United Nations S/PV.10270

Security Council

Eighty-first year

Provisional

10270th meeting

Thursday, 12 November 2026, 3.30 p.m.
New York

President:	Ms. Pavļuta-Deslandes	(Latvia)
Members:	Bahrain	Mr. Alrowaiei
	China	Mr. Fu Cong
	Colombia	Mr. Gaona
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mrs. Liolocha
	Denmark	Ms. Landi
	France	Mr. Bonnafont
	Greece	Mrs. Balta
	Liberia	Mr. Brown II
	Pakistan	Mr. Shah
	Panama	Mr. Alfaro de Alba
	Russian Federation	Ms. Evstigneeva
	Somalia	Mr. Mohamed Yusuf
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Dame Sarah MacIntosh
	United States of America	Mr. Bartos

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

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The meeting was called to order at 3.35 p.m.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

The situation in the Middle East

The President: In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of Yemen to participate in this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2026/898, which contains the text of the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by a show of hands.

In favour:

Bahrain, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, France, Greece, Latvia, Liberia, Pakistan, Panama, Russian Federation, Somalia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: The draft resolution received 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2837 (2026).

I shall now give the floor to those members of the Council who wish to make statements after the voting.

Dame Sarah MacIntosh (United Kingdom): Today's adoption by consensus demonstrates the Council's determination to take decisive action against reckless attacks by the Houthis in Yemen and against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the broader region. I would like to thank Council members for their constructive engagement.

This resolution (resolution 2837 (2026)) strengthens the implementation of arms embargo measures, ensuring that the Yemen sanctions regime keeps pace with the evolving threat from the Houthis. This includes the Houthis' reliance on dual-use components and precursor chemicals to underpin their local weapons manufacturing capabilities and their ability to launch destabilizing attacks across the region. We welcome the Council's decision today to tackle this issue. We stand in solidarity with the Government of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the face of these attacks, and we reaffirm their right to defend their security and sovereignty in accordance with international law. We look forward to working with Council members in the coming months to agree a list of dual-use items to be subject to measures within the sanctions regime.

Sanctions are not an end in themselves. They are a tool to constrain those who threaten Yemen's peace and security and to support the conditions for a durable, inclusive and lasting peace. The severe humanitarian consequences of the Houthis' decision to resume conflict makes this even more important. Today in Yemen, more

than 22 million people need humanitarian assistance and protection. More than 330,000 people have been displaced by recent fighting.

The United Kingdom condemns the Houthis' continued detention of United Nations, humanitarian, civil society and diplomatic personnel and reiterates our call for their immediate and unconditional release. We will continue working with the Council and regional partners towards lasting peace for Yemenis and the wider region.

Mr. Mohamed Yusuf (Somalia): I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the African members of the United Nations Security Council (A3), namely the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and my own country, Somalia.

The A3 voted in favour of resolution 2837 (2026), renewing the Yemen sanctions regime and the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). We thank the penholder for its efforts during the negotiations. Our vote reflects the importance we attach to the work of the 2140 Committee and to supporting the political process in Yemen. Holding accountable those individuals and entities that threaten Yemen's security and stability remains essential to the pursuit of sustainable peace.

We remain concerned by the military escalations in and around Yemen and their consequences for civilians, as well as for stability in the Red Sea and the wider region. We urge all parties to exercise restraint and avoid actions that could deepen the conflict. The A3 reaffirms its commitment to Yemen's unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. We encourage all Yemenis to engage constructively under the United Nations' auspices to achieve an inclusive political settlement.

We remain deeply concerned about the continued detention of United Nations personnel by the Houthis. We reiterate our call for the immediate and unconditional release of all detained United Nations staff. They must be able to carry out their work safely and without obstruction.

In closing, the A3 calls for the full implementation of this resolution and renews its commitment to support efforts to restore peace, stability and security in Yemen and alleviate the suffering of its people.

Mr. Alrowaiei (Bahrain) (*spoke in Arabic*): First and foremost, we would like to thank the United Kingdom, in its capacity as penholder, for its efforts in facilitating the negotiations and securing the adoption of this resolution (resolution 2837 (2026)).

