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Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas
on behalf of the European Commission
(18.8.2026)

The EU has reiterated on multiple occasions that the primary responsibility for ending the conflict in Sudan lies with the leadership of both the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), and those supporting these entities.

The EU has addressed the situation in Sudan during its political dialogues and exchanges with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) at various levels. The EU has raised concerns about the reported UAE support to the RSF and will continue engaging with the UAE, which is a member of the Quad (together with United States of America, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Egypt) on Sudan, to reach a sustainable ceasefire and a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Enhanced political dialogue is a key tenet of the future Strategic Partnership Agreement, reflecting the shared commitment to promoting regional stability and prosperity.

The EU is closely monitoring the actions of all parties to the conflict. The High Representative/Vice President will continue to engage with Member States on the available options under the EU restrictive measures (sanctions).

The EU has urged all external actors to take necessary measures to end the sale or supply of arms and related material to all parties as per the arms embargo established by the UN Security Council Resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005). The EU has transposed the UN embargo by prohibiting the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel of all types to the entire territory of Sudan. The implementation is the responsibility of Member States. In the Council Conclusions on Sudan of October 2025, the EU urged all external actors directly or indirectly supplying arms, financial support or support of any other kind to the warring parties to immediately cease such support¹.

¹ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14231-2025-INIT/en/pdf>.