



## EU adopts 13th package of sanctions against Russia after two years of its war of aggression against Ukraine\*

Brussels, 23 February 2024

The Commission welcomes the Council's adoption of a 13<sup>th</sup> package of sanctions against Russia. Two years since Russia brutally invaded Ukraine, EU's support for Ukraine and its people remains as strong as ever. Europe is united and determined to continue defending its values and founding principles.

This package focuses on further limiting Russia's access to military technologies, such as for drones, and on listing additional companies and individuals involved in Russia's war effort. With this new package the number of individual listings has reached over 2000, dealing a huge blow to those who enable Russia's illegal war against Ukraine.

Yet, there is no room for complacency. Full implementation of the sanctions is crucial, to deny Moscow the revenue, goods and technology it needs to feed its war. The Commission will continue supporting Member States to ensure effective enforcement of the measures, as well as working closely with third countries to tackle circumvention attempts.

The **13<sup>th</sup> package** has these key elements:

### ADDITIONAL LISTINGS

This is an unprecedented package of **194 individual designations**, including **106 individuals** and **88 entities**. With it, the EU exceeds the threshold of **2000 listings**. In particular:

- **Targeting Russia's military and defence sector:** the new listings include more than **140 companies and individuals** from the Russian military-industrial complex, which among other things manufacture missiles, drones, anti-aircraft missile system, military vehicles, high-tech components for weapons, and other military equipment.
- **Sending a strong signal against Russia's war effort partners:** the new listings target **10 Russian companies and individuals** involved in the shipping of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) armaments to Russia. They also target the Defence Minister of the DPRK, as well as several Belarusian companies and individuals providing support to the Russian armed forces.
- **Fighting circumvention:** the new listings include a Russian logistics company and its director involved in parallel imports of prohibited goods to Russia, and a third Russian actor involved in another procurement scheme.
- **Strengthening EU action against Russia's temporary occupation and illegal annexation of areas of Ukraine:** the new listings include six judges and 10 officials in the occupied territories of Ukraine.
- **Sanctioning violations of children rights:** The new listings also include 15 individuals and 2 entities involved in the forced transfer and in the deportation and the military indoctrination of Ukrainian children, including in Belarus.

### TRADE MEASURES

This package further deepens our actions **to stop Russia from acquiring Western sensitive technologies for Russian military**. Unmanned aerial vehicles, or drones, have been central to Russia's war against Ukraine. This package thus specifically lists companies procuring Russia with key drone components and introduces some sectoral sanctions to close loopholes and make drone warfare more complicated.

BaSed on hard evidence from various sources, supported by trade and customs data, the package adds **27 Russian and third country companies** to the list of entities associated to Russia's military-industrial complex (Annex IV of Regulation 833/2014). The EU will impose export restrictions towards these companies regarding dual-use goods and technology, as well as goods and

technology which might contribute to the technological enhancement of Russia's defence and security sector. The package adds:

- **17 Russian companies** which are involved in the development, production and supply of electronic components, particularly used in connection with drone production.
- **Four companies registered in China and one each registered in Kazakhstan, India, Serbia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, and Türkiye**, also trading in the area of electronic components, including of EU-origin.

In addition, the package expands the list of advanced technology items that may contribute to Russia's military and technological enhancement or to the development of its defence and security sector. It adds **components used for the development and production of drones, such as electric transformers, static converters and inductors** found *inter alia* in drones, as well as **aluminium capacitors**, which have military applications, such as in missiles and drones and in communication systems for aircrafts and vessels. This will further weaken Russia's military capabilities.

## MEASURES TO FOSTER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

**The new package adds the United Kingdom to the list of partner countries for the iron and steel imports.** These partner countries apply a set of restrictive measures on imports of iron and steel and a set of import control measures that are substantially equivalent to those in the [EU Regulation \(EU\) No 833/2014](#).

### Background

Two years after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Europe is united and determined to continue defending its values and founding principles. The EU stands firmly with Ukraine and its people, and will continue to strongly support Ukraine's economy, society, armed forces, and future reconstruction, for as long as it takes until Ukraine prevails.

To drain the Russian war machine of its revenue sources and key goods and technology, the EU has adopted 13 sanctions packages against Russia so far. Sanctions have significantly impacted Russia's foreign revenues. EU sanctions have also ruptured Russia's supply chains and limited its access to western technologies in important industrial sectors. Sanctions will deepen their effects over time.

As Russia tries to find ways around our sanctions, the Commission constantly evaluates the effectiveness of the measures in place, assessing how they are applied, detecting and addressing any potential loopholes. The focus now is on enforcement, in particular against circumvention of EU sanctions via third countries.

EU Sanctions Envoy David O'Sullivan continues his outreach to key third countries to combat circumvention. This is already delivering tangible results. Systems are being put in place in some countries for monitoring, controlling, and blocking re-exports. Working with like-minded partners, we have also agreed a [list of Common High Priority sanctioned goods](#) to which businesses should apply particular due diligence and which third countries must not re-export to Russia. We have recently extended by five items. In addition, within the EU, we have also drawn up a [list of sanctioned goods that are economically critical](#) and on which businesses and third countries should be especially vigilant.

### For More Information

[Link to Official Journal](#)

[Factsheet on the impact of sanctions](#)

[More information on sanctions](#)

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