The Kingdom of Bahrain welcomes the adoption of this resolution, which renews the sanctions regime established under resolution 2140 (2014) and extends the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen. The Kingdom reaffirms its full support for the objectives of the resolution, particularly in light of the Houthi group's continued escalation within the sisterly Republic of Yemen, its repeated terrorist attacks targeting the sisterly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the ongoing threats to the security of international navigation in the Bab al-Mandab strait and the Red Sea and the serious threat to regional security and stability posed by these reprehensible acts.

We welcome, in particular, the strengthening of the criteria for inclusion on the sanctions list to include attacks using drones, in addition to ballistic missiles, as well as attacks and threats targeting commercial vessels and the arbitrary detention of United Nations staff members. We view these additions as an important step towards enhancing the effectiveness of the sanctions regime and keeping pace with the growing threats posed by the activities of the Houthi terrorist group.

We also reaffirm what was stated in the final communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf at its recent session in Manama, which states that the Houthi militia is a terrorist group that must be treated in the same way as other terrorist groups that threaten security, peace and prosperity, and that all forms of support enabling it to acquire missiles and drones must be halted.

In conclusion, the Kingdom of Bahrain affirms that the Houthis' continuing violations and attacks must not go unchallenged. The Security Council must continue to strengthen its measures to ensure compliance with its resolutions, safeguard the security of Yemen and the region and protect the safety of international navigation.

Mr. Bartos (United States of America): I thank the United Kingdom for its leadership on this resolution (resolution 2837 (2026)).

The United States voted today to renew the Yemen sanctions regime pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) and the mandate of the Panel of Experts. Let me be direct about why. Consider the past four months. The Houthis declared an unlawful blockade against Saudi Arabia and threatened to close the Bab al-Mandab strait, a key shipping lane. They seized Mocha and islands at the mouth of the Red Sea by force. They fired on commercial vessels and struck a tanker off Yanbu. On 10 October, a terrorist Houthi missile attack on King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh killed at least 12 people and wounded more than 300. These victims were civilians, travellers and families.

Since then, the terrorist Houthis have struck airports in Dammam and Aden, Aramco facilities in Dhahran and Riyadh and Saudi oilfields and pipelines. Saudi forces have intercepted Houthi drones headed towards Mecca and Medina. The Houthis have also caused a humanitarian catastrophe, cutting off their fellow Yemenis from food, clean water and medical care. They are unlawfully laying siege to cities such as Ta'izz, where they have trapped hundreds of thousands as fuel and water supplies run dangerously low.

This is not just a local conflict. It jeopardizes global energy markets and the navigational rights and freedoms that every nation in this Chamber depends upon. The Council condemned these attacks in August. Today, it backed those words with action.

The Houthis are an Iran-backed terrorist organization. They cannot build ballistic missiles and long-range drones from scratch. They need guidance electronics, engines and chemical precursors from outside Yemen. Cut off the parts and you cut off the missiles. The Panel's June 2026 reports on dual-use components, precursor chemicals, and maritime interdiction said exactly that: act on dual-use items to stop the Houthis' ability to terrorize the region.

Let me add here our thanks and admiration to the Panel for the three excellent reports it has submitted this year, as well as the high standards of independence and impartiality that it already demonstrates. This resolution acts on the Panel's recommendations. The Council committed to establish by January a list of specified dual-use items that Member States must not transfer to designated entities and individuals in Yemen. We will hold the Council to that deadline and to that list.

Member States must also fully implement the targeted arms embargo and stop smuggling in Yemen by land and by sea. We regret the Council again failed to address the Houthis' growing ties to other terrorist organizations in the region, including Al-Shabaab. The United Nations freezes Al-Shabaab's assets, but not Houthi assets. The resolution also fails to reaffirm what the Council had already agreed to in 2022 when

Houthis were launching similar attacks in the Gulf: to label the Houthis for what they are, a terrorist organization. These are missed opportunities.

We condemn the Houthis' unjust detention of United Nations, non-governmental organization, civil society, and diplomatic personnel and call for their immediate and unconditional release. We strongly condemn the tragic death of an Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights staff member, which follows the death of a World Food Programme staff member last year. The United States will use every tool available, including sanctions, to protect our people, our partners and global commerce. We call on the Council to do the same.

