



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.

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 is not intended to be nor should it 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.

