



SNAPSHOT

MALI SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

In 2017, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposed sanctions in relation to Mali in response to the fragile security situation and continued hostilities in Mali in breach of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.

Australia implements the UNSC sanctions concerning Mali by incorporating them into Australian law.

What is prohibited by the Mali sanctions regime?

The Mali sanctions regime imposes these sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on dealing with designated persons or entities	✓	
travel bans on designated persons	✓	

Restrictions on dealing with designated persons or entities

The UNSC has designated three individuals for the Mali sanctions regime. All three individuals were involved in obstructing the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali.

It is prohibited to:

- directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity
- use or deal with an asset, or allow or facilitate another person to use or deal with an asset, if the asset is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a designated person or entity (these 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 persons designated for the Mali sanctions regime are prohibited from transiting through 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 Mali sanctions regime includes the following:

- *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Dealing with Assets) Regulations 2008*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Mali) Regulations 2018*

- *Migration (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2007*

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.