Mr. Bonnafont (France) (*spoke in French*): France voted in favour of renewing the sanctions regime established by resolution 2140 (2014). In this regard, I would like to make four points.

First, we would like to thank and congratulate the British penholder for its efforts to engage in consultation and reach a compromise, which allowed for the adoption of a text that is both consensual and ambitious. As tensions rise in Yemen and across the region, resolution 2837 (2026) sends a clear signal that the Council condemns the escalation pursued by the Houthis in Yemen, as well as their attacks against Saudi Arabia, a country with which it expresses its full solidarity. The Council demands that the Houthis immediately cease all attacks, respect their legitimate Government, uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Saudi Arabia, stop obstructing the freedom of navigation and engage in the political process led by the United Nations.

Strengthening the effectiveness of the sanctions regime established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) is essential. Despite the arms embargo imposed on them, the Houthis continue to expand their military capabilities through arms trafficking, the domestic production of drones and missiles and financial resources that fuel their war effort. To remain effective, the sanctions regime must adapt to this reality, which is what resolution 2837 (2026) enables.

By encouraging information-sharing with the Yemeni Government and strengthening its import control capabilities, the Council is providing Yemen with the means to better enforce the arms embargo. With an additional expert dedicated to maritime security, the Panel of Experts will be better equipped to monitor trafficking conducted by sea. The Panel's continued investigation into Houthi revenue sources will enable the Council to target the resources funding the war. Moreover, by expressing its intention to reach a decision by 11 January 2027 on measures concerning dual-use components, the Council is taking steps to cut off the supply chains that enable the Houthis to manufacture their own weapons. France will fully participate in those efforts.

Thirdly, resolution 2837 (2026) reaffirms that the arbitrary detention of United Nations, humanitarian and diplomatic personnel warrants the imposition of sanctions. We welcome this provision, as 70 United Nations staff members are currently being held by the Houthis, and two have died in detention. We extend our condolences to the families and loved ones of those who have died and condemn the continuing detentions. We demand the immediate and unconditional release of all detained United Nations personnel, as well as all other humanitarian and diplomatic staff who remain arbitrarily imprisoned.

Finally, we reaffirm our full support for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, Mr. Hans Grundberg, and for his efforts to advance an inclusive

political process that fully includes women, as this is the only process capable of bringing a lasting end to the conflict.

Mr. Fu Cong (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): China voted in favour of the resolution that has just been adopted (resolution 2837 (2026)) and commends the efforts made by the penholder. Amid the protracted conflict in the Middle East, the situation on the ground in Yemen has rapidly escalated and the spillover effects continue to spread. China expresses grave concern about this intensification of the conflict.

China supports upholding the sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of the countries in the region, including Yemen and Saudi Arabia. China has consistently opposed attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure and calls on all relevant parties to refrain from actions that could escalate regional tensions and to resolve differences and disputes through dialogue and negotiation.

Resolution 2837 (2026) just adopted by the Council renews for one year the sanctions measures relating to Yemen and expresses the Council's intention to take appropriate measures regarding specific items. The resolution also emphasizes that measures taken by Member States for this purpose should not apply to humanitarian aid or supplies intended to meet the basic needs of the civilian population, nor should they have a negative impact on normal, legitimate economic and trade activities.

Security Council sanctions are a means, not an end in themselves. We hope to see a de-escalation of the situation in Yemen as soon as possible, with all relevant parties returning to the path of dialogue and negotiation to create the necessary conditions for a political settlement of the question of Yemen.

The Panel of Experts is an integral part of the Council's sanctions mechanism, and the effectiveness of its work has a significant impact on the functioning of that mechanism. The United Nations has established specific rules governing the status, basic rights and duties of non-Secretariat officials and experts on mission.

In response to issues that have arisen during the tenure of the current Panel of Experts, resolution 2837 (2026) reaffirms the requirements governing the Panel's performance of its duties. China hopes that the new Panel will accurately understand the Council's requirements, strictly adhere to its mandate and conduct its work in accordance with the highest standards of independence, objectivity and impartiality.

Mrs. Balta (Greece): We welcome the unanimous adoption of resolution 2837 (2026), which renews the sanctions regime established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). We express our appreciation to the penholder, the United Kingdom, for its tireless efforts in steering the negotiations to a consensus.

