



SANCTIONS

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

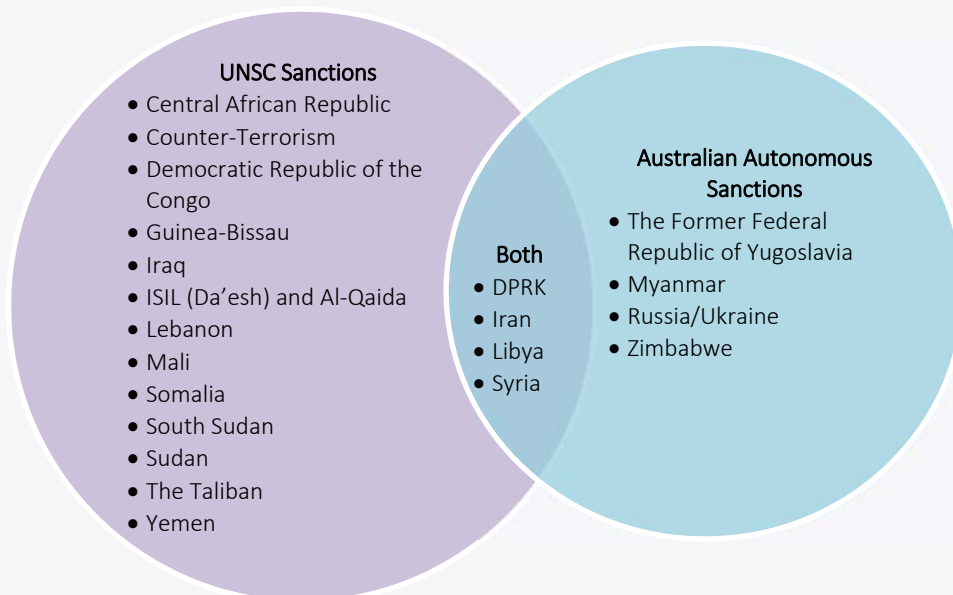
What are sanctions?

Sanctions are measures not involving the use of armed force that are imposed in situations of international concern.

Australia implements two types of sanctions:

- United Nations Security Council (UNSC) sanctions, which Australia must impose as a member of the UN.
- Australian autonomous sanctions, which are imposed as a matter of Australian foreign policy.

In response to a situation of international concern, Australia and/or the UNSC may impose what is referred to as a sanctions 'regime'. Each regime is usually described by reference to a country or group. Australia currently implements the sanctions regimes shown below.




What are sanctions measures?

Each sanctions regime imposes sanctions measures, depending on the individual circumstances and objectives of the regime. Sanctions measures can include:

- Restrictions on trade in goods and services
- Restrictions on engaging in commercial activities
- Targeted financial sanctions (including asset freezes) on designated persons and entities
- Travel bans on certain persons.

Restrictions on trade in goods and services generally prohibit the export and/or import of certain goods and the provision of certain services. These measures typically prohibit the provision of certain goods and/or services to the country (or region) subject to the sanctions measure. However, trade restrictions may also apply to specific individuals, groups or entities. For example, counter-terrorism sanctions prohibit the export of goods or the provision of services to members of designated (named) terrorist groups, wherever they may be.



Restrictions on commercial activities are imposed by some sanctions regimes. The prohibited activities may include purchasing or selling shares in entities operating in certain industries or providing credit to certain entities.

Targeted financial sanctions prohibit:

- directly or indirectly making an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity
- an asset-holder using or dealing with an asset that is owned or controlled by a designated person or entity. As these assets cannot be used or dealt with, they are referred to as ‘frozen’.

Unlike trade restrictions which usually apply to specific goods and services, targeted financial sanctions prohibit the supply of any asset whatsoever to designated persons or entities.

Travel bans prohibit the entry into or transit through Australia of designated persons.

The persons and entities on which targeted financial sanctions have been imposed are identified on the Consolidated List, which is available on [DFAT’s website](#).

Who must comply with sanctions?

Australian sanctions 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.

What do I need to do?

It is your responsibility to ensure you do not contravene a sanctions law, including by obtaining your own legal advice.

We recommend you:

- read the DFAT website information on sanctions activities
- familiarise yourself with sanctions regimes which may affect your activities, operations or business
 - if they restrict trade or commercial activities, familiarise yourself with the goods, services or sectors to which they apply
 - if they include targeted financial sanctions, familiarise yourself with the kinds of people/entities which are designated
- note that, although sanctions regimes are often identified by reference to a country (i.e. ‘Iran sanctions’), a regime will often include sanctions on persons or entities that are not nationals of or not based in that country
- search the [Consolidated List](#) to ascertain if a person or entity connected with your proposed activity or operation is designated under sanctions
- note that the sanctions laws of other countries and/or the European Union may also apply to the overseas activities of Australian citizens or Australian-registered bodies corporate and
- get legal advice if you may be affected by sanctions.

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> including snapshots on each of Australia’s sanctions regimes.

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](#).

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SNAPSHOT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SANCTIONS REGIMES

Why are sanctions imposed?

In 2013, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposed sanctions in relation to the Central African Republic (CAR) in response to the worsening security and humanitarian situation in the CAR, including a breakdown of law and order, inter-sectarian tensions and widespread human rights abuses by armed groups. The sanctions regime was amended by a further UNSC resolution in 2014.

The UNSC has imposed sanctions in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) since 2003, in response to acts of violence systematically perpetrated against civilians including violations of international humanitarian law and human rights. The sanctions regime has been amended and renewed by several subsequent UNSC resolutions.

The UNSC’s Sanctions Committees for the CAR and the DRC have designated individuals and entities who meet the designation criteria determined by the UNSC for those sanctions regimes. The designated individuals are predominantly senior leaders (or former leaders) of armed groups and militias. The designated entities include the Lord’s Resistance Army (or LRA), M23 and entities involved in breaching the arms embargo.

