Resolution on the grave political situation in Guinea-Bissau after the coup of 26 November

2025/3027(RSP) - 18/12/2025 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 535 to 0, with 42 abstentions, a resolution on the grave political situation in Guinea-Bissau after the coup of 26 November 2025.

The text adopted in plenary was tabled as a joint resolution by the EPP, S&D, ECR, Renew, Greens/EFA, and The Left groups.

On 26 November 2025, a military group led by General Horta N'Tam seized power by force, illegally interrupting the electoral process on the eve of the official announcement of the election results. The links between the coup leader and the outgoing president, Mr. Embaló, gave rise to serious allegations that the coup was orchestrated to avoid electoral defeat.

While protesters demanded that authorities release the election results, the military junta severely repressed civil liberties, and human rights abuses against protesters and journalists were reported. At least 18 people were arbitrarily detained, including government officials, judges, and opposition politicians.

Parliament unequivocally condemned the military takeover on 26 November 2025 as well as the interruption of the electoral process. It called for the immediate restoration of constitutional order and the electoral process in Guinea-Bissau.

Members strongly condemned the disproportionate use of force by security forces against the population. They called for an independent investigation into human rights violations and for those responsible for the coup and human rights abuses to be held accountable. Furthermore, they demanded the immediate and unconditional release of the leaders of the political opposition, denounced the violent repression carried out by the junta against activists, journalists, human rights defenders, and civil society, and called for the publication of authenticated election results free from any military or political interference.

The EU should immediately review its agreements and funding, ensure that cooperation funds do not strengthen the junta and other authoritarian structures, and prioritise support for democratic civil society.

Lastly, the Council is called on to consider restrictive measures on those responsible for the coup and for widespread human rights violations.