

Secretariat UNNPR

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Subiect: Sancțiuni împotriva RU – Actualizarea "Răspunsurilor la întrebări frecvente"



Bună ziua,

În conformitate cu prevederile art. 5 alin. (1) din OUG nr. 202/2008 privind punerea în aplicare a sancțiunilor internaționale, cu modificările și completările ulterioare, vă transmitem spre publicare actele prin care se instituie/modifică/abrogă regimuri sancționatorii internaționale, pentru postarea lor pe site-ul dvs. și, după caz, pentru comunicarea acestora către entitățile raportoare/membrii dvs., în vederea îndeplinirii obligației de asigurare a publicității.

Astfel, vă informăm că la data de 24 august a.c., Comisia Europeană a publicat documentul actualizat [Commission consolidated FAQs on the implementation of Council Regulation No 833/2014 and Council Regulation No 269/2014](#) pe pagina dedicată sancțiunilor: [Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#).

Documentul a fost actualizat prin introducerea de aspecte referitoare la gazul natural lichefiat de origine rusă și interdicția de tranzacționare cu porturi și ecluze listate.

Cu stimă,



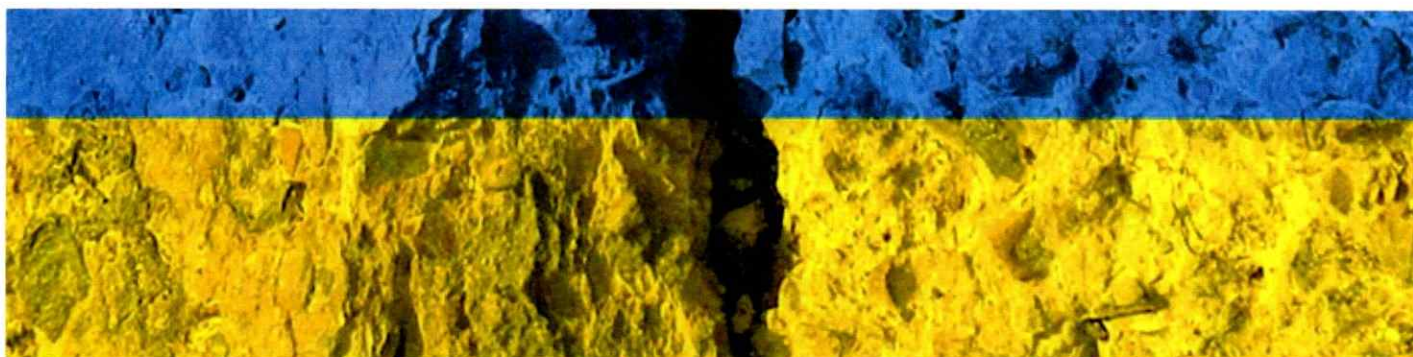
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Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine

23 JULY 2026

What the EU is doing and why

Since March 2014, the EU has progressively imposed restrictive measures (sanctions) against Russia, initially in response to the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol and the deliberate destabilisation of Ukraine. On 23 February 2022, the EU expanded the sanctions in response to the recognition of the non-government controlled areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk 'oblasts' of Ukraine, and the ordering of Russian armed forces into those areas. After 24 February 2022, in response to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, the EU massively expanded the sanctions. It added a significant number of individuals and organisations to the sanctions list, and adopted unprecedented measures with the aim of weakening Russia's economic base, depriving it of critical technologies and markets, and significantly curtailing its ability to wage war.

In parallel, the EU sanctions regime concerning Belarus has been expanded in response to the country's involvement in Russia's aggression against Ukraine. This is in addition to the sanctions aimed at Belarus that were already in place. This sanctions regime consists of a range of financial, economic and trade measures.

The respective Council Regulations identified below are addressed to all individuals, organisations and bodies under EU jurisdiction, for which they create legal obligations.

- [Consolidated text of Regulation \(EU\) No 833/2014 \(Russia\)](#)
- [Consolidated text of Regulation \(EU\) No 269/2014 \(Ukraine territorial integrity\)](#)

EU sanctions map

The EU sanctions map provides comprehensive details of all EU sanctions regimes and their corresponding legal acts, including a [whistleblower tool](#), a [consolidated list of travel bans](#)  and a [consolidated list of financial sanctions](#).

