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E-000561/2026

Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas
on behalf of the European Commission
(9.4.2026)

The legal prerequisite to add new individuals, groups or entities to the list of those subject to restrictive measures under Common Position 2001/931/CFSP¹ (CP931), was indeed a competent authority decision, for example, a court decision or a proscription order by an administrative authority². Moreover, such a decision had to concern the involvement of the individual, group or entity in question in a terrorist act as defined by Article 1(3) of CP931.

Such a decision is used by the Council to underpin the statement of reasons for the listing of an individual, group or entity under CP931. A recent national decision meeting the requirements of CP931 was used by the Council to list the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. However, the statements of reasons for this particular sanctions regime are in a Council document, which is not public.

¹ Council Common Position of 27 December 2001 on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism (2001/931/CFSP) (OJ L 344, 28.12.2001, p. 93, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/compos/2001/931/oj>).

² On 26 February 2026, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2026/455 on restrictive measures to combat terrorism (ELI: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2026/455/oj>). That decision repealed the CFSP part of CP931, but reproduces the substance of CP931, which will continue to be applied in accordance with the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.