

**Question for written answer E-001081/2025
to the Commission**
Rule 144
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Subject: Religious persecution and sectarian violence in Syria

Recent reports reveal that despite the overthrow of Bashar al-Assad, sectarian violence under the new Syrian Government continues, including atrocities against the Alawite community and other religious minorities such as Christians and Druze. These ongoing crimes are fuelling instability and raising serious concerns about the rule of law and human rights in post-Assad Syria. The EU has consistently defended religious freedom and condemned violence targeting faith communities.

As the situation evolves, questions remain about the EU's approach to ensuring its policies effectively protect persecuted religious groups while holding those responsible accountable. Given the EU's engagement in Syria through humanitarian aid, sanctions and diplomacy, it is essential to reassess whether these tools remain effective in addressing sectarian violence.

1. What mechanisms does the Commission have at its disposal to ensure EU humanitarian aid reaches persecuted religious communities under Syria's new government?
2. How does the Commission assess human rights conditions in Syria post-Assad, particularly with regard to sectarian violence and religious persecution?
3. What steps is the Commission taking to prevent EU support from legitimising a government responsible for ongoing atrocities?

Submitted: 12.3.2025