the nation in the path to closure of all past dossiers of past conflicts and the achievement of comprehensive national reconciliation.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation

83. Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by law. The state is obliged to provide all forms of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the position of each victim.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation

... 84. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation, restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.
Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation
... 85. Victims of human rights abuses shall enjoy pursuant to this law, the right to free access to litigation whereby the state shall pay all the costs of the litigation process.

Page 38-39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Prevention of Non-Repetition of Abuses:
... 91. Settlements and guarantee of non-repetition include:
... f. Organization of memorialisation celebrations to commemorate and pay tribute to the victims.

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:
... 97. a. Compel the state to hand over the remains of those executed following a political or criminal trial or without a trial whose remains weren’t handed over to their families in the North and the South during the period covered by the law.
b. Consider all those executed following a political trial or without trials martyrs of the national movement.

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:
... 99. The transitional justice commission shall investigate all incidents and events including killings, detentions and forced disappearances and rehabilitation of the victims in all governorates, grant them fair compensations and eternalize them in the national memory.
... 100. The state shall work, through relevant stakeholders, to monitor and to collect and analyse all data and statics of human rights abuses during peace times and during political and armed conflicts and establish an accurate and detailed database for females and males (gender) to assist in healing the abuses.
... 106. The government shall speed up actions for reconstructions of the area and private and public buildings affected by wars and armed conflicts in Sa’adah, Hajjah and other areas affected as well as reparations and compensations for properties lost, treatment of the wounded and compensations to the families of martyrs and initiate peace building measures by the state as part of its obligations in Sa’adah and the remaining turbulent or affected governorates.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:
... 119. Development of policies and special measures to quickly compensate women and children victims of wars and consecutive events of violence and force used by security and military forces.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:
... 120. Address all human rights violations and compensate the wounded of the peaceful struggle and families of the civilian and military martyrs in accordance with transitional justice programs and mechanisms.
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:
Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

... 123. Establishment of a government national-level body to address the situation of families of martyrs and to treat the wounded of all parties to the conflict without any exception or discrimination.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:
Reparation and Rehabilitation
Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by law. The state is obliged to provide all forms of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the position of each victim.

... 84. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation, restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.

85. Victims of human rights abuses shall enjoy pursuant to this law, the right to free access to litigation whereby the state shall pay all the costs of the litigation process.

86. Forms of reparation shall be identified in a statement of principles which shall include:
   a. restitution: restitution of freedom, legal rights, social status, family life return to place of residence, regain employment and restitution of properties.
   b. Compensation: Shall be valued economically and includes:
      1) Physical or mental harm including pain, suffering, emotional disorder.
      2) Opportunity loss, including loss of educational opportunities.
      3) Physical harm and loss of income including loss of potential income.
      4) Damage to reputation and dignity
      5) Cost of legal assistance, expert assistance and medical, psychological and social services.

Page 37-38, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:
Reparation and Rehabilitation
87. Reparation at the personal level and collective reparations that include:
   a. Rehabilitation through truth telling and removal of impact of abuse.
   b. Health and psychological rehabilitation.
   c. Social reintegration.
   d. Settlement of legal status
   e. Continuity of vocational education
   f. Reparation for material and moral damages
   g. Development and rehabilitation programs.

Page 38-39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:
Prevention of Non-Repetition of Abuses:

... 91. Settlements and guarantee of non-repetition include:
   a. c. Official declaration that includes final and implementable decision that restores dignity and reputation and legal and social rights of a victim and to the persons who are closely connected with them.
   ... f. Organization of memorialisation celebrations to commemorate and pay tribute to the victims.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:- Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 140. The law shall provide for treating all victims of the political conflict as martyrs and strivers.

Page 104, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and
Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 35. Full care should be accorded to the children and families of martyrs, the wounded and disabled veterans of the armed and security forces with respect to their financial situation, education and health and without any discrimination.

[Summary: the Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions mentions the necessity of dispensing pensions of martyrs.]

