

# Russia

Australia implements an autonomous sanctions regime in relation to Russia.

The Australian Government announced on 19 March 2014 that it would impose a sanctions regime in response to the Russian threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. On 1 September 2014 the Prime Minister announced expanded autonomous sanctions in relation to Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol.

This page summarises the current sanctions measures imposed by the sanctions regimes implemented by Australia in relation to Russia.

- [Restrictions on the export or supply of goods](#)
- [Restrictions on the export or provision of services](#)
- [Restrictions on the import, purchase or transport of goods](#)
- [Restrictions on commercial activities](#)
- [Targeted financial sanctions](#)
- [Travel bans](#)

## Restrictions on the export or supply of goods

### Australian autonomous sanctions regime

Australian law prohibits the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to Russia, for use in Russia, or for the benefit of Russia, of the following 'export sanctioned goods' for Russia:

- [arms or related matériel](#); and
- items suited to any of the following categories of exploration and production projects in Russia, including its Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf: (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), specified in the [Autonomous Sanctions \(Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol\) Specification 2015](#).

without a sanctions permit.

### Conditions for the grant of a sanctions permit

The Minister for Foreign Affairs may grant a sanctions permit authorising an activity that would contravene these prohibitions if the Minister is satisfied that it would be in the national interest to do so.

If you assess that your activity satisfies this condition, you may apply for a sanctions permit using the [Online Sanctions Administration System \(OSAS\)](#).

### Implementing legislation

- Regulations 4, 12 and 18 of the [Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011](#)
- [Autonomous Sanctions \(Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol\) Specification 2015](#)
- Regulation 11 of the [Customs \(Prohibited Exports\) Regulations 1958](#)

## Restrictions on the export or provision of services

### Australian autonomous sanctions regime

1. Australian law prohibits the provision to Russia, or to a person for use in Russia, of:

- o technical advice, assistance or training; or
- o financial assistance; or
- o a financial service; or
- o another service

if it assists with, or is provided in relation to:

- o a military activity; or
- o the manufacture, maintenance or use of ['arms or related materiel'](#)

without a sanctions permit.

2. Australian law also prohibits the provision to Russia, or to a person, entity or body for use in Russia, of the following services that are necessary for any of the following categories of exploration and production projects in Russia, including its Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf: (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):
- o drilling
  - o well-testing
  - o logging and completion services
  - o supply of specialised floating vessels

without a sanctions permit.

3. Australian law also prohibits the provision to a person of an investment service if it assists with, or is provided in relation to, a sanctioned commercial activity without a sanctions permit.

## Conditions for the grant of a sanctions permit

The Minister for Foreign Affairs may grant a sanctions permit authorising an activity that would otherwise contravene these prohibitions if the Minister is satisfied that it would be in the national interest to do so.

If you assess that your activity satisfies this condition, you may apply for a sanctions permit using the [Online Sanctions Administration System \(OSAS\)](#).

## Implementing legislation

- Regulations 5, 13 and 18 of the [Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011](#)

## Restrictions on the import, procurement, purchase or transport of goods

### Australian autonomous sanctions regime

Australian law prohibits the import, purchase or transport of the following 'import sanctioned goods' for Russia if the goods originate in, or are exported from, Russia:

- [arms or related matériel](#)

without a sanctions permit.

## Conditions for the grant of a sanctions permit

The Minister for Foreign Affairs may grant a sanctions permit authorising an activity that would otherwise contravene these prohibitions if the Minister is satisfied that it would be in the national interest to do so.

If you assess that your activity satisfies this condition, you may apply for a sanctions permit using the [Online Sanctions Administration System \(OSAS\)](#).

## Implementing legislation

- Regulations 3, 4A, 12A and 18 of the [Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011](#)
- Regulation 4XA of the [Customs \(Prohibited Imports\) Regulations 1956](#)

## Restrictions on commercial activities

### Australian autonomous sanctions regime

#### 1. Australian law prohibits:

- the direct or indirect purchase or sale of, or any other dealing with, bonds, equity, transferable securities, money market instruments or other similar financial instruments, if the financial instrument:
  - is issued, after the commencement of this measure, by an entity specified in the [Autonomous Sanctions \(Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol\) Specification 2015](#); and
  - has a maturity period specified in the [Autonomous Sanctions \(Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol\) Specification 2015](#) for the financial instrument and the entity

without a sanctions permit

- this prohibition does not apply to an activity in relation to tradeable securities or other financial instruments that:
  - is a derivative product the value of which is linked to an underlying asset of a type mentioned above; and
  - does not involve the purchase or sale of, or any other dealing in relation to, the underlying asset.

#### 2. Australian law prohibits:

- directly or indirectly making, or being part of any arrangement to make loans or credit if the loan or credit
  - is made to an entity specified in the [Autonomous Sanctions \(Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol\) Specification 2015](#); and
  - has a maturity period specified in the [Autonomous Sanctions \(Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol\) Specification 2015](#) for the financial instrument and the entity

without a sanctions permit

- this prohibition does not apply to loans or credit that have a specific and documented objective to provide:
  - financing for non-prohibited imports or exports of goods and non-financial services between Australia and Russia; or
  - emergency funding to meet the solvency and liquidity criteria for legal persons:
    - established in Australia; and
    - whose proprietary rights are owned for more than 50% by an entity specified in the [Autonomous Sanctions \(Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol\) Specification 2015](#)
- this prohibition does not apply to drawdown or disbursements made under a contract concluded before the commencement of the prohibition if:
  - all the terms and conditions of such drawdown or disbursements:
    - were agreed before the commencement of the prohibition; and
    - have not been modified on or after the commencement of the prohibition; and
  - before the commencement of the prohibition, a contractual maturity date has been fixed for the repayment in full of all funds made available and for the cancellation of all the commitments, rights and obligations under the contract.

### Conditions for the grant of a sanctions permit

The Minister for Foreign Affairs may grant a sanctions permit authorising an activity that would otherwise contravene these prohibitions if the Minister is satisfied that it would be in the national interest to do so.

If you assess that your activity satisfies this condition, you may apply for a sanctions permit using the [Online Sanctions Administration System \(OSAS\)](#).

### Implementing legislation

- Regulations 3, 5B, 13A and 18 of the [Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011](#)

### Targeted financial sanctions

Targeted financial sanctions have been imposed against 'designated' persons and entities from both Russia and Ukraine in response to the Russian threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

Information about the Australian laws prohibiting dealing with a designated person or entity and dealing with controlled assets, is available from the [Ukraine sanctions page](#).

## Travel bans

Travel bans have been imposed against 'declared' persons from both Russia and Ukraine in response to the Russian threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

Information about the declared persons prevented from travelling to, entering or remaining in Australia, is available from the [Ukraine sanctions page](#).

## Useful links

- [Crimea and Sevastopol sanctions page](#)
- [Ukraine sanctions page](#)
- [Ukraine country page](#)
- [Russia country page](#)