Today's adoption shows the Council's determination to strengthen the sanctions regime and to curb the Houthis' destabilizing actions. The Houthis have shown alarming military adaptability, and their capabilities are increasingly advanced. They obtain advanced weapons through illicit imports and extensive smuggling networks, mainly by sea. They have also attained a disturbing degree of self-sufficiency in local production enabled by transfers of military technology and expertise from external actors, in violation of the sanctions regime, including the targeted arms embargo.

The Panel of Experts has been clear on this in its final report and in the two ad hoc reports produced pursuant to paragraphs 15 (see S/2026/712) and 16 of resolution 2801 (2025). We commend its dedicated work. Resolution 2837 (2026) attempts to reverse this trend and keep the sanctions regime relevant, effective and responsive to those threats. It also underscores the need to step up efforts to prevent illicit arms

transfers, including of critical components that could be diverted for military purposes, and to disrupt the networks that sustain and expand Houthi military capabilities.

Greece attaches particular importance to the freedom of navigation, stronger maritime security safeguards and greater efforts to prevent illicit maritime transfers. We therefore welcome the language of resolution 2837 (2026) on reinforcing maritime security in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Bab al-Mandab strait, and on addressing the continuing threats posed by the Houthis. Greece reiterates its steadfast commitment to safeguarding international shipping through the European Union Naval Force Operation Aspides, in line with its defensive mandate.

We also welcome the expansion of the Panel of Experts to include dedicated maritime security expertise, which will give the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) the necessary guidance and support it needs in this area. We call for the immediate release of arbitrarily detained United Nations, non-governmental organization and diplomatic personnel. Systematic violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law, particularly against women and children, including the recruitment and use of children by the Houthis, also demand our increased attention. Sustained efforts are needed to ensure accountability and prevent further violations.

In conclusion, Greece underscores the importance of the full, consistent and effective implementation of the sanctions regime by all Member States. This is essential to achieving its objectives and to advancing regional peace and security.

Ms. Landi (Denmark): Denmark welcomes the renewal of the sanctions regime established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) as an important tool for the Council to deter threats to peace, stability and security in Yemen. Our vote in favour of the resolution (resolution 2837 (2026)) also reflects our support for the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as well as the targeted arms embargo, asset freeze and travel ban measures. We commend the efforts of the United Kingdom as penholder to strengthen the sanctions regime and bridge the various positions expressed throughout the negotiations, and we appreciate the unanimous vote today.

As the recent escalation has clearly demonstrated, the continued illegal attacks by the Houthis in Yemen and against Saudi Arabia undermine regional security. Denmark strongly condemns these attacks. As the Security Council, it is our responsibility to take action in response to prevent the supply of weapons to the Houthis. Despite the arms embargo, the Houthis have continued to expand their capabilities with support from Iran. They continue to relentlessly adapt their supply chains, smuggle arms and undermine freedom of navigation by attacking commercial vessels in the Red Sea. At the same time, they have arbitrarily detained staff from the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, civil society, former diplomatic staff and other staff. Denmark condemns these reckless actions.

In this vein, we welcome the strengthened language of this resolution in response to the growing threat posed by the Houthis. We also support the updated language on dual-use items, maritime security and the Panel of Experts. Denmark reaffirms our support for the vital role of United Nations sanctions and calls on all States to fully respect and fully uphold all aspects of this sanctions regime.

Mr. Alfaro de Alba (Panama) (*spoke in Spanish*): The Republic of Panama acknowledges and appreciates the efforts of the United Kingdom in the coordination and drafting of the resolution (resolution 2837 (2026)) for the renewal of the sanctions regime pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014).

The situation in Yemen requires a sustained commitment on the part of the Security Council and responses that befit the complexity of the challenges confronting the country. Against this backdrop, the sanctions regime and the Panel of Experts are important tools for supporting the Council's work through monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that facilitate informed decision-making grounded in technical criteria. We thus regard it as crucial for the renewal to consider the conditions conducive to the regime meaningfully fulfilling its mandate and addressing threats to peace and security in Yemen. Furthermore, Panama welcomes the fact that the renewal bolsters the capacities of the Panel of Experts by incorporating expertise in maritime security, thereby broadening the scope of its work.

