

EU Adopts New Sanctions Framework Targeting Individuals Behind Russia's Destabilizing Actions Against the EU and its Member States

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On 8 October 2024, the Council of the European Union established a new framework for restrictive measures aimed at addressing Russia's destabilizing actions that threaten the EU and its member states, as outlined in [Council Regulation EU 2024/2642](#).

This framework empowers the EU to target individuals and entities involved in actions and policies of the Russian government that undermine fundamental EU values, security, independence and integrity.

According to the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell, the EU has detected a significant rise in malicious activities by Russia, including cyber-attacks, information manipulation, interference campaigns and sabotage of critical infrastructure. These actions are part of a coordinated hybrid campaign aimed at dividing society, destabilizing the EU and its member states and weakening their resilience, while also undermining support for Ukraine in its defense efforts. In response to these growing threats, the new sanctions framework was adopted to strengthen the EU's ability to address and counter such actions.

The new sanctions framework specifically targets a range of hybrid threats, including:

- Undermining electoral processes and the functioning of democratic institutions
- Threats to and sabotage of economic activities, public services and critical infrastructure
- Coordinated disinformation campaigns, as well as foreign information manipulation and interference
- Malicious cyber activities
- Instigating or facilitating armed conflict in third countries
- Instrumentalization of migrants and other destabilizing actions

Under this framework, designated individuals and entities will be subject to asset freeze, and EU citizens and companies will be prohibited from directly or indirectly providing funds to them. Additionally, natural persons will be subject to a travel ban, restricting their entry or transit through EU territories.

The list of designated individuals and entities has not yet been published.

This decision builds on previous EU initiatives, notably the Strategic Compass for Security and Defence established in 2022, which called for a cohesive response to hybrid threats and emphasized the need for robust measures to safeguard democratic processes. The framework is part of a broader effort to strengthen the EU's resilience against foreign interference and hybrid tactics that pose increasing risks to its security.

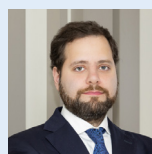
For further information please refer to [Council Regulation EU 2024/2642](#).

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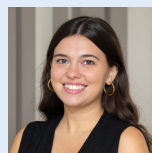
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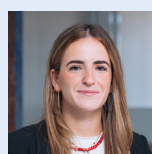
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