

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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Sudan institutes proceedings against the United Arab Emirates and requests the Court to indicate provisional measures

THE HAGUE, 6 March 2025. Sudan yesterday filed an Application instituting proceedings against the United Arab Emirates (the "UAE") before the International Court of Justice with regard to a dispute concerning alleged violations by the UAE of its obligations under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the "Genocide Convention") in relation to the Masalit group in Sudan, most notably in West Darfur.

Sudan's Application concerns "acts which have been perpetrated by an organization that goes by the name the Rapid Support Forces ('RSF') and militias allied with it, including, but not limited to, genocide, murder, theft of property, rape, forcible displacement, trespassing, vandalism of public properties, and violation of human rights". According to Sudan, all such acts have been "perpetrated and enabled by the direct support given to the rebel RSF militia and related militia groups by the United Arab Emirates".

The Application also concerns "acts adopted, condoned, taken, and being taken by the Government of the United Arab Emirates in connection with the genocide against the Masalit group in the Republic of the Sudan since at least 2023".

Sudan contends that the UAE "is complicit in the genocide on the Masalit through its direction of and provision of extensive financial, political, and military support for the rebel RSF militia".

The Applicant seeks to found the Court's jurisdiction on Article 36, paragraph 1, of the <u>Statute of the Court</u> and on Article IX of the Genocide Convention, to which both Sudan and the UAE are parties. The Application was accompanied by a request for the indication of provisional measures submitted pursuant to Article 41 of the Statute of the Court and Articles 73 to 75 of the <u>Rules of Court</u>.

Sudan requests the Court, pending a final judgment in the case, to indicate the following provisional measures:

"(1) The United Arab Emirates shall, in accordance with its obligations under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in relation to the Masalit in the Republic of the Sudan, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts within the scope of Article II of this Convention, in particular:

- (a) killing members of the group;
- (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; and
- (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group.
- (2) The United Arab Emirates shall, in relation to the members of the Masalit group, ensure that any irregular armed units which may be directed or supported by it and any organizations and persons which may be subject to its control, direction or influence, do not commit any acts described in point (1) above, or of conspiracy to commit genocide, of direct and public incitement to commit genocide, of attempts to commit genocide, or of complicity in genocide."

Pursuant to Article 74 of the Rules of Court, "[a] request for the indication of provisional measures shall have priority over all other cases".

The <u>Application</u> instituting proceedings and the <u>request for the indication of provisional</u> <u>measures</u> are available on the Court's website.

Note: The Court's press releases are prepared by its Registry for information purposes only and do not constitute official documents.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established by the United Nations Charter in June 1945 and began its activities in April 1946. The Court is composed of 15 judges elected for a nine-year term by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations. The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). The Court has a twofold role: first, to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by States; and, second, to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by duly authorized United Nations organs and agencies of the system.

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