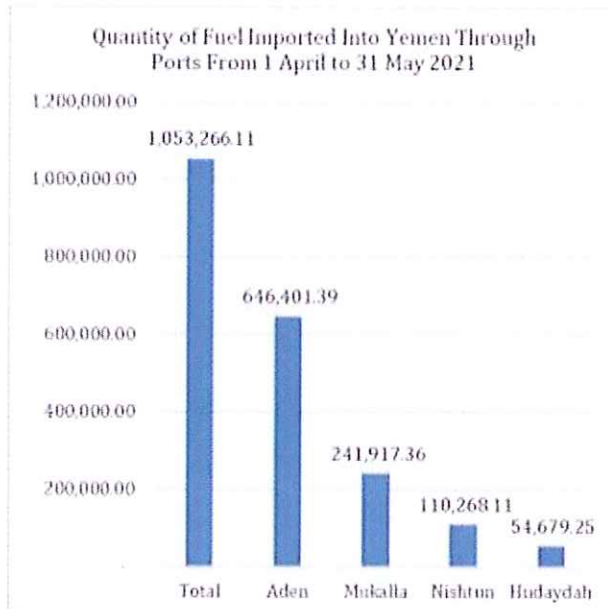


Key Indicators of the Flow of Fuel in Yemen from 1 April to 31 May 2021

1. The flow of fuel into Yemen continued during April and May of 2021 at a rate higher than the normal rate compared to the same period in 2019 and 2020. The quantity of fuel imported totaled 1,053,266 metric tons, which is sufficient to cover all civilian and humanitarian demand in all parts of Yemen for around three months.

2. The government continued implementing its decrees concerning the regulation and organization of the fuel trade in Yemen, Decree No. 75 of 2018 and Decree No. 49 of 2019. It also facilitated the import of fuel through the liberated ports and its



transportation over land into the areas under the control of the Houthi militias after the Houthi militias looted the government revenues that had been collected. These revenues, which were for fees and customs on fuel imports, included the revenues from the shipments that were granted exceptional permits to enter through Hudaydah Port over the past period, and they totaled more than 70 billion Yemeni rials. The Houthi militias looted the accumulated revenues, and the funds were not used to improve the humanitarian or living conditions of civilians.

3. The quantity of fuel imported through liberated ports during this period increased when compared to the quantity imported during the same period in



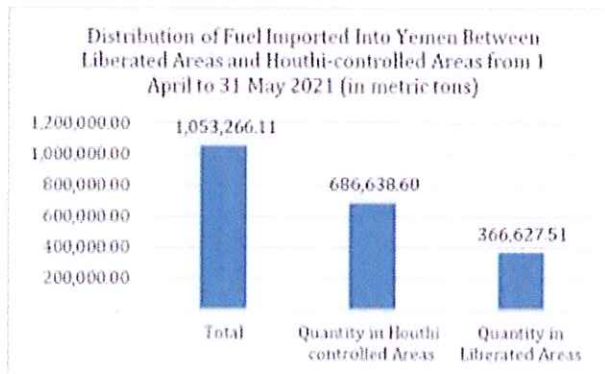
previous years, and this was due to the increased demand for fuel in the areas under the control of the Houthis militias.

- The fuel transported over land into the areas under the control of the Houthi militias from the liberated areas flowed at a rate of 10,000 metric tons every day.

Total Quantity of Fuel Imported into Areas Under Control of Houthi Militias from 1 April to 31 May 2021 (in metric tons)

Through Hudaydah Port	54,679
Transported over land	631,959
Total	686,638

- The percentage of fuel imported into the areas under the control of the Houthi militias made up 65% of the total fuel imported into Yemen, and this quantity is sufficient



to cover the civilian and humanitarian needs in these areas for a period of more than three months. Therefore, it has been possible for the commercial sector and civilians to obtain fuel in these areas at the levels demanded, but only from the unregulated black market. This is due to the Houthis continuing to hinder the flow of fuel through over land transportation, and them forcing traders to sell this fuel to the black market, which is managed by the Houthis. Among the objectives of diverting fuel through the black market is to create a fuel shortage and exploit the humanitarian suffering that this causes for political gain.

