Afghanistan

Specification	Restrictive measures imposed with respect to the Taliban
Adopted by	UN
Program	AFG
Last amendment date	13.09.2024
Notes	The measures were initially imposed on 15 October 1999. On 17 June 2011, the United Nations' Security Council adopted resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) and decided that the list of individuals and entities subject to restrictive measures originally imposed by resolution 1267 (1999) would be split in two. The original resolution 1267 (1999) concerns Afganistan and the Taliban. Now the resolution is concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities. The measures imposed with respect to the Taliban are described under this restrictive measures regime. The measures imposed on ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida are described under the thematic restrictive measures section. Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible as well as exemptions for humanitarian purposes.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to the listed individuals. Related technical advice, training and assistance is also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2011/486/CFSP.

Belarus

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus and the involvement of Belarus in the Russian aggression against Ukraine
Adopted by	EU
Program	BLR
Expiry date	28.02.2027
Last amendment date	23.04.2026

Notes

The EU has imposed several successive rounds of individual and sectoral sanctions, against those responsible for internal repression and human rights abuses in Belarus, and in the context of Belarus' involvement in Russia's war against Ukraine.

The Council of the EU first adopted targeted restrictive measures against specific Belarusian officials on 24 September 2004, who were reported to be key actors in the unresolved disappearances of two opposition politicians. Additional listings were introduced following the 2006 and 2011 presidential elections. However, most of the measures were suspended by the Council in 2015 and later lifted, after Belarus released all of the political prisoners and in the context of improving EU-Belarus relations.

In light of the fraudulent presidential elections that took place in August 2020 and the brutal crackdown by Belarusian security forces on the peaceful protesters, democratic opposition and journalists, the EU introduced several packages of listings, targeting both natural and legal persons. Following the unlawful forced landing of a Ryanair flight in Minsk in May 2021, the Council subsequently prohibited any aircraft operated by Belarusian air carriers to take off from, land in or overfly the territory of the Union, as well as imposed further targeted economic sanctions including various trade and financial restrictions.

In view of the situation at the EU border with Belarus and in order to respond to the instrumentalization of human beings carried out by the Belarus regime for political purposes, the Council broadened the listing criteria on 15 November 2021.

In view of the Russian unprovoked invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the involvement of Belarus in this aggression against Ukraine, since March 2022, the Council has adopted further sanctions. These include restrictions related to the trade of potassium chloride ('potash'), wood and cement products as well as iron and steel products . It is also prohibited to export to Belarus dual-use goods and technology, firearms and goods and technology in the aviation, space and defence industry. The Council has also imposed a ban on any Belarusian road transport operators.

Furthermore, financial measures imposed by the Council include restrictions on access to Union capital markets in relation to the Belarusian Government as well as Belarusian state-owned financial institutions and entities, a SWIFT ban for four Belarusian banks, putting limits on financial inflows from Belarus to the EU; a prohibition on providing insurance and reinsurance to the Belarusian Government and Belarusian public bodies and agencies, as well as certain prohibitions on the European Investment Bank in relation to projects in the public sector.

The close integration of the Russian and Belarusian economies has substantially facilitated the circumvention of existing sanctions. The EU therefore adopted a new set of sanctions against Belarus in June 2024, mirroring several of the measures already imposed on Russia to make EU sanctions more effective. The amendment notably extends the export ban on dual-use and advanced goods and technologies, includes further export and import restrictions, prohibition on provision on services and broadening of the road transport restrictions for Belarusian trailers or semi-trailers. The new package also introduce anti-circumvention measures, such as due diligence mechanisms and the so-called 'no re-export to Belarus clause'.

Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible as well as exemptions for humanitarian purposes.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Embargo on dual-use goods

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export dual-use goods and technology to Belarus. It is also prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods and technology, which might contribute to Belarus's military and technological enhancement, or to the development of its defence and security sector, as listed in Annex Va of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, to Belarus. The transit of such goods and technology via Belarus is also prohibited. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Financial measures

Transactions related to the management of reserves as well as of assets of the Central Bank of Belarus are prohibited.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to acquire new or extend existing participation in any entity operating in the energy sector or in the mining and quarrying sector in Belarus. It is also prohibited to grant new loan or credit or otherwise provide financing to, or create any joint venture with, any entity operating in the energy sector or in the mining and quarrying sector in Belarus. The provision of related investment services is also prohibited.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to engage, directly or indirectly, in any transaction with persons or entities listed in Annex XV of Regulation (EC) 765/2006 or with any person or entity established in Belarus whose proprietary rights are owned for more than 50% by an entity listed in Annex XV.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export banknotes denominated in any official currency of a Member State to Belarus or to any person or entity in Belarus, including the Government and the Central Bank of Belarus, or for use in Belarus.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to sell transferable securities denominated in any official currency of a Member State issued after 12.04.2022 or units in collective investment undertakings providing exposure to such securities, to any Belarusian national or person residing in Belarus or any entity established in Belarus.

Financial measures

It is prohibited for Union central securities depositories to provide any services as defined in the Annex to Regulation (EU) 909/2014 for transferable securities issued after 12.04.2022 to any Belarusian national or person residing in Belarus or any entity established in Belarus.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to accept any deposits from Belarusian nationals or persons residing in Belarus, or entities established in Belarus, if the total value of deposits of the person or entity per credit institution exceeds 100 000 EUR.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to provide public financing or financial assistance for trade with, or investment in, Belarus.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to list and provide services as of 12.04.2022 on trading venues registered or recognised in the Union for the transferable securities of any person or entity established in Belarus and with over 50% public ownership.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to provide insurance or re-insurance to Belarus, its Government, its public bodies, corporations or agencies; or any person, entity or body acting on behalf or at the direction of such entity.



Financial measures

European Investment Bank (EIB) is prohibited from making any disbursement or payment under or in connection with any existing agreements entered between Belarus or any public authority thereof and the EIB.



Financial measures

It is prohibited to make new loans or credit with a maturity exceeding 90 days; or to purchase, sell, provide investment services for or assistance in the issuance of, or otherwise deal with transferable securities and money-market instruments with a maturity exceeding 90 days to Belarus, its Government, its public bodies, corporations or agencies; or a major credit or other institution established in Belarus with over 50% public ownership, as listed in Annex IX of Regulation (EC) 765/2006; or an entity established outside the EU but owned for more than 50% by an entity mentioned before; or any person or entity acting on behalf or at the direction of such entity.



Flights, airports, aircrafts

It shall be prohibited for any aircraft operated by Belarusian air carriers to take off from, land in or overfly the territory of the Union.



Road transport

It is prohibited for any road transport undertaking established in Belarus to transport goods by road within the Union, including in transit, carried out by means of trailers or semi-trailers registered in Belarus. It is also prohibited for any entity established in the Union which is owned for 25 % or more by a Belarussian person or entity to be admitted to become a road transport undertaking which transports goods by road within the territory of the Union, including in transit. As of 2.8.2024 any entity established in the Union after 8 April 2022, which is owned for 25% or more by a Belarusian person or entity, is prohibited to transport goods by road within the territory of the Union, including in transit.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2012/642/CFSP.

Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited. Derogations subject to specific conditions exist for (a) biathlon rifles, ammunition and sights, and (b) small-calibre sporting rifles, small-calibre sporting pistols and ammunition

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to purchase, import or transfer goods which allow Belarus to diversify its sources of revenue, as listed in Annex XXVII of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, from Belarus. Related technical or financial and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer, or export which could contribute in particular to the enhancement of Belarusian industrial capacities, as listed in Annex XIX Regulation (EC) 765/2006, to any natural or legal person in Belarus or for use in Belarus. The transit of such goods and technology via Belarus is also prohibited. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Aviation or the space industry

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods and technology suited for use in aviation or the space industry, as listed in Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 765/2006, to Belarus. Transit via Belarus of goods and technology, as listed in Annex XVII, exported from the Union, is also prohibited. It is also prohibited to provide any related insurance and reinsurance and certain related maintenance activities. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Cement

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer cement products, as listed in Annex XI of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, from Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Diamonds

It is prohibited, as of 1.7.2024, to purchase, import, or transfer diamonds and products incorporating diamonds, as listed in Parts A, B and C of Annex XXIX of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, from Belarus into the Union or to any third country and if they transited via the territory of Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition, as listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 258/2012, and firearms and other arms as listed in Annex XVI to Regulation (EC) No 765/2006, to Belarus. The transit via the territory of Belarus of such items is also prohibited. Related technical and financial assistance or brokering and other services are also prohibited.

Gold

It is prohibited to purchase, import or transfer gold, as listed in Annexes XXI and XXII of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, from Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Iron and steel

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer iron and steel products, as listed in Annex XII of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, from Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Luxury goods

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export luxury goods, as listed in Annex XXV of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, to any natural or legal person in Belarus or for use in Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Machinery and electrical equipment

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export machinery, as listed in Annex XIV of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, to any person or entity in Belarus or for use in Belarus. Transit via Belarus of machinery, as listed in Annex XIVa, exported from the Union, is also prohibited. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.



Maritime navigation

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export maritime navigation goods and technology, as listed in Annex XXIV Regulation (EC) 765/2006, to any natural or legal person in Belarus or for use in Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.



Mineral products

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer mineral products, as listed in Annex VII of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, from Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.



Oil refining

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods and technology suited for use in oil refining and liquefaction of natural gas, as listed in Annex XX of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, to any natural or legal person in Belarus or for use in Belarus, Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.



Potassium chloride

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer potassium chloride (“potash”) products, as listed in Annex VIII of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, from Belarus.



Rubber

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer rubber products, as listed in Annex XIII of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, from Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.



Telecommunications equipment

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export equipment, technology or software intended primarily for use in the monitoring or interception by the regime of Belarus of the internet and of telephone communications on mobile or fixed networks in Belarus as listed in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) 765/2006. It is also prohibited to provide telecommunication or internal monitoring or interception services and related financial and technical assistance.

Tobacco

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods used for the production or manufacturing of tobacco products, as listed in Annex VI of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, in Belarus.

Wood

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer wood products, as listed in Annex X of Regulation (EC) 765/2006, from Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide accounting, auditing, bookkeeping or tax consulting services, business and management consulting or public relations services, architectural and engineering services, legal advisory services and IT consultancy services, market research and public opinion polling services, technical testing and analysis services or advertising services to any Belarusian public bodies and agencies or those acting on behalf of these. It is also prohibited to sell, supply, transfer, export, or provide software for the management of enterprises and software for industrial design and manufacture as listed in Annex XXVI of Regulation (EC) 765/2006 to any Belarusian public bodies or agencies or those acting on behalf of these. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited. Certain exceptions apply.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Adopted by EU

Expiry date 31.03.2027

Last amendment date	31.03.2026
Notes	On 21 March 2011 the EU adopted a framework that would enable to impose restrictive measures against certain natural and legal persons whose activities undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional order and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, seriously threaten the security situation there or undermine the Dayton/Paris General Framework Agreement for Peace and the Annexes thereto.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Restrictions on admission

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Burundi

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Burundi
Adopted by	EU
Program	BDI
Expiry date	31.10.2026
Last amendment date	24.09.2025

Notes On 1 October 2015, the EU imposed targeted restrictive measure against those undermining democracy or obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi as well as those involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law in Burundi. Since the beginning of the crisis in Burundi, the EU has been of the view that only through dialogue leading to consensus, in compliance with the Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation of 2000 and the Burundian Constitution, could a lasting political solution be found in the interests of security and democracy for all Burundi's people.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by the persons listed in Council Regulation (EU) 2015/1755 in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1763.

Central African Republic

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic
Adopted by UN
Program CAF

Last amendment date	26.03.2025
Notes	On 5 December 2013, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2127 (2013), which imposes an arms embargo against the Central African Republic (CAR). The EU implemented this decision on 23 December 2013. On 28 January 2014, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2134 (2014) imposing also targeted restrictive measures on persons or entities that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, or that threaten or impede the political transition process, or that fuel violence. Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible as well as exemptions for humanitarian purposes.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Central African Republic. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by the persons listed in Council Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2013/798/CFSP.

Chemical weapons

Specification	Restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons
Adopted by	EU
Program	CHEM
Expiry date	30.10.2031
Last amendment date	12.10.2026
Notes	At the European Council on 28 June 2018, Member States called for the prompt adoption of a new EU regime of restrictive measures to address the use and proliferation of chemical weapons. This is part of EU's support to the Decision of the Conference of the State Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (CWC) of 27 June 2018 on addressing the threat from chemical weapons use. On 15 October 2018, the Council adopted restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons. These measures are in line with UN Security Council Resolutions 1540 (2004), 2118 (2013), 2209 (2015), 2235 (2015) and 2325 (2016). The measures include asset freeze and travel ban of persons and/or entities directly responsible for the development and use of chemical weapons as well as those who provide financial, technical or material support, and those who assist, encourage or are associated with them.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1544 should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1544.

