



SNAPSHOT

FORMER FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA SANCTIONS FRAMEWORK

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 framework, 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 framework?

The FFRY 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 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 (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 declared under the FFRY sanctions framework are prohibited from travelling to, entering, or remaining in 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 specified Ukraine regions sanctions framework includes the following:

- [Autonomous Sanctions Act 2011](#)
- [Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011](#)
- [Autonomous Sanctions \(Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol\) Specification 2015](#)
- [Autonomous Sanctions \(Export Sanctioned Goods – Specified Ukraine Regions\) Designation 2023](#)
- [Customs \(Prohibited Exports\) Regulations 1958](#)
- [Customs \(Prohibited Imports\) Regulations 1956](#)

Where can I get more information?

[Australia and sanctions](#) webpage.

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.

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.