Conflicts and the actors involved are constantly changing, adjusting to new circumstances and finding novel ways of circumventing the mechanisms and regimes established by the Council. If we want our decisions to remain effective and relevant, we must recognize that the tools at our disposal cannot remain static amid shifting circumstances. Failure to adjust their scope, operation and application risks hamstringing them in addressing the challenges for which they were designed. Accordingly, we call on Council members to take on this challenge collectively by encouraging an ongoing review of our regimes and ensuring that they respond to current dynamics. This endeavour requires dialogue, cooperation and genuine consideration of the views and concerns of all members. The adoption of a mandate should not spell the end of our efforts. Our responsibility is also to ensure that the instruments that we adopt remain relevant and capable of responding to an international landscape in flux.

Mr. Shah (Pakistan): Pakistan welcomes the adoption of this resolution (resolution 2837 (2026)), renewing the sanctions measures established under resolution 2140 (2014) and extending the mandate of the Panel of Experts supporting the Committee's work. We appreciate the constructive efforts of the United Kingdom as the penholder throughout the negotiation process.

Pakistan voted in favour of the resolution to reaffirm the importance we attach to the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). Holding accountable individuals and entities that threaten Yemen's peace, security and stability remains essential to creating conditions for a durable peace.

This renewal comes against the backdrop of a deeply concerning escalation. Pakistan condemns in the strongest terms the continued Houthi terrorist attacks against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Pakistan stands in full and unwavering solidarity with the leadership, Government and brotherly people of Saudi Arabia. Our support for the Kingdom's sovereignty, territorial integrity, security and stability is resolute. Consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, we support its legitimate right to defend its territory and protect its citizens and residents. We demand an immediate and unconditional cessation of these reprehensible Houthi attacks. Effective implementation of the sanctions regime also requires full respect for the institutional framework established by the Council. The Panel's work in accordance with this mandate and its professionalism, impartiality and consistency will strengthen the credibility and effectiveness of its output and contribute to better outcomes.

In closing, Pakistan reaffirms its support for Yemen's sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity and for United Nations-led efforts to advance an inclusive Yemeni-owned and Yemeni-led political process. We remain committed to supporting all efforts to restore peace, stability and security in Yemen and alleviate the profound humanitarian suffering of its people.

Ms. Evstigneeva (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): The Russian Federation voted in favour of the resolution prepared by the United Kingdom (resolution 2837 (2026)) on the extension, for 12 months, of the Security Council sanctions regime against Yemen and the mandate of the Panel of Experts of the sanctions Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014).

As a permanent member of the Security Council, our country considers that the sanctions imposed by this Charter-based organ are primarily intended to promote a political settlement and stabilization in various crisis hotspots. In our view, it is unacceptable to exploit sanctions for self-serving political ends so as to punish or ratchet up pressure on parties to conflict. This holds entirely true of the Yemeni context, in which we are currently witnessing yet another round of grave military escalation.

The approach of some delegations on the Council, consisting of stepping up overall pressure — military, economic and sanctions-based — on one of the key Yemeni players strikes us as not only short-sighted but also simply detrimental to prospects for normalization within the country. The use of force against the Ansar Allah Movement has consistently proved ineffective. Attacks on Saudi Arabia's civilian infrastructure, including airports, certainly merit condemnation, as does the obstruction of freedom of navigation in the waters adjacent to Yemen. Nonetheless, it would be wrong to pin the blame for what is happening in and around this country entirely on Ansar Allah. Antagonizing this key Yemeni player will not make it disappear from the chessboard; it will only add fuel to the fire. We regard as unacceptable any steps that impede the implementation of peace initiatives, including the provisions of the road map previously agreed by the parties.

Unfortunately, the document adopted by Council members today is not wholly devoid of unbalanced wording that presents a one-sided picture of the situation in Yemen. What is more, it draws largely on the language of resolution 2624 (2022), which was adopted earlier on in the settlement process before the aforementioned road map was agreed. In our opinion, it will be necessary to subsequently update the relevant legal framework, including the relevant Security Council decisions. Moreover, the current resolution contains ambiguous passages about the intention to take certain measures to prevent so-called dual-use items ending up in Yemeni territory. We would like to point out that such goods do not constitute weaponry or related materiel, and any associated restrictions must not impede legitimate commercial and humanitarian activities in this country, which has been ravaged civil war for years.