China

Specification	Specific restrictive measures in relation to the events at the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989
Adopted by	EU
Last amendment date	27.06.1989
Notes	The restrictive measures of this restrictive measures regime are described in a political Declaration of European Council made in Madrid, 27 June 1989 in relation to the events at the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989: "“The European Council, recalling the declaration of the Twelve of 6 June, strongly condemns the brutal repression taking place in China. It expresses its dismay at the pursuit of executions in spite of all the appeals of the international community. It solemnly requests the Chinese authorities to stop the executions and to put an end to the repressive actions against those who legitimately claim their democratic rights. The European Council requests the Chinese authorities to respect human rights and to take into account the hopes for freedom and democracy deeply felt by the population. It underlines that this is an essential element for the pursuit of the policy of reforms and openness that has been supported by the European Community and its Member States. (…) In the present circumstances, the European Council thinks it necessary to adopt the following measures: - raising the issue of human rights in China in the appropriate international fora; asking for the admittance of independent observers to attend the trials and to visit the prisons; - interruption by the Member States of the Community of military cooperation and an embargo on trade in arms with China; - suspension of bilateral ministerial and high-level contacts; - postponement by the Community and its Member States of new cooperation projects; - reduction of programmes of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation to only those activities that might maintain a meaning in the present circumstances; - prolongation by the Member States of visas to the Chinese students who wish it. Taking into account the climate of uncertainty created in the economic field by the present policy of the Chinese authorities, the European Council advocates the postponement of the examination of new requests for credit insurance and the postponement of the examination of new credits of the World Bank.”

Measures

Arms embargo

Political declaration from 1989 by the Member States to interrupt military cooperation and apply an embargo on trade in arms with China

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Cyber-attacks

Specification	Restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States
Adopted by	EU
Program	CYB
Expiry date	18.05.2027
Last amendment date	13.05.2026
Notes	Through the adoption of the “Cyber Diplomacy Toolbox” on 19 June 2017, the Council stressed the growing need to protect the integrity and security of the EU, its Member States and their citizens against cyber threats and malicious cyber activities. At the European Council on 18 October 2018, Member States called for the introduction of a new EU sanctions regime to build up the EU and its Member States’ capacity to respond to and to deter cyber-attacks. The Council established the new sanctions regime on 17 May 2019, introducing targeted restrictive measures against cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States. The measures consist of asset freeze and travel ban of persons and/or entities responsible for cyber-attacks or attempted cyber-attacks, as well as those involved in or offering financial, technical or material support for these attacks and those who assist, encourage, facilitate or are associated with them.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision(CFSP) 2019/797.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK – North Korea)

Specification	Restrictive measures in relation to the non-proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction
Acronym	WMD
Adopted by	UN and EU
Program	PRK
Last amendment date	16.12.2025
Notes	The ongoing nuclear and ballistic missile-related activities of the DPRK represent a serious threat to international peace and security. These activities undermine the global non-proliferation and disarmament regime of which the EU has been a steadfast supporter for decades. In this context, the EU has implemented the restrictive measures imposed by Resolutions of the UN Security Council and has complemented them through its own autonomous measures. These measures target the DPRK's weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile-related programmes. The first set of restrictive measures were introduced with the UN Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006), adopted shortly after DPRK´s first nuclear test on 9 October 2006. The UN Security Council has repeatedly adopted new measures and expanded existing ones, most recently on 3 September 2017. On 27 May 2016, for the first time, the Council of the EU adopted additional autonomous restrictive measures in relation to the DPRK on the grounds that its actions constitute a grave threat to international peace and security in the region and beyond. On 6 April and most recently on 16 October, the Council again introduced additional restrictive measures to further increase pressure on the DPRK to comply with its international obligations. The EU is determined to combat proliferation and committed to the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula, including through the consideration of new restrictive measures. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export the following items and technology to the DPRK: (1) arms and related materiel of all types; (2) all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic-missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programs; (3) key components for the ballistic-missile sector; (4) any other item that could contribute to the development of the operational capabilities of the DPRK's armed forces; (5) other items listed in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849. Related financial assistance, technical training, advice, services, assistance or brokering services, or other intermediary services are also prohibited.

Arms procurement

It is prohibited to procure from the DPRK (1) arms and related materiel of all types; (2) all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic-missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programs; (3) key components for the ballistic-missile sector; (4) any other item that could contribute to the development of the operational capabilities of the DPRK's armed forces; (5) other items listed in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849. The procurement of related assistance, technical training, advice and services are also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Dual-use goods export

It is prohibited to export to DPRK (1) items, materials and equipment relating to dual-use goods and technology; (2) and any other item listed in the conventional arms dual-use list adopted by the UN Sanctions Committee pursuant to paragraph 7 of UNSCR 2321 (2016). Related assistance, technical training, advice and services are also prohibited.

Financial measures

Member States shall not enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance or concessional loans to the DPRK.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to sell or purchase, broker or assist in the issuance of DPRK public bonds issued after 18 February 2013 to or from the Government of the DPRK.

Financial measures

It is prohibited for the financial insitutions in the Member States to open representative offices, subsidiaries, branches or banking accounts in the DPRK. Existing representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK shall be closed.

It is also prohibited for DPRK banks to (1) establish new joint ventures with the banks in the Member States; (2) take an ownership interest in banks under the jurisdiction of Member States; (3) or establish or maintain correspondent banking relationships with banks under the jurisdiction of Member States. Existing joint ventures, ownership interests and correspondent banking relationships with DPRK banks shall be terminated.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to transfer funds to or from the DPRK. Financial institutions in the Member States shall not enter into, or continue to participate in, any transactions with (1) banks domiciled in the DPRK; (2) branches or subsidiaries within or outside the jurisdiction of the Member States of banks domiciled in the DPRK; (3) or financial entities that are controlled by persons or entities domiciled in the DPRK.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to provide public or private financial support for trade with the DPRK or to DPRK nationals or entities involved in such trade.

Financial measures

It is prohibited for a DPRK diplomatic mission or consular post, and their DPRK members, to own or control banking accounts in the Union.

Flights, airports, aircrafts

Member States shall deny permission to land in, take off from or overfly their territory to any DPRK aircraft.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect vessels on the high seas if they have information that the cargo contains items whose export is prohibited.
They shall also cooperate with another State which has information that leads it to suspect that the DPRK is attempting to supply, sell, transfer or procure illicit cargo where that State requests additional maritime and shipping information in order to, inter alia, determine whether the item, commodity or product in question originated in the DPRK.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect all cargo to and from the DPRK and seize and dispose any prohibited items. Member States shall deny entry into their ports of any vessel that has refused to allow an inspection.



Investments

It is prohibited for the DPRK, its nationals, or entities incorporated in the DPRK to invest in the territories of the Member States.



Investments

All EU investments in the DPRK, in all sectors, are prohibited.



Other restrictions

It is prohibited to purchase or transfer fishing rights from the DPRK.



Other restrictions

It is prohibited for real property to be leased or otherwise made available to the DPRK for any purpose other than diplomatic or consular activities. It is also prohibited to

lease from the DPRK real property which is situated outside the territory of the DPRK.

Other restrictions

Member States shall not provide work authorisations for DPRK nationals in their jurisdictions in connection with admission to their territories. With a view to eliminating remittances to DPRK, Member States shall not renew work authorisations for DPRK nationals present on their territory.
Member States shall repatriate to the DPRK all DPRK nationals earning income in that Member State's jurisdiction and all DPRK government safety oversight attachés monitoring DPRK workers abroad immediately, but no later than 21 December 2019.

Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to obtain authorization for a vessel to use the DPRK flag, to own, lease, operate, or provide any vessel classification, certification or associated service, or to insure any vessel flagged to the DPRK, including chartering such vessels.
It shall be prohibited to register vessels in the DPRK. It is prohibited to apply for or to assist in the registration or maintenance on the register of any vessel owned, controlled or operated by the DPRK or DPRK nationals, any vessels listed in Annex XVIII or that has been deregistered by another State.
It is prohibited to provide vessel classification services to vessels listed in Annex XVIII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509. Member States shall de-register any vessel that is owned, controlled, or operated by the DPRK and any vessel where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities prohibited by the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

It is prohibited to provide insurance or reinsurance services to vessels owned, controlled, or operated by the DPRK or vessels listed in Annex XVIII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509.

Ports and vessels

A Member State that is a flag State of a vessel designated by the UN Sanctions Committee shall, if the Committee has so specified, de-flag the vessel or direct the vessel to an identified port.

Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to provide any servicing to DPRK vessels, if there is information available that the vessels carry prohibited items. Vessels listed in Annex XIV of the Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 shall be seized.

Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to facilitate or engage in ship-to-ship transfers to or from any DPRK flagged vessel of any goods that are being sold, supplied, transferred or exported to or from the DPRK.

Ports and vessels

Member States shall seize, inspect and impound any vessel in their ports, and may seize, inspect and impound any vessel subject to their jurisdiction in their territorial waters where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or the transport of items, prohibited by the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

Ports and vessels

Member States shall prohibit the entry into their ports of DPRK vessels.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I, II and III of Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849.

Member States shall also expel: (1) DPRK nationals who they determine are working on behalf of or at the direction of a listed person or entity, or who they determine are assisting in the evasion of sanctions; (2) individuals working on behalf of or at the direction of a DPRK bank or financial institution; (3) DPRK diplomats, government representatives or other DPRK nationals acting in a governmental capacity who they determine are working on behalf of or at the direction of a listed person or entity or of a person or entity assisting in the evasion of sanctions; (4) any national of a third country determined to be involved in similar activities.

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to procure coal, iron, and iron ore, as listed in Annex V of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to export helicopters and vessels as listed in Annex XI of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to the DPRK.

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to import copper, nickel, silver and zinc, as listed in Annex VII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to export to the DPRK all condensates and natural gas liquids, as listed in Annex XIc of the Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509.

Aviation and jet fuel

It is prohibited to export aviation fuel, as listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to the DPRK.

Crude oil

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export crude oil, as listed in Annex XIe of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, to the DPRK.

Earth and stone

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer earth and stone, including magnesite and magnesia, listed in Annex XIi of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.

Food and agricultural products

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer food and agricultural products listed in Annex XIg of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.

Gold, precious metals, diamonds

It is prohibited to export, import or broker gold and precious metals, as well as of diamonds, as listed in Annex IX of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to, from or for the Government of the DPRK. The procurement from the DPRK of gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, rare-earth minerals, copper, nickel, silver and zinc, as listed in as listed in Annex IV of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 is also prohibited.

Luxury goods

It is prohibited to import or export luxury goods, as listed in Annex VIII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to or from the DPRK.

Machinery and electrical equipment

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer machinery and electrical equipment listed in Annex XIh of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.

Other items

It is prohibited to deliver newly printed, minted or unissued DPRK-denominated banknotes and coinage to or for the benefit of the Central Bank of the DPRK.

Other items

It is prohibited to import textiles from the DPRK, as listed in Annex XIf of the Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509.

Other items

It is prohibited to procure statues, as listed in Annex X of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.

Petrol products

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer petroleum products, as listed in Annex VI of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, from the DPRK.

Refined petroleum products

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export all refined petroleum products as listed in Annex XId of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, to the DPRK.

Seafood

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer seafood, as listed in Annex XIa of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, from the DPRK.

Vessels

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer vessels listed in Annex XIk of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.

Wood

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer wood listed in Annex XIj of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.

industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, and iron, steel and other metals

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, and iron, steel and other metals listed in part A of Annex XII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to the DPRK.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide computer and related services to the DPRK.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide services incidental to mining and to manufacturing in the chemical, mining and refining industry to the DPRK.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to lease or charter vessels and aircraft and to provide crew services to (1) the DPRK, (2) any persons listed in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, (3) any other DPRK entities, or (4) any other persons or entities whom the Member State determines to have assisted in the evasion of sanctions.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to procure vessel or aircraft services from the DPRK.

Training and education

Member States shall take the necessary measures to exercise vigilance and prevent specialized teaching or training of DPRK nationals, within their territories or by their nationals, in disciplines which would contribute to the DPRK's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear-weapon delivery systems.

Scientific and technical cooperation involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the DPRK shall be suspended.

Vigilance

Member States shall exercise vigilance with a view to reducing current commitments for grants, financial assistance or concessional loans to the DPRK and, if possible, putting an end to them.

