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Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas
on behalf of the European Commission
(27.2.2025)

In 2013, the Council designated the military wing of Hezbollah under the EU sanctions regime to combat terrorism[1]. The EU position has not changed since then. Designations under this regime require a decision by the Council acting unanimously[2].

The EU welcomes the ceasefire agreement between Lebanon and Israel, the election of Mr Aoun as President, and supports the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) as sole security actor. The restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty requires the deployment of LAF in the south, where they must become the only military force present. The EU is supporting the LAF through the European Peace Facility with a new assistance measure worth EUR 60 million for 2025, in addition to the previous EUR 22 million.

The EU also insists on the full respect and implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701[3], including the call for disarmament of all armed groups. The international community has the duty to contribute to bringing back peace in Lebanon that will ensure a long-term stability, for the sake of the Lebanese people and the whole region.

The EU ensures that its funding is channelled through partners that meet the highest standards of accountability and transparency and are subject to rigorous pre-assessment procedures. Partners receiving EU funding are expected to uphold strict ethical and professional standards. They are required to establish effective and efficient internal control systems and robust risk-management mechanisms. These measures ensure that EU resources are utilized for their intended purposes and in compliance with EU regulations.

[1] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013R0714
[2] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02001R2580-20190709
[3] http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/1701