

SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN



2005

 Sanctions imposed on banks, companies, and individuals connected to Iran's nuclear and arms industries.

2006

 Ban on research cooperation was imposed.

 Resolution 1737. Iran shall suspend all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities. Ban imposed on sales to Iran of any materials and technology that could be used to develop nuclear weapons and delivery systems. Assets of key individuals and companies connected to Iran's nuclear program were frozen.

2007

 Sanctions were lifted on several goods. Export of agricultural commodities, medicine, and medical devices to Iran was allowed.

 Embargo imposed on exports to Iran of materials, equipment, and technology that may be used to develop nuclear weapons and delivery systems. Several companies and individuals were banned from entering the EU; their assets and accounts in European banks were frozen. Ban imposed on granting loans and supplying weapons to Iran.

 **Resolution 1747.** Ban imposed on government loans and arms exports for Iran. List adopted of 28 individuals, companies, and institutions whose accounts must be frozen due to their involvement in Iran's nuclear program.

2008

 **Resolution 1803.** Ban imposed on international travel for individuals involved in Iran's nuclear program. Inspection required of goods transported to and from Iran by Iranian companies.

2010

 Restrictions imposed on Iranian state banks, shipping companies, and the heads of the Iranian Air Force and Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. Ban lifted on exports of American software.

 Sanctions were imposed on the energy, transportation, and banking industries, as well as a ban on investments in the Iranian nuclear energy industry.

 **Resolution 1929.** Ban imposed on establishing new branches and offices of Iranian banks in other countries and opening branches of foreign banks in Iran. International monitoring mechanism established to inspect vessels for goods prohibited for delivery to Iran (arms and dual-use technology).

2011

 List adopted of individuals and organizations responsible for human rights violations, including government officials and representatives of the judicial and penal systems.

2012

 Assets belonging to Iran's Central Bank and several shipping companies were frozen. Ban imposed on trading gold and other precious metals, diamonds, oil and oil products, and oil-industry equipment and technology in order to prevent the Iranian regime from developing nuclear weapons. Iranian banks were disconnected from the SWIFT banking system. Ban imposed on the purchase of natural gas from Iran and trading in graphite and metals.

2014

 Sanctions were eased under the Geneva agreement, which lifted:

- several restrictions for six months
- ban on imports of oil products and chemical products from Iran and trading in gold and other precious metals.

 Sanctions were eased. Ban lifted on imports of Iranian oil products and chemical products, spare car parts, gold, and other precious metals.

2015

 **Resolution 2231,** Resolution 2231 approved the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). Iran's right to develop a peaceful nuclear program was confirmed.

- arms embargo for five years
- ban on supply of ballistic missile technology to Iran for eight years
- IAEA monitoring of Iranian nuclear facilities for 25 years

2016

 Sanctions were eased after Iran confirmed fulfillment of its obligations under the JCPOA. Restrictions related to branches of US companies were lifted, and US dollar deals between Iran and offshore companies were allowed.

 Economic and financial sanctions related to Iran's nuclear program were lifted, except for the following sanctions:

- restrictions on missile technology and several activities in nuclear and IT industries
- sanctions against several entities and individuals included in the EU list as involved in terrorism and human rights violations

2017

 Sanctions were expanded against several individuals supporting Iran's missile program. The Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act included sanctions against individuals involved in Iran's nuclear program.

2018

 Ban imposed on gold trading, transactions with Iranian currency and national debt, sale of US dollars to Iranian government, exports of Iranian oil; sanctions introduced against 700 banks, companies, and individuals.

2019

 Sanctions introduced against metals segment and Persian Gulf Petrochemical Industries. In response to an attack on a US drone and Saudi Aramco oil facilities, sanctions introduced against Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Hosseini Khamenei and other officials, the Iranian Space Agency, the Central Bank of Iran, the National Development Fund of Iran, and Etemad Tejarate Pars Co.

2020

 During the COVID-19 pandemic, US sanctions prevented imports of drugs and equipment for their production. According to the Central Bank of Iran, in December 2020, Iran could not purchase COVID-19 vaccine due to US sanctions.

2021

 US President Joe Biden said he would not lift economic sanctions against Iran until it complies with the terms agreed under the JCPOA nuclear deal.