

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002927/25
to the Commission
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(16 July 2025)**

Subject: Sanctions against Rosatom and its subsidiary Atomflot

The state-owned company Rosatom is a central component of Russia's military-industrial complex, responsible for the production of nuclear weapons and nuclear fuels. Its subsidiary Atomflot is building a nuclear-powered fleet for the Russian regime.

Putin has repeatedly threatened the EU with the use of nuclear weapons, most recently on 8 June 2025, when he emphasised Europe's vulnerability without early warning systems. These threats endanger Europe's security. Nevertheless, Rosatom remains unaffected by Western sanctions and maintains strategic partnerships with EU states. For instance, a cooperation agreement between Rosatom and the French nuclear company Framatome remains in force. Rosatom is building two reactor units in Hungary.

Despite the dependence of Western nuclear power plants on Russian fuel, projects with Rosatom could be halted to end support for the Russian regime and mitigate the nuclear threat to the EU.

1. Does the Commission plan to propose sanctions against Rosatom and its subsidiaries and to initiate the termination of the company's projects, given Rosatom's central role in Russia's military-industrial complex?
2. Does the Commission support the introduction of strict export controls to prevent the supply of Western equipment and technology to Atomflot and Rosatom?

Submitted: 16.7.2025

**Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas on behalf of the European Commission
(26 August 2025)**

The European Union has adopted ⁽¹⁾ an unprecedented set of restricted measures — the 18th package of sanctions was adopted in July 2025 — in response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine with a view to weakening Russia's ability to wage the war.

These sanctions have been progressively intensified, including tight export control measures curbing Russia's access to goods and technology that might contribute to Russia's military and technological enhancement or its industrial capacities.

In the nuclear sector, comprehensive export control restrictions limit Russia's access to nuclear-related goods and technology, including by Rosatom and Atomflot.

More specifically, the EU has imposed targeted export restrictions against Rosatomflot due to its involvement in the Russian military-industrial complex.

As outlined in the Roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports ⁽²⁾, the Commission is committed to phasing out Russian nuclear imports in a gradual, orderly and secure manner.

This however requires careful consideration and planning to ensure energy security and stability within the EU. Any new sanctions require unanimity among all Member States in the Council.

⁽¹⁾ Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine: https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine_en.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025DC0440>.