



UDENRIGSMINISTERIET

STATUS FOR SANKTIONSARBEJDET MED SÆRLIGT FOKUS PÅ UDVIKLINGEN I EU-SANKTIONERNE MOD RUSLAND

HVIDVASK-SEMINAR

Tirsdag d. 1. oktober 2024

1. EU-SANKTIONSUDVIKLING

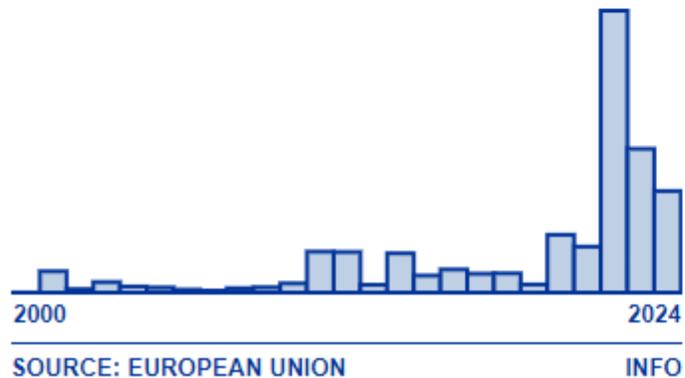
NUVÆRENDE EU (OG FN) SANKTIONSREGIMER



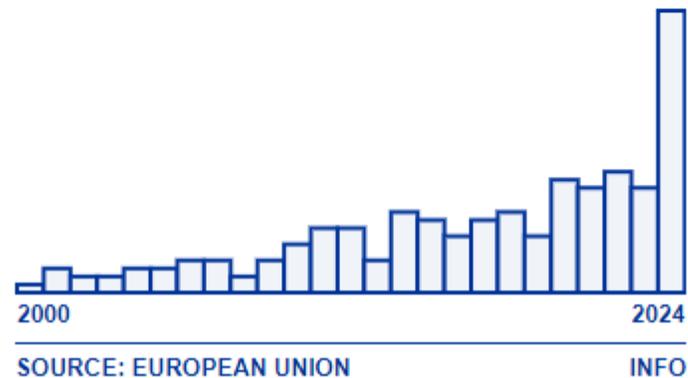
STATISTIK – OVERBLIK OVER SANKTIONER

Last Update: September 2024

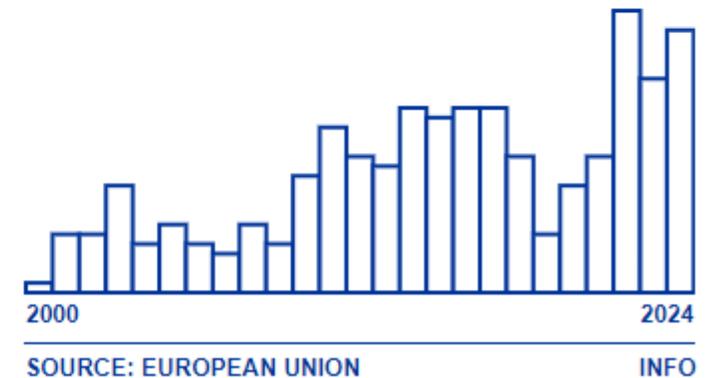
4949
Individuals/entities



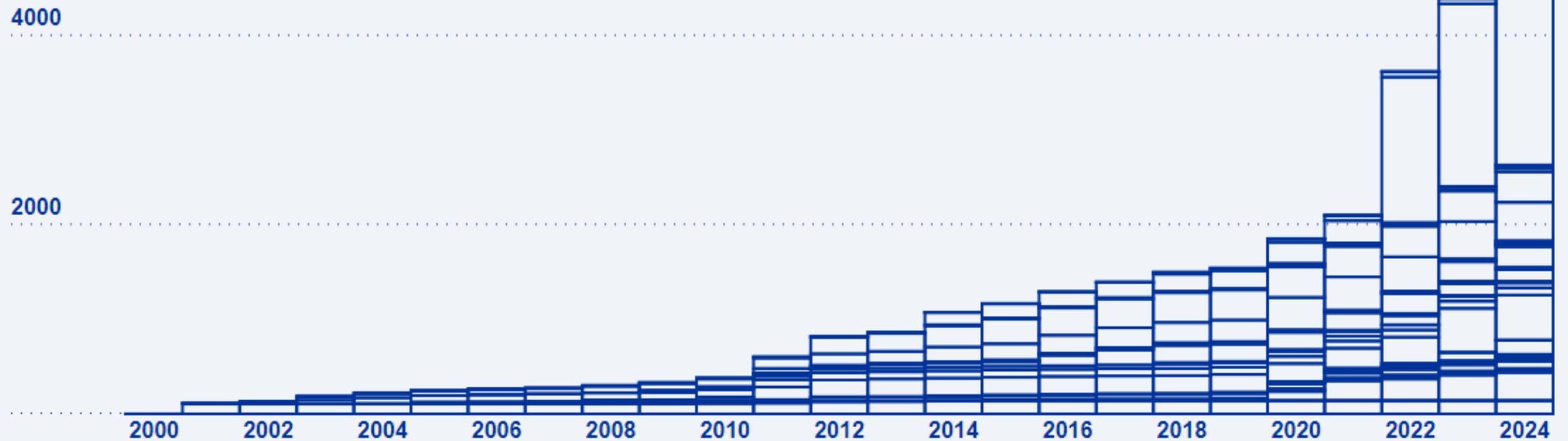
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Sanctions Regimes