Page 105, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 40. Approval of salaries for the martyrs of the military and the wounded who have not been given salaries. Their salaries should be the same as their counterparts without any discrimination.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:

... 46. Legislations should ensure a decent life for retirees and a generous end of service payment to enable them to lead a decent life. Military and security service legislations and regulations should be reviewed with respect to salaries, pensions and retirements to ensure non-repetition of what happened in the post 1994 war.

Page 169, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:

1. The government works to support the families of national martyrs and to fix the situations of the injured, as well as the victims of all conflicts and violence.

Page 178, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:

... 43. Quickly improving the conditions of the people, especially those most harmed by disasters in the past. This should be done by providing help and compensation for the families of the martyrs and injured in the Peaceful Souther Movement since 2007, as well as the Peaceful Popular Youth Revolution, the events in Saada and Abyan, and natural disasters. These areas should be rebuilt, as well as the infrastructure and public facilities, and priority should be given to education and health services, roads, electricity, the water network, and anything in general that can be done to fix the areas so that those who were displaced can return.

**Missing persons**

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

... 93. Disclosure of the whereabouts of victims of forced disappearances by all parties who allegedly carried out such acts.

Page 39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations:

... 97. a. Compel the state to hand over the remains of those executed following a political or criminal trial or without a trial whose remains weren’t handed over to their families in the North and the South during the period covered by the law.

b. Consider all those executed following a political trial or without trials martyrs of the national movement.
Reparations

Symbolic reparations
Page 38-39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:
- Prevention of Non-Repetition of Abuses:
  - 91. Settlements and guarantee of non-repetition include:
    - f. Organization of memorialisation celebrations to commemorate and pay tribute to the victims.

Material reparations
Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary:
- First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
  - 5. Release of all prisoners held in connection with the incidents amongst all parties and the disclosure of those who have disappeared, those forcibly held in secret detention and those abducted and compensate them financially and psychologically within a national reconciliation and transitional law framework.
  - 8. Return of IDP’s from all sides to their homelands and houses unconditionally with no restrictions. They should be compensated for their plundered properties and possessions and all matters that prevent their return should be removed.

Page 31, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:
- Constitutional and legal provisions:
  - 50. The State shall be obligated to issue an apology, reparation and fair compensation for those who have been subject to human rights violations during wars and shall commit to addressing the situation of those dismissed or fired from their civilian and military jobs.

Page 36, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:
- Transitional Justice Body:
  - 79. The transitional justice commission shall abide by receiving all dossiers of different conflicts and wars between the two former parts of the country, the political conflicts, military coups, civil wars, armed conflicts and to study them through competent staff. It shall investigate those incidents, background, circumstances and accompanying abuses under the partition rule in the South and in the North and under the unity state up to this issuance of this law for the purpose of disclosure of the truth, lessons learnt, address past abuse, apologies, rehabilitation and reparation for the victims and memorialisation of those events in the national memory. All victims of conflicts shall be considered martyrs of the nation in the path to closure of all past dossiers of past conflicts and the achievement of comprehensive national reconciliation.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:
- Reparation and Rehabilitation
  - 83. Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by law. The state is obliged to provide all forms of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the position of each victim.
  - 84. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation, restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation

... 86. Forms of reparation shall be identified in a statement of principles which shall include:-
a. restitution:- restitution of freedom, legal rights, social status, family life return to place of residence, regain employment and restitution of properties.
b. Compensation: - Shall be valued economically and includes:-
   1) Physical or mental harm including pain, suffering, emotional disorder.
   2) Opportunity loss, including loss of educational opportunities.
   3) Physical harm and loss of income including loss of potential income.
   4) Damage to reputation and dignity
   5) Cost of legal assistance, expert assistance and medical, psychological and social services.