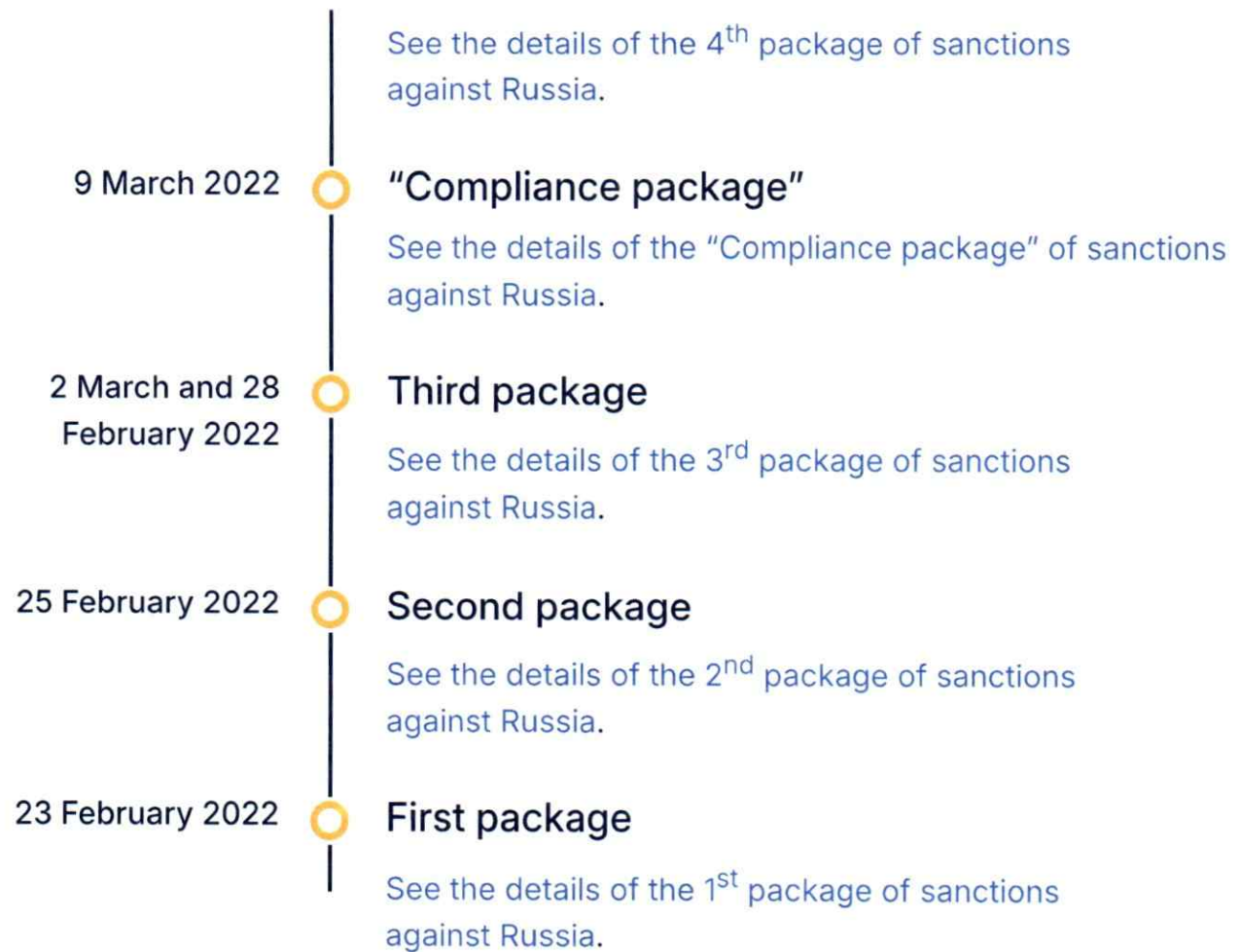
[More on EU sanctions map](#)

Measures adopted since 2022

23 July 2026		Twenty-first package See the details of the 21st package of sanctions against Russia.
23 April 2026		Twentieth package See the details of the 20th package of sanctions against Russia.
17 December 2025		New shadow fleet vessels lists See the details of the new shadow fleet vessels lists.
15 December 2025		New set of sanctions against Belarus See the details of the new set of sanctions against Belarus.
15 December 2025		New set of sanctions against the Russian shadow fleet ecosystem See the details of the new set of sanctions against the Russian shadow fleet ecosystem.
23 October 2025		Nineteenth package

