

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-004367/25
to the Commission
Sebastião Bugalho (PPE)
(5 November 2025)**

Subject: War crimes and humanitarian crisis in the wake of the fall of El Fasher to the Rapid Support Forces

The capture of El Fasher by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) on 27 October after an 18-month siege marks a critical point in the Sudanese conflict. More than a million displaced people have been trapped between the siege and the advancing forces. The RSF, equipped with armoured vehicles and machine guns, are engaged in a campaign of ethnic persecution against non-Arab peoples. Survivors' accounts describe the violence of the executions, corroborated by satellite images documenting the brutality of the attacks.

The EU's High Representative has described the state of affairs as 'a dangerous turning point in the war' and the UN Security Council has warned of the risk of an escalation in crimes.

In 2025 alone, the EU mobilised more than EUR 270 million in response to the humanitarian crisis in the region. As one of the largest donors in the region, we have a responsibility to monitor the humanitarian situation, guarantee access to humanitarian aid and ensure accountability for the crimes committed.

Can the Commission therefore say:

1. What is being done to ensure immediate and unhindered humanitarian access to El Fasher?
2. What role will the EU play in ensuring ceasefire, peace and stability in the region?

Submitted: 5.11.2025

**Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas on behalf of the European Commission
(6 January 2026)**

The EU condemns in the strongest terms the atrocities perpetrated by the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Sudan, including following the seizure of the city of El Fasher.

More than a month after their large-scale attack on El Fasher, no humanitarian access has yet been authorised by the RSF. The closest humanitarian responders to El Fasher are concentrated in the locality of Tawila in North Darfur (60 kilometres away) and a number of them are financially supported by the EU.

The EU is fully engaged in advocacy efforts aimed at ensuring humanitarian access to El Fasher (and beyond), as illustrated by the joint statement issued by the High Representative/Vice-President and the Commissioner for Equality, Preparedness and Crisis Management on 28 October 2025 ⁽¹⁾.

In 2025, the EU allocated EUR 273 million to the humanitarian response related to the Sudan crisis — including EUR 160 million for Sudan only. This is currently the highest envelope of EU humanitarian funding in Africa.

Recalling the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) conclusions on Sudan from 20 October 2025 ⁽²⁾, the EU urges all parties to the conflict to resume negotiations to achieve an immediate and lasting ceasefire.

The EU will continue using its diplomatic tools and instruments, including restrictive measures, to seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict. On 20 November 2025, the FAC adopted sanctions against the second in command of RSF.

The primary responsibility for ending the conflict rests with the leadership of both the RSF, the SAF (Sudanese Armed Forces) and their allied militias, as well as those providing them with direct or indirect support.

The EU will continue and step up its support to the dialogue among the Sudanese civilian political groups, in close collaboration with the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the United Nations and the League of Arab States.

⁽¹⁾ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/sudan-joint-statement-high-representative-kallas-and-commissioner-lahbib-seizure-el-fasher_en.

⁽²⁾ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14231-2025-INIT/en/pdf>.