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Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas
on behalf of the European Commission
(16.6.2025)

The EU and its Member States are actively engaging with regional and international stakeholders to support efforts towards a political resolution of the conflict in Sudan. Accountability for serious violations is an essential part of this effort. Besides supporting monitoring and documentation efforts by civil society, the EU has adopted sanctions in response to the continuation of the conflict, in coordination with international partners, to send a clear message that impunity will not be tolerated.

Since the beginning of the conflict, the EU has adopted three packages of restrictive measures¹ targeting entities and individuals from the Rapid Support Forces and the Sudanese Armed Forces responsible for undermining the stability and political transition in Sudan. The EU has also adopted sanctions to address grave human rights abuses in Sudan. The EU is continuously monitoring the situation to assess the best possible course of action, using all the instruments of the EU foreign policy toolbox. Via the Office of its Special Representative for the Horn of Africa, the EU has been able to engage directly with all stakeholders and pass critical messages of de-escalation.

The decision to adopt restrictive measures lies ultimately with the Council, which adopts sanctions by unanimity of its members. The European External Action Service continues to consult closely with Member States to ensure that EU action remains coherent, impactful, and aligned with the EU's values and strategic objectives in the region.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/2135/2024-06-24>.