Australia implements the UNSC sanctions concerning the CAR and the DRC by incorporating them into Australian law.

What is prohibited by the CAR and the DRC sanctions regimes?

The CAR and the DRC sanctions regimes each impose the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel, and related services	✓	
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities	✓	
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities	✓	
travel bans on designated persons	✓	

Restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel, and related services

The CAR and the DRC sanctions regimes impose arms embargoes. It is prohibited to do the following without a sanctions permit:

- directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer arms or related matériel to the CAR or the DRC
- provide technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance to the CAR if those services:
 - relate to military activities, or
 - relate to the provision, maintenance or use of arms or related matériel, including providing armed mercenary personnel (whether or not originating in Australia)
- provide assistance (including financing and financial assistance), advice or training to the DRC if it is related to military activities.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts or accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

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

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities (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 or entity (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 persons designated for the CAR and the DRC sanctions regimes 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 CAR and DRC sanctions regimes includes the following:

- *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Central African Republic) Regulation 2014*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Dealing with Assets) Regulations 2008*
- *Migration (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2007*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Democratic Republic of the Congo) Regulations 2008*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*

Where can I get more information?

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SNAPSHOT

COUNTER-TERRORISM (UNSCR 1373) SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted Resolution 1373 on 28 September 2001 in response to the terrorist attacks in the United States of America on 11 September 2001. Resolution 1373 requires Australia, as a UN Member State, to suppress terrorism by implementing targeted financial sanctions in relation to persons involved in terrorist activities. Under Australian law, Australia's Foreign Minister can designate a person or entity who commits, attempts to commit, participates in or facilitates the commission of, terrorist acts. The effect of being designated is that it is an offence to use or deal with the assets of, or to make an asset available to, the designated person or entity. This is a national security measure aimed at combating terrorism financing.

What is prohibited by the Counter-Terrorism (UNSCR 1373) sanctions regime?

The Counter-Terrorism (UNSCR 1373) sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities	✓	
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities	✓	

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to a designated person or entity.

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities (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 owned or controlled by a designated person or entity, or listed by the Foreign Minister. The prohibition on 'dealing' with assets includes using, selling or moving assets. If you become aware that you are holding an asset of a designated person or entity, you are required to freeze (hold) that asset and notify the AFP.

'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.

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 counter-terrorism (1373) sanctions regime is:

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




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>.

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SNAPSHOT

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

In 2006, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted a resolution imposing sanctions in relation to the DPRK in response to the DPRK's nuclear test on 9 October 2006. The sanctions regime has been amended and extended by subsequent UNSC resolutions, in response to further DPRK nuclear and missiles tests.

Australia implements UNSC sanctions by incorporating them into Australian law. In addition, since 2006 Australia has imposed autonomous sanctions in relation to the DPRK, which complement the UNSC sanctions. The autonomous sanctions were imposed in response to Australia's concerns about the nature of the DPRK's nuclear, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and proliferation programs.

What is prohibited by the DPRK sanctions regime?

The DPRK sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on the export or supply of certain goods	✓	
restrictions on the import or purchase of certain goods	✓	
restrictions on the export or provision of certain services	✓	✓
restrictions on the import or purchase of certain services	✓	
restrictions on commercial and other activities	✓	✓
restrictions regarding vessels	✓	
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities	✓	✓
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities	✓	✓
travel bans on designated persons	✓	✓
power with respect to vessels	✓	✓

Restrictions on the export or supply of certain goods

Medicine and food are the only goods which may be exported, supplied, sold or transferred to the DPRK without restriction.

It is prohibited to supply, sell or transfer to the DPRK (directly or indirectly) all other goods unless authorised.

Certain goods are 'specified export sanctioned goods' and authorisation for their supply, sale or transfer will require either notification to, approval of, or an exemption by the United Nations Security Council DPRK sanctions committee. Such goods include (not an exhaustive list):

- arms or related matériel
- new helicopters
- vessels

- aviation fuel
- condensates and natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products, crude oil
- metals, industrial machinery, transportation vehicles (that fall under certain Harmonised System codes)
- certain luxury goods on a list made by Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs, such as alcohol and cosmetics
- certain items relevant to nuclear, ballistic missiles and other weapons of mass destruction-related programs.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on the import or purchase of certain goods

Medicine and food (other than food that is 'specified import sanctioned goods' as described below) are the only goods that may be procured or received from the DPRK, or from a person or entity in the DPRK, without restriction.

It is prohibited to procure or receive all other goods from the DPRK unless authorised.

Certain goods are 'specified import sanctioned goods' and authorisation for their procurement, receipt or transport will require either notification to, approval of, or an exemption by, the United Nations Security Council DPRK sanctions committee.

Such goods include (not an exhaustive list):

- arms or related matériel
- certain items relevant to nuclear, ballistic missiles and other weapons of mass destruction-related programs
- gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore or rare earth minerals
- copper, nickel, silver zinc, coal, iron, iron ore, lead, lead ore
- statues
- seafood (including fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates)
- textiles (including fabrics and partially or fully completed apparel)
- certain food and agricultural products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stone, wood and vessels (that fall under particular Harmonised System codes).

Restrictions on commercial and other activities

It is prohibited to transfer any financial or other assets or resources (including gold) to a person if the transfer could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs, its other WMD programs or to an activity prohibited by sanctions.

The DPRK sanctions regime prohibits certain forms of commercial activity which relate to:


- a financial institution based in the DPRK
- a branch or subsidiary of a DPRK-based financial institution, and
- a financial institution controlled by an entity or person based in the DPRK (collectively, 'DPRK FIs').

