



Plenary sitting

B10-0486/2026

19.10.2026

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

pursuant to Rule 136(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on the escalation of Houthi attacks and implications for regional security (2026/2939(RSP))

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on behalf of the PfE Group

**European Parliament resolution on the escalation of Houthi attacks and implications for regional security
(2026/2939(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Article 51 of the UN Charter,
 - having regard to UN Security Council Resolutions 2216 (2015) and 2722 (2024),
 - having regard to international law on navigational rights and freedoms, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea,
 - having regard to the Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/583 of 8 February 2024 on a European Union maritime security operation to safeguard freedom of navigation in relation to the Red Sea crisis (EUNAVFOR ASPIDES)¹, as amended,
 - having regard to Rule 136(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the Houthis (Ansar Allah), an Iran-backed group listed as a terrorist organisation by several countries, seized Sana'a in 2014 and have long posed a threat to Yemen and to regional security; whereas Houthi cross-border attacks on Saudi Arabia date back over a decade;
- B. whereas the Houthis have repeatedly attacked Saudi civilian airports and energy infrastructure, including Abha International Airport in 2019 and oil facilities in 2022; whereas the Houthis claimed responsibility for the September 2019 attacks on the Abqaiq and Khurais oil facilities, although responsibility for carrying out those strikes was disputed;
- C. whereas renewed Houthi attacks on Saudi airports in October 2026 caused numerous casualties; whereas an attack on King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh on 10 October 2026 reportedly killed 13 people and injured 309, and a further attack on 11 October 2026 killed one person and injured 11; whereas Saudi oil infrastructure was also targeted during the renewed escalation;
- D. whereas the Houthis have threatened commercial shipping in the Red Sea for years; whereas, following the Hamas terrorist attacks against Israel on 7 October 2023, the Houthis significantly escalated attacks against Israel and international shipping in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, endangering seafarers and disrupting trade;
- E. whereas Iran has provided the Houthis with weapons, training and military technology, including missile- and drone-related assistance; whereas the Houthis are the subject of UN sanctions, including a targeted arms embargo, but are not listed by the EU as a separate terrorist group;

¹ OJ L, 2024/583, 12.2.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2024/583/oj>.

- F. whereas the Bab al-Mandab Strait and the Strait of Hormuz are vital to international trade and energy supplies; whereas Houthi territorial advances along Yemen's Red Sea coast in September 2026 heightened threats to navigation near the Bab al-Mandab Strait, while threats to the Strait of Hormuz arise in a distinct operational context; whereas the disruption of either route risks causing higher energy, freight and insurance costs;
- G. whereas EUNAVFOR ASPIDES operates under a defensive mandate to protect shipping; whereas the conflict in Yemen has caused severe humanitarian suffering and Houthi abuses have obstructed humanitarian operations;
1. Strongly condemns Houthi missile and drone attacks against Saudi Arabia, particularly the deadly attacks on civilian airports in October 2026, as well as previous attacks against the United Arab Emirates, Israel and other countries in the region; demands an immediate end to attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure;
 2. Condemns Houthi attacks on merchant shipping and seafarers in the Red Sea, the Bab al-Mandab Strait and the Gulf of Aden; demands their immediate cessation and the protection of lawful commercial navigation;
 3. Insists that freedom of navigation through both the Strait of Hormuz and the Bab al-Mandab Strait must be safeguarded in accordance with international law; condemns attempts by Iran, the Houthis or any other actor to obstruct lawful maritime traffic;
 4. Reaffirms the right of states to defend their territory, populations and vessels against armed attacks in accordance with international law; supports practical cooperation between willing Member States, the United States and regional partners, including Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, to address threats posed by Iran and the Houthis;
 5. Commends the contribution of EUNAVFOR ASPIDES within its existing defensive mandate; calls for effective maritime surveillance, intelligence-sharing and protection of critical shipping and energy infrastructure, and for national control over military deployments to be maintained;
 6. Condemns Iran's military support for the Houthis; calls for the full enforcement of applicable arms embargoes and targeted sanctions against those responsible for weapons transfers, financing and attacks; calls on the Council to examine whether the legal criteria for placing the Houthis on the EU terrorist list are met;
 7. Warns of the impact attacks on maritime routes and energy facilities have on oil and gas prices, shipping costs and European competitiveness; calls for secure and diversified energy supplies and respect for Member States' sovereign choices concerning their energy mix and taxation policies;
 8. Strongly condemns the arbitrary detention, repression and abuses perpetrated by the Houthis against civilians, religious minorities and humanitarian workers; demands the immediate release of all unlawfully detained UN and humanitarian personnel and insists on safe, unhindered humanitarian access;
 9. Calls for strict oversight of EU-funded humanitarian assistance to Yemen, independent

verification of implementing partners and effective safeguards against direct or indirect diversion to armed groups and affiliated entities or individuals; calls for the suspension of affected funding where diversion is substantiated and safeguards cannot be restored;

10. Supports diplomatic efforts towards a durable political settlement in Yemen that respects its sovereignty and territorial integrity and addresses the legitimate security concerns of neighbouring and regional countries that have faced attacks from the Houthis;
11. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the governments of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Israel and Bahrain, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.