Vigilance

Member States shall exercise enhanced vigilance over DPRK diplomatic personnel so as to prevent such persons from contributing to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic-missile programs or other prohibited activities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Adopted by	UN and EU
Program	COD
Expiry date	12.12.2026
Last amendment date	10.12.2025
Notes	On 7 April 1993 the EU decided to impose an arms embargo on Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo, the DRC). On 28 July 2003, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1493 (2003) imposing an arms embargo against the DRC. On 18 April 2005, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1596 (2005) imposing also targeted restrictive measures. On 21 December 2005, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1649 (2005) extending restrictive measures to political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups, and to political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the DRC and in particular those operating in Ituri, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration processes. On 31 July 2006, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1698 (2006) extending restrictive measures to political and military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law and to individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement. On 17 October 2016, the EU expressed its deep concern at the political situation in the DRC. It strongly condemned the acts of extreme violence that took place on 19 and 20 September 2016 in Kinshasa, noting that those acts further exacerbated the deadlock in the country due to the failure to call the presidential elections by the constitutional deadline of 20 December 2016. The EU stressed that, in order to create a climate conducive to dialogue and the holding of elections, the Government of the DRC must clearly commit to ensuring that human rights and the rule of law are respected and must cease all use of the justice system as a political tool. It also called on all stakeholders to reject the use of violence. The EU adopted targeted measures against those responsible for serious human rights violations, those who promote violence and those who try to obstruct a consensual and peaceful solution to the crisis which respects the aspiration of the people of the DRC to elect their representatives. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the DRC. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by the persons listed in Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I and II of Council Decision 2010/788/CFSP.

Guatemala

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Guatemala
Adopted by	EU
Program	GTM
Expiry date	13.01.2027

Last amendment date	13.01.2026
Notes	In view of the persistent attempts to nullify the democratic results of the general and presidential elections in Guatemala, which resulted in a clear victory of President-elect Bernardo Arévalo, as attested by the EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) to Guatemala, the Council adopted an autonomous framework for restrictive measures in view of the situation in Guatemala on 12 January 2024. The restrictive measures consist of an asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available for individuals and entities, as well as a travel ban for individuals. The measures target those responsible for actions that undermine democracy, the rule of law and a peaceful transfer of power in Guatemala, including through persecution or intimidation of public officials, democratically-elected authorities, civil society, media and judicial operators among others, as well as through financial misconduct concerning public funds and the unauthorised export of capital. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/254.

Guinea

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Guinea
Adopted by	EU
Program	GIN

Expiry date	27.10.2026
Last amendment date	13.10.2025
Notes	In response to the violent crackdown by security forces on political demonstrators in Conakry on 28 September 2009, targeted restrictive measures were first introduced on 27 October 2009. The measures included an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban against the members of the government. On 22 December 2009, the Council of the EU introduced additional restrictive measures in view of the seriousness of the situation in the Republic of Guinea, prohibiting the supply of equipment which might be used for internal repression. In view of the positive developments in the country, restrictions were eased on 14 April 2014 and the embargo on arms and on equipment which might be used for internal repression was lifted.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2010/638/CFSP.

Guinea-Bissau

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Guinea-Bissau
Adopted by	UN and EU
Program	GNB
Last amendment date	24.09.2025

Notes	EU restrictive measures against Guinea-Bissau were introduced on 3 May 2012. Travel restrictions and an asset freeze were imposed targeting those who sought to prevent or block a peaceful political process or who took action that undermined stability in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, in particular those who played a leading role in the mutiny of 1 April 2010 and the coup d'état of 12 April 2012. The measures also target those who sought to undermine the rule of law, curtailing the primacy of civilian power and furthering impunity and instability in the country. On 18 May 2012, the UN Security Council adopted a Resolution 2048 (2012), which imposed a travel ban on persons seeking to prevent the restoration of the constitutional order or taking action that undermines stability in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. This restrictive measures regime includes both Council of the EU and UN Security Council designations. Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible as well as exemptions for humanitarian purposes.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I and II of Council Decision 2012/285/CFSP.

Haiti

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Haiti
Adopted by	UN and EU
Program	HTI
Last amendment date	15.12.2025

Notes

On 21 October 2022, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2653(2022) establishing a framework for targeted restrictive measures in view of the situation in Haiti.

The measures consist of a targeted arms embargo, travel bans applying to persons, and the freezing of funds and economic resources of both persons and entities engaged in or supporting gangs involved in violence, criminal activities or human rights abuses, which undermine the peace, stability and security of Haiti and the region. In addition, EU persons and entities are prohibited from making funds and economic resources available to those listed.

On 28 July 2023, the EU amended the regime to allow the EU to autonomously impose restrictive measures on individuals and entities responsible for threatening the peace, security or stability of Haiti, or for undermining democracy or the rule of law in Haiti.

On 24 June 2024, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 2699 (2023), the EU replaced the targeted arms embargo on certain individuals and entities, which covered arms and related materiel, with an arms embargo related to small arms and light weapons, firearms and ammunition, applicable to the entire territory of Haiti. The provision of related technical assistance, financing, financial assistance, insurance and reinsurance is also prohibited.

Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible as well as exemptions for humanitarian purposes.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to supply, sell, transfer or export arms and related materiel to the listed persons and entities. Related technical or financial assistance and training are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2319.

Haiti

Specification	Prohibiting the satisfying of certain claims by the Haitian authorities
Adopted by	EU
Last amendment date	30.05.1994
Notes	This regime is limited to a prohibition to satisfy claims by the authorities of Haiti with regard to contracts and transactions whose performance is affected by the measures taken in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 917(1994), 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993).

Measures

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by any person or body referred to in paragraph 11 of United Nations Security Council regulation 917 (1994).

Human rights

Specification	Restrictive measures against serious human rights violations and abuses
Adopted by	EU
Program	HR
Expiry date	08.12.2026
Last amendment date	07.12.2025

Notes

On 9 December 2019, the Council welcomed the launch by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of preparatory work to establish a horizontal EU sanctions regime against serious human rights violations and abuses. On 17 November 2020, the Council approved conclusions on the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024, which set out the EU's level of ambition and priorities in this field in its relations with all third countries.

On 7 December 2020, the Council adopted the EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime. The regime enables the EU to target individuals, entities and bodies – including state and non-state actors – responsible for, involved in or associated with serious human rights violations and abuses worldwide, no matter where they occurred. It applies to acts such as genocide, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations or abuses. Other human rights violations or abuses can also fall under the scope of this sanctions regime, if they are widespread, systematic or otherwise of serious concern as regards the objectives of the EU common foreign and security policy.

The restrictive measures consist of travel bans applying to individuals, and freezing of funds applying to both individuals and entities. In addition, EU persons and entities will be prohibited from making funds available to those listed, either directly or indirectly.

Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

The regime itself currently applies until 8 December 2026 and the listings until 8 December 2025.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1999

Iran

Specification Restrictive measures in relation to serious human rights violations in Iran

Acronym	HR
Adopted by	EU
Program	IRN
Expiry date	13.04.2027
Last amendment date	01.04.2026
Notes	The restrictive measures in relation to serious human rights violations in Iran were first put in place on 12 April 2011. Travel restrictions and an asset freeze were introduced with respect to persons complicit in or responsible for directing or implementing grave human rights violations in the repression of peaceful demonstrators, journalists, human rights defenders, students or other persons who speak up in defense of their legitimate rights. The measures can also be imposed against those who are complicit in or responsible for directing or implementing grave violations of the right to due process, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, or the indiscriminate, excessive and increasing application of the death penalty, including public executions, stoning, hangings or executions of juvenile offenders in contravention of Iran’s international human rights obligations. On 23 March 2012, in view of the gravity of the human rights situation in Iran, additional restrictive measures were introduced, namely an embargo on equipment which may be used for internal repression and on equipment that may be used to monitor or intercept the Internet and telephone communications on mobile or fixed networks.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2011/235/CFSP.

Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Iran. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Telecommunications equipment

It is prohibited to export equipment or software listed in Annex IV of Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 intended for use in the monitoring or interception by the Iranian regime of the Internet and of telephone communications in Iran. Related assistance to install, operate or update such equipment or software is also prohibited.

Iran

Specification	Restrictive measures in relation to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
Acronym	WMD
Adopted by	UN and EU
Program	IRN
Last amendment date	01.04.2026

Notes

Since 2006, the UN Security Council adopted several resolutions requiring Iran to stop its nuclear proliferation activities. These resolutions were accompanied by restrictive measures (sanctions), which the EU also transposed. In addition, the EU reinforced the UN measures with various economic and financial sanctions.

On 14 July 2015 Iran and the ‘'E3/EU3’ agreed on a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPoA) (see guidelines for a link to the JCPoA Information Note for more information). Following the JCPoA, on Implementation Day (16 January 2016), the EU lifted all its nuclear-related economic and financial sanctions concerning Iran. Consequently, the following activities, including associated services, are again allowed as of Implementation Day: financial, banking and insurance measures; trade in the oil, gas and petrochemical sectors; activity in the shipping, shipbuilding and transport sectors. Moreover, several persons, entities and bodies were delisted and are therefore no longer subject to asset freezes, prohibitions to make funds available and visa bans. The JCPoA foresaw that in case 8 years after adoption day Iran had fulfilled its commitments, the EU would lift its sanctions. However, on Transition Day , (18 October 2023), considering Iran’s non-compliance with its JCPoA commitments, the Council decided to maintain the EU autonomous measures under the regime as well as maintain on the sanctions list the individuals and entities initially designated by the UN for involvement in nuclear or ballistic missiles activities or affiliated to the Islamic Revolutionary guard Corps (IRGC).

Thus, a number of measures and restrictions remain in place even after Transition Day. These concern inter alia the arms embargo, restrictive measures related to missile technology, restrictions on certain nuclear-related transfers and activities, and provisions concerning certain metals and software which are subject to an authorisation regime.

On 29 September 2025, following the UN Security Council’s decision not to extend the lifting of sanctions on Iran, the Council has decided to reinstate several restrictive measures against Iran, reversing the suspensions implemented under the JCPoA. The reinstated measures include UN sanctions from 2006, integrated into EU law, and additional EU autonomous measures.

In addition, the sanctions imposed by the EU in view of the human rights situation in Iran, support for terrorism and other grounds (e.g. the war in Syria, the Iran “drones” regime) are not part of the JCPoA and remain in place to this day.

Measures

Arms export

A prohibition to sell, supply, or transfer, directly or indirectly, or procure arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for such arms and related materiel; and the provision of associated services continues to apply after Implementation Day. The EU arms embargo covers all goods included in the EU common military list. The EU arms embargo stays in place until Transition Day

Arms procurement

It is prohibited to procure arms and related materiel from Iran.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the persons and entities listed in Annexes VIII and IX of Council Regulation (EU) 267/2012 should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them. It is also prohibited to supply specialized financial messaging services, which are used to exchange financial data, to the listed persons and entities. The list of persons and entities concerned is included in the Financial Sanctions Database (linked).

Embargo on dual-use goods

The proliferation-sensitive transfers and activities concerning items on Annex II to Council Regulation 267/2012, including associated services and related investments are subject to prior authorisation by the competent authorities of the Member State.

Inspections

Member States shall inspect all cargo to and from Iran, if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by the Iranian persons, entities or bodies; or persons listed in the Council Regulation (EU) No 267/2012, in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons who are also subject to the asset freeze.

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer, export or procure items listed in Annex III to Council Regulation (EU) 267/2012 and any other item that the Member State

determines that could contribute to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. The provision of associated services is also prohibited.

Restrictions on goods

Proliferation-sensitive transfers and activities concerning items listed under Annex I to Council Regulation 267/2012, including associated services and related investments are subject to prior authorisation by the competent authorities of the Member State. In some cases, the Member State will need to refer the matter to the UN Security Council.

Restrictions on goods

The sale, supply transfer or export of Enterprise Resource Planning software, designed
specifically for use in nuclear and military industries, as described in Annex VIIA to Council Regulation 267/2012, and the provision of associated services is subject to prior authorisation to be granted by the competent authorities of the Member State.

Restrictions on goods

The sale, supply, transfer or export of certain graphite and raw or semi-finished metals as listed in Annex VIIB to Council Regulation 267/2012 and the provision of associated services is subject to prior authorisation to be granted by the competent authorities of the Member State.

Iran

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of Iran’s military support to Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine and to armed groups and entities in the Middle East and the Red Sea region
Acronym	UAV
Adopted by	EU
Program	IRN
Expiry date	09.10.2027

Last amendment date	08.10.2026
Notes	In several of its Conclusions in 2022 and 2023, the EU has strongly condemned any type of military support by Iran, including deliveries of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) to Russia's illegal, unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine. In view of Iran's continued military support to Russia's war of aggression, on 20 July 2023, the Council established a new framework of targeted sanctions banning the export of components used in the manufacturing of UAVs. The measures also consist of a travel ban to the EU and an asset freeze for persons and entities responsible for, or involved in, Iran's UAV programme. Additionally, EU persons and entities are forbidden from making funds available to those listed. Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to engage in any transaction, directly or indirectly, with ports and locks listed in Annex IV of Regulation (EU) 2023/1529.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/1532

Other items

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods and technology which might contribute to Iran's capability to manufacture UAVs or missiles, as listed in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1529, to Iran. The transit of such goods and technology via Iran is also prohibited, as well as related technical or financial assistance and brokering services.