Prohibited commercial activity includes (not an exhaustive list):

- selling an interest in an Australian financial institution to a DPRK FI
- entering into an agreement related to a DPRK FI opening an office, branch or subsidiary in Australia.
- establishing, maintaining or operating a joint venture or cooperative entity (however described) with a DPRK person or entity (including by those acting at the direction or on behalf of, or owned or controlled by, such a person or entity).

The sanctions prohibit Australian financial institutions from engaging in certain conduct including (not an exhaustive list):

- entering into a joint venture or establishing a correspondent banking relationship with a DPRK FI
- opening an office, branch or subsidiary in the DPRK
- opening or maintaining a bank account with a DPRK FI.



Australia's autonomous sanctions also prohibit certain forms of commercial activity in relation to extractive or related industries in the DPRK, and with persons and entities engaged in, or related to, such industries including (not an exhaustive list):

- obtaining, or using any asset for the purposes of obtaining, a tenement or permission in relation to such an industry or connected to infrastructure associated with such an industry
- the acquisition or extension of an interest in a person or entity described above
- the establishment of a joint venture, partnership or other business relationship with a person or entity described above
- the granting of a financial loan or credit with a person or entity described above

Additionally, sanctions prohibit involvement by DPRK persons and entities in Australia's extractive or related industries (including by those acting at the direction or on behalf of such a person or entity, or an entity owned or controlled by such an entity).

Restrictions on the export and import of certain services

The provision of certain services to or by the DPRK is also restricted. It is prohibited to (not an exhaustive list):

- provide certain services for the benefit of the DPRK which relate to the supply of, or to the manufacture, maintenance or use of:
 - arms or related matériel, or
 - certain items relevant to nuclear, ballistic missiles and other weapons of mass destruction-related programs.
- provide certain services which could contribute to the proliferation of sensitive nuclear activities or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems in the DPRK
- lease or charter an Australian aircraft or ship to the DPRK or to a person who is a resident or national of the DPRK
- transport import or export sanctioned goods (see 'Restrictions on the export or supply of goods' and 'Restrictions on the import or purchase of goods', above)
- provide investment services which relate to sanctioned commercial activities (see 'Restrictions on commercial and other activities' above)
- provide brokering or intermediary services, including those relating to the provision, maintenance or use of export sanctioned goods (see 'Restrictions on the export or supply of goods' above)
- provide financial services that could contribute to:
 - an activity prohibited by sanctions, or
 - the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs or its other WMD programs
- provide any service to Air Koryo
- crew a ship or aircraft used to provide a service to the DPRK
- provide financial support for the purpose of trade with the DPRK (including for the trade of food and medicine)
- procure from the DPRK certain services related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of arms or related matériel
- engage in sanctioned scientific or technical cooperation with persons sponsored by or representing the DPRK
- procure fishing rights, directly or indirectly, from the DPRK.

Restrictions regarding vessels

The sanctions regime prohibits a range of conduct related to DPRK vessels. The prohibited activities include the following (not an exhaustive list):

- providing a bunkering service (meaning the provision of fuel, supplies or other servicing) to a DPRK vessel
- registering a vessel in the DPRK
- owning, leasing, chartering, or operating a DPRK vessel
- insuring a DPRK vessel
- providing a classification service to, or insuring or reinsuring, a vessel with a DPRK link where that vessel's Australian shipping registration has been cancelled.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons and entities

The UNSC and Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs have designated persons and entities for targeted financial sanctions. It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity.

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

It is prohibited to use or deal with an asset, or allow or facilitate another person to use or deal an asset, if the asset is owned or controlled by a designated person or entity (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

Most people designated for the DPRK sanctions regime are prohibited from travelling to or entering Australia.

Power with respect to vessels

The law requires the Minister for Foreign Affairs to direct a vessel not to enter any port or place in Australia if the Minister has reasonable grounds to believe:

- the vessel is owned or controlled by a designated individual or entity, or
- the vessel contains cargo the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by a UNSC resolution.

Under the autonomous sanctions, the Minister may also designate a vessel as a sanctioned vessel for the DPRK even if the vessel is not owned, registered or flagged by the DPRK. Such a designation means that the Minister for Foreign Affairs can direct a designated vessel to leave Australia or not enter a particular port or place, or any port or place, in Australia.

What measures are imposed under Australia's autonomous sanctions?

The majority of the sanction measures outlined above give effect to UNSC resolutions. Those which are imposed under Australia's autonomous sanctions regime cover the:

- provision of services to Air Koryo
- provision of services and commercial activity provided in relation to an extractive or related industry
- imposition of targeted financial sanctions and travel bans on designated persons and entities
- designation of vessels and the issuing of directions to such vessels.

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 DPRK 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 – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2008*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) (Luxury Goods) Instrument 2017*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) (Documents) Instrument 2017*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Sanctioned Vessels – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Designation 2015*

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- *Autonomous Sanctions (Classes of Sanctioned Vessels – Democratic People’s Republic of Korea) Designation 2017*
 - *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated Persons and Entities – Democratic People’s Republic of Korea) List 2012*
 - *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
 - *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956*
 - *Migration (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2007*
 - *Migration Regulations 1994*

Where can I get more information?

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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?

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SNAPSHOT

GUINEA-BISSAU SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

In 2012, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposed sanctions in relation to Guinea-Bissau in response to the military seizing power. Australia implements the UNSC sanctions concerning Guinea-Bissau by incorporating them into Australian law.

What is prohibited by the Guinea-Bissau sanctions regime?

The Guinea-Bissau sanctions regime imposes the following measure:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
travel bans	✓	

The Guinea-Bissau sanctions regime imposes a travel ban on 11 senior members of the Guinea-Bissau military (listed in the [Annex to UNSC Resolution 2048 \(2012\)](#)) with the effect that those people are prohibited from transiting through or entering Australia. Under Australian law, they cannot be issued with a visa to visit Australia (except in exceptional circumstances).