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Nationalities



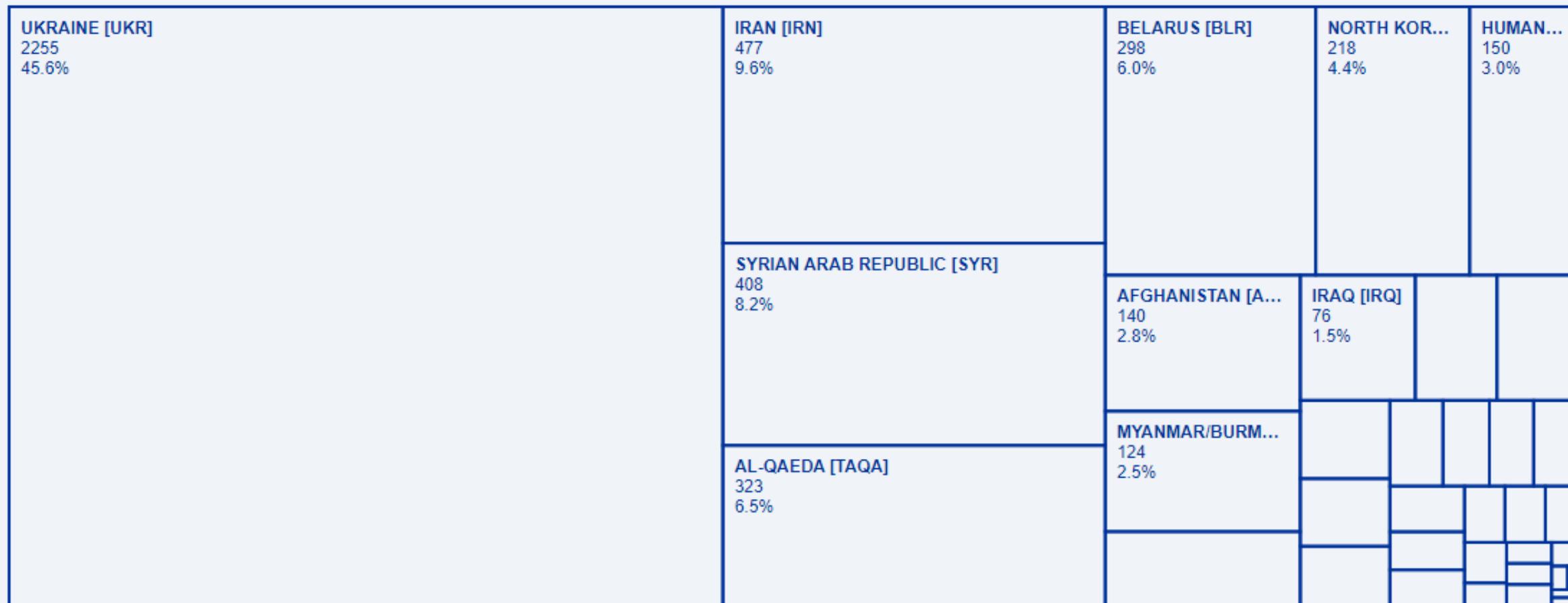
STATISTIK – EU-SANKTIONERS "EVOLUTION" 2000-2024



SOURCE: EUROPEAN UNION

[INFO](#) | [DOWNLOAD](#)

STATISTIK – FOKUS PÅ RUSLAND/UKRAINE



SOURCE: EUROPEAN UNION

[INFO](#) | [DOWNLOAD](#)

