

12th Sanctions package against Russia amending Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014

Since March 2014 (through Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 of 31 July 2014: (current consolidated text: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02014R0833-20240625>, 24 June 2024) 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.

On December 18, 2023, EU member states agreed on the 12th package of sanctions against Russia over its invasion of Ukraine.

The 12th sanctions package is implemented by [Regulation \(EU\) 2023/2873](#) and [Regulation \(EU\) 2023/2878](#), which amend Regulations (EU) No. 269/2014 and No. 833/2014, which lay down sanctions on persons, goods and sectors against Russia. The amendments to these regulations entered into force on December 18 and 19, 2023 respectively.

Beside other adjustments, Annex III of the Regulation (EU) 2023/2878 replaces Annex XXI to Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 and extends the list of goods and technology referred to in Article 3i (among others carbon and rubber).

According to Article 3i it shall be prohibited to purchase, import, or transfer, directly or indirectly, goods which generate significant revenues for Russia thereby enabling its actions destabilizing the situation in Ukraine, as listed in Annex XXI into the Union if they originate in Russia or are exported from Russia.