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 sanction 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 Guinea-Bissau sanctions regime includes the following:

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

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SNAPSHOT IRAN SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

Between 2006 and 2010, the UNSC passed five resolutions imposing sanctions in relation to Iran in response to Iran's refusal to suspend its uranium enrichment program. On 20 July 2015, the UNSC adopted Resolution 2231, which endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). The Resolution took effect on 16 January 2016. Under the Resolution, previous sanctions were terminated but measures that restrict certain activities were imposed. Australia implements United Nations Security Council (UNSC) sanctions by incorporating them into Australian law.

In addition, Australia imposes autonomous sanctions in relation to Iran, which complement the UNSC sanctions.

What is prohibited by the Iran sanctions regime?

The Iran sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on the export or supply of certain goods	✓	✓
restrictions on the import, purchase or transport of certain goods	✓	
restrictions on certain commercial activities	✓	
restrictions on the provision of certain services	✓	✓
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities	✓	✓
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities	✓	✓
travel bans on designated persons	✓	✓

Restrictions on the export or supply of certain goods

It is prohibited to supply, sell or transfer to Iran (directly or indirectly) any of the following goods:

- arms or related matériel
- certain items which the UNSC or Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs have determined could contribute to activities inconsistent with the JCPOA, including items on the control lists issued by the [Nuclear Suppliers Group](#), the [Missile Technology Control Regime](#) and the [Australia Group Common Control Lists](#).
- certain kinds of graphite, raw metals, semi-finished metals, and software for integrating industrial processes.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on the import, purchase or transport of certain goods

It is prohibited to import or purchase from Iran, or from a person or entity in Iran, arms or related matériel (whether or not they originate in Iran) or to transport these goods.

Restrictions on certain commercial activities

It is prohibited to sell or otherwise make available an interest in a 'sensitive commercial activity' to Iran, an Iranian national, an entity incorporated in Iran, an entity controlled by Iran or Iranians, or any person or entity acting on his/her/their behalf. A 'sensitive commercial activity' is a commercial activity which involves any of the following:

- uranium mining or production
- the use of certain nuclear materials or technology
- the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of goods sanctioned on the basis of their connection with missile technology or nuclear weapon delivery systems development
- an activity undertaken by Iran related to ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

Restrictions on the provision of certain services

To complement the restrictions on the export/import of goods and on some commercial activities, the provision of services which relate to those sanctioned goods or activities is also restricted. It is prohibited to provide:

- services (including but not limited to technical, brokering, financial and investment services, and the transfer of financial resources on certain technology) which assist with or relate to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance or use of export sanctioned goods by or for Iran (see 'Restrictions on the export or supply of goods' above)

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

The UNSC and Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs have designated persons and entities which are or have been associated with Iran's nuclear or missile programs. It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity, their agents, or an entity they own or control.

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

It is prohibited to use or deal with an asset, or allow or facilitate another person to use or deal an asset, if the asset is owned or controlled by a designated person or entity (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 persons designated for the Iran 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. 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 Iran 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 – Iran) Regulation 2016*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Iran) (Export Sanctioned Goods) List Determination 2016*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011*

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- *Autonomous Sanctions (Export and Import Sanctioned Goods – Iran) Amendment Specification 2016*
 - *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated Persons and Entities and Declared Persons – Iran) List 2012*
 - *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.

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SNAPSHOT IRAQ SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has imposed sanctions in relation to Iraq. The sanctions were initially imposed in 1990 in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Although the UNSC has removed several sanctions measures that were imposed during the Saddam Hussein era, there are still some sanctions in place in relation to Iraq.

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

What is prohibited by the Iraq sanctions regime?

The Iraq sanctions regime imposes three sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel	✓	
restrictions on using or dealing with certain assets	✓	
restrictions on dealing with cultural property that has been illegally removed from Iraq	✓	

Restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel

The Iraq sanctions regime imposes an arms embargo. It is prohibited to directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer arms or related matériel to Iraq without a sanctions permit.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs may grant a permit authorising the supply of arms or related matériel if the goods are required by the Government of Iraq or the multinational force for the purposes of UNSC Resolution 1546.

Restrictions on using or dealing with certain assets

Restrictions are imposed on using or dealing with assets that were owned by Saddam Hussein's regime, or by persons or entities that were part of or associated with that regime and have been designated by the UNSC. It is prohibited to use or deal with any of the following assets:

- an asset of the government led by Saddam Hussein (including a state body, corporation or other body or agency) that was located in Australia on 22 May 2003
- an asset that has been removed from Iraq, or acquired, by a designated person or entity.

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.

Restrictions on dealing with cultural property that has been illegally removed from Iraq

The Iraq sanctions regime seeks to protect cultural property that has been illegally removed from Iraq. An item will be protected if it was illegally removed from Iraq on or after 6 August 1990 and it is either Iraqi cultural property or it is of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific or religious importance.

It is prohibited to give illegally removed cultural property to another person, to trade it or to transfer the ownership of it to another person. A person who suspects that an item is illegally removed cultural property must notify DFAT, the Arts Department or Federal, State or Territory Police.

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. As noted above, the Minister may only grant a permit authorising the supply of arms or related matériel if the goods are required by the Government of Iraq or the multinational force for the purposes of UNSC Resolution 1546. 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 Iraq sanctions regime includes the following:

- *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Iraq) Regulations 2008*

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.

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SNAPSHOT

ISIL (DA'ESH) AND AL-QAIDA SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

Australia has implemented the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime into Australian law as part of the global effort to fight terrorism and promote international peace and security. Under this regime, the UNSC ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee can designate persons and entities subject to sanctions.

