

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: EU agrees 17th package of sanctions

The Council adopted today the 17th package of economic and individual restrictive measures cutting off Russia's access to **key military technology** and curbing Russia's **energy revenues** that fuel its war of aggression against Ukraine, by heavily targeting Russia's '**shadow fleet**' of oil tankers, **their operators**, as well as **a major Russian oil producer**.

Today's 17th package is part of an even **broader set of EU measures** also targeting the Russia's **hybrid activities**, domestic **violations of human rights** and the use of riot control agents by Russian forces in Ukraine, under three other sanctions regimes.

This round of sanctions on Russia is the most wide-sweeping since the start of the war, together with new hybrid, human rights, and chemical weapons-related sanctions. In this 17th package, we include Surgutneftegas - a Russian oil giant - as well as almost 200 vessels in Russia's shadow fleet. While Putin feigns interest in peace, more sanctions are in the works. Russia's actions and those who enable Russia face severe consequences. The longer Russia persists with its illegal and brutal war, the tougher our response will be.

Kaja Kallas, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and chair of the Foreign Affairs Council

The measures agreed today cover:

Russia's 'shadow fleet'

The Council adopted today its **largest ever package targeting Putin's shadow fleet**, **doubling the number of vessels** included in the list of those subject to a **port access ban** and **ban on provision of a broad range of services**. **189 vessels originating from third countries** were targeted today, bringing the total of designated vessels to 342. Those vessels are part of Russia's 'shadow fleet', and responsible for transporting Russian oil while practicing irregular and high-risk shipping practices, or supporting Russia's energy sector. Restrictive measures on the shadow fleet are intended to dismantle its operational capacity, thereby reducing the oil revenues that support Russia's war economy.

In addition, the EU imposes **individual sanctions** (assets freeze and prohibition to make funds available) targeting the shadow fleet ecosystem, namely on actors enabling the operation of the shadow fleet. These measures cover shipping companies responsible for the **transportation of crude oil and oil products by the sea** and engaging in dangerous practices at sea while transporting Russian oil, including entities from the United Arab Emirates, Türkiye and Hong Kong. The list also includes **one important insurer** of the Russian oil shipping industry.

Since the EU introduced the oil price cap and sanctions on the shadow fleet, relevant Russian revenues have decreased by €38 billion. Russian revenues in March 2025 were 13.7% lower than those in March 2023 and 20.3% lower than those of March 2022.

Energy

In order to further curb Russia's revenue sources, the EU is also imposing restrictive measures on **Surgutneftegaz**, a **major Russian oil company** which provides substantial revenues to the Russian government, directly fuelling its war effort. An important Russian oil shipping company is also listed.

Military – Industrial sector

The EU is imposing sanctions on **more than 45 Russian companies and individuals** providing the Russian army with **drones**,

weapons, ammunition, military equipment, critical components and logistical support.

Making full use of the reinforced legal framework adopted in the 16th package, the EU also extend the targets to **industrial enablers**, such as Russian and Chinese entities supplying **machine tools** to the Russian military and industrial sector.

The EU also continues to address **support from third countries** by adding three Chinese entities – including state-owned – a Belarusian and an Israeli one providing critical components to the Russian military, including for drones production.

The Council also added **31 new entities** to the list of those subject to tighter export restrictions concerning **dual use goods and technologies**, due to their support to Russia's military and industrial complex in its war of aggression against Ukraine. Some of these entities are located in **third countries** (Serbia, the United Arab Emirates, Türkiye, Vietnam and Uzbekistan) and have been involved in the circumvention of export restrictions, including on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) or computer numerical control machine tools.

The EU also introduced further restrictions on exports of goods which contribute to Russia's military and technological enhancement, the development of its defence and security sector the development or the production of its military systems, including **chemical precursors** to energetic materials and **spare parts for machine tools**.

Occupied territories

Today's set of listings also targets **looting of cultural heritage** in Crimea and illegal exploitation of Ukraine agricultural production.

The relevant legal acts have been published in the Official Journal of the EU.

With today's addition of 75 new listings (17 persons and 58 entities) EU restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine now apply to **over 2400 individuals and entities**. Those designated today are subject to an **asset freeze** and EU citizens and companies are **forbidden from making funds available** to them. Natural persons are additionally subject to a **travel ban**, which prevents them from entering into or transiting through the territories of EU member states.

Background

In its conclusions of 19 December 2024, the European Council reiterated its resolute condemnation of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, which constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirmed the Union's unwavering commitment to providing continued political, financial, economic, humanitarian, military and diplomatic support to Ukraine and its people.

The European Council reaffirmed its support for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace based on the principles of the UN Charter and international law, and underlined the principle that no initiative regarding Ukraine be taken without Ukraine.

The European Union remains ready to step up pressure on Russia, including by adopting further sanctions.

- [Council Decision \(CFSP\) 2025/931 of 20 May 2025 amending Decision 2014/512/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine \(including a list of the targeted vessels\)](#)
- [Council Regulation \(EU\) 2025/932 of 20 May 2025 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine](#)
- [Council Decision \(CFSP\) 2025/936 of 20 May 2025 amending Decision 2014/145/CFSP concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine](#)
- [Council Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2025/933 of 20 May 2025 implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 269/2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine](#)
- [European Council conclusions, 19 December 2024](#)
- [Timeline - Packages of sanctions against Russia since February 2022 \(background information\)](#)

[Russia's war against Ukraine \(background information\)](#)

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