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Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas
on behalf of the European Commission
(3.4.2025)

The EU has so far imposed 16 packages of massive and unprecedented restrictive measures in response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. EU sanctions have had a major effect on Russia's economy, putting its supply chains under significant strain. By closing down sources of essential revenue and access to critical goods and technologies, these measures have made it costlier and more difficult for Russia to wage war.

The package of sanctions adopted on 24 February 2025 continues targeting important sectors of the Russian economy and the Russian Government's means of revenue generation. The EU has notably imposed a port access ban and a ban on the provision of a broad range of services related to maritime transport on 74 additional non-EU tankers that are part of Putin's shadow fleet, circumventing the oil price cap and supporting Russia's energy sector. A total of 153 vessels are now designated by the EU. Those measures have an important impact in curtailing the activities of the shadow fleet and reducing energy shipping capacities available to Russia. The EU will continue to work with Member States and partners to further close related networks.

The EU has also targeted a number of systemically important sectors of Russia, including energy, trade, transport and infrastructure, such as through a transaction ban on Russian airports and ports used to support Russia's war efforts or circumvent EU sanctions. In addition, to further restrict Russia's access to revenue, the EU has added primary aluminium to the list of goods subject to a prohibition for their purchase, import or transfer, directly or indirectly into the EU, if they originate in Russia or are exported from Russia. The scope of this ban therefore goes beyond import to the EU.