What is prohibited by the ISIL and Al-Qaida sanctions regime?

The ISIL and Al-Qaida sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel	✓	
restrictions on providing services related to military activities	✓	
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities	✓	
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities	✓	
travel bans on designated persons	✓	

Restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel

It is prohibited to supply, sell or transfer (directly or indirectly) arms or related matériel to ISIL or Al-Qaida or a person or entity designated for the purpose of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida regime.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on providing services related to military activities

It is prohibited to supply technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities to ISIL or Al-Qaida or a person or entity designated for the purposes of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a person or entity designated for the purposes of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime.

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities (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, which is owned or controlled by a designated person or entity. The prohibition on 'dealing' with assets includes using, selling or moving assets. If you become aware that you are holding an asset of a designated person or entity, you are required to freeze (hold) that asset and notify the AFP.

'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 sanctions regimes 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 ISIL & Al-Qaida 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 – Al-Qaida) Regulations 2008*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- *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>.

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SNAPSHOT LEBANON SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) initially imposed sanctions in relation to Lebanon in 2005 in response to the terrorist bombing in Beirut in February 2005 that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and 22 others. The UNSC imposed additional sanctions measures in 2006 in response to the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah in July 2006.

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

What is prohibited by the Lebanon sanctions regime?

The Lebanon sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying arms or related materiel, and related services	✓	
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons	✓	
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons	✓	
travel bans on designated persons	✓	

Restrictions on supplying arms and related matériel, and related services

The Lebanon sanctions regime imposes an arms embargo. It is prohibited to supply, sell or transfer (directly or indirectly) arms or related matériel to Lebanon, or to provide any technical training or assistance related to the provision, manufacture or use of such sanctioned goods.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts or accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Note: Hezbollah is also listed under the UNSCR 1373 (Counter-Terrorism) sanctions regime. Refer to the UNSCR 1373 (Counter-Terrorism) Snapshot for further information.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons

It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to a designated person or an entity owned or controlled by 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 to allow or facilitate another person to use or deal with an asset, which is owned or controlled by a designated person. The prohibition on 'dealing' with assets includes using, selling or moving assets. If you become aware that you are holding an asset of a designated person, you are required to freeze (hold) that asset and notify the AFP.

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

Persons designated for the Lebanon sanctions regime are prohibited from transiting through or entering Australia.



Who must comply with sanctions?

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

It may be possible to obtain a permit from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to engage in an otherwise sanctioned activity if the activity is authorised by the Government of Lebanon or the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). 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 Lebanon sanctions regime includes the following:

- *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Lebanon) Regulations 2008*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Dealing with Assets) Regulations 2008*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- *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.

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SNAPSHOT

LIBYA SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

In 2011, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposed sanctions in relation to Libya in response to the violence and use of armed force against civilians in Libya and the systemic violations of human rights by the former Qadhafi regime. Several subsequent UNSC resolutions have amended and renewed the sanctions. Australia implements the UNSC sanctions concerning Libya by incorporating them into Australian law.

Australia also imposes autonomous sanctions in relation to Libya, which complement the UNSC sanctions regime.

What is prohibited by the Libya sanctions regime?

The Libya sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying arms and related services (an arms embargo)	✓	
restrictions on the import or purchase of arms	✓	
restrictions on providing services in relation to designated vessels	✓	
restrictions on dealing with designated persons or entities	✓	✓
travel bans on designated persons	✓	✓

Restrictions on supplying arms and related services

The UNSC sanctions regime imposes an arms embargo. It is prohibited to:

- directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer arms or related matériel to Libya
- provide technical, financial or other assistance, or training, to Libya (directly or indirectly) if those services relate to:
 - military activities
 - the supply, maintenance or use of arms or related matériel, or
 - the provision of armed mercenary personnel (whether or not originating in Australia).

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on the import or purchase of arms

It is prohibited to purchase arms or related matériel from Libya or a person or entity in Libya.

Restrictions on providing services in relation to designated vessels

The UNSC's Libya Sanctions Committee has the power to designate vessels for the purposes of the Libya sanctions regime to prohibit transactions with crude oil illicitly exported from Libya aboard a designated vessel and bunking services (the provision of fuel, supplies or other servicing) for a designated vessel. There are currently no designated vessels.

Restrictions on dealing with designated persons or entities

The UNSC (through its resolutions and its Libya Sanctions Committee) has designated persons and entities associated with the former Qadhafi regime. The UNSC designations are supplemented by Australian autonomous sanctions under which the Minister for Foreign Affairs has designated additional persons and entities also associated with the former Qadhafi regime. Subject to certain exceptions relating to the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio, 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 owned or controlled by a designated person or entity (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 persons designated for the Libya 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 Libya 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 – Libya) Regulations 2011*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated Persons and Entities and Declared Persons – Libya) List 2012*
- *Migration (United Nations Security Council Resolutions) Regulations 2007*
- *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>.

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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>.

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SNAPSHOT MYANMAR SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

Australia imposed autonomous sanctions in relation to Myanmar in response to the Myanmar Government's failure to recognise the victory of the National League for Democracy in the 1990 Myanmar elections. After democratic reforms were initiated by the government of President Thein Sein, Australia lifted some sanctions measures in 2012 but retained an arms embargo due to concerns about ongoing armed conflict, weapons proliferation and human rights. In October 2018, the Minister for Foreign Affairs imposed new targeted financial sanctions and travel bans on members of the Myanmar military (Tatmadaw), in response to the release of the full report of the UN Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, which documented human rights abuses committed primarily by Myanmar's military against ethnic minorities.

What is prohibited by the Myanmar sanctions regime?

