

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004872/25
to the Commission
Martin Schirdewan (The Left)
(9 December 2025)**

Subject: National terrorism lists

On 26 September 2025, the Hungarian Government adopted Decree 297/2025 (IX.26.), which established a national terrorism list on which ‘Antifa’ is listed as a terrorist organisation.

1. Does the Commission share this classification and does it consider that the decree meets the EU’s legal criteria for inclusion on the list of terrorist organisations, as provided for in Council Common Position 2001/931/CFSP?
2. Does the Commission agree that attributing acts of violence to alleged anti-fascist political groups in the recitals of the decree, without these groups having been convicted or found guilty of such acts, constitutes a violation of the presumption of innocence and judicial independence, and does the Commission plan to address this matter in its next report on the rule of law?
3. Is there an exchange between the Commission and the US Government concerning personal data of EU citizens who fall under the classification of the loose grouping known as ‘Antifa-Ost’ as a foreign terrorist organisation, and in particular on the impact this new classification may have on the rights of EU citizens who identify as anti-fascists?

Submitted: 9.12.2025

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

The EU remains firm on its commitment to fight terrorism in all its forms. The EU, together with its Member States, shares the same determination to protect its citizens, uphold international security, and strengthen the global response to these threats.

In this framework, the EU takes note carefully of the listing of groups and movements in the terrorist lists of Member States and partners, such as the US.

On the addition of new individuals, groups or entities to the list related to specific measures to combat terrorism, under Common Position 2001/931/CFSP ⁽¹⁾ (CP931), the legal prerequisite is a competent authority decision, for example a court decision or a proscription order by an administrative authority.

Such a decision should concern the involvement of the individual or entity in question in a terrorist act as defined by the relevant Union law (Article 1(3) of the above-mentioned Common Position).

A decision to list a person or entity under CP931, on the basis of a competent authority decision, rests with the Council acting unanimously.

Therefore, the assessment as to whether the Hungarian Government Decree 297/2025 (IX.26.) ⁽²⁾ meets the requirements of CP931 ultimately rests with the Council.

The Commission has not had an exchange with the US government on exchange of personal data of EU citizens in relation to the designation of the group ‘Antifa-Ost’ as a foreign terrorist organisation.

Any exchange of personal data between the EU and third countries, including the US, must fully comply with applicable EU data-protection framework, notably Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 ⁽³⁾.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 93, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/compos/2001/931/oj>.

⁽²⁾ <https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2025-297-20-22>.

⁽³⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32018R1725>.