Lastly, we urge all parties to recognize that the only viable way of resolving the Yemeni crisis is an inclusive dialogue under United Nations auspices, involving all significant political forces in the country, the Houthis included. We call on the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, Hans Grundberg, to be guided by this very approach. For its part, Russia will continue to provide him with the support he needs in this effort.

The President: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Latvia.

Latvia voted in favour of this resolution (resolution 2837 (2026)), and we welcome its unanimous adoption. We would like to thank the United Kingdom as penholder for its exemplary work throughout the negotiation process. We would like to use this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation to the Panel of Experts on Yemen for its diligent work in supporting the Security Council Committee established

pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014), and we commend its continued commitment to independent, impartial and evidence-based reporting.

Latvia welcomes the request for the Secretary-General to expand the Panel of Experts on Yemen to six members through the addition of dedicated expertise on maritime security, as well as enhancing of the Panel's reporting scope. The expanded expertise and additional reporting will better inform the Council in its future deliberations and send a clear signal of the Council's continued vigilance and determination to ensure effective implementation of the sanctions regime. Latvia also welcomes the increased emphasis on practical cooperation and capacity-building support for the Government of Yemen, which is essential given the significant responsibility it bears in preventing illicit arms flows, implementing the sanctions regime and contributing to Yemen's security and stability.

Latvia would have preferred to see the Council take swift and more decisive steps to prevent dual-use items intended for military purposes from reaching the Houthis. Closing procurement and diversion pathways is essential to curbing the Houthis' expanding domestic weapons production capabilities. Latvia condemns the Houthis' attacks against Saudi Arabia and international shipping in the Red Sea and the Bab al-Mandab strait and the attacks against fellow Yemenis. They exacerbate the dire humanitarian situation and pose a serious threat to freedom of navigation and international peace and security. Latvia stands in solidarity with the Government of Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and reiterates their right to defend themselves.

Looking ahead, Latvia hopes that the Council will demonstrate the necessary resolve in its forthcoming decisions to ensure that the sanctions regime under resolution 2140 (2014) remains effective, targeting and responsive to evolving methods of procurement, financing, smuggling and domestic weapons production. We also reiterate our commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen.

I resume my functions as President of the Council.

I now give the floor to the representative of Yemen.

Mr. Al-Saadi (Yemen) (*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, I would like to congratulate you, Madam President, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month. I wish you and your team success. I also express our appreciation to the members of the Council for the unanimous adoption of the resolution renewing the sanctions regime established by resolution 2140 (2014) (resolution 2837 (2026)). We also thank the friendly United Kingdom, the penholder, for its efforts in facilitating the negotiations with efficiency and competence.

The adoption of this resolution comes at a critical moment, when Yemen and the region are witnessing a serious escalation by the terrorist Houthi militias, their continued attacks against the civilian population and civilian infrastructure inside Yemen, their cross-border attacks against the brotherly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and their continued threats to maritime security, freedom of navigation and the safety of commercial vessels in the Red Sea, the Bab al-Mandab strait and the Gulf of Aden.

While we welcome the clear condemnation of the Houthi military escalation contained in this resolution and the Council's call on the Houthi militias to immediately and unconditionally cease their military escalation and attacks, we regret that the Council has not been able to agree on calling things by their names and describing the Houthi militias as what they truly are, namely a terrorist group, especially in the light of their extensive terrorist record of attacks against civilians

and civilian infrastructure, cross-border attacks, the targeting of commercial vessels, international maritime transport and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. We affirm that the absence of such a description in the text of the resolution does not detract from the seriousness of the acts committed or absolve the perpetrators and their supporters of responsibility and accountability. We reaffirm that achieving civilian stability and security in Yemen and the region requires a clearer and more decisive international position towards the Houthi militias, their violations and their terrorist practices.

The inclusion of additional provisions aimed at promoting the effective implementation of the targeted arms embargo imposed under resolution 2216 (2015) represents a positive step towards preventing the continued flow of weapons and their components and military technology enabling the Houthi militias to pursue their military escalation, expand the scope and frequency of terrorist attacks and undermine peace efforts. In particular, we appreciate the encouragement of Member States to enhance practical cooperation with the Government of Yemen, including the exchange of information and technical assistance, capacity-building, support for the efforts of the Yemeni Coast Guard to strengthen the import control framework of the competent national authorities and redouble efforts to combat the smuggling of arms and their components by land and sea.

