

*(English version)*

**Priority question for written answer P-000870/26**  
**to the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy**  
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*(3 March 2026)*

*Subject:* Call for EU action on Iran

The situation on Iran's streets, following the deaths of Ali Khamenei and several of the regime's most senior leaders, represents the most significant opportunity in decades to end the Ayatollahs' dictatorship. Protesters continue to face brutal repression, with thousands already reported killed.

Changes in Tehran could weaken Vladimir Putin's position and mark a turning point for Europe's security. The fall of the regime would likely reduce supplies of drones and missiles used by Russia against Ukraine.

The EU should not remain passive. It must closely monitor events and express solidarity with Iran's citizens. Their struggle goes beyond domestic politics: a victory over authoritarianism would strengthen global stability.

Designating the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a terrorist organisation was the right step. We also welcome Parliament's decision to ban Iranian diplomats from entering its buildings.

In this context, we ask the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR):

1. Has the High Representative, also as Vice-President of the European Commission, taken or does she plan to take similar measures and ban Iranian diplomats from entering the premises of the Commission, the European External Action Service and related bodies?
2. In response to Iran's threats to label European armies 'terrorist groups' and expel EU military attachés, is she considering reciprocal measures, including the expulsion of Iranian diplomatic staff operating within the EU?

Submitted: 3.3.2026

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

The EU uses all tools at its disposal to protect its interests and address key concerns, including Iran's nuclear and ballistic programmes, its military cooperation with Russia, hybrid attacks on European soil, and the human rights situation in the country.

This approach has been confirmed after the start of the military escalation on 28 February 2026, with the statement by the High Representative/Vice-President<sup>(1)</sup> on behalf of the EU reiterating that the EU 'will continue to contribute to all diplomatic efforts to reduce tensions and to bring about a lasting solution to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon'. The EU confirms its commitment to a comprehensive policy approach vis-à-vis Iran considering all tools at its disposal.

The diplomatic presence of Iran in EU Member States is delimited by bilateral agreements in line with the provisions of international law. At this stage, Iran has not expelled any specific categories of diplomatic staff of Member States.

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<sup>(1)</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/03/01/statement-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-european-union-on-developments-in-the-middle-east/>.