

The European Union has adopted an unprecedented set of restrictive measures in response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine with a view to weakening Russia's ability to wage the war. These measures have been progressively intensified, and include tight export control measures curbing Russia's access to goods and technology that might contribute to its military and technological enhancement or its industrial capacities.

In the nuclear sector, the Union has put in place comprehensive export control restrictions limiting Russia's access to nuclear-related goods and technology. These include targeted restrictions applicable to certain entities active in the Russian nuclear sector that are linked to the Russian military-industrial complex, notably measures prohibiting the export of dual-use and other sensitive goods to those entities. In addition, the EU has imposed targeted export restrictions against Rosatomflot (a Rosatom subsidiary) due to its involvement in the Russian military-industrial complex, prohibiting the export of dual-use or sensitive goods to the company. Additionally, Rosatomflot is subject to fully fledged restrictive measures (asset freeze and a prohibition on providing economic resources to it) for providing a substantial source of revenue to the government of the Russian Federation.

Under Article 29 TEU, the Council takes decisions to adopt, renew or lift restrictive measures, on the basis of proposals from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. The Council cannot prejudge possible future decisions or the adoption of additional restrictive measures.