2. EU'S RUSLAND-SANKTIONER

STATUS: 14. EU-SANKTIONSPAKKER MOD RUSLAND

- [EU Sanctions Map](#)
- [EU sanctions against Russia explained - Consilium \(europa.eu\)](#)
- [Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)
- [Sanktioner \(thetradecouncil.dk\)](#)
- [Sanktioner mod Rusland \(erhvervsstyrelsen.dk\)](#)

Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine

 Latest update: 5 September 2024 - Several FAQs updated

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 - Timeline: measures adopted since 2022
 - Overview of sanctions in place
 - Guidance documents and frequently asked questions
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What the EU is doing and why

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

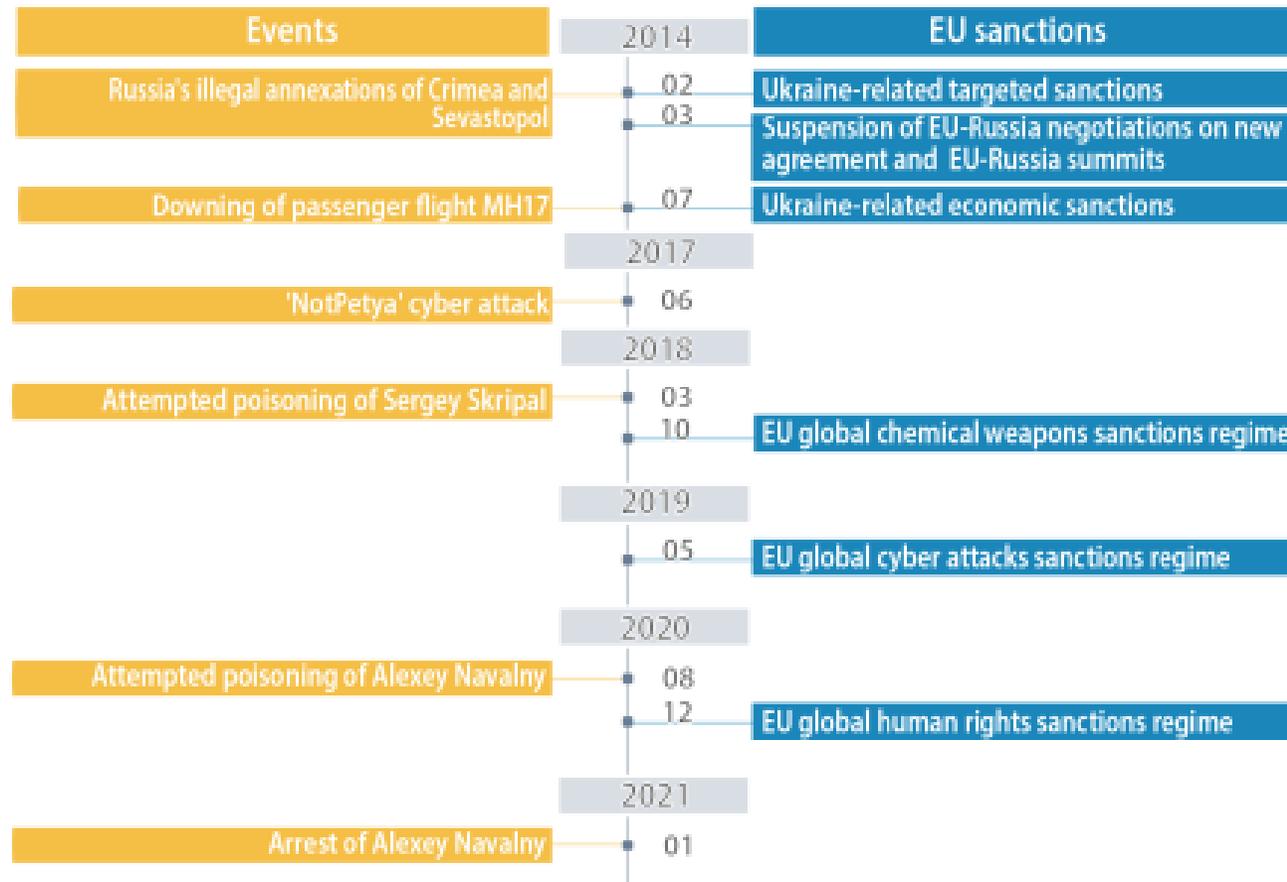
In parallel, the EU sanctions regime concerning Belarus has been expanded in response to the country's involvement in Russia's aggression against Ukraine. This is in addition to the sanctions aimed at Belarus that were already in place. This sanctions regime consists of a range of financial, economic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

