

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000702/26
to the Commission
Adam Bielan (ECR)
(18 February 2026)**

Subject: Operation of the Rosneft-owned Schwedt refinery in the EU in the context of EU sanctions against Russia

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine is now in its fourth year. Meanwhile, despite numerous sanctions packages, some Member States not only continue to import Russian oil, but also allow Russian oil companies to operate on their territory. One example is the Schwedt refinery, owned by Rosneft and located near Berlin. This company, like the entire Rosneft group, was brought under US sanctions in October 2025 and is currently operating under an agreement providing for a six-month transition period.

In light of the above, would the Commission please answer the following questions:

1. Does the Commission have information as to why the Schwedt refinery has not yet been nationalised and why it remains in Russian hands?
2. How many other Russian oil companies are still operating in individual Member States?
3. What measures does the Commission intend to take to conclusively end Russian oil imports into the EU?

Submitted: 18.2.2026

**Answer given by Ms Albuquerque on behalf of the European Commission
(19 June 2026)**

The Commission remains fully committed to the EU's restrictive measures ('sanctions') imposed in response to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

The Council is empowered to decide on the possible extension of any sanctions, established via Council Decisions in the area of Common Foreign and Security Policy and Council Regulations giving effect to those Decisions in EU law.

Member States are responsible for the effective implementation and enforcement of sanctions, and the Commission is closely monitoring and supporting the Member States in those tasks.

The sanctions on Russia include a broad range of measures in the field of energy, e.g. import ban on oil and a transaction ban on Russian state-owned entities such as Rosneft whose subsidiaries still predominantly own PCK Schwedt refinery.

However, transactions with those subsidiaries are exempted as a public trusteeship has been imposed by the German Government which prevents that Rosneft will receive any sort of economically valuable benefit.

Other assets of similar nature include Lukoil owned refineries in Bulgaria and Romania which operate under strict government supervision, blocking or limiting financial flows to Russia and enforcing sanctions compliance, as well as a minority stake in a refinery in the Netherlands; overall, Lukoil is in the process of selling assets globally.

The import of seaborne Russian crude oil into the EU is in general prohibited, with an exception for imports via pipeline to certain Member States. Poland and Germany have not been able to legally import Russian crude oil via pipeline since 23 June 2023 ⁽¹⁾.

In addition, Member States have to submit diversification plans under the RePowerEU Regulation ⁽²⁾ by 2027 on how to fully phase out Russian oil.

⁽¹⁾ See notably Article 3m, paragraphs 1, 2, 3(d) and 3a, of Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2014/833/oj/eng>.

⁽²⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/energy/repowereu_en.