Iraq

Specification	Restrictive measures on Iraq
Adopted by	UN
Program	IRQ
Last amendment date	23.12.2025
Notes	A financial and trade embargo was adopted by the UN Security Council in 1990 after the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq (see Resolution 661 (1990)). Recognising and welcoming the efforts made by Iraq to form a government based on the rule of law that affords equal rights and justice to all Iraqi citizens, on 22 May 2003 the Security Council lifted all restrictive measures against Iraq, except for the arms embargo (see Resolution 1483 (2003)). Currently, only specific restrictions apply in the areas of trade in goods belonging to Iraq’s cultural heritage and an asset freeze specifically targeting former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, his immediate family, and senior officials of his regime.

Measures

Arms embargo

It is prohibited to sell, supply, trensfer or export arms and related materiel to ... . Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Cultural property

It is prohibited to import, export and deal in Iraqi cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance, as listed

in Annex II of Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003, if they have been illegally removed from locations in Iraq.

Lebanon

Specification	Restrictive measures in relation to the UN Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006) on Lebanon
Adopted by	UN
Last amendment date	13.09.2024
Notes	On 7 August 2006, the Government of Lebanon decided to deploy the Lebanese armed forces in South Lebanon and to request the assistance of additional forces for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as needed, to facilitate the entry of the Lebanese armed forces into the region. On 11 August 2006, with a view to enabling the Government of Lebanon to exercise its full sovereignty over all Lebanese territory, so that there will be no weapons without the consent of the Government of Lebanon and no authority other than that of the Government of Lebanon, the UN Security Council adopted an embargo on all arms transfers to Lebanon not authorized by the Government of Lebanon or the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Lebanon. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Lebanon

Specification	Restrictive measures in relation to the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon
Adopted by	UN

Last amendment date	13.09.2024
Notes	The terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon on 14 February 2005 killed 23 people, including the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, and caused injury to dozens of people. On 31 October 2005, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1636 (2005), where it noted with extreme concern that there is converging evidence pointing at the involvement of both Lebanese and Syrian officials in the terrorist act. To assist in the investigation of the crime, the Security Council decided to impose measures against all individuals suspected of being involved in the planning, sponsoring, organizing or perpetrating the terrorist act. This restrictive measures regime applies also in relation to Syria.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Restrictions on admission

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Lebanon

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Lebanon
Adopted by	EU
Expiry date	31.07.2026
Last amendment date	25.07.2025

Notes

On 7 December 2020, the Council adopted conclusions in which it noted with increasing concern that the grave financial, economic, social and political crisis that has taken root in Lebanon had continued to worsen over the previous months and that the Lebanese population was the first to suffer from the increasing difficulties in the country. Since then, the Council has repeatedly expressed grave concern about the deteriorating situation in Lebanon. Despite repeated calls on Lebanese political forces and stakeholders to act in the national interest and to no longer delay the formation of a fully empowered government capable of meeting the country's urgent needs and implementing critical reforms, there has been no progress.

Against this background, on 30 July the Council adopted targeted restrictive measures to address the situation in Lebanon. Those restrictive measures provides for the possibility of imposing sanctions against persons and entities who are responsible for undermining democracy or the rule of law in Lebanon. The measures consist of a travel ban to the EU and an asset freeze for persons, and an asset freeze for entities. In addition, EU persons and entities are forbidden from making funds available to those listed.

Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex ... of Council Decision ... .

Libya

Specification: Prohibiting the satisfying of certain claims in relation to transactions that have been prohibited by the UN Security Council Resolution 883 (1993) and related resolutions

Adopted by: EU

Last amendment date	31.07.2025
Notes	On 31 March 1992, the UN Security Council decided on a selective embargo on trade with Libya. On 14 April 1992, the Council introduced legislation for the prevention of the supply of certain goods and services to Libya. As a consequence of the embargo against Libya, the Council of the EU saw the risk of the economic operators in the Union to be exposed to the risk of claims by Libya. On 29 November 1993, the Council of the EU introduced legislation in view of the need to protect operators permanently against such claims and to prevent Libya from obtaining compensation for the negative effects of the embargo.

Measures

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by any person or body referred to in paragraph 8 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 883 (1993).

Libya

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya
Adopted by	UN and EU
Program	LBY
Last amendment date	31.07.2025

Notes

In view of the seriousness of the situation in Libya, on 26 February 2011 the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1970 (2011), introducing restrictive measures in relation to persons and entities involved in serious human rights abuses against persons in Libya. The Security Council has since adopted a number of other resolutions on Libya that have extended or amended the measures.

On 28 February 2011, the Council of the EU implemented the first UN Resolution and imposed additional restrictive measures in view of the seriousness of the situation in Libya. In its 17 July 2017 conclusions on Libya, the Council expressed its readiness to repeal the restrictive measures if the conditions for their application are no longer met, as well as introduce new measures against individuals who threaten the peace, security or stability of the country, impede the completion of Libya's political transition and are responsible for serious human rights abuses. Following the adoption of UN Resolution 2441 (2018) of 5 November 2018, restrictive measures explicitly apply to persons planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence.

EU autonomous measures are reviewed at regular intervals.

Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Libya. Related assistance and training is also prohibited.



Arms procurement

It is prohibited to procure arms and related materiel, as well as equipment which might be used for internal repression, from Libya.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Flights, airports, aircrafts

Member States deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory, if they have information that the aircraft contains prohibited items.

Inspections

Member States shall inspect the cargo of vessels and aircraft bound to or from Libya, if they have information that the cargo of contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.

Ports and vessels

In the absence of direction from the Government of Libya, a Member State that is a flag State of a designated vessel, shall direct the vessel not to load, transport, or discharge crude oil illicitly exported from Libya. Financial transactions with respect to crude oil illicitly exported from Libya aboard designated vessels are also prohibited.

Ports and vessels

Member States shall deny entry into their ports of designated vessels.

Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to provide bunkering and other services to designated vessels.

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by Libyan persons, entities, bodies; or persons listed in Council Regulation (EU) 2016/445, in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex I of Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333.

Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Libya. Related technical assistance, training, financial and other assistance is also prohibited.

Vessels

Prior authorisation by the national competent authority of the Member State concerned is required for the export to Libya of goods listed in Annex VII of Council Regulation (EU) 2016/44 of 18 January 2016 (which could be used for smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings), as well as for related technical assistance, brokering services, financing or financial assistance.

Vigilance

Member States shall require their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territories to exercise vigilance when doing business with entities incorporated in Libya or subject to Libya's jurisdiction, with a view to preventing business that could contribute to violence and the use of force against civilians.

Mali

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Mali
Adopted by	EU
Program	MLI
Last amendment date	03.12.2025

Notes

On 5 September 2017, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2374 (2017) imposing travel restrictions and an asset freeze on those responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in actions and policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Mali.

On 24 and 25 May 2021, the European Council adopted conclusions in which it strongly condemned the coup d'état which took place in Mali on 24 May 2021 with the detention of the President of the Transition of Mali and the Prime Minister, and stated that the EU was ready to consider targeted measures against political and military leaders who obstructed the Malian transition.

On 13 December 2021, the Council of the EU established new criteria that allows the EU to autonomously impose targeted restrictive measures on individuals and entities responsible for threatening the peace, security or stability of Mali, or for obstructing the implementation of its political transition. The restrictive measures consist of a travel ban to the EU applying to individuals, and freezing of funds applying to both individuals and entities. In addition, EU persons and entities are prohibited from making funds available to those listed, either directly or in directly.

Due to a veto cast by the Russian Federation, on 30 August 2023, the UN Security Council failed to renew the restrictive measures imposed through Resolution 2374 (2017) against individuals and entities obstructing implementation of the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. Consequently, on 4 January 2024 the Council started to adapt its legislation in view of the termination of the UN sanctions regime on Mali.

On 22 April 2024, the Council finalised the process of transforming the restrictive measures in view of the situation in Mali by changing the framework to a fully autonomous EU sanctions regime.

Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Restrictions on admission

Moldova

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of actions destabilising the Republic of Moldova
Acronym	Destabilisation
Adopted by	EU
Program	MDA
Expiry date	29.04.2027
Last amendment date	23.04.2026
Notes	In its conclusions of 23 March 2023, the European Council pledged to continue to provide all relevant support to the Republic of Moldova, including to strengthen the country's resilience, security, stability, economy and energy supply in the face of destabilising activities by external actors. A threat to democracy and the rule of law, stability and security of the Republic of Moldova is posed by persons who obstruct or undermine the holding of elections and attempt to overthrow the constitutional order, including through acts of violence. The efforts to destabilise the Republic of Moldova increased in particular since the beginning of the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. On 24 April 2023, the Council reached a broad agreement on a new framework for targeted restrictive measures against persons responsible for, supporting or implementing actions or policies which undermine or threaten the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Moldova, and democracy, the rule of law, stability or security in the Republic of Moldova, and persons, entities or bodies associated with them. The measures consist of a travel ban to the EU and an asset freeze for persons and entities; additionally, EU persons and entities are forbidden from making funds available to those listed.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/891.

Moldova

Specification	Restrictive measures in relation to the campaign against Latinscript schools in the Transnistrian region
Acronym	Transnistria
Adopted by	EU
Expiry date	31.10.2026
Last amendment date	29.10.2025
Notes	In view of the Transnistrian conflict in Moldova, on 27 February 2003 the Council of the EU first decided to implement targeted restrictive measures in the form of travel restrictions aimed at those members of the Transnistrian leadership considered to be responsible for the lack of cooperation to promote a political settlement of the conflict. A year later, on 23 February 2004, the Council noted that although negotiations on constitutional changes had started, there had been no substantial progress in the situation regarding the Transnistrian conflict. On 26 August 2004, the Council extended the travel restrictions on a second group of persons: those who are responsible for the design and implementation of the intimidation and closure campaign against Latin-script Moldovan schools in the Transnistrian region of Moldova. On 27 September 2010, in order to encourage progress in reaching a political settlement to the Transnistrian conflict and in view of the progress in restoring the free movement of persons across the administrative boundary of the Transnistrian region, all restrictive measures were suspended. On 27 September 2012, the restrictive measures against the former political leadership were lifted. At the same time, the restrictive measures in relation to the persons responsible for the campaign of intimidation and closure against Latin-script Moldovan schools were extended, but all the individuals under the Latin-school problem were de-listed. Hence, currently the restrictive measures do not target specific persons.

Measures



Restrictions on admission

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Montenegro

Specification	Prohibiting the satisfying of certain claims in relation to transactions that have been prohibited by the UN Security Council Resolution 757(1992) and related resolutions
Adopted by	UN and EU
Last amendment date	11.07.1994
Notes	This does not constitute a regime of restrictive measures, but rather the last provision still remaining in force of an otherwise repealed UN sanctions regime. It is strictly limited to a prohibition to satisfy certain claims made in relation to contracts affected by the repealed UN measures. There are currently no EU restrictive measures in force concerning Serbia or Montenegro.

Measures

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It shall be prohibited to satisfy or to take any step to satisfy a claim made by any person or body referred to in paragraph 9 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 757(1992).

Myanmar (Burma)

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Myanmar/Burma
Adopted by	EU
Program	MMR
Expiry date	30.04.2027
Last amendment date	29.04.2026

Notes

In response to a lack of progress towards democratization and to human rights violations in Myanmar/Burma, on 28 October 1996, the EU reaffirmed the restrictive measures already in place, which included an arms embargo, and introduced additional ones, such as travel restrictions and the suspension of high-level bilateral governmental visits to Myanmar/Burma. Following positive developments and as a means of encouraging changes to continue, on 22 April 2013 the EU lifted all measures against Myanmar/Burma except the arms embargo and the restrictions on equipment which might be used for internal repression.

However, reacting to the systematic human rights abuses perpetrated by Myanmar/Burma military and security forces, in particular in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan states, in the course of 2018 the Council of the EU adopted additional measures that included an extension of the embargo on arms and equipment which might be used for internal repression, as well as targeted restrictive measures against senior military officers of the Myanmar armed forces.

Following the military coup on 1 February 2021, and the subsequent military and police repression against peaceful demonstrators, the EU has drastically increased restrictive measures. The Council has adopted eight rounds of measures, latest on 11 December 2023, targeting Myanmar’s military regime.

The current measures related to human rights violations in Myanmar consist of an asset freeze and prohibition to make funds or economic resources available to designated individuals and entities as well as : travel bans for individuals. Other measures include an arms embargo, export bans on dual-use goods and internal repression and telecommunications equipment, a ban on providing technical assistance or financing military activities as well as a prohibition of military training and cooperation with the Myanmar armed forces (Tatmadaw).

Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Myanmar (Burma). Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the persons and entities listed in Annexes IV of Council Regulation (EU) 401/2013 should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them. The list of persons and entities concerned is included in the Financial Sanctions Database (linked).



Dual-use goods export

The export of dual-use goods and technology to Myanmar (Burma) is prohibited if those items are or may be intended for military use, military end-user or the Border

Guard Police. Any provision of related technical assistance, financing or financial assistance, brokering services or other services are also prohibited.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2013/184/CFSP

Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Myanmar/Burma. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Telecommunications equipment

It is prohibited to export telecommunications monitoring and interception equipment, technology or software as listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 to Myanmar (Burma). Related technical assistance or brokering services are also prohibited, unless the competent authority of the relevant Member State has given prior authorisation.

Restrictions on military training and military cooperation

The provision of military training to or military cooperation with the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and the Border Guard Police shall be prohibited. The prohibition shall not apply to training or cooperation aimed at strengthening democratic principles, the rule of law or respect for international law.

Nicaragua

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Nicaragua
Adopted by EU
Program NIC

Expiry date	15.10.2027
Last amendment date	09.10.2026
Notes	At the European Council on 21 January 2019, EU Member States condemned the muzzling of political opponents, independent media and civil society, and the use of anti-terrorist laws to repress dissenting opinions in the Republic of Nicaragua. In view of the continuing violations of human rights and civil liberties in the Republic of Nicaragua and to contribute to a peaceful negotiated way out of the current crisis, the Council established a new restrictive measures framework on 14 October 2019. This framework enables the EU to impose targeted restrictive measures, including travel bans and assets freeze, against persons, entities or bodies responsible for serious human rights violations and for undermining democracy and the rule of law in the Republic of Nicaragua, as well as persons associated with them. Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1720.

Niger

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Niger
Adopted by	EU

Expiry date	24.10.2026
Last amendment date	20.10.2025
Notes	In view of the military coup d’état on 26 July 2023 and the subsequent imprisonment of the democratically elected President of Niger, Mohamed Bazoum, the Council adopted an autonomous framework for restrictive measures in view of the situation in Niger on 23 October 2023. The restrictive measures consist of an asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available for individuals and entities, as well as a travel ban for individuals. The measures target those responsible for actions that threaten the peace, stability and security of Niger, undermine the constitutional order, democracy, and the rule of law, or constitute serious human rights violations or abuses, or violations of applicable international humanitarian law in Niger, or those associated with them. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2287.

Russia

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Russia
Acronym	HR
Adopted by	EU
Program	RUS

Expiry date	28.05.2027
Last amendment date	15.06.2026
Notes	As part of the EU’s response to the accelerating and systematic repression in Russia as well as the continuing deterioration of the human rights situation in Russia, on 27 May 2024, the Council of the EU adopted a new framework for restrictive measures in view of the situation in Russia. This follows the untimely death of the opposition politician Alexei Navalny in February 2024 and the European Council conclusions of 22 March 2024, which called for an end to the persecution of the political opposition and for the establishment of a dedicated sanctions regime. The new framework allows to sanction those responsible for serious human rights violations or abuses, repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and undermining democracy and the rule of law in Russia. It also allows to target those who provide financial, technical, or material support for, or are otherwise involved in or associated with people and entities committing human rights violations in Russia. The measures consist of an asset freeze and a prohibition to make funds available for designated individuals and entities, as well as a travel ban for individuals. Furthermore, the new sanctions regime introduces trade restrictions on exporting equipment, which might be used for internal repression, as well as on equipment, technology or software intended primarily for use in information security and the monitoring or interception of telecommunication. Together with the establishment of the framework, the Council also adopted on 27 May 2024 the first designations under the sanctions regime.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All funds and economic resources beloning to, owned, held or controlled by any natural or legal person, enity or body listed in Annex IV of Regulation (EU) 2024/1485 shall be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them or to their benefit.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into, or transit through, their territories of natural persons listed in Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/1484.

Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export equipment which might be used for internal repression. Related technical, financial and other assistance is also prohibited.

Telecommunications equipment

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export, directly or indirectly, equipment, technology or software listed in Annex II of Council Regulation (EU) 2024/1485, whether or not originating in the Union, to any natural or legal person, entity or body in Russia or for use in Russia. Related services are also prohibited.

Russia

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of Russia's destabilising activities
Acronym	Hybrid
Adopted by	EU
Program	RUSDA
Expiry date	09.10.2027
Last amendment date	08.10.2026
Notes	In several of its Conclusions in 2022 and 2023 the Council strongly condemned Russian hybrid attacks threatening democracy, the rule of law, stability or security in the Union, its Member States and its partners, in the context of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine. In view of Russia’s continued hybrid campaign operations on European soil intended to harm, weaken and divide the Member States and its neighbourhood, on 8 October 2024, the Council established a new framework of targeted sanctions against Russia-driven persons and entities engaged in destabilising activities. the new sanctions framework covers activities such as, sabotage, foreign information manipulation, electoral interference, disinformation, malicious cyber activities and the instrumentalization of migrants by third countries. These restrictive measures consist of a travel ban to the EU for designated individuals and an asset freeze applying to both designated individuals and entities. Additionally, EU persons and entities are prohibited from making funds and economic resources available to those listed, either directly or indirectly. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/2643.

Russia

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine (sectoral restrictive measures)
Acronym	Economic
Adopted by	EU
Expiry date	31.07.2027
Last amendment date	25.06.2026

Notes

Since March 2014, the EU has progressively imposed restrictive measures (sanctions) against Russia targeting specific economic sectors in response to the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol and the deliberate destabilisation of Ukraine.

The restrictive measures were expanded following Russia’s military aggression against Ukraine in February 2022 with the aim of weakening Russia’s economic base, depriving it of critical technologies and markets and significantly curtailing its ability to wage war. The first packages adopted by the EU included measures such as banning the export of dual-use and defence-related goods, blocking public financing for trade or investment with Russia, restricting oil refining-related exports, imposing aviation sector restrictions, and prohibiting various financial interactions and transactions with Russia. Additionally, they involved banning Russia from the SWIFT system, prohibiting the transmission and distribution of certain Russian State-owned information outlets, and limiting the export of maritime navigation goods and radio communication technology.

In March and April 2022 further measures were introduced, including a full prohibition on transactions with certain Russian State-owned enterprises and four key Russian banks, a ban on imports of iron and steel products, export of luxury goods, a coal ban, a port access ban and a ban on any Russian and Belarusian road transport of sanctioned goods.

In June and July 2022, in response to Russia’s ongoing military efforts, the Council imposed oil import restrictions, oil transport services restrictions, including transport to third countries, additional financial and business services and export measures, a broadcasting suspension, and a ban on the import of Russian gold.

In order to curb Russia’s revenues to finance its war of aggression and to deprive its military and industrial complex of key components, the Council continued to expand the measures in 2022, including with new export and import restrictions and additional bans for Russian banks and media outlets.

On 3 December 2022, the Council set an oil price cap for crude oil, petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals from Russia. Following this, on 4 February 2023, the Council set two price caps for petroleum products from Russia.

During 2023 the Council imposed further trade, transport and energy measures, such as additional export restrictions on sensitive dual-use goods and advanced technologies and measures to facilitate divestment from Russia by EU operators. The Council also adopted several measures to tackle the circumvention of sanctions.

On 18 December 2023, the Council imposed a new import ban on Russian diamonds and on raw materials for steel production, processed aluminium products and other metal goods. Moreover, it introduced stricter energy measures and stronger anti-circumvention measures, including an obligation for operators to contractually prohibit the re-export of certain sensitive goods to Russia.

The package of measures adopted on 23 February 2024 enhanced the EU’s actions to stop Russia from acquiring Western sensitive technologies for Russian military. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

The latest package was adopted on October 23, 2025, and introduced new restrictions in the areas of trade, finance, energy, and other sectors.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Arms import

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transport arms and related materiel from Russia.

Dual-use goods export

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export dual-use goods and technology to any person or entity in Russia or for use in Russia. The sale, supply, transfer or export of goods and technology, which might contribute to Russia's military and technological enhancement or the development of the defence and security sector, as listed in Annex VII of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, is also prohibited. The transit via the territory of Russia of these goods and technology as well as of firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition exported from the Union is also prohibited. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to purchase, sell, provide investment services for or assistance in the issuance of, or otherwise deal with transferable securities and money market instruments, issued after 12.4.2022 by an entity established in Russia, which is publicly controlled or with over 50% public ownership, as listed in Annex XIII of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, or by an entity established outside the Union whose proprietary rights are owned for more than 50% by an entity listed in Annex XIII.

Financial measures

It is prohibited for any Russian nationals or entities established in Russia to participate in procurement contracts in the Union.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to engage, directly or indirectly, in any transaction with a legal person, entity or body established outside Russia as listed in Annex XLIV.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to provide credit rating services and access to any subscription services in relation to credit rating activities to any Russian national or person residing in Russia or an entity established in Russia.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export banknotes denominated in any official currency of a Member State to Russia or to any person or entity in Russia, including the government and the Central Bank of Russia, or for use in Russia.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to engage, directly or indirectly, in any transaction with person and entities listed in Annex XIV or with any persons or entities established in Russia whose proprietary rights are owned for more than 50% by an entity listed in Annex XIV.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to sell transferable securities denominated in any official currency of a Member State issued after 12.4.2022, or denominated in any other currency after 6.8.2023, to any Russian national or person residing in Russia or an entity established in Russia.

Financial measures

It is prohibited for Union central securities depositories to provide any services as defined in the Annex of Regulation (EU) 909/2014 for transferable securities issued after 12.4.2022 to any Russian national or person residing in Russia or an entity established in Russia.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to accept any deposits from Russian nationals or persons residing in Russia or entities established in Russia or from an entity outside the Union if its proprietary rights are owned for more than 50% by Russian nationals or persons residing in Russia, if the total value of deposits of the person or entity per credit institution exceeds EUR 100 000. It is also prohibited to provide crypto-asset wallet, account or custody services to Russian nationals or persons residing in Russia or entities established in Russia.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to engage in any transaction with an entity established in Russia, which is publically controlled or with over 50% public ownership, as listed in Annex XIX of Regulation (EU) 833/2014; or with an entity established outside the union whose proprietary rights are owned for more than 50% by an entity listed in Annex XIX. Certain exemptions apply. It is also prohibited as from 22.10.2022 to hold any posts in the governing bodies of any entity referred to above.

Financial measures

Transactions related to the management of reserves as well as of assets of the Central Bank of Russia are prohibited.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to purchase, sell, provide investment services for or assistance in the issuance of, or otherwise deal with transferable securities and money-market instruments issued after 9.3.2022 by Russia and its government, Central Bank of Russia or any entity acting on behalf of it. It is also prohibited to make or be part of any arrangement to make new loans or credit to the previously mentioned entities after 23.2.2022.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to list and provide services for, as of 12.4.2022, and to admit to trading as of 29.01.2023, on trading venues registered or recognised in the Union for the transferable securities of any entity established in Russia and with over 50% public ownership.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to purchase, sell, provide investment services for or assistance in the issuance of, or otherwise deal with transferable securities and money market instruments with a maturity exceeding 30 days, issued after 12.9.2014 to 12.4.2022 or any transferable securities and money market instruments issued after 12.4.2022 by an entity established in Russia engaged in the conception, production, sales or export of military equipment or services, as listed in Annex V of Regulation (EU)

833/2014; or by an entity established in Russia listed in Annex VI of Regulation (EU) 833/2014.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to provide trust services to Russian nationals or persons residing in Russia and entities established in Russia.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to purchase, sell, provide investment services for or assistance in the issuance of, or otherwise deal with transferable securities and money-market instruments issued after 12.4.2022 by any major credit institution or other institution with over 50% public ownership or control as of 26.2.2022 or any other credit institution as listed in Annex XII of Regulation (EU) 833/2014; or an entity established outside the Union whose proprietary rights are owned for more than 50% by an entity listed in Annex XII.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to make or be part of any arrangement to make new loans or credit with a maturity exceeding 30 days to any person or entity listed in Annex III, V or VI of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, after 12.9.2014 to 26.2.2022; or to any person or entity listed in Annex III, V, VI, XII or XIII of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, after 26.2.2022.

Financial measures

It shall be prohibited to engage, directly or indirectly, in any transaction involving the crypto-assets listed in Annex LIII.

Financial measures

It shall be prohibited, during the five years following the sale or any form of lease arrangement of vessels or aircraft that were operated, directly or indirectly, by the Government of Russia or by a legal person, entity or body established in Russia, to sell, provide, underwrite or otherwise enter into any contract or arrangement which results in the transfer of risks from, or the ceding of exposure to risks associated with, insurance coverage for such vessels or aircraft.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to provide public financing or financial assistance for trade with, or investment in, Russia. It is also prohibited to invest, participate or otherwise contribute to projects co-financed by the Russian Direct Investment Fund.