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

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

EU sanctions on Russia: State of play

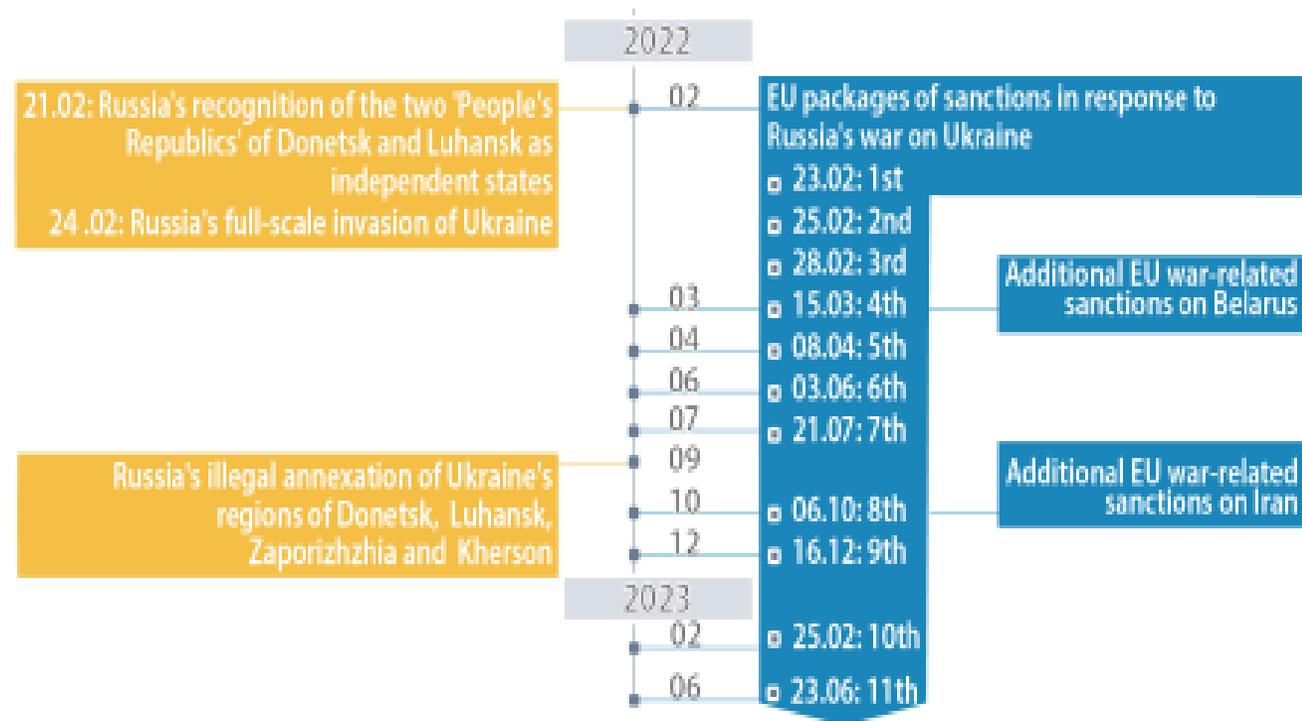
Figure 1 – Timeline of EU sanctions



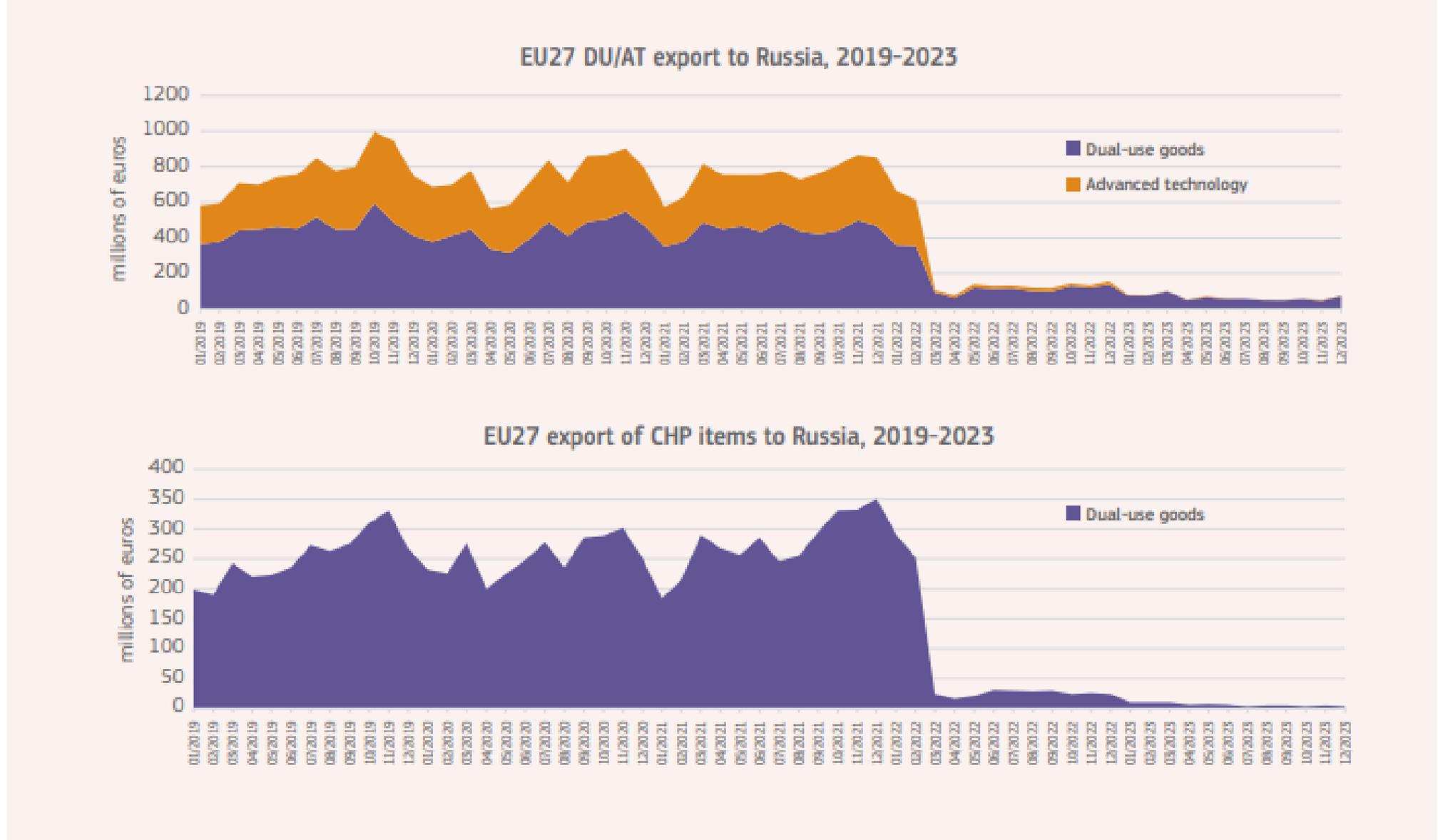
Kilde: EPRS briefing september 2023, [EU sanctions on Russia: Update, economic impact and outlook \(europa.eu\)](#)

EU sanctions on Russia: State of play

Figure 1 – Timeline of EU sanctions



Kilde: EPRS briefing september 2023, [EU sanctions on Russia: Update, economic impact and outlook \(europa.eu\)](#)



- The most sensitive dual use and advanced tech items used in Russian military systems are so-called “battlefield items” or Common High-Priority (CHP) 1 items. Thanks to the sanctions, their direct export practically stopped in 2023 (-97% compared to pre-war figures)
- [EU Sanctions - “putting a price on Russia’s war of aggression Feb 2024” \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu)

3. DK-INDSATS



DK SANKTIONSPOLITIK

Rusland sanktionspolitik

"De hårdest mulige sanktioner mod Rusland, som EU kan blive enige om."

Udenrigs- og Sikkerhedspolitisk Strategi

"Vi skal styrke Danmarks kapacitet på sanktions-området, så vi i højere grad kan bidrage til EU's sanktioner."

Vi skal sikre en effektiv implementering og håndhævelse på tværs af EU samt fælles bekæmpelse af omgåelse af sanktionerne."

DK-Ukraine Sikkerhedstilsagn

"Denmark will work for the strongest possible sanctions on Russia, while ensuring their effectiveness."

Denmark will continue to take determined action through the EU to uphold sanction pressure on Russia and to tackle all forms of sanctions circumvention as long as Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine continues and Ukraine's territorial integrity is not restored."

4. SPØRGSMÅL?

TAK FOR OPMÆRKSOMHEDEN

