



FACT SHEET: Justice Department Efforts in Response to Russia's February 2022 Invasion of Ukraine

Since Russia's unprovoked, full-scale invasion of Ukraine on Feb. 24, 2022, the Department of Justice has used all tools at its disposal to impose accountability and serious costs on Russia and its enablers. Dozens of prosecutors, agents, analysts, and other personnel from across the Department are working tirelessly, joined by partners in Ukraine and across the globe. The Department is leveraging all its expertise through new initiatives to disrupt criminal networks that support the Russian war effort.

Over the past year, the Department of Justice has successfully:

Seized, forfeited, or otherwise restrained over \$500 million in assets belonging to Russian oligarchs and others who unlawfully supported the Russian regime and evaded U.S. economic countermeasures.

- Seized two luxury yachts: the [Tango](#), a \$90 million yacht owned by sanctioned oligarch Viktor Vekselberg and located in Spain at the time; and the [Amadea](#), a \$300 million mega-yacht owned by Suleiman Kerimov and recovered from Fiji.
- Restrained and moved to forfeit ten real properties totaling over \$100 million associated with Russian oligarchs and agents. These collectively include [two condominiums](#) in Beverly Hills, California; [three luxury properties](#) in New York and DC; an apartment on Park Avenue in New York, New York; an estate in Southampton, New York; an apartment on Fisher Island, Florida; and a penthouse apartment also on Fisher Island, Florida.
- Moved to seize four overseas aircraft: a \$45 million Boeing 737-7EM owned by Russian Energy Company [PJSC LUKOIL](#); two airplanes worth over \$400 million owned by Russian oligarch [Roman Abramovich](#); and a \$90 million Airbus A319-100 owned by sanctioned Russian oligarch [Andrei Skoch](#).

- Authorized an unprecedented transfer of \$5.4 million in funds judicially [forfeited](#) from a sanctioned oligarch (Konstantin Malofeyev) to the State Department to support reconstruction efforts in Ukraine.

Indicted over 30 individuals and 2 corporate entities accused of sanctions evasion, export control violations, money laundering, and other crimes — and arrested defendants in over a half-dozen countries in 2022.

- Indicted sanctioned oligarchs [Konstantin Malofeyev](#), [Andrei Derkach](#), and [Oleg Deripaska](#), as well as Russian politician [Alexander Babakov](#), for sanctions evasion and other related crimes.
- Indicted numerous facilitators and enablers of oligarchs who try to evade sanctions, including U.S. TV producer [Jack Hanick](#) (for allegedly assisting Malofeyev with his television network) and U.K. businessman [Graham Bonham-Carter](#) (for allegedly assisting Deripaska in connection with, among other things, Deripaska’s U.S.-based properties and artwork).
- Indicted multiple smuggling rings for trying to obtain sensitive technologies and military equipment on behalf of the Russian government, such as the charging of [six individuals](#) — including a suspected FSB officer and two U.S. nationals — for conspiring to procure military-grade and dual-use technologies from U.S. companies for Russia’s defense sector. The Department also separately [indicted](#) four individuals and two companies with violating U.S. export laws by attempting to smuggle a high-precision computer-controlled grinding machine (jig grinder) to Russia for likely use in its defense program.

Utilized intelligence and data analytics to disrupt and prevent a broad range of national security threats stemming from Russia’s destabilizing activities in Ukraine.

- Seizure of civil-military, dual-use technologies – some of which have been separately recovered on battlefields in Ukraine – from illicit procurement networks illegally trafficking them to Russia, and [seizure of over three hundred pounds of sniper rifle ammunition](#) from an Estonian transshipment hub.
- Proactively disrupted a [global botnet](#) controlled by the Russian military intelligence agency (GRU), similar to those used by the Russian government to attack Ukrainian targets during the invasion.
- Worked with private-sector partners to disrupt Russian efforts to, among other things: (1) use U.S. phone applications to target or track Ukrainian military positions; (2) initiate DDoS attacks on Ukrainian infrastructure; (3) hack accounts used by Ukrainian troops; and (4) post disinformation about the invasion.

Mobilized prosecutors, agents, and other personnel to investigate and prosecute war crimes and other atrocities in Ukraine.

- Formed the [War Crimes Accountability Team](#) (WarCAT) staffed by prosecutors specializing in human rights prosecutions and designated a senior war crimes specialist to serve as Counselor for War Crimes Accountability. The WarCAT centralizes and strengthens the Justice Department’s ongoing work to hold accountable those who have committed war crimes and other atrocities in Ukraine. Justice Department prosecutors and FBI personnel stationed abroad provide additional support in the Justice Department’s Ukraine-related investigations.
- Assisted the Ukrainian Prosecutor General’s Office (PGO) directly on high-profile cases by helping collect and evaluate evidence, as well as identify ways to fill evidentiary gaps. The Department’s collaboration on these investigations and prosecutions is pursuant to a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) signed by Attorney General Garland and the Ukrainian Prosecutor General.
- Partnered with Ukraine’s National Police of Ukraine (NPU) and State Border Guard Service (SBGS) to provide training and mentoring, including on tactical and criminal investigative assistance and forensics and evidence collection — foundational skills for war crimes investigations. The Department, through its International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), is also providing in-country training to Ukrainian law enforcement on rescuing civilians trapped in bombed buildings, setting up checkpoints, and counter-sabotage operations.
- [Supported passage](#) of the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act, which was signed by the President on Jan. 5 and will strengthen the Justice Department’s efforts to prosecute alleged war criminals who are present in the United States after committing their crimes.

Mobilized intergovernmental resources and international law enforcement partners to isolate Russia from global markets and impose serious costs for its unjustified acts of war:

- Launch of [Task Force KleptoCapture](#) – an interagency law enforcement task force with a mission to leverage all tools – including investigations, prosecutions, civil and criminal asset forfeiture – to enforce the sweeping sanctions, export restrictions, and economic countermeasures imposed by the United States on Russia in response to its unprovoked invasion of Ukraine.
- Creation of the [Russian Elites, Proxies, and Oligarchs](#) (REPO) task force. Launched in March 2022, this multilateral task force brings together global allies to collect and share information and to take concrete actions, including sanctions, asset freezing, civil and criminal asset seizure and criminal prosecutions.

- Engaged extensively with foreign and multilateral authorities, including through [G7 Justice Ministerial](#) and [Eurojust](#) processes, to rapidly exchange information in the collective effort to support accountability efforts in Ukraine and elsewhere.

The Justice Department is committed to utilizing all investigative tools available and working with critical support from the private sector – from traditional banks and financial services firms to cryptocurrency exchanges, to technology services and manufacturing companies – to hold Russia accountable for its unlawful behavior and to dismantle opaque, transnational criminal networks that threaten U.S. national security.