

In July and August 2017, amendments expanding Australia's autonomous sanctions regime in respect of the DPRK entered into legal effect. The amendments included provisions that:

- permit the Minister for Foreign Affairs to designate for targeted financial sanctions and/or declare for the purposes of a travel ban, a person or entity:
 - that the Minister is satisfied *has been associated* with the DPRK's weapons of mass-destruction program or missiles program (previously, the criterion required that the Minister for Foreign Affairs be satisfied that the person or entity *is* associated with the DPRK's weapons of mass-destruction program or missiles program); and
 - that the Minister is satisfied is assisting, or has assisted, in the violation, or evasion, by the DPRK of certain United Nations Security Council Resolutions that relate to the DPRK and subsequent resolutions relevant to those resolutions.
- establish each of the following as a service for the DPRK that is prohibited without a permit:
 - the provision of any service to Air Koryo;
 - the provision to a person or entity of any service that assists with, or is provided in relation to, an extractive or related industry in the DPRK;
 - the provision to a person or entity of any service that assists with, or is provided in relation to, the creation, construction, installation, development, maintenance or decommissioning of infrastructure associated with an extractive or related industry in the DPRK; and
 - the provision to a DPRK person or entity of any service that assists with, or is provided in relation to, an extractive or related industry outside the DPRK.
- establish a number of activities that each constitute a commercial activity prohibited without a permit:
 - certain actions related to obtaining tenements or permissions (however described) in relation to an extractive or related industry in the DPRK or in relation to the creation, construction, installation, development, maintenance or decommissioning of infrastructure associated with an extractive or related industry in the DPRK;
 - selling or making available (otherwise than by sale) an interest in a commercial activity in an extractive or related industry in Australia to a DPRK person or entity; and
 - acquiring or extending an interest in, establishing or participating in a joint venture, partnership or other business relationship with, or granting a financial loan or credit to, persons and entities engaged in the extractives or associated infrastructure sectors in the DPRK (or to North Koreans engaged in the extractives sector outside the DPRK).

Tabled by Ms Frances Adamson
Secretary, DFAT
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These changes were made by the *Autonomous Sanctions Amendment (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2017* (<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017L00880>), which amended the *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011*.

The current version of the *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011* is available at <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C00637>.

In addition, in July 2017, the Minister for Foreign Affairs designated each vessel that comes within a class of vessels – namely, all DPRK-flagged vessels and vessels owned/operated/chartered/controlled by DPRK individuals and entities – as a “sanctioned vessel”. This designation was made by the *Autonomous Sanctions (Classes of Sanctioned Vessels – Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Designation 2017* (<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017L00877>). Regulation 8 of the *Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011* effectively provides that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has the power to direct any such vessel to leave Australia, including by a particular route, or to not enter a particular port or place, or any port or place, in Australia