



SNAPSHOT

FORMER FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

Australia imposes autonomous sanctions in relation to the Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FFRY) which target persons associated with the former Milosevic regime, and persons indicted for or suspected of committing war crimes during the Balkan wars in the early 1990s. Sanctions have been in place since 1992.

What is prohibited by the FFRY sanctions regime?

The FFRY sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons		✓
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons		✓
travel bans on designated persons		✓

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons

It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person.

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons (requirement to freeze assets)

It is prohibited to use or deal with an asset, or allow or facilitate another person to use or deal with an asset, if the asset is owned or controlled by a designated person (the assets are 'frozen' and cannot be used or dealt with).

An 'asset' includes an asset or property of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable. The [Consolidated List](#) available on DFAT's website includes the names of all designated persons and entities.

Travel bans

All designated persons under the FFRY sanctions regime are prohibited from travelling to or entering Australia.

Who must comply with sanctions?

Australian sanction laws apply to activities in Australia and to activities undertaken overseas by Australian citizens and Australian-registered bodies corporate.


In some circumstances, it may be possible to obtain a permit from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to engage in an activity that would otherwise be prohibited by a sanctions measure. Information on planning an activity and submitting an application for a sanctions permit is available on the [DFAT website](#).

It is a serious criminal offence to contravene a sanctions measure (or a condition of a sanctions permit). The penalties include up to ten years in prison and substantial fines.

Relevant legislation

The relevant legislation for the FFRY regime includes the following:

- *Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated and Declared Persons – Former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) List 2012*

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- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
 - *Migration Regulations 1994*

Where can I get more information?

More information on Australia's sanctions can be found on DFAT's website: <https://dfat.gov.au/international-relations/security/sanctions/Pages/sanctions.aspx>.

Enquiries can be made to DFAT by emailing sanctions@dfat.gov.au.

DFAT maintains a mailing list for people interested in receiving updates on Australian sanctions laws. You can subscribe to this list via the [DFAT website](#).

This document provides a summary only of relevant sanctions laws. It should not be relied upon as a substitute for legal advice. It is your responsibility to ensure you do not contravene sanctions law, including by obtaining your own legal advice.