Financial measures

Financial measures are very different in nature accross restrictive measures regimes. Insert the specific description of the measure. For reference see DPRK, Russia, Crimea or Syria restrictive measures regimes.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to accept donations, economic benefits or support, including financial assistance, from the Government of Russia, an entity established in Russia publicly controlled or with over 50 % public ownership and from certain other entities .

Financial measures

It is prohibited to engage in any transaction with entities as listed in Annex XLIII of Regulation (EU) 833/2014 to obtain an injunction, order, relief, judgment or other Court decision pursuant to Article 248 of the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation or equivalent Russian legislation, in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the restrictive measures imposed by the EU.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to provide EU funding or Member State national programme funding to any entity established in Russia or to any entity owned for more than 50 % by an entity established in Russia.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to acquire new or extend existing participation in any entity operating in the energy sector or in the mining and quarrying sector in Russia. It is also prohibited to grant new loan or credit or otherwise provide financing to, or create any joint venture with, any entity operating in the energy sector or in the mining and quarrying sector in Russia. The provision of related investment services is also prohibited.

Financial measures

It is prohibited for EU operators to engage in any transaction with credit or financial institutions and crypto assets providers (in Russia and third countries) as listed in Annex XLV of Regulation (EU) 833/2014.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to purchase, sell, provide investment services for or assistance in the issuance of, or otherwise deal with transferable securities and money market instruments with a maturity exceeding 90 days (issued after 1.8.2014 to 12.9.2014), or with a maturity exceeding 30 days (issued after 12.9.2014 to 12.4.2022) or any transferable securities and money market instruments issued after 12.4.2022 by major credit institution established in Russia with over 50% public ownership or control as of 1.8.2014, as listed in Annex III of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, or an entity established outside the Union whose proprietary rights are owned for more than 50%, as listed in Annex III.

Flights, airports, aircrafts

It is prohibited for any aircraft operated by Russian air carriers or for any non-Russian-registered aircraft which is owned or chartered, or otherwise controlled by any Russian person or entity, to take off from, land in or overfly the territory of the Union. The prohibition also applies to any other aircraft which is used for a non-scheduled flight and with regard to which a Russian person or entity is in a position to effectively determine the place or time of its take-off or landing.

Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual property offices and other competent institutions constituted under the law of a Member State or the Union shall not accept applications for registration of new trademarks and patents by Russian nationals or persons residing in Russia, or by entities established in Russia.

Liquified Natural Gas

It is prohibited to purchase, import or transfer liquified natural gas falling under CN code 2711 11 00, originating in Russia or exported from Russia, through liquefied natural gas terminals in the Union that are not connected to the interconnected natural gas system. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Liquified Natural Gas

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer, or export, goods and technology and to provide services to any person or entity in Russia when such goods, technology and services are for the completion of liquefied natural gas projects, such as terminals and plants. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Liquified Natural Gas

It is prohibited to provide reloading services in the territory of the Union for the purposes of transshipment operations of liquified natural gas falling under CN code 2711 11 00, originating in Russia or exported from Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Liquified Natural Gas

It shall be prohibited, as of 25 April 2026, to purchase, import or transfer, directly or indirectly, liquified natural gas falling under CN code 2711 11 00, if it originates in Russia or is exported from Russia.

Critical infrastructure

It is prohibited as of 27.03.2023 to allow Russian nationals or persons residing in Russia to hold any posts in the governing bodies of the owners or operators of critical infrastructures, European critical infrastructures and critical entities.

Media ban

It is prohibited for operators to broadcast or to enable, facilitate or otherwise contribute to broadcast, any content by the entities listed in Annex XV of Regulation (EU) 833/2014. It is also prohibited to advertise products or services in any content produced or broadcast by the entities listed in Annex XV.

Road transport

It is prohibited for any entity established in the Union which is owned for 25 % or more by a Russian person or entity to be admitted to become a road transport undertaking which transports goods by road within the territory of the Union, including in transit. It is also prohibited as of 26 July 2024 for any road transport undertaking established in the Union after 8 April 2022 which is owned for 25 % or more by a Russian person or entity to transport goods by road within the territory of the Union, including in transit.

Road transport

It is prohibited for any road transport undertaking established in Russia to transport goods by road within the Union, including in transit. The prohibition applies also to transport carried out by means of trailers or semi-trailers registered in Russia, including if those trailers or semi-trailers are hauled by trucks registered in other countries.

Storage capacity

It is prohibited to provide storage capacity as defined in Article 2(1), point 28 of Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, except for the part of liquefied natural gas facilities used for storage, to Russian nationals or persons residing in Russia or entities established in Russia.

Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to provide access to ports and other maritime services to vessels listed in Annex XLII of Regulation (EU) 833/2014.

Ports and vessels

It is prohibited, as of 24.07.2023, to provide access to EU ports and locks by any vessel performing ship-to-ship transfers, if there is reasonable cause to suspect that the vessel is in breach of sanctions, as well as by any vessel suspected of illegally interfering with, switching off or otherwise disabling its shipborne automatic identification system when transporting crude oil or petroleum products subject to the prohibitions in Article 3m and 3n of Regulation (EU) No 833/2014.

Ports and vessels

Member States shall prohibit the entry into their ports and to locks of any Russian registered vessels.

Ports and vessels

It is prohibited, as of 24.07.2023, to provide access to EU ports and locks by any vessel performing ship-to-ship transfers, if there is reasonable cause to suspect that the vessel is in breach of sanctions, as well as by any vessel suspected of illegally interfering with, switching off or otherwise disabling its shipborne automatic identification system when transporting crude oil or petroleum products subject to the prohibitions in Article 3m and 3n of Regulation (EU) No 833/2014.

Ports and vessels

It shall be prohibited to engage in any transaction, directly or indirectly, with ports and locks listed in Part A of Annex XLVII. Part A of Annex XLVII shall include ports and locks in Russia that are used:
(a) for the transfer of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) or missiles, related technologies or components thereof in support of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine;
(b) for the transport of goods and technology used in the defence and security sector, from or to Russia, for use in Russia or for Russia’s warfare in Ukraine;
(c) for the maritime transport of crude oil or petroleum products, as listed in Annex XXV, that originate in Russia or are exported from Russia by vessels practicing irregular and high-risk shipping practices as set out in the International Maritime Organisation General Assembly resolution A.1192(33);
(d) for the transport of goods originating in or exported from the Union, as listed in Annexes XI, XX and XXIII to this Regulation, or goods originating in Russia or exported from Russia and imported into the Union, as listed in Annex XXI to this Regulation, and thereby enabling Russia’s actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine;
(e) in such a way as to facilitate or engage in the violation or circumvention or otherwise significantly frustrate the provisions of this Regulation or of Regulations (EU) No 269/2014, (EU) No 692/2014 or (EU) 2022/263.

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by any of the measures imposed under this restrictive measures regime, if they are made by entities listed in the Annexes of Regulation (EU) 833/2014 or entities established outside the Union whose proprietary rights are owned for more than 50% by them; by any Russian person, entity or body; or by any person, entity or body acting through or on behalf of one of the aforementioned.

Restrictions on admission

Russian nationals, who are members of the diplomatic or consular personnel of Russia, or members of the administrative and technical staff or of the service staff of diplomatic missions or consular posts of Russia, or their family members, holders of a valid residence permit, including diplomatic identification documents, or a valid visa issued by another State, who intend to travel to or transit through the territory of any Member State, based on that residence permit or visa, shall notify the Member State or Member States concerned by the travel at least 24 hours before the intended date of entry into their territory.

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to purchase, import or transfer goods which generate significant revenues for Russia thereby enabling its actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine, such as caviar, cement and wood products, as listed in Annex XXI of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, from Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Restrictions on goods

it is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods which could contribute to the enhancement of Russian industrial capacities, as listed in Annex XXIII of regulation (EU) 833/2014, to any person or entity in Russia or for use in Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Aviation or the space industry

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods and technology suited for use in aviation or the space industry, as listed in Annex XI, and jet fuel and fuel additives as listed in Annex XX of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, to Russia. The transit of such goods and technology via Russia is also prohibited. It is also prohibited to provide any related insurance and reinsurance and certain related maintenance activities. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Crude oil

It is prohibited to purchase, import or transfer crude oil or petroleum products, as listed in Annex XXV of Regulation (EU) No 833/2014, from Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited. Certain exemptions apply.

Cultural property

It is prohibited to purchase, import, transfer, sell, supply or export, Ukrainian cultural property goods and other goods of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific or religious importance, where there is suspicion that the goods have been removed from Ukraine without consent or have been removed in breach of Ukrainian or international law. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Diamonds

It is prohibited, as of 1.1.2024, to purchase, import, or transfer diamonds and products incorporating diamonds, as listed in Parts A, B and C of Annex XXXVIIIA of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, from Russia into the Union or to any third country and if they transited via the territory of Russia. It is also prohibited, as of 1.3.2024, to purchase, import, or transfer, products listed in Part A of Annex XXXVIIIA, when processed in a third country, consisting of diamonds from Russia with a weight equal to or above 1.0 carats per diamond. It shall be prohibited, as of 1.9.2024, when a weight equal to or above 0.5 carats or 0.1 grams per diamond. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited. Certain exceptions apply.

Firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition, as listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 258/2012, and firearms and other arms as listed in Annex XXXV to Regulation (EU) No 833/2014, to Russia. Related technical and financial assistance and brokering services is also prohibited.

Gold

It is prohibited to purchase, import or transfer gold, as listed in Annex XXVI and Annex XXVII of Regulation (EU) No 833/2014, from Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited. Certain exceptions apply.

Iron and steel

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer iron and steel products, as listed in Annex XVII of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, from Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering services are also prohibited.

Luxury goods

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export luxury goods, as listed in Annex XVIII of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, to any person or entity in Russia or for use in Russia. Related technical or financial assistance or brokering services is also prohibited.

Maritime navigation

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export maritime navigation goods and technology, as listed in Annex XVI of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, to any person or entity in Russia, for use in Russia or for the placing on board of a Russian-flagged vessel. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Oil refining

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods and technology suited for use in oil refining and liquefaction of natural gas, as listed in Annex X of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, to any person or entity in Russia or for use in Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Other items

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods or technology, as listed in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 833/2014, to any person or entity in Russia or for use in Russia. It is also prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export any goods or technology to any person or entity operating in the energy sector. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Petrol products

It is prohibited, as of 21 January 2026, to purchase, import or transfer, directly of indirectly, petroleum producsts falling under CN code 2710 obtained in a third country from crude oil falling under CN code 2709 00 originating in Russia. Related technical or financial assistance, brokering services as well as insurance and re-insurance are also prohibited.

Restrictions for the export of dual-use and advanced technology items to entities

This list includes natural or legal persons, entities or bodies which are military end-users, form part of Russia’s military-industrial complex or which have commercial or other links with or which otherwise support Russia’s defence and security sector. These natural or legal persons, entities or bodies contribute to Russia’s military and technological enhancement or to the development of Russia’s defence and security sector. The list also includes entities in third countries other than Russia. Their inclusion in this list (Annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 833/2014) does not entail any attribution of responsibility for their actions to the jurisdiction in which they are operating.

Restrictions on services

Prohibits: Acquiring ownership, creating joint ventures, or entering contracts with entities in specified Russian economic zones. Maintaining existing ownership, ventures, or contracts in specified zones after January 25, 2026. Providing loans, credit, financing, or investment services related to affected entities or activities.

Restrictions on services

The provision of certain services to the Russian government shall be prohibited.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide accounting, auditing, bookkeeping or tax consulting services, business and management consulting or public relations services, architectural and engineering services, legal advisory services and IT consultancy services, market research and public opinion polling services, technical testing and analysis services or advertising services to the Government of Russia or legal entities established in Russia. It is also prohibited to sell, supply, transfer, export, or provide software for the management of enterprises, software for industrial design and manufacture and software with certain uses in the banking and financial sector as listed in Annex XXXIX of Regulation (EU) 833/2014 to the Government of Russia or entities established in Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited. Certain exceptions apply.

Serbia

Specification	Prohibiting the satisfying of certain claims in relation to transactions that have been prohibited by the UN Security Council Resolution 757(1992) and related resolutions
Adopted by	UN and EU
Last amendment date	16.07.1994

Notes	This does not constitute a regime of restrictive measures, but rather the last provision still remaining in force of the repealed UN sanctions regime. It is strictly limited to a prohibition to satisfy certain claims made in relation to contracts affected by the repealed UN measures. There are currently no EU restrictive measures in force concerning Serbia or Montenegro.

Measures

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by any person or body referred to in paragraph 9 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 757(1992).