		See the details of the 19 th package of sanctions against Russia.
18 July 2025		Eighteenth package See the details of the 18 th package of sanctions against Russia.
20 May 2025		Seventeenth package See the details of the 17 th package of sanctions against Russia.
24 February 2025		Sixteenth package See the details of the 16 th package of sanctions against Russia.
16 December 2024		Fifteenth package See the details of the 15 th package of sanctions against Russia.
29 June 2024		New set of sanctions against Belarus See the details of the new set of sanctions against Belarus.
24 June 2024		Fourteenth package See the details of the 14 th package of sanctions against Russia.
17 May 2024		Sanctions against disinformation and war propaganda See the details of the sanctions against disinformation and war propaganda.
23 February 2024		Thirteenth package See the details of the 13 th package of sanctions against Russia.
18 December 2023		Twelfth package

		See the details of the 12 th package of sanctions against Russia.
3 August 2023		Extension of the scope of sanctions on Belarus to fight circumvention See the details for the extension of the scope of sanctions on Belarus to fight circumvention.
23 June 2023		Eleventh package See the details of the 11 th package of sanctions against Russia.
25 February 2023		Tenth package See the details of the 10 th package of sanctions against Russia.
16 December 2022		Ninth package See the details of the 9 th package of sanctions against Russia.
5 October 2022		Eighth package See the details of the 8 th package of sanctions against Russia.
21 July 2022		Maintenance and alignment package See the details of the maintenance and alignment package.
3 June 2022		Sixth package See the details of the 6 th package of sanctions against Russia.
8 April 2022		Fifth package See the details of the 5 th package of sanctions against Russia.
15 March 2022		Fourth package



Overview of sanctions in place

Economic sanctions on Russia

The economic (or sectoral) sanctions target exchanges with Russia in specific economic sectors. The sanctions regime laying down these measures consists of [Council Decision 2014/512/CFSP](#) and [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 833/2014](#).

As of 19 December 2023, the economic sanctions regime includes the following measures

Financial measures

- Blocking of the Russian Central Bank's reserves and assets, as well as a prohibition on the financing of the Russian government and Central Bank
- Prohibitions on a range of financial interactions, financial rating services and transactions with Russia, as well as prohibitions on the provision of banknotes and sale of securities
- Decoupling of certain Russian banks from the SWIFT messaging system
- Prohibition on public financing or financial assistance for trade with, or investment in Russia
- Prohibition on investment and contribution to projects co-financed by the Russian Direct Investment Fund
- Full exclusion of Russia from public contracts and European money
- Prohibition on providing crypto services and trust services
- Prohibition on accepting deposits

Commerce-related measures

- Arms embargo
- Prohibition on exports of
 - Dual-use goods and advanced technology items that can contribute to Russia's defence and security capabilities (e.g. quantum computers and advanced semiconductors, electronic components and software)
 - Goods contributing to the enhancement of Russian industrial capacities, including the energy industry
 - Transportation equipment, goods used in aviation, space industry and maritime navigation

- Civilian firearms
- Prohibition on imports of
 - Iron and steel, including of some goods processed in third countries using Russian inputs
 - Cement, rubber products, wood, aluminium spirits, liquor, high-end seafood and other goods generating significant revenues for Russia
 - Gold and diamonds
- Transit bans for certain prohibited goods via the Russian territory
- Prohibition to provide technical assistance or brokering services for prohibited goods, as well as to sell, license, transfer or refer intellectual property rights and trade secrets
- "Anti-circumvention tool" which allows for restrictions on the export of sanctioned goods to third countries with continued and particularly high risk of circumvention
- Obligation for operators to contractually prohibit the re-export of certain sanctioned goods
- Prohibition to provide certain services (business, legal advisory, IT consultancy etc.)

Transport

- Prohibition on certain operations in the aviation sector (airspace closure)
- Notification requirements for private flights between the EU and Russia
- Prohibition on Russian freight operators and on the use of Russian trailers and semi-trailers
- Prohibition to access EU ports and locks for Russian-flagged vessels and vessels which manipulate or turn-off navigation systems when transporting Russian oil

Energy

- Prohibition on new investments in the energy sector
- Prohibition on the export of goods for use in the oil industry
- Prohibition on the import of coal, peat and LPG (liquified petroleum gas) and seaborne crude oil
- Prohibition on providing oil transport services
- Implementation of the G7 oil price cap for Russian oil exports (see further details in the next section)

- Prohibition on Russian nationals and entities to book gas storage capacity in the Union
- Prohibition to import Russian oil via pipeline for some Member States

Media

- Prohibition on the broadcast in the EU of certain Russian state-owned media outlets

Oil price cap

The G7 Oil Price Cap Coalition established an oil price cap mechanism on Russian seaborne crude oil and petroleum products. EU operators are only allowed to provide maritime transport and related services for Russian crude oil and petroleum products if these are sold at or below the relevant price caps. This mechanism has been specifically designed to further reduce Russia's revenues, while keeping global energy markets stable through continued supplies. It is applicable to Russian crude oil since 5 December 2022, and to Russian petroleum products since 5 February 2023.