The Myanmar sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel		✓
restrictions on the provision of certain services		✓
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities		✓
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities		✓
travel bans on designated persons		✓

Restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel and related services

The Myanmar sanctions regime imposes an arms embargo. It is prohibited to:

- directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer arms or related matériel to Myanmar
- provide a service if it relates to the supply of arms or related matériel to Myanmar
- provide a service to Myanmar, or for use in Myanmar, if it relates to the manufacture, maintenance or use of arms or related matériel.

Arms or related matériel is defined broadly and includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts or accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

The Myanmar sanctions regime also prohibits making an asset available directly or indirectly to, or for the benefit of, a 'designated person or entity' for Myanmar.

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

It is also prohibited to use of or dealing with an asset that is owned or controlled by a 'designated person or entity' for Myanmar.

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.

Relevant legislation

The relevant legislation for the Myanmar sanctions regime includes the following:

- *Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated and Declared Persons – Myanmar) List 2018*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- *Migration Regulations 1994*

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. 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.

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>.

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SNAPSHOT

RUSSIA/UKRAINE SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

Australia imposes autonomous sanctions in relation to Russia in response to the Russian threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. They were first imposed in 2014 and extended in 2015.

What is prohibited by the Russia/Ukraine sanctions regime?

The Russia/Ukraine sanctions regime imposes six sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on the export or supply of certain goods		✓
restrictions on the import, purchase or transport of certain goods		✓
restrictions on certain commercial activities		✓
restrictions on the provision of certain services		✓
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities		✓
Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities		✓
travel bans on designated persons		✓

Restrictions on the export or supply of certain goods

It is prohibited to directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer to Russia any of the following goods:

- arms or related matériel
- items suited for use in the following categories of oil exploration or oil production projects in Russia (as specified in the *Autonomous Sanctions (Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol) Specification 2015*):
 - i. oil exploration and production in waters deeper than 150 metres;
 - ii. oil exploration and production in the offshore area north of the Arctic Circle;
 - iii. projects that have the potential to produce oil from resources located in shale formations by way of hydraulic fracturing (other than exploration and production through shale formations to locate or extract oil from non-shale reservoirs).

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

For Crimea and Sevastopol (in Ukraine), it is prohibited to directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer certain items relating to the creation, acquisition or development of infrastructure for:

- the transport, telecommunications or energy sectors
- the exploitation of oil, gas or mineral reserves in Crimea/Sevastopol.

Restrictions on the import, purchase or transport of certain goods

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transport:

- arms or related matériel if they originate in or have been exported from Russia
- any goods which originate in or have been exported from Crimea or Sevastopol.

Restrictions on certain commercial activities

The Russia/Ukraine sanctions regime prohibits dealing with financial instruments issued by, or providing loans or credit to:

- specified publicly-owned or controlled Russian banks
- specified Russian companies predominantly engaged in activities relating to military equipment or services
- specified publicly-owned or controlled Russian companies involved in the sale or transport of crude oil or petroleum products
- majority-owned subsidiaries or entities acting as agents for any of the above.

For Crimea and Sevastopol, restrictions are imposed on granting loans/credit and establishing a joint venture relating to:

- the creation, acquisition or development of infrastructure in the transport, telecommunications or energy sectors
- the exploitation of oil or gas, or of specified mineral resources, in Crimea or Sevastopol.

Restrictions on the provision of certain services

To complement the restrictions on the export/import of goods and on some commercial activities, the provision of services which relate to some of those sanctioned goods or activities is also restricted. It is prohibited to provide:

- services which relate to the supply of arms or related matériel to Russia
- services which relate to the supply of export sanctioned goods to Crimea/Sevastopol, or to the manufacture, maintenance or use of such goods for Crimea/Sevastopol (see 'Restrictions on the export or supply of goods' above)
- financial assistance or financial services which relate to goods originating in or exported from Crimea/Sevastopol
- investment services which relate to sanctioned commercial activities (see 'Restrictions on commercial activities' above)
- services to Russia, or for use in Russia, which relate to:
 - a military activity, or
 - the manufacture, maintenance or use of arms or related matériel
- services to Crimea/Sevastopol, or for use in Crimea/Sevastopol, which relate to engagement in a sanctioned commercial activity for Crimea/Sevastopol (see 'Restrictions on commercial activities' above)
- certain services to Russia (or to a person or entity for use in Russia) that are necessary for specified types of oil exploration or production projects in Russia. For example, drilling or well-testing services.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has designated certain persons and entities responsible for, or complicit in, the threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity.

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities (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 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 Russia/Ukraine 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 Russia/Ukraine sanctions regime includes the following:

- *Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol) Specification 2015*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated Persons and Entities and Declared Persons – Ukraine) List 2014*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- *Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956*
- *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.

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SNAPSHOT

SOMALIA SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

In 1992, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposed sanctions in relation to Somalia in response to the conflict in Somalia, the heavy loss of life and the resulting widespread damage. The sanctions regime has been amended and renewed by several subsequent UNSC resolutions.

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

What is prohibited by the Somalia sanctions regime?

The Somalia sanctions regime imposes four sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying weapons or military equipment	✓	
restrictions on the import of charcoal	✓	
restrictions on dealing with designated persons or entities	✓	
travel bans on designated persons	✓	

Restrictions on supplying weapons or military equipment

The Somalia sanctions regime imposes an arms embargo. It is prohibited to do the following without a permit:

- directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer weapons or military equipment to Somalia
- directly or indirectly provide technical advice, financial or other assistance or training in relation to military activities to Somalia
- provide financing to Somalia for the purchase or delivery of weapons or military equipment.

Weapons or military equipment includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered weapons or military equipment. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered weapons or military equipment.

The Minister may grant a permit with respect to the supply of goods or services:

- intended for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia; or the support of or use by United Nations personnel, AMISOM or its strategic partners, EUTM in Somalia or Member States or certain international organisations to suppress piracy or armed robbery off Somalia's coast; or
- by a Member State or certain international organisations intended solely for humanitarian or protective use or for helping to develop the Somalia security sector.

