



## SNAPSHOT

# UKRAINE SANCTIONS FRAMEWORK

### Why are sanctions imposed?

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

Australia also imposes other autonomous sanctions in relation to Russia and Crimea and Sevastopol in response to the Russian threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Go to the [Russia Sanctions Framework](#) and the [Specified Ukraine regions sanctions framework](#) for further information.

### What is prohibited by the Ukraine sanctions framework?

The Ukraine sanctions framework 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 declared 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 owned or controlled by a designated person or entity (the assets are 'frozen' and cannot be used or dealt with). The prohibition on 'dealing' with assets includes using, selling or moving assets. 'An 'asset' includes an asset or property of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable.

Go to the [Consolidated List](#) to search the names of designated persons and entities.

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 as soon as possible.

### Travel bans

All designated persons under the Ukraine sanctions framework are prohibited from traveling to or entering Australia.

### Restrictions on dealing with cultural property illegally removed from Syria

The Syria sanctions framework 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 department responsible for the arts 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 Taliban sanctions framework 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](#)
- [Customs \(Prohibited Exports\) Regulations 1958](#)
- [Customs \(Prohibited Imports\) Regulations 1956](#)
- [Migration \(United Nations Security Council Resolutions\) Regulations 2007](#)

## Where can I get more information?

[Australia and sanctions](#) webpage.

Enquiries can be made to DFAT by emailing [sanctions@dfat.gov.au](mailto:sanctions@dfat.gov.au)

DFAT maintains a [mailing list](#) for people interested in receiving updates on Australian sanctions laws.

**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.**