

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002679/26
to the Commission**

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(29 June 2026)

Subject: Evasion of European sanctions through Türkiye in the case of machinery produced in Member States for the Russian military supply chain

An investigation by IrpiMedia and The Kyiv Independent has revealed that the Turkish company Redwing Metal shipped dual-use machinery produced in Italy and six other EU Member States to Russia in 2023 and 2024, with a total value of nearly EUR 6 million, in violation of the EU sanctions regime ⁽¹⁾. The goods were delivered to two Russian metallurgical companies in the military sector, AMR and SMK, which produce components for missiles and fighter jets.

Sanctions experts agree that the transit of goods through Türkiye constitutes evasion of EU sanctions. Under the strict liability rules introduced in June 2024, European producers are directly responsible for the final destination of their goods.

Considering the above, the Commission is asked the following questions:

1. Does it intend to open an investigation into Redwing Metal's activities assessing the application of the sanctions provided for under Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 against individuals and entities involved in the evasion of the sanctions regime, including through third countries?
2. Does it consider that the strict liability rules introduced in 2024 are being sufficiently enforced by Member States against national producers whose goods reach Russia via third countries, and what measures does it intend to adopt to strengthen their enforcement?
3. What initiatives does it intend to promote to prevent Türkiye and other third countries from continuing to serve as platforms for the evasion of European sanctions?

Submitted: 29.6.2026

Answer given by Ms Albuquerque on behalf of the European Commission
(21 August 2026)

The Commission takes very seriously allegations of circumvention of EU restrictive measures ('sanctions'), which is now a crime under EU law ⁽¹⁾ when carried out in the EU. Enforcement of sanctions falls primarily under the responsibility of Member States.

Article 12 of Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 ⁽²⁾ prohibits, knowingly and intentionally, the circumvention of sanctions. This complements other measures ⁽³⁾, which require Union operators to contractually prohibit re-exportation to Russia and re-exportation for use in Russia of certain sensitive goods and technology.

Tackling sanctions circumvention, including through third country jurisdictions, is among the Commission's key priorities. The Commission monitors trade flows, especially goods on the Common High Priority ⁽⁴⁾ (CHP) and Economically Critical Goods ⁽⁵⁾ (ECG) lists, from the EU to third countries considered to be at high risk of being used as a platform for circumvention, and from these countries to Russia.

Dual-use goods can be used in military applications or to enhance Russia's industrial capabilities, which is why in its outreach the EU urges third countries to ban their re-export to Russia.

The International Special Envoy for the Implementation of EU Sanctions has visited Türkiye on five occasions. Türkiye has banned the re-export of EU-origin CHP items.

¹ <https://irpimedia.irpi.eu/macchinari-italiani-europei-per-missili-caccia-russi-redwing-metal/>.

⁽¹⁾ Directive (EU) 2024/1226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on the definition of criminal offences and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures and amending Directive (EU) 2018/1673, OJ L, 2024/1226, 29.4.2024.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2014/833/oj/eng>.

⁽³⁾ Article 12g.

⁽⁴⁾ https://finance.ec.europa.eu/publications/list-common-high-priority-items_en.

⁽⁵⁾ https://finance.ec.europa.eu/publications/list-economically-critical-goods_en.

Engagement is ongoing to extend this to EU-origin ECG items. The EU has several anti-circumvention tools at its disposal including imposing sanctions on individuals and entities facilitating circumvention ⁽⁶⁾, strengthening export controls towards entities involved in circumvention of sensitive items to Russia ⁽⁷⁾, or the prohibition on export of sensitive goods to a country whose jurisdiction is used to circumvent EU sanctions ⁽⁸⁾.

⁽⁶⁾ [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2014/145\(1\)/2025-12-15](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2014/145(1)/2025-12-15) and <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2014/269/oj/eng>.

⁽⁷⁾ Annex IV of Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014.

⁽⁸⁾ Article 12f of Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014.