

EN

P-002384/2026

Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas
on behalf of the European Commission
(7.7.2026)

The EU has adopted a wide range of restrictive measures ('sanctions') on Russia, including sanctions targeting several economic sectors, reflecting the EU's determination to restrict Russia's ability to finance its war of aggression. While there are extensive sanctions in place targeting specific sectors, goods, services and transactions, these measures do not entail a comprehensive prohibition of all EU business activity in Russia. They are far-reaching and carefully targeted, in order to be both impactful and proportional. This also means some legitimate commerce by EU operators in Russia can continue, within a tightly regulated legal framework. EU operators are strongly advised to make use of divestment derogations in the relevant legal frameworks to wind-down economic activity in Russia. Any operators maintaining business in Russia should exercise caution, as the Kremlin continues to systematically execute expropriations and asset seizures of EU businesses in Russia. Moreover, the European Council¹ indicated that the EU remains determined to further increase pressure on Russia and continue weakening Russia's war economy so that it stops its brutal war of aggression and engages in meaningful negotiations towards peace. The Commission oversees the effective implementation and enforcement of these sanctions across Member States.

The High Representative/Vice-President and the Commission continue to work to further close loopholes and find ways to prevent Russia from generating revenues to sustain its war economy. Any additional further sectoral measures against Russia or individual restrictive measures on individuals and entities are decided by the Council by unanimity.

¹ See European Council conclusions of 18 and 19 June 2026:

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/r1rowtfb/en-20260619-european-council-conclusions.pdf>.