Page 38, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Establishment of a Reparation and Compensation Fund

... 88. a. The Reparation and Compensation Fund shall be one national fund. It’s not permissible to divide funds.
b. The Reparation and Compensation Fund shall be subject to the Commissions’ oversight. It shall also be subject to the controls of relevant control agencies.
c. The reparation function with financial implications shall be sustainable to victims and their families from the Public Authority for the Welfare of Martyrs and Strugglers of the Revolution.
d. The revenues for the Fund shall comprise the following:-
   1) Annual public budget allocations.
   2) Gifts, grants and unconditional foreign assistance.
   3) Unconditional donations from citizens, societies and bodies inside the country and abroad
   4) Any other resources

Page 38-39, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Prevention of Non-Repetition of Abuses: -

... 91. Settlements and guarantee of non-repetition include: -
... h. Beside symbolic reparations, there shall be health reparations, educational reparations, economic reparations and restoration of all citizenships rights.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation

Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by law. The state is obliged to provide all forms of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the position of each victim.

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Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group,
Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation
... 86. ...b. Compensation: - Shall be valued economically and includes:-

1) Physical or mental harm including pain, suffering, emotional disorder.
2) Opportunity loss, including loss of educational opportunities.
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4) Damage to reputation and dignity
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d. The revenues for the Fund shall comprise the following:-

1) Annual public budget allocations.
2) Gifts, grants and unconditional foreign assistance.
3) Unconditional donations from citizens, societies and bodies inside the country and abroad
4) Any other resource.

Page 76, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 33. Each citizen, male and female, the right to physical safety and compensations for harms resulting from armed conflicts and arbitrary detention.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,

... 138. The law shall provide for the compensation and restitution for affected political parties, groups or individual whose properties and documents were looted.

Page 170, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:

... 10. The people who are illegally prosecuted, and those who are proven innocent after being tried, get moral and material compensation in full from the government. The amount of compensation is to be determined by the judicial system.

Reconciliation

[Summary] Text is a national dialogue outcome aimed at reconciliation. Reference to values of 'openness' to others and 'non-hatred' are throughout text.

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa’dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees

... 7. A national conciliation, reconciliation and forgiveness between the residents of Sa’adah and the affected governorates and districts. This should be conciliation where those living in fear should feel secure and all grudges are removed. Anyone with grievance against one party or another should be compensated.

Page 27, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and legal provisions:-
... 5. Effective contribution, protection of security and peace at the national, regional and international levels and the promotion of means of cooperation and dialogue between us and people and civilizations in a manner that would lead to the protection of mutual interest as well as promotion of human solidarity.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, Truth telling,
... 68. Identification and unveiling of truth with respect to abuse of any rights guaranteed by law for all citizens and political organizations and forces without contravening personal rights and due consideration to reconciliation and dignity of all parties.

Page 37, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Reparation and Rehabilitation
... 84. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both. Rehabilitation, restitution and integration. It can be individually or collectively and shall take into account the situation of the elderly, women, children and person of disability.

Page 42, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -
... 121. Promotion of the principle of reconciliation and tolerance as a principle of national reconciliation and support and promote any national initiative setting precedence in this respect.

Page 80, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 83. Develop legal rules and foundation to publically confront past problems in a transparent manner and to reach a consensus on how to deal with them so that they don’t remain a hindrance to reforms and the building of a new Yemen whenever they remerge. This should be done, both through full amnesty and by forgetting the past and rise above all the wounds or by truth telling and reconciliation, or through partial amnesty or any other visions where people have consensus.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
... 222. Compensation for anyone who has finished serving his sentence in prison and is not released at the end of his prison term.

Page 190-191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
... 2. Taking advantage of social democratic, political, and journalistic dialogue that is public and raises the issues of a culture of dialogue, coexistence, forgiveness, and diversity. It should also strengthen the principles of right, goodness, and beauty as humanitarian principles that are essential in life. This dialogue should also work to combat the culture of declaring others traitors, infidels, and sectarian and regional violence and hatred. All laws and regulations that enforce this should be passed.
## Implementation

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