



U.S. DEPARTMENT of STATE

Fact Sheet  
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## U.S. Sanctions on Sudan

The United States imposed new economic sanctions on two Sudanese Government officials, a Darfur rebel leader, 30 companies owned or controlled by the Government of Sudan and one company that violated the arms embargo in Darfur.

The sanctions, administered by the U.S. Treasury Department, are intended to increase pressure on the Government of [Sudan](#) to end the violence in Darfur. At the same time, the Treasury Department will use enhanced enforcement techniques to crack down on violators of new and existing sanctions.

The U.S. sanctions targeted Ahmad Muhammed Harun, Sudan's State Minister for Humanitarian Affairs, Awad Ibn Auf, head of Sudan's Military Intelligence and Security, and Khalil Ibrahim, leader of the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), a rebel group. The Azza Air Transport Company was also sanctioned under Executive Order 13400 for transferring small arms, ammunition and artillery to Sudanese government forces and Janjaweed militia in Darfur.

The individuals named have widespread involvement in Darfur, and have been linked to violence, atrocities and human rights abuses in the region. Khalil Ibrahim has also worked to obstruct the ongoing peace process.

Of the 30 companies owned or controlled by the Government of Sudan, five are in the petrochemical sector. These companies have been added to a list of over 100 other Sudanese companies currently sanctioned by the United States. They were designated pursuant to Executive Orders 13067 and 13412.

At the United Nations, the United States is proposing a draft resolution to widen the scope of existing UN sanctions against the Government of Sudan. Such a draft resolution, which we have already discussed with the United Kingdom, France and other partners on the Security Council, would expand the UN's existing arms embargo against the Government of Sudan and ban military flights over Darfur. The U.S. will also seek to build a coalition of countries to join us in imposing similar bilateral sanctions on Sudan.

Sanctions underscore continued U.S. efforts to end the suffering of the millions of Darfuris affected by the crisis. The United States, the single largest donor of humanitarian, development and reconstruction assistance to the people of Sudan, is committed to providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to the people of Darfur and seeking a politically negotiated peace settlement.

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