Provisions relating to the Russian oil price cap are laid down in [Council Decision 2014/512/CFSP](#) and [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 833/2014](#).

- Article 3n of Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 sets out the Russian oil price cap mechanism
- Articles 3eb and 3ec of Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 set out EU port access bans for vessels which are transporting Russian oil and have conducted ship-to-ship transfers or turned off their AIS navigation systems during the voyage to a Member State, giving reasons to suspect a breach of the price cap or the Russian oil import ban
- Article 3q of Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 sets out an obligation to notify the sale of tankers and seek an authorisation for such sale if to a Russian person or for use in Russia. This measure seeks to more closely monitor sales to help to tackle the 'shadow fleet' used by Russia to circumvent the Russian oil price cap
- Article 3na of Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 sets out information sharing mechanism between Member States and the Commission to further identify vessels and entities engaging in deceptive practices while transporting Russian crude oil and petroleum products

EU guidance

- [EU compliance alert on the G7+ Oil Price Cap](#)
- [Russian oil price cap FAQs](#)
- [Russian oil import ban FAQs](#)
- [Notification and authorisation of tanker sales FAQs](#)
- [Notification of tanker sales - template](#)

Price Cap Coalition guidance and statements

- [Price Cap Coalition guidance](#)
- [Price Cap Coalition statements](#)

Individual sanctions

The measures consist of travel bans and financial measures (asset freezes and a prohibition on making funds or economic resources available) that now target a total of 1 206 individuals and over 108 organisations responsible for undermining Ukraine's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence. This sanctions regime consists of [Council Decision 2014/145/CFSP](#) and [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 269/2014](#).

Sanctions concerning the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine

Since 2014, restrictions on trade and investment have been imposed regarding to Crimea and Sevastopol. This sanctions regime consists of [Council Decision 2014/386/CFSP](#) and [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2014](#).

In 2022, restrictions on trade and investment were also imposed regarding to the non-government controlled areas of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia oblasts of Ukraine. This sanctions regime consists of [Council Decisions \(CFSP\) 2022/266](#) and [Council Regulation \(EU\) 2022/263](#). The measures therein are very similar to those concerning Crimea and Sevastopol.

Sanctions on Belarus

Since 2020, a wide range of restrictive measures have been imposed regarding Belarus, including economic sanctions, individual restrictive measures and restrictions on trade. All these measures form part of a single sanctions regime consisting of [Council Decision 2012/642/CFSP](#) and [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 765/2006](#).

Sanctions on Iran (drones)

In July 2023, the Council prohibited the export, transfer, sale or supply of components used in the manufacturing of UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles, "drones") to Iran or for use in Iran. It also imposed travel bans and financial measures (asset freezes and a prohibition on making funds or economic resources available) on persons and entities responsible for, or involved in, the Iranian state-sponsored programme for the development and production of UAVs. In December 2023, six persons and five entities were designated. This sanctions regime consists of [Council Decision \(CFSP\) 2023/1532](#) and [Council Regulation \(EU\) 2023/1529](#).

Guidance documents and frequently asked questions

Member States are responsible for implementing sanctions. The Commission oversees the implementation by Member States and is working closely with them in order to

support them on implementation, provide information to stakeholders, and engage in a dialogue to collect feedback on how sanctions are implemented.

The Commission has published guidance and extensive FAQs (over 500) covering a broad range of topics and continues to update them, in order to assist stakeholders on how to apply the sanctions packages.

[Have a look at the guidance documents](#)

[Have a look at the FAQs](#)

Contacts

The Commission and the Member States have different contact points that can provide answers to your queries. Explore our "Contacts" page to find the right channel for your specific needs.

[Contact us on EU sanctions](#)

Related links

[Factsheet - EU sanctions against Russia following the invasion of Ukraine](#)

[Council of the EU](#)

[EU solidarity with Ukraine](#)

[A comprehensive approach to EU sanctions](#)

This page was last updated on 23 July 2026