A permit may also be granted to UN personnel, media or humanitarian and development workers to bring protective clothing to Somalia for their personal use. In some cases, it is a requirement to give notice to the UNSC Committee in relation to the supply of the goods or services.

Restrictions on the import of charcoal

It is prohibited to import charcoal from Somalia or from a person or entity in Somalia. No permit is available to authorise this import.

Restrictions on dealing with designated persons or entities

For the purposes of the Somalia sanctions regime, the UNSC's Somalia Sanctions Committee has designated the entity Al-Shabaab, senior Al-Shabaab members and supporters of Al-Shabaab, as well as other individuals whose conduct has contributed to the conflict in Somalia.

It is prohibited to:

- directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity (unless authorised by a permit or an exception applies)
- 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 or a person or entity acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated person or entity (unless authorised by a permit or an exception applies). These assets are effectively 'frozen' and cannot be used or dealt with.
- directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer weapons and military equipment to a designated person or entity. No permit is available to authorise this transaction.
- directly or indirectly provide to a designated person or entity, certain types of assistance, training or services that relate to:
 - military activities, or
 - the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance or use of weapons or military equipment. No permit is available to authorise such transactions.

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 Somalia sanctions regime are prohibited from transiting through or entering Australia, without authorisation by the UNSC.

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, as indicated above. 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 Somalia 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 – Somalia) Regulations 2008*
- *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>.

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SNAPSHOT

SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN SANCTIONS REGIMES

Why are sanctions imposed?

In 2004, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposed sanctions in relation to Sudan in response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis and widespread human rights violations in Sudan. The sanctions regime has been amended and renewed by several subsequent UNSC resolutions. Following the independence of the Republic of South Sudan in 2011, the UNSC's Sudan Sanctions Committee confirmed that the sanctions regime in relation to Sudan does not apply to South Sudan. However, in 2015 the UNSC decided to impose sanctions in relation to South Sudan in view of the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation, including ongoing human rights violations and abuses. In July 2018, the UNSC imposed an arms embargo on South Sudan in response to ongoing hostilities and peace agreement violations.

Australia implements the UNSC sanctions concerning Sudan and South Sudan by incorporating them into Australian law.

What is prohibited by the Sudan and South Sudan sanctions regimes?

The South Sudan and Sudan sanctions regimes impose the following sanctions measures:

Measure	Sudan	South Sudan
restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel, and related services	✓	✓
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities	✓	✓
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities	✓	✓
travel bans on designated persons	✓	✓

Restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel, and related services

Both the Sudan and South Sudan sanctions regimes impose an arms embargo. It is prohibited to:

- directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer arms or related matériel
- provide technical training or assistance which relates to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of arms or related matériel.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

The UNSC has designated six individuals for the purposes of the Sudan sanctions regime and four individuals for the South Sudan sanctions regime. The designated individuals are all senior military personnel.

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

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities

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 directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a designated person or entity (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 persons designated for the Sudan and South Sudan sanctions regimes 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 Sudan and South Sudan sanctions regimes 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 – Sudan) Regulations 2008*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – South Sudan) Regulations 2015*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- *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>.

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SNAPSHOT SYRIA SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

Since 2011, Australia has imposed autonomous sanctions in relation to Syria to reflect Australia's grave concern at the Syrian regime's deeply disturbing and unacceptable use of violence against its people. Australia also gives effect to United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2199, which prohibits the trade in cultural property that has been illegally removed from Syria.

What is prohibited by the Syria sanctions regime?

The Syria sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on the export or supply of certain goods		✓
restrictions on the import, purchase or transport of certain goods		✓
restrictions on certain commercial activities		✓
restrictions on the export or provision of certain services		✓
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities		✓
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities		✓
travel bans on designated persons		✓
restrictions on dealing with cultural property illegally removed from Syria	✓	

Restrictions on the export or supply of certain goods

It is prohibited to directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer to Syria any of the following goods:

- arms or related matériel
- certain equipment and technology related to new electricity power plants or for the oil and gas or petrochemical industries
- certain equipment, technology or software to monitor or intercept internet or telephone communications
- newly printed or unissued Syrian bank notes or coinage
- certain luxury goods
- certain materials, chemicals, micro-organisms and toxins, and equipment for processing those items
- (only if the recipient is the Government of Syria or an entity or body controlled by it or acting on its behalf) gold, precious metals and diamonds.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on the import, purchase or transport of certain goods

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transport certain crude oil, petroleum and petrochemical products if they originate in or have been exported from Syria. It is also prohibited to import or purchase gold, precious metals or diamonds from the Government of Syria or an entity or body controlled by it or acting on its behalf.

Restrictions on certain commercial activities

The Syria sanctions regime prohibits a range of commercial activities which predominantly relate to the petrochemical and oil and gas industries and to the financial sector. For example, the following conduct is prohibited (not an exhaustive list):

- acquiring shares in, establishing a joint venture with or providing credit to a Syrian entity engaged in the petrochemical industry, certain sectors of the oil and gas industry or the construction or installation of new power plants for electricity production
- selling to a Syrian entity an interest in a commercial activity in Australia in certain sectors of the oil and gas industry
- Syrian financial institutions opening offices in Australia or purchasing shares in Australian banks
- Australian financial institutions establishing correspondent banking relationships with Syrian financial institutions or opening branches in Syria.