Somalia

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Somalia
Adopted by	UN
Program	SOM
Last amendment date	13.09.2024
Notes	Measures imposed at UN level since UN Security Council Resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and subsequent Resolutions are transposed into EU sanctions law. The measures include an arms embargo, which is partial and allows under certain conditions arms supplies for the development of Somalia's security and police institutions. In addition the measures include a ban on the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia and a prohibition of the direct or indirect sale, supply or transfer to Somalia of listed items if there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the item(s) will be used, or a significant risk they may be used, in the manufacture in Somalia of improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The measures also cover targeted individual sanctions on designated persons and entities (asset freeze and prohibition from making funds and economic resources available as well as travel restrictions). Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible as well as exemptions for humanitarian purposes.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Somalia and to the listed individuals. Related technical advice, training and assistance is also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Inspections

Member States shall inspect all cargo to and from Somalia in their territory, if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I of Council Decision 2010/231/CFSP.

Other items

It is prohibited to import charcoal, as listed in Annex II of Council Regulation (EC) No 147/2003 from Somalia. Related financing or financial assistance is also prohibited.

Vigilance

Member States shall exercise vigilance over the supply, sale or transfer to Somalia of items not subject to the arms embargo and over the related technical advice, financial and other assistance and training.

South Sudan

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in South Sudan
Adopted by	UN and EU
Program	SSD
Last amendment date	10.07.2025
Notes	The Council of the EU first adopted restrictive measures in relation to South Sudan on 10 July 2014, after the outbreak of a destructive conflict between the Government of South Sudan and opposition forces in December 2013. Alarmed by the seriousness of the situation, the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures in relation to persons who obstruct the political process in South Sudan or are responsible for serious human rights violations. In view of the conflict, on 3 March 2015 the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2206 (2015). In order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan, restrictive measures were imposed against those who threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to South Sudan. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I and II of Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/740.

Sudan

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Sudan
Adopted by	UN and EU
Program	SDN
Last amendment date	07.05.2026
Notes	On 15 March 1994, the Council of the EU imposed restrictive measures in relation to Sudan. On 30 July 2004, in view of the humanitarian crisis and widespread human rights violations, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1556 (2004) imposing restrictive measures on Sudan. On 18 July 2011, the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures in relation to Sudan and South Sudan, after it became independent. From 10 July 2014, the measures concerning South Sudan are regulated by a separate restrictive measures regime. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Sudan. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2014/450/CFSP.

Sudan

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of activities undermining the stability and the political transition of Sudan
Adopted by	EU
Program	SDNZ
Expiry date	10.10.2026
Last amendment date	22.04.2026
Notes	On 5 July 2023, the EU strongly condemned the ongoing fighting in Sudan, as well as the continued refusal of the parties to the conflict to seek a peaceful solution. The EU expressed its readiness to consider the use of all means at its disposal, including restrictive measures, to contribute to putting an end to the conflict and encourage peace. In view of the continued gravity of the situation, on 9 October 2023, the Council adopted a new EU autonomous framework for targeted restrictive measures in view of activities undermining the stability of Sudan and the transition to democracy. The measures consist of a travel ban to the EU and an asset freeze for persons and entities; additionally, EU persons and entities are forbidden from making funds available to those listed. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2135.

Syria

Specification	Restrictive measures against Syria
Adopted by	EU
Program	SYR
Expiry date	01.06.2027
Last amendment date	24.09.2025

Notes

On 27 May 2013, the Council of the EU adopted conclusions in which it condemned the violence and the continued widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights in Syria, the massacres committed by the Syrian armed forces and its militias, all instances of hostage taking of peacekeepers, and the atrocities committed by the Syrian regime. It expressed concern for military operations conducted by the regime and its supporters, as well as the rise of religiously or ethnically motivated violence. In view of the seriousness of the situation, on 31 May 2013, the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures against Syria in numerous fields.

In view of the illegally removed goods belonging to the Syria´s cultural heritage, additional measures were introduced on 13 December 2013. On 12 December 2014, the Council of the EU further imposed a prohibition on export of items that were used by the Assad regime's air force which undertakes indiscriminate air attacks against the civilian population.

Since 2014, in view of the deteriorating situation in Syria, and the widespread and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including the use of chemical weapons against the civilian population, the Council of the EU has repeatedly added names to the lists of persons and entities who are subject to restrictive measures.

The listed persons and entities are mainly those who share responsibility for the Syrian regime's violent repression against the civilian population; provide support to the Syrian regime and the Syrian army; provide benefit from the Syrian regime; assist in the production and development of chemical weapons for the Syrian regime; organize chemical weapons attacks; are senior officers of the Syrian Armed Forces and the Syrian security and intelligence services; and are members of Syrian regime-affiliated militias.

On 3 April 2017, the Council of the EU stated in its EU strategy on Syria that the EU would continue to consider further restrictive measures targeting Syrian individuals and entities supporting the regime as long as the repression continues. The restrictive measures contain derogations and exemptions, for instance for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

In response to the political transition in Syria, the Council of the EU decided to suspend a number of restrictive measures in key areas of energy, transport and finance on 24 February 2025. This decision is part of the EU’s efforts to support an inclusive political transition in Syria, and its swift economic recovery, reconstruction, and stabilisation. The Council is closely monitoring the situation and will assess whether further economic sanctions could be suspended and whether the suspensions remain appropriate. Listings related to the Al-Assad regime, the chemical weapons sector and illicit drug trade as well as a number of sectoral measures, such as on arms trade, dual-use goods, equipment for internal repression, software for interception and surveillance, and the import/export of Syrian cultural heritage goods remain in place.

Measures



Arms import

It is prohibited to import arms and related material from Syria. Related financial assistance is also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to grant claims to the listed persons or entities, or any other person or entity in Syria.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex I of Council Decision 2013/255/CFSP.

Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment, goods and technology which might be used for internal repression, as listed in Annex IA and IX of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 to Syria. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Cultural property

It is prohibited to import, export, transfer or provide related brokering services for cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance, including those listed in Annex XI of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012, which have been illegally removed from Syria on or after 15 March 2011.

Syria

Specification	Restrictive measures in relation to the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon
Adopted by	UN
Last amendment date	13.09.2024
Notes	On 31 October 2005, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1636 (2005) concerning the 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon, that killed 23 people, including former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, and caused injury to dozens of people. The Security Council noted with extreme concern that there is converging evidence pointing at the involvement of both Lebanese and Syrian officials in the terrorist act. To assist in the investigation of the crime, the Security Council decided to impose measures against all individuals suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organizing or perpetrating of the terrorist act. This restrictive measures regime applies also in relation to Lebanon.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Restrictions on admission

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Terrorism

Specification	Specific measures to combat terrorism
Adopted by	EU
Program	TERR

Last amendment date	27.02.2026
Notes	On 28 September 2001, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1373(2001) that inter alia foresees terrorist assets freeze measures. On 27 December 2001, the EU Council adopted Common Position 2001/931/CFSP and Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism, thus enabling the Council to designate persons and entities involved in terrorist activities. The designation entails an asset freeze and a prohibition from making funds and economic resources available. The designations are reviewed at regular intervals and at least every six months to ensure that there are sufficient grounds for keeping them on the list. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Terrorism

Specification	Restrictive measures against those who support, facilitate or enable violent actions by Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad
Adopted by	EU
Program	HAM
Expiry date	20.01.2027
Last amendment date	28.05.2026

Notes

Following the 7 October 2023 attacks, the EU reiterated in its conclusions of 26 and 27 October 2023 its condemnation of Hamas for its terrorist attacks across Israel. In view of the gravity of the recent attacks against Israel and the need to counter acts that threaten international peace and security, the Council decided on 19 January 2024 to establish a dedicated framework of restrictive measures against those who support, facilitate or enable violent actions by Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ).

The restrictive measures consist of an asset freeze and a prohibition to make funds and economic resources available for the listed individuals and entities, as well as a travel ban for the individuals. Under the regime, the EU may, inter alia, target those who support, materially or financially, Hamas or the PIJ, as well as those who participate in the planning, preparation or enabling of violent actions by Hamas or the PIJ.

The measures aim at preventing such violent actions by Hamas and the PIJ in the future. This regime also complements the restrictive measures previously adopted against Hamas and the PIJ under the general EU terrorism regime.

Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/385.

Terrorism

Specification	Restrictive measures with respect to ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida
Acronym	ISIL/Daesh & Al-Qaida
Adopted by	UN and EU

Program	EUAQ,TAQA
Expiry date	31.10.2027
Last amendment date	26.10.2026
Notes	The UN Security Council has introduced two separate restrictive measures regimes to combat terrorism. On 15 October 1999, restrictive measures were introduced in relation to the Taliban through UN Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999). On 16 January 2002, the measures were extended to cover the Al-Qaida organization and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them (see Resolution 1390 (2002)). In 2011, the UN Security Council decided to split the restrictive measures in relation to the Taliban and those in relation to Al-Qaida into separate regimes. Measures in relation to Al-Qaida were gathered in Resolution 1989 (2011). The measures in relation to the Taliban are described under the Afghanistan restrictive measures regime on the EU Sanctions Map. On 17 December 2015, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2253 (2015) expanding the scope of the measures to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant ('ISIL (Da'esh)'), responsible for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims, destruction of property and greatly undermining stability. As of 20 September 2016, the Council of the EU can apply restrictive measures autonomously to persons and entities associated with ISIL/Da'esh and Al-Qaida. Before that, the restrictive measures could be applied only to those listed by the UN Security Council. The current EU autonomous measures apply until 31 October 2025.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms or related materiel to the listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to grant claims to the persons or entities listed in Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1686.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 and on persons designated by the UN Security Council pursuant to UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 2253 (2015) or by the UN Security Council Al-Qaida, Da'esh and ISIL Sanctions Committee (see the list of persons subject to the asset freeze).

Tunisia

Specification	Misappropriation of state funds of Tunisia
Acronym	MSF
Adopted by	EU
Program	TUN
Expiry date	31.01.2027
Last amendment date	30.01.2026
Notes	On 31 January 2011, the Council of the EU reaffirmed its full solidarity and support with Tunisia and its people in their efforts to establish a stable democracy, the rule of law, democratic pluralism and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also decided to adopt restrictive measures against persons responsible for misappropriation of Tunisian State funds and who are thus depriving the Tunisian people of the benefits of the sustainable development of their economy and society and undermining the development of democracy in the country. The aim of the measures is to recover the assets misappropriated from Tunisia.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Türkiye

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of Türkiye’s unauthorised drilling activities in the Eastern Mediterranean
Adopted by	EU
Program	TUR
Expiry date	30.11.2026
Last amendment date	25.11.2025
Notes	On 14 October 2019, EU Member States reaffirmed their full solidarity with the Republic of Cyprus and agreed that a new framework of restrictive measures targeting natural and legal persons responsible for or involved in the unauthorised drilling activity of hydrocarbons in the Eastern Mediterranean should be put in place. The Council established a new restrictive measures framework on 11 November 2019. This framework enables the EU to impose targeted restrictive measures, including asset freezes and travel bans against natural persons or entities responsible for, involved in or assisting drilling activities, which have not been authorised by the Republic of Cyprus, within its territorial sea or in its exclusive economic zone or on its continental shelf. This includes, in cases where the exclusive economic zone or continental shelf has not been delimited in accordance with international law with a State having an opposite coast, activities which may jeopardize or hamper the reaching of a delimitation agreement.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex to Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1894.

Ukraine

Specification	Restrictive measures in response to the illegal recognition, occupation or annexation by the Russian Federation of certain non-government controlled areas of Ukraine
Acronym	Oblasts
Adopted by	EU
Expiry date	24.02.2027
Last amendment date	24.02.2026

Notes

On 22 February 2022, the EU strongly condemned the decision of the President of the Russian Federation on 21 February 2022 to recognize the non-government controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine as independent entities and the ensuing decision to send Russian troops into these areas. The EU considers that this as an illegal act further undermining Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence and is a severe breach of international law and international agreements.

In view of the situation, on 23 February 2022, the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures, which prohibit the import into the EU of goods originating in the non-government controlled areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine with the exception of goods having been granted a certificate of origin by the Government of Ukraine. In addition, the measures restrict trade in good and technology for use in certain sectors and prohibit services in the sectors of transport, telecommunications, energy or the prospecting, exploration and production of oil, gas and mineral resources, as well as services related to tourism activities in the non-government controlled areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine.

On 21 September 2022, the Russian Federation decided to further escalate its aggression against Ukraine by supporting the organisation of illegal 'referenda' in the parts of the Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia regions. By organising those illegal sham ‘referenda’, Russia aimed to change by force the internationally recognised borders of Ukraine, which constitutes a clear and serious breach of the Charter of the United Nations.

