



2025/1438

15.7.2025

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2025/1438
of 15 July 2025
implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/1485 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in
Russia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EU) 2024/1485 of 27 May 2024 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Russia ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 17(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

- (1) On 27 May 2024, the Council adopted Regulation (EU) 2024/1485.
- (2) The Union remains unwavering in its condemnation of the human rights violations and repressions in Russia. On 27 January 2025, the Council approved conclusions on Union priorities in UN Human Rights fora in 2025. The Union condemned the silencing of dissenting voices, civil society, independent media and stigmatised groups in the Russian Federation, and called for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in Russia and to end the persecution of the political opposition.
- (3) In view of the gravity of the situation, the Council considers that 5 natural persons should be added to the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies set out in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2024/1485.
- (4) Regulation (EU) 2024/1485 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2024/1485 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 15 July 2025.

For the Council

The President

K. KALLAS

⁽¹⁾ OJ L, 2024/1485, 27.5.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1485/oj>.

In Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2024/1485, the following entries are added to the list of natural and legal persons, entities and bodies in the table under heading ‘A. Natural persons’:

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
‘48.	Roman Viktorovich VLADIMIROV (Роман Викторович ВЛАДИМИРОВ)	Position: Judge of the 2nd Western District Military Court, Russia DOB:9.2.1987 Nationality: Russian Gender: male	<p>Roman Vladimirov, serving as a judge of the 2nd Western District Military Court, sentenced Alexei Gorinov, a former municipal deputy in the Krasnoselsky district of Moscow, to 3 years of imprisonment in a strict regime colony on politically motivated charges for expressing his opinion on Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine.</p> <p>Alexei Gorinov was sentenced under Article 205.2 of the Russian Criminal Code, which criminalises “justification of terrorism”, and is widely used to suppress freedom of opinion and expression. The conviction was based on comments made by Alexei Gorinov in a conversation with his cellmates, in which he merely recognised that Crimea was Ukrainian territory and that the Azov regiment was part of the Ukrainian army. The conversation was provoked by Alexei Gorinov’s cellmates and recorded by prison officials while he was serving his previous sentence of 6 years and 11 months for his anti-war statements at a public municipal meeting.</p> <p>Therefore, Roman Vladimirov is responsible for serious violations or abuses of human rights and for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition in Russia.</p>	15.7.2025

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
49.	Katerina Evgenievna KIRICHENKO Yekaterina Evgenievna KIRICHENKO (Катерина Евгеньевна КИРИЧЕНКО/ Екатерина Евгеньевна КИРИЧЕНКО)	Position: Judge of Presnensky District Court, Moscow DOB:1.11.1986 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	Katerina Kirichenko, serving as a judge of the Presnensky District Court in Moscow, was involved in several politically motivated prosecution cases, and was responsible for imposing arbitrary pre-trial detention and disproportionately harsh punishments. In 2022, Katerina Kirichenko participated in the politically motivated prosecution of Alexei Gorinov, then a municipal deputy in the Krasnoselsky district of Moscow, for expressing his opinion on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine during a public municipal meeting. She ordered that Alexei Gorinov be held in pre-trial detention, not resorting to any less restrictive measures such as house arrest or bail, despite his severe health issues, bad conditions in Russia's detention centres, and despite the fact that he was the primary caregiver for his chronically ill wife. The United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention found Alexei Gorinov's detention to be in violation of international human rights and therefore arbitrary. Katerina Kirichenko's misuse of pre-trial detention in politically motivated cases is evident also in other instances. She issued detention warrants for several participants in the 2019 Moscow protests, despite their charges being of a minor nature. Moreover, in 2022, Katerina Kirichenko sentenced Daniil Tikhomirov to a disproportionately harsh punishment of one and a half years in a prison colony for assaulting a police officer, after he was stopped by police for waving an anti-war flag from his car. Therefore, Katerina Kirichenko is responsible for serious human rights violations and the repression of civil society and democratic opposition in Russia.	15.7.2025