Restrictions on provision of certain services

To complement the restrictions on the export/import of goods and on some commercial activities, the provision of services which relate to those sanctioned goods or activities is also restricted. It is prohibited to provide:

- services related to the supply of export sanctioned goods to Syria (see 'Restrictions on the export or supply of goods' above)
- financial assistance or financial services which relate to the import of import sanctioned goods (See 'Restrictions on the import, purchase or transport of goods' above)
- investment services which relate to sanctioned commercial activities (see 'Restrictions on commercial activities' above)
- services which relate to:
 - a military activity, or
 - the manufacture, maintenance or use of export sanctioned goods
- (if provided to the Government of Syria or an entity or body controlled by it or acting on its behalf) services which relates to the supply, sale, transfer, import, purchase or transport of gold, precious metals or diamonds.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has designated persons and entities which have provided support to the Syrian regime or are responsible for human rights abuses in Syria. It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity.

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities (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 or entity (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 Syria sanctions regime are prohibited from transiting through or entering Australia.


Restrictions on dealing with cultural property illegally removed from Syria

The Syria sanctions regime implements UNSC Resolution 2199 which seeks to protect cultural property that has been illegally removed from Syria. An item will be protected if it was illegally removed from Syria on or after 15 March 2011 and it is either Syrian cultural property or it is otherwise of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific or religious importance.

It is prohibited to give illegally removed cultural property to another person, to trade it or to transfer the ownership of it to another person. A person who suspects that an item in his or her possession or control is illegally removed cultural property must notify DFAT, the Arts Department or Federal, State or Territory Police.

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 Syria sanctions regime includes the following:

- *Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Export Sanctioned Goods – Syria) Specification 2012*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Import Sanctioned Goods – Syria) Specification 2012*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated and Declared Persons – Syria) List 2012*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated Persons and Entities and Declared Persons – Syria) List 2017*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- *Migration Regulations 1994*
- *Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions – Syria) Regulation 2015*

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.

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SNAPSHOT

THE TALIBAN SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

Australia has implemented the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Taliban sanctions regime into Australian law to promote the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan. The Taliban is no longer considered a terrorist organisation and is involved in political processes in Afghanistan. However, sanctions continue to apply in relation to persons and entities designated for the purposes of the Taliban sanctions regime.

What is prohibited by the Taliban sanctions regime?

The Taliban sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel	✓	
restrictions on the provision of services related to military activities	✓	
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities	✓	
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities	✓	
travel bans on designated persons	✓	

Restrictions on supplying arms or related matériel

It is prohibited to supply, sell or transfer (directly or indirectly) arms or related matériel to the Taliban or a person or entity designated for the purpose of the Taliban regime.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on the provision of services related to military activities

It is prohibited to supply technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities to the Taliban or a person or entity designated for the purposes the Taliban sanctions regime.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

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

Restrictions on dealing with assets of designated persons or entities (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, which is owned or controlled by a designated person or entity. The prohibition on 'dealing' with assets includes using, selling or moving assets. If you become aware that you are holding an asset of a designated person or entity, you are required to freeze (hold) that asset and notify the AFP.

'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 sanctions regimes 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 Taliban 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 – the Taliban) Regulation 2013*
- *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>.

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SNAPSHOT YEMEN SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposes a limited arms embargo and other sanctions measures in relation to Yemen in response to Yemen's ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges. Australia implements the UNSC sanctions concerning Yemen by incorporating them into Australian law.

What is prohibited by the Yemen sanctions regime?

The Yemen sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities	✓	
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities	✓	
travel bans on designated persons	✓	
restrictions on supplying arms or related materiel, and related services, to designated persons and entities	✓	

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

The UNSC and its Yemen Sanctions Committee have designated five persons (no entities) for the purposes of the Yemen sanctions regime. It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity.

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities (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, which is owned or controlled by a designated person or entity (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 persons designated for the Yemen sanctions regime are prohibited from transiting through or entering Australia.

Restrictions on supplying arms and related materiel, and related services, to designated persons or entities

The Yemen sanctions regime imposes a limited arms embargo. The following actions are prohibited in relation to a designated person or entity (or a person acting on their behalf or at their direction in Yemen):

- to directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer arms or related matériel
- to provide technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance which relates to:
 - a military activity, or
 - the provision, maintenance or use of arms or related matériel, including providing armed mercenary personnel (whether or not originating in Australia).

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.



Who must comply with sanctions?

Australian sanctions 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. 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 Yemen 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 – Yemen) Regulation 2014*
- *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.

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SNAPSHOT

ZIMBABWE SANCTIONS REGIME

Why are sanctions imposed?

Australia imposed autonomous sanctions in relation to Zimbabwe in 2002, reflecting concerns about political violence and human rights violations. The sanctions were adjusted in 2012 and 2013 in response to some progress.

What is prohibited by the Zimbabwe sanctions regime?

The Zimbabwe sanctions regime imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying arms and related services		✓
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities		✓
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities		✓
travel bans on designated persons.		✓

Restrictions on supplying arms and related services

The Zimbabwe sanctions regime imposes an arms embargo. It is prohibited to:

- directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer arms or related matériel to Zimbabwe
- provide a service if it relates to the supply of arms or related matériel to Zimbabwe
- provide a service to Zimbabwe, or for use in Zimbabwe, which relates to:
 - a military activity
 - the manufacture, maintenance or use of arms or related matériel.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the [Defence and Strategic Goods List](#) are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end-user and end-use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has designated persons and entities which are or have engaged in activities that seriously undermine democracy, respect for human rights or the rule of law in Zimbabwe. It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity.

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities (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 or entity (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 persons designated for the Zimbabwe sanctions regime are prohibited from transiting through or entering Australia.



Who must comply with sanctions?

Australian sanctions 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. 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 Zimbabwe sanctions regime includes the following:

- *Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011*
- *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011*
- *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*
- *Autonomous Sanctions (Designated and Declared Persons – Zimbabwe) List 2012*
- *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.