The Houthi terrorist militias' continued access to advanced weapons and dual-use components and their growing capabilities to manufacture weapons domestically, including drones, represent a growing challenge to the effectiveness of the sanctions regime and an international threat that calls for a more resolute and coordinated international response. In this context, we recall the Security Council's intention, as mentioned in the resolution, to take additional steps by 11 January 2027 to prevent the Houthis' access to specific dual-use components and chemical precursors that could be used in the manufacture of weapons by individuals and entities subject to sanctions. We stress the need for the Council to translate this approach into practical and effective measures within the specified period to contribute to filling the gaps exploited by smuggling and illicit supply networks and to prevent the Houthi militias from continuing to acquire components and technology that enable them to develop their military capabilities and continue their attacks.

We also welcome the expansion of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen, increasing its membership to six, adding specialized experts to review, monitor and report on maritime security issues, expanding its mandate to include recommendations on improving the identification and tracking of dual-use components used in Houthi militia weapons systems and improving information exchange on ships suspected of carrying weapons or related materiel. We value the monitoring of sources of revenue that support the activities of these terrorist militias.

It also expands the criteria for inclusion in the sanctions list to include the threat of attacks on commercial vessels and cross-border attacks using ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, ballistic rockets, drones and the arbitrary detention of United Nations personnel, personnel of diplomatic missions and humanitarian workers, especially given the fact that dozens of these employees remain in the custody of the Houthi militias and that one United Nations member of staff has died while under Houthi detention. In this context, we stress the need for a comprehensive and transparent international investigation into the circumstances of his death and to hold those responsible for these violations accountable. This includes the ongoing siege imposed by the Houthi militias on the city of Ta'izz, their use of starvation as a method of warfare and their obstruction of the delivery of food, medicine and humanitarian aid to the civilian population. We call for the immediate and unconditional release of all

detained United Nations personnel, the complete lifting of the siege on Ta‘izz and the assurance that humanitarian aid can be delivered effectively and without hindrance.

In this regard, the Government of Yemen reiterates its readiness to continue full cooperation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014), the Panel of Experts and relevant Member States. We remain committed to providing the necessary information and facilities to support the implementation of this resolution, strengthen efforts to combat arms smuggling and cut off the sources of funding and weaponry that sustain the activities of the terrorist Houthi militias.

My Government emphasizes that sanctions are not an end in themselves, but rather an important tool to support peace efforts, deter actions that threaten Yemen’s security and stability — as well as regional and international peace and security — protect civilians and promote adherence to Council resolutions. In this spirit, we reiterate our commitment to a genuine, comprehensive and sustainable peace based on the agreed upon terms of reference, including the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) initiative and its implementation mechanism, the outcomes of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference and relevant Council resolutions, foremost among them resolution 2216 (2015). Furthermore, we value the Council’s reaffirmation of its strong commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen, as well as its support for a comprehensive, Yemeni-led and Yemeni-owned political process under the auspices of the United Nations.

We reiterate our support for the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement based on ending the coup, restoring State institutions, ensuring that the possession of weapons and the decisions of war and peace remain exclusively in the hands of the Yemeni State, ending the existence of armed formations operating outside the State’s authority and extending the State’s sovereignty over all its territory and territorial waters, thereby fulfilling the aspirations of the Yemeni people for security, stability, peace and development.

In conclusion, my Government emphasizes that the true significance of resolution 2837 (2026) will be measured by its implementation on the ground — specifically, the ability of the international community and the Council to translate its provisions into concrete measures that limit the flow of weapons and their components, in violation of the targeted arms embargo, strengthen accountability for violations and support the capabilities of the Yemeni State to assert its sovereignty and protect its citizens and territorial waters. We look forward to continuing our work with members of the Council, fraternal and friendly nations and the United Nations to ensure the full and effective implementation of resolution 2837 (2026) and to build on its additional provisions in the coming period, in a manner that serves the efforts to achieve peace, security and stability in Yemen and the broader region.

The meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.