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
50.	Larisa Tikhonovna MARTYNOVA (Лариса Тихоновна МАРТЫНОВА)	Position: Judge of the Moscow City Court DOB: 10.6.1964 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	<p>Larisa Martynova is a judge of the Moscow City Court. In 2022, Larisa Martynova, as a member of the appellate panel of judges of the Moscow City Court, sentenced Alexei Gorinov, then a municipal deputy in the Krasnoselsky district of Moscow, to 6 years and 11 months in a general regime colony on politically motivated charges for expressing his opinion on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. She also agreed to close the court hearing to the public.</p> <p>Alexei Gorinov was sentenced under Article 207.3 of the Russian Criminal Code, which criminalises the dissemination of so-called "false information" about the Russian armed forces and is widely used to suppress freedom of opinion and expression. The conviction was based on Alexei Gorinov's anti-war statements during a public municipal meeting. While serving his sentence, Alexei Gorinov was subjected to ill-treatment, including inadequate medical care despite severe health conditions, prolonged placement in isolation cells, and sleep deprivation. Larisa Martynova's ruling therefore not only led to Alexei Gorinov's unjust incarceration but also resulted in cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>Therefore, Larisa Martynova is responsible for serious violations or abuses of human rights and for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition.</p>	15.7.2025

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
51.	Maksim Bronislavovich SOKOLOVSKIY (Максим Брониславович СОКОЛОВСКИЙ)	Position: Former judge of the Moscow City Court, from 10 May 2023 Chairman of the Khoroshevsky District Court DOB: 31.5.1977 Nationality: Russian Gender: male	As presiding judge of the appellate panel of judges of the Moscow City Court in 2022, Maksim Sokolovskiy sentenced Alexei Gorinov, then a municipal deputy in the Krasnoselsky district of Moscow, to 6 years and 11 months in a general regime colony on politically motivated charges for expressing his opinion on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. He also ordered that the court hearing be closed to the public. Alexei Gorinov was sentenced under Article 207.3 of the Russian Criminal Code, which criminalises the dissemination of so-called "false information" about the Russian armed forces and is widely used to suppress freedom of opinion and expression. The conviction was based on Alexei Gorinov's anti-war statements during a public municipal meeting. While serving his sentence, Alexei Gorinov was subjected to ill-treatment, including inadequate medical care despite severe health conditions, prolonged placement in isolation cells, and sleep deprivation. Maksim Sokolovskiy's ruling therefore not only led to Alexei Gorinov's unjust incarceration but also resulted in cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment or punishment. Therefore, Maksim Sokolovskiy is responsible for serious violations or abuses of human rights and for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition in Russia.	15.7.2025

	Name	Identifying information	Statement of Reasons	Date of listing
52.	Elena Leonidovna ZHURAVLEVA (Елена Леонидовна ЖУРАВЛЁВА)	Position: Judge of the Moscow City Court DOB: 13.10.1976 Nationality: Russian Gender: female	<p>Elena Zhuravleva, as a member of the appellate panel of judges of the Moscow City Court in 2022, sentenced Alexei Gorinov, then a municipal deputy in the Krasnoselsky district of Moscow, to 6 years and 11 months in a general regime colony on politically motivated charges for expressing his opinion on Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. She also agreed to close the court hearing to the public.</p> <p>Alexei Gorinov was sentenced under Article 207.3 of the Russian Criminal Code, which criminalises the dissemination of so-called "false information" about the Russian armed forces and is widely used to suppress freedom of opinion and expression. The conviction was based on Alexei Gorinov's anti-war statements during a public municipal meeting. While serving his sentence, Alexei Gorinov was subjected to ill-treatment, including inadequate medical care despite severe health conditions, prolonged placement in isolation cells, and sleep deprivation. Elena Zhuravleva's ruling therefore not only led to Alexei Gorinov's unjust incarceration but also resulted in cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>Therefore, Elena Zhuravleva is responsible for serious violations or abuses of human rights and for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition in Russia.</p>	15.7.2025'