In view of the grave circumstances, on 6 October 2022, the Council extended the geographical scope of the regime to cover all the non-government controlled areas of Ukraine in the oblasts of Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk and Zaporizhzhia.

Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Financial measures

It is prohibited to create joint ventures in or with an entity in the specified territories.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to grant financing to entities in the specified territories.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export banknotes to or for the use in the specified territories.

Investments

The acquisition or extension of a participation in ownership or control of, in entities in the specified territories and of other securities of a participating nature are prohibited.

Investments

The acquisition or extension of a participation in ownership of real estates in the specified territories is prohibited.

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to import goods originating in the specified territories into the EU and to provide, directly or indirectly, financing or financial assistance as well as insurance and reinsurance related to such import.

Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods and technology listed in Annex II of Council Regulation (EU) 2022/263 to entities in or for the use in the specified territories. Related technical, brokering and financial assistance or training and other services are also prohibited.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide the following services to entities in the specified territories: accounting, auditing, bookkeeping or tax consulting services, or business and management consulting or public relations services; construction, architectural and engineering services, legal advisory services and IT consultancy services; market research and public opinion polling services, technical testing and analysis services and advertising services. It is also prohibited to sell, supply, transfer, export or provide software (as well as related intellectual property rights) for the management of enterprises and software for industrial design and manufacture as listed in Annex III of Regulation (EU) 2022/263 to entities in the specified territories. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide services directly related to tourism activities in the specified territories.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide technical assistance or brokering directly relating to infrastructure in the specified territories in the sectors of (1) transport; (2) telecommunications; (3) energy and (4) the prospecting, exploration and production of oil, gas and mineral resources.

Ukraine

Specification	Misappropriation of state funds of Ukraine
Acronym	MSF
Adopted by	EU
Program	UKR
Expiry date	07.03.2027
Last amendment date	03.03.2026
Notes	On 20 February 2014, the Council of the EU condemned in the strongest terms all use of violence in Ukraine and called for an immediate end to the violence, and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Council also called upon the Ukrainian Government to exercise maximum restraint and opposition leaders to distance themselves from those who resort to radical action, including violence. On 3 March 2014, the Council agreed to focus restrictive measures on the freezing and recovery of assets of persons identified as responsible for the misappropriation of Ukrainian State funds and persons responsible for human rights violations, with a view to consolidating and supporting the rule of law and respect for human rights in Ukraine.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Ukraine

Specification	Restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine
Acronym	Territorial integrity
Adopted by	EU
Program	UKR
Expiry date	22.09.2029
Last amendment date	22.09.2026
Notes	On 17 March 2014 the EU Council imposed an asset freeze and travel restrictions on those responsible for actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. The decision was made after the Heads of State or Government of the European Union's Member States on 6 March 2014 strongly condemned the unprovoked violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity by the Russian Federation and called on the Russian Federation to immediately withdraw its armed forces to the areas of their permanent stationing. They called on the Russian Federation to enable immediate access for international monitors. The Heads of State or Government considered that the decision by the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea to hold a referendum on the future status of the territory is contrary to the Ukrainian Constitution and therefore illegal. Over time, the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures has been expanded by the EU Council. On 22 February 2022, the EU strongly condemned the decision of the President of the Russian Federation on 21 February 2022 to recognize the non-government controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine as independent entities and the ensuing decision to send Russian troops into these areas. The EU considers that this as an illegal act further undermining Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence and is a severe breach of international law and international agreements. In view of the situation, on 23 February 2022, the Council of the EU expanded the list of persons and entities subject to the restrictive measures consisting of asset freezes and travel restrictions. On 24 February 2022, the President of the Russian Federation announced a military operation in Ukraine and Russian armed forces began an attack on Ukraine. The EU strongly condemned the unprovoked invasion of Ukraine by armed forces of the Russian Federation and the involvement of Belarus in this aggression against Ukraine. In view of the gravity of the situation, on 25 February 2022, the Council broadened the listing criteria to cover persons and entities supporting and benefiting from the Government of the Russian Federation as well as persons and entities providing a substantial source of revenue to it. The Council has since expanded the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2014/145/CFSP.

Ukraine

Specification	Restrictive measures in response to the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol
Acronym	Crimea
Adopted by	EU
Expiry date	23.06.2027
Last amendment date	15.06.2026

Notes

On 6 March 2014, the Heads of State or Government of the EU countries strongly condemned the unprovoked violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity by Russia. At its meeting on 20-21 March 2014, the European Council strongly condemned the illegal annexation of Crimea to the Russian Federation and emphasised that it will not recognise it. The European Council considered that certain economic, trade and financial restrictions regarding Crimea should be proposed for rapid implementation.

On 27 March 2014, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 68/262 on the territorial integrity of Ukraine, affirming its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognised borders, underscoring the invalidity of the referendum held in Crimea on 16 March, and calling upon all States not to recognise any alterations to the status of Crimea.

On 23 June 2014, the Council of the EU considered that the import into the EU of goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol should be prohibited, with the exception of goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol having been granted a certificate of origin by the Government of Ukraine. On 30 July 2014, the Council of the EU adopted additional measures restricting trade with and investment in Crimea. On 18 December 2014, the Council further restricted investment in Crimea. In addition, trade in goods and technology for use in certain sectors in Crimea were restricted. Services in the sectors of transport, telecommunications, energy or the prospection, exploration and production of oil, gas and mineral resources, as well as services related to tourism activities in Crimea including in the maritime sector were also prohibited.

On 19 March 2015, the European Council concluded that it does not recognise and continues to condemn the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia and will remain committed to fully implement its non-recognition policy. The restrictive measures were most recently renewed on 17 June 2024, and will expire on 23 June 2025.

This restrictive measures regime is part of a wider EU non-recognition policy of the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol.

Measures

Financial measures

It is prohibited to create joint ventures with entities in Crimea or Sevastopol.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to grant financing to entities in Crimea or Sevastopol.

Financial measures

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export banknotes to Crimea or Sevastopl or for use in Crimea or Sevastopol.



Investments

The acquisition or extension of a participation in real estates and entities in Crimea or Sevastopol is prohibited.



Investments

The acquisition or extension of a participation in entities in Crimea or Sevastopol and other securities of a participating nature are prohibited.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to import goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol into the EU and to provide financing or financial assistance as well as insurance and reinsurance related to such import.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export goods and technology listed in Annex II of Council Regulation 692/2014, whether or not originating in the Union, to entities in or for use in Crimea or Sevastopol. Related technical and financial assistance or training and other services are also prohibited.



Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide technical assistance or brokering services directly relating to infrastructure in Crimea or Sevastopol in the sectors of (1) transport; (2) telecommunications; (3) energy; and (4) the prospection, exploration and production of oil, gas and mineral resources.



Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide services directly related to tourism activities in Crimea or Sevastopol. In particular, it is prohibited for any ship providing cruise services, to enter into or call at any port situated in the Crimean Peninsula listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EU) No 692/2014.

Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide the following services to entities in Crimea or Sevastopol: accounting, auditing, bookkeeping or tax consulting services, or business and management consulting or public relations services; construction, architectural and engineering services, legal advisory services and IT consultancy services; market research and public opinion polling services, technical testing and analysis services and advertising services. It is also prohibited to sell, supply, transfer, export or provide software (as well as related intellectual property rights) for the management of enterprises and software for industrial design and manufacture as listed in Annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 692/2014 to entities in Crimea or Sevastopol. Related technical or financial assistance and brokering or other services are also prohibited.

United States

Specification	Measures protecting against the effects of the extra-territorial application of certain legislation adopted by the US
Adopted by	EU
Last amendment date	07.08.2018
Notes	On 22 November 1996, the Council of the EU decided to respond to the extraterritorial measures taken by the US which purport to affect EU Member States or natural and legal persons, their activities or interests. The Council expressed the view that such laws with extra-territorial application violate international law. There are no EU restrictive measures with respect to the US per se, rather the EU introduced legislation that allows each Member State to take the measure it deems necessary to protect the interests of the natural or legal persons affected by the extra-territorial application of a third country´s laws.

Measures

Protection against the effects of the extra-territorial application of third-country's legislation

The EU introduced legislation that allows each Member State to take the measure it deems necessary to protect the interests of the natural or legal persons affected by the extra-territorial application of a third country´s laws.

Venezuela

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Venezuela
Adopted by	EU
Program	VEN
Expiry date	10.01.2027
Last amendment date	15.12.2025
Notes	On 13 November 2017, the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures in view of the existing crisis in Venezuela, caused by the deterioration of democracy and overruling the law and human rights. The restrictive measures aim at fostering a credible and meaningful process that can lead to a peacefully negotiated solution. Travel restrictions and an asset freeze can be imposed in relation to those responsible for serious human rights violations or abuses or the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and those whose actions, policies, or activities otherwise undermine democracy or the rule of law in Venezuela. In addition to that, considering the risk of further violence and excessive use of force, the restrictive measures adopted by the Council include an arms embargo as well as restrictions on equipment that might be used for internal repression and measures to prevent the misuse of communication equipment. The measures can be reversed depending on the evolution of the situation in the country, in particular the holding of credible and meaningful negotiations, the respect for democratic institutions, the adoption of a full electoral calendar, and the liberation of all political prisoners. In order to support efforts by Venezuela to maintain the electoral process and to expand the democratic space in the country, on 13 May 2024, the Council decided to extend the restrictive measures only until 10 January 2025 instead of the standard 12-month renewal. In addition, the Council decided to suspend the travel restrictions on four individuals. Derogations and exemptions to the restrictive measures are possible, including for the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Measures

Arms export

It shall be prohibited to export arms and related materiel of all types to Venezuela. The prohibition shall not apply to the execution of contracts concluded before 13.11.2017 or to ancillary contracts necessary for the execution of such contracts. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

Restrictions on admission

Member states shall prevent the entry into, or transit through their territories through, of persons listed in Annex I of Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2074.

Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Venezuela. Related technical, financial and other assistance is also prohibited.

Telecommunications equipment

It is prohibited to export equipment, technology or software intended primarily for use in the monitoring or interception by the Venezuelan regime of the Internet and of telephone communications on mobile or fixed networks in Venezuela as listed in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2017/2063. It is also prohibited to provide telecommunication or Internet monitoring or interception services and related financial and technical assistance.

Yemen

Specification	Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen
Adopted by	UN
Program	YEM
Last amendment date	13.09.2024
Notes	On 26 February 2014, in view of the ongoing violence, terrorist activities and political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2140 (2014), where it reaffirmed its commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen, and established travel restrictions and asset freezes to designated persons and entities. On 14 April 2015, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2216 (2015) which imposed an arms embargo in relation to persons who engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen. Derogations to the restrictive measures are possible as well as exemptions for humanitarian purposes.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to the listed persons and entities. Related technical or financial assistance and training is also prohibited.

Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Inspections

Member States shall inspect all cargo to Yemen if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.

Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2014/932/CFSP.

Zimbabwe

Specification	Restrictive measures concerning an arms embargo in view of the situation in Zimbabwe
Adopted by	EU
Expiry date	20.02.2027

Last amendment date	17.02.2026
Notes	Restrictive measures were first introduced on 18 February 2002 in relation to the situation in Zimbabwe, in particular the escalation of violence and intimidation of political opponents and the harassment of the independent press. The Council of the EU expressed serious concern about legislation in Zimbabwe which seriously infringed on the right to freedom of speech, assembly and association and the legislation to regulate the media. The Government of Zimbabwe continued to engage in serious violations of human rights and of the freedom of opinion, of association and of peaceful assembly. Thus the Council of the EU imposed embargo on all arms and military equipment on the EU military list as well as other equipment which might be used for internal repression, travel restrictions and asset freeze. In 2008, the Council of the EU strengthened the restrictive measures in relation to the violence organised and committed by the Zimbabwean authorities during the presidential election campaign in 2008, which turned the election into a denial of democracy. On 23 July 2012 and 18 February 2013, the Council of the EU concluded that a peaceful and credible constitutional referendum in Zimbabwe would represent an important milestone in the preparation of democratic elections justifying an immediate suspension of the majority of all remaining Union targeted restrictive measures against individuals and entities. In view of the outcome of the Zimbabwean constitutional referendum of 16 March 2013, the Council of the EU decided to suspend the travel ban and asset freeze applying to the majority of the individuals and entities on the list. Over the years, the Council subsequently renewed and adjusted the restrictive measures. On 7 February 2026, the Council decided that in view of the situation in Zimbabwe, the restrictive measures should be limited to an arms embargo on all arms and military equipment on the EU military list as well as other equipment which might be used for internal repression and decided to remove the provisions related to the travel ban and asset freeze. The Council also decided that the title of that Decision should be amended to reflect the fact that the framework includes only an arms embargo.

Measures

Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Zimbabwe. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Zimbabwe. Related technical or financial assistance is also prohibited.