

Terrorism

Specification Restrictive measures with respect to ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida

Acronym ISIL/Daesh & Al-Qaida

Adopted by UN and EU

Program EUAQ,TAQA

Last amendment date 24.11.2025

Notes The UN Security Council has introduced two separate restrictive measures regimes to combat terrorism. On 15 October 1999, restrictive measures were introduced in relation to the Taliban through UN Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999). On 16 January 2002, the measures were extended to cover the Al-Qaida organization and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them (see Resolution 1390 (2002)).

In 2011, the UN Security Council decided to split the restrictive measures in relation to the Taliban and those in relation to Al-Qaida into separate regimes. Measures in relation to Al-Qaida were gathered in Resolution 1989 (2011). The measures in relation to the Taliban are described under the Afghanistan restrictive measures regime on the EU Sanctions Map.

On 17 December 2015, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2253 (2015) expanding the scope of the measures to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant ('ISIL (Da'esh)'), responsible for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims, destruction of property and greatly undermining stability.

As of 20 September 2016, the Council of the EU can apply restrictive measures autonomously to persons and entities associated with ISIL/Da'esh and Al-Qaida. Before that, the restrictive measures could be applied only to those listed by the UN Security Council. The current EU autonomous measures apply until 31 October 2025.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms or related materiel to the listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to grant claims to the persons or entities listed in Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1686.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 and on persons designated by the UN Security Council pursuant to UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 2253 (2015) or by the UN Security Council Al-Qaida, Da'esh and ISIL Sanctions Committee